Volito AB | GROUP PRESENTATION
ANNUAL REPORT 2015

VOLITO

Rodion Petroff. The Lithuanian artist Rodion Petroff was born in 1985 in Klaipeda and studied at the Vilnius Academy of Fine Arts. His work has been shown at many exhibitions in Lithuania and other European countries. In Sweden, Rodion Petroff's paintings have been exhibited at the Brösarp Art Gallery and Galerie Leger in Malmö among others.

Rodion Petroff is known for his photorealist paintings. The paintings are created with technical brilliance using motifs that place the viewer between reality and illusion. The paintings are provocative and touch the viewer with humour, irony and strong relevance.

Rodion Petroff comments on the cover painting:

”Lines of street perspective are associated with the letter X. Unknown direction of people, movement into the future by the tunnel. This is exactly what I interpret.”

2014 Per Mölgaard

2013 Karen Gabel Madsen

2012 Carl-Fredrik Ekström

2011 Anders Moseholm

2010 John Stockwell

VOLITO

Volito is a privately owned investment group headquartered in Malmö. The business was founded in 1991 with an initial focus on aircraft leasing. After achieving rapid early success, Volito broadened its activities and started to expand.

Today, Volito is a strong, growth-oriented group based on a balanced approach to risk-taking and a long-term perspective. The Group's activities are divided into four diversified business areas: Real Estate, Industry, Listed Holdings and Aviation, areas that develop their own business units, business segments and subsidiaries. The Volito Group's total adjusted equity amounts to SEK 2 181.0 million.

THE YEAR IN BRIEF

Volito is a strong, growth-oriented investment group based on a balanced approach to risk-taking and a long-term perspective. The Volito Group's overall objective is to create long-term, balanced value growth for the shareholders, both through current income from operational activities and the value growth of the Group's investments. In the Parent company, Volito AB, business operations are organised in four overall business areas: Real Estate, Industry, Listed Holdings and Aviation.

BUSINESS AREA

REAL ESTATE

Business Area Real Estate consists of Volito Fastigheter, which owns and manages commercial properties in the Malmö region. The portfolio contains 26 properties, divided between offices, retail, industry and warehousing, with a total area of approx. 108 900 m².

Business Area Real Estate 2015

Volito Fastigheter had a positive 2015 and reports a strong profit of SEK 52.8 million after financial items. At year-end, the property portfolio was valued at SEK 2 560.0 million, an increase of 5 %. In addition to strategic refinements, the business has been characterised by the new objectives. Volito Fastigheter has made a significant new acquisition and secured several new leases. Rental rate levels have been satisfactory.

BUSINESS AREA

INDUSTRY

Business Area Industry consists of Volito Automation, a rapidly growing organisation that invests in companies within industrial automation. Today, Volito Automation has six knowledge-intensive subsidiaries with business operations in mobile, marine and industrial hydraulics at ten locations in Sweden, Finland and Norway.

Business Area Industry 2015

Within Business Area Industry, Volito Automation reports continued growth and rising market shares. The consolidated operating profit before depreciation (EBITDA) amounted to SEK 11.4 million (8.3). Volito Automation has initiated a strategic structural change with a division into two business segments focusing on OEM (Original Equipment Manufacturer) and MRO (Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul). The acquisition of PF Hydraulik in Borlänge was completed in early 2016.

Volito AB 2015

Volito can sum up 2015 as a positive year characterised by continued growth and reports positive financial results. At year-end, the Volito Group's adjusted equity amounted to SEK 2 181.0 million, an increase of 23 % (including paid dividend). Volito has established a new expansive five-year plan for the Group's business areas and has reformed the organisation for future growth.

Within Business Area Listed Holdings, Volito has significant and active ownership interests in listed companies. Volito has an ownership philosophy of engagement and is represented on the companies' respective boards. Today, the business area consists of holdings in Peab AB (publ), in which Volito is one of the largest owners, and Bulten AB (publ), in which Volito is the largest owner.

Business Area Listed Holdings 2015

Volito's holdings in Peab AB (5.6 % of the shares) and Bulten AB (21.8 % of the shares) developed very positively and the total market value of the shares at year-end amounted to SEK 1 440.2 million. Peab can sum up 2015 as a year that shows positive development, a strong balance sheet and a stable financial platform. Peab's B share increased by approx. 18 % during 2015. Bulten also reports a positive 2015 that shows good development, a strong balance sheet and very sound finances. The company's share increased by approx. 22 % during the year.

Business Area Aviation consists of the Volito Aviation group, which acquires, finances and leases out commercial aircraft and manages aircraft for third parties. The business area is in the process of being wound up and the fleet is currently composed of two aircraft owned by Ireland-based VGS Aircraft Holding (Ireland) Ltd.

Business Area Aviation 2015

Volito Aviation's focus in 2015 was on the divestment of VGS Aircraft Holding (Ireland) Ltd (VGS) and the divestment is now in its final phase. Market conditions have been favourable with a good level of demand. A total of 16 aircraft were sold during the year and at year-end the fleet consisted of only two aircraft with a book value of USD 56 million. The winding up of aviation-related business operations is expected to be finalised in mid-2016.

Ulf Liljedahl
CEO, Volito AB

COMMENTS FROM THE CEO

Focus: Expansion

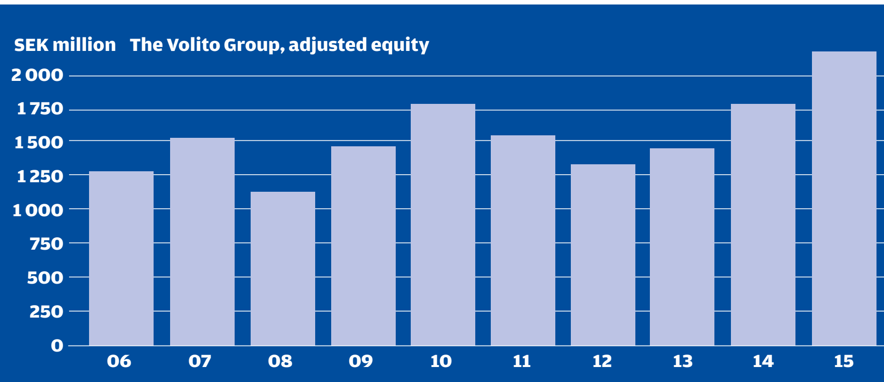
We sum up 2015 as a positive year with a strong focus on the future. Volito has established a new expansive plan and reformed the organisation in order to be well prepared for future growth. The Group's new objectives have characterised the year and several important first steps have been taken in our core businesses.

At year-end 2015, the Volito Group's adjusted equity amounted to SEK 2 181.0 million, which represents an increase of 23 % (including paid dividend). The increase is mainly due to the improved profit after financial items, good value growth in our property portfolio and positive value growth in our listed holdings.

New platform based on strong core values

The Volito Group's overall objective is to create long-term, balanced value growth for the shareholders. The Group is known for its ability to make the right decision at the right time and its careful safeguarding of the balance between risk and returns.

In 2015, Volito established an expansive five-year plan for our business areas, which contains a challenging growth strategy with an ambition to achieve demanding financial results. The plan has gained wide acceptance from owners, the board, partners and staff, and we have reformed our organisation to further improve our ability to seize available opportunities and act rapidly



and effectively. We can look back at an inspired 2015 and look forward to new investments and continued growth in 2016.

Business Area Real Estate

Volito Fastigheter reports a good 2015 with strong financial results and good value growth. The property market has continued to be marked by few transactions, but Volito Fastigheter can be satisfied with acquiring a significant new addition. The company has acquired Laxen 25, a centrally located commercial property with a total area of 2 300 m². The company has also secured several new leases and extensions of existing agreements and deems rental rate levels as satisfactory. The market value of Volito Fastigheter's property portfolio at year-end was SEK 2 560.0 million, which is an increase of 5 %. The profit for the year after financial items was SEK 52.8 million. The new expansion plan means considerable opportunities for Volito Fastigheter, which, with a growing portfolio, can be expected to conduct more active portfolio management.

> "The Group's new objectives have characterised the year and several important first steps have been taken in our core businesses."

Business Area Industry

Within Business Area Industry, Volito Automation can sum up 2015 as a year characterised by continued growth. Volito Automation has initiated a strategic structural change. In future, the group will operate in two business segments focused on OEM (Original Equipment Manufacturer) and MRO (Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul). The new structure is a condition for Volito Automation's planned growth and is intended to strengthen communication with the market and improve allocation of resources. Despite the weak business climate, Volito Automation continued to capture market shares. The consolidated operating profit before depreciation (EBITDA) for 2015 amounted to SEK 11.4 million (8.3). The subsidiaries within Volito Automation currently focus on hydraulics, but we are open to starting in new areas such as pneumatics, electronics, control and regulation technologies or robotics. Business Area Industry is also open to opportunities to enter other industry-related areas in addition to Volito Automation. In early 2016, Volito Automation acquired PF Hydraulik in Borlänge, a well-reputed hydraulics company with a turnover of approx. SEK 25 million. The acquisition of PF Hydraulik in Borlänge is an important step in the new expansion plan.

Business Area Listed Holdings

Volito has significant and active ownership interests in Peab AB (publ) (5.6 % of the shares) and Bulten AB (publ) (21.8 % of the shares). Volito has an ownership philosophy of engagement aimed at stable, long-term growth, and is represented on the companies' respective boards.

Peab, one of the leading construction and civil engineering companies in

The Volito Group, Ten-year summary

SEK million	*2015	*2014	*2013	*2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Result after financial items	147.6	134.4	-165.7	-252.7	88.5	121.7	82.5	-28.4	600.9	144.5
Adjusted equity	2 181	1 787	1 435	1 253	1 539	1 771	1 465	1 121	1 518	1 273
Return on equity (%)	19.5	23.7	14.8	-19.2	4.2	5.8	0.3	-3.3	28.1	8.6
Adjusted equity ratio (%)	50	46	40	40	45	56	51	45	52	29
Assets	4 447	4 415	4 278	4 212	3 850	2 939	2 821	2 930	2 748	4 010

* From 2014 the consolidated financial statements are drawn up in accordance with IFRS. The comparison information for 2012 and 2013 has been recalculated according to the new principles.

Definitions

Adjusted equity
Reported equity attributable to the Parent company owner adjusted for market value of real estate and listed shares as well as deductions for deferred tax relating to these. For 2012-2014 this corresponds to equity attributable to the Parent company owner.

Return on adjusted equity
Total comprehensive income for the year in relation to average adjusted equity.

Adjusted equity ratio
Adjusted equity including minority interests in relation to balance sheet total including surplus values.

the Nordic countries, is active within construction, civil engineering, industry and project development. Volito is one of the company's largest owners. Peab's B share increased by approx. 18 % during 2015. Peab can sum up 2015 as a year that shows positive development, a strong balance sheet and a stable financial platform. Excluding the write-down of the Mall of Scandinavia project (SEK -800 million) operative net sales amounted to SEK 45 052 million (43 820), operative operating profit to SEK 1 852 million (1 783), cash flow before financing to SEK 1 787 million (2 803) and net debt to SEK 3 118 million (3 886). In July 2015, the group refinanced with a long advance commitment that offers better conditions. This provides a stable financial platform for the next few years. With an increased influx of orders, a well-dimensioned developing rights portfolio, positive market conditions and a strong financial position, Peab considers that the overall outlook is good.

Bulten is one of the largest suppliers of fasteners to the European automotive industry and has a broad product offering. The Volito Group is the largest owner of Bulten. The company's share increased by approx. 22 % during the year. Bulten reports a very positive 2015 with good development, even though some markets were sluggish. In addition to new contracts and rising market shares, Bulten focused on further improvements in its capital structure and financial position, through means such as acquiring its own shares. Bulten's net sales amounted to SEK 2 693 million (2 414), operating profit (EBIT) to SEK 165 million (133), cash flow from operations to SEK 141 million (-60) and net debt to SEK 176 million (net cash to SEK 137 million). Bulten sums up 2015 as year with a strong balance sheet and very sound finances, and considers that the market outlook is good.

"The Volito Group's strengthened financial resources create considerable opportunities for new business transactions."

Business Area Aviation

During the consolidation of recent years, Volito initiated the divestment of VGS Aircraft Holding (Ireland) Ltd (VGS). In 2015, Volito Aviation focused on divestment of the component parts of the business and the winding up process is now in its final phase. Market conditions have been favourable with a good level of demand. A total of 16 aircraft were sold during the year and at year-end the fleet consisted of only two aircraft with a book value of USD 56 million. The winding up of aviation-related business operations is expected to be finalised in mid-2016.

The future

The world economy continues to be volatile and we have respect for the challenges and risks this entails.
At the same time, we see that the Volito Group's strengthened financial resources create considerable opportunities for new business transactions. Our expansion plan is challenging, but the Group is used to working towards demanding objectives – it is a part of our corporate culture. With a new and more growth-oriented organisation, we have increased our ability to act, strengthened possibilities to improve financial results and also balanced our risk-taking. In 2016, we will continue to deepen reforms of the organisation and the platform for growth. We have high ambitions and look forward to the coming years with confidence and great optimism.

Ulf Liljedahl
CEO and President

BUSINESS AREA

REAL ESTATE

Business Area Real Estate consists of **Volito Fastigheter**, which owns and manages commercial properties in the Malmö region. The business is characterised by a long-term approach, efficient property management, a high level of service and close relations with customers and partners. Volito Fastigheter has continuously developed its portfolio in order to strengthen its presence in the Malmö region's most attractive areas. The company's aims include positioning Volito Fastigheter as one of Malmö's most well-known real estate companies and the best in terms of property management and customer relations.

VOLITO FASTIGHETER

Strong start for the new expansion plan

In 2015, Volito established a new expansive plan with demanding objectives for the next five years. The initiative has started positively for Volito Fastigheter, which has carried out a significant new acquisition and secured several new leases.

Pelle Hammarström
CEO, Volito Fastigheter

The fundamental philosophy of our business is, and will remain, the same, with a continued focus on Malmö. The region is growing strongly with an increased population, expected positive development for most sectors, continuous investments in infrastructure, retail centres and new areas, as well as the significant addition of many companies that have established themselves here. We will also continue to invest in commercial properties in Malmö's most coveted areas and seek stable tenants who share our views on a long-term perspective and good relations. The expansion plan gives us increased possibilities to further improve the efficiency of our property management and strengthen our offering. With a growing portfolio, we also gain greater scope to release capital and be more active in our portfolio management.

The market remained stable in 2015. Room for manoeuvre is still limited and there are few transactions. Volito Fastigheter has made a significant new addition through the acquisition of Laxen 25, located on Södra Förstadsgatan. It is a neighbouring property to Laxen 23, which is already in our portfolio. The property comprises retail premises, offices and housing with a total area of 2 300 m².

We have started the complete renovation of the Claus Mortensen property on Södergatan. The renovation is estimated to take about one year and the plans include the possible addition of two stories. The property mainly consists of commercial premises.

The development of central parts of Bara in cooperation with Peab is continuing. The newly built library

has opened and the tenants of the sheltered housing apartments have moved in. The next stage begins in 2016 and will include the building of a rented housing property consisting of 28 apartments with 2–4 rooms, and retail premises on the ground floor. The renovation of the old building in the town centre is continuing and the finishing touches are currently being applied to a new ICA supermarket. The development of Bara town centre is comprehensively positive with leases secured for all apartments and premises.

During the year we secured several new leases and agreement extensions. StrongPoint Labels, a large digital printing company, will move into newly renovated premises on Segevång. In Limhamn, we welcome one of Malmö Municipality's units and Rubin Medical, a company providing diabetes aids in Sweden, Denmark and Norway. In Bulltofta, we signed an agreement with Storel, a distributor of electrical materials and a player that further strengthens our pulling power in the area. A major renovation at the Post House is proceeding in close consultation with Hilding Anders, which has chosen to move its company head office there. Rental rate levels have been satisfactory on the whole.

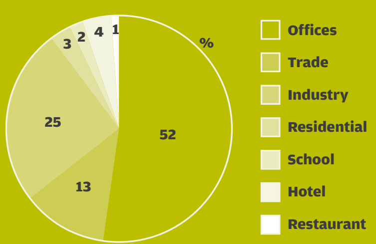
Income

The profit for the year after financial items was SEK 52.8 million. Rental income was somewhat lower than our forecast, but is expected to return to satisfactory levels in the coming years. Interest rates continued to be favourable during the year and we see no sign of this changing in the short term.

After several successful years and a focus on consolidation in recent years, it is an inspired Volito Fastigheter that takes on the challenges in our expansion plan. The objectives and strategies are widely accepted and have strong support both within the group and among our partners. With the investments implemented in 2015 we have made a good start, and we look forward very positively to developments over the next few years.

I would like to extend a special thank you to customers, business partners and colleagues for a favourable and gratifying 2015.

Distribution by category and m²

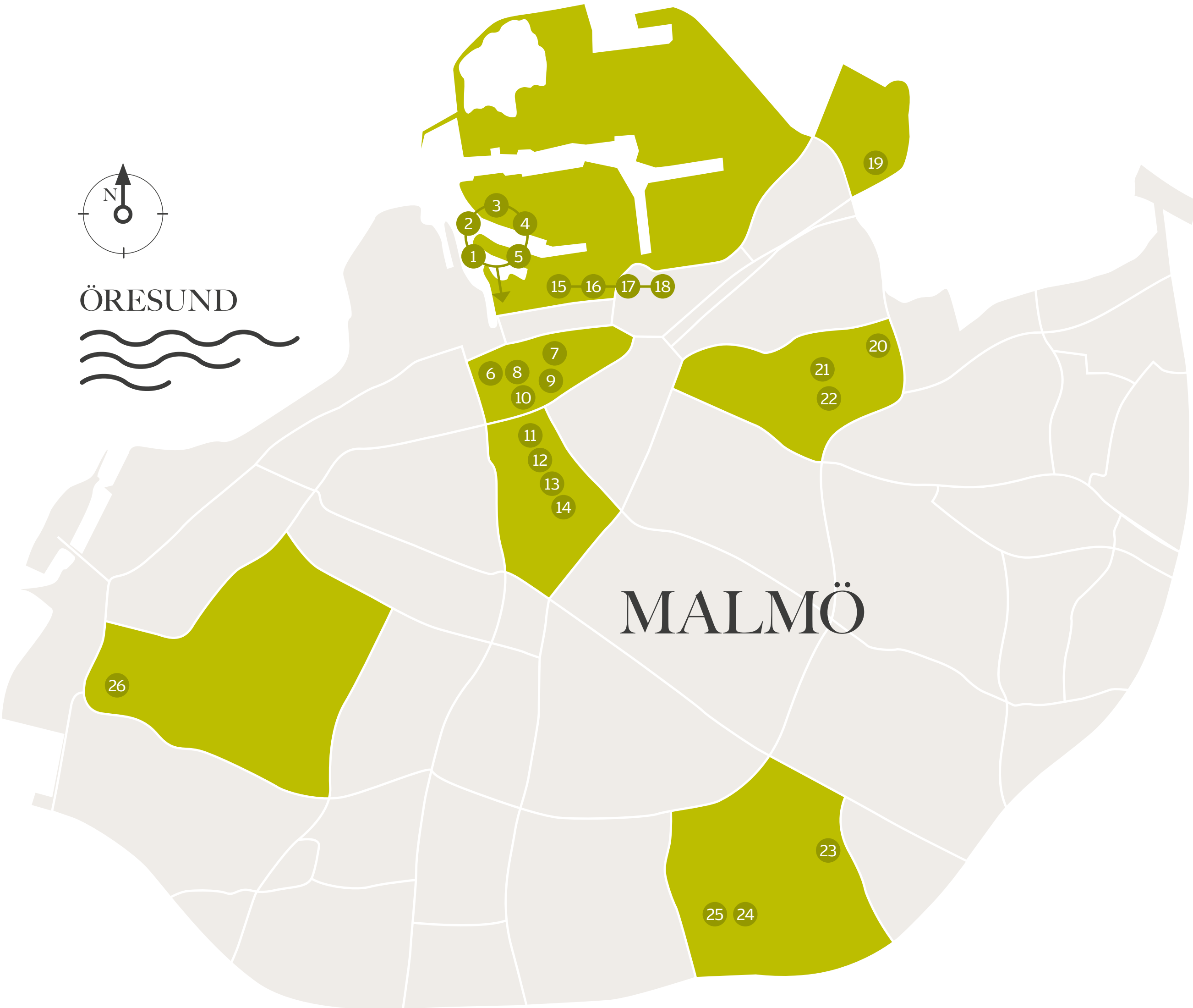


The Volito Fastigheter AB Group, Four-year summary

SEK million	2015	2014	2013	2012
Rental income	138,1	142,3	151,1	155,3
Profit after financial items	52,8	46,6	39,4	49,0
Equity	1 019,3	881,1	858,1	772,4
Real estate market value	2 560	2 307	2 311	2 240

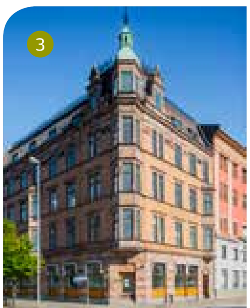
During 2014 the Group made the transition to drawing up consolidation financial statement in accordance with IFRS. The comparison information for 2012 and 2013 has been calculated according to the new principles.

Real estate holding 2015-12-31

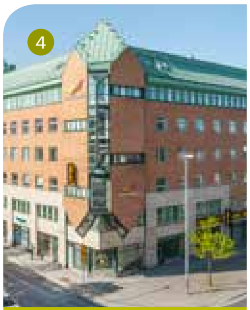


Property Aegir 1
Address Carlsgatan 1
Area 7 724 m²

Property Ran 4
Address Skeppsbron 3
Area 4 561 m²

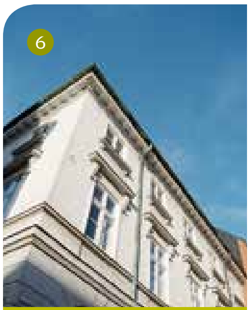


Property Ran 8
Address Skeppsbron 7
Area 1 084 m²



Property Ran 9
Address Jörgen Kocksg 1
Area 7 904 m²

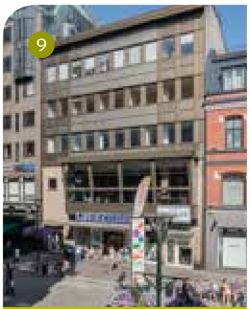
Property Hamnen 22:2
Address Jörgen Kocksg 3
Area 7 613 m²



Property Diana 28
Address Engelbrektsg 5
Area 902 m²

Property Sankt Peter 3
Address Östergatan 30
Area 3 360 m²

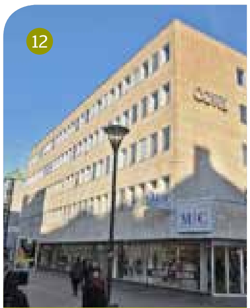
Property Stjärnan 10
Address Engelbrektsg 6
Area 920 m²



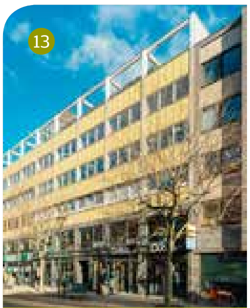
Property Claus Mortensen 29
Address Södergatan 16
Area 3 463 m²

Property Söderport 8
Address Per Weijersg 4
Area 1 956 m²

Property Delfinen 17
Address Södra Förstadsgatan 4
Area 3 034 m²

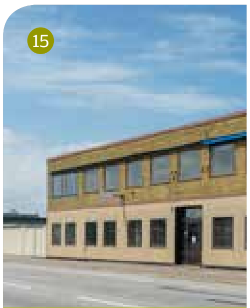


Property Visenten 20
Address S Förstadsg 26
Area 3 476 m²

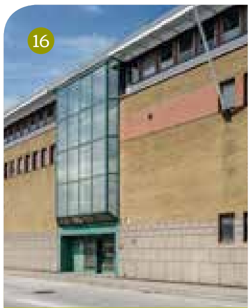


Property Laxen 25
Address S Förstadsg 32
Area 2 343 m²

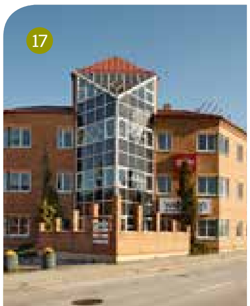
Property Laxen 23
Address S Förstadsg 34
Area 7 476 m²



Property Medusa 3
Address Carlsgatan 42
Area 1 300 m²



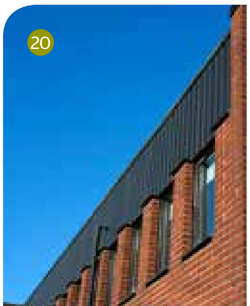
Property Medusa 4
Address Carlsgatan 44
Area 7 201 m²



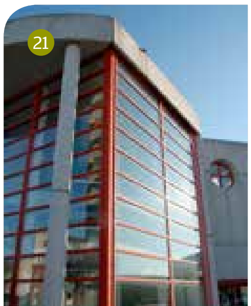
Property Söderhavet 5
Address Elbegatan 5
Area 1 625 m²

Property Söderhavet 6
Address Elbegatan 7
Area 1 406 m²

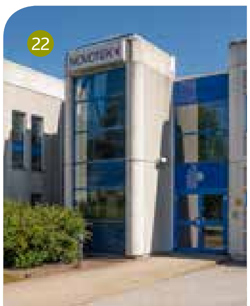
Property Segeholm 10
Address Ågatan 1
Area 15 199 m²



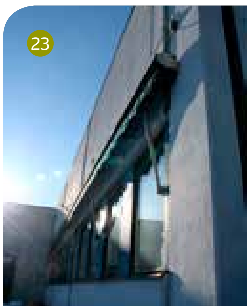
Property Hangaren 2
Address Flygplansg 1–3
Area 2 200 m²



Property Flygledaren 7
Address Höjdroderg 22
Area 1 971 m²

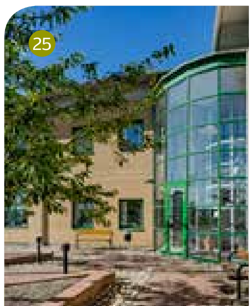


Property Flygkameran 2
Address Höjdroderg 7–9
Area 1 429 m²

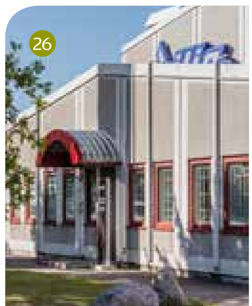


Property Runstenen 16
Address Käglingevägen 37
Area 3 068 m²

Property Bronsdolken 26
Address Stenyxegatan 25B
Area 2 221 m²



Property Bronsdolken 26
Address Stenyxegatan 25A
Area 3 423 m²



Property Kupolen 3
Address Krossverksg 7–17
Area 10 037 m²

StrongPoint and Hilding Anders chose Malmö's best locations

During 2015, Volito Fastigheter started designing new premises for customers such as StrongPoint Labels and Hilding Anders. It was important for both companies to have the best possible location. StrongPoint found the right location on the outskirts of the city for highly efficient premises close to critical infrastructure. Hilding Anders chose head office premises in the city centre.

