



SVOLDER

INTERIM REPORT 2015/2016

Current reporting period: 1st September–30th November 2015 (3 months)

“ Shares in Swedish small companies have shown a better return than the stock exchange as a whole for periods of one, three, five and ten years respectively.”

Managing Director's comments, page 2

SHARE PRICE

119.50

SEK on 4th December 2015

NET WORTH

132

SEK/share on 4th December 2015

MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS TO NET WORTH

Current reporting period (3 months)

Positive (+)
Saab
Magnolia Bostad
Troax

Negative (-)
SSAB

RESULT FOR CURRENT REPORTING PERIOD (3 MONTHS)

- » The company posted a result for the period of SEK **239.6** million (SEK 36.5 m), corresponding to SEK **18.70** (SEK 2.80) per share.
- » The net worth increased by **16.3%**, including reinvested dividend, to SEK **131.50** per share.
- » The listed price of the class B share increased by **16.7%**, including reinvested dividend, to SEK **118.25** per share.
- » The Carnegie Small Cap Return Index rose by **14.5%**.
- » A dividend of SEK **32.0** million, corresponding to SEK **2.50** per share, was paid during the period.
- » The closing discount on net worth was **10.0%**.

MAJOR CHANGES IN THE EQUITIES PORTFOLIO

Current reporting period (3 months)

Bought (+)
Scandi Standard
Nobina

Sold (-)
Unibet
Nolato

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR'S COMMENTS



DEAR SHAREHOLDER,

Svolder's 2015/2016 financial year has already begun. During the first quarter Svolder's market value and net worth, including dividend paid and reinvested dividend, increased by 16 and 17 per cent respectively. This is significantly better than the 6 per cent rise for the Swedish stock exchange as a whole and also better than the rise for CSRX (14 per cent), i.e. the comparison index that is a common benchmark for managers of small cap funds and includes companies on Nasdaq Stockholm with market values of around SEK 50 billion. This result prompts several reflections.

Shares in Swedish small companies have shown a better return than the stock exchange as a whole for periods of one, three, five and 10 years respectively. A comparison with the largest listed companies reveals an even greater difference. The composition of difference indices may, for example, favour CSRX over indices with a constant population of companies. The shares of individual medium-sized companies, which should be included in or excluded from various stock exchange indices, have also recently experienced surprisingly large share price movements. However, these technical factors still do not adequately explain the stronger growth compared with the stock exchange as a whole. Instead the cause can be found in the various impacts of industry weightings, and the ability of smaller companies to generate profits and, thereby, market value. Neither does the lower convertibility that characterises the somewhat smaller companies seem to have affected investors' focus to the same extent as in the 1990s.

Total return¹⁾ % on 30th November 2015

	1 year 1/12 2014– 30/11 2015	3 years 1/12 2012– 30/11 2015	5 years 1/12 2010– 30/11 2015	10 years 1/12 2005– 30/11 2015
Svolder				
Net worth	30	131	109	²⁾ 259
Share price (Class B)	32	157	121	235
Stock market index				
CSRX	35	124	136	259
SIXRX	16	74	82	167

¹⁾ Total return is calculated using comparable methods to reinvestment indices and funds, i.e. assuming that the dividend paid is reinvested at the time of the dividend in underlying types of assets.

²⁾ Equates to an average annual total return of approximately 14 per cent.

The Stockholm stock exchange has, with minor corrections, increased over the past four years. This result is better than the global exchanges, even though they too have developed well. This has created buffers for large insurance companies, for example, which means that there is less of a need for investments to be steered towards government bonds, for example, for security and supervisory reasons. Unit trust investors' confidence has been further strengthened in line with the higher returns for Swedish small cap funds, and the influx into these funds is currently increasing.

SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED LISTED COMPANIES REPORTING BETTER GROWTH

The biggest companies are not growing to the same extent as smaller companies. The pharmaceuticals industry is a typical case in point where the largest global players initially grew through mergers, but where new products are contributing to growth to a lesser and lesser extent. Small companies, with more interesting research portfolios, have therefore

Source: Morningstar Svolder and Infront

been acquired and, as a result, their share prices have developed far more strongly. The desire of the biggest companies to expand through acquisition rarely results in higher profitability. Customers want to have more than one supplier. The focus on quality and innovative power of large companies are often lost amongst bureaucracy and organisational structures. The company management moves further and further away from the business. With high levels of remuneration, it is not uncommon for senior staff to prioritise not making mistakes over developing the company in order to retain their positions. In global companies, the focus tends to be on buying back shares rather than on investments in organic growth. In economics terms the theory of diminishing returns is sometimes applied, i.e. each extra krona of turnover creates a lower per-unit contribution to the company's results than previous expansion. Smaller companies create more growth, exhibit more dynamism and create synergetic effects not only through savings, but also through increased market opportunities. A concentration of power and oligopolies, irrespective of the form of ownership, are ultimately negative for stakeholders, consumers and customers alike.

HOW TO DEFINE A SMALL COMPANY?

So how can we define a small listed company? Is it reasonable to classify companies with a market value of up to SEK 50 billion as small, or even medium-sized, companies? Several of these companies have more than 10,000 employees, global operations or are, for example, property companies that dominate the market. The common denominator is that these companies are monitored by Swedish and international analysts as well as global asset managers to a far greater extent than companies with significantly lower market values.

FOCUS ON 'GENUINELY' SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED COMPANIES

There are better opportunities for an investment trust like Svolder, with its history of analysing and managing small and medium-sized Swedish companies, to create added value for Svolder's shareholders through in-depth analysis than there are in larger, closely monitored companies. Moving forward, Svolder will therefore primarily focus on listed companies with market values of less than SEK 15 billion. This clarification of Svolder's investment strategy will not have any effect on holdings which already have higher market values than this and are still deemed to be undervalued. It should also be pointed out that if the market values of existing shareholdings increase to over SEK 15 billion, either through growth in share prices or mergers, this per se will not lead to any sales. Instead the determining factors will be the valuation and the future assessment.

For Svolder it is more about evolution than revolution. Furthermore, an investment trust's management is better placed to be more flexible than many fund companies' managements, while at the same time an investment company's investment capital is not affected by the inflow or outflow of

fund investors' capital. Also, this creates opportunities for Svolder's management – opportunities that Svolder's board and management are keen to exploit.

STOCK EXCHANGE AN ATTRACTIVE LISTING

Many companies have been added to Nasdaq Stockholm and other, smaller marketplaces in 2015. Clearly the stock market is not dead, as a good many commentators and market players claimed a year or so ago. In my opinion, the transparency that characterises listed companies also raises value and steers quality. It is primarily medium-sized companies that have been added to the stock markets, and often it has been a case of pure sales, even if they have taken place gradually. At present it is clearly more profitable to sell companies to stock market investors than to industrial players. Since the latter can be expected to exploit synergetic effects from acquisitions, and in turn their market value virtually without exception increases, it is a somewhat alarming sign that the addition of companies is so high in relation to industrial transactions.

EXPENSIVE OR INEXPENSIVE DEPENDS ON THE COMPARISON

The stock market valuation is high in relation to historic and forecast profits, but it is low compared to the various interest rate instruments. The opportunities for profit growth are similarly limited for the majority of companies, even though optimism among Swedish companies is relatively high and can be seen in the Swedish National Institute of Economic Research's various surveys. Swedish households are, however, concerned. High housing costs, low-quality welfare services, higher taxes, the risk of terrorism and the chaotic reception of refugees and the subsequent tremendous burden on Sweden's municipalities mean that, on the whole, the outlook for many citizens is bleak.

It is important to navigate accurately amongst this plethora of both positive and negative impulses. For a long time Svolder has adopted a reasonably neutral view of the stock exchange. This does not mean a negative view, but instead an expected return on Swedish shares that is positive each year and well above the levels that can be achieved by interest-bearing instruments or the majority of non-mortgaged properties. To date we have underestimated investors' willingness to invest and the positive mood on the stock exchange. As we approach the end of the calendar year we are also entering a seasonally strong period for the stock market, which usually extends to the dividend payment season. At the same time it is also worth noting that a 17 per cent growth in net worth during a single quarter is a very high return, which should also be cause for reflection. Future trends should not be extrapolated by drawing a straight line in the same direction.

