The Board of Directors

Apolus Holding AB

Org nr 556714-1725

hereby submits the

Annual accounts
and consolidated accounts

for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2010

Administration report

Apolus Holding AB's business is to own and manage shares. The company has no employees.

Through the subsidiaries within Alimak Hek Group the company develops, produces, sells and leases lifts, working platforms and other related equipment. Moreover the Group is providing service for its products. The business is operated in four business segments; Construction, Industrial, Rental and After Sales.

Within Construction the customers mainly are within the construction-related industry and the products are used temporarily in relation to construction, reconstruction and renovation. Within Industrial the customers are located in different industrial segments, and the products are permanently installed. Within Rental the Group is operating its own rental business of products manufactured by the Group, to customers primarily within the construction area. The business within After Sales consists of sale of services and spare parts.

The Group is represented by its own sales companies in approximately 15 countries and also by independent distributors in an additional 30 countries.

Apolus Holding AB is owned by Apolus Holdco S.a.r.l., Luxemburg (B0123798) and the principal owner is Triton Fund II LP (org.nr LP701), Jersey.

Apolus Holding AB owns 85,00 % (86,26 %) of the shares in Apolus Sweden AB, which owns Kamila Holding AB, which owns Alimak Hek Group AB.

Significant events during the financial year

2010 has been characterized by continously weak business climate in several of the markets where the group is operating. During the year actions have been taken in order to concentrate the group's production to Sweden, Holland and China. The subsidiary in Canada has been liquidated during 2010 and the liquidation of the subsidiary in United Arab Emirates has been initiated. Apolus Sweden AB has acquired all shares in Ascensor AB from AB Industrivärden on April 28, 2010. Ascensor AB is a dormant company from the date of acquisition.

Events occurring after the balance sheet date

In February 2011 the group has entered into a new loan agreement with a duration of five years as from the first quarter in 2011. The new agreement will result in an increased interest margin and hence increased interest expenses for the group.

Financial position - The Group

Liquid funds amounted to 156 107 kSEK as per 31 December 2010 (153 214).
Cash flow from operating activities 2010 amounted to 240 760 kSEK (369 140).
Cash flow from investing activities amounted to -11 571 kSEK (-48 260).
Cash flow from financing activities amounted to -220 096 kSEK (-245 478).
The profit for the year amounted to 31 971 kSEK (-9 467).

Investments, acquisitions and disposal of shares

The Group's investments in fixed assets during 2010 amounted to 40 719 kSEK (68 769).
Depreciation for the period amounted to 81 433 kSEK (86 676).

Changes in equity

The Group had equity of -19 252 kSEK (32 628) as per 31 December 2010. The change in equity is due to the profit for the year in addition to hedging and exchange rate differences when translating goodwill and equity of foreign subsidiaries into SEK.

Risk management

The Group is affected by competition and price pressure.
A declining business climate or a negative effect on customer demand in markets where the Group operates may result in a significant decline in net sales and reduced growth for the Group. Seasonal fluctuations may affect the net result. The Group has historically, and will also going forward, strengthen its market position through organic growth, through acquisitions and efficiency improvements. Nevertheless, acquisition as a form of growth is not without risk. In addition to acquisition costs and restructuring costs difficulties may occur when integrating the acquired personnel and there are no guarantees that the integration will be successful on short or long term.

The risks in the Group's business can be divided into strategic, operating and financial risks.

The overall purpose of risk management is for the Group to support established goals and to avoid negative financial events.

Strategic risks

The Group's objective is to grow profitably within current market segments. The growth may be organic or through acquisitions. The main risk is the general business climate in the market segments and geographical regions where the Group operates. The Group monitors this risk carefully to balance fluctuations in the business climate to the largest extent possible.

Operating risks

Operating risks are defined as negative effects from internal and external events. Internal events could relate to processes and internal control deficiencies as well as defective equipment. To reduce the likelihood of effects from negative events the Group has policies that monitor critical internal processes.

Financial risks

The Group is exposed to different types of financial risk. The overall policy for the financial risk management is to, at all times, mitigate the negative effects on the Group's results from market fluctuations. The financial policy is adopted annually by the Board of Directors and it stipulates how the financial risks should be controlled and what financial instruments that may be used.

The main financial risks comprise interest rate, liquidity and foreign exchange risks. In addition there are risks related to new credit facilities as well as the renewal of existing ones. This risk relates to both the financial position of the Group and the credit market terms at the applicable times.

Interest risk

Interest risk is the risk that changes in market rate of interests affect the cash flow or the fair value of financial assets and liabilities. Interest swap contracts are used to reduce the interest exposure.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group can not meet its short-term payment obligations. The Group's finance policy states that the liquidity reserve should be on a level that the reserve can manage the fluctuations that are expected in the daily liquidity within a six months period. To mitigate liquidity risk the Group has overdraft facilities and confirmed credit facilities.

Foreign currency risk

The foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates affects the Group's profitability. Exposure to foreign currency risk arise on intra-Group financing and on translation of receivables and liabilities in foreign currency and of foreign subsidiaries' income statements and balance sheets to the Group's presentation currency (SEK).

The Group's exposure to foreign currency can be divided into transaction exposure (exposure to foreign exchange rate related to contracted cash flow and balance sheet items, these changes in foreign exchange rates affect the profit or loss and the cash flows) and translation exposure (equity in foreign subsidiaries). The translation exposure is primarily related to translation from EUR, USD, AUD and GBP.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty in a transaction will default on its contractual obligations and any collateral do not cover the company's receivable. For such commercial counterparties as the Group has a major exposure to individually credit assessments are performed. Maximum credit risk exposure is equivalent to the book value on the financial assets.

Research and development

The expenses for research and development refer to development of products in established areas of activities.

Environmental information

The wholly-owned subsidiary Alimak Hek AB operates under the Swedish environmental law (Sw: Miljöbalken) and has a prudence injunction. Since January 2009 the entity is certified in accordnace with the international environmental standard ISO 14001.

The Group's employees

During 2010 the Group had 751 (887) employees. At financial year end the number was 747 (748 as per 31 December 2009). The decrease in the number of employees is due to the reduced size of the business activities. Salaries and other remunerations amounted to 326 336 kSEK (362 021).

Future developments

For 2011 the business climate is expected to continue to be weak and volatile for the Group's products and services, which will affect both net sales and profitability. Considering the uncertainty in the markets where the Group is operating, the level of decline is difficult to estimate.

Proposal for the appropriation of profits

As of 31 December 2010 the Group's non-restricted equity amounted to -34 270 kSEK (-61 110) .

Proposal of the appropriation of the parent company's earnings;

The Board of Directors propose that the loss of the year 713 509 SEK together with the profit brought forward from previous years 18 160 147 SEK, in total 17 446 638 SEK is disposed as follow:

to be carried forward		17 446 638
	Summa	17 446 638

Consolidated income statement

Amounts in kSEK	Note	2010-01-01 -2010-12-31	2009-01-01 -2009-12-31
Net sales	1	1 398 896	1 610 632
Cost of goods sold		-843 773	-935 111
Gross profit		555 123	675 521
Selling expenses		-195 194	-227 877
Administration expenses		-149 027	-155 341
Research and development expenses		-32 576	-30 733
Operating profit	2, 3, 4	178 326	261 570
Result from financial investments			
Interest income	5	16 182	25 126
Interest expenses	6	-194 672	-212 113
Other financial items		-4 517	-8 613
Profit/loss after financial items		-4 681	65 970
Income tax income (expense)	7	36 652	-75 437
PROFIT/LOSS FOR THE YEAR		31 971	-9 467
Attributable to shareholders of the parent company		26 976	-7 697
Attributable to non-controlling interest		4 995	-1 770

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

Amounts in kSEK	2010-01-01 -2010-12-31	2009-01-01 -2009-12-31
Profit/loss for the year	**31 971**	**-9 467**
Other comprehensive income		
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	-91 878	-46 268
Hedging reserve	5 086	22 583
Other items within other comprehensive income	2 941	–
Total other comprehensive income for the year, net after tax	-83 851	-23 685
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-51 880**	**-33 152**
Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders of the parent company	-46 924	-28 128
Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interest	-4 956	-5 024

Consolidated balance sheet

Amounts in kSEK	Note	2010-12-31	2009-12-31
ASSETS			
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets			
Capitalized expenditure for research and development	8	9 760	9 466
Goodwill	9	1 798 887	1 868 547
		1 808 647	1 878 013
Tangible assets			
Land and buildings	10	73 070	78 279
Plant and machinery	10	77 196	87 737
Equipment, tools, fixtures and fittings	10	3 628	10 726
Rental equipment	10	311 531	391 879
		465 425	568 621
Financial assets			
Deferred tax asset	15	92 827	20 944
Other long-term receivables		28 135	21 324
		120 962	42 268
Total fixed assets		2 395 034	2 488 902
Current assets			
Inventories, etc.			
Raw materials and consumables		107 956	122 069
Work in progress		55 374	49 547
Finished products and goods for resale		69 899	113 737
		233 229	285 353
Current receivables			
Account receivables	12	236 256	294 772
Income tax receivables		9 548	10 042
Derivative instruments	14	9 528	429
Other receivables		49 713	59 317
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	13	14 486	22 637
		319 531	387 197
Cash and bank balances		156 107	153 214
Total current assets		708 867	825 764
TOTAL ASSETS		3 103 901	3 314 666