StrongPoint Labels is a digital printing company specialising in self-adhesive labels for a number of industries including food and pharmaceuticals. The business is dependent on a good logistical flow. In cooperation with Volito Fastigheter, StrongPoint will have premises with a totally new design on Segevång.

"We looked for a long time before we found the right place," says Jenny Danielsson, Financial Manager at StrongPoint Labels. "Volito Fastigheter is very good partner and receptive to our wishes. We are dependent on good flow in our operations and the location is perfect with close proximity to the motorways. Now the premises are being totally renovated in accordance with our needs. We will have more efficient business operations and a fresh new environment for both staff and customers."

"We are very pleased that StrongPoint Labels chose us for their new location," says Pelle Hammarström, CEO of Volito Fastigheter. "Now we have started a large and exciting project in which we are working from the ground up to convert previous warehouse premises into a very well-equipped digital printers with modern interior design. StrongPoint will have light office spaces with attractive glass partitions and inviting meeting spaces, next to a completely new production department designed with requirements for flexibility and logistics in mind. The property will also have a new facade, a new entrance and new facilities for incoming and outgoing goods."

Hilding Anders is the world's largest manufacturer of beds with 9 500 employees and several well-known brands in its range. In 2016, the company will move its head office to newly renovated premises at the Post House on Skeppsbron.

"For us, the decisive factors were the central location, proximity to the City Tunnel and other communications, and the fact that we had the opportunity to design the premises to suit our everyday needs," says Peter Sturm, Senior Vice President Human Resources at Hilding Anders. "Volito Fastigheter have shown that they were concerned about us getting the best possible conditions for our business."

"It is of course gratifying that Hilding Anders has chosen to place their head office with us," says Pelle Hammarström. "The Post House is an excellent choice for a business where first impressions are important. The building has been renovated to the highest standard and been given tasteful interior design throughout in recent years. With the Hilding Anders head office premises, the Post House is soon complete."

BUSINESS AREA

INDUSTRY

Business Area Industry starts up, acquires and develops industry-related businesses. Today, Business Area Industry consists of **Volito Automation**, a rapidly growing organisation focused on knowledge-intensive companies in industrial automation. In a short time, Volito Automation has established a well-reputed business in Sweden, Finland and Norway composed of six subsidiaries in hydraulic solutions. Volito Automation stands ready to start up further automation-oriented businesses in areas such as pneumatics, electronics, control and regulation technology, and robotics.

A new platform for expansion

Volito has established a new expansive plan for the next five years. Volito Automation has taken the first important steps towards fulfilling the objectives. The company has initiated a strategic structural change and completed a significant new acquisition.

Thomas Larsson
CEO, Volito Automation

Volito Automation was established in 2009 and is currently represented at ten locations in Sweden, Finland and Norway. In a short time, Volito Automation has become a respected player in the Nordic markets for industrial hydraulics, with rising market shares and high reputation capital. We continue to form and strengthen bonds with the market's best entrepreneurs, personnel and partners.

The Volito Group's new objectives further strengthen our focus on growth. We therefore initiated a structural change in 2015. The Volito Automation group, and the individual hydraulic companies, will conduct their activities in two business segments focusing on OEM (Original Equipment Manufacturer) and MRO (Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul). The OEM operations will focus on new sales, product and technology development, and the design and manufacturing of hydraulic solutions. The MRO operations will be oriented towards the aftermarket with a focus on continuous service, regular maintenance, repairs and component sales. The new structure is a condition for our planned growth and clarifies our intentions for the market. We will also gain greater development possibilities and more efficient allocation of resources. The transition to the two business segments has started in Sweden and will be applied successively in the other business operations.

HydX AB and Hydro Swede AB have been merged under the name HydX since 1 July 2015. The merger has had the intended positive effect and has been well received by both customers and partners. The new HydX is stronger in terms of turnover and availability and has offices in Ystad, Gothenburg and Stockholm.

A new cooperation agreement was signed with LJM in Denmark in 2015. LJM supplies cylinders with a high standard of quality and delivery

The Volito Industry Group, Four-year summary

SEK million	2015	2014	2013	2012
Revenue	230,2	209,8	206,6	190,3
EBITDA	11,4	8,3	7,4	5,0
Result before tax	6,2	0,4	15,5	-3,3

During 2014 the Group made the transition to drawing up consolidation financial statement in accordance with IFRS. The comparison information for 2012 and 2013 has been translated according to the IFRS.

Revenue, EBITDA and result before tax are calculated as a total of all the companies within Volito Industry, without adjustments for associated companies. Volito Automation owned 40 % of HydX in 2012 and therefore the company was consolidated as an associated company in the formal annual report. In 2013 a further 11 % of the shares were acquired and the company has been consolidated as a subsidiary.

reliability and offers efficient support. The agreement covers sales rights in Sweden and Finland and means that we further strengthen our offering.

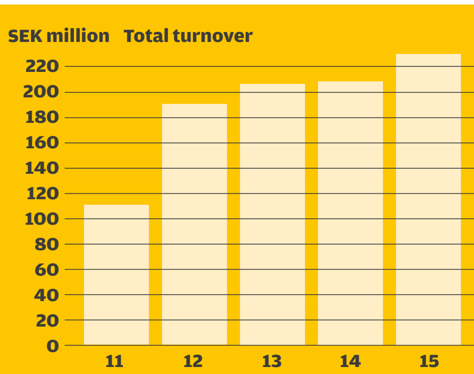
Work on our new strategy for e-business and digital marketing continued in 2015 and the aim is that HydSupply will launch our first online store in early 2016.

Jarmo Launiainen was recruited in June as the new CEO for HydroSystem in Finland. Jarmo has considerable expertise and long experience, including a period as CEO of Sampo, and will focus on efficiency improvement in the organisation and strengthening marketing relations. HydroSystem in Jyväskylä moved its operations to new premises during the year. The new premises are more fit for purpose, located in an industry-intensive area and offer possibilities for a more effective workflow. The establishing of Hyd Partner in Norway is continuing. The process has been somewhat slower than planned, due in part to the business climate. However, Hyd Partner has established itself as a strong name, signed agreements with several significant partners and is increasingly receiving positive indications. We expect business operations at Hyd Partner to intensify in 2016.

Volito Automation acquired PF Hydraulik in Borlänge in early 2016. The company, which is well known among customers both in Dalarna and the rest of Sweden, has seven employees and a turnover of approx. SEK 25 million. The business focuses on the aftermarket, overhauls and installation within mobile and industrial hydraulics and is a welcome new addition in our structure. In connection with the acquisition, two more qualified hydraulic technicians were immediately recruited for the new company. They both previously worked at PMC Hydraulik in Borlänge.

Business conditions on the whole remained weak in 2015, with a considerable decline in the mining industry. The Norwegian market was characterised by falling oil prices and a decrease in demand. Despite the business climate, Volito Automation continues to capture market shares and reports rising curves for turnover and income. The consolidated operating profit before depreciation (EBITDA) for 2015 amounted to SEK 11.4 million (8.3).

Overall, we can look back on a positive and inspiring 2015. During the year, Volito Automation began a new expansive phase in a positive way. We will continue to invest in expertise, continue to clarify and strengthen our offering and seek new opportunities for strategic acquisitions in the Nordic countries. We look forward to the continuing work of establishing and using our new platform, and gaining further successes in 2016.



PF Hydraulik – an acquisition focused on the aftermarket

Volito Automation continues its Nordic expansion. The latest acquisition, PF Hydraulik in Borlänge, will be a valuable strengthening of the group's new business segment oriented towards the aftermarket.

Volito Automation initiated a structural change in 2015. In future, operations will be divided between two business segments focusing on OEM (Original Equipment Manufacturer) and MRO (Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul).

"Volito Automation has previously focused strongly on new sales and the development of hydraulic solutions," says Thomas Larsson, CEO of Volito Automation. "But, we see there is a growing demand for our expertise in the aftermarket, in areas such as regular maintenance, service and overhauls. Now we are making a fully committed move into that market and acquiring PF Hydraulik is a significant part of our expansion."

PF Hydraulik has a large number of loyal customers within mobile and industrial hydraulics, both in Dalarna and the rest of Sweden. The business operations are oriented towards the aftermarket, overhauls and installation within mobile and industrial hydraulics. The company also has a well-established Parker Store in Borlänge.

"The company's founder and former owner, CEO Fredrik Ström, Sven-Erik Östlund and Karl-Ove Pettersson, will all continue to run the company in their previous positions," says Thomas Larsson. "A long-term perspective and involvement are always important components in our acquisitions. With its considerable expertise, long experience and good customer relations, PF Hydraulik is a typical example of what we are looking for to continue developing our organisation."

BUSINESS AREA

LISTED HOLDINGS

Within Business Area Listed Holdings, Volito has significant and active ownership interests in listed companies. Volito has an ownership philosophy of engagement aimed at stable, long-term growth, and the Group is represented on the companies' respective boards. Today, the business area consists of holdings in **Peab AB** and **Bulten AB**. Peab AB is one the leading construction and civil engineering companies in the Nordic countries. Volito is one of the company's largest owners. Bulten AB is one of the largest suppliers of fasteners to the European automotive industry. Volito is the largest owner of Bulten AB.

PEAB

Good outlook for strong and refinanced Peab

Peab can sum up 2015 as a year of positive development with an increased influx of orders in all business areas. With reduced indebtedness and an advantageous refinancing arrangement, the group shows a strong balance sheet and a stable financial platform. Peab considers the outlook is good.

Peab AB (publ), one of the leading construction and civil engineering companies in the Nordic countries, is active within construction, civil engineering, industry and project development. Volito has a long-term involvement in Peab and is one of the company's largest owners. Peab, which is listed on Nasdaq OMX Stockholm (Large Cap) reported a value increase of approx. 18% in the company's B share in 2015

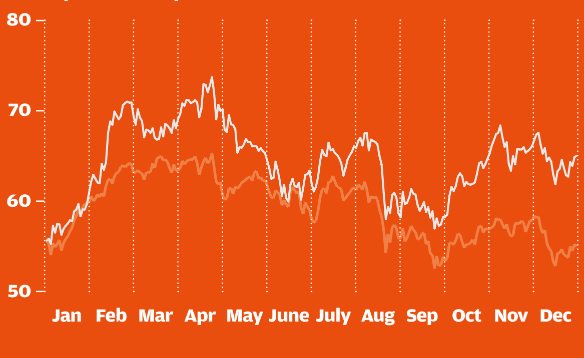
Construction activity increased in Sweden, Norway and Finland in 2015. House construction is expected to increase in Sweden and Finland, but is expected to remain at the same level as 2015 in Norway.

The Project Development business area reported decreased turnover, whereas the other business areas reported unchanged or increased turnover. The influx of orders has increased within all the business areas. The order book at year-end amounted to SEK 27.0 billion (24.9).

The shopping centre Mall of Scandinavia in Solna, Peab's largest ever project, is now finished. After a final review, the project has been written down by SEK -800 million, which reduces turnover and operating results. Excluding the write-down of the Mall of Scandinavia project (SEK -800 million) operative net sales amounted to SEK 45 052 million (43 820), operative operating profit to SEK 1 852 million (1 783), cash flow before financing to SEK 1 787 million (2 803) and net debt to SEK 3 118 million (3 886). In July 2015, the group refinanced with a long advance commitment that offers better conditions. This provides a stable financial platform for the next few years.

In recent years, Peab has implemented a successful change in strategy from large and more risk-laden projects to smaller and more profitable projects in the mid-range segment. The increased influx of orders, a well-dimensioned developing rights portfolio, positive market conditions and a strong financial position are all in Peab's favour for the future. Among the challenges mentioned by Peab are a shortage of resources, higher costs for subcontractors and increased land prices. Peab has a constant ambition to be the best company in the sector, with the most satisfied customers, the best workplace and the highest profitability.

Share price development 2015 Peab —— OMX30 index ——



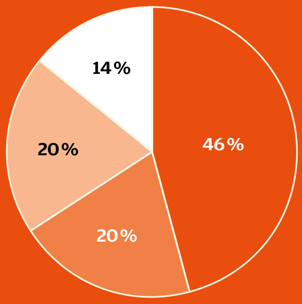
Financial key ratios	2015	2014
Net sales, SEK M [1]	45 052	43 820
Operating profit, SEK M [1]	1 852	1 783
Operating margin, % [1]	4,1	4,1
Orders received, SEK M	37 812	31 690
Earnings per share, SEK	2,71	3,48
Dividend per share, SEK [2]	2,60	2,25
Share price 31 Dec, B share	65	55

Volito's holding	2015	2014
No. A shares	1 500 000	1 500 000
No. B shares	15 100 000	15 100 000
Value, SEK M	1 077	912

Largest shareholders (%)	Capital	Votes
Mats Paulsson & companies	16,6	28,6
Karl-Axel Granlund, family & companies	6,6	5,4
Anita Paulsson, family & companies	4,5	14,5
Fredrik Paulsson, family & companies	4,5	14,5
Carnegie fonder	3,3	1,6

[1] Refers to operating net sales and operating profit excluding write-down of the Mall of Scandinavia project, which has adversely affected turnover and financial results by SEK -800 million for 2015.

[2] The board's proposal to the AGM for 2015



Distribution of net sales by business area, SEK M

- Construction
- Civil Engineering
- Industry
- Project Development

Rising market shares and a strong financial position

Bulten looks back on a very positive 2015. Even though some markets were sluggish, Bulten reports good development overall with strong financial results and good growth. In parallel with new contracts and rising market shares, Bulten AB focused on further improvements in its capital structure and financial position through means such as property acquisition and buying back its own shares.

The Volito Group has a significant and active ownership interest in Bulten AB (publ). Bulten is one of the largest suppliers of fasteners to the European automotive industry. The company's offering encompasses customer-specific standard products and customised special fasteners as well as technical development, line feeding and expertise in logistics, materials and production. Bulten offers a full service provider concept or selected elements of the service.

Bulten is listed on Nasdaq OMX Stockholm and the company's share increased by just over 22 % during 2015. As of 4 January 2016 Bulten moved up to Nasdaq Stockholm's Mid Cap segment. Volito is the largest owner of Bulten AB with 21.8 % of the shares at year-end.

The group's net sales amounted to SEK 2 693 million (2 414) and the operating profit (EBIT) amounted to SEK 165 million (133). The result has been positively affected by capital gains from sales of property and machinery, and negatively affected by exchange rate changes. The cash flow from operations amounted to SEK 141 million (-60) and net debt to SEK 176 million (net cash to SEK 137 million).

Sales in the European car market increased in 2015 and automotive production in Europe is expected to increase. Bulten considers demand in Europe is good, whereas European production has been negatively affected by declining demand in China. Bulten's Russian unit continues to develop well, but the Russian automotive market remains weak and the investment at present has a limited effect for the group as a whole.

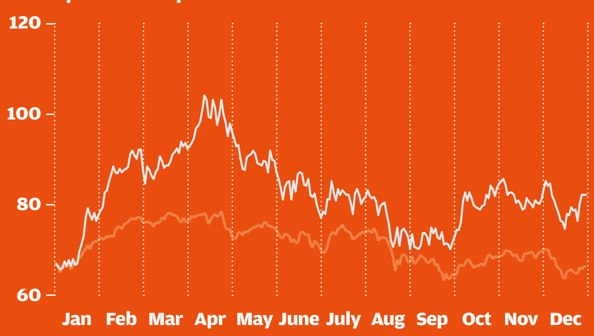
Bulten reports good growth and continues to capture market shares in the form of new contracts. Among the contracts signed in 2015 was a significant FSP (Full Service Provider) contract worth EUR 20 million annually from 2017. In early 2016, a new FSP contract worth SEK 60 million over two years was signed with a Chinese automotive manufacturer. Bulten considers that the outlook for growth with existing and new contracts is good.

At the 2015 Annual General Meeting, the board was granted a mandate to decide on the buyback and transfer of the company's own shares at a maximum total purchase price of SEK 150 million. The mandate gives the board increased room for manoeuvre and the possibility to adapt the company's capital structure, contribute to increased shareholder value and take advantage of attractive acquisition opportunities. The company bought back 680 500 shares for a total of SEK 54.7 million during the year.

Bulten has acquired the property that houses the group's Swedish production unit in Hallstahammar. It is a strategically correct transaction that strengthens Bulten's long-term competitiveness and entails future benefits in terms of financial results and cash flow.

Bulten sums up 2015 as a year that shows a strong balance sheet and very sound finances. In combination with good market outlooks, Bulten can look forward to 2016 with considerable optimism.

Share price development 2015 Bulten —— OMX30 index ——



Financial key ratios	2015	2014
Net sales, SEK M	2 693	2 414
Operating profit, SEK M	165	133
Operating margin, %	6,1	5,5
Orders received, SEK M	2 673	2 557
Earnings per share, SEK	5,6	4,3
Dividend per share, SEK [1]	3,25	3,00
Share price 31 Dec	82	67

[1] The board's proposal to the AGM for 2015

Volito's holding	2015	2014
No. of shares	4 435 686	4 399 056
Value, SEK M	364	295

Largest shareholders (%)	Capital	Votes
Volito AB	21,1	21,1
Investment AB Öresund	10,8	10,8
Lannebo fonder	8,0	8,0
JP Morgan	5,4	5,4
Spiltan Fonder AB	3,6	3,6

The shareholder register above is taken from Euroclear. The capital share, 21.8 mentioned elsewhere in the annual report is adjusted taking into account the treasury shares.

BUSINESS AREA

AVIATION

Business Area Aviation consists of the **Volito Aviation group**, which acquires, finances and leases out commercial aircraft and manages aircraft for third parties. The internal resources of Volito Aviation bring together many years of experience in aircraft leasing with specialist expertise in areas such as law, marketing, administration, maintenance, financing and risk management. The ability to build up a diversified and balanced fleet of aircraft has been for many years the group’s chief strength.

VOLITO
AVIATION

Volito completes divestment of its aviation holdings

As part of the consolidation of the Volito Group, a decision was taken in 2014 to divest VGS Aircraft Holding (Ireland) Ltd. (VGS). Activities in 2015 focused on securing this divestment. The Irish subsidiary, Volito Aviation Services Ireland Limited (VASIE), was sold in October and at year-end only two aircraft remained to be sold.

Siggi Kristinsson
CEO, Volito Aviation

It was a year in which business decisions were fully focused on securing the sale of VGS, jointly-owned by Volito Aviation AB (50%) and an affiliate of the Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. (50%).

Following the considerable reduction of the fleet in 2014, the fleet consisted of 18 aircraft in VGS Aircraft Holding (Ireland) Ltd at the start of 2015. The owners of VGS took advantage of relatively good conditions for selling aircraft and divested a total of 16 aircraft during the year. Although it was initially intended to sell VGS in its entirety, the planned transaction did not proceed and the sale of VGS was restructured to sell parts of the company separately.

In October the Irish subsidiary, Volito Aviation Services Ireland Limited (VASIE), was sold to Stellwagen Finance Company, the parent company of Aviation Finance Company Limited (AFC) and was renamed Seraph Aviation Management Limited (Seraph).

Volito sold 12 aircraft to Wood Creek Capital Management LLC on October 7, 2015. Volito then sold two A320s on lease to Vueling towards the end of the year.

Financial position

At year-end the fleet consisted of 2 narrow body aircraft with a book value of USD 56 million. Fleet-related liabilities amounted at year-end to USD 23 million.

The Volito Aviation AB Group made a profit after financial items amounting to SEK 41,2 million.

At year-end only two aircraft remained to be sold, with arrangements in place for planned sales in early 2016. It is expected that final restructuring to complete the winding up of aviation operations will be completed by mid-2016.

Volito Aviation has played a key role in the development of the Volito Group since 2001, and with the winding up of VGS, aircraft leasing will no longer be a business area within the Volito Group.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank my colleagues for their continued commitment in 2015 and our customers, partners and owners for all their support over the years.

The Volito Aviation AB Group, Four-year summary

SEK (USD) million	2015	2014	2013	2012
Revenues	91,6 (10,9)	97,9 (14,3)	87,3 (13,2)	114,9 (18,6)
Profit or loss before tax	9,7 (1,1)	-85,5 (-12,5)	-177,1 (-15,6)	-241,3 (-29,7)
Equity	245 (29)	247 (32)	203 (31)	237 (31)
Assets	351 (44)	564 (72)	780 (118)	1 010 (144)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND MANAGEMENT

Front row, from left

Board Member
Lennart Blecher
Partner of EQT.
Chairman of the Board at Nordkap AG, Zürich.
Board Member of Falcon Private Bank, Zürich.

Chairman of the Board
Karl-Axel Granlund
Board Member of Peab AB (publ) and others.

President and CEO
Ulf Liljedahl
Chairman of the Board at Bulten AB (publ)

Back row, from left

Board Member
Karl-Fredrik Granlund

Board Member
Peter Granlund

Board Member
Axel Granlund
CEO at EkoBalans Fenix AB

VOLITO

THE GROUP

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Administration report

The business in brief

The Group

Volito AB (556457-4639) is the Parent company in a Group that has operated for many years in the business areas Real Estate, Industry and Aviation. Business Area Aviation is in the process of being wound up and at year-end there were only two aircraft, of what at most was 49, in the fleet Volito Aviation has managed since 2001. In addition to this, Volito owns listed holdings in Peab AB (publ) and Bulten AB (publ).

Income

The Group's net sales amounted to SEK 451.4 million (419.8), which is a 7.5 % increase. The increase is mainly attributable to companies in Business Area Industry, which have successfully captured market shares in a contracting market in industrial, mobile and marine hydraulics. During the year Volito sold 16 of the aircraft the Group has managed and this generated sales revenues that have led to higher turnover. The operating profit was SEK 104.7 million (100.9). During 2014 the last two aircraft in the Volito Aviation AB fleet were sold and the capital gains from this transaction amounted to SEK 20.3 million and depreciation on the aircraft amounted to SEK 4.6 million.

The profit after financial income and expense was SEK 147.6 million (134.4). The Group's pre-tax profit was SEK 282.7 million (126.3). In December 2014 the board decided to write down receivables in VGS Aircraft Holding (Ireland) Ltd by USD 3 million, which affected the financial results by SEK 20.6 million. In conjunction with VGS repaying USD 49 million of its loan to Volito Aviation AG in 2015, the major part of this have been repaid to Volito Aviation AB and minority owners, and have resulted in an exchange gain of approx. SEK 20 million.

Further shares in Bulten were acquired in the first quarter of 2014 and since then the holding has been consolidated as an associated company. As a result of the IFRS view that acquisitions leading to an asset are no longer reported as other shares and ownership interests, but as an associated company, this led to an effect on the financial results of SEK 111.8 million in 2014.

The value development of Volito's real estate portfolio continued positively and the increase for the properties amounted to SEK 119.1 million (45.9). No properties were divested during the year. The change in value of the divested properties in 2014 was SEK -7.0 million.

Interest swaps are used for protection against interest rate risks relating to Volito Fastigheter's borrowing. These are valued at fair value in the balance sheet and unrealised changes in fair value of interest swaps of SEK 16.1 million (-47.1) were reported in the profit or loss for the year.

Financial position and cash flow

The Group's financial position amounted to SEK 4 446.7 million (4 414.7) and equity relating to the Parent company's owner amounted to SEK 2 118.9 million (1 787.2).

The Group's total cash flow amounted to SEK 48.2 million (-27.2). The cash flow from operating activities generated a surplus of SEK 65.2 million (18.5). Even though investments amounted to SEK 146.1 million (180.7), the cash flow from investment activities was positive, SEK 333.5 million (186.4). This is mainly attributable to VGS having made repayments of the shareholders' loan of USD 49 million, equivalent to SEK 413.3 million. In addition, Nordkap Holding AG has made repayments of CHF 4.1 million, equivalent to SEK 35.8 million. The net outflow from financing activities amounted to SEK -350.5 million (-232.1).

The Parent company

Income

The Parent company runs no operations of its own, but manages group-wide functions for administration and finance. The turnover of SEK 9.1 million (8.7) relates primarily to the sale of services to other companies within the Group. The profit after financial income and expense was SEK 27.2 million (-78.4). The result has been adversely affected by write-downs of both shares and receivables in subsidiaries totalling SEK 17.2 million (92.5). In addition, other long-term receivables were written down by SEK 6.1 million in 2014.

Received group contributions amounted to SEK 48.0 million (86.4) and the pre-tax profit was SEK 75.2 million (8.0).

Financial position and cash flow

The financial position amounted to SEK 1 253.9 million (1 307.7) and equity to SEK 616.7 million (569.9). The cash flow for the year was positive, SEK 2.2 million (-3.1). During the year Volito AB invested SEK 27.2 million (135.2) partly in shares and in a loan made to Volito Industry for the acquisition of the remaining shares in Hydraulic Supplier i Norden AB. Volito AG has amortised CHF 4.1 million, equivalent to SEK 35.1 million. The remaining receivable of CHF 0.5 million, equivalent to SEK 4.4 million, was written down on 31 December 2015 and the whole receivable amount is thereby valued at zero. The ongoing winding up of Volito Aviation and the divestment of aircraft resulted in Volito Aviation transferring SEK 178.0 million to Volito AB. Together with the amortisation from Volito AG, Volito has thereby been able to make a net amortisation of SEK 219.5 million. In addition, Volito AB has paid out SEK 23.2 million to shareholders.

