Transition to Strax completed, good growth during 2016 and positive outlook for the year

- The Group's[1] sales for the period January 1 – June 30 2016 amounted to MSEK 377.0 (320.4) corresponding to a growth of 17.7 (20.8) percent. The gross margin amounted to 26 (24) percent.
- The Group's[1] result for the period January 1 – June 30 2016 amounted to MSEK 4.6 (2.7) corresponding to SEK 0.04 (0.02) per share. Equity as at June 30 2016 amounted to MSEK 144.7 (98.4) corresponding to SEK 1.23 (0.76) per share.
- The Parent Company's result for the period January 1 – June 30 2016 amounted to MSEK 50.0 (9.4). Equity as at June 30 2016 amounted to MSEK 709.6 (213.8) corresponding to SEK 6.03 (5.75) per share.
- During the period the acquisition[1] of the outstanding number of shares in Strax was completed through payment in own shares. Prior to the acquisition, shares corresponding to 27 percent of the outstanding shares in Strax were held. In connection with the completed acquisition Novestra's line of business changed and the company name was changed from AB Novestra to Strax AB.
- Upon completion of the acquisition Gudmundur Palmason was appointed CEO and Johan Heijbel (formerly CEO of AB Novestra) was appointed CFO in the company.
- The development during the first half of the year in Strax has been positive with growth in sales of approximately 17 percent, and an increase in gross profit of approximately 27 percent. The prerequisites for continued improvement in both gross margin and result are deemed as good.

[1]In the accounts, the regulations on reverse acquisition shall be applied with regard to the acquisition of Strax, which entails that the result in the legal entity, formerly AB Novestra (the parent company) shall be eliminated prior to the date of acquisition and also the non-cash issue value with which the outstanding shares in Strax were acquired is eliminated and that the acquisition analysis is based on the transferred values. Comparative figures for the group refer to the previous year's figures for the Strax group

Comments from the CEO

”The listing of Strax on the Nasdaq Stockholm exchange is the beginning of a new phase for Strax as a company and brings many advantages with it, not only new financial opportunities to help support future growth but also increased credibility and visibility. We have experienced both increased growth and increased gross margins during the period. The improved margins are attributable to product-mix and operational efficiency. Currently we are focusing on, in addition to our work on the European market, which is our home market, to strengthen operations outside of Europe. It is with confidence that I look forward to the autumn, which is Strax's strongest period for both sales and results.
Our goal for the year 2016 is to achieve an EBTIDA-result of MEUR 8 which would be a significant increase compared to the previous year.”

This information is information that Strax AB is obliged to make public pursuant to the EU Market Abuse Regulation and the Securities Markets Act. The information was submitted for publication, through the agency of the contact person set out below, at 08:55 CET on August 30 2016.

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director of Strax AB hereby summit the Interim report for the period January 1 – June 30 2016

All amounts are provided in SEK thousands unless otherwise stated. Figures in parentheses refer to the corresponding period the previous financial year. Information provided refers to the group and the parent company unless otherwise stated.

About Strax

Strax is a global specialist within mobile accessories with own brands, such as Xqisit ™, Gear4 ™, Urbanista ™, Agna ™ and Avo ™. The own brands are complemented with OEM brands, aftermarket brands, licensed brands and an end-to-end service offering. Strax is furthermore consistently growing its presence in connected devices, such as fitness trackers and smart home products[1]. Strax's offering is primarily targeted towards traditional retailers, telecom operators and online retailers.Strax is active in the mobile accessories market, which is made up of in-box products and the aftermarket segment. The latter is Strax's primary segment, and is expected to grow from EUR 46.2 bn in 2014 to EUR 61.6 bn in 2019 which corresponds to 5.9 percent annual growth[2].

For the 2015 financial year Strax reported net sales of MSEK 748 and an operating profit of MSEK 33 which corresponds to an operating margin of approximately 4 percent. Strax was formed in 1996 and the headquarters and logistics center is in Troisdorf Germany. Strax distributes its products in most of the world and has subsidiaries in Germany, France, the UK, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Poland, the US, Hong Kong and China. As at December 31 2015 Strax had 165 fulltime employees.

For further information regarding Strax AB reference is made to www.strax.com.

[1]Examples of smart home devices are cloud-connected security cameras, light switches and lamps that can be scheduled and controlled remotely using e.g. a mobile phone or tablet.

[2] ABI Research, Mobile Accessories Market Data 2014.