Consolidated balance sheet

Amounts in kSEK	Note	2010-12-31	2009-12-31
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital		100	100
Shareholders contribution		15 233	15 233
Reserves		-23 455	50 309
Accumulated deficit		-61 246	-53 413
Profit/loss for the year		26 976	-7 697
Equity attributable to shareholder's in the parent company		-42 392	4 532
Equity attributable to non-controlling interest		23 140	28 096
Total equity		-19 252	32 628
Long-term loans	14	1 238 267	1 497 205
Liabilities to parent company	14	1 301 599	1 199 918
Other long-term liabilities	14	5 876	6 905
Provisions for pensions and similar commitments	16	28 748	41 098
Other provisions	16	18 395	11 140
Deferred tax liabilities	15	42 142	38 779
		2 635 027	2 795 045
Current liabilities			
Liabilities to credit institutions	14	186 702	166 464
Bank overdraft facility utilized	18	74 295	49 163
Advance payments from customers		19 094	26 159
Accounts payable - trade		115 565	127 160
Current tax liabilities		35 403	40 542
Derivative instruments	14	-	5 471
Other liabilities		8 678	20 272
Accrued expenses and deferred income	19	48 389	51 762
		488 126	486 993
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		3 103 901	3 314 666

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

Amounts in kSEK	Share-capital	Share-holders contribution	Exchange differences	Hedging reserve	Accumulated deficit	Total	non-controlling interest	**Total equity**
Balance at 1 January 2009	100	15 233	101 308	-30 568	-53 413	32 660	33 120	65 780
Loss for the year					-7 697	-7 697	-1 770	-9 467
Other comprehensive income			-39 911	19 480		-20 431	-3 254	-23 685
Total comprehensive income	–	–	-39 911	19 480	-7 697	-28 128	-5 024	-33 152
Total equity 31 December 2009	**100**	**15 233**	**61 397**	**-11 088**	**-61 110**	**4 532**	**28 096**	**32 628**

Amounts in kSEK	Share-capital	Share-holders contribution	Exchange differences	Hedging reserve	Accumulated deficit	Total	non-controlling interest	**Total equity**
Balance at 1 January 2010	100	15 233	61 397	-11 088	-61 110	4 532	28 096	32 628
Profit for the year					26 976	26 976	4 995	31 971
Other comprehensive income			-78 087	4 323	-136	-73 900	-9 951	-83 851
Total comprehensive income	–	–	-78 087	4 323	26 840	-46 924	-4 956	-51 880
Total equity 31 December 2010	**100**	**15 233**	**-16 690**	**-6 765**	**-34 270**	**-42 392**	**23 140**	**-19 252**

Consolidated cash flow statement

Amounts in kSEK	Note	2010-01-01 -2010-12-31	2009-01-01 -2009-12-31
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit/loss after financial items		-4 681	65 970
Adjustments for items excluded from cash flow statement, etc.			
Depreciation and write-downs	4	81 433	86 676
Unrealized exchange differences		32 660	22 658
Capital gain from sale of shares in subsidiaries		-850	–
Capital gain from sale of fixed assets		21	-100
Change in pre-paid borrowing cost		5 509	3 873
Capitalized interest on loans		117 926	106 145
Change in valuation of derivatives		7 590	–
Change in provisions for pensions		-4 548	2 422
Change in other provisions		7 026	-7 652
		242 086	279 992
Income taxes paid		-36 435	-52 841
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital		205 651	227 151
Cash flow from changes in working capital			
Decrease/increase in inventories		36 184	96 355
Decrease/increase in current receivables		40 843	182 491
Additional payment for pensions		-10 000	–
Decrease/increase in current liabilities		-31 910	-136 857
Cash flow from operating activities		240 768	369 140
Investing activities			
Acquisition of subsidiaries		-2 559	–
Disposal of subsidiaries		5 492	–
Investment in intangible assets		-1 086	-1 136
Investment in tangible assets		-39 633	-67 633
Disposal of tangible assets		28 844	40 104
Disposal of other financial assets		-8 147	-19 595
Cash flow from investing activities		-17 089	-48 260
Financing activities			
New loans		25 771	13 461
Amortization of loans		-240 358	-258 939
Cash flow from financing activities		-214 587	-245 478
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		9 093	75 402
Cash and cash equivalents beginning of the year		153 214	78 405
Exchange rate difference in cash and cash equivalents		-6 200	-593
Cash and cash equivalents end of the year		156 107	153 214

Additional information to the consolidated cash flow statement

Amounts in kSEK	2010-01-01 -2010-12-31	2009-01-01 -2009-12-31
Interest paid		
Interest received	8 131	5 297
Interest paid	-56 342	-74 337

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Amount in KSEK unless otherwise noted

Accounting principles

General information
Apolus Holding AB, org nr 556714-1725 is as a limited company (AB) and has its domicile in Stockholm, Sweden. The head office's address is Brunkebergstorg 5, 3 tr, 111 51 Stockholm.

The consolidated financial statements and the annual report for Apolus Holding AB for the financial year 2010 were approved for issue on March 31, 2011 by the Board of Directors. The consolidated financial statements and the annual report will be finally approved on the parent company's annual general meeting on March 31, 2011.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for derivative financial instruments and some financial assets, which are measured at fair value.

The parent company's functional currency is Swedish crowns (SEK), which is also the presentation currency for the company and the Group. The result is that the financial statements are presented in Swedish crowns.

Basis of preparation of statements of accounts
The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC). The Group also applies the Swedish Financial Reporting Board´s recommendation RFR 1 Supplementary accounting rules for Groups, which specifies the additions to the disclosure requirements in IFRS, required by the Swedish Annual Accounts Act.

The parent company's annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act, The Swedish Financial Reporting Board´s recommendation RFR 2, Accounting for legal entities, and applicable statements from the Swedish Financial Reporting Board.
The parent company's accounting principles complies with the Group's except as presented under the parent company's accounting principles.

New standards and interpretations
The following new and amended standards and interpretations are effective for the financial year 2010:

Standards
Amendment to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of IFRS which is effective for financial years beginning July 1 2011 or later
Amendment to IFRS 2 Share-based Payment (Amendments relating to group cash-settled share-based payment transactions)
Amendment to IFRS 3 Business Combinations (revised standard)
Amendment to IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (revised standard)
Amendment to IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (clarification of hedged items)
Improvements of IFRSs from 2009

Interpretations
IFRIC 15 Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate
IFRIC 17 Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners
IFRIC 18 Transfers of Assets from Customers

The revised IAS 27 and IFRS 3 shall be applied prospectively and will therefore only affect acquisitions and transactions made on or after 1 January 2010. According to the amendments transactions with minority shareholders that do not result in a change in control, are recognised as transactions between the owners (within equity). Further the rules for recognition of contingent consideration have been changed in order to recognize and measure the cost of a business combination at one point of time. Subsequent adjustments to the cost of the acquisition will affect the income statement. Acquisition-related costs will not be accounted for as part of the cost of the acquisition, instead these costs will be recognized as an expense in the income statement. The approach for accounting for step acquisitions have been changed, which means that previously-held interests in the acquiree are remeasured at fair value at the acquisition date (when control is achieved) The cost of the acquisition thereby consists of the fair value of the previously-held interests, plus the purchase price for the new interests acquired. Any change in fair value of previously-held interests is recognised as a gain or loss in the income statement.

Other new and amended standards and interpretations have not had any material impact on the group's financial reporting.

New and revised standards and Interpretations in issue not yet effective

International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has issued the following new and amended standards which are not yet effective:

Standards

Amendment to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (limited exception regarding comparative information accordring to IFRS 7 for first-time adoption) July 1 2010 or later.
Amendment to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures (disclosures when transferring financial assets)* July 1 2011 or later
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (new standard)* January 1 2013 or later
Amendment to IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures (revised definition of related parties and some facilities in disclosure requirements for entities with governmental association) january 1 2011 or later
Amendment to IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation (amendments relating to classification of rights issues) February 1 2010 or later
Improvements of IFRS standards from 2010* time for implementation varies, at the earliest July 1 2010
Amendment to IAS 12 Income Taxes (deferred tax; recovery of underlying assets)* January 1 2012 or later
Amendment to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of IFRS (severe hyperinflation and removal of fixed dates for first-time adopters)* July 1 2011 or later

* Not yet endorsed by EU

International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) has issued the following new and amended interpretations which are not yet effective:

Interpretations
Should be applied for financial years beginning:
Amendment to IFRIC 14 The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction January 1 2011 or later
IFRIC 19 Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments July 1 2010 or later

* Not yet endorsed by EU

The above new and amended standards and interpretations have not yet been applied.
According to Management's assessment, the above mentioned new and amended standards and interpretations with application from 2011 will not have any significant impact on the consolidated financial statements. Management is for the present analysing the effect of other new and amended standarads and interpretations.

