

Definitions of alternative key ratios not defined by IFRS

Inwido presents certain alternative financial key ratios beyond the conventional financial key ratios established by IFRS, in order to better understand the development of the operations and the financial status of the Inwido Group. Such key ratios should not, however, be considered a substitute for the key ratios required under IFRS. The alternative key ratios presented in this report are described below.

Income measures	Calculation	Purpose
Organic growth	Net sales including acquired growth for the current period divided by net sales including pro forma acquired growth during the corresponding period in the preceding year. The change is adjusted for exchange rate fluctuations by applying the current period's exchange rates to pro forma net sales during the corresponding period in the preceding year.	Organic growth excludes the effects of changes in the Group's structure and exchange rates, enabling a comparison of net sales over time.
Operating gross profit	Gross profit before items affecting comparability.	Key ratio used to measure how much of net sales is left to cover other expenses. The key ratio is also adjusted for the impact of items affecting comparability to increase comparability over time.
Operating EBITDA	EBITDA before items affecting comparability.	This key ratio is used to measure cash flow from operating activities, regardless of the effects of financing and depreciation rates on non-current assets. The key ratio is also adjusted for the impact of items affecting comparability to increase comparability over time. The key ratio is a central component in the bank covenant Net debt/operating EBITDA.
EBITA	Operating profit after depreciation, amortization and impairment but before deduction for impairment of goodwill as well as amortization and impairment of other intangible assets that arose in conjunction with company acquisitions (Earnings Before Interest, Tax and Amortization).	This key ratio enables comparisons of profitability over time regardless of amortization and impairment of acquisition-related intangible assets, and regardless of the corporate tax rate and the company's financing structure. Depreciation of tangible assets is, however, included, this being a measure of resource consumption necessary to generate earnings.
Operating EBITA	EBITA before items affecting comparability.	This key ratio increases the comparability of EBITA over time, since it is adjusted for the impact of items affecting comparability. The key ratio is also used in internal review and constitutes a central financial target for the operations.
Items affecting comparability	Income statement items that are non-recurring, have a significant impact on profit and are important for understanding the underlying development of operations.	A separate account of items affecting comparability elucidates development in the underlying operations.
Margin measures	Calculation	Purpose
Operating gross margin	Operating gross profit as a percentage of net sales.	This key ratio is a complement to operating margin since it shows the underlying surplus from net sales left to cover other expenses in relation to net sales.

Operating EBITDA margin	Operating EBITDA as a percentage of net sales.	This key ratio serves as a complement to operating margin, since it shows the underlying surplus cash flow in relation to net sales. The key ratio also enables comparison with other companies, regardless of each company's depreciation/amortization principles and the age structure of non-current assets.
EBITA margin	EBITA as a percentage of net sales.	This key ratio reflects the operating profitability of the operations before amortization and impairment of acquisition-related intangible assets. The key ratio is an important component, alongside with sales growth and capital turnover rate, in tracking the company's value creation.
Operating EBITA margin	Operating EBITA as a percentage of net sales.	This key ratio increases the comparability of EBITA margin over time, since it is adjusted for the impact of items affecting comparability.
Operating margin (EBIT margin)	Operating profit as a percentage of net sales.	This key ratio reflects the operating profitability of the operations. The key ratio is an important component, alongside with sales growth and capital turnover rate, in tracking the company's value creation.
Capital structure		
	Calculation	Purpose
Net debt	Interest-bearing liabilities and interest-bearing provisions less interest-bearing assets, including cash and equivalents.	The net debt measure is used to track the development of debt and to see the scope of the refinancing requirement. Since liquid funds can be used to pay off debt at short notice, net debt is used instead of gross debt as a measure of total loan financing.
Net debt/operating EBITDA	Net debt in relation to operating rolling 12-month EBITDA. When net debt is calculated in accordance with IFRS 16, operating EBITDA RTM is adjusted in the relevant quarters in 2018 to make the included parameters comparable.	This key ratio is a debt ratio showing how many years it would take to pay off the company's liabilities, provided that its net debt and EBITDA are constant and without taking cash flows relating to interest, taxes and investments into account.
Net debt/equity ratio	Net debt in relation to shareholders' equity.	This key ratio is a measure of the relationship between the Group's two forms of financing. The measure shows loan capital as a share of shareholders' invested capital. The measure reflects financial strength but also the leverage effect of borrowings. A higher debt ratio entails higher financial risk and higher financial leverage.
Interest coverage ratio	Profit after net financial items plus financial expenses in relation to financial expenses.	This key ratio indicates the company's capacity to cover its interest expenses.
Equity/assets ratio	Shareholders' equity including non-controlling interests as a percentage of total assets.	This key ratio reflects the company's financial position. A favourable equity/assets ratio provides a preparedness to manage periods of recession and financial preparedness for growth. At the same time, a higher equity/assets ratio provides lower financial leverage.
Operating capital	Total assets less cash and equivalents, other interest-bearing assets and non-interest-bearing provisions and liabilities.	Operating capital shows the amount of capital that the business requires to conduct its core operations. It is primarily used for the calculation of return on operating capital.

Return measures	Calculation	Purpose
Return on shareholders' equity	Profit after tax, rolling 12-month (RTM), attributable to the Parent Company's shareholders as a percentage of average shareholders' equity, excluding non-controlling interest (average calculated based on the past four quarters).	Return on shareholders' equity shows the total return, in accounting terms, on shareholders' capital and reflects the effects of both the profitability of the operations and of financial leverage. The measure is primarily used to analyze profitability for shareholders over time.
Return on operating capital	Operating profit, rolling 12-month (RTM), as a percentage of average operating capital (average calculated based on the past four quarters).	Return on operating capital shows how well the operations use the net capital tied up in the operations. This reflects the combined effect of the operating margin and the turnover rate for operating capital. The key ratio is mainly used to track the Group's value creation over time.

Share data	Calculation	Purpose
Earnings per share (non-IFRS)	Earnings for the period after tax attributable to Parent Company shareholders divided by the weighted average number of shares outstanding for the period before/after dilution adjusted for items affecting comparability and for impairment of goodwill as well as amortization and impairment of other intangible assets that arose in conjunction with company acquisitions.	This key ratio measures the earnings per share that the operations generate adjusted for the impact of items affecting comparability and for amortization and impairment of intangible assets.
Cash flow per share before/after dilution	Cash flow from operating activities for the period divided by the weighted average number of shares outstanding for the period before/after dilution.	This key ratio measures the cash flow per share generated by the operations before capital investments and cash flows attributable to the company's financing.
Shareholders' equity per share before/after dilution	Shareholders' equity attributable to Parent Company shareholders divided by the number of shares outstanding at the end of the period before/after dilution.	This key ratio serves to describe the scale of the company's net worth per share.

Market segment	Description
Consumer	Sales to the Consumer market are conducted through the following channels: direct sales, retailers, middlemen, manufacturers of prefabricated homes, small building companies.
Industry	Sales to the Industry market are conducted through the following channels: large building companies, retailers, manufacturers of prefabricated homes.