Real Estate

Volito Fastigheter AB group

Volito Fastigheter is involved in the trade and management of real estate in the Öresund region, with a focus on commercial properties in the Malmö region. Volito Fastigheter has set new expansion goals and strategies for the coming years. However, the fundamental philosophy of the business will remain the same.

In value terms, the real estate market has remained stable during the year. The market value of Volito's property portfolio was assessed by an external party at year-end and was set at SEK 2 560.0 million (2 306.9). Adjusted for divestments and ongoing rebuilding work, this represents an increase in value for the portfolio of SEK 119.1 million, which corresponds to 4.9 % compared with the previous year-end.

Movement in the market remains limited and there are few transactions. Volito Fastigheter acquired Laxen 25, which consists of retail premises, offices and housing with a total floor space of 2 300 m2. Rebuilding work at the Central Post House is virtually complete. Volito has started a total renovation of the Claus Mortensen property. The total investments during the year amounted to SEK 115.1 million (39.7), of which SEK 95.1 million relates to the acquisition of Laxen 25.

The vacancy rate decreased somewhat and at year-end was 15.1 % (15.4 %).

The development of central areas of Bara continued in cooperation with Peab. The newly built library has opened and the tenants of the sheltered housing apartments have moved in. The next stage will begin in 2016.

Income

Volito Fastigheter's turnover amounted to SEK 138.2 million (142.3), which is a decrease compared with the previous year. The decrease is mainly attributable to divested properties in 2014. The operating profit amounted to SEK 88.7 million (91.4).

The profit after financial income and expense was SEK 52.8 million (46.6). The profit after changes in value for the year of investment properties and derivatives amounted to SEK 135.2 million (-1.1) The net change in value of properties has affected the financial results positively by SEK 119.1 million (38.9). Volito Fastigheter uses interest swaps as protection against interest risks relating to borrowing. These are measured at fair value in the balance sheet and unrealised changes in the fair value of interest swaps amounting to SEK 16.1 million (-47.1) are reported in the profit or loss for the year.

Financial position and cash flow

The balance sheet total was SEK 2 658.0 million (2 412.0) and equity amounted to 1 019.3 million (881.2). The cash flow for the year was positive, SEK 0.3 million (-8.0). Operating activities generated a positive cash flow of SEK 53.9 million (29.7). The year's net investments amounted to SEK -128.6 million (-9.7) and net borrowing increased by SEK 84.0 million (-19.0). Volito Fastigheter paid a dividend to Volito AB of SEK 9.0 million in both 2014 and 2015.

Industry

Volito Industry AB group

Volito Industry, via the subgroup Volito Automation, acquires and starts up companies within industrial automation. The group's ambition is to be the market leader in the Nordic countries. Volito Automation comprises of five strong subsidiaries focused on hydraulics within several application areas.

The operations of Volito Automation cover a large number of sectors with end customers in many different markets. This means the group is relatively unaffected by fluctuations in business cycles and unforeseen events in the markets.

The weak business climate in Europe continued. The mining industry was hit hard by falling mineral prices. The Norwegian market was characterised by falling oil prices and a decrease in demand. Despite the business climate, Volito Automation continues to capture market shares and reports increases in turnover and income.

Volito AB owns 91 % of the shares in the Volito Industry group and CEO Ulf Liljedahl owns the remaining 9 %.

Income

Volito Industry's turnover amounted to SEK 230.2 million (209.8), which is an increase compared with the previous year and attributable to captured market shares. The operating profit was SEK 8.7 million (5.7). Volito Industry generated a profit after financial income and expense of SEK 6.2 million (2.5).

Financial position and cash flow

The financial position amounted to SEK 157.9 million (148.9) and equity to SEK -21.3 million (-3.6). The remaining 49 % of Hydraulic Supplier AB was acquired during the year. This type of acquisition is reported in accordance with IFRS as a transaction between the company's owners (in retained earnings). Consequently, no goodwill arises in this transaction, which is the reason why the equity of the Industry group has decreased. The cash flow for the year was negative, SEK -2.1 million (-0.5). Operating activities generated a negative cash flow of SEK -3.5 million (-5.1). The year's investments amounted to SEK 11.4 million (17.5) which were financed by net borrowing of SEK 12.6 million (22.1).

Listed holdings

Peab AB (publ)

Peab is active in the construction and civil engineering field in the Nordic countries. The company's shares are listed on Nasdaq OMX Stockholm (Large Cap).

Volito's holding in Peab remained unchanged in 2015 and amounted to 16 600 000 shares on 31 December 2015, of which 15 100 000 Class B shares, which corresponds to 5.61 % of the capital and 4.98 % of the votes.

For Volito, the holding in Peab AB is of a strategic character. Volito has had a well-developed partnership with Peab for a number of years. Cooperation between Volito Fastigheter and Peab has become even closer through projects such as the development of Bara town centre. Volito Fastigheter is involved in the shaping of this project and is responsible for the marketing and management of newly built rented apartments and commercial premises.

The value of Peab shares increased in 2014. The market value of Volito's total holding at year-end was SEK 1 076.5 million (912.2), which represents an increase of 18 % for the year.

Bulten AB (publ)

Bulten is one of the largest suppliers of fasteners for Europe's automotive industry. The company's offering encompasses customer-specific standard products and customised special fasteners as well as technical development, line feeding, and expertise in logistics, materials and production. Bulten offers a full service provider concept or selected elements of the service.

Bulten is listed on Nasdaq OMX Stockholm and reported very positive value growth of approx. 22 %. As of 4 January 2016 Bulten moved up to Nasdaq Stockholm's Mid Cap segment. Volito is the largest owner of Bulten AB with 21.8 % (20.9) of the capital and shares.

The Volito Group's income attributable to the holding in Bulten amounted to SEK 29.5 million (111.8).

Aviation

Leasing – Volito Aviation AB group

Volito Aviation runs operations in the leasing of passenger aircraft in the narrow-body segment, mainly Boeing 737 and Airbus 319/320 aircraft.

As part of the consolidation of the Group, Volito's Board decided in 2014 to divest its aviation operations. The organisation's activities in 2015 have focused on the divestment of VGS Aircraft Holding (Ireland) Ltd, jointly owned with Goldman Sachs. Of the fleet's 18 aircraft at the start of the year, only two remained on 31 December 2015. The book value of the remaining aircraft at year-end was USD 56 million (384) and liabilities to external lenders, linked to the fleet, amounted on the same date to USD 23 million (161).

In 2014 the two aircraft that were in the Swedish portfolio of Volito Aviation AB were divested and this resulted in a capital gain of SEK 20.3 million.

The VGS fleet has been managed by the Volito Aviation Services group, a management company principally owned by Volito Aviation AB 80 % (60 %). On 13 November 2014, Volito Aviation sold 20 % of the shares in the Volito Aviation Services group to Stellwagen Finance Company Ltd (Stellwagen). Stellwagen had an option to acquire the entire Volito Aviation Services group before the end of 2015. Stellwagen chose not to exercise the option and instead Volito Aviation AB bought back this holding on 7 October 2015. In conjunction with this, the Irish subsidiary Volito Aviation Services (Ireland) Limited was divested to Stellwagen instead.

Income

Volito Aviation's turnover amounted to SEK 85.1 million (71.0), an increase of 19.9 %, which is attributable to the sales revenues Volito Aviation Services received for managing the sale of aircraft for VGS.

The operating profit was SEK 20.1 million (18.6). Two aircraft in the Volito Aviation AB fleet were sold in 2014, which resulted in a capital gain of SEK 20.3 million. The profit after financial income and expense was SEK 41.2 million (-11.3). The Board decided in December 2014 on a write-down of the shareholders' loan to VGS of USD 3 million, equivalent to SEK 20.6 million. During the year VGS amortised USD 49 million and the conversion to SEK resulted in an exchange gain of SEK 19.9 million.

Financial position and cash flow

The financial position amounted to SEK 351.0 million (564.0) and equity to SEK 245.1 million (246.5). The cash flow for the year was positive, SEK 51.0 million (-15.6), which was attributable to the repayment of the loan to VGS, SEK 413.3 million, made in connection with the divestment of the aircraft. This in turn has meant that Volito Aviation AG has made repayments to its shareholders. Volito Aviation AB settled its overdraft facility and the remaining amount was transferred to the Parent company.

Structured Finance

Nordkap AG

The winding up of Nordkap AG continued during the year. The amortisation of CHF 4 080 K, equivalent to SEK 35.8 million, was carried out during the year. The remaining receivable of CHF 520 K (SEK 4.4 million) was written down to zero and thus Volito has no receivables or other assets relating to the bank.

Other holdings

Volito divested its shares in AB Nordsidan. As part of the transaction, Nordsidan's shares in Avensia were distributed to shareholders.

Volito has ownership shares in EQT VI Ltd, Avensia, Alfa Laval, Nya Bara Utvecklings AB, Bear Stearns Venture Partner LP and a number of different small companies. The combined value of these holdings at year-end was SEK 56.2 million (35.6).

Important events after the reporting period

Volito Automation continued its expansion in the Nordic countries by acquiring PF Hydraulik in January 2016.

Otherwise, there have been no important events in the new year.

Unchanged accounting principles

The Board decided in 2014 to adopt IFRS principles. The accounting principles are unchanged in comparison with the previous year.

Expectations concerning future developments

The Group

Volito has established a new, expansive plan and reformed the organisation in order to be well equipped for future growth. The plan contains a challenging growth strategy with the ambition to achieve high targets set for financial results in the coming five-year period.

The new expansion goals and strategies for Volito Fastigheter mean that Volito Fastigheter is to considerably increase the value of the property portfolio and further improve revenues and financial results.

Volito Industry began the new expansive phase in a positive way during 2015. The business will in future be divided into two business segments with a focus on OEM (Original Equipment Manufacturer) and MRO (Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul). The aim is continued growth and Volito will continue to invest in expertise and to clarify and strengthen Volito's offering, as well as seek new opportunities for strategic acquisitions in the Nordic countries.

All aviation-related activities are expected to be wound up by mid-2016.

Group information

The company is a subsidiary of AB Axel Granlund, org.no. 556409-6013 with registered office in Malmö. AB Axel Granlund owns 88.0 % (86.0 %) and draws up consolidated financial statements for the largest group.

Information on risks and uncertainty factors

The Group

Volito's income, cash flow and financial position is affected by a number of factors that are to varying degrees influenced by the company's own actions.

Risk management

Management of the operational risks is a continuous process. The operational risks are managed within the organisation by the respective business areas. The financial risks are linked to the operations' tied up capital and capital requirements, mainly in the form of interest rate risks and refinancing risks.

Material risks

Volito Aviation owns aircraft, which are leased to different lessees. An aircraft's value can fluctuate over time and the Group bears the risk relating to what the aircraft is worth at the time of a future sale. This risk is managed by continuous analysis of both the market for aircraft, and of potentially suitable times for selling aircraft.

Changes in the value of properties depend mostly on **Volito Fastigheter's** own ability, through changes and refinements to properties as well as agreement and customer structures, to increase the properties' market value, and partly on external factors that affect property supply and demand. In general, property value is less volatile for concentrated portfolios of property in good locations. Volito's properties are predominately concentrated in the central and most expansive parts of Malmö. Most of Volito's long-term rental agreements contain an index clause that means annual rental adjustments based either on changes in the consumer price index or on a fixed percentage increase. Property valuations are calculations made according to established principles based on certain assumptions and which affect the Group's financial results considerably. For more information on property valuations, see the Valuation principles section on page 47 and Note 22.

Credit risks

Credit risks refer to the risk of losing money due to another party being unable to fulfil their obligations.

Vacancy risks and credit risks in accounts receivable – trade

Volito Aviation bears risks relating to the lessees' credit rating in the form of leasing payments that are to be made during the period of the lease, and to other contractual obligations in the leasing agreement. If the lessee does not fulfil their obligations according to the leasing agreement, the Group may need to recover the aircraft, which is often associated with one-off costs. Risk management in this case is carried out through continuous credit analysis of the respective lessees.

Demand for premises is affected by general business conditions. **Volito Fastigheter's** activities are concentrated in Malmö, which is deemed to be attractive in the long term regarding location, population growth, employment and general communications. A broad portfolio of contracts reduces the risk of large fluctuations in vacancies. Leases are divided between commercial properties (97 %) and residential (3 %). The commercial rental income is divided between 141 contracts within a number of different sectors. A combination of good local knowledge, active involvement and a high level of service creates conditions for long-term rental relations and thereby a reduced risk of new vacancies. A certain level of vacancies provides opportunities in the form of new leases and flexibility for existing tenants who want to expand or reduce their premises. Furthermore, Volito Fastigheter bears the risk that tenants are unable to make rent payments. Regular follow-ups are carried out on the tenants' credit ratings in order to reduce exposure to credit losses. A credit rating of tenants is carried out for all new leases, and, if required, the rental agreement is complemented with personal guarantees, rent deposit or bank guarantee. All rents are paid quarterly or monthly in advance.

Within **Volito Industry**, risks are linked to project management. Many projects are customised and Volito bears the risk that customers cannot fulfil their obligations. Customers make advance payments on major projects in order to reduce the risk of credit losses.

Financial risks

In its business activities, the Volito Group is exposed to various types of financial risks. Financial risks relate to changes in exchange rates and interest rates that affect the company's cash flow, income and thereby associated equity. The financial risks also include credit and refinancing risks.

Exposure applying to the different operations is presented quarterly to the respective companies' boards, which make current decisions regarding financial risk management based on the market situation and macroeconomic information, see Note 44.

Liquidity and financing risks

Liquidity and financing risks refer to risks of not being able to fulfil payment obligations as a result of insufficient liquidity or difficulties in arranging new loans. Volito shall be able to carry through business transactions when the opportunity arises and always be able to fulfil its obligations. Refinancing risks increase if the company's credit rating deteriorates or a large part of the debt portfolio becomes due on a single, or relatively few, dates.

Liquidity risks are managed through both regular liquidity forecasts and Volito's access to credit or liquid assets that can be raised at short notice in order to even out fluctuations in the payment flow.

Borrowing risks refer to risks that financing is unavailable or available on unfavourable conditions at a certain time. In order to limit financing risks, Volito strives to spread final due dates regarding credit over the longest possible period allowed by prevailing market conditions.

Part of Volito's borrowing is linked to fulfilling financial ratios (covenants) in the form of interest coverage ratio and equity/assets ratio that the Group shall achieve, which is customary for this type of loan. These ratios are followed up continuously and make up a part of the management's framework for financial planning of the business. Volito fulfilled these ratios by a good margin at year-end.

Currency exposure
In its business activities, the Volito Group is exposed to risks relating to exchange rate changes, principally through its involvement in aircraft leasing. Income from the leasing business is set and paid in USD. This exposure is counterbalanced to a large degree in that interest and amortisation are similarly USD-based.

Interest rate exposure
The Volito Group is exposed to changes mainly in short-term interest rates through its involvement in the Volito Fastigheter AB group. The Parent company, Volito AB, also has risk exposure relating to short-term interest rates. Volito's policy regarding interest rates is that fixed rate terms for the portfolio shall be well balanced and adjusted to the company's prevailing view of the interest rate market at that time.

Interest costs are the largest single cost item for Volito. How much and how fast a change in interest rates makes an impact on financial results depends on the chosen fixed interest term. A rise in interest rates is often initiated by higher inflation. In commercial rental contracts, it is normal that the rent is index-adjusted upwards for inflation.

A combination of loans with short fixed interest terms and utilisation of financial instruments in the form of interest rate swaps enables flexibility to be achieved, and the fixed interest term and interest rate level can be adjusted so that the aim of the financing activity can be achieved with limited interest rate risk. This is without underlying loans needing to be renegotiated. In order to manage the interest rate risks and achieve even development of net interest income, the average fixed interest term for Volito's interest-bearing debts has been adjusted according to the assessed risk level and interest rate risk expectations. Interest rate derivatives are valued at fair value. If the agreed interest for the derivative deviates from the expected future market interest rate during the derivative's duration, a change in value arises that affects the company's balance sheet and income statement, but not the cash flow. The risk reduction in interest payments from longer fixed interest terms often creates a larger risk in derivative value, due to the time factor. When the term of the derivative has expired, the value of the interest rate derivative is always zero.

Overall, the Volito Group's total loans exposed to short-term interest rates amount to SEK 1 037.5 million (1 215.2). Hedging relating to 58.8 % (62.8) of the debt portfolio of the Volito Fastigheter AB group is managed with swaps, something that gives the company a higher degree of flexibility in terms of future debt management.

The nominal amount of Volito Fastigheter's outstanding interest rate swaps at year-end was SEK 765.0 million (764.3). At year-end the fixed interest rates varied from 0.07 % (2.09 %) to 3.56 % (3.99 %) and the floating interest rates are STIBOR 3-months with a supplement for a margin relating to borrowing in SEK.

Refinancing risks
The Volito Group depends on a functioning credit market. The Group has a need to continuously refinance parts of its business, see Note 41. The Group has a satisfactory equity ratio and loan capacity. It is therefore Volito's assessment that there is at present no problem concerning the credit that is due for refinancing.

Taxes
Volito's current tax expense is lower than the nominal tax on the pre-tax profit or loss, which is due to higher fiscal depreciation in properties than in the accounts, unrealised changes in value that are not included in the fiscal result, and that property divestments have been in company form, and are thereby tax-free. Political decisions regarding changes in corporate taxation, tax legislation or their interpretation can lead to changes in Volito's tax situation.

Operational risks
Good internal control procedures for important processes, fit-for-purpose administrative systems, competence development and reliable valuation models and principles are methods for reducing operational risks. Volito works continuously to monitor, evaluate and improve the company's internal control procedures.

Information on non-financial income indications
Volito's employees
The Volito Group is a relatively small organisation that handles large amounts of capital. Therefore the well-being and development of the Group's employees are of vital importance for the long-term prosperity of the Group.

Volito uses employment conditions as a competitive factor for attracting suitable, people with the right set of skills. Different events are regularly organised within the Group's various companies to further strengthen team spirit and company loyalty.

Proposed allocation of the company's profit
The Board of Directors and CEO propose that the unappropriated earnings, SEK 351 653 601.64 are allocated as follows (SEK K):

Dividend, [2 440 000 * SEK 12.00 per share]	29 280
Retained earnings carried forward	322 373
Total	351 653

The Group's equity has been calculated in accordance with the EU-developed IFRS standards and interpretations of these (IFRIC), and in accordance with Swedish law through the application of the Swedish Financial Accounting Standards Council reporting recommendation RFR 1 Supplementary reporting rules for groups.

The Parent company's equity has been calculated in accordance with Swedish law through the application of the Swedish Financial Accounting Standards Council reporting recommendation RFR 2 Reporting for legal entities. The proposed dividend reduces the Parent company's equity ratio from 49 % to 47 %. The equity ratio is prudent, in view of the fact that the company's activities continue to operate profitably. Liquidity in the Group is expected to be maintained at a similarly stable level.

The Board's understanding is that the proposed dividend will not hinder the company in carrying out its obligations in the short or long term nor from conducting necessary investments. The proposed dividend can thus be seen in accordance within ABL chapter 17, section 3, paragraph 2-3 (prudence principle).

For further information on the company's income and position, refer to the subsequent income statements and statements of financial position, and related notes to the financial statements.

Consolidated income statement and other comprehensive income for the Group

Note	Amounts in SEK K	2015	2014
3	Net sales	451 372	419 774
4	Other operating income	7 242	28 896
5		458 614	448 670
	Operating expenses		
	Raw materials and consumables	-139 259	-126 498
6, 9	Other external expenses	-74 039	-80 219
7	Personnel expenses	-134 594	-129 989
8	Depreciation and amortisation of tangible and intangible fixed assets	-6 004	-10 350
10	Other operating expenses	-42	-735
	Operating profit	**104 676**	**100 879**
	Profit or loss from financial income and expense		
11	Profit or loss from participations in group companies	317	-209
12	Profit or loss from participations in joint ventures	–	-20 573
13	Profit or loss from participations in associated companies	37 928	101 756
14	Profit or loss from other financial income and expense	37 533	24 585
15	Interest income and similar income	27 142	6 742
16	Interest expense and similar expenses	-60 043	-78 761
	Profit after financial income and expense	**147 553**	**134 419**
17	Changes in value of investment properties	119 138	38 918
18	Changes in value of derivatives	16 055	-47 059
	Profit before tax	**282 746**	**126 278**
19	Taxes	-47 920	-3 489
	Holdings with non-controlling interest	-3 933	8 708
	Profit for the year from remaining operations	**230 893**	**131 497**
20	**Other comprehensive income**		
	Items that have been or can be transferred to profit or loss for the year		
	Translation differences for the year from translation of foreign operations	-52 309	87 898
	Translation differences transferred to profit or loss for the year	61 382	39
	Changes in fair value for the year of financial assets available-for-sale	170 184	256 911
	Changes in fair value of financial assets available-for-sale transferred to profit or loss for the year	-7 637	-51 620
	Participations in associated companies' and joint ventures' other comprehensive income	–	8 112
	Tax attributable to profit or loss items that have been or can be transferred to profit or loss for the year	-184	-589
	Holdings with non-controlling interest	-15 710	-50 850
	Other comprehensive income for the year	**155 726**	**249 901**
	Total comprehensive income for the year	**386 619**	**381 398**
	Profit or loss for the year attributable to:		
	Shareholders in Parent company	234 826	122 789
	Holdings with non-controlling interest	-3 933	8 708
	Profit for the year	**230 893**	**131 497**
	Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:		
	Shareholders in Parent company	406 262	423 540
	Holdings with non-controlling interest	-19 643	-42 142
	TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	**386 619**	**381 398**

Consolidated statement of financial position

Note	Amounts in SEK K	2015-12-31	2014-12-31
	ASSETS		
	Fixed assets		
21	Intangible assets	49 291	49 644
22	Investment properties	2 560 000	2 306 900
23	Industrial premises	4 723	5 006
25	Machines and other technical fixed assets	2 960	3 226
26	Equipment, tools and installations	19 090	21 274
27	Fixed assets under construction and advances regarding tangible fixed assets	6 833	25 710
31	Receivables from joint ventures	172 525	544 137
32	Participations in associated companies	309 436	313 104
33	Receivables from associated companies	–	36 397
34	Other long-term securities holdings	1 115 487	929 440
35	Deferred tax assets	7 597	13 410
36	Financial leasing agreements	27 776	28 681
37	Other long-term receivables	1 999	21 999
	Total fixed assets	**4 277 717**	**4 298 928**
	CURRENT ASSETS		
	Inventories	43 571	45 565
44	Accounts receivable – trade	43 701	30 041
	Receivables from group companies	152	5 474
	Receivables from joint ventures	174	5 454
	Tax receivables	2 322	4 682
	Other receivables	6 052	7 153
38	Prepaid expenses and accrued income	5 518	6 920
	Short-term investments	9 300	–
39	Cash and bank balances	58 172	10 520
	Total current assets	**168 962**	**115 809**
	TOTAL ASSETS	**4 446 679**	**4 414 737**

Consolidated statement of financial position

Note	Amounts in SEK K	2015-12-31	2014-12-31
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
40	**Equity**		
	Share capital	244 000	244 000
	Other contributed capital	21 005	21 005
	Reserves	682 311	565 878
	Retained earnings including profit or loss for the year	1 171 544	956 324
	Equity attributable to shareholders in Parent company	**2 118 860**	**1 787 207**
	Holdings with non-controlling interest	**89 292**	**226 379**
	Equity	**2 208 152**	**2 013 586**
	Liabilities		
41, 44	Liabilities to credit institutions	91 642	1 330 179
45	Other long-term liabilities	7 700	31 769
35	Provisions for deferred tax	213 966	176 351
	Total long-term liabilities	**313 308**	**1 538 299**
41, 44	Liabilities to credit institutions	1 764 022	609 898
41,42,44	Bank overdraft facilities	37 531	143 384
	Advances from customers	1 631	3 966
	Accounts payable – trade	33 700	32 093
	Liabilities to group companies	62	47
	Liabilities to joint ventures	–	1 286
	Current tax liabilities	5 204	5 111
	Other liabilities	25 529	10 700
46	Accrued expenses and deferred income	57 540	56 367
	Total short-term liabilities	**1 925 219**	**862 852**
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	**4 446 679**	**4 414 737**