Accounting objectives for the parent company
The changes in RFR 2 Accounting for legal entities which are becoming effective from the financial year 2010 have resulted in amended formats for the parent company. Income and expenses in the parent company, that are not transactions with the owners, were formerly recorded in equity and are now presented in the statement of comprehensive income below the inome statement for the parent company. In the statement of changes in equity for the parent company the items in the comprehensive income are presented separate from transactions with the owners.

Shares in subsidiaries

Shares in subsidiaries are recorded in accordance with the cost method. Costs related to the acquisition in subsidiaries, that are expensed in the consolidated income statements, are included in the cost of acquisition for the shares in subsidiaries. The recorded value of shares in subsidiaries is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if impairment is indicated.

Estimates
When preparing the consolidated financial statements according to IFRS some estimates are made in the accounts. The board of directors also performs its evaluation of application of the Group's accounting policies. The areas in which estimates and judgments are material to the Group is presented under "Critical accounting estimates and judgments".

Basis of consolidation
The consolidated financial statements incorporate Apolus Holding AB with all subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are companies in which the parent company directly or indirectly owns more than 50% of the voting rights or otherwise has a controlling influence over operating and financial policies. Subsidiaries are accounted for using the purchase method. The cost of a business combination is the fair value at the date of exchange of assets given and liabilities incurred or assumed, costs directly attributable to the acquistion are not included in the cost.
An acquistion analysis is prepared at the time when control is obtained. Acquired identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are measured at fair value. The difference between the cost of the business combination and the fair value of acquired indentified assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are recognized as goodwill. If the cost of the business combination is below fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities, the difference is recognized immediately in the income statement.
The minority share is accounted for as either a proportional share of the acquired net assets or at fair value, which is determined for each aqcuisition. Additional purchase price is initially accounted at estimated fair value and subsequent changes are recorded in the income statement. Acquisition analysis for step acquisitions are prepared at the time when control is obtained. Effects from revaluation of formerly owned share is recorded in the income statement. When acquiring or disposing minority shares and the subsidiary is continously controlled changes are recognized directly in equity.

The Group's consolidated profit or loss comprises the income statements for the parent company and its directly or indirectly owned subsidiaries after elimination of intra-Group transactions, unrealized Group gains and depreciations of acquired surplus values. From the effective date of acquisition, up to the date controlling influence expires, the consolidated financial statements comprise the acquired company's revenues and expenses, identifiable assets and liabilities as well as any goodwill.

Translation of foreign currency
The consolidated financial statements are prepared in Swedish crowns, which is the Group's functional currency and presentation currency. The balance sheets of the foreign subsidiaries have been translated into Swedish crowns at the closing rate of exchange. The income statement has been translated to the year's average exchange rate. Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign subsidiaries are recognized as equity in a translation reserve.
Transactions in foreign currency are translated in the functional currency at the rate of exchange as per the transaction day. Monetary assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currency are translated in the functional currency at the closing rate of exchange. These exchange gains or losses are recorded in the income statement. Non-monetary assets and liabilities accounted at historical cost are translated at the rate of exchange as per the transaction day.

Revenue recognition
Revenue is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and these benefits can be measured reliably. Revenue only includes gross inflows of economic benefits, which the company receives or will receive for the company's own use. The income from sale of goods is recognized as revenue when the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods to the buyer and when the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold. Revenue from rendering of service is recognized in the period when the work is performed. Revenues is recognized at fair value of the considerations received or will be received after deducting discounts.

Intangible assets

Capitalized development expenditure and similar work

Only costs directly attributable to development of new products are capitalized. Capitalized development expenditure is amortized over the useful life, estimated to 5 years, on a straight line basis. In the case of any research costs, these are expensed immediately. Trademarks and licenses are recognized as intangible assets at cost less accumulated amortizations and any impairment losses. Costs for renewing trademarks are expensed as incurred.

Amortizations are recognized on a straight line basis over the asset's useful life and are recognized as expenses in the income statement.

Computer programs are carried at cost and include directly attributable expenditure to complete the asset for its intended use. The cost is amortized over the estimated useful life. Expenditure for maintenance of the computer programs is expensed as incurred.

The following amortization periods are applied:	
Capitalized development expenditure and similar work	5 years

Goodwill

Goodwill on consolidation is the difference between the cost of the shares of the subsidiary, the value of the minority share, the fair value of previous holdings and the fair value of the acquired company's identifiable net assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities. If the cost of the business combination is below fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities, the difference is recognized immediately in the income statement.

Goodwill is recognized at cost less any impairment losses. Goodwill is reviewed continuously and is tested annually, or more frequently, for impairment. Goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets consist mainly of machinery, rental equipment and equipment. Tangible assets are recognized at cost less depreciations and any impairment losses. The cost comprises the purchase price and directly attributable costs. Additional costs are recognized as a separate asset. Depreciations are performed on a straight-line bases over the asset's useful life and are recognized as expenses in the income statement.

The following depreciation periods are applied:	
Buildings	25-50 years
Rental equipment	8-10 years
Plant and machinery	5-10 years
Equipment, Equipment, tools, fixtures and fittings	3-10 years

The majority of the rental equipment is depreciated over 10 years and has residual value of 15% of the original investment.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are measured and recognized by the Group in compliance with the rules in IAS 39. Financial instruments are initially recognized at cost equivalent to the instrument's fair value plus transaction costs except for financial instruments classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. The recognition thereafter is dependent of the classification of the financial instruments as below.

For derivate financial instruments as well as purchases and sales of money- and capital market instruments on the spot market, trade date accounting is applied. Other financial assets and financial liabilities is recognized in the balance sheet when the company becomes part of the instrument's contractual terms. Accounts receivable are recognized in the balance sheet when in invoice has been issued. A liability is recognized when the counterpart has performed and liability to pay exists, even if the invoice not yet has been received. Accounts payable are recognized when the invoice has been received. A financial asset is derecognized from the balance sheet when the rights in the contract is realized, fall due or the company has no control of the asset. The same applies for a part of a financial asset. A financial liability is derecognized from the balance sheet when the obligation in the contract is fulfilled or becomes extinguished. The same applies for a part of a financial liability.

Financial instruments are recognized at amortized cost or fair value depending on the initial classification according to IAS 39.

Estimation of fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of investments in securities, derivate financial instruments and loans is determined using the official quotations at the balance sheet date. In the cases where there are non, the measurement is done using generally accepted methods such as discounting future cash flows at the quoted market rate for the respective maturity. Translation to Swedish crowns is performed using the quoted rate on the balance sheet date.

Amortized cost

Amortized cost is measured using the effective interest method, which implies that any premiums and discounts and directly attributable costs or revenues are allocated over the contract's maturity thorough measuring the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate is the rate that yields the instrument's cost when calculating the present value of future cash flows.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and presented as a net amount in the balance sheet when there is a legal right to offset and when there is an intention to settle the items net or to realize the asset and settle the liability at the same time.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at financial institutions and short-term liquid investments with a maturity shorter than three months from the acquisition date, which are subject to an insignificant risk for changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents are measured at its nominal amounts.

Investments

Investments comprise of either financial non-current assets or short-term investments depending on the intention with the holding. If the expected term is longer than one year they are classified as financial non-current assets and if they are shorter than one year they are classified as short-term investments.

Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are categorized as loans and receivables and measured at amortized cost. Since the accounts receivable's expected term is short, the value is carried at its nominal amount, with no discounting. Doubtful debts are assessed individually and any impairment losses are charged as operating expenses. Indication of a write-down requirement regarding accounts receivable can occur due to delay or default of payments.

Long-term receivables and other receivables

Long-term receivables and other receivables arise when the company provides money with no intention to trade with the receivable. If the expected term is longer than one year they classified as long-term receivables and if it is shorter they are classified as other receivables. These receivables are categorized in compliance with IAS 39 as loans and receivables. Assets within this category is measured at amortized cost. The value of the assets are tested for write-down requirement when it is indicated that the carrying amount is below the amortised cost. Write-downs are accounted for among the operating expenses.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments comprise currency forward agreements and interest agreements used to reduce risks for currency and interest rate changes. Exposure to currency related to future forecasted cash flows is hedged through currency forward agreements. The effective portion of changes in fair value of derivatives identified and qualify as cash flow hedges, are recognized within other comprehensive income. The profit or loss related to the portion not effective, are recognized immediately in the income statement. Amounts deferred in equity is transferred to the income statement in the same periods as the hedged item affects profit or loss. When a future transaction no longer is expected to arise, the cumulative gain or loss deferred in equity is recognized immediately in the income statement. Hedges of fair value is recognized in the income statements together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability related to the hedged risk. If a hedge no longer qualifies the conditions for hedge accounting, the carrying amount is adjusted, in which the effective interest method has been used in the profit or loss for the period to maturity. Derivatives, which no longer qualify for hedge accounting is recognized immediately in the income statement.