Yours faithfully

ULF HEDLUNDH
Managing Director

THE EQUITIES PORTFOLIO

30TH NOVEMBER 2015

Share	Quantity	Share price (SEK) ¹⁾	Market value (SEK m)	% of net worth	% of the company's capital ²⁾	% of the company's votes ²⁾
Saab	830,000	269.20	223.4	13.3	0.8	0.7
Troax	1,768,081	110.75	195.8	11.6	8.8	8.8
Nolato	500,000	249.00	124.5	7.4	1.9	1.0
Acando ³⁾	8,530,000	14.30	122.0	7.2	8.2	9.5
Proact	817,436	139.50	114.0	6.8	8.8	8.8
Beijer Alma	512,912	221.50	113.6	6.8	1.7	0.9
Platzer Fastigheter	2,398,520	38.40	92.1	5.5	2.5	0.9
Magnolia Bostad	1,175,843	65.25	76.7	4.6	3.1	3.1
New Wave Group	2,118,668	36.20	76.7	4.6	3.2	0.8
Oriflame	380,000	148.10	56.3	3.3	0.7	0.7
SSAB Class B	2,000,000	25.82	51.6	3.1	0.4	0.1
XANO Industri	320,621	159.00	51.0	3.0	4.6	1.3
KappAhl	1,560,069	28.20	44.0	2.6	2.0	2.0
Unibet	50,000	808.00	40.4	2.4	0.2	0.2
Scandi Standard	750,000	51.00	38.3	2.3	1.3	1.3
Orexo	523,492	68.75	36.0	2.1	1.5	1.5
AGES Industri	299,946	116.50	34.9	2.1	4.4	1.2
Elos Medtech	303,219	114.00	34.6	2.1	5.0	1.9
Bong conversion loan	30	SEK 0.9 m	27.0	1.6		
Nobina	601,194	35.00	21.0	1.3	0.7	0.7
Bong	5,365,260	1.25	6.7	0.4	3.4	3.4
Equities portfolio			1,580.7	93.9		
Net debt (-)/net receivable (+)			101.9	6.1		
Total/net worth			1,682.6	100.0		
SEK 131.50 per Svolder share.						

All securities holdings come under level 1 of the value hierarchy, except for Bong conversion loans which come under level 3.

¹⁾ In calculating the market value (fair value), the bid price for the securities on Nasdaq Stockholm on the closing day has been used.

²⁾ Based on outstanding shares in the portfolio company.

³⁾ Of which 8,030,000 Acando Class B and 500,000 Acando Class A shares.

⁴⁾ The above-mentioned holdings on the closing day 30th November 2015 included loaned shares as follows: 618,675 SSAB Class B shares, 249,116 Oriflame shares and 275,223 New Wave Group shares.

The following is an example of information that can be drawn from the table: Svolder's largest holding is Saab, which has a market value of SEK 223.4 million, corresponding to 13.3 per cent of net worth. A one per cent change in Saab's share price (bid price on the closing day) affects Svolder's net worth by SEK 2.2 million, which equates to SEK 0.20 per Svolder share.

MARKET COMMENTARY

The current reporting period, 1st September–30th November is characterised by rising stock markets after a relatively turbulent summer. The Swedish stock market (SIXRX) rose by just under 6 per cent, which is on a par with the world index (MSCI) measured in Swedish kronor. CSRX, an index that excludes the largest listed companies, increased by more than 14 per cent during the same period.

The global growth rate is positive, but has been adjusted downward during the three-month period. It is above all in the classic growth countries and states which export commodities, such as China, Brazil, Russia, South Africa, Australia and Norway, that the problems have increasingly grown. At same time, growth in several European economies has been surprisingly positive, with Spain being the most obvious example.

The interest rate situation is still very expansive, even though the US central bank, the Federal Reserve, has started to argue in favour of higher key interest rates. Interest rates for government bonds in stable economies remain low. Interest rates on the money markets are negative in such economies in Europe and insignificant in the US, for example. No inflationary pressure has been observed in the majority of well-developed economies.