Report on changes in equity for the Group

Amounts in SEK K	Share capital	Other contributed equity	Foreign exchange reserve	Available-for-sale reserve	Retained earnings including profit or loss for the year	Total	Holdings with non-controlling interest	Total equity
EQUITY AT 31 DECEMBER 2013	**244 000**	**21 005**	**-1 822**	**266 949**	**904 783**	**1 434 915**	**267 758**	**1 702 673**
Total comprehensive income for the year								
Profit for the year					131 497	131 497	-8 708	122 789
Other comprehensive income			87 937	212 814	-50 850	249 901	50 850	300 751
Total comprehensive income for the year			**87 937**	**212 814**	**80 647**	**381 398**	**42 142**	**423 540**
Transactions with Group owners								
Contributions from and value transfer to owners								
Dividends					-14 640	-14 640	–	-14 640
Repayment of shareholders' contribution					–	–	-75 476	-75 476
Total contributions from and value transfer to owners	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**-14 640**	**-14 640**	**-75 476**	**-90 116**
Changes in ownership interest, subsidiaries								
Acquisition of jointly-owned subsidiaries					-20 485	-20 485	-2 026	-22 511
Divestment of jointly-owned subsidiaries, controlling interest remains					6 019	6 019	-6 019	–
Total transactions with Group owners	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**-29 106**	**-29 106**	**-83 521**	**-112 627**
EQUITY AT 31 DECEMBER 2014	**244 000**	**21 005**	**86 115**	**479 763**	**956 324**	**1 787 207**	**226 379**	**2 013 586**
Total comprehensive income for the year								
Profit for the year					230 893	230 893	3 933	234 826
Foreign exchange reserve adjustments			6 379			6 379	–	6 379
Other comprehensive income			-52 309	162 363	39 292	149 346	15 710	165 056
Total comprehensive income for the year			**-45 930**	**162 363**	**270 185**	**386 618**	**19 643**	**406 261**
Transactions with Group owners								
Contributions from and value transfer to owners								
Dividends					-23 180	-23 180	-100	-23 280
Buy back of own shares in associated companies					-11 745	-11 745	–	-11 745
Repayment of shareholders' contribution					–	–	-153 565	-153 565
Acquisitions					-447	-447	-1 210	-1 657
Total contributions from and value transfer to owners	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**-35 372**	**-35 372**	**-154 875**	**-190 247**
Changes in ownership interest, subsidiaries								
Acquisition of jointly-owned subsidiaries, with existing controlling interest					-19 593	-19 593	-1 855	-21 448
Total transactions with Group owners	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**-54 965**	**-54 965**	**-156 730**	**-211 695**
EQUITY AT 31 DECEMBER 2015	**244 000**	**21 005**	**40 185**	**642 126**	**1 171 544**	**2 118 860**	**89 292**	**2 208 152**

Consolidated pledged assets and contingent liabilities

Amounts in SEK K	2015-12-31	2014-12-31
Pledged assets		
For own liabilities and provisions		
Property mortgages	1 400 705	1 346 208
Chattel mortgages	12 500	32 500
Shares	1 399 236	1 088 572
Shares in subsidiaries	1 019 256	881 158
Leasehold Mosippan	28 681	29 535
Blocked bank account	175	–
Other	1 000	1 005
Total pledged assets	**3 861 553**	**3 378 978**
Contingent liabilities		
Guarantees for associated companies	14 000	20 000
Other guarantees	–	956
Other contingent liabilities	50	50
Total contingent liabilities	**14 050**	**21 006**

Consolidated statement of cash flows

Amounts in SEK K	2015	2014
Operating activities		
Profit after financial income and expense	147 553	134 419
Adjustments for items not requiring an outflow of cash	-17 370	-99 259
	130 183	35 160
Income taxes paid	-3 200	-625
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital	**126 983**	**34 535**
Cash flow from changes in working capital		
Increase(-)/Decrease(+) in inventories	1 489	-7 414
Increase(-)/Decrease(+) in current receivables	-43 691	-10 722
Increase(+)/Decrease(-) in current liabilities	-19 566	2 115
Cash flow from operating activities	**65 215**	**18 514**
Investing activities		
Acquisition of subsidiaries	-10 237	-16 200
Divestment of subsidiaries	-87	26 889
Acquisition of intangible fixed assets	-721	–
Acquisition of tangible fixed assets	-22 744	-44 188
Divestment of tangible fixed assets	910	122 105
Acquisition of investment properties	-95 217	-158
Investments in financial assets	-17 229	-120 152
Divestment/reduction of financial assets	478 871	218 101
Cash flow from investing activities	**333 546**	**186 397**
Financing activities		
Repayment to holdings with non-controlling interest	-153 565	-68 018
Proceeds from borrowings	137 530	89 253
Amortisation of borrowings	-311 196	-238 726
Dividends paid	-23 280	-14 640
Cash flow from financing activities	**-350 511**	**-232 131**
Cash flow for the year	**48 250**	**-27 220**
Liquid funds at start of the year	**10 520**	**36 793**
Exchange rate differences in liquid funds	**-598**	**947**
Liquid funds at year-end	**58 172**	**10 520**

Supplement to consolidated statement of cash flows

Amounts in SEK K	2015	2014
Interest paid and dividends received		
Dividends received	52 089	38 558
Interest received	6 804	2 094
Interest paid	-55 397	-74 872
Adjustments for items not requiring an outflow of cash		
Less: Profit participations in associated companies	-31 843	-101 756
Received dividends from associated companies	13 200	–
Depreciation and write-downs of tangible and intangible assets	4 522	8 599
Depreciation and write-downs, other items	2 799	29 240
Unrealised exchange rate differences	-10 449	-14 529
Capital gains or losses from divestment of fixed assets	4 663	-20 897
Capital gains or losses from divestment of businesses/subsidiaries	-262	45
Other non-cash items	–	39
	-17 370	**-99 259**
Transactions that do not involve payments		
Acquisition of assets via taking over a directly related liability or the issuing of a sales promissory note	12 500	10 800
Acquisition of assets through financial leasing	3 014	2 448
Acquisition of subsidiaries and other business units		
Purchase price	22 737	27 000
Less: promissory notes	-12 500	-10 800
Purchase price paid	10 237	16 200
Less: Liquid funds in the acquired businesses	–	–
Effect on liquid funds (minus=increase)	**10 237**	**16 200**
Divestment of subsidiaries and other business units		
Divested assets and liabilities:		
Tangible fixed assets	2 157	62 000
Financial assets	927	–
Operating receivables	2 663	108 605
Liquid funds	235	125
Total assets	**5 982**	**170 730**
Minority interests	6 096	–
Loans	–	41 010
Operating liabilities	–	1 285
Total provisions and liabilities	**6 096**	**42 295**
Sales price	148	27 014
Less: Liquid funds in the divested businesses	-235	-125
Effect on liquid funds	**-87**	**26 889**
Liquid funds		
The following components are included in liquid funds:		
Cash and bank balances	58 172	10 520
Unutilised credit facilities		
Unutilised credit facilities amount to SEK 144.5 million (73.9).		

Income statement for the Parent company

Note	Amounts in SEK K	2015	2014
3	Net sales	9 123	8 715
4	Other operating income	118	9
		9 241	8 724
	Operating expenses		
6, 9	Other external expenses	-11 670	-11 162
7	Personnel expenses	-10 065	-12 026
8	Depreciation of tangible and intangible fixed assets	-412	-442
10	Other operating expenses	-301	-404
	Operating loss	**-13 207**	**-15 310**
	Profit or loss from financial income and expense		
11	Profit or loss from participations in group companies	-8 238	-83 122
13	Profit or loss from participations in associated companies	23 752	8 452
14	Profit or loss from other financial income and expense	37 533	24 585
15	Interest income and similar income	3 559	7 242
16	Interest expense and similar expenses	-16 190	-20 249
	Profit or loss after financial income and expense	**27 209**	**-78 402**
	Appropriations		
	Group contributions, received	48 030	86 446
	Profit before tax	**75 239**	**8 044**
19	Taxes	-5 308	-12 935
	PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE YEAR	**69 931**	**-4 891**

Financial position for the Parent company

Note	Amounts in SEK K	2015-12-31	2014-12-31
	ASSETS		
	Fixed assets		
	Intangible fixed assets		
21	Franchises, patents, licences, brands and similar rights	226	–
		226	**–**
	Tangible fixed assets		
26	Equipment, tools and installations	3 015	3 460
		3 015	**3 460**
	Financial fixed assets		
28	Participations in group companies	491 892	491 892
29	Receivables from group companies	63 717	60 074
32	Participations in associated companies	194 053	196 452
34	Other long-term securities holdings	473 032	455 585
35	Deferred tax assets	3 699	9 007
37	Other long-term receivables	1 999	21 999
		1 228 392	**1 235 009**
	Total fixed assets	**1 231 633**	**1 238 469**
	Current assets		
	Short-tem receivables		
	Accounts receivable – trade	36	1
	Receivables from group companies	8 056	64 741
	Tax receivables	320	320
	Other receivables	673	643
38	Prepaid expenses and accrued income	901	1 122
		9 986	**66 827**
	Short-term investments	**7 718**	**–**
39	**Cash and bank balances**	**4 611**	**2 391**
	Total current assets	**22 315**	**69 218**
	TOTAL ASSETS	**1 253 948**	**1 307 687**

Financial position for the Parent company

Note	Amount in SEK K	2015-12-31	2014-12-31
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
40	**Equity**		
	Restricted equity		
	Share capital (2 440 000 Class B shares with quota value 100)	244 000	244 000
	Legal reserve	21 005	21 005
		265 005	**265 005**
	Non-restricted equity		
	Retained earnings	281 722	309 794
	Profit or loss for the year	69 931	-4 891
		351 653	**304 903**
		616 658	**569 908**
	Long-term liabilities		
41	Liabilities to credit institutions	–	478 837
		–	**478 837**
	Short-term liabilities		
41	Liabilities to credit institutions	454 929	128 000
41, 42	Bank overdraft facilities	5 950	86 913
	Accounts payable – trade	331	576
	Liabilities to group companies	172 594	36 793
	Other liabilities	264	2 388
46	Accrued expenses and deferred income	3 222	4 272
		637 290	**258 942**
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	**1 253 948**	**1 307 687**

Report on changes in equity for the Parent company

Amounts in SEK K	Share capital	Legal reserve	Retained earnings	Profit or loss for the year	Total equity
EQUITY, 31 DECEMBER 2013	244 000	21 005	355 302	-30 868	589 439
Appropriation of profits			-30 868	30 868	–
Loss for the year				-4 891	-4 891
Dividend			-14 640	–	-14 640
EQUITY, 31 DECEMBER 2014	**244 000**	**21 005**	**309 794**	**-4 891**	**569 908**
Appropriation of profits			-4 891	4 891	–
Profit for the year				69 931	69 931
Dividend			-23 180	–	-23 180
EQUITY, 31 DECEMBER 2015	**244 000**	**21 005**	**281 722**	**69 931**	**616 658**

Pledged assets and contingent liabilities for the Parent company

Amounts in SEK K	2015-12-31	2014-12-31
Pledged assets		
For own liabilities and provisions		
Shares	614 799	548 505
Shares in subsidiaries	312 014	312 014
Other	1 000	1 005
Total pledged assets	**927 813**	**861 524**
Contingent liabilities		
Guarantees for group companies	39 135	67 612
Guarantees for associated companies	14 000	15 377
Other guarantees	–	676
Other contingent liabilities	50	50
Total contingent liabilities	**53 185**	**83 715**

Cash flow statement for the Parent company

Amounts in SEK K	2015	2014
Operating activities		
Profit or loss after financial income and expense	27 209	-78 402
Adjustments for items not requiring an outflow of cash	8 374	98 098
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital	**35 583**	**19 696**
Cash flow from changes in working capital		
Increase(-)/Decrease(+) in current receivables	46 760	3 572
Increase(+)/Decrease(-) in current liabilities	119 651	-1 612
Cash flow from operating activities	**201 994**	**21 656**
Investing activities		
Acquisition of intangible fixed assets	-226	–
Acquisition of tangible fixed assets	-23	-47
Investments in financial assets	-27 229	-135 151
Divestment/reduction of financial assets	70 399	123 749
Cash flow from investing activities	**42 921**	**-11 449**
Financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings	49 231	80 142
Amortisation of borrowings	-268 746	-78 788
Dividends paid	-23 180	-14 640
Cash flow from financing activities	**-242 695**	**-13 286**
Cash flow for the year	**2 220**	**-3 079**
Liquid funds at start of the year	**2 391**	**5 091**
Exchange rate differences in liquid funds	**–**	**379**
Liquid funds at year-end	**4 611**	**2 391**

Supplement to cash flow statement for the Parent company

Amounts in SEK K	2015	2014
Interest paid and dividends received		
Dividends received	61 080	47 558
Interest received	2 376	4 633
Interest paid	-12 103	-18 982
Adjustments for items not requiring an outflow of cash		
Depreciation and write-downs of tangible assets	412	442
Other write-downs	17 617	98 627
Reversed write-downs	-1 765	–
Unrealised exchange rate differences	-516	-391
Capital gains or losses from divestment of financial fixed assets	5 539	-580
Other non-cash items	-12 913	–
	8 374	**98 098**
Liquid funds		
The following components are included in liquid funds:		
Cash and bank balances	4 611	2 391
Unutilised credit facilities		
Unutilised credit facilities amount to SEK 137.8 million (56.8).		

Accounting principles and notes to the accounts

Amounts are in SEK thousand, unless otherwise stated.

Note 1 Significant accounting principles
Agreement with standards and laws

The consolidated financial statements have been drawn up in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) issued by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as well as interpretations from IFRS Interpretations Committee such as have been enacted by the EU. Furthermore, the consolidated financial statements have been drawn up in accordance with the Swedish Financial Accounting Standards Council recommendations RFR 1 Supplementary accounting rules for groups.

The Parent company's annual accounts are drawn up in accordance with the same principles as the Group's with the exception of cases noted below in the section "Parent company's accounting principles".

The consolidated financial statements and annual accounts of Volito AB (Parent company) for the fiscal year 2015 were approved by the Board and CEO on 14 March 2016 and will be presented to the Annual General Meeting on 30 March 2016 for adoption. The Parent company is a Swedish limited company with registered office in Malmö.

Valuation basis applied in the drawing up of the Parent company's and Group's financial statements

Assets and liabilities are reported at historical acquisition value, except investment properties and certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value. Financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value comprise of derivative instruments and available-for-sale financial assets.

Functional currency and reporting currency

The Parent company's functional currency is SEK, which is also the reporting currency for the Parent company and the Group. This means that the financial statements are presented in SEK. All amounts are rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

Assessments and estimates in the financial statements

Drawing up the financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the company management to make assessments and estimates as well as assumptions that affect the application of accounting principles and the book amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. These assessments are based on experience and the various assumptions that the management and Board deem to be reasonable under the prevailing circumstances. Conclusions from this process form the basis for decisions relating to book values of assets and liabilities, in those cases where they cannot be established by information from other sources. The actual outcome can differ from these assessments if other assumptions are made, or if conditions change.

Estimates and assumptions are reviewed regularly. Changes in estimates are reported in the period the change is made, if the change affected only that period, or in the period when the change is made and future periods, if the change affects both current and future periods.

Assessments made by company management in the application of IFRS that have a significant effect on the financial statements and applied estimates, and which can entail significant adjustments to the following year's financial statements, are covered in Note 2.

Significant applied accounting principles

The accounting principles outlined below, with the exceptions that are described in detail, have been applied consistently for all periods that are presented in the Group's financial statements. The Group's accounting principles has also been consistently applied by the Group's companies regarding associated companies and joint ventures, when necessary through adjustment to the Group's principles.

Changed accounting principles

Changed accounting principles resulting from new or amended IFRS

Below is a description of the changed accounting principles that the Group applied from 1 January 2015. Other changes in IFRS applicable from 1 January 2015 have not had a significant effect on the Group's accounting.

IFRIC 21 state levies: The interpretation pronouncement concerns how various levies imposed by the state are to be reported. IFRIC 22 applies for levies that fall within the framework of IAS 37 and for obligations to pay levies that are certain in terms of amount and date. IFRIC 21 does not apply to income taxes (IAS 12) and fines. Only reporting of the debt side is covered and not whether the debit side is a cost or an asset. The pronouncement has meant that liabilities for real estate tax are reported on 1 January at the same time that a prepaid expense relating to real estate tax is reported.

Other new or changed IFRS applicable from 1 January 2015 have not had a significant effect on the Group's financial statements.

New IFRS that have not yet come into effect

A number of new or changed IFRS that come into effect during the coming fiscal year have not been applied in advance in the drawing up of the Group's financial statements. There are no plans to apply in advance new standards or changes that will apply in the future.

IFRS 9, Financial instruments is to replace IAS 39 Financial instruments.
IFRS 9 is to be applied from the fiscal year that starts on 1 January 2018 and earlier application is permitted given that the EU adopts the standard, which is expected to take place in the second half of 2016. The Group has not yet analysed the effect of the introduction of IFRS 9 on the financial statements, but based on the Group's present structure and business activities the introduction is not expected to have a significant effect on the group's financial statements.

IFRS 15 is the new revenue standard, which according to IASB shall be applied from the fiscal year starting on January 1 2018. Earlier application is permitted given that the EU adopts the standard, which is expected to take place in the second half of 2016. The Group has not yet analysed the possible effect of the introduction of IFRS 15 on the principles for reporting revenue that are applied today. Such an analysis will be carried out at a later date and at present it cannot be ruled out that IFRS 15 will affect today's principles, but whether this will be a significant effect on the financial statements cannot be assessed at the present time.

Other new and changed IFRS are not expected to have a significant effect on the Group's financial statements.

Classification, etc.

Fixed assets, long-term liabilities and provisions essentially consist only of amounts that are expected to be recovered or paid after more than 12 months calculated from accounting year-end. Current assets and short-term liabilities consist essentially only of amounts that are expected to be recovered or paid within 12 months calculated from accounting year-end.

Consolidated financial statements

Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements cover the Parent company Volito AB and its subsidiaries, which are all companies in which the Parent company, directly or indirectly, has a controlling influence. A controlling influence exists if Volito AB has influence over investments, is exposed to, or has the right to variable returns from its involvement and can use its influence over investments to affect the returns. In an assessment of whether a controlling interest exists, attention is paid to potential shares with voting entitlement and whether actual control exists.

Subsidiaries are reported according to the acquisition method. The method means that the acquisition of the subsidiary is considered as a transaction from which the Parent company indirectly acquires the assets of the subsidiary and takes over its debts. The group-wise acquisition value is established through an acquisition analysis in connection with the acquisition, The analysis establishes the acquisition value for the shares, as well as the fair value on the acquisition date of the acquired identifiable assets, taken over liabilities and any holdings with non-controlling interest on the acquisition date. Transaction expenditure, with the exception of transaction expenditure relating to issue of equity or debt instruments, is reported directly in profit or loss for the year.

In the acquisition of businesses where the transferred payment, any holding with non-controlling interest and the fair value of previously owned shares (in multi-stage acquisitions) exceed the fair value of the acquired assets and taken over liabilities, the difference is reported as goodwill, When the difference is negative, so-called acquisition at low price, this difference is reported directly in the profit or loss for the year. Transferred payment in connection with the acquisition does not include payments relating to regulation of previous business connections, This type of regulation is usually reported in profit or loss for the year.

Conditional purchase prices are reported at fair value from the acquisition date. In cases where the conditional purchase price is classified as an equity instrument, no revaluation and regulation is reported in equity. For other conditional purchase prices, revaluation is done for each reporting period and the change in value is reported in profit or loss for the year.

In cases where the acquisition does not relate to 100 % of the subsidiary, a holding with non-controlling interest is created. There are two alternatives for reporting holdings with non-controlling interest. These two alternatives are to report the holding with non-controlling interest's share of proportional net assets, or that the holding with non-controlling interest is reported at fair value, which means that the holding with non-controlling interest has a share in goodwill. The choice between the two methods for reporting a holding with non-controlling interest can be made from acquisition to acquisition.

Ownership of a company that increases through acquisitions on several occasions is reported as a multi-step acquisition. In a multi-step acquisition that results in a controlling interest, the previously acquired shares are revaluated based on the fair value of the latest acquisition and the arising profit or loss is reported in profit or loss for the year.

Acquisitions from holdings with non-controlling interest

Acquisitions from holdings with non-controlling interest are reported as a transaction within equity, i.e. between the Parent company's owners (within retained earnings) and the holding with non-controlling interest. Therefore, no goodwill arises from these transactions. Changes in holdings with non-controlling interest are based on the proportional share of net assets.

Sales to holdings with non-controlling interest

Sales to holdings with non-controlling interest, in which the controlling interest remains, are reported as a transaction within equity, i.e. between the Parent company's owners and the holding with non-controlling interest. The difference between the received liquidity and the holding with non-controlling interest's proportional share of acquired net assets is reported under retained earnings.

If the reduction in ownership is to the extent that a controlling interest is lost, this is considered to correspond to a divestment of a subsidiary. The effect is reported in profit or loss for the year and consists of capital gains or losses from the divested assets and liabilities and a revaluation effect on the remaining holding, which is valued at fair value on the divestment date with the change in value reported in profit or loss for the year.

When the acquisition of subsidiaries means the acquisition of net assets that do not consist of a business, the acquisition cost is divided between the single identifiable assets and liabilities based on their fair value on the acquisition date.

The subsidiaries' financial statements are taken into the consolidated financial statements from the day the controlling interest arises and is included in the consolidated financial statements until the day it ceases.

Joint ventures
Joint ventures in accounting terms are those companies for which the Group, through cooperation agreements with one or more parties, has a joint controlling interest over operational and financial management. From the point when the joint controlling interest is gained, shares in joint ventures are reported in accordance with the equity method in the consolidated financial statements.

Associated companies
Associated companies are those companies in which the Group has a significant interest, but not a controlling interest, over operational and financial management, generally through shareholdings with between 20 % and 50 % of the votes. From the time that the significant influence is gained, shares in the associated company are reported in accordance with the equity method in the consolidated financial statements.

The equity method
The equity method means that the value of ownership shares in joint ventures and associated companies reported in the Group corresponds to the Group's share in the joint venture company's or associated company's own equity, as well as group-wise goodwill and any other residual value in the group-wise surplus value or under value. The Group's participation in the respective companies' profit after tax and expenses adjusted for any amortisation, write-downs or resolution of acquired surplus or under value is reported in the profit or loss for the year under "Participations in joint ventures' profit or loss" and "Participations in associated companies' profit or loss". These profit participations less received dividends from joint ventures and associated companies make up the main changes in the book value of participations in joint ventures and associated companies. The Group's share of other comprehensive income in associated companies is reported in a separate line in the Group's other comprehensive income.

Any difference at the time of acquisition between the acquisition value of the holding and the owner companies share of the fair value net of joint ventures' and associated companies' identifiable assets and liabilities is reported in accordance with the same principle as the acquisition of subsidiaries.

Transaction expenditure, with the exception of transaction expenditure relating to issue of equity or debt instruments, is included in the acquisition value.

When the Group's share of reported losses in a joint venture company or associated company exceeds the book value of the shares in the Group, the value of the ownership share is reduced to zero. Settlement for losses is also applied for long-term financial dealings without security, which in their economic meaning make up part of the owner company's net investment in the associated company. Continued losses are not reported, provided that the Group has not made guarantees to cover losses arising in the joint venture company or associated company.

The equity method is applied until such point as the significant interest ceases.

Acquisition of property via a company
A company acquisition can be regarded as either an asset acquisition or a business acquisition. Company acquisitions in which primary aim is to gain the companies' properties and in which the companies' property management organisation and administration has a subordinate importance for the acquisition's implementation, are generally treated as asset acquisitions. Company acquisitions in which the acquired company's property management organisation and administration has a great importance for the acquisition's implementation and valuation, are generally treated as business acquisitions.

In the case of asset acquisitions, no deferred tax is reported on the properties' surplus value, any discount attributable to the deferred tax instead reduces the property value. In valuations at fair value, the property value is adjusted after the acquisition date with the received discount. In the case of business acquisitions, the deferred tax is reported with the valid nominal tax on the property's surplus value and other temporary differences attributable to the acquired assets and liabilities. The company acquisitions regarding property that have occurred since the formation of the Group have been treated as asset acquisitions.

Translation of foreign subsidiaries or other overseas businesses
Assets and liabilities in overseas businesses, including goodwill and other group-wise surplus value or under value are translated from the overseas businesses' functional currency to the Group's reporting currency, SEK, at the exchange rate at accounting year-end. Income and expenses in an overseas business are translated to SEK at an average exchange rate that constitutes an approximation of the exchange rate on the respective transaction date. Translation differences that arise in currency translation of overseas businesses are reported in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate component in equity, called the foreign exchange reserve. In cases where an overseas business is not wholly owned, the translation difference is allocated to holdings with non-controlling interest based on the proportional ownership share.

If an overseas business is divested, the accumulated translation differences attributable to the business are reclassified from the foreign exchange reserve in equity to profit or loss for the year.

When a controlling interest, significant interest or joint controlling interest ceases for an overseas business, the accumulated translation differences attributable to the business are realised and reclassified from the foreign exchange reserve in equity to profit or loss for the year. In cases where divestment occurs, but a controlling interest remains, the proportional share of the accumulated translation differences is transferred from the foreign exchange reserve to holdings with a non-controlling interest. In cases where parts of an associated company or joint venture have been divested, but significant influence or joint controlling interest remain, the proportional share the translation differences is reclassified to profit or loss for the year.

Accumulated translation differences relating to overseas businesses are presented as a separate capital category and contain translation differences accumulated from 1 January 2013. Accumulated translation differences before 1 January 2013 were stated as zero at the transition date to IFRS.

Acquisitions made before 1 January 2013 (transition date to IFRS)
In the case of acquisitions completed before 1 January 2013, goodwill has, after write-down appraisal, been reported at an acquisition value that corresponds to the book value in accordance with previously applied accounting principles. Classification and reporting of business acquisitions that occurred before 1 January 2013 have not been reviewed in accordance with IFRS 3 in the drawing up of the Group's opening balance in accordance with IFRS on 1 January 2013.

Elimination of transactions on consolidation
Intra-group receivables and liabilities, revenue or expenses and unrealised profits or losses that arise from intra-group transactions between group companies are eliminated in full in the drawing up of consolidated financial statements. Unrealised profits deriving from transactions with associated companies and joint ventures are eliminated to the extent that corresponds to the Group's ownership share in the companies. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised profits, provided that there is no write-down requirement.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies
Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate on the transaction date. The functional currency is the currency in the primary economic environments where the company runs its operations. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at accounting year-end. Exchange rate differences arising from translation are reported in profit or loss for the year. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are reported at historical acquisition value are translated at the exchange rate on the transaction date. Non-monetary assets that are reported at fair value are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the time of measurement of fair value.

Exchange rate differences regarding operating receivables and operating liabilities are reported in the operating profit or loss, whereas exchange rate differences relating to financial assets and liabilities are reported as profit or loss from financial income and expense.