Accounts payable

Accounts payable are categorized as other liabilities and recognized at amortized cost. Since the terms of accounts payable are expected to be short, the liability is carried to nominal amount with no discounting.

Other financial liabilities

Liabilities to credit institutions, overdraft facility and other liabilities are categorized as other liabilities and measured at amortized cost. Financial liabilities categorized at fair value are recognized at fair value related to the hedged risk component and changes in value are accounted as other interest income and other interest expenses.

Convertible loan

A convertible loan is a combined financial instrument which consists of a debt instrument combined with an option to convert the debt instrument into equity instruments of the issuer. At the date of issue the fair value of the debt instrument is established by discounting the estimated future cash flows related to the debt instrument. The discount rate used is the market rate at the date of issue for a similar debt instrument without conversion option. This part is classified as a financial liability and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The difference between the amount of consideration received and the fair value of the debt instrument is classified as an equity instrument. The equity instrument is recognized within equity and not subsequently re-measured.

Capital loan

Apolus Holding has raised a capital loan. The amount to be repaid for the capital loan is based on the development of the Group's value during the maturity of the loan. When accounting for the capital loan, Apolus Holding separates the part of the repayment that is a fixed amount from the part that is dependent on the Group's value. The variable part of the repayment amount is an embedded derivative which is separated from its host contract and is separately measured at fair value. Future changes in fair value of the embedded derivative is recognized in the income statement. The host contract is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Leasing

Sale and leaseback

The equipment that is used in the Group's Rental business are manufactured by Group companies, and after that sold to a finance company outside the Group. Then the equipment is rented by the Group company Alimak Hek Finance AB through a finance lease agreement, with a maximum duration of 5 years. Any profit from sales to the finance company outside the Group is distributed over the useful life.

The Group as a lessee

Assets held under finance leases are recognized as a fixed asset in the balance sheet to the lower of fair value or the present value of the minimum lease payments. The assets under finance leases are depreciated over the useful life. The obligation to the lesser to pay lease payments is recognized as a liability in the balance sheet. The lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease obligation. The interest is allocated over the lease period so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the liability recognized each period. Operating lease payments are expensed on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Group as a lesser

The equipment used in the Group's rental operation is manufactured by companies within the Group and is thereafter sold to a finance company, independent to the Group. The equipment is then rented by the Group company Alimak Hek Finance AB through finance leases with maximum duration of five years. Alimak Hek Finance AB in turn rents out the equipment to companies within the Group, which then rents out the equipment to the end customer. These transactions are settled through operating leases.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and fair value on a first-in-first-out basis. Risk for obsolescence has also been considered. The cost for semi-finished products and finished products produced by the company, contains direct manufacturing costs and reasonable part of indirect costs.

Taxes

Income taxes represent the sum of current tax and deferred tax. Income taxes are recognized in the income statement except when the underlying transaction is accounted for directly in equity and the corresponding tax effect is recognized in equity. Current tax is the tax that should be paid or received with respect to current year. It also includes adjustments of current tax related to previous periods.

Deferred tax is recognized in accordance with the balance sheet approach, which is based on temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and its tax base. Deferred tax is not recognized on temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill, the initial recognition of assets and liabilities other than in a business combination and at the time the transaction do not affect neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit, and temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, and it is not probable that they are expected to be reversed in the foreseeable future. The measurement of deferred tax is based on the expectation to recover or settle the carrying amount of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax is measured at the tax laws and tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are recognized on deductable temporary differences and unused loss carry-forwards to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that that it is no longer probable that they will be recovered.

Pensions
The Group has different pension plans in accordance with the local terms and practice in the countries where the Group is operating.

The Group has both defined benefit retirement plans and defined contribution retirement plans. In a defined benefit retirement plan the company has the risk to provide the agreed considerations. In a defined contribution retirement plan the company pays fixed contributions to the plan and has no further obligations. Contributions to defined contribution retirement plans are recognized as an expense when the benefits are entitled. The defined benefit obligation is estimated as the present value of expected future payments with discount rates corresponding to the maturity of the related obligations. The liability recognized in the balance sheet consists of the defined benefit obligation adjusted for unrecognized actuarial gains and losses.

Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent a repayment or decreased contributions in the future are possible.

The estimation of the obligation is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, based on a number of actuarial assumptions.

Actuarial gains and losses arise either as an effect of differences between the actuarial assumption and what has actually occurred or the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions. Accumulated actuarial gains or losses that exceed a limit 10 per cent of the present value of the defined benefit obligation are expensed over the employees expected remaining working lives (the corridor approach). When there is a difference how the pension expense is determined in the legal entity and the Group, a provision or a receivable is recognized related to special employer's contribution based on this difference. The provision or the receivable for special employer's contribution is not calculated at present value.

Provisions
Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events that is known or can be measured reliable, but the due date is uncertain. Provision for warranties is recognized based on known but not settled warranties.

Critical accounting estimates and judgments

When preparing consolidated financial statements in compliance with generally accepted accounting principles estimates and judgments are made, which effect the carrying amounts on assets and liabilities, disclosures about contingent liabilities and obligations at the date the consolidated financial statements are prepared and the recognized amounts of revenues and expenses during the accounting period. Estimates and judgments are reviewed continuously.

The Group's critical estimates and judgments are;

Impairment test of non-current assets
All non-current assets including goodwill are tested for impairment annually, or if required more frequently, or when there is an indication that the carrying amount of the asset can not be recovered. When an asset has decreased in value its written down to its recoverable amount, which can be either the fair value or the value in use. Different basis for judgment have been applied depending on available information. An estimate of the recoverable amount has been made by applying a calculation of the present value of cash flows, based on expected future outcome. Differences in the estimates of expected future outcome and the discounts rates that have been applied could result in variances when measuring the assets.

Leasing
The Group company Alimak Hek Finance AB has with a finance company independent from the group carried out sale and leaseback transactions for the majority of the products used in the Group's rental operations. These transactions have been accounted for as loan transactions. The disposed assets are carried at cost and are depreciated over estimated economic life, taken into account an estimated residual value. The received payments are accounted for as liabilities.

Income taxes and deferred taxes
When preparing the financial statements the Group prepares a calculation of the income tax for each tax subject where the Group has operations, and the deferred taxes are related to temporary differences or tax loss carry forwards. In respect of capitalization of loss carry-forwards an assessment is made of the amount and the period these can be used against future taxable profits.

Pensions
The calculation of defined benefit pension plans requires assumptions regarding future trends in salaries and interest. The long maturity for these pension plans implies that the uncertainty in these assumptions is high and there could be adjustments that affect future liabilities and expenses. Assumptions made are presented in note 16.

Inventories
Inventories are stated to the lower of cost and net realizable value. Required provisions are provided for obsolesce in compliance with the company's policy.

Receivables
Receivables are stated to the amount expected to be received. As of the balance sheet date an individual assessment regarding possible impairment has been made. The need of impairment is principally estimated based on the customers estimated ability to fulfill its obligations.

Financial risk management

The Group is exposed to risks related to order book, cash and cash equivalent, accounts receivable, accounts payable and loans. The exposure consists of both interest and foreign exchange risks. The interest risk is mainly related to external loans. The Group has in addition to that a financing risk in connection with refinancing of existing loans. The Group has adopted a finance policy, which regulates how the effects of the above exposure should be reduced to a minimum.

In the company's and group's loan agreements there are specific covenants. These covenants consists of the following financial ratios for the Kamila Holding Group:
- EBITDA in relation to net debt and financial net payable.
- Cash flow to debt service.
- Limitations on capital expenditure.

Interest risk
Interest risk is the risk that changes in market rate of interests affect the cash flow or the fair value on financial assets and liabilities. Interest swap contracts are used to reduce the interest exposure to a minimum.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group can not meet its short-term payment obligations. The Group's finance policy states that the liquidity reserve should be on a level that the reserve can manage the fluctuations that are expected in the daily liquidity within a six month period. To be able to satisfy this the Group has overdraft facilities and confirmed credit facilities. Please see note 14.

Foreign currency risk
The foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in foreign exchange rates affects the Group's profit or loss negative. Exposure to foreign currency risk arises on intra-Group financing, on translation of foreign external receivables and liabilities and on translation of foreign subsidiaries' income statements and balance sheets to the Group's presentation currency (SEK). The Group's exposure to foreign currency can be divided into transaction exposure (exposure to foreign exchange rate related to contracted cash flow and balance sheet items, where changes in foreign exchange rates affect the profit or loss and the cash flows) and translation exposure (equity in foreign subsidiaries).