Result and financial position January 1 – June 30 2016

THE GROUPS net sales for the period January 1 – June 30 2016 amounted to 376 968 (320 394) corresponding to growth of 17.7 (20.8) percent. Gross profit amounted to 97 897 (77 012), gross margin amounted to 26.0 (24.0) percent. Operating profit amounted to 11 823 (10 032).

Result for the period amounted to 4 630 (2 671). The result included gross profit 97 897 (77 012), selling expenses -60 949 (-50 840), administrative expenses -19 837 (-14 701), other operating expenses -28 546 (-10 611), other operating income 23 257 (9 172), net financial items -4 702 (-5 856) and tax -2 491 (-1 504).

As at June 30 2016 total assets amounted to 505 989 (346 517, of which equity totaled 144 737 (88 957), corresponding to equity/assets ratio of 28.6 (25.7) percent. Interest-bearing liabilities as at June 20 2016 amounted to140 413 (76 267). The groups cash and holdings in listed securities amounted to 33 510 (12 093). In addition the group has an unutilized credit facility amounting to 3 899 (-).

SEASONAL FLUCTUATIONS Strax operations have defined fluctuations between seasons, whereby the strongest period is September-November. This means the greater part of the Strax result is generated during the second half of the year provided the trends from the last five years continue.

INVESTMENTS during the period amounted to a total of 15 337 (1 365), of which investments in tangible fixed assets amounted to 5 642 (1 365) and investments in financial assets amounted to 9 695 (2 648).

The acquisition of Strax, finalized on April 30 2016 had the effect that in the accounts the regulations on reversed acquisition shall be applied, which entails that the groups result prior to the acquisition date is comprised of the previous Strax group (the legal subsidiary's group) and that the acquisition analysis is based on the fair value of Novestra's earlier holding in Strax. Novestra previously owned 27 percent in Strax and acquired, through the current transaction the remaining outstanding shares through payment in own shares.

Preliminary acquisition analysis:

Market value at acquisition date	243 581
Value current holding in Strax	-195 200
Transferred consideration	48 381
Equity at time of acquisition	189 592
Carrying amount Strax	-195 200
Fair value acquired net assets	-5 608
Goodwill	53 989
Transferred consideration	48 381

THE PARENT COMPANY'S result for the period amounted to 50 014 (9 411). The result included gross profit from investment activities of 52 837 (9 895), administrative expenses -2 668 (-2 456) and net financial items -155 (1 972). As at June 30 2016 total assets amounted to 726 514 (223 704) of which equity totaled 709 603 (213 792). Cash and holdings in listed securities amounted to 562 (5 918) and unutilized credit facility amounted to 865 (4 759).

In January 2016 Novestra received sale proceeds in a total amount of MSEK 90.8 relating to the divestment of the portfolio company Explorica, Inc. As at December 31 2015 the sale proceeds were recognized as a current receivable on the balance sheet.

The Extraordinary General Meeting held on February 9 2016 resolved to distribute a total of MSEK 91.1, corresponding to SEK 2.45 per share to Novestra's shareholders. The distribution was made in the form of a mandatory redemption procedure. The redemption was paid on March 9 2016.

Novestra finalized the acquisition of the remaining outstanding number of shares in Strax Group GmbH through a non-cash issue of 80 574 293 shares. Payment was made through transfer of capital contributed in kind comprising of shares in Strax Group GmbH as resolved by the Annual General Meeting held on April 26 2016.

The Annual General Meeting held on April 26 2016 approved the Board's proposal regarding the distribution of 6 197 995 shares held in WeSC, approximately 95 percent of Novestra's holding in WeSC. Distribution occurred on May 3 2016..

In connection with the completed acquisition Novestra's line of business changed and the company name was changed from AB Novestra to Strax AB.

The Company's focus, over the past five financial years has been on divestment of existing portfolio companies, which is now completed. As at April 2016, a total of approximately MSEK 460 has been distributed to the shareholders from the divestments. It is a natural progression to consolidate its last major unlisted holding and therefore changing line of business to an operational company as opposed to the previous investment company status. Fiscally, this also entails the Company changing its fiscal status and character.

Organization

Upon completion of the acquisition of Strax, Gudmundur Palmason will take over as CEO and Johan Heijbel (former CEO of AB Novestra) appointed CFO.

Future development

Strax has experienced positive development in both sales and profit in recent years. This development is expected to continue Currently the industry is undergoing consolidation and Strax intends to play an active role in the ongoing consolidation process.

Accounting principles

Strax prepares consolidated financial statements in accordance International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and with the restrictions which apply due to the Swedish national legislative when preparing the parent company's financial statements.