Income

Rental income
Rental income from property management is announced in advance and taken up as income in the period it applies to. Rental income includes invoiced supplements such as electricity, heating and real estate tax. In cases where a tenant is allowed a reduced rent during one period and a higher rate during another, it is accrued in the respective under or over rent linearly over the period of the contract, provided the rent reduction is not due to moving in in stages or similar. Income in connection with prematurely settled rental contracts is recognised as income immediately, provided there are no remaining obligations to the tenant. Income from property sales is reported when the significant risks and benefits associated with ownership of the property have been transferred to the buyer, and it is then probable that the economic benefits associated with the sale will be gained by Volito. This generally means that reporting takes place when the buyer takes over the property.

Rental contracts relating to investment properties are considered as operational leasing agreements. These agreements are reported in accordance with the principles for income accounting above. Volito has one property that is leased out through a financial leasing agreement, see Note 36.

Leasing income
Leasing income relating to aviation activities is reported in the same way as rental income from investment properties described above.

Sales of goods, execution of service assignments and other income
Reporting of income other than rental and leasing income from property management and aviation activities is done in accordance with IAS 18 Revenue. Income from sales of goods is reported in the profit or loss for the year when significant risks and benefits associated with ownership of the goods has been transferred to the buyer. Income from service assignments is reported in the profit or loss for the year based on the degree of completion at year-end. The degree of completion is determined through an assessment of completed work on the basis of progress checks. Income is not reported if it is probable that the economic benefits will not be gained by the Group.

Income is reported at the fair value of what has been received, or is expected to be received, with deduction of granted discounts.

Leasing

Leasing is classified in the consolidated financial statements as either financial or operational leasing. It is considered to be financial leasing when the economic risks and benefits associated with ownership in all significant aspects are transferred to the lessee. If this is not the case, it is a matter of operational leasing.

Operational leasing agreements
Expenses relating to operational leasing agreements in which the Group is the lessee are reported in profit or loss for the year linearly over the leasing period. Benefits gained in connection with the signing of an agreement are reported in the profit or loss for the year linearly over the duration of the leasing agreement. Variable fees are reported as expense in the period they arise.

Income relating to operational leasing agreements in which the Group is the lessor are reported linearly over the duration of the leasing agreement. Expenses that arise as a result of the leasing agreement are reported when they arise.

Financial leasing agreements
Assets that are hired in accordance with financial leasing agreements are reported as assets in the consolidated statement of financial position at the lowest of the leasing object's fair value and present value of future minimum leasing fees. The leased assets are written off during their economic period of utilisation in the same way as Group-owned assets. The obligation to pay future leasing fees is reported as long-term and

short-term liabilities. Minimum leasing fees are divided between interest expense and amortisation on the outstanding liability. Interest expenses are assigned with an amount that corresponds to a fixed interest rate for reported liabilities during the respective period. Variable fees are reported as expenses in the periods they arise.

Expense

The income statement is structured in an expense category form.

Property expenses

The term property expenses covers all expenses for the investment properties. This includes direct property expenses as well as expenses for operation, maintenance, ground rent and property tax. The term also covers indirect property expenses, such as expenses relating to renting out and property administration.

Financial income and expense

Financial income consists of interest income on invested funds (including available-for-sale financial assets) dividend income, profit on divestment of available-for-sale financial assets, profit from changes in value of financial assets measured at fair value via profit and loss as well as such profits on hedging instruments that are reported in profit or loss for the year.

Financial expense consists of interest expense on loan, unrealised and realised losses on financial investments and derivative instruments used in financial activities.

Interest income is taken up as income in the period it concerns. Dividends from shares are reported in the period that the right to receive payment is deemed as certain.

Interest costs affect profit and loss in the period they concern, except to the extent they are included in an asset's acquisition value, and reported with the application of the effective rate method. An asset for which the interest can be included in the acquisition value is an asset that of necessity takes a significant time to complete for intended use or sale. Activation of borrowing costs is done in accordance with IAS 23 Borrowing costs. Historically, Volito has not activated borrowing costs related to production of new construction, extensions or rebuilding in the consolidated financial statements.

Interest rate swaps are used for hedging against interest rate risks linked to the Group's borrowing. The Group does not at present apply hedge accounting for these instruments. Interest rate swaps are measured at fair value in the balance sheet. In the profit or loss for the year, the interest rate coupon component is reported as a correction of interest expense. Unrealised changes in the fair value of interest rate swaps are reported in profit or loss for the year.

Profit or loss from the sale of financial investments is reported when the risks and benefits associated with the undertaking of the instrument in all important aspects has been transferred to the buyer and the Group no longer has control over the instrument.

Exchange rate profits and losses are reported net.

The effective rate is the interest that discounts the estimated future incoming and outgoing payments during the financial instrument's expected duration to the financial asset's or liability's reported net value. The calculation includes all fees paid or received by the agreement partners that are a part of the effective rate, transaction costs or other surplus and under values.

Taxes

Income taxes consist of both current and deferred income tax for the Swedish and foreign Group units. Income taxes are reported in the profit or loss for the year, unless the underlying transaction is reported in other comprehensive income or in equity, so that the associated tax effect is reported in other comprehensive income or in equity.

Current tax is tax that is to be paid or received regarding the current year, with application of the tax rates that are decided or in practice decided at year-end. Current tax also includes adjustments of current tax relating to earlier periods.

Deferred tax is calculated according to the balance sheet method. According to this method, deferred tax liabilities and receivables are reported for all temporary differences between reported and fiscal values for assets and liabilities and for other fiscal deductions or deficiencies. Deferred tax liabilities and receivables are calculated based on how the temporary differences are expected to be evened out and by the application of the tax rates and tax rules that have been adopted or announced at accounting year-end.

In the valuation of fiscal deductible deficiency, an assessment is made of the probability that the deficiency can be utilised. The basis for deferred tax receivables includes established deductible deficiencies to the extent that they can with certainty by utilised in relation to future profits. Deferred taxes are reported at the nominal valid tax rate without discounting.

Temporary differences are not taken into account in group-wise goodwill or in normal cases in the differences relating to participations in subsidiaries, associated companies and joint ventures that are not expected to be taxed in the foreseeable future. Temporary differences are not taken into account either for differences that have arisen in the initial reporting of assets and liabilities that are not business acquisitions that on the transaction date do not affect either the reported profit or loss or the taxable profit or loss.

When an acquisition of a company takes place, the acquisition is either an acquisition of a business or an acquisition of assets. It is an acquisition of assets, for example, if the acquired company only own one or more properties with a rental contract, but the acquisition does not include the processes required to run the property business. In reporting of an acquisition of assets, no deferred tax is reported separately. The fair value of the deferred tax liability is instead deducted from the fair value of the acquired asset.

Untaxed reserves including deferred tax liabilities are reported in the legal entity. In the consolidated financial statements on the other hand, untaxed reserves are divided into deferred tax liabilities and equity.

Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between the acquisition value of the business acquisition and the fair value of the acquired identifiable assets and taken over liabilities.

Goodwill is valued at the acquisition value minus any accumulated write-downs. Goodwill is designated to cash generating units and is reviewed for write-down requirements annually or as soon as indications arise that show that the asset in question has fallen in value. Goodwill that has arisen in the acquisition of joint ventures and associated companies is included in the book value for participations in joint ventures and associated companies.

In the case of business acquisitions in which the acquisition costs are less than the net value of the acquired assets and taken over liabilities, known as an acquisition at low price, the difference is reported directly in profit or loss for the year.

Concerning goodwill in acquisitions that took place before 1 January 2013, the Group, on transition to IFRS, has not applied IFRS retroactively, as the book value on that day constitutes from that time on the Groups' acquisition value, after write-down appraisal.

Other intangible assets

Intangible assets that are acquired by the company are reported at the acquisition value minus accumulated depreciations and write-downs.

Depreciation is linear over the asset's period of utilisation and reported as expense in the income statement. Depreciation begins from the date when assets become available for use.

The estimated periods of utilisation are:	The Group	The Parent company
Software	5 years	5 years
Other intangible assets	5 years	–

An assessment of an asset's period of utilisation and residual value is carried out annually.

Tangible fixed assets

Owned assets

Tangible assets that are acquired by the company are reported at the acquisition value less accumulated depreciation and any write-downs.

The book value of a tangible fixed asset is removed from the balance sheet in the case of discarding or sale of an asset, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use of the asset. Profit or loss that arises from the divestment or discarding of an asset is made up of the difference between the sales price and the asset's book value with deductions for directly related sales costs.

Leased assets

Leasing is classified in the consolidated financial statements as either financial or operational leasing. It is considered financial leasing when the economic risks and advantages associated with ownership are in all essential aspects transferred to the lessee. If this is not the case, it is a matter of operational leasing.

Assets that are hired according to financial leasing agreements are reported as assets in the Group's balance sheet. The obligation to pay future leasing fees has been reported as long and short-term liabilities, The leased assets are depreciated according to plan, whereas leasing payments are reported as interest and amortisation of liabilities.

Assets that are hired according to operational leasing agreements are not reported as assets in the Group's balance sheet. Leasing fees for operational leasing agreements are taken up as expense linearly over the duration of the lease.

Assets that are hired out according to financial leasing agreements are not reported as tangible fixed assets, as the risks and benefits associated with ownership of the assets are transferred to the lessee. Instead a financial receivable is reported regarding future minimum leasing charges.

Additional expenditure

Additional expenditure is added to the acquisition value to the extent that the asset's performance has been improved in relation to the level at the time it was originally acquired. All other additional expenditure is reported as expense in the period it arises.

Borrowing expenses

Borrowing expenses that are directly attributable to purchasing, construction or production of assets that take a significant time to complete for the intended use or sale are included in the asset's acquisition value. Activation of borrowing expenses is done on condition that it is probable that it will lead to future economic benefits and costs that can be measured in a reliable way.

Depreciation principles for tangible fixed assets

Depreciation according to plan is based on the original acquisition values reduced by the calculated residual value. Depreciation is linear over the period the asset is expected to be utilised.

The following depreciation periods are applied:	The Group	The Parent company
Industrial buildings	20-25 years	–
Plant and machinery	5-10 years	–
Equipment, tools and installations	5 years	5 years
Computer equipment	3-5 years	3-5 years

Industrial buildings account for a negligible amount and depreciation for various parts is over a period of 20-25 years. Component depreciation is not applied, as there are no individual components with significantly different depreciation periods.

Investment properties
Most of the properties in the Group are classified as investment properties, as they are owned with an aim to generate rental income or value increases, or a combination of the two. Investment properties are reported initially at acquisition value, which includes expenditure directly attributable to the acquisition. Thereafter, investment properties are reported at fair value in the statement of financial position, in accordance with IAS 40, Changes in value are reported in a designated line in the income statement. The Group's properties are reported in the statement of financial position as fixed assets. As the properties are reported at fair value, depreciation is not reported for these properties in the consolidated financial statements. The investment properties are valued annually by an independent external appraiser with recognised and relevant qualifications. The applied calculation model is based on long-term yield evaluation, which factors in present value of future payment streams with differentiated yield requirements per property, depending on aspects such as location, purpose, condition and standard.

Unrealised and realised changes in value are reported in profit or loss for the year. Rental income and income from property sales are reported in accordance with the principles described in the income accounting section.

Additional expenditure – investment properties reported according to the fair value method
Additional expenditure is added to the book value only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the asset will be gained by the company and the acquisition value can be calculated in a reliable way. All other additional expenditure is reported as expense in the period it arises. A decisive factor in assessing when additional expenditure is added to the book value is if the expenditure refers to the exchange of the whole, or parts of, the identified components, which activates such expenditure. Expenditure for totally new components is also added to the book value. Expenditure for repairs is reported in the period it arises.

Properties under construction that are intended for use as investment properties when work is completed are also classified as investment properties.

Note 22 contains further information on external property valuation and a statement on classification of the property portfolio and its book value.

Aircraft
Proportional depreciation is applied annually for aircraft so that the book value is 15 % of the acquisition value when the aircraft is 20 years old. All aircraft in the Swedish fleet have now been divested.

Inventories
Inventories are valued at the lowest of either the acquisition value or the net realisable value. The acquisition value is calculated according to the first-in, first-out principle and includes expenditure that has arisen in the acquisition of inventory items and transport of these to their present location and condition.

For manufactured goods and ongoing work, the acquisition value includes a reasonable share of the indirect costs based on a normal capacity.

Net realisable value is the estimated sales price in current operations, after deductions for estimated costs for completion and to achieve a sale.

Financial instruments
Financial instruments that are reported in the statement of financial position include on the asset side, liquid funds, loans receivable, accounts receivable – trade, financial investments and derivatives. On the liability side are accounts payable – trade, loan liabilities and derivatives.

Reporting in and removal from the balance sheet
Financial assets and liabilities are taken up in the statement of financial position when the company becomes a party in accordance with the instrument's agreement-related conditions. A receivable is taken up when the company has performed and the contracted obligation exists for the counterparty to pay, even if the invoice has yet to be sent. Accounts receivable – trade are taken up in the statement of financial position when the invoice has been sent. A liability is taken up when the counterparty has performed and the contracted obligation exists for the payment to be made, even if the invoice has yet to be received. Accounts payable – trade are taken up when the invoice is received.

A financial asset is removed from the statement of financial position when the rights in the agreement have been realised, fall due or when the company loses control over it. The same applies for a share of a financial asset. For every reporting period, the company evaluates if there are objective indications that a financial asset or group of financial assets requires a write-down. A financial liability is removed from the statement of financial position when the obligation in the agreement has been fulfilled or in other ways ceases to apply. The same applies for a share of a financial liability.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and reported as a net amount in the statement of financial position when there is a legal right to offset and where the intent is to regulate items with a net amount or to simultaneously realise assets and regulate liabilities. Financial income and expense are offset in the income statement in cases where they are linked to the financial assets and liabilities that have been offset.

Acquisition and divestment of financial assets are reported on the transaction date. The transaction date is the day when the company obligates itself to acquire or divest the assets.

Classification and valuation
Financial instruments are reported either at the accrued acquisition value or fair value according to categorisation in IAS 39.

Financial instruments that are not derivatives are reported initially at the acquisition value corresponding to the instrument's fair value with additions for transaction costs for all financial instruments except those categorised as financial assets that are reported at fair value excluding transaction costs. A financial instrument is classified in initial accounting according to the purpose for which the instrument was acquired. Classification determines how the financial instrument is valued after initial accounting as described below.

Derivative instruments are reported initially at fair value, meaning that the transaction costs affect the period's profit or loss. After initial accounting, the derivative instrument is reported in the way described below. If the derivative instrument is used for hedge accounting and to the extent it is effective, any changes in value of the derivative instrument are reported in the same line of profit or loss for the year as the hedged item. Even if hedge accounting is not applied, increases or reductions in the value of the derivative are reported as income or expense respectively in the operating profit or loss or in net interest income/expense based on the aim of using the derivative instrument and how the use relates to an operating item or a financial item. In hedge accounting, the ineffective part is reported in the same way as changes in value of a derivative that is not used for hedge accounting. If hedge accounting is applied in the use of interest rate swaps, the interest rate coupon is reported as interest and the other changes in value as other financial income or other financial expense.

Financial assets valued at fair value via profit or loss
Financial assets in this category are measured at fair value with changes in value reported in profit or loss for the year. This category consists of two sub-groups: financial assets owned for trade and other financial assets that the company initially chose to place in this category with support of the so-called "fair value option". The first sub-group includes derivatives with a positive fair value, with the exception of derivatives that are identified and effective hedging instruments. The Group's interest swaps are in this sub-group.

Available-for-sale financial assets
The available-for-sale financial assets category includes financial assets that are not classified in any other category or financial assets that the company initially chose to classify in this category. This category reports holdings of shares and other participations that are not reported at fair value via profit or loss (see above) and that do not constitute subsidiaries, joint ventures or associated companies. Assets in the category are measured continuously at fair value with the period's changes in value reported in other comprehensive income and the accumulated changes in value in a special component in equity. Received dividends and write-downs are reported in profit or loss for the year. When an asset is divested the accumulated profit or loss is reported, which was previously reported in other comprehensive income.

Loan receivables and accounts receivable – trade
Other long-term receivables relates mainly to promissory note loans. The aim is to keep these promissory notes until they are due. The part of the promissory note receivable that is due within one year is reported among other short-term receivables. If the promissory note loan has interest conditions that deviate from market interest conditions the acquisition value deviates from the nominal value.

Receivables, including accounts receivable – trade, are valued at the accrued acquisition value. Accrued acquisition value is determined based on the effective rate, which is calculated on the acquisition date. Receivables are reported at the amount that is expected to be received, i.e. after deductions for uncertain receivables. The provision requirement is assessed individually and any write-down is reported in operating expenses. The expected duration of accounts receivable – trade is short, which is why the value is reported at nominal amount without discounting.

Liquid funds
Liquid funds consist of balances at the bank at accounting year-end and are reported at nominal value.

Financial liabilities valued at fair value via profit or loss
This category consists of two sub-groups: financial liabilities owned for trade and other financial liabilities that the company initially chose to place in this category with support of the so-called "fair value option". See description under "Financial assets valued at fair value via profit or loss". The first sub-group includes the Group's derivatives with a negative fair value, with the exception of derivatives that are identified and effective hedging instruments. Changes in fair value are reported in profit and loss for the year.

Derivative instruments
The Group's derivative instruments consist of interest rate swaps to cover risks relating to exchange rate changes. Derivative instruments are reported continuously at fair value in accordance with IAS 39. Changes in value are reported in the income statement.

Other financial liabilities
Borrowings and other financial liabilities, such as accounts payable – trade, are included in this category. Liabilities are valued at the accrued acquisition value. The expected duration of accounts payable – trade is short, which is why the value is reported at nominal amount without discounting.

Hedge accounting
The Group's derivative instruments have been acquired to financially hedge the risks of interest rate and currency changes that the Group is exposed to. Hedge accounting is not applied to these derivative instruments. They are valued at fair value according to the principles outlined above.

Hedge accounting of net investments
Measures have been taken to a certain extent to reduce the currency risks that are associated with investments in overseas businesses. This has been done by raising of loans in the same currency as net investments. At accounting year-end these loans are reported translated to the rate at year-end. The effective part of the period's exchange rate changes regarding hedging instruments is reported in other comprehensive income and the accumulated changes in a specific component in equity (foreign exchange reserve), which exists to meet and partially match the translation differences that affect other comprehensive income regarding net investments in the hedged foreign businesses. In cases where hedging is not effective, the ineffective part is reported directly in profit or loss for the year as a financial item.

Write-downs
The book values of the Group's assets are tested at each accounting year-end to determine if there is any indication that write-downs are required. IAS 36 is applied for testing write-down requirements for assets other than financial assets, which are tested in accordance with IAS 39, available-for-sale assets and divestment groups, which are reported in accordance with IFRS 5, inventories, managed assets used for financing of remuneration to employees, and deferred tax receivables. For excepted assets as above, the book value is tested according to the respective standard.

Write-down tests for tangible and intangible assets, and participations in subsidiaries, joint ventures, associated companies etc.
If there is an indication that a write-down is required, the asset's recoverable amount is calculated in accordance with IAS 36. For goodwill and for other intangible assets that are not yet ready for use, the recoverable amount is also calculated annually. If it is not possible to determine significant independent cash flows to a single asset, the assets on being tested for write-down requirements shall be grouped at the lowest level where it is possible to identify a significant independent cash flow – a so-called cash-generating unit.

A write-down is reported when an asset's or cash-generating unit's book value exceeds the recoverable amount. The write-down of assets relating to a cash-generating unit (group of units) is assigned first of all to goodwill. Thereafter, a proportional write-down is carried out for other assets included in the unit (group of units).

The recoverable amount is the highest value of the fair value minus sales costs and value of use. In the calculation of value of use, future cash flows are discounted with a discounting factor that takes into consideration risk-free interest and the risk that is associated with the specific asset.

Write-down tests for financial assets
For every reporting period, the company evaluates whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of assets requires a write-down. Objective evidence consists of observable conditions that have a negative effect on the possibility of recovering the acquisition value, as well as significant or lengthy reductions in the fair value of a financial asset classified as an available-for-sale financial asset. Write-downs of available-for-sale financial assets are reported in profit or loss for the year in net interest income/expense.

Accounts receivable – trade with write-down requirements are reported at the present value of the expected future cash flow. However, receivables with short duration are not discounted. A write-down affects profit or loss for the year.

Reversal of write-downs
A write-down is reversed if there is both an indication that a write-down requirement no longer exists and that a change has occurred in the supposition that was the basis for calculation of the recoverable amount. However, write-downs of goodwill are never reversed. A reversal is carried out only to the extent that the asset's book value after reversal does not exceed the book value that would have been reported, with deduction for depreciation if applicable, if no write-down had been carried out.

Write-downs of loans receivables and accounts receivable – trade that are reported at accrued acquisition value are reversed if a later increase in the recoverable amount can be objectively related to an event after the write-down was done.

Equity
Dividends are reported as a reduction of equity after the Annual General Meeting has made a decision.

Provisions
A provision differs from other liabilities as there is uncertainty over the payment date or the size of the amount for regulating a provision. A provision is reported when the company has a formal or informal commitment as the result of an event that has occurred and it is likely that an outflow of resources is required to regulate the commitment, and that a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Present value calculations are made to take significant time effects into account for future payments.

Remuneration to employees
Remuneration to employees in the form of salaries, paid holiday, paid sick leave, etc. is reported at the rate that it is earned. Regarding pensions and other remuneration after employment ends, these are classed as contribution-based or benefit-based plans. The commitment regarding the contribution-based plans is fulfilled through premiums to independent authorities or companies that administer the plans. A number of employees in the Volito Group have ITP plans with rolling payments to Alecta/Collectum. In accordance with IFRS, these are classified as benefit-based plans that cover several employers. As there is not sufficient information to report these as benefit-based plans, they are reported as contribution-based plans.

Remuneration on severance of employment
A provision for remuneration in connection with notice of termination for staff is reported only if the company is evidently obligated, without a realistic possibility of withdrawal, to terminate employment before the normal time and affected groups of employees have been informed of the termination plans. The provision is made for that part of the severance pay that has no requirement of received services from the employee.

Short-term remuneration
Short-term remuneration to employees is calculated without discounting and is reported as expense when the related services are received.

A provision is reported for the expected expense for bonus payments when the Group has a valid legal or informal obligation to make such payments as a result of services received from employees and the obligation can be calculated reliably.

Fixed assets owned for sale and discontinued operations
The meaning of having a fixed asset (or disposal group) classified as a holding for sale is that its book value will be recovered mainly through a sale rather than through use. An asset or disposal group is classified as being owned for sale if it is available for immediate sale in present condition and according to conditions that are normal, and that it is very probable that the sale will be made. These assets or disposal groups are reported in their own line as current assets and short-term liabilities respectively in the statement of financial position.

Immediately before classification as a holding for sale, the book value of assets and liabilities in a disposal group is determined in accordance with applied standards. In the initial classification of a holding for sale, the fixed assets and disposal groups are reported at the lowest of the book value and fair value with deductions for sales costs. Certain assets, separately or part of a disposal group, are exempt from the valuation rules described above, namely investment properties, financial assets, deferred tax assets and managed assets relating to benefit-based pension plans.

A profit is reported at every increase of the fair value with deductions for sales costs. This profit is limited to an amount that corresponds to the total of the previously executed write-downs.

Losses as a result of a fall in value in the initial classification as a holding for sale are reported in the profit or loss for the year. Subsequent changes in value, both profits and losses, are also reported in the profit or loss for the year.

Discontinued operations refer to a part of a company's business that represents an independent operating arm or a significant business within a geographical area or a subsidiary that was acquired exclusively with an aim to be sold on. Classification as discontinued operations is made on divestment or at an earlier time if the operations meet the criteria to be classified as a holding for sale.

Profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations is reported in a specific line in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. When operations are classified as discontinued, the formulation of comparison year reports of profit or loss and other comprehensive income changes so that it is reported as if the discontinued operations had been discontinued at the start of the comparison year. The formulation of the statement of financial position for the current year and previous year is not changed in a corresponding way.

Contingent liabilities
A contingent liability is reported when there is a possible obligation that arises from events and whose existence is confirmed only by one or more uncertain future events or when there is an obligation that is not reported as a liability or a provision due to the improbability of an outflow being required.

The Parent company's accounting principles
The Parent company has drawn up its annual accounts in accordance with the Swedish Annual Accounts Act (1995:1554), and the Swedish Financial Accounting Standards Council recommendation, RFR 2 Accounting for a legal entity. RFR 2 means that the Parent company in the annual accounts for the legal entity shall apply all of the EU-developed IFRS and pronouncements as far as this is possible within the framework of the Annual Accounts Act, the law on safeguarding pension commitments, and with consideration taken for the connection between accounting and taxation. The recommendation states the exceptions and additions to IFRS that are to be made.

Unchanged accounting principles
The Parent company's accounting principles are unchanged in 2015 compared with 2014.

Differences between the Group's and Parent Company's accounting principles
The differences between the Group's and Parent Company's accounting principles are given below.

Classification and format
The Parent company's income statement and balance sheet are drawn up according to the Annual Account Act's scheme. The differences compared with IAS 1, Presentation of financial statements, which have been applied in the presentation of the Group's financial statements, are principally reporting of financial income and expense, fixed assets, equity and the addition of provisions as a heading in the balance sheet.

Financial instruments
Due to the connection between accounting and taxation, the rules on financial instruments and hedge accounting in IAS 39 are not applied in the Parent company as legal entity.

In the Parent company, financial fixed assets are valued at acquisition value minus any write-down, and financial current assets according to the lowest value principle. The acquisition value for interest-bearing instruments is adjusted for the accrued difference between what would have been paid originally, after deductions for transaction costs, and the amount that was paid on the due date (surplus and under value respectively).

Subsidiaries, joint ventures and associated companies
Participations in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associated companies are reported in the Parent company according to the acquisition value method. This means that acquisition expenditure is included in the book value of holdings in the subsidiary. In the consolidated financial statements, the acquisition expenditure relating to participations in subsidiaries from 2013 is reported directly in profit or loss when it arises.

The book value is reviewed continuously against the fair value of assets and liabilities in the subsidiaries, joint ventures and associated companies. In cases where the book value of the participations exceeds the fair value, write-downs are made that affect the income statement. In cases where a previous write-down is no longer justified, a reversal is carried out.