The foreign currency risk is measured as the effect on operating profit and equity based on estimated exchange rate fluctuations. The result of these estimates is being reported annually to the board of directors. The group's foreign currency risk is managed through forward covering of exposed net flows. The translation exposure is primarily related to translation from EUR, USD, AUD and GBP.

Sensitivity analysis regarding market risks

		Change	Effect on this year's profit or loss	Effect on equity
Market rates	1)	1%	10 182	10 182
Foreign exchange rates		10%	5 788	134 312

1) refers to changes in interest rate with one percentage unit.

The above effect refers to the situation there all foreign exchange rates and interest changes in the same direction.

Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty in a transaction will default on its contractual obligations and any collateral do not cover the company's receivable. Maximum credit risk exposure is equivalent to the book value on the financial assets.

Considering the group's spread of customers and risks, together with the customers being operative in different markets and geographical segments, the underlying credit risk is assessed to be low. In case of material exposures individual credit ratings are performed.

Maximum credit exposure in accordance with below;

	2010-12-31	2009-12-31
Other long-term receivables	28 135	21 324
Accounts receivable	236 256	294 772
Other receivables	49 713	59 317
Cash and bank	156 107	153 214
Total	470 211	528 627

Foreign exchange rates
Income statements for subsidiaries, which currency is not SEK are translated on consolidation to SEK using this year's average exchange rate. Balance sheets are translated using the closing rate of exchange.

Currency		Average exchange rate 2010	Closing rate of exchange 31.12.2010
AED		1,96	1,83
AUD		6,61	6,92
BRL		4,09	4,06
CAD		6,99	6,81
CNY		1,06	1,03
EUR		9,54	9,00
GBP		11,13	10,55
INR		0,16	0,15
KRW	(1000)	6,23	6,01
SGD		5,29	5,26
USD		7,21	6,80

1. Net sales per business segment and geographical market

	2010-01-01 -2010-12-31	2009-01-01 -2009-12-31
Net sales per business segment		
Construction	243 147	182 297
Industrial	443 805	625 622
Rental	315 487	400 109
After Sales	396 457	402 604
	1 398 896	1 610 632
Net sales per geographical market		
Sweden	26 080	13 675
Rest of Europe	385 113	464 087
Asia	362 885	372 493
USA	391 096	565 507
Other markets	233 722	194 870
	1 398 896	1 610 632

2. Average number of employees, salaries, other remunerations and social security charges

Average number of employees	2010-01-01 -2010-12-31	*Men*	2009-01-01 -2009-12-31	*Men*
Sweden	238	78%	292	77%
Holland	49	93%	52	95%
Belgium	21	96%	43	92%
France	47	87%	51	87%
England	37	93%	39	95%
Germany	26	84%	26	86%
Spain	–	0%	3	42%
Italy	9	89%	12	88%
Korea	12	92%	11	91%
Singapore	16	76%	19	80%
Malaysia	10	89%	17	91%
Australia	61	94%	71	94%
USA	134	86%	160	85%
China	85	84%	86	85%
India	5	78%	4	75%
The United Arab Emirates	1	50%	1	50%
Total in Group	751	85%	887	85%

Distribution according to gender in the management	2010-12-31 *Share of women*	2009-12-31 *Share of women*
Board of directors	1%	5%
Officers of the company	7%	9%

Salaries, other remunerations and social security charges

	2010-01-01 - 2010-12-31		2009-01-01 - 2009-12-31	
	Salaries and other remunerations	*Security charges*	*Salaries and other remunerations*	*Security charges*
	326 336	104 136	362 021	118 356
		(24 861)		*(25 749)*
Total the Group	326 336	104 136	362 021	118 356
(of which pen.costs)		1) *(24 861)*		1) *(25 749)*

1) 3 185 (2 457) of the parent company's pension costs refers to the board and managing director. The Group's outstanding pension obligation to this group amounts to 0 SEK (0).

Salaries and other remunerations allocated by country and between board members, others and employees

	2010-01-01 - 2010-12-31		2009-01-01 - 2009-12-31	
	The board and managing director	*Other employees*	*The board and managing director*	*Other employees*
Subsidiary				
in Sweden	8 908	84 729	4 713	93 868
(of which bonus)	(271)	(274)	(546)	(1 260)
Foreign subsidiaries				
Holland	1 336	30 074	1 030	38 959
(of which bonus)	(–)	(324)	(–)	(–)
Belgium	–	2 032	–	1 625
(of which bonus)	(–)	(–)	(–)	(–)
France	1 030	16 487	1 317	18 757
(of which bonus)	(200)	(–)	(297)	(–)
England	1 101	16 600	942	17 281
(of which bonus)	(189)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Germany	1 784	12 041	2 166	12 384
(of which bonus)	(267)	(401)	(520)	(457)
Spain	–	–	–	775
(of which bonus)	(–)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Italy	1 574	2 948	1 794	3 601
(of which bonus)	(–)	(86)	(127)	(–)
Korea	698	2 490	667	2 018
(of which bonus)	(–)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Singapore	925	3 500	929	3 744
(of which bonus)	(185)	(788)	(152)	(425)
Malaysia	–	1 078	–	1 386
(of which bonus)	(–)	(153)	(–)	(179)
Australia	1 475	37 489	1 388	38 715
(of which bonus)	(–)	(278)	(90)	(390)
China	1 679	6 012	1 707	7 067
(of which bonus)	(–)	(–)	-(45)	-(384)
USA	1 975	86 957	1 866	102 396
(of which bonus)	(159)	(2 464)	(107)	(1 843)
The United Arab Emirates	677	–	285	–
(of which bonus)	(18)	(–)	(–)	(–)
India	369	368	355	286
(of which bonus)	(19)	(–)	(39)	(–)
Total in subsidiaries	23 531	302 805	19 159	342 862
(of which bonus)	(1 308)	(4 768)	(1 833)	(4 170)
Total in group	23 531	302 805	19 159	342 862
(of which bonus)	(1 308)	(4 768)	(1 833)	(4 170)

Salaries and other remunerations allocated by function

	2010-01-01 -2010-12-31	2009-01-01 -2009-12-31
Selling expenses	110 208	128 954
Administrative expenses	76 087	71 380
Research and development costs	20 717	21 517
Cost of goods sold	223 460	258 526
	430 472	480 377

3. Fees to auditors

	2010-01-01 -2010-12-31	2009-01-01 -2009-12-31
Deloitte		
Audit engagement	4 208	3 916
Audit services in excess of the audit engagement	69	43
Tax advisory	244	159
Other services	51	311
	4 572	4 429
Others		
Audit services in excess of the audit engagement	225	–
Tax advisory	854	146
Other services	302	334
	1 381	480
	5 953	4 909

Audit engagement is referring to the auditor's fee for performing the statutory audit. The work is including the audit of the annual accounts and the accounting records, audit of the management's administration and advice in relation with the audit engagement. Audit services in excess of the audit engagement is referring to assurance services. According to the definition in the Swedish Auditors Act audit service is referring to audit of management's administration, articles of association, regulations or agreements and should result in a report, certificate, or other document designated also for other parties than the principal. Audit service also involves advisory or other assistance required by the audit engagement. Other services means advisory that cannot be referred to any of the above mentioned services.

4. Depreciation and write-downs

	2010-01-01 -2010-12-31	2009-01-01 -2009-12-31
Depreciation according to plan allocated to assets		
Capitalized expenditure for research and development	743	697
Land and buildings	4 828	5 254
Plant and machinery	13 555	13 043
Equipment, tools, fixtures and fittings	10 948	15 875
Rental equipment	51 359	51 807
	81 433	86 676
Depreciation according to plan allocated to functions		
Cost of goods sold	65 067	66 165
Selling expenses	2 921	4 076
Administration expenses	11 537	13 918
Research and development expenses	1 908	2 517
	81 433	86 676

5. Interest income

	2010-01-01 -2010-12-31	2009-01-01 -2009-12-31
Interest income	2 121	1 437
Exchange gains	14 061	23 689
	16 182	25 126

6. Interest expenses

	2010-01-01 -2010-12-31	2009-01-01 -2009-12-31
Interest expenses	-176 337	-184 926
Exchange losses	-18 335	-27 187
	-194 672	-212 113

7. Income tax expense

	2010-01-01 -2010-12-31	2009-01-01 -2009-12-31
Current tax	-33 894	-58 314
Deferred tax	70 546	-17 123
	36 652	-75 437

Reconciliation of effective tax rate		
Profit/loss before tax	-4 681	65 970
Tax according to tax rate for parent company (26,3%)	1 231	-17 350
Differences in tax rates in other countries	-19 380	-26 079
Change in recorded deferred tax asset for losses carried forward	43 376	-30 081
Non-deductible expenses	-1 336	-1 073
Non-taxable income	1 980	1 502
Adjustment of tax expense in previous years	11 613	–
Other	-832	-2 356
Effective tax	36 652	-75 437

In some countries the group has loss carry-forwards (primarily China and Italy) for which no deferred tax assets have been accounted for.

