Alternative Performance Measures

In the financial statements issued by Investor, Alternative Performance Measures (APMs) are disclosed, which complete measures that are defined or specified in the applicable financial reporting framework, such as revenue, profit or loss or earnings per share.
APMs are disclosed when they compliment performance measures defined by IFRS. The basis for disclosed APMs are that they are used by management to evaluate the financial performance and in so believed to give analysts and other stakeholders valuable information.

Investor regularly uses alternative performance measures as a complement to performance measures based on generally accepted accounting standards. Below we have defined how these performance measures are calculated by Investor. However, because all companies do not calculate these identically, our presentation of these alternative performance measures may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies. Furthermore, while these performance measures are derived from our consolidated financial statements, they are not measures of our financial performance or liquidity under IFRS and, accordingly, should not be considered as an alternative to net income, operating income or any other performance measures derived in accordance with IFRS or as an alternative to cash flow as a measure of our liquidity. We also present these ratios because we believe they are frequently used by securities analysts, investors and other interested parties in evaluating our financial position and performance. These ratios have limitations as an analytical tool, and you should not consider it in isolation from, or as a substitute for an analysis of, our operating results, as reported under IFRS.

Definitions

Acquisition-related amortizations	Amortizations on the revaluation components of tangible and intangible assets acquired in connection with business combinations.
Average maturity	Incision of the time period between the issuance and until the due date.
Basic earnings per share	Profit/loss for the year attributable to the Parent Company´s shareholders in relation to the weighted average number of shares outstanding.
Capital expenditures	Acquisitions of tangible and intangible assets during the period.
Capital expenditures/sales	Acquisition of tangible and intangible non-current assets in relation to sales during the latest 12 month period (%).
Change in working capital	Change in current assets minus change in current liabilities during the period.
Change in net asset value	Change in the carrying value of total assets less net debt for a period.
Contribution to net asset value	Changes in the carrying value of total assets less net debt (corresponds to the group´s change in equity attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company).
Diluted earnings per share	Profit/loss for the year attributable to the Parent Company´s shareholders, in relation to the weighted average number of shares outstanding after full conversion and adjusted for the effect of share-based payments.
Discount to net asset value	The difference between net asset value and market capitalization as a percentage of net asset value. If market capitalization is lower than net asset value, the share is traded at a discount. If market capitalization is higher, it is traded at a premium.
Distribution	Repayment of shareholder loans.
Dividend yield	Dividend per share in relation to share price at the balance sheet date.
Dividends payout ratio	Dividends paid in relation to dividends recived from Listed Core Investments.
EBIT	Earnings before interest and taxes.
EBITA	Earnings before interest, taxes and amortizations.
EBITA margin	Earnings before interest, taxes and amortizations divided by sales (%).
EBITDA	Earnings before interest, taxes, depriciations and amortizations.
Equity per share	Shareholders´ equity as a percentage of the number of shares outstanding.
Equity/assets ratio	Shareholders´ equity as a percentage of the balance sheet total.
Gross cash	The sum of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and interest-bearing current and long-term receivables. Deductions are made for items related to Subsidiaries within Patricia Industries.
Gross debt	The sum of interest-bearing current and long-term liabilities, including pension liabilities, less derivatives with positive value related to the loans. Deductions are made for items related to Subsidiaries within Patricia Industries.
Investments	Acquisitions of financial assets.
Investments, net of proceeds	Acquisitions of financial assets net of sales proceeds received.
Investor´s cash and readily available placements	The sum of Gross cash.
Leverage	Net debt/Net cash as a percentage ot total assets.
Market cost of capital	Defined as the risk-free interest rate plus the market´s risk premium.
Multipel valuation	A method for determining the fair value of a company by examining and comparing the financial ratios of relevant peer groups.
Net asset value, SEK per share	Equity attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company in relation to the number of shares outstanding at the balance sheet date.
Net asset value	The carrying value of total assets less net debt (corresponds to the group´s equity attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company).
Net cash flow	Net invested capital and sales proceeds.
Net debt/Net cash	Interest-bearing current and long-term liabilities, including pension liabilities, less cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and interest-bearing current and long-term receivables. Deductions are made for items related to Subsidiaries within Patricia Industries.
Operating cash flow	Cash flow from operating activities.

Organic sales growth	Sales growth adjusted for foreign exchange rate effects as well as growth due to merger and acquisitions.
Proceeds	Cash payments obtained from sale of investments plus cash proceeds from distributions.
Reported value	Net asset value per investment.
Reported value change	The sum of realized and unrealized result from long-term and short-term holdings in shares and participations, net of transaction costs, profit-sharing costs and management fees for fund investments.
Return on equity	Profit/loss for the rolling 12 months as a percentage of average shareholders´ equity.
Risk premium	The surplus yield above the risk-free interest rate that an investor requires to compensate for the higher risk in an investment in shares.
Risk-free interest rate	The interest earned on an investment in government bonds. In calculations, Investor has used SSVX 90 days.
SIX´s Return Index, SIXRX	A Swedish all shares total return index calculated on share price change and reinvested dividends.
Total assets	The net of all assets and liabilities not included in net debt.
Total return	The sum of change in share price including reinvested dividend.
Turnover rate	Number of shares traded during the year as a percentage of the total number of shares outstanding.
Value change, constant currency	Reported value change adjusted for currency, i.e. calculated using the exchange rate as per balance sheet date.
Value, SEK per share	Reported value in relation to the number of shares outstanding on the Balance Sheet date.
Working capital/sales	Current assets minus current liabilities in relation to sales during the latest 12 month period (%).