The geopolitical situation during the quarter was tumultuous, and in particular very large flows of refugees to and within Europe created both political and economic challenges. Acts of terror by Muslim extremists are challenging the world's leaders and citizens. At the same time, this has resulted in less rhetoric between Russia and the West, greater consensus in Syria and Iraq, as well as a significant reduction in acts of warfare in Ukraine. The effects on the capital markets, however, have been consistently minor.

The wave of refugees, which particularly burdens Sweden's municipalities, has been predominant in the Swedish political arena. Sweden's political leaders appear to be more unsure than before, not least with the scrapping of the so-called December Agreement, while at the same time other forms of cross-party agreement have emerged. The Swedish central bank, Riksbanken, is following the European Central Bank in its expansive monetary policy, which has also entailed further credit expansion among Swedish households and continued rises in house prices. Responsibility for household debt is, however, primarily an issue for Finansinspektionen (FI), which is the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority, and political bodies like the Ministry of Finance.

Most commodity prices are continuing to fall and in many cases dramatically, such as the price of crude oil. However, as market prices for commodities are generally listed in USD, the effect outside of the US is less noticeable. The American dollar rose by 3 per cent against the SEK during the current reporting period. In the same period, the Swedish krona increased by almost 3 per cent against the euro. Generally speaking it is difficult for companies to raise their sales prices in the world's current low-inflation environment. Many export companies' profit levels have been maintained in recent years by the weakening of the krona, something which could be put in jeopardy if the strengthening of the krona becomes permanent.

Index performance (12 months)



Source: SIX

SHARE PRICE TRENDS

The closing price for Svolder's Class B share was SEK 118.25. This equates to an increase during the current reporting period of 16.7 per cent, including reinvested dividend. The Class B share's value on the closing day represented a discount of 10.0 per cent on its net worth. The Class B share was traded on all trading days during the period, with an average of just under 5,000 shares traded each day of trading on Nasdaq Stockholm.

Trading in Svolder's Class A share was limited and shares were only traded on 32 per cent of the trading days on Nasdaq Stockholm. Under the terms of Svolder's Articles of Association, Class A shareholders wishing to convert Class A shares into Class B shares may do so by application to Svolder's Board of Directors.

Total return¹⁾ %

	Rolling		
	3 months 1/9 2015– 30/11 2015	12 months 1/12 2014– 31/11 2015	12 months 1/9 2014– 31/8 2015
Svolder			
Share price (Class B)	16.7	32.1	14.3
Net worth	16.3	29.9	14.8
Stock market index			
Carnegie Small Cap Return Index	14.5	35.4	22.6
SIX Return Index	5.9	16.3	15.0

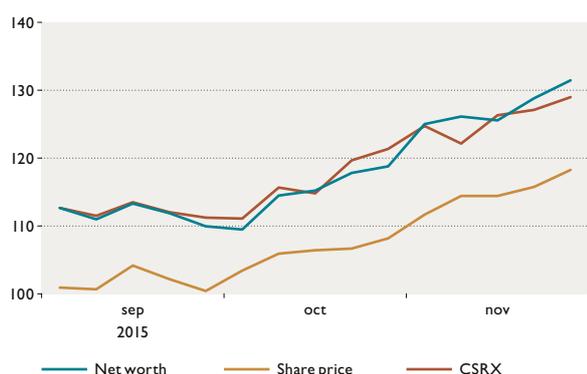
¹⁾ Total return is calculated using comparable methods to reinvestment indices and funds, i.e. assuming that the dividend paid is reinvested at the time of the dividend in underlying types of assets.

Source: Svolder, SIX and Morningstar

CHANGE IN NET WORTH

Svolder's closing net worth was SEK 131.50 per share, which represents an increase during the current reporting period of 16.3 per cent including reinvested dividend. This figure is 1.8 percentage points better than that of the small cap index (CSRX), which rose by 14.5 per cent during the corresponding period. This can be compared with the stock market as a whole (SIXRX), which increased by 5.9 per cent.

Svolder (SEK per share) and CSRX (3 months)



Source: Svolder and SIX

Svolder's equities portfolio is not an index portfolio: investment decisions are, instead, based on valuation of the individual shares. The portfolio's results in relation to comparison indices may, therefore, differ substantially from one accounting period to another. Share evaluation is complemented by a certain strategic focus on individual sectors based on macroeconomic factors.