8. Capitalized expenditure for research and development

	2010-12-31	2009-12-31
Accumulated acquisition values		
Acquisition value brought forward	11 519	10 459
Acquisitions	1 086	1 136
Disposals	-252	–
Translation difference	-176	-76
	12 177	11 519
Accumulated depreciation		
Depreciation brought forward	-2 053	-1 404
Disposals	252	–
Depreciation for the year	-743	-697
Translation difference	127	48
	-2 417	-2 053
Residual value according to plan carried forward	9 760	9 466

9. Goodwill

	2010-12-31	2009-12-31
Accumulated acquisition values		
Acquisition value brought forward	1 868 547	1 912 282
Translation difference	-69 660	-43 735
Residual value	1 798 887	1 868 547

Goodwill has an indefinite economic life with a recorded value of 1 798 887 kSEK as per 31 December 2010.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if needed. The impairment test is done by the discounted cashflow model based on the next 15 years. The model has been developed based on certain key assumptions on growth, profitability requirements, interest rates etc. and considers prior experience.

Goodwill allocated on cash generating units identified by country;

	2010-12-31	2009-12-31
Sweden	943 887	943 889
USA	455 801	483 271
Holland	214 113	246 246
Belgium	47 711	54 870
Australia	73 352	68 189
Great Britain	25 315	27 564
France	28 806	33 130
Germany	9 902	11 388
	1 798 887	1 868 547

The most sensitive assumption for the impairment test is the company's future earnings and discount rate, which strongly affect whether impairment is required. Reasonable fluctuations in assessments in sales volumes and earnings do not result in impairment. The discount rate used for the impairment test is 8,28 percent before tax (8,47).

10. Fixed assets

2009-01-01 -- 2009-12-31	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Equipment, tools, fixtures and fittings	Rental equipment	Total
Accumulated acquisition values					
Acquisition value brought forward	94 285	129 858	53 568	548 164	825 875
Acquisitions	10 396	2 159	1 517	53 561	67 633
Sales and disposals	-8 247	-7 876	-16 127	-35 546	-67 796
Exchange rate difference	-2 097	-1 583	-1 455	-20 859	-25 994
	94 337	122 558	37 503	545 320	799 718
Accumulated depreciation					
Depreciation brought forward	-10 230	-29 699	-26 184	-112 488	-178 601
Sales and disposals	-874	7 148	14 445	6 973	27 692
Depreciation for the year	-5 254	-13 043	-15 875	-51 807	-85 979
Exchange rate difference	300	773	837	3 881	5 791
	-16 058	-34 821	-26 777	-153 441	-231 097
Residual value according to plan	78 279	87 737	10 726	391 879	568 621

2010-01-01 -- 2010-12-31	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Equipment, tools, fixtures and fittings	Rental equipment	Total
Accumulated acquisition values					
Acquisition value brought forward	94 337	122 558	37 503	545 320	799 718
Acquisitions	2 323	3 631	4 719	28 960	39 633
Sales and disposals	–	-2 978	-2 690	-45 081	-50 749
Exchange rate difference	-2 526	-884	-868	-34 438	-38 716
	94 134	122 327	38 664	494 761	749 886
Accumulated depreciation					
Depreciation brought forward	-16 058	-34 821	-26 777	-153 441	-231 097
Sales and disposals	-991	2 740	2 259	17 897	21 905
Depreciation for the year	-4 828	-13 555	-10 948	-51 359	-80 690
Exchange rate difference	813	505	430	3 674	5 422
	-21 064	-45 131	-35 036	-183 229	-284 460
Residual value according to plan	73 070	77 196	3 628	311 532	465 426

		2010-12-31	2009-12-31
Tax assessment values, buildings	(in Sweden)	11 513	24 159
Tax assessment values, land	(in Sweden)	7 023	6 843

The assets the Group possesses according to finance lease are rental equipment.

Future lease charges in the Group allocate to the following;

	Financial leases	Present value of future lease charges
Within a year	42 297	41 220
One to five years	48 070	46 848
Total	90 367	88 068

The current period's cost for financial leasing amounts to 40 960 kSEK, allocated to depreciation 36 012 kSEK and interest 4 948 kSEK.

Operating leases

The Groups operating lease contracts include no significant variable charges and there are no restrictions in these contracts.

Financial leases

The Group can prematurely terminate the financial leasing contracts. The only variable component is interest.

11. Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets	2010-01-01 -2010-12-31	2009-01-01 -2009-12-31
Financial assets held for trade	28 135	21 324
Loan receivables and accounts receivable	452 121	508 849
Total	480 256	530 173

Financial liabilities	2010-01-01 -2010-12-31	2009-01-01 -2009-12-31
Other financial liabilities	3 007 318	3 165 254
Total	3 007 318	3 165 254

During the financial year no financial assets or liabilities have been reclassified between the categories above.

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value

Financial assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Currency derivatives	–	8 019	–	8 019
Interest rate derivatives	–	1 509	–	1 509
Total	–	9 528	–	9 528

The group's financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value are grouped into a fair value hierarcky (levels 1 to 3) based on the degree to which the fair value is observable.

Level 1 - Quoted prices in an active market for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Quoted prices in an inactive market, quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, other information than quoted prices that are observable directly or indirectly for the main maturity of the instrument and valuation model inputs from observable markets.

Level 3 - Information which is material for fair value of the asset or liability that are not observable, instead the group's own judgments are applied.

12. Account receivables-trade

	2010-12-31	2009-12-31
Account receivables, gross	256 140	315 602
Provision for doubtful receivables brought forward	-20 830	-24 214
Reserves	-11 349	-3 554
Reversed reserves	6 373	5 232
Realized bad debt losses	4 318	904
Exchange rate difference	1 604	802
Accumulated provision for doubtful receivables carried forward	-19 884	-20 830
Account receivables, net	236 256	294 772

Ageing of overdue debts, which are not considered as doubtful receivables:

	2010-12-31	2009-12-31
1-30 days	73 168	89 924
31-90 days	33 233	39 822
91-120 days	4 954	36 481
> 120 days	20 190	32 414
Total	131 545	198 641

13. Prepaid expenses and accrued income

	2010-12-31	2009-12-31
Accrued lease income	1 492	2 559
Prepaid insurance	3 351	5 131
Bank expenses	3 000	2 500
Transport grants and fees	1 196	1 190
IT-services	1 797	1 771
Other prepaid expenses and accrued income	3 650	9 486
Total	14 486	22 637

14. Long term and short term loans

2009-12-31

	Recorded value	< 1 year	>1 year <5 years	> 5 years
Liabilities to credit institutions (long term)	1 249 777	–	583 181	666 596
Long term financial leasing liabilities	254 333	–	254 333	–
Other long term liabilities to parent company	1 199 918	–	–	1 199 918
Total	2 704 028	–	837 514	1 866 514
Liabilities to credit institutions (short term)	111 881	111 881	–	–
Short term financial leasing liabilities	54 583	54 583	–	–
Total	166 464	166 464	–	–

2010-12-31

	Recorded value	< 1 year	>1 year <5 years	> 5 years
Liabilities to credit institutions (long term)	1 057 303	–	408 016	649 287
Long term financial leasing liabilities	186 840	–	186 840	–
Other long term liabilities to parent company	1 301 599	–	–	1 301 599
Total	2 545 742	–	594 856	1 950 886
Liabilities to credit institutions (short term)	144 405	144 405	–	–
Short term financial leasing liabilities	42 297	42 297	–	–
Total	186 702	186 702	–	–

Borrowings
The average fixed interest term for the long term borrowing was six months at the end of the financial year.
The average interest rate for the Group's interest bearing loans was 7,3 % at the end of the year (6,2 %).

Duration	Type of loan	Interest rate %	Currency	Nominal value	Recorded value
Variable interest rate	Bank loan	4,71%	SEK	568 693	568 693
"	Bank loan	4,46%	SEK	42 798	42 798
"	Bank loan	11,46%	SEK	288 371	288 371
"	Bank loan	2,10%	USD	252 521	252 521
"	Leasing debts	1,90%	SEK	229 137	229 137
Fixed interest rate	Bank loan	6,69%	CNY	34 300	34 300
"	Convertible loan	10,00%	SEK	731 541	731 541
"	Other loans	10,00%	SEK	44 112	44 112
"	Accrued capitalized interest	10,00%	SEK	348 458	348 458
"	Other non-interest bearing loans	0,00%	SEK	183 100	183 100
"	Other non-interest bearing loans	0,00%	SEK	9 413	9 413
Total borrowings				2 732 444	2 732 444

In the company's and group's loan agreements there are specific covenants. These covenants consists of the following financial ratios for the Kamila Holding Group:
- EBITDA in relation to net debt and financial net payable.
- Cash flow to debt service.
- Limitations on capital expenditure.