Financial guarantees
The Parent company's guarantee agreements consist mainly of guarantees for the benefit of subsidiaries, joint ventures and associated companies. Financial guarantees mean that the company has an obligation to compensate holders of a debt instrument for losses if these are incurred due to a stated debtor not fulfilling payment on the due date according to the agreement conditions. For reporting of financial guarantee agreements the Parent company applies one of the Swedish Financial Accounting Standards Council-permitted participation exemption rules compared with the rules in IAS 39. The participation exemption rule relates to financial guarantee agreements formulated for the benefit of subsidiaries, joint ventures and associated companies. The Parent company reports financial guarantee agreements as provisions in the balance sheet when the company has an obligation for which payment is probably required to regulate the obligation.

Anticipated dividends
Anticipated dividends from subsidiaries can be reported in cases where the Parent company alone has the right to decide on the dividend's size and the Parent company has decided on the dividend's size before the Parent company has published its financial statements. Anticipated dividends are reported as financial income.

Group contributions
Paid and received group contributions are reported as appropriations.

Shareholders' contribution
The shareholders' contribution is taken up directly against equity at the recipient and activated in shares and participations at the donor, to the extent that write-downs are not required.

Tangible fixed assets
Tangible fixed assets in the Parent company are reported at the acquisition value after deductions for accumulated depreciation and any write-downs in the same way as for the Group, but with any write-ups.

Leased assets
In the Parent company all leasing agreements are reported according to the rules for operational leasing.

Financial fixed assets
In the Parent company all financial fixed assets are reported at the acquisition value with reductions for any write-downs. The assessment is made from share type to share type and a write-down to fair value is carried out when the decrease in value is expected to be lasting.

Other long-term receivables are valued at the amount that is expected to be received.

Taxes
In the Parent company untaxed reserves are reported including deferred tax liabilities. However, in the consolidated financial statements untaxed reserves are divided between deferred tax liabilities and equity.

Note 2 Important estimates and assessments

The company management and the Board have discussed the development, choice and information regarding the Group's important accounting principles and estimates, and the applications of these principles and estimates.

Certain important accounting-related estimates that have been used in the Group's accounting principles are described below.

The sources of uncertainty in estimates that are stated below are those that involve a risk that the value of assets or liabilities can be in need of adjustment to a significant degree in the coming fiscal year.

The financial risks are linked to the business operation's tied-up capital, capital requirements, interest rate risks and currency risks.

Write-down testing of goodwill
The Group's total goodwill amounts to SEK 47 989 K (48 501). In the calculation of the cash-generating units' recoverable amounts for assessment of any write-down requirement for goodwill, several assumptions about future conditions and estimates of parameters have been made. A description of these is presented in Note 21. As can be understood from the description, any changes exceeding what is reasonable can be expected, due to these assumptions and estimates, to have an effect on the value of goodwill in 2016. However, this risk is very low as the recoverable amounts exceed to a great extent the book value in those cases where the goodwill values are a significant amount.

Taxes
Changes in fiscal legislation and altered practice in the interpretation of fiscal legislation can significantly affect the amount of reported deferred taxes. For more information on taxes, see Notes 19 and 35.

Note 3 Net sales by type of income

	2015	2014
The Group		
Income per significant type of income		
Rental income	134 201	138 138
Leasing income		7 596
Service assignments	85 090	63 400
Sale of goods	230 189	209 768
Other	1 892	872
	451 372	**419 774**
The Parent company		
Income per significant type of income		
Administrative income	9 123	8 715
	9 123	**8 715**

Note 4 Other operating income

	2015	2014
The Group		
Capital gains from the divestment of fixed assets	910	20 326
Exchange gains from receivables/ liabilities of an operating nature	4 837	7 077
Other	1 495	1 493
	7 242	**28 896**
The Parent company		
Other	118	9
	118	**9**

Note 5 Leasing income relating to operational leasing

Rental and leasing income is based on the rental and leasing agreements that are regarded as operational leasing agreements in which the Group is the lessor.

One property in the Volito Fastigheter group is leased out through a financial leasing agreement, see Note 36.

Real estate
The rental income includes not only basic rent, continuing charges for items such as heating, electricity, water and sanitation, and property tax, but also a deduction for submitted rent rebates. Also included is income relating to premature settlement of the rental contract. Of rental income, SEK 66 K (1 244) consists of turnover-based premises rental. Rents and rent rebates that are only debited during a certain period of a contract's duration are accrued linearly over the respective contract's entire duration.

Rental income in the Volito Fastigheter group according to the property portfolio at year-end was divided between 97 % commercial premises and 3 % residential. The commercial rental income was divided between 141 (127) contracts within a number of different sectors. With the aim of limiting exposure to credit losses, regular follow-ups are made of tenants' credit ratings. No sector or tenant accounts for more than 10 % of the rental income.

The duration of the contract portfolio for commercial premises in the Volito Group expires as per 31 December 2015 as below. The stated amounts refer to contracted closing rents in the portfolio:

	2015	2014
The Group		
Within one year	12 077	8 049
Between one and five years	75 238	74 462
Longer than five years	56 694	45 287
	144 009	**127 798**

Note 6 Auditing: fees and expenses

	2015	2014
The Group		
KPMG		
Audit assignments	1 621	1 282
Tax consultations	186	96
Other assignments	237	390
PWC		
Tax consultations	208	47
MAZARS SET		
Audit assignments	–	150
Other assignments	–	59
OTHER AUDITORS		
Audit assignments	67	211
Tax consultations	41	22
Other assignments	35	40
The Parent company		
KPMG		
Audit assignments	353	340
Other assignments	108	180

Audit assignments refer to the scrutiny of the annual accounts and accounting and the Board's and CEO's administration. Other assignments are those that fall to the company's auditor to carry out as well as consultation or other assistance resulting from observations of such scrutiny or the carrying out of such other assignments.

Note 7 Staff and personnel costs

Average number of employees	2015	of which, men	2014	of which, men
The Parent company				
Sweden	4	50 %	4	50 %
Subsidiaries				
Sweden	89	80%	92	75 %
Finland	18	83%	18	78 %
Ireland	10	50%	9	44 %
Norway	3	100%	2	100 %
Total in subsidiaries	120	78 %	121	74 %
Group total	**124**	**77 %**	**125**	**73 %**

Gender distribution in company management	2015 Percentage of women	2014 Percentage of women
The Group		
Board of Directors	0 %	0 %
Other senior executives	0 %	10 %

Expenses and remuneration to employees	2015	2014
The Group		
Salaries and remuneration etc.	93 387	93 610
Pension expense, contribution-based plans	10 997	10 336
Social security charges	27 094	24 922
	131 478	128 868

Salaries, other remuneration and social security expenses

	2015 Salaries and remuneration	2015 Social security expenses	2014 Salaries and remuneration	2014 Social security expenses
The Parent company	6 149	3 849	8 440	3 563
(of which, pension costs)		[1] (1 363)		[1] (753)
Subsidiaries	87 238	34 242	85 170	31 695
(of which, pension costs)		(9 634)		(9 583)
Total for the Group	**93 387**	**38 091**	**93 610**	**35 258**
(of which, pension costs)		[2] (10 997)		[2] (10 336)

1) Of the Parent company's pension costs, SEK 1 006 K (previous year 405) refers to the company's Board and CEO. The company has no outstanding pension obligations to them.

2) Of the Group's pension costs, SEK 3 197 K (previous year 2 552) refers to the Group's Board and CEO. The Group has no outstanding pension obligations to them.

Salaries and other remuneration by senior executives, and other employees in the Parent company

	2015	2014
The Parent company		
Senior executives (5 people, CEO and board members)		
Salaries and other remuneration	3 308	6 361
Social security expenses	2 443	2 461
(of which, pension costs)	(1 006)	(405)
Other employees		
Salaries and other remuneration	2 841	2 079
Social security expenses	1 406	1 101
(of which, pension costs)	(357)	(348)
The Parent company, total		
Salaries and other remuneration	6 149	8 440
Social security expenses	3 849	3 562
(of which, pension costs)	(1 363)	(753)

Salaries and other remuneration by senior executives, and other employees in the Parent company

	2015	2014
The Group		
Senior executives (12 people)		
Salaries and other remuneration	23 968	21 602
(of which, bonuses and similar)	(3 823)	(155)
Social security expenses	10 240	9 591
(of which, pension costs)	(3 197)	(2 552)
Other employees		
Salaries and other remuneration	69 419	72 008
Social security expenses	27 851	25 667
(of which, pension costs)	(7 800)	(7 784)
The Group, total		
Salaries and other remuneration	93 387	93 610
(of which, bonuses and similar)	(3 823)	(155)
Social security expenses	38 091	35 258
(of which, pension costs)	(10 997)	(10 336)

Remuneration to senior executives

Principles

The Chairman of the Board receives no remuneration. The other Board members receive fees of SEK 100 K to SEK 300 K according to the Annual General Meeting's decision. There is no agreement concerning future pension/severance pay for either the Chairman of the Board or other board members. Remuneration to the CEO and other senior executives consists of basic salary, other benefits and pension. There is an agreement with the CEO of the Parent company regarding a bonus scheme and severance pay corresponding to one year's salary.

Remuneration and other benefits

Other benefits refer to company cars. Pension costs refer to the costs that affect the profit or loss for the year. For the CEO and other senior executives premium-based pension plans apply and the retirement age is 65. Costs for the CEO's pension consist of premium of 35 % of the pension-establishing salary during the period of employment. For other senior executives ITP plans or equivalent apply and the retirement age is 65.

Other senior executives

On termination of employment from the company's side other senior executives have the right to severance payments amounting to between six months' and 12 months' salary.

Absence due to illness

As only four people are employed by the Parent company, there is no obligation to report on absence due to illness.

Note 8 Depreciation of tangible and intangible fixed assets

	2015	2014
The Group		
Other intangible assets	-544	-578
Industrial premises	-283	-281
Aircraft	–	-4 651
Plant and machinery	-391	-302
Equipment, tools and installations	-4 786	-4 538
	-6 004	**-10 350**
The Parent company		
Equipment, tools and installations	-412	-442
	-412	**-442**

Note 9 Leasing fees relating to operational leasing

	2015	2014
The Group		
Assets held via operational leasing agreements		
Minimum leasing fees	7 107	6 181
	7 107	**6 181**
Contracted future minimum leasing fees relating to non-terminable contracts due for payment:		
Within one year	4 681	8 005
Between one and five years	7 986	8 060
	12 667	**16 065**
The Parent Company		
Assets held via operational leasing agreements		
Minimum leasing fees	2 125	2 070
	2 125	**2 070**
Leasing income from subleases	**1 466**	**1 384**
Contracted future minimum leasing fees relating to non-terminable contracts due for payment:		
Within one year	2 147	2 125
Between one and five years	1 154	3 301
	3 301	**5 426**

Premises rental and certain office inventories are classified as operational leasing. The main part of leasing costs relates to renting of premises in accordance with operational leasing agreements. The Parent company's leasing agreement runs until 30 June 2017, without special restrictions and with an option to extend. The Parent company, Volito Fastigheter AB and Volito Aviation AB occupy premises owned by Volito Fastigheter AB. All subsidiaries within Volito Industry, except Hydratech, which owns the property, occupy rented premises

Other agreements on operational leasing are divided between small agreements and amount to a negligible amount.

Note 10 Other operating expenses

	2015	2014
The Group		
Capital loss	-7	–
Exchange losses on receivables/liabilities of an operating nature	-35	-331
Write-downs of receivables	–	-404
	-42	**-735**
The Parent company		
Write-downs of receivables	-301	-404
	-301	**-404**

Note 11 Profit or loss from participations in group companies

	2015	2014
The Group		
Capital gain or loss from divestment of participations	265	-209
Acquisitions	52	–
	317	**-209**
The Parent company		
Dividends	9 000	9 000
Write-downs of participations	-12 855	-67 430
Write-downs of receivables	-4 383	-24 692
	-8 238	**-83 122**

Note 12 Profit or loss from participations in joint ventures

	2015	2014
The Group		
Write-downs of loans	–	-20 573
	–	**-20 573**

Note 13 Profit or loss from participations in associated companies

	2015	2014
The Group		
Dividends	14 443	–
Capital gain or loss from divestment of participations	-5 740	91 001
Write-downs of receivables	-4 383	-11 222
Reversal of write-downs	1 765	–
Resultatandelar i resultat hos intressebolagen	31 843	21 977
	37 928	**101 756**
The Parent company		
Dividend	27 643	8 452
Capital gain or loss from divestment of participations	-5 656	–
Reversal of write-downs	1 765	–
	23 752	**8 452**

Note14 Profit or loss from other financial income and expense

	2015	2014
The Group		
Dividend	37 359	30 106
Capital gain or loss from divestments	174	581
Write-downs	–	-6 102
	37 533	**24 585**
The Parent company		
Dividend	37 359	30 106
Capital gain or loss from divestments	174	581
Write-downs	–	-6 102
	37 533	**24 585**

Note 15 Interest income and similar income

	2015	2014
The Group		
Interest income, group companies	–	228
Interest income, other	3 726	4 781
Leasing income	1 684	1 733
Exchange rate differences	20 259	–
Early loan repayments	1 307	–
Other	166	–
	27 142	**6 742**
The Parent company		
Interest income, group companies	1 548	5 738
Interest income, others	599	1 504
Early loan repayments	1 307	–
Other	105	–
	3 559	**7 242**

All interest income is attributable to instruments valued at the accrued acquisition value.

Note 16 Interest expenses and similar expenses

	2015	2014
The Group		
Interest expenses, group companies	–	-75
Interest expenses, other	-54 207	-76 775
Exchange rate loss	-4 692	-811
Credit charges and commissions	-1 144	-1 100
	-60 043	**-78 761**
The Parent company		
Interest expenses, group companies	-413	-853
Interest expenses, other	-10 806	-18 112
Credit charges and commissions	-875	-950
Exchange rate loss	-4 096	-334
	-16 190	**-20 249**

Of interest expenses, SEK 29 907 K (56 539) is attributable to instruments valued at the accrued acquisition value and SEK 24 300 K (20 236) to instruments valued at fair value.

Note 17 Changes in value of investment properties

The changes in value for the year are attributable to both divested properties and to the property portfolio at year-end.

	2015	2014
The Group		
Changes in value of divested properties	–	-7 000
Changes in value of property portfolio, 31 December	119 138	45 918
	119 138	**38 918**

Realised changes in value, i.e. the difference between the divested properties' sales price and the total invested capital in these properties, amounted to SEK -1.3 million in 2014. No properties were divested in 2015. Total invested capital refers to original investments or acquisitions plus the investments made in the respective properties during the remaining period of the holding.

At every year-end all properties are valued externally. Malmöbryggan Fastighets-ekonomi AB carried out a valuation of Volito's properties on 31 December 2015. The properties' values are individually assessed to correspond to the fair value for the respective property.

Note 22 presents a description of valuation methods, valuation basis, market parameters etc. that are used in the valuation of the property portfolio.

Note 18 Changes in value of derivatives

Derivatives are financial instruments that according to IAS 39 are valued at fair value in the balance sheet. Changes in the value of interest derivatives are reported under the heading "Changes in value of derivatives" in the income statement. If the agreed interest rate for the derivative deviates from the expected future market interest rate during the derivative period a change in value is entered in Volito's balance sheet and income statement, but does not affect the cash flow. The reduced risk in interest payments through long fixed interest rates often creates a larger risk in derivative value due to the time factor. When the duration of the derivative has expired, the value of the interest derivative is always zero.

Note 19 Taxes

	2015	2014
The Group		
Current tax	-5 594	-1 348
Deferred tax	-42 326	-2 141
Total reported taxes for the Group	**-47 920**	**-3 489**
The Parent company		
Deferred tax	-5 308	-12 935
Total reported taxes for the Parent company	**-5 308**	**-12 935**

Reconciliation of effective tax	2015		2014	
	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount
The Group				
Profit or loss before tax		282 746		126 278
Tax according to the current tax rate for the Parent company	22,0%	-62 204	22,0 %	-27 781
Effect of other tax rates for foreign subsidiaries	0,0%	102	3,0 %	-3 831
Other non-deductible expenses	1,1%	-3 236	7,1 %	-8 975
Other tax-exempt income	-5,7%	16 216	-11,0 %	13 893
Utilisation of previously non-activated deductible deficiency	-0,9%	2 626	-0,6%	758
Tax relating to previous years	0,8%	-2 296	0,0%	-10
Unevaluated deductible deficiency	0,5%	-1 555	0,0%	–
Temporary differences	0,1%	-402	-0,1%	144
Fiscal result of divestment of shares	0,4%	-1 168	-0,1%	127
Adjustment of tax attributable to profit or loss from associated companies	-1,4%	4 083	-17,6%	22 186
Other	0,0%	-86	0,0%	0
Reported effective tax	**16,9%**	**-47 920**	**2,8 %**	**-3 489**

Reconciliation of effective tax	2015		2014	
	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount
The Parent company				
Profit or loss before tax		75 239		8 044
Tax according to the current tax rate for the Parent company	22,0%	-16 553	22,0 %	-1 770
Non-deductible expenses	5,7%	-4 264	270,4 %	-21 753
Tax-exempt income	-22,2%	16 677	-130,1 %	10 464
Tax relating to previous years	0,0%	–	0,0 %	-3
Fiscal result from disposal of shares	1,6%	-1 168	-1,6 %	127
Reported effective tax	**7,1%**	**-5 308**	**160,8 %**	**-12 935**

The nominal tax rate is 22 % in Sweden, 12.5 % in Ireland, 7.83 % in Switzerland, 12.5 % Cyprus, 20.0 % in Finland and 27.0 % in Norway.

The Group reports current tax as SEK -5 594 K (-1 348). Current tax is calculated on the group companies' fiscal result. This is lower than the Group's reported profit or loss before tax, which is mainly due to:

- Changes in value relating to investment properties, shares in listed companies and derivatives are not included in the taxable profit or loss.
- Tax deductible depreciation for buildings does not affect the Group's profit or loss
- Directly tax deductible amounts relating to certain rebuilding investments for properties do not affect the Group's profit or loss
- Fiscal utilised deductible deficiency does not affect the Group's profit or loss

In addition to what is reported above, there is also within the Group a tax expense attributable to components in other comprehensive income amounting to SEK -184 K (-589).

The Group 2015	Before tax	Tax	After tax
Translation differences for the year in translation of overseas businesses	-52 309	–	-52 309
Translation differences transferred to profit or loss for the year	61 382	–	61 382
Available-for-sale financial assets	162 547	-184	162 363
Holdings with non-controlling interest	-15 710	–	-15 710
Other comprehensive income	**155 910**	**-184**	**155 726**

The Group 2014	Before tax	Tax	After tax
Translation differences for the year in translation of overseas businesses	87 898	–	87 898
Translation differences transferred to profit or loss for the year	39	–	39
Available-for-sale financial assets	205 291	-589	204 702
Participations in associated companies' other comprehensive income	8 112	–	8 112
Holdings with non-controlling interest	-50 850	–	-50 850
Other comprehensive income	**250 490**	**-589**	**249 901**

Note 20 Scope of other comprehensive income and other reserves

The foreign exchange reserve includes all currency differences that arise in translation of financial statements from foreign subsidiaries that have drawn up their financial statements in currencies other than the currency used in the Group's financial statements. When foreign subsidiaries are wound up or divested this part of the foreign exchange reserve is transferred to profit or loss for the year.

The available-for-sale reserve include changes in value of available-for-sale financial assets. Available-for-sale financial assets are continuously valued at fair value with the period's changes in value reported in other comprehensive income and the accumulated changes in value in the available-for-sale reserve in equity.

Note 21 Intangible fixed assets

Goodwill	2015-12-31	2014-12-31
The Group		
Accumulated acquisition value		
At start of the year	48 501	47 767
Exchange rate differences for the year	-512	734
At year-end	**47 989**	**48 501**

Other intangible assets	2015-12-31	2014-12-31
The Group		
Accumulated acquisition value		
At start of the year	4 807	4 713
Other investments	722	–
Reclassifications	–	12
Exchange rate differences for the year	-67	82
At year-end	5 462	4 807
Accumulated depreciation according to plan		
At start of the year	-3 664	-3 015
Reclassifications	–	-10
Depreciation according to plan for the year	-544	-578
Exchange rate differences for the year	48	-61
At year-end	-4 160	-3 664
Book value at year-end	**1 302**	**1 143**

Total intangible assets	2015-12-31	2014-12-31
The Group		
Accumulated acquisition value		
At start of the year	53 308	52 480
Other investments	722	–
Reclassifications	–	12
Exchange rate differences for the year	-579	816
At year-end	53 451	53 308
Accumulated depreciation according to plan		
At start of the year	-3 664	-3 015
Reclassifications	–	-10
Depreciation according to plan for the year	-544	-578
Exchange rate differences for the year	48	-61
At year-end	-4 160	-3 664
Book value at year-end	**49 291**	**49 644**

Licences	2015-12-31	2014-12-31
Parent company		
Accumulated acquisition value		
Other investments	226	–
Book value at year-end	226	–

Write-down testing of goodwill in cash-generating units
The Volito Group's financial position on 31 December 2015 includes goodwill of SEK 47 989 K (48 501). The entire amount is attributable to acquisitions in the Volito Industry group.

	2015-12-31	2014-12-31
The Group		
Industry		
Hydro Swede AB	–	15 200
HydX AB	35 980	20 780
Hydratech AB	1 480	1 480
Hydrosystem Oy	10 529	11 041
At year-end	47 989	48 501

Hydro Swede AB and HydX AB merged during the year.

Write-downs of goodwill
During 2015, the Group made no write-downs of goodwill. In all of the cash-generating units where a calculation of recoverable amount was carried out and no write-down requirement was identified, it is the company management's assessment that no reasonably possible changes in important assumptions would cause the recoverable amount to fall below the book value.

Method for calculating recoverable amounts
For all goodwill values the recoverable amount has been measured through a calculation of the value in use for the cash-generating unit. The calculation model is based on a discounting of future forecast cash flows that are set against the unit's book value. The future cash flows are based on 3-year forecasts compiled by the management of the respective cash-generating unit. In testing of goodwill an infinite horizon has been assumed and extrapolation of the cash flow after the forecast period has been based on growth rate from year 4 of approx. 2 %.

Important variables for calculating value in use:
The following variables are significant and common for all cash-generating units in the calculation of value of use.

TURNOVER:
The businesses' competitiveness, expected business climate trend for the hydraulic sector, general social-economic development, interest rates and local market conditions.

OPERATING MARGIN:
Historic profitability level and efficiency of the business, access to key people and qualified work force, ability to cooperate with customers, access to internal resources, cost trends for salaries and materials.

OPERATING CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS:
An assessment on a case by case basis of whether the operating capital reflects the business's requirements or needs to be adjusted for the forecast periods. For future development a cautious assumption is that it follows growth in turnover. A high level of internally developed projects can mean a greater need for operating capital.

INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS:
The investment needs of the business are assessed based on the investments required to reach forecast cash flow at the base level, i.e. without expansion investments. In normal cases, the investment level has corresponded to the depreciation rate on tangible fixed assets.

TAX BURDEN:
The tax rates in forecasts are based on Volito's expected tax situation in Sweden and Finland, regarding tax rates, deductible deficiency etc.

DISCOUNT RATE:
The discount rate is determined through a balanced average capital cost for the hydraulic sector and reflects current market assessments of the money's time value and the risks that in particular apply to the asset for which the future cash flow has not been adjusted. For cash-generating units in Sweden a discount rate on average of 7.2 % (9.0) is used and in Finland 7.1 % (8.2).

Note 22 Investment properties

The greater part of Volito's properties have been classified as investment properties. Investment properties are properties held with an aim to generate rental income or value growth, or a combination of the two. Investment properties are reported in the statement of financial position at fair value.

Volito rents offices in Malmö in its own properties. The rental amount for internal renting makes up a negligible part of the respective property's total rental value, which is why no classification as a business property has been made for these properties.

Volito holds no property that has been acquired or rebuilt for subsequent immediate sale, which is why no property has been classified as a property held for resale.

Investments for the year amounted to SEK 115.1 million (39.7), see Note 27.

The property portfolio's fiscal residual value amounted at year-end to SEK 1 522.5 million (1 421.7).

Calculation of fair value

On 31 December 2015 the company carried out an external market valuation of the Group's properties. The fair value of the investment properties has been assessed by an external, independent property appraiser, with relevant professional qualifications and experience of both current market conditions and the type of property that is being valued. Volito has used Malmöbryggan Fastighetsekonomi AB.

The valuation has been done in accordance with the guidelines applied in the SFI/IPD Swedish Real Estate Index. Fair value has been estimated through the application of the present value method, which is calibrated against comparable purchases and other available, relevant market information.

The present value method is based on the present value calculation of future actual cash flow that is gradually market-adapted, normally over five to ten years, and the present value of assessed residual value at the calculation period's end. Valuation of investment properties has been categorised as belonging to level three in the fair value hierarchy, as non-observable input data used in the valuation has a significant effect on the assessed value. The properties' values are individually assessed to correspond to the fair value of the respective property.

With the valuation as a basis, the market value of the real estate amounts to SEK 2 560.0 million (2 306.9).

Reconciliation property valuation	**2015-12-31**	**2014-12-31**
Property value according to external appraisers	2 560 000	2 306 900

Change in book value for the year	**2015-12-31**	**2014-12-31**
Book value at start of the year	2 306 900	2 311 000
Investments	95 217	158
Reclassifications	38 745	18 824
Divested properties	–	-62 000
Change in value of divested properties	–	-7 000
Change in value of remaining properties at year-end	119 138	45 918
Book value	**2 560 000**	**2 306 900**

Summary

Valuation date	**2015-12-31**	**2014-12-31**
Calculation period	5–10 years	5–10 years
	In normal cases five years for the most recent properties. However, certain properties have other calculation periods due to length of contracts.	
Assessed yield requirement, residual value	4,25–7,0 %	4,75–7,25 %
Long-term vacancy rate	4,5–10,2%	4,5–15,0%
Operating and maintenance costs	Assessed normalised cost levels (SEK 200-462/m²) based on outcome 2012-2014, forecast 2015 and budget 2016.	
Inflation forecast	CPI assessed to rise by 1.4 % for 2016, thereafter 2 % per year.	