Net worth trend (3 months) 1st September–30th November 2015

	SEK m	SEK/share
Net worth, 31st August 2015	1,475.0	115.20
Equities portfolio		
Opening value	1,408.5	110.00
Purchase of shares	109.2	
Sale of shares	-179.6	
Change in value, equities portfolio	242.6	13.40
Closing value	1,580.7	123.50
Net debt (-)/Net receivable (+)		
Opening value	66.5	5.20
Dividend paid	-32.0	
Other operating income	0.8	
Administrative costs	-3.8	
Net financial items	-0.1	
Sale of shares, net	70.4	2.80
Closing value	101.9	8.00
Net worth, 30th November 2015	1,682.6	131.50

Defence group **Saab** was the largest contributor to net worth during the current reporting period. Its share price developed positively, mainly due to a very strong order intake during the autumn. For example, the final agreement for the delivery of 36 Gripen NG fighters to Brazil, worth approximately SEK 39 billion, was signed. Furthermore, an agreement was signed with the United Arab Emirates in November for the delivery of an airborne radar system with an order value of approximately SEK 11 billion. A host of other interesting orders were also presented. The order book has grown substantially and on 30th September 2015 it amounted to SEK 105 billion, which equates to around four years of sales. The results for the third quarter were below expectations. At the same time, the previously communicated full-year forecast, which indicates a very strong end to 2015, was retained.

The housing development company **Magnolia Bostad** has recently reported excellent share price development. Continued strong demand for housing and positive forecasts regarding house-building have benefited Magnolia and several industry colleagues. At the end of September 2015, the company had a project portfolio of 3,900 homes. The project portfolio has continued to increase since then and in mid-November it amounted to around 4,600 homes. In its Q3 report, the company communicated that a strong fourth quarter is possible. The company is relatively unknown on the stock market and has not been subject to much analysis monitoring by brokers. One way of raising awareness of the company could be to move from Nasdaq First North to Nasdaq Stockholm. Svolder still considers the business model to be interesting and deems that the company and its markets have every chance of developing well.

Perimeter protection company **Troax** continued to report positive sales and profit development for the third quarter. The latest interim reports have exceeded expectations, which has resulted in increased profit forecasts and guide prices among analysts. As a result of the positive development, the share price has increased considerably and the company made a substantial contribution to net worth during the current reporting period.

Data storage specialist **Proact** presented an interim report that showed continued good development. Income during the quarter increased by 31 per cent in local currencies, and profitability improved. Growth earlier in the year has largely been driven by a number of major projects, but during the third quarter the company saw signs of an increase in demand from all customer segments and regions. There are still excellent opportunities in the future to improve profitability since, for example, Spain, the Czech Republic and Germany are currently burdening operating profit. Svolder increased its shareholding in Proact during the three-month period.

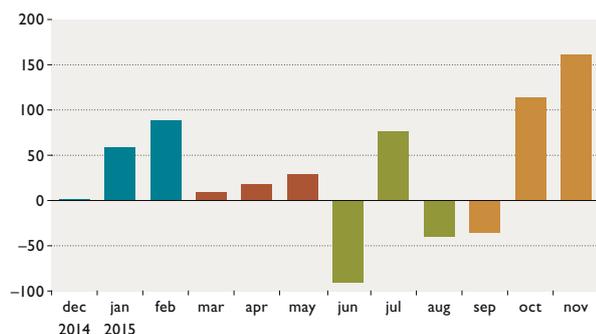
Biggest contributors to changes in net worth 1st September–30th November 2015

(Based on net worth of SEK 1,475.0 million or SEK 115.20/share on 31st August 2015)

	SEK m	SEK/share
Saab	45.5	3.60
Magnolia Bostad	33.2	2.60
Troax	32.8	2.60
Proact	27.3	2.10
Nolato	23.9	1.90
Beijer Alma	21.0	1.60
Unibet	14.8	1.20
Oriflame	13.2	1.00
Platzer Fastigheter	11.0	0.90
Total, nine positive	222.7	17.40
SSAB Class B	-10.2	-0.80
Total, one negative	-10.2	-0.80
Other shares	30.8	2.40
Shares, total	243.4	19.00
Other	-3.8	-0.30
Change in value	239.6	18.70