As per 31 december 2010 all loan covenants were in compliance. In February 2011 the group has entered into a new loan agreement with a duration of five years as from the first quarter in 2011. The new agreement will result in an increased interest margin and hence increased interest expenses for the group.

Financial derivate instruments

The table below presents fair value of the Group's financial derivative instruments covering financial risks and trading.

	31 December 2010		31 December 2009	
Fair value	**Assets**	**Liabilities**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**
Interest swaps				
Cashflow hedging	1 509	–	–	5 471
Currency forwards				
Cashflow hedging	8 019	–	429	–
Residual value	9 528	–	429	5 471

In total the Group has hedged interest payments through swaps amounting to 10,4 MSEK (10,5). The swap agreements represent swaps from variable interest rate to fixed interest rate. The fixed interest rate for these interest swaps is between 2,1% and 2,2% and was by end of the financial year lower than the variable interest rate in the underlying agreements. This resulted in a market value of 1,5 MSEK (-5,4)

Cash flow hedges are in total accounted for in equity and the inefficiency is thus 0.

Convertible loan

1 February 2007 Apolus Holding AB issued a convertible loan of SEK 731 541 466. The maturity of the convertible loan is 30 years. Apolus Holding AB shall repay SEK 12 764 961 322 at the maturity date, which implies an interest rate of 10%. The loan (principal amount and accrued interest) may be converted into ordinary shares of Apolus Holding AB during the conversion period at an adjusted conversion rate. The original conversion rate was SEK 79 333 per share. The conversion period is from and including 90 days before the maturity date until and including the day before the maturity date. The lenders may at any time require repayment of the loan on condition that Apolus Holding AB's liquidity situation allows it. Apolus Holding AB may at any time repay the loan, in whole or in parts, on condition that the lenders give their approvals.

Capital loan

11 January 2007 Apolus Holding AB issued a capital loan of SEK 183 100 000. The maturity of the capital loan is 30 years. The loan carries no interest. The lender may at any time require repayment of the loan on condition that Apolus Holding's other creditors give their approvals and that Apolus Holding's liquidity situation allows it. The repayment amount is based on the development of Apolus Holding's value and is calculated as follows:

0,9 x (Total assets – Total liabilities – Restricted equity) = Repayment amount

Total assets and total liabilities are measured at fair value at the date of repayment. The capital loan is excluded from total liabilities. Restriced equity is defined as share capital and capital contributions.

In accordance with what is described in the accounting policies the capital loan consists of a loan agreement and an embedded derivative. The loan agreement is measured at amortised cost and the book value at the balance sheet date was 164,7 MSEK (164,7 MSEK). The embedded derivative is measured at fair value which was 18,4 MSEK (18,4 MSEK) at the balance sheet date. Total book value of the capital loan at the balance sheet date was 183,1 MSEK (183,1 MSEK).

Capital management

Capital comprises equity and borrowings. The Group's goal with capital management is to secure going concern and flexibility and to ensure return on shareholder investments. The proportion of equity and borrowings should ensure a reasonable balance between risk and return. The capital structure is adjusted as appropriately to meet changing business conditions and external factors. Methods to maintain and adjust the capital structure include issuing of new shares and capital injections, disposals of assets to reduce the liabilities or increase liabilities to acquire assets.

Maturity analysis regarding contracted payments for financial liabilities

Financial assets

	< 1 month	1-12 months	1-5 years	> 5 years
Other long-term receivables	–	13 975	10 618	3 542
Account receivables	95 480	139 920	856	–
Derivative instruments	–	9 528	–	–
Other receivables - trade	2 262	46 187	1 264	–
Accrued income	3 215	11 159	112	–
Cash and bank balances	69 161	86 606	340	–
Total	170 118	307 375	13 190	3 542

Financial liabilities

	< 1 month	1-12 months	1-5 years	> 5 years
Liabilities to parent company	–	–	–	1 301 599
Liabilities to credit institutions	10 300	176 402	594 856	649 287
Advance payments from customers	996	17 360	738	–
Accounts payable - trade	57 723	57 427	415	–
Other liabilities	6 033	2 521	124	–
Total	75 052	253 710	596 133	1 950 886

15. Deferred tax

	2010-12-31	2009-12-31
Deferred tax assets		
Provisions	9 073	8 354
Tax loss carry-forwards	83 754	12 590
Residual value	92 827	20 944
Deferred tax liabilities		
Fixed assets	38 242	34 879
Untaxed reserves	3 900	3 900
Residual value	42 142	38 779

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities have been offset when legally allowed for tax purposes. Deferred tax assets assignable to tax loss carry-forwards have been recorded as considered to be able utilize against future taxable profits.

Deferred tax assets have increased in 2010 compared to last year because previously not acounted deferred tax assets in Apolus Sweden AB have been recorded in 2010.

16. Pensions and other provisions

Defined contribution plans

The Group's defined contribution plans include employees in all subsidiaries except for employees in Alimak AB, Sweden and Alimak Hek Ltd, Great Britain. Defined contribution plans primarily comprise retirement, sickness and survivors' pension. Pension premiums are paid regularly by the Group's subsidiaries to various pension institutes. The size of pension premiums is depending on the salary. The pension costs for the period amounted to 24 861 kSEK (25 749).

Defined benefit plans

The Group's defined benefit plans include employees in the subsidiaries Alimak AB, Sweden and Alimak Hek Ltd, Great Britain. According to these plans employees are entitled to pension benefits based on their pensionable income and years of employment. Defined benefit plans primarily comprise retirement, sickness and survivors' pension. In Sweden the pension obligation is covered through provisions in the "FGP/PRI-system". The latest actuarial calculation for the present value of the pension obligation and the plan assets in Sweden was performed by PRI as per 31 December 2010.

Pension obligations

Amounts recognized in the income statement	2010-12-31	2009-12-31
Current service income	241	1 761
Interest expense on obligation	-18	-4 066
Cost current year	-135	-117
Interest income on obligation	1 883	–
Exchange rate difference	379	129
Residual value	2 350	-2 293

Amounts recognized in the balance sheet	2010-12-31	2009-12-31
Present value of obligation	41 098	38 805
Residual value	41 098	38 805
Recognized actuarial gains (-) and losses (+)	-1 971	2 422
Redemption of pension liability	-10 000	–
Exchange rate difference	-379	-129
Residual value	28 748	41 098

In the table below the principal assumptions on the balance sheet day are disclosed.

The principal actuarial assumptions applied are the following;	2010-12-31	2009-12-31
Sweden:		
Discount rate %	3,8	3,8
Expected return on plan assets %	2,0	2,0
Expected rate of pension increase %	2,0	2,0
Great Britain:		
Discount rate %	5,4	5,7
Expected return on plan assets %	3,3	3,7
Expected rate of salary increase %	4,5	4,7
Expected rate of pension increase %	3,5	3,7

Change in the liability recognized in the balance sheet	2010-12-31	2009-12-31
Beginning of the year	41 098	38 805
Total expense (income) recognized in the income statement	-2 350	2 293
Redemption of pension liability	-10 000	–
Residual value	28 748	41 098

Obligation in the balance sheet	2010-12-31	2009-12-31
Retirement benefits	28 748	41 098
Residual value	28 748	41 098

Other provisions

	2010-12-31	2009-12-31
Value brought forward	11 140	17 801
Additions	9 457	982
Reversed unused amounts	-804	-507
Used provisions	-1 627	-8 127
Exchange rate difference	229	991
Residual value	18 395	11 140

17. Pledged assets and contingent liabilities

	2010-12-31	2009-12-31
Pledged assets		
Floating charge	98 555	98 555
Shares in subsidiaries	1 781 494	1 801 967
Fixed assets	23 858	33 909
Receivables	73 724	77 201
Inventories	68 159	76 104
Total pledged assets	2 045 790	2 087 736
Contingent liabilities		
Guarantee commitment, FPG/PRI	656	850
Guarantee provided for Group-companies	100 445	151 353
Other contingent liabilities	117 364	130 132
Total contingent liabilities	218 465	282 335

18. Bank overdraft facility

	2010-12-31	2009-12-31
Bank overdraft facility granted	131 580	133 395
Bank overdraft facility not utilized	-57 285	-84 232
Bank overdraft facility utilized	74 295	49 163

19. Accrued expenses and deferred income

	2010-12-31	2009-12-31
Personnel costs	37 304	29 739
Interest expences and other financial items	5 413	10 650
Audit fees	1 072	1 462
Other items	4 600	9 911
Total	48 389	51 762