Accrued rebuilding expenses regarding properties classified as investment properties, which are reported under the item "Fixed assets under construction and advances relating to tangible fixed assets."

	2015-12-31	**2014-12-31**
The Group	6 833	25 710

Investment properties – effect on profit or loss for the period

	2015-12-31	**2014-12-31**
The Group		
Rental income	138 171	138 138
Direct costs for investment properties that generated rental income during the period (operating and maintenance costs, property tax and ground rent)	-29 476	-28 892

The duration of the contract portfolio for commercial premises within the Volito Group on 31 December 2015 expires according to the table below. Stated amounts refer to contracted closing rents in the portfolio.

	2015-12-31	**2014-12-31**
The Group		
Within one year	12 077	8 049
Between one and five years	75 238	74 462
Longer than five years	56 694	45 287
	144 009	**127 798**

Counterparty risks in rental incomes

According to the contract portfolio at year-end, rental income was divided between 97 % commercial properties and 3 % residential. The commercial rental income was divided between 141 contracts in a number of different sectors. With the aim of limiting exposure to credit losses, regular follow-ups are made of tenants' credit ratings. No sector or tenant accounts for more than 10 % of the rental income.

Note 23 Industrial premises

	2015-12-31	**2014-12-31**
The Group		
Accumulated acquisition value		
At start of the year	10 589	10 386
New acquisitions	–	203
	10 589	**10 589**
Accumulated depreciation according to plan		
At start of the year	-5 583	-5 302
Depreciation according to plan for the year	-283	-281
	-5 866	**-5 583**
Book value at end of period	**4 723**	**5 006**

Of which, land	**2015-12-31**	**2014-12-31**
The Group		
Accumulated acquisition value	**598**	**598**

Note 24 Aircraft

	2015-12-31	**2014-12-31**
The Group		
Accumulated acquisition value		
At start of the year	–	233 612
Divestments and disposals	–	-233 612
	–	–
Accumulated depreciation according to plan		
At start of the year	–	-92 539
Divestments and disposals	–	97 190
Depreciation according to plan for the year	–	-4 651
	–	–
Book value at end of period	–	–

The two remaining aircraft in the Swedish fleet were divested in the first half of 2014.

Note 25 Machinery and other technical fixed assets

	2015-12-31	**2014-12-31**
The Group		
Accumulated acquisition value		
At start of the year	4 991	3 771
New acquisitions	145	112
Divestments and disposals	-80	–
Reclassifications	-59	1 108
	4 997	**4 991**
Accumulated depreciation according to plan		
At start of the year	-1 765	-1 463
Divestments and disposals	80	–
Reclassifications	39	–
Depreciation acc. to plan for the year of acquisition value	-391	-302
	-2 037	**-1 765**
Book value at end of period	**2 960**	**3 226**

Note 26 Equipment, tools and installations

	2015-12-31	**2014-12-31**
The Group		
Accumulated acquisition value		
At start of the year	42 064	37 283
New acquisitions	5 745	6 598
Divestments and disposals	-4 045	-2 744
Divested subsidiaries	-6 287	–
Reclassifications	59	927
Exchange rate differences for the year	300	–
	37 836	**42 064**
Accumulated depreciation according to plan		
At start of the year	-20 790	-17 273
Divestments and disposals	2 985	1 646
Divested subsidiaries	4 064	–
Reclassifications	-39	–
Depreciation acc. to plan for the year of acquisition value	-4 786	-4 538
Exchange rate differences for the year	-180	-625
	-18 746	**-20 790**
Book value at end of period	**19 090**	**21 274**

The Parent company	2015-12-31	2014-12-31
Accumulated acquisition value		
At start of the year	6 012	5 965
New acquisitions	23	47
Divestments and disposals	-56	–
	5 979	**6 012**
Accumulated depreciation according to plan		
At start of the year	-2 552	-2 110
Depreciation acc. to plan for the year of acquisition value	-412	-442
	-2 964	**-2 552**
Book value at end of period	**3 015**	**3 460**

Note 27 Fixed assets under construction and advances relating to tangible fixed assets

	2015-12-31	2014-12-31
The Group		
At start of the year	25 710	6 419
Reclassifications	-38 745	-20 432
Investments	19 868	39 723
Book value at end of period	**6 833**	**25 710**

Borrowing expenses
No activated interest is included in the acquisition value.

Note 28 Participations in group companies

	2015-12-31	2014-12-31
Accumulated acquisition value		
At start of the year	673 394	625 150
Paid shareholders' contribution	12 855	67 430
Sales / liquidation	–	-19 186
	686 249	**673 394**
Accumulated write-downs		
At start of the year	-181 502	-131 938
Sales / liquidation	–	17 866
Write-downs for the year	-12 855	-67 430
	-194 357	**-181 502**
Book value at end of period	**491 892**	**491 892**

Note 28, continued. Specification of the Parent company's and Group's holdings of participations in group companies

Subsidiary/Corp. ID no./Registered office	No. of shares	Share in % [1]	2015-12-31 Book value	2014-12-31 Book value
Volito Aviation AB, 556603-2800, Malmö	1 222 000	100,0	173 788	173 788
Volito Aviation Deux Lux AB, 556604-0506, Malmö		100,0		
Volito Aviation October 2007 AB, 556733-1029, Malmö		100,0		
Volito Aviation Services AB, 556673-5782, Malmö		80,0		
Volito Twilight AB, 556661-7451, Malmö		100,0		
Volito Aviation Belle AB, 556720-4762, Malmö		100,0		
Volito Aviation AG, CHE - 111.972.238, Zug, Switzerland		51,0		
Volito Cyprus Holding Ltd, HE 173483, Limassol, Cyprus		51,0		
Volito Universal Ltd, HE 162951, Limassol, Cyprus		51,0		
Volito Fastigheter AB, 556539-1447, Malmö	423 000	100,0	312 014	312 014
Volito Fastighetsutveckling AB, 556375-6781, Malmö		100,0		
Volito Fastighetsförvaltning AB, 556142-4226, Malmö		100,0		
Fastighetsbolaget Flygledaren HB, 916760-2035, Malmö		100,0		
HB Ran Förvaltning, 916766-5224, Malmö		100,0		
Volito Fastighetskupolen AB, 556629-1117, Malmö		100,0		
Fastighets AB Centralposthuset i Malmö, 556548-1917, Malmö		100,0		
Volito Leisure AB, 556541-9164, Malmö		100,0		
Volito Agatel AB, 556677-1472, Malmö		100,0		
Volito Fosiestenen AB, 556690-0873, Malmö		100,0		
Volito Mosippan AB, 556131-7979, Malmö		100,0		
Volito Delfinen AB, 556630-7988, Malmö		100,0		
Volito Proveniens AB, 556758-2415, Malmö		100,0		
Volito Sankt Peter AB, 556658-6904, Malmö		100,0		
Volito Claus AB, 556758-3090, Mamö		100,0		
Volito Laxen AB, 556758-3975, Malmö		100,0		
Volito Stjärnan AB, 556758-3074, Malmö		100,0		
Volito Södra Porten AB, 556758-3108, Malmö		100,0		
Volito Söderhavet AB, 556758-3561, Malmö		100,0		
Volito Visenten AB, 556749-9636, Malmö		100,0		
Volito Industri AB, 556662-5835, Malmö	81 900	91,0	5 460	5 460
Volito Automation AB, 556669-2157, Malmö		100,0		
HydX AB, 556791-5326, Ystad		95,0		
Hydraulic Supplier i Norden AB, 556718-2091, Malmö		100,0		
Hydratech AB, 556432-1072, Smålandsstenar		100,0		
Hyd Partner A/S, 913929616, Krokkleiva, Norway		60,0		
Hydrosystem Oy, 0606351-2, Jyväskylä, Finland		100,0		
Volito AG, CHE-110.245.578, Zug, Switzerland	100	100,0	0	0
Other subsidiaries, dormant			630	630
1) Refers to the ownership share of the capital, which also agrees with the share of votes for the total number of shares.			**491 892**	**491 892**

Subsidiary	Country	Business segment	Holding with non-controlling interest 2015-12-31	2014-12-31
Volito Aviation AG	Switzerland	Aviation	49%	49%
Volito Aviation Services AB	Sweden	Aviation	20%	40%
Volito Industri AB	Sweden	Industry	9%	9%
Hydraulic Supplier i Norden AB	Sweden	Industry	-	49%
HydX AB	Sweden	Industry	5%	5%
Hydro Swede AB	Sweden	Industry	-	5%
Hydpartner A/S	Norway	Industry	40%	40%

Subsidiaries	Volito Aviation AG (group) 2015	Volito Aviation AG (group) 2014	Volito Aviation Services AB (group) 2015	Volito Aviation Services AB (group) 2014	Volito Industri AB (group) 2015	Volito Industri AB (group) 2014	Hydraulic Supplier i Norden AB 2015	Hydraulic Supplier i Norden AB 2014	HydX AB 2015	HydX AB 2014	Hydpartner A/S 2015	Hydpartner A/S 2014
Net sales	–	36	85 112	68 319	230 189	210 075	–	44 726	128 222	82 478	1 543	66
Profit or loss	29 643	-22 206	16 251	367	3 241	1 511	–	2 324	49	3 355	-3 508	-1 561
Profit or loss attributable to acquisitions with non-controlling interest	–	–	–	–	-150	-2 158	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total comprehensive income	29 643	-22 206	16 251	367	3 091	-647	–	2 324	49	3 355	-3 508	-1 561
Attributable to acquisitions with non-controlling interest	-14 525	10 881	-2 726	-73	-2 198	58	–	-1 139	-2	-1 643	-181	624
Fixed assets	172 533	544 137	–	2 906	63 964	66 929	–	2 817	18 303	19 194	75	122
Current assets	18 079	65 726	31 339	13 617	94 642	81 938	–	14 601	56 447	42 152	2 429	3 170
Holdings with non-controlling interest	–	–	–	–	-604	-1 926	–	–	–	–	–	–
Long-term liabilities	–	-20 969	–	–	-73 624	-76 605	–	-366	-1 228	-2 340	-5 734	-3 155
Short-term liabilities	-16 362	-130 888	-14 202	-15 636	-105 835	-73 907	–	-13 212	-63 841	-54 515	-731	-590
Net assets	**174 250**	**458 006**	**17 137**	**887**	**-21 457**	**-3 571**	**–**	**3 840**	**9 681**	**4 491**	**-3 961**	**-453**
Attributable to acquisitions with non-controlling interest	85 381	224 423	3 427	353	–	-321	–	1 882	485	225	–	-181
Cash flow from:												
Operating activities	-173	-5	26 750	-1 837	-3 480	-5 511						
Investing activities	413 315	137 154	483	-1 933	-11 217	-17 096						
Financing activities	-396 445	-137 154	–	–	12 557	22 098						
Cash flow for the year	**16 697**	**-5**	**27 233**	**-3 770**	**-2 140**	**-509**						
Dividend to holdings with non-controlling interest	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	847	–	–

Note 29 Receivables from group companies

	2015-12-31	2014-12-31
The Group		
Accumulated acquisition value		
At start of the year	–	5 279
Reclassifications	–	-5 279
Book value at end of period	**–**	**–**
The Parent company		
Accumulated acquisition value		
At start of the year	60 074	93 642
Additional receivables	10 000	15 000
Regulated receivables	-6 357	-43 289
Reclassifications	–	-5 279
	63 717	**60 074**

Note 30 Participations in joint ventures

Spec. of the Parent company's and Group's holding of ownership interests in joint ventures

Joint venture/Corp. ID no., Registered office	Shares/ number in %	Proportion of equity's value in the Group	2015-12-31 Book value at Parent company
Indirectly owned			
VGS Aircraft Holding (Ireland) Ltd, 43005, Dublin, Ireland	25,5	–	–
Book value at end of period		**–**	**–**

Spec. of the Parent company's and Group's holding of ownership interests in joint ventures

Joint venture/Corp. ID no., Registered office	Shares/ number in %	Proportion of equity's value in the Group	2014-12-31 Book value at Parent company
Indirectly owned			
VGS Aircraft Holding (Ireland) Ltd, 43005, Dublin, Ireland	25,5	–	–
Book value at end of period		**–**	**–**

The Board decided in 2013 to write down its equity holding in VGS to zero. Consequently the group-wise value relating to ownership shares of joint ventures' income and expense, as well as assets and liabilities, amounts to zero.

Note 31 Receivables from joint ventures

	2015-12-31	2014-12-31
The Group		
Accumulated acquisition value		
At start of the year	567 573	603 047
Regulated receivables	-413 315	-137 154
Exchange rate differences for the year	43 325	101 680
	197 583	567 573
Accumulated write-downs		
Write-downs for the year	-23 436	-20 573
Exchange rate differences for the year	-1 622	-2 863
	-25 058	-23 436
Book value at end of period	**172 525**	**544 137**

Note 32 Participations in associated companies

	2015-12-31	2014-12-31
The Group		
Accumulated acquisition value		
At start of the year	313 104	9 077
Purchases	2 664	43 206
Participation in associated companies' profit or loss for the year	31 843	101 756
Participation in associated companies' other comprehensive income for the year	-7 636	8 112
Sales	-5 147	–
Reclassifications	–	151 322
Dividends	-13 200	–
Transactions with owners	-12 192	–
Exchanges rate differences for the year	–	-369
Book value at end of period	**309 436**	**313 104**
The Parent company		
Accumulated acquisition value		
At start of the year	198 217	6 828
Purchases	2 664	43 206
Sales	-6 272	–
Repayment of shareholders' contribution	-556	–
Reclassifications	–	148 183
	194 053	**198 217**
Accumulated write-downs		
At start and end of the year	-1 765	-1 765
Sales	1 765	–
	–	**-1 765**
Book value at end of period	**194 053**	**196 452**

Specification of the Parent company's and Group's holding of ownership interests in associated companies 2015-12-31

Associated company/Corp. ID no., Reg. office	Shares /number in %[1]	Proportion of equity's value in the Group	Book value at Parent company
Directly owned			
Bulten AB (publ), 556668-2141, Gothenburg	21,8	301 541	194 053
Indirectly owned			
Nordkap Holding AG, CHE - 110.234.439, Zug, Switzerland	40,0	0	
Nya Bara Utvecklings AB, 556858-4311, Bara	50,0	7 895	
		309 436	**194 053**

Specification of the Parent company's and Group's holding of ownership interests in associated companies 2014-12-31

Associated company/Corp. ID no., Reg. office	Shares /number in %[1]	Proportion of equity's value in the Group	Book value at Parent company
Directly owned			
Bulten AB (publ), 556668-2141, Gothenburg	20,9	294 736	191 389
AB Nordsidan, 556058-3212, Malmö	34,0	12 783	5 063
Indirectly owned			
Nordkap Holding AG, CHE - 110.234.439, Zug, Switzerland	40,0	0	
Nya Bara Utvecklings AB, 556858-4311, Bara	50,0	5 585	
		313 104	**196 452**

Below is a specification of the group-wise value relating to owned participation of associated companies' income and expense, as well as assets and liabilities.

	Bulten AB (publ)		Nya Bara Utvecklings AB	
	2015	**2014**	**2015**	**2014**
Income	574 894	330 887	7 755	7 095
Expense	-554 129	-298 328	-5 445	-6 028
Adjustment for group value	8 768	79 240	–	–
	29 533	**111 799**	**2 310**	**1 067**
Assets	423 642	394 093	135 854	122 535
Liabilities	-154 903	-132 159	-127 959	-116 950
Acquired surplus value	32 802	32 802	–	–
Net assets	**301 541**	**294 736**	**7 895**	**5 585**

	Nordsidan AB		Nordkap Holding AG	
	2015	**2014**	**2015**	**2014**
Income	–	207	–	94 954
Expense	–	-95	–	-92 551
Adjustment for group value	–	8 112	–	-13 625
	–	**8 224**	**–**	**- 11 222**
Assets	–	7 130	–	50 927
Liabilities	–	-1 983	–	-104 826
Acquired surplus value	–	7 636	–	53 899
Net assets	**–**	**12 783**	**–**	**–**

Note 33 Receivables from associated companies

	2015-12-31	2014-12-31
The Group		
Accumulated acquisition value		
At start of the year	73 689	88 342
Regulated receivables	-35 763	-20 973
Exchange rate differences for the year	6 183	6 320
	44 109	73 689
Accumulated write-downs		
At start of the year	-37 292	-23 499
Write-downs for the year	-4 383	-11 222
Exchange rate differences for the year	-2 434	-2 571
	-44 109	-37 292
Book value at end of period	**–**	**36 397**

Note 34 Holdings in other long-term securities

	2015-12-31	2014-12-31
The Group		
Available-for-sale financial assets		
Shares and participations	1 115 487	929 440
Book value at year-end	**1 115 487**	**929 440**

Changes for the year relating to available-for-sale financial assets

	2015-12-31	2014-12-31
The Group		
Accumulated acquisition value		
At start of the year	458 944	578 742
Additional assets	19 760	74 621
Divested assets	-2 314	-46 235
Reclassifications	–	-148 184
	476 390	458 944
Changes in value in the income statement		
At start of the year	472 854	267 563
Unrealised changes in value for the year	168 601	256 911
Realised changes in value for profit or loss for the year	–	-51 620
	641 455	472 854
Accumulated write-downs		
At start of the year	-2 358	-2 257
Write-downs for the year	–	-101
	-2 358	-2 358
Book value at year-end	**1 115 487**	**929 440**
The Parent company		
Accumulated acquisition value		
At start of the year	457 944	577 742
Additional assets	16 760	74 621
Deductible assets	-2 314	-46 235
Reclassifications	3 000	-148 184
	475 390	457 944
Accumulated write-downs		
At start of the year	-2 358	-2 257
Write-downs for the year	–	-101
	-2 358	-2 358
Book value at year-end	**473 032**	**455 585**

	2015-12-31		2014-12-31	
List of securities	**The Group**	**The Parent company**	**The Group**	**The Parent company**
Peab AB (publ)	1 076 510	442 619	912 170	442 619
Bear Stearns (fonder)	549	549	549	549
EQT VI Ltd	18 183	14 041	15 421	12 117
Avensia AB	15 945	12 523	–	–
Others	4 300	3 300	1 300	300
	1 115 487	**473 032**	**929 440**	**455 585**

Note 35 Deferred tax assets / tax liability

	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liability	Net
The Group 2015			
Accelerated depreciation			
Investment properties		29 732	-29 732
Machinery and inventories		730	-730
Tax allocation reserves		660	-660
Fair value			
Investment properties	–	198 797	-198 797
Swaps	–	-17 883	17 883
Group-wise surplus value			
Buildings and land	–	343	-343
Temporary differences	–	1 587	-1 587
Deductible deficiency	7 597	–	7 597
Net deferred tax liability	**7 597**	**213 966**	**-206 369**
The Group 2014			
Accelerated depreciation			
Investment properties		26 822	-26 822
Machinery and inventories		642	-642
Tax allocation reserves		564	-564
Fair value			
Investment properties	–	168 094	-168 094
Swaps	–	-21 415	21 415
Group-wise surplus value			
Buildings and land	–	366	-366
Temporary differences	–	1 278	-1 278
Deductible deficiency	13 410	–	13 410
Net deferred tax liability	**13 410**	**176 351**	**-162 941**

	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liability	Net
The Parent company 2015			
Deductible deficiency	**3 699**	**–**	**3 699**
The Parent company 2014			
Deductible deficiency	**9 007**	**–**	**9 007**

The change in the Parent company between years has been shown as deferred tax expense.

Deferred taxes are valued based on the nominal rate of tax. The only exception to this rule is the acquisition of material assets in which the tax assessment was a significant part of the business transaction when the deferred tax is valued based on the purchase price. All deferred taxes have been valued at a nominal amount on 31 December 2015 (the same applies for the previous year).

Unreported deferred tax assets
Deductible temporary differences and fiscal deductible deficiencies for which deferred tax assets have not been reported in the income statement and balance sheet:

	2015-12-31	2014-12-31
Fiscal deficit	**4 900**	**12 480**

None (previous year SEK 11 936 K) of the fiscal deficit relates to Swedish subsidiaries and hence it cannot be offset against profits in other companies by group contributions.

Note 36 Financial leasing agreements

One of the properties in the Volito Fastigheter group is leased out on a financial leasing agreement.

	2015-12-31	2014-12-31
The Group		
Reconciliation of the gross investment and the present value of the receivable relating to future minimum leasing fees:		
Gross investment	46 327	48 866
Less: unearned financial income	-17 646	-19 331
Net investment in financial leasing agreements	28 681	29 535
Less: non-guaranteed residual value that goes to the lessor	–	–
Present value of receivables relating to future minimum leasing fees	**28 681**	**29 535**
On 31 December the breakdown of the remaining durations was as follows:		
Gross investment		
Within one year	2 538	2 538
Between one and five years	10 154	10 154
Longer than five years	33 635	36 174
	46 327	48 866
Less: unearned financial income	-17 646	-19 331
Net investment in financial leasing agreements	**28 681**	**29 535**
Present value of receivables relating to future minimum leasing fees		
Within one year	906	854
Between one and five years	3 908	3 962
Longer than five years	23 867	24 719
	28 681	**29 535**
Variable component of leasing fee included in profit or loss for the year	97	57

Note 37 Other long-term receivables

	2015-12-31	2014-12-31
The Group		
Accumulated acquisition value		
At start of the year	35 791	35 911
Regulated receivables	-20 000	–
Reclassifications	–	-120
	15 791	35 791
Accumulated write-downs		
At start of the year	-13 792	-7 792
Write-downs for the year	–	-6 000
	-13 792	-13 792
Book value at year-end	**1 999**	**21 999**

	2015-12-31	2014-12-31
The Parent company		
Accumulated acquisition value		
At start and end of the year	35 791	35 791
Regulated receivables	-20 000	–
	15 791	35 791
Accumulated write-downs		
At start of the year	-13 792	-7 792
Write-downs for the year	–	-6 000
	-13 792	-13 792
Book value at year-end	**1 999**	**21 999**

Note 38 Prepaid expenses and accrued income

	2015-12-31	2014-12-31
The Group		
Prepaid expenses	5 472	6 714
Accrued interest income	–	87
Accrued income	46	119
	5 518	**6 920**
The Parent company		
Prepaid expenses	901	998
Accrued interest income	–	87
Accrued income	–	37
	901	**1 122**

Note 39 Liquid funds

Liquid funds consist of cash and bank balances. Unutilised bank overdraft facilities that are not included in liquid funds amount of SEK 144.5 million (73.9), of which in the Parent company, SEK 137.8 million (56.8).

Note 40 Equity

	Number of issued shares		
	Fully paid	Not fully paid	Quota value
Class B shares	2 440 000	–	100

All shares have the same voting rights, one vote per share.

Other contributed capital
Refers to equity that is contributed by the owners. This includes premiums paid in connection with share issues.

Reserves
Foreign exchange reserve
The foreign exchange reserve includes all the exchange rate differences that arise from translating financial statements in a currency other than the currency used in the presented consolidated financial statements. The Parent company and the Group present their financial statements in SEK. Furthermore, the foreign exchange reserve includes the exchange rate differences that arise in expanded investment in foreign business as well as re-loans from foreign businesses.

Available-for-sale reserve
The available-for-sale reserve includes the accumulated net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets until the asset is no longer reported in the balance sheet.

Retained earnings including profit or loss for the year
Retained earnings including profit or loss for the year includes earnings from the Parent company and its subsidiaries, joint venure companies and associated companies.

Dividend
At year-end, the Board proposed the following dividend:
Cash dividend SEK 12.00 per share (9.50), total SEK 29 280 K (23 180). The dividend will be subject to adoption at the Annual General Meeting on 30 March 2016.

Reserve fund
The aim of the reserve fund has been to save a part of the net profit, that is not designated for covering losses carried forward. The reserve fund also includes amounts that prior to 1 January 2006 were transferred to the premium reserve. The reserve is not to be reduced through profit distribution.

Retained earnings
Includes the previous year's profit or loss brought forward after profit distribution. Constitutes together with profit or loss for the year the total non-restricted equity, i.e. the amount that is available for dividends to shareholders.

Note 41 Interest-bearing liabilities

	2015-12-31	2014-12-31
The Group		
Due date, up to 1 year from accounting year-end	1 801 553	753 282
Due date, 1-5 years from accounting year-end	35 744	1 298 777
Due date, later than five years from accounting year-end	55 898	31 402
	1 893 195	**2 083 461**
The Parent group		
Due date, up to 1 year from accounting year-end	460 879	214 913
Due date, 1-5 years from accounting year-end	–	478 837
	460 879	**693 750**

Long-term liabilities	**2015-12-31**	**2014-12-31**
The Group		
Bank loans	18 930	1 247 990
Derivative instruments	67 846	77 762
Leasing liabilities	4 866	4 427
	91 642	**1 330 179**
The Parent company		
Bank loans	–	478 837

Short-term liabilities	**2015-12-31**	**2014-12-31**
The Group		
Bank loans	1 748 339	588 099
Bank overdraft facilities	37 531	143 384
Derivative instruments	13 440	19 579
Leasing liabilities	2 243	2 220
	1 801 553	**753 282**
The Parent company		
Bank loans	454 929	128 000
Bank overdraft facilities	5 950	86 913
	460 879	**214 913**

Most of the Group's credits fall due in 2016. The arrangement of a new credit framework is underway and discussions are being conducted with various banks. The new credit framework will apply from 30 May.

The Group's derivative instruments consist of interest rate swaps, which are utilised to cover risks of changes in interest rates. Derivative instruments are reported continuously at fair value in accordance with IAS 39. Changes in value of interest rate derivatives are reported in the income statement on a separate line "Changes in value of derivatives." The change in value for the year amounts to SEK 16.1 million (-47.1).