Steel company **SSAB** also burdened net worth during the reporting period. The trend from the previous quarter has continued. Overcapacity among producers, primarily in China and Europe, is continuing to adversely affect the price situation. The underlying demand on SSAB's markets has, however, remained stable. Nevertheless, the company was cautious when it spoke about volumes for the upcoming quarter as there is a risk of buyers showing restraint at the end of the year in an environment of falling prices. The company has partly been compensated by falling prices for intermediate goods. The synergies and savings programme are now jointly estimated to reduce costs by over SEK 2 billion with full effect from 2017. The immediate future does not look particularly bright, but the valuation based on certain key ratios is the lowest for at least 10 years.

Change in net worth in SEK million per month (12 months)



Excluding dividends of SEK 32.0 million (SEK 2.50/share) paid in November 2015.

LIQUIDITY/BORROWING

The equities portfolio was unpledged on the closing day. The net receivable, which also includes the share trading's unliquidated transactions etc., was SEK 101.9 million on the closing day, corresponding to 6.1 per cent of the company's net worth. This is to be compared with a net receivable of SEK 66.5 million at the beginning of the current reporting period.

THE EQUITIES PORTFOLIO

Shares to the value of SEK 109.2 million (gross) were acquired during the current reporting period. Shares to the value of SEK 179.6 million (gross) were sold during the corresponding period, and net sales consequently amounted to SEK 70.4 million.

During the three-month period, **Scandi Standard** and **Nobina** were added as new holdings. On the closing day, the equities portfolio thus comprised 21 holdings in 20 companies.

Major net purchases for the equities portfolio (3 months) 1st September–30th November 2015

Share	Quantity	SEK m	SEK/share ¹⁾
Scandi Standard	750,000	36.8	49.10
Nobina	601,194	18.8	31.30
New Wave Group	431,668	14.0	32.40
Proact	96,636	10.2	105.50

¹⁾ The purchase price per share is arrived at on the basis of the aggregate purchase price for all shares of the same class acquired during the period.

During the current reporting period Svolder acquired shares in **Scandi Standard**. The company is a leading chicken producer in Scandinavia with strong brands such as Kronfågel, Danpo and Den Stolte Hane. The products are primarily sold to customers in the grocery sector, as well as restaurants and institutional kitchens. Demand for chicken-based food products has steadily increased in recent decades, partly thanks to health benefits and the fact that it is an inexpensive source of protein which is easy to prepare. This structural trend is expected to continue and Scandi Standard has a strong market position.

Nobina became a new holding during the three-month period. The company is the largest bus operator in public transport in the Nordic region and was listed on Nasdaq Stockholm earlier this year. The majority of its income comes from long-term agreements of up to 10 years. Nobina has a disciplined, professional operation with industry-leading profitability. The operation is capital intensive but also resistant to economic fluctuations, and can therefore be run with a relatively high level of debt. The company ties up little operating capital and therefore has a policy of distributing a high proportion of its profits to shareholders in the form of dividends.

Major net sales from the equities portfolio (3 months) 1st September–30th November 2015

Share	Quantity	SEK m	SEK/share ¹⁾
Unibet	75,250	57.7	768.90
Nolato	238,300	56.3	235.10
Troax	199,600	17.1	89.30
Beijer Alma	60,470	12.6	209.00

¹⁾ The sales proceeds per share are arrived at on the basis of the aggregate market value for all shares of the same class sold during the period.

Unibet's share price has also developed very well in recent years and Svolder has gradually decreased its holding. The Q3 report showed continued strong organic sales growth. The company also completed the acquisitions of iGame and Stan James, which will contribute further to growth in the upcoming quarters. Today's valuation is far higher than when Svolder first invested in Unibet, which is the reason for the continued decrease in the holding during the current reporting period.

Once again Nolato reported a profit that greatly exceeded expectations. Once again in the third quarter it was mainly the Telecom business area that reported strong figures. Pleasingly, the Medical business area also reported better than expected figures. As a result of the company's positive development, the share price has increased. Svolder has decided to reduce its shareholding in connection with the increase.