Income statement - Parent company

Amounts in kSEK	Note	2010-01-01 -2010-12-31	2009-01-01 -2009-12-31
Administration expenses		-710	-747
Operating loss		-710	-747
Result from financial investments			
Result from participations in Group companies		-8	–
Interest income	1	102 204	92 903
Interest expenses	2	-102 082	-92 838
Loss after financial items		-596	-682
Tax on profit/(loss) for the year	3	-118	275
NET LOSS		-714	-407

Parent company statement of comprehensive income

Amounts in kSEK	2010-01-01 -2010-12-31	2009-01-01 -2009-12-31
Loss for the year	**-714**	**-407**
Other comprehensive income	–	–
Total other comprehensive income for the year, net after tax	–	–
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-714**	**-407**

Balance sheet - Parent company

Amounts in kSEK	Note	2010-12-31	2009-12-31
ASSETS			
Fixed assets			
Financial assets			
Participations in Group companies	4	198 408	201 349
Receivables from Group companies		1 124 079	1 021 890
Deferred tax asset		157	275
Total fixed assets		1 322 644	1 223 514
Current assets			
Cash and bank balances		2 390	340
Total current assets		2 390	340
TOTAL ASSETS		1 325 034	1 223 854

Amounts in kSEK	Note	2010-12-31	2009-12-31
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Restricted equity			
Share capital (100 000 shares at quota value 1 SEK)		100	100
		100	100
Non-restricted equity			
Profit brought forward		18 160	18 567
Loss for the year		-714	-407
		17 446	18 160
		17 546	18 260
Long-term liabilities			
Liabilities to parent company	5	1 301 599	1 199 918
		1 301 599	1 199 918
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable - trade		–	13
Other liabilities to related parties		5 612	5 212
Accrued expenses and deferred income	6	277	451
		5 889	5 676
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1 325 034	1 223 854

Pledged assets and contingent liabilities - Parent company

Amounts in KSEK	2010-12-31	2009-12-31
Total pledged assets	None	None
Contingent liabilities		
Guarantee commitment FPG/PRI	656	850
Total contigent liabilities	656	850

Statement of changes in equity - Parent company

Amounts in kSEK	Share capital	Profit brought forward	Total equity
Total equity 1 January 2009	100	18 567	18 667
Items recognized directly in equity			
Net loss		-407	-407
Total equity 31 December 2009	**100**	**18 160**	**18 260**

Amounts in kSEK	Share capital	Profit brought forward	Total equity
Total equity 1 January 2010	100	18 160	18 260
Items recognized directly in equity			
Net loss		-714	-714
Total equity 31 December 2010	**100**	**17 446**	**17 546**

Cash flow statement - Parent company

Belopp i kSEK	2010-01-01 -2010-12-31	2009-01-01 -2009-12-31
Operating activities		
Loss after financial items	-596	-682
Adjustments for non-cash items		
Capital gain from sale of shares in subsidiaries	8	–
Interest expenses to Group companies	-102 189	-92 899
Interest expenses to Group companies, loans	102 081	92 438
	-696	-1 143
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital	-696	-1 143
Cash flow from changes in working capital		
Decrease/increase in receivables	–	13
Decrease/increase in liabilities	-187	719
Cash flow from operating activities	-883	-411
Investing activities		
Acquisition of financial assets	-2 559	–
Sale of financial assets	5 492	–
Cash flow from financing activities	2 933	–
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	2 050	-411
Cash and cash equivalents beginning of the year	340	751
Cash and cash equivalents end of the year	2 390	340

Notes to the parent company's accounts

Amounts in kSEK unless otherwise noted

1 Accounting principles

General information

Apolus Holding AB, org nr 556714-1725 is a limited company (AB) and has its domicile in Stockholm, Sweden.

The head office's address is Brunkebergstorg 5, 3 tr, 111 51 Stockholm.

The parent company applies the same accounting principles as the Group unless otherwise noted.

Credit risk

Maximal credit exposure as following below:

	2010-01-01 -2010-12-31	2009-01-01 -2009-12-31
Cash and cash equivalents	2 390	340
Total	2 390	340

1. Interest income

	2010-01-01 -2010-12-31	2009-01-01 -2009-12-31
Interest income, Group companies	102 204	92 899
Other financial income	–	4
Total	102 204	92 903

2. Interest expenses

	2010-01-01 -2010-12-31	2009-01-01 -2009-12-31
Interest expenses, Group companies	-101 883	-92 438
Interest expenses, external	-199	-400
Total	-102 082	-92 838

3. Tax

	2010-01-01 -2010-12-31	2009-01-01 -2009-12-31
Deferred tax	-118	275
	-118	275

Reconciliation of effective tax		
Loss before tax	-596	-682
Tax according to tax rate for the parent company (26,3%)	157	179
Change in recorded deferred tax asset for losses carried forward	-275	96
Recorded tax on loss for the year	-118	275

4. Participations in Group companies

	2010-12-31	2009-12-31
Accumulated acquisition values		
Acquisition value brought forward	201 349	201 349
Acquisition of financial assets	2 561	–
Disposals	-5 502	–
	198 408	201 349
Residual value	198 408	201 349

Specification of participations in subsidiaries

	Antal	Andel	2010-12-31 Bokfört
Apolus Sweden AB/556714-1857/Stockholm	862 553	85,0	198 408
Kamila Holding AB/556709-1581/Stockholm	10 000	100,0	–
Alimak Hek Group AB/556064-1739/Stockholm	100 000	100,0	–
Alimak AB/556033-7528/Skellefteå	6 378 000	100,0	–
-Alimak Fastigheter HB/916594-5370/Skellefteå	360 000	100,0	–
HEK International Group NV/18012724/Eindhoven, Holland	1 600	50,0 100,0	–
-HEK Manufacturing BV/229537/Middelbeers, Holland			
-Alimak Hek BV/321572/Middelbeers,Holland	35	100,0	–
-Alimak Hek NV/353921/Antwerpen, Belgium	200	100,0	–
-Alimak Hek NV/353921/Antwerpen, Belgium	100	100,0	–
Alimak Hek France SAS/348 000 480/Senlis,France	50 000	100,0	–
Alimak Hek GmbH/ HRB 4482, Heilbronn, Germany	-	100,0	–
Alimak GmbH/HRB 2199/Andernach, Germany	-	100,0	–
Alimak Hek Ltd/930125/London, Great Britain	249 999	100,0	–
Alimak Hek Slr/00678770520/Siena, Italy	485 715	100,0	–
-Alimak Hek S.L./B-31-539513/Pamplona, Spain	3 999	100,0	–
Alimak Hek Inc / 06-1242771/ Connecticut, USA	5 000	100,0	–
-Access Equipment LLC/043689828/Atlanta, USA		100,0	
HEK Platform & Hoists, Inc / 58-2006812/Delaware, USA	100	100,0	–
Intervect Canada, Inc /111248-1/Ontario, Canada	4 340	100,0	–
Intervect Brasil Ltda/01.452.037/0001-13/Sao Paulo Brasil	1 556 234	100,0	–
Alimak Hek Pty Ltd/ACN 005 538 947/ Victoria, Australia	10 000	100,0	–
Alimak Hek Pte Ltd /199905041Z/Singapore	300 000	100,0	–
-Alimak Hek Sdn Bhd/500452/Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	500 000	100,0	–
Alimak Hek Ltd/135-81-00265/Korea	12 500	100,0	–
Alimak Hek Vertical Access Equipment (Changshu)Co, /78558003-2/ Changshu, China	-	100,0	–
Alimak Hek Finance AB/556139-0583/Skellefteå	30 000	100,0	–
-Alimak Fastigheter HB/916594-5370/Skellefteå		50,0	
Alimak Hek India Private Limited /U52341DL2008PTC173118/Secunderbad, India	99 990	100,0	–
Alimak Hek FZE/130418/Jabel Ali-Techno Park, The United Arab Emirates	1	100,0	–
Recorded value end of year			198 408

5. Liabilities to parent company

	2010-12-31	2009-12-31
Due date		
2013 and later	1 301 599	1 199 918
	1 301 599	1 199 918

Convertible loan amounts to 1 062 295 (965 723) kSEK and liabilities to parent company amount to 56 204 (51 094) kSEK both with interest rate of 10%. Duration of the convertible loan is 30 years from February 2007, and the conversion is allowed for the three months in the end of the duration.

Liabilities to parent company of 183 100 (183 100) kSEK are not interest bearing but repayment is conditional upon development of equity.

Please see note 14 regarding the group's convertible loan, capital loan and capital management.

6. Accrued expenses and deferred income

	2010-12-31	2009-12-31
Other items	277	451
Recorded value end of year	277	451

Stockholm March 31, 2011

Michiel Kramer
Chairman of the board

Lars Österberg

Carl Johan Falkenberg

Magnus Lindquist

Our auditors' report was submitted on March 31, 2011
Deloitte AB

Henrik Nilsson
Authorized Public Accountant