The Interim report for the group has been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 ”Interim Reporting” and applicable sections of the Annual Accounts Act. The section of the report applicable to the parent company has been prepared in accordance with Annual Accounts Act, Chapter 9.

The Group has previously carried out investment activities and defined as an investment company as defined in IFRS 10, with the effect all shares in subsidiaries and associated companies had been reported at fair value through profit or loss, the same principle applied for other investments. Due to the reverse acquisition the group's line of business is now as an operational company, compared to previous investment company and shares and participations in subsidiaries as well as affiliated companies will be consolidated using standard principles.

Accounting reverse acquisition

In accordance with IFRS rules on reverse acquisition, the fair value of a hypothetical issue of Strax shares as payment for Strax's reverse acquisition of Novestra, will correspond to the transferred consideration for this acquisition. As the shares in Novestra are listed on a regulated market and the Strax shares are unlisted, the valuation of Novestra was used as the basis for valuing the hypothetical new share issue for the reverse acquisition. The value of the hypothetical share issue has been reduced by an estimated allocated market value for Strax's hypothetical repurchase of Novestra's existing holding of Strax shares. A preliminary purchase price allocation has been drawn up it was assumed that the fair value of Novestra's identifiable assets and liabilities equals the book equity in the Novestra group as at April 30 2016 less the book value of Novestra's shares in Strax. The difference between the transferred consideration and the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities has been recognized as goodwill. The purchase price allocation will be finally determined no more than one year after the acquisition date.

Accounting and valuation of shares and participations

Shares and participations in subsidiaries and associated companies are in the parent company accounted for at acquisition cost with the fair value of the earlier holding in Strax at the time of acquisition comprised of fair value to the part to which it relates.

Risks and uncertainties

The primary risks present in Strax's business activities are commercial risk, operative risk, price risk attributed to shares and currency risk.

Swedish tax law contains stopping rules for certain transactions with tax losses when the purpose transaction is to benefit from tax advantages. The stopping rules entail that the existing tax losses are utilized in connection with significant changes in ownership. The rules also include limitations on the ability to utilize tax losses during a five year waiting period in certain situations. The change in ownership in connection with acquisition of the outstanding shares in Strax through a non-cash issue is such that the company believes that the existing tax losses should be retained. As there is relatively little case law to draw on in this area however there is a risk that the transaction may be adjudged differently when considered by the authorities and that the loss may be utilized whether in whole or in part.

Financial calendar:

November 29 2016
Interim Report January 1 – September 30 2016

For further information contact:

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www.strax.com

The Board is registered in Stockholm

The report has been prepared in Swedish and translated into English. In the event of any discrepancies between the Swedish and English translation, the former shall have precedence.

The undersigned declare that the interim report provides a true and fair overview of the parent company's and the group's operations, financial position, performance and result and describes material risks and uncertainties facing the parent company and other companies in the group.

Stockholm August 29 2016

Bertil Villard
Chairman

Anders Lönnqvist
Director

Gudmundur Palmason
Director/VD

Ingvi Tomasson
Director

Michel Bracké
Director

This report has not been subject to an audit by the company auditor.

Group

Key ratios	2016 (3 months) Apr 1-Jun 30	2015 (3 months) Apr 1-Jun 30	2016 (6 months) Jan 1-Jun 30	2015 (6 months) Jan 1-Jun 30	2015 (12 months) Jan 1-Dec 31
FINANCIAL KEY RATIOS					
Sales growth, %	14.4	28.2	17.7	20.8	18.3
Gross margin, %	28.0	24.0	26.0	24.0	24.5
Equity, MSEK	144.7	89.0	144.7	89.0	98.4
Equity/asset ratio, %	28.6	25.7	28.6	25.7	17.1
DATA PER SHARE[1]					
Equity, SEK	1.23	0.76	1.23	0.76	0.84
Result, SEK	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.10
NUMBER OF SHARES[1]					
Number of shares at the end of the period	117 762 266	117 762 266	117 762 266	117 762 266	117 762 266
Average number of shares[2]	115 245 497	110 374 332	112 809 914	110 374 332	110 374 332
EMPLOYEES					
Average number of employees	175	165	175	165	165

[1] No dilution exists, which entails that the result prior to and after dilution are identical.

[2] A redemption procedure was carried out during Q1 2016 whereby a split of the existing shares was made whereby the total number of shares temporarily doubled.The redemption procedure was an alternative transaction method for a dividend and the temporary increase in the number of shares has not been taken into consideration in calculating the average number of shares during the period or for the result per share during the period.