LENDING OF SHARES

During the current reporting period, Svolder has lent shares to a limited extent with a Swedish bank as the counterparty. On the closing day, share lending amounted to around 2 per cent of the equities portfolio. Income from share lending for the three-month period amounts to SEK 0.1 million and is reported as other operating income. The share lending has taken place against securities mainly in large cap companies listed on Nasdaq Stockholm, equating to approximately 105 per cent of the loaned shares' market value.

THE PARENT COMPANY

The results for the Group and the Parent Company correspond in full. The Parent Company balance sheet is the same as for the Group with the exception of the Parent Company's holdings in subsidiaries, worth SEK 0.1 million, and a current liability of SEK 0.1 million. The Parent Company and the Group have an overdraft facility totalling SEK 200 million.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTY FACTORS

The identified risks and uncertainties for the Group and the Parent Company are presented on page 53 and in note 17 on page 65 of the 2014/2015 Annual Report. The market risk (the equities portfolio's price risk) is adjudged to be the most significant of the risks listed. No significant changes are deemed to have occurred subsequently.

SVOLDER'S ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The AGM took place in Stockholm on Wednesday 18th November 2015. The meeting elected Eva Cederbalk as a new board member and re-elected Fredrik Carlsson as Board Chairman. All decisions were made in accordance with board and Nomination Committee proposals as presented in the full notice to attend and can be found on the Svolder website.

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

The net worth on 4th December was SEK 132 per share and the listed price was SEK 119.50.

FINANCIAL CALENDAR

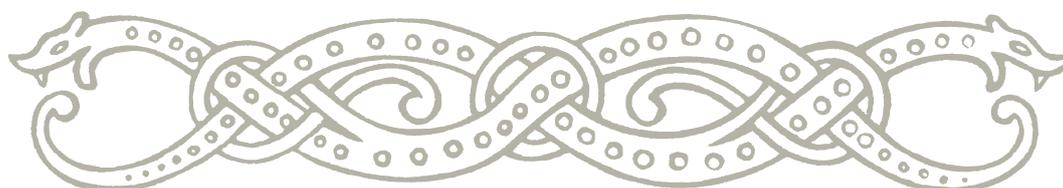
The reports for the period 1st September 2015–29th February 2016 (6 months) and for the now ongoing reporting period 1st December 2015–29th February 2016 will be published on 11th March 2016.

STOCKHOLM 11TH DECEMBER 2015 SVOLDER AB (PUBL)

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

*For additional information, please contact:
Ulf Hedlundh, Managing Director +46 (0)8-440 37 73
Pontus Ejderhamn, CFO +46 (0)8-440 37 72.*

*This Interim Report has not been subject
to examination by the company's auditors.*



CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(SEK m)	3 months 1/9 2015– 30/11 2015	3 months 1/9 2014– 30/11 2014	Rolling 12 months 1/12 2014– 30/11 2015	12 months 1/9 2014– 31/8 2015
Management operations				
Dividend income	-	0.8	38.1	38.8
Administrative costs	-3.8	-3.9	-15.2	-15.3
Earnings from securities	242.6	38.7	366.7	162.8
Other operating income	0.8	0.9	4.1	4.2
Operating profit	239.6	36.5	393.7	190.6
Profit on financial investments				
Financial income	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial expenses	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2
Profit after financial items	239.6	36.5	393.5	190.4
Tax	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period	239.6	36.5	393.5	190.4
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Comprehensive income for the period	239.6	36.5	393.5	190.4
Earnings per share, SEK	18.70	2.80	30.70	14.90

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(SEK m)	3 months 1/9 2015– 30/11 2015	3 months 1/9 2014– 30/11 2014	Rolling 12 months 1/12 2014– 30/11 2015	12 months 1/9 2014– 31/8 2015
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital				
	-4.5	-3.7	23.4	24.2
Changes in working capital				
Increase (+)/decrease (-) in current liabilities	0.5	0.7	-0.1	0.0
Cash flow from operating activities	-3.9	-3.1	23.3	24.2
Investing activities				
Purchase of securities	-72.2	-65.2	-412.6	-405.6
Sales of securities	163.8	78.4	539.6	454.3
Investment in machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-
Cash flow from investing activities	91.6	13.3	127.0	48.7
Financing activities				
Dividend paid	-32.0	-28.8	-32.0	-28.8
Cash flow from financing activities	-32.0	-28.8	-32.0	-28.8
Increase (+)/decrease (-) in liquid assets	55.6	-18.6	118.3	44.0
Liquid assets at beginning of period	68.7	24.7	6.0	24.7
Liquid assets at end of period	124.3	6.0	124.3	68.7