	2015-12-31	2014-12-31
Swap values IFRS 7, level 2		
Brought forward fair value, liability	97 341	50 282
Change in value	-16 055	47 059
	81 286	**97 341**

Note 42 Bank overdraft facilities

	2015-12-31	2014-12-31
The Group		
Granted credit limit	182 000	217 309
Unutilised part	-144 469	-73 925
Utilised credit amount	**37 531**	**143 384**
The Parent company		
Granted credit limit	143 750	143 750
Unutilised part	-137 800	-56 837
Utilised credit amount	**5 950**	**86 913**

Note 43 Valuation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value

In accordance with IAS 39 Financial instruments, financial instruments are valued at either the accrued acquisition value or at fair value depending on categorisation. Categorisation depends to a large extent on the purpose of the holding. The items that are subject to measurement at fair value are listed shareholdings, various types of derivative and unlisted ownership interests.

Fair value of listed shareholdings and share derivatives has been calculated according to the closing rate at year-end. In the fair value measurement of unlisted shares, the market value from the administering financial institutes has been used.

In the fair value measurement of interest-bearing receivables and liabilities, and interest rate swaps, discounting has been applied for future cash flows to listed market interest rate for the remaining durations. For non-interest bearing assets and liability items as well as accounts receivable – trade and accounts payable – trade with a remaining life time of less than six months, the book value is considered to reflect the fair value. The table below shows the book value compared with the assessed fair value per type of financial asset and liability.

Amount in SEK M	Financial assets measured at fair value via income statement 2015	2014	Available-for-sale financial assets 2015	2014	Trade and interest receivables 2015	2014	Total book value 2015	2014	Fair value 2015	2014
The Group										
Financial assets										
Other long-term securities holdings	0,0	0,0	1 424,9	1 242,5	0,0	0,0	1 424,9	1 242,5	1 487,1	1 242,5
Interest-bearing long-term receivables	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	56,4	0,0	56,4	0,0	56,4
Other long-term receivables	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	202,3	574,8	202,3	574,8	202,3	574,8
Accounts receivable – trade	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	43,7	30,0	43,7	30,0	43,7	30,0
Interest-bearing short-term receivables	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,3	0,0	5,3	0,0	5,3
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,5	6,9	5,5	6,9	5,5	6,9
Other short-term receivables	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,4	6,3	6,4	6,3	6,4	6,3
Short-term investments	0,0	0,0	9,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	9,3	0,0	9,3	0,0
Cash and bank balances	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	58,2	10,5	58,2	10,5	58,2	10,5
Total financial assets	**0,0**	**0,0**	**1 434,2**	**1 242,5**	**316,1**	**690,2**	**1 750,3**	**1 932,7**	**1 812,5**	**1 932,7**

Amount in SEK M	Financial liabilities measured at fair value via the income statement 2015	2014	Other financial liabilities 2015	2014	Accounts payable – trade 2015	2014	Total book value 2015	2014	Fair value 2015	2014
Financial liabilities										
Interest-bearing financial liabilities	67,8	77,8	23,8	1 252,4	0,0	0,0	91,6	1 330,2	91,6	1 330,2
Other long-term liabilities	0,0	0,0	7,7	31,8	0,0	0,0	7,7	31,8	7,7	31,8
Interest-bearing short-term liabilities	13,4	19,6	1 788,0	733,7	0,0	0,0	1 801,4	753,3	1 801,4	753,3
Accounts payable – trade	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	33,7	32,1	33,7	32,1	33,7	32,1
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	57,5	56,4	57,5	56,4	57,5	56,4
Other short-term liabilities	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	25,6	12,0	25,6	12,0	25,6	12,0
Total financial liabilities	**81,2**	**97,4**	**1 819,5**	**2 017,9**	**116,8**	**100,5**	**2 017,5**	**2 215,8**	**2 017,5**	**2 215,8**

The effect of measuring financial instruments at fair value is included in the Groups' profit or loss at a total of SEK 16.1 million (-47.1) and relates to the market valuation of interest rate swaps.

Amount in SEK M	Financial assets measured at fair value via income statement 2015	2014	Available-for-sale financial assets 2015	2014	Trade and interest receivables 2015	2014	Total book value 2015	2014	Fair value 2015	2014
The Parent company										
Financial assets										
Long-term receivables, group companies	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	63,7	60,1	63,7	60,1	63,7	60,1
Other long-term securities holdings.	0,0	0,0	667,1	652,1	0,0	0,0	667,1	652,1	1 478,2	1 236,0
Interest-bearing long-term receivables	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	20,0	0,0	20,0	0,0	20,0
Other long-term receivables	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0
Interest-bearing short-term receivables	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	38,7	0,0	38,7	0,0	38,7
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,9	1,1	0,9	1,1	0,9	1,1
Other short-term receivables	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,7	26,4	8,7	26,4	9,0	26,6
Short-term investments	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	7,7	0,0	7,7	0,0	9,3	0,0
Cash and bank balances	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,6	2,4	4,6	2,4	4,6	2,4
Total financial assets	**0,0**	**0,0**	**667,1**	**652,1**	**87,6**	**150,7**	**754,7**	**802,8**	**1 567,7**	**1 386,9**

Amount in SEK M	Financial liabilities measured at fair value via income statement 2015	2014	Other financial liabilities 2015	2014	Accounts payable trade and other liabilities 2015	2014	Total book value 2015	2014	Fair value 2015	2014
Financial liabilities										
Interest-bearing financial liabilities	0,0	0,0	0,0	478,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	478,8	0,0	478,8
Interest-bearing short-term liabilities	0,0	0,0	460.9	214,9	48,9	36,2	509,8	251,1	509,8	251,1
Accounts payable – trade	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,6	0,3	0,6	0,3	0,6
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,2	4,3	3,2	4,3	3,2	4,3
Other short-term receivables	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	124,0	3,0	124,0	3,0	124,0	3,0
Total financial liabilities	**0,0**	**0,0**	**460,9**	**693,7**	**176,4**	**44,1**	**637,3**	**737,8**	**637,3**	**737,8**

Fair value
Fair value is determined though categorisation based on three levels
Level 1: according to the quoted price in an active market for an identical instrument
Level 2: based on direct or indirect observable market data that is not included in level 1.
Level 3: based on input data that is not observable in the market.

The table below shows the division by level of the financial assets and liabilities that are reported at fair value in the balance sheet.

Amounts in SEK M	Level 1 2015	2014	Level 2 2015	2014	Level 3 2015	2014	Total 2015	2014
The Group								
Financial assets								
Other long-term securities holdings								
Market-quoted	1 092,4	912,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1 092,4	912,2
Non-market quoted fund	0,0	0,0	23,0	17,2	0,0	0,0	23,0	17,2
Short-term investments	9,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	9,3	0,0
Total financial assets	**1 101,7**	**912,2**	**23,0**	**17,2**	**0,0**	**0,0**	**1 124,7**	**929,4**
Financial liabilities								
Other long-term liabilities								
Interest rate swaps	0,0	0,0	67,8	77,8	0,0	0,0	67,8	77,8
Other short-term liabilities								
Interest rate swaps	0,0	0,0	13,4	19,6	0,0	0,0	13,4	19,6
Total financial liabilities	**0,0**	**0,0**	**81,2**	**97,4**	**0,0**	**0,0**	**81,2**	**97,4**

Note 44 Financial instruments and financial risk management

Financial policy
In its business activities the Volito Group is exposed to various types of financial risks. Financial risks relate to changes in exchange rates and interest rates that affect the company's cash flow, earnings and thereby associated equity. Financial risks also include credit and refinancing risks. Exposure applying to the different operations is presented quarterly to the respective companies' boards, which make current decisions regarding financial risk management based on the market situation and macroeconomic information.

Management of financial risks
Liquidity and financing risks
Liquidity and financing risks refer to the risks of not being able to fulfil payment obligations as a result of insufficient liquidity or difficulties in arranging new loans. Volito shall be able to carry through business transactions when the opportunity arises and always be able to fulfil its obligations. Refinancing risks increase if the company's credit rating deteriorates or a large part of the debt portfolio becomes due on one or several separate occasions.

Liquidity risks are managed through both regular liquidity forecasts and Volito's access to credit or liquid assets that can be raised at short notice in order to even out fluctuations in the payment flow.

Borrowing risks refer to risks that financing is unavailable or available on poor conditions at a certain time. In order to limit financing risks, Volito strives to spread final due dates regarding credit over as long a period as possible according to the prevailing market conditions.

Part of Volito's borrowing is linked to fulfilling financial ratios (covenants) in the form of interest coverage ratio and equity/assets ratio that the Group shall achieve, which is customary for this type of borrowing. These ratios are followed up continuously and make up a part of management's framework for financial planning of the business. Volito fulfilled these ratios by a good margin at year-end. Volito's policy regarding borrowing is that the due dates for loans shall be spread over time. Volito's policy regarding interest rates is that loan periods for the portfolio shall be well balanced and adjusted to the company's prevailing view of the interest rate market at that time.

Duration analysis of financial liabilities, non-discounted cash flow including interest

2015-12-31	Nominal amount in original currency	1 year or less	1–5 years	> 5 years	Total
Interest-bearing financial liabilities					
Bank loans, SEK, Real Estate	1 301 056	1 282 426	4 320	14 310	1 301 056
Investment loans, SEK	448 000	447 700	300	–	448 000
Bank overdraft facilities, SEK	37 531	37 531	–	–	37 531
Bank overdraft facilities, USD	71	649	–	–	649
Investment loans, EURO	1 000	9 135	–	–	9 135
Investment loans, CHF	1 000	8 429	–	–	8 429
Total interest-bearing financial liabilities		**1 785 870**	**4 620**	**14 310**	**1 804 800**
Non-interest-bearing financial liabilities					
Accounts payable – trade, SEK	29 843	29 843	–	–	29 843
Accounts payable – trade, EURO	405	3 700	–	–	3 700
Accounts payable – trade, NOK	164	157	–	–	157
Supplementary purchase price, SEK	23 300	15 600	7 700	–	23 300
Interest and interest rate swaps, SEK		37 137	82 724	23 500	143 361
Interest, CHF		25	–	–	25
Interest, EURO		122	–	–	122
Total non-interest-bearing financial liabilities		**86 584**	**90 424**	**23 500**	**200 508**
Total financial liabilities		**1 872 454**	**95 044**	**37 810**	**2 005 308**

2014-12-31	Nominal amount in original currency	1 year or less	1–5 years	> 5 years	Total
Interest-bearing financial liabilities					
Bank loans, SEK, Real Estate	1 217 037	458 899	742 658	15 480	1 217 037
Investment loans, SEK	540 700	129 200	411 500	–	540 700
Bank overdraft facilities, SEK	115 286	115 286	–	–	115 286
Bank overdraft facilities, USD	3 597	28 098	–	–	28 098
Investment loans, EURO	1 000	–	9 515	–	9 515
Investment loans, CHF	8 700	–	68 837	–	68 837
Total interest-bearing financial liabilities		**731 483**	**1 232 510**	**15 480**	**1 979 473**
Non-interest-bearing financial liabilities					
Accounts payable – trade, SEK	27 458	27 458	–	–	27 458
Accounts payable – trade, EURO	434	4 128	–	–	4 128
Accounts payable – trade, USD	32	253	–	–	253
Accounts payable – trade, NOK	242	254	–	–	254
Supplementary purchase price, SEK	10 800	–	10 800	–	10 800
Interest and interest rate swaps, SEK		55 985	70 696	17 134	143 815
Interest, CHF		1 223	510	–	1 733
Interest, USD		636	–	–	636
Interest, EURO		275	69	–	344
Total non-interest-bearing financial liabilities		**90 212**	**82 075**	**17 134**	**189 421**
Total financial liabilities		**821 695**	**1 314 585**	**32 614**	**2 168 894**

Currency exposure
The risk that fair value and cash flow relating to financial instruments can fluctuate when the value of foreign currencies change is called currency risk.

In its business activities the Volito Group is exposed to risks relating to exchange rate changes principally through its involvement in the Volito Aviation group. Income from the leasing business is set and paid in USD. This exposure is counterbalanced to a degree in that amortisation and interest payments on loans are similarly USD-based.

The Volito Group's holding in Nordkap AG is partly hedged against changes in the CHF exchange rate through certain borrowings in CHF. The same applies for Volito's holding in the Finnish company, Hydrosystem Oy, where investments in EURO are hedged by certain borrowings in EURO.

The Board of Volito has decided to accept the exposure to the above-mentioned currencies, as this exposure in itself constitutes a risk diversification within the Volito Group. The extent of this exposure will be decided according to continuous review.

Interest rate exposure
Interest rate risks are risks that Volito's cash flow or the value of financial instruments vary due to changes in market interest rates. The interest rate risk can lead to changes in fair value and changes in the cash flow.

The Volito Group is exposed to changes mainly in short-term interest rates through its involvement in the Volito Fastigheter AB group. The Parent company, Volito AB, also has risk exposure relating to short-term interest rates. Volito's policy regarding interest rates is that loan periods for the portfolio shall be well balanced and adjusted to the company's prevailing view of the interest rate market at that time. How much and how fast a change in interest rates makes an impact on financial results depends on the chosen fixed interest term. A rise in interest rates is often initiated by higher inflation. In commercial rental contracts it is normal that the rent is index-adjusted upwards for inflation.

A combination of loans with short fixed interest terms and utilisation of financial instruments in the form of interest rate swaps enables flexibility to be achieved and the fixed interest term and interest rate level can be adjusted so that the aim of financing activities can be achieved with limited interest rate risk and without underlying loans needing to be renegotiated. In order to manage the interest rate risks and achieve even development of net interest income, the average fixed interest term for Volito's interest-bearing debts has been adjusted according to the assessed risk level and risk expectations.

Overall, the Volito Group's total loans exposed to short-term interest rates amount to SEK 1 038 million (1 215). Hedging relating to 58.8 % of the debt portfolio of the Volito Fastigheter AB group is being managed with swaps, something that gives the company a higher degree of flexibility in terms of future debt management.

The nominal amount of Volito Fastigheter's outstanding interest rate swaps at year-end was SEK 765.0 million (764.3). At year-end the fixed interest rates varied from 0.07 % (2.09 %) to 3.56 % (3.99 %) and the floating interest rates are STIBOR 3-months with supplement for a margin for borrowing in SEK.

Financial exposure		2015-12-31		2014-12-31
Liabilities	Loan amount	Fair value	Loan amount	Fair value
The Group				
Interest rate swaps	765 000	-81 286	764 295	-97 341

Fair value has been calculated as the cost /revenue that would have arisen if the contracts had closed at year-end. For this, banks' official rates have been applied.

Below is a summary of the Group's interest rate swaps by duration.

		Due date					
Liabilities	Nominal amount	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	>2020
The Group							
Interest rate swaps 2015-12-31	765 000	–	50 000	–	96 000	96 000	523 000
Interest rate swaps 2014-12-31	764 295	41 295	140 000	90 000	172 000	82 000	239 000

Credit risks
Credit risks refer to the risk of losing money due to another party being unable to fulfil their obligations.

Credit risks in accounts receivable – trade
Demand for premises is affected by general business conditions. **Volito Fastigheter's** activities are concentrated in Malmö, which is deemed to be attractive in the long term regarding location, population growth, employment and general communications.
A broad portfolio of contracts reduces the risk of large changes in vacancies. Leases are divided between commercial properties (97 %) and residential (3 %). The commercial rental income is divided between 141 contracts within a number of different sectors.
A combination of good local knowledge, active involvement and a high level of service creates long-term rental conditions and thereby a reduced risk of new vacancies.
A certain level of vacancies provides opportunities in the form of new leasings and flexibility for existing tenants who want to expand or reduce their premises. Furthermore, Volito Fastigheter bears the risk that tenants are unable to make rental payments. Regular follow-ups are carried out on the tenants' credit ratings in order to reduce exposure to credit losses. A credit rating of tenants is carried out for all new leases, and, if required, the rental agreement is complemented with personal guarantees, rent deposit or bank guarantee. All rents are paid quarterly or monthly in advance.

Within **Volito Industry** risks are linked to project management. Many projects are customised and Volito bears the risk that customers cannot fulfil their obligations. Customers make advance payments on major projects in order to reduce the risk of credit losses.

Distribution of overdue accounts receivable – trade	2015-12-31	2014-12-31
The Group		
Accounts receivable – trade that are neither overdue or written-down	39 261	25 183
Accounts receivable – trade that are overdue		
1-30 days	3 455	3 671
31-60 days	183	134
61-90 days	408	104
More than 90 days	806	1 107
Of which, reserved (excluding VAT)	-412	-158
Total	**43 701**	**30 041**

Costs for confirmed and suspected customer losses for the year amounted to SEK 723 K (2 968).

Offsetting agreements and similar agreements
The Group has entered into a derivative agreement under the International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) master netting agreement. The agreement means that when a counterparty cannot regulate their obligation according to all transaction, the agreement is broken and all outstanding balances shall be regulated with a net amount. The ISDA agreement does not fulfil the criteria for offsetting in the statement of financial position. This is because offsetting in accordance with the ISDA agreement is only permitted if the counterparty or group cannot regulate their obligations. In addition, it is not the counterparty or the group's intention to regulate the balances on a net basis or at the same time.

The company has not offset any amounts in the balance sheet relating to 2015 or 2014.

Note 45 Other liabilities

	2015-12-31	2014-12-31
The Group		
Liabilities	7 700	31 769

Note 46 Accrued expenses and prepaid income

	2015-12-31	2014-12-31
The Group		
Personnel-related items	25 614	26 406
Accrued interest expenses	1 176	1 341
Prepaid rental income	21 887	14 041
Prepaid leasing income	–	93
Provision for repair costs relating to acquisitions	4 500	8 000
Other accrued expenses	4 363	6 486
	57 540	**56 367**
The Parent company		
Personnel-related items	2 474	3 163
Accrued interest expenses	17	29
Other accrued expenses	731	1 080
	3 222	**4 272**

Note 47 Closely-related parties

Close relations

The Group is owned by AB Axel Granlund, 88.0 % (86.0 %), and Lennart Blecher (partly through companies), 12.0 %. As a result of this, transactions with the companies listed below are noted as transactions with closely-related parties.

Peab AB (publ)

Karl Axel Granlund is a Board member of Peab AB (publ). Volito AB owns 5.61 % of the capital and 4.98 % of the votes in Peab AB (publ).

Bulten AB (publ)

Ulf Liljedahl is a Board member of Bulten AB (publ). Volito AB owns 21.79 % of the capital and votes in Bulten AB (publ).

EQT

Lennart Blecher is a partner in EQT.

Sunnerbo Skogar AB

Karl Axel Granlund and family own shares in Sunnerbo Skogar. A purchase has been made worth SEK 0.2 million (0.1).

Joint venture companies/associated companies

In addition to the closely-related parties stated above, the Group has close relations with its joint venture companies/associated companies, see Notes 30 and 32.

Subsidiaries

In addition to the closely-related parties stated for the Group, the Parent company has close relations that involve a controlling interest in its subsidiaries, see Note 28.

Of the Group's total purchases and sales measured in SEK, 0 % (1 %) of purchases and 0 % of sales relate to other companies within the entire group of companies to which the Group belongs.

Of the Parent company's total purchases and sales in SEK, 46 % (28 %) of the purchases and 100 % (100 %) of the sales relate to other companies within the entire group of companies to which the company belongs.

Transaction conditions

Sales between the Group's different segments relate to administration fees and rents. Administration fees have been set on the basis of actual costs and utilisation. Rents are according to market conditions.

Loans between group companies have interest rates set in accordance with the current finance policy. Interest rates are according to market conditions.

Summary of transactions with closely-related parties

	2015	2014
The Group and Parent company		
Transactions with the Parent company		
Sales to the Parent company	1 872	830
Purchases from the Parent company	-3 207	-3 082
Interest income from the Parent company	50	228
Interest expense to the Parent company	–	-75
Receivables from the Parent company	–	5 315
Liabilities to the Parent company	45	–
Dividend to the Parent company	20 208	12 201

	2015	2014
The Group		
Transactions with joint venture companies		
Sales to joint venture companies	85 090	61 016
Receivables from joint venture companies	172 699	549 591
Liabilities to joint venture companies	–	1 286

VGS has amortised SEK 413.3 million (137.2) of its liabilities to Volito Aviation AG during the year. A write-down of the shareholders' loan amounting to SEK 20.6 million was carried out in 2014. There was no write-down in 2015.

	2015	2014
The Group		
Transactions with associated companies		
Sales to associated companies (Barabolagen)	727	526
Receivables from associated companies (Nordkap Holding AG)	–	36 397
Dividends from associated companies (Bulten AB (publ))	13 200	8 452

Nordkap has amortised SEK 35.8 million (21.0) of its liabilities to Volito AG during the year. A write-down of the loan was carried out amounting to SEK 4.4 million (11.2). In addition to the write-down of the loan, other receivables and accrued interest income of SEK 0.3 million (0.4) was written down. Prices in transactions with associated companies and joint ventures are set according to market conditions.

	2015	2014
The Group		
Transactions with Peab AB (publ)		
Sales to Peab	906	1 011
Purchases from Peab	-3 626	-11 510
Dividend from Peab	37 350	29 880

	2015	2014
The Parent company		
Transactions with subsidiaries		
Sales to subsidiaries	7 231	7 843
Purchases from subsidiaries	-2 124	-2 070
Interest income from subsidiaries	1 202	5 002
Guarantee income	296	501
Interest expense to subsidiaries	-413	-778
Write-downs of interest income	–	-3 226
Receivables from subsidiaries	71 627	119 500
Liabilities to subsidiaries	172 594	36 793
Dividends from subsidiaries	9 000	9 000

	2015	2014
The Parent company		
Transactions with subsidiaries		
Dividend from Bulten AB (publ)	13 200	8 452

	2015	2014
The Parent company		
Transactions with Peab AB (publ)		
Dividend from Peab	37 350	29 880

The Group and Parent company
Transactions with EQT

During the year, Volito AB invested SEK 1.9 million (5.4) in the EQT VI Fund. The group-wise value of the holding amounted to SEK 18.2 million (15.4) and the book value in the Parent Company amounted to SEK 14.0 million (12.1) at year-end.

Transactions with key employees

For salaries and other remuneration, expenses and obligations concerning pensions and similar benefits, and agreements concerning severance payments to the Board and the CEO, see Note 7.

Note 48 Important events after accounting year-end

Volito Automation continued its expansion in the Nordic countries by acquiring PF Hydraulik in January 2016.

Otherwise, there have been no important events in the new year.

Note 49 Information about the Parent company

Volito AB is a Swedish-registered limited company with registered office in Malmö. The address of the registered office is Skeppsbron 3, 211 20 Malmö.

The group accounts for 2015 consist of Volito AB and its subsidiaries, together referred to as the Group. The Group also includes owned shares of holdings in associated companies and joint venture companies.

The company is a subsidiary of AB Axel Granlund, org.no. 556409-6013 with registered office in Malmö. AB Axel Granlund owns 88.0 % (86.0 %) of the capital and votes in the Volito Group and draws up consolidated financial statements for the largest group.

Malmö 14 march 2016

Karl-Axel Granlund Chairman	Lennart Blecher	Ulf Liljedahl CEO	Axel Granlund	Peter Granlund	Karl-Fredrik Granlund

Our auditors' report was submitted 30 March 2016
KPMG AB

Eva Melzig Henriksson
Authorized Public Accountant

The Group's income statement and balance sheet, and the Parent company's income statement and balance sheet, will be confirmed at the Annual Geleral Meeting on 30 March 2016.

Auditor's report

To the annual meeting of the shareholders of Volito AB, corp. id. 556457-4639

Report on the annual accounts and consolidated accounts

We have audited the annual accounts and consolidated accounts of Volito AB for the year 2015. The annual accounts and consolidated accounts of the company are included in the printed version of this document on pages 27 - 61.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director for the annual accounts and consolidated accounts

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these annual accounts in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and of the consolidated accounts in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the EU, and the Annual Accounts Act, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors and the Managing Director determine is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts and consolidated accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these annual accounts and consolidated accounts based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts and consolidated accounts are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the annual accounts and consolidated accounts. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the company's preparation and fair presentation of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Board of Directors and the Managing Director, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act, and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the parent company as of 31 December 2015 and of their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act. The consolidated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the group as of 31 December 2015 and of their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the EU, and in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act. The statutory administration report is consistent with the other parts of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts.

We therefore recommend that the annual meeting of shareholders adopt the income statement and financial position for the parent company and the statement of comprehensive income and statement of financial position for the group.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In addition to our audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, we have also audited the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss and the administration of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director of Volito AB for the year 2015.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director

The Board of Directors is responsible for the proposal for appropriations of the company's profit or loss, and the Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for administration under the Companies Act.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion with reasonable assurance on the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss and on the administration based on our audit. We conducted the audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden.

As basis for our opinion on the Board of Directors proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss we examined the Board of Directors' reasoned statement and a selection of supporting evidence in order to be able to assess whether the proposal is in accordance with the Companies Act.

As basis for our opinion concerning discharge from liability, in addition to our audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, we examined significant decisions, actions taken and circumstances of the company in order to determine whether any member of the Board of Directors or the Managing Director is liable to the company. We also examined whether any member of the Board of Directors or the Managing Director has, in any other way, acted in contravention of the Companies Act, the Annual Accounts Act or the Articles of Association.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions.

Opinions

We recommend to the annual meeting of shareholders that the profit be appropriated in accordance with the proposal in the statutory administration report and that the members of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director be discharged from liability for the financial year.

Malmö, 30 March 2016
KPMG AB

Eva Melzig Henriksson
Authorized Public Accountant

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Volito is a privately owned investment group headquartered in Malmö. The Group's overall objective is to create long-term, balanced value growth for the shareholders, both through current income from operational activities and the value growth of the Group's investments. In the Parent company, Volito AB, business operations are organised in four overall business areas: Real Estate, Industry, Listed Holdings and Aviation.

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