CONSOLIDATED KEY RATIOS PER SHARE

(SEK m)	3 months 1/9 2015– 30/11 2015	3 months 1/9 2014– 30/11 2014	Rolling 12 months 1/12 2014– 30/11 2015	12 months 1/9 2014– 31/8 2015
Change in net worth, SEK	16.20	0.60	28.20	12.60
Dividend paid during the period, SEK	2.50	2.25	2.50	2.25
Number of shares, million	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8

Amounts per share have been rounded off to the nearest SEK 0.1 throughout the Interim Report, except for share prices and dividends.

The company has no ongoing programmes of financial instruments that entail any dilution in the number of shares. The number of outstanding shares equals 12,800,000.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

Assets

(SEK m)	30/11 2015	30/11 2014	31/8 2015	31/8 2014
Non-current assets				
<i>Property, plant and equipment</i>				
Equipment	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
<i>Financial assets</i>				
Securities holdings	1,580.7	1,318.6	1,408.5	1,291.9
Current assets				
Current receivables	17.6	2.8	0.8	12.8
Cash and bank balances	124.3	6.0	68.7	24.7
Total assets	1,722.7	1,327.7	1,478.2	1,329.5

Shareholders' equity and liabilities

(SEK m)	30/11 2015	30/11 2014	31/8 2015	31/8 2014
Shareholders' equity	1,682.6	1,321.1	1,475.0	1,313.4
Liabilities				
Current liabilities	40.1	6.6	3.1	16.1
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	1,722.7	1,327.7	1,478.2	1,329.5

CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(SEK m)	3 months 1/9 2015– 30/11 2015	3 months 1/9 2014– 30/11 2014	12 months 1/9 2014– 31/8 2015
Opening balance	1,475.0	1,313.4	1,313.4
Dividend paid	–32.0	–28.8	–28.8
Comprehensive income for the period	239.6	36.5	190.4
Closing balance	1,682.6	1,321.1	1,475.0

CONSOLIDATED KEY RATIOS PER SHARE

(SEK m)	30/11 2015	30/11 2014	31/8 2015	31/8 2014
Net worth per share, SEK	131.50	103.20	115.20	102.60
Share price (Class B), SEK	118.25	91.50	103.50	92.75
Net worth, premium (+)/discount (-), %	–10	–11	–10	–10
Liquidity (+)/Borrowing (-), %	6	1	5	2
Equity/assets ratio, %	100	100	100	100
Number of shares, million	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8

Definitions as in the Annual Report for 2014/2015. Amounts per share have been rounded off to the nearest SEK 0.1 throughout the Interim Report, except for share prices and dividends. The company has no ongoing programmes of financial instruments that entail any dilution in the number of shares. The number of outstanding shares equals 12,800,000.

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

This Interim Report has been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, Interim Reporting.

The consolidated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) adopted by the EU and in accordance with Sweden's Annual Accounts Act. The Parent Company accounts follow Sweden's Annual Accounts Act and Swedish Financial Reporting Board recommendation RFR 2.

Otherwise the same accounting principles and bases for assessment have been used as in the most recent Annual Report.

VISIT SVOLDER.SE



Prioritaire **A**

POSTAGE
PAID

SVOLDER IS A DEDICATED INVESTMENT TRUST THAT INVESTS PRIMARILY IN THE SHARES OF SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED LISTED SWEDISH COMPANIES. THE COMPANY'S SHARES ARE LISTED ON NASDAQ STOCKHOLM AB. SVOLDER'S NET WORTH IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND APPEARS ON THE COMPANY'S WEBSITE AT WWW.SVOLDER.SE



SVOLDER AB (publ). Corporate ID no. 556469-2019
Birger Jarlgatan 13, Box 70431, SE-107 25 Stockholm, Sweden. Tel +46 (0)8-440 37 70; fax +46 (0)8-440 37 78
www.svolder.se