Definitions

In this report, ”Strax” or ”The Company” pertains to Strax AB (publ) and/or the Group depending on which company is the parent company depending on the context.
Other definitions: AB Novestra (“Novestra”), Explorica Inc (“Explorica”) och WeSC AB (”WeSC”).

Equity/Asset ratio
Equity as a percentage of the total assets.

Cash flow after investments
Result before tax with depreciation and other items not affecting cash flow minus paid tax and adjusted for changes in working capital and net investments in fixed assets.

Equity per share
Equity in relation to the number of shares at the end of the period.

Result per share
Income for the period in relation to the average number of shares during the period.

Number of shares at the end of the period
The number of shares at the end of each period adjusted for bonus issue and share buy-back.

Average number of shares during the period
Average number of shares during the period calculated on a daily basis adjusted for bonus issue and share buy-back.

Sales
A company’s total operating revenue for the specified period.

Growth in sales
Sales for a specified period in relation to sales during the same period the previous year.

Gross profit
Sales less the cost of goods sold.

Gross margin
Gross profit in relation to sales expressed as a percentage.

Operating profit/loss
Operating income minus operating costs for the specified period before financial items and taxes.

Group

Summary income statements,KSEK	2016 (3 months) Apr 1-Jun 30	2015 (3 months) Apr 1-Jun 30	2016 (6 months) Jan 1-Jun 30	2015 (6 months) Jan 1-Jun 30	2015 (12 months) Jan 1-Dec 31
Net sales	188 981	165 232	376 968	320 394	747 644
Cost of goods sold	-136 073	-125 544	-279 070	-243 383	-564 256
Gross profit	**52 908**	**39 687**	**97 897**	**77 012**	**183 388**
Selling expenses	-30 842	-25 602	-60 949	-50 840	-112 946
Administrative expenses(1)	-9 490	-7 248	-19 837	-14 701	-41 021
Other operating expenses	-10 931	-1 448	-28 546	-10 611	-27 881
Other operating income	6 832	1 551	23 257	9 172	31 072
Operating profit	**8 477**	**6 940**	**11 823**	**10 032**	**32 613**
Financial income	-28	0	-28	-9	241
Financial expenses	-2 640	-3 157	-4 674	-5 847	-10 587
Net financial items	**-2 668**	**-3 157**	**-4 702**	**5 856**	**-10 346**
Profit before tax	5 810	3 783	7 121	4 175	22 267
Tax	-1 850	-1 158	-2 491	-1 504	-10 813
RESULT FOR THE PERIOD(2)	**3 960**	**2 625**	**4 630**	**2 671**	**11 454**
Result per share, SEK(3)	*0,03*	*0,02*	*0,04*	*0,02*	*0,10*
Average number of shares during the period(3)	*115 245 497*	*110 374 332*	*112 809 914*	*110 374 332*	*110 374 332*

Statement comprehensive income, KSEK					
Result for the period	3 960	2 625	4 630	2 671	11 454
Other comprehensive income, translation gains/losses on consolidation	579	-3 281	579	-3 281	-3 289
Total comprehensive income for the period	**4 539**	**-656**	**5 209**	**-610**	**8 165**

(1) Depreciation for the period amounted to 2 542 (1 821) and relates to equipment pertaining to administration.

(2) The result for the period, respectively the total comprehensive income is attributed to the parent company's shareholders.

(3) No dilution exists, which entails that the result prior to and after dilution are identical. A redemption procedure was carried out during Q1 2016 whereby a split of the existing shares was made whereby the total number of shares temporarily doubled. The redemption procedure was an alternative transaction method for a dividend and the temporary increase in the number of shares has not been taken into consideration in calculating the average number of shares during the period or for the result per share during the period.

Segmental reporting

	Protection		Power		Audio		Connected devices		Other		Total	
	Jan 1 – Jun 30		Jan 1 – Jun 30		Jan 1 – Jun 30		Jan 1 – Jun 30		Jan 1 – Jun 30		Jan 1- Jun 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net sales	207 776	149 400	33 900	36 932	59 554	46 655	24 660	48 290	51 078	39 118	376 968	320 394
Cost of goods sold	-142 319	-107 405	-26 398	-25 453	-47 452	-34 130	-23 387	-45 450	-39 514	-30 945	-279 070	-243 383
Gross profit	65 457	41 994	7 501	11 479	12 102	12 525	1 273	2 839	11 564	8 173	97 898	77 012
Selling expenses	-40 852	-27 722	-4 675	-7 575	-7 557	-8 266	-790	-1 877	-7 074	-5 399	-60 949	-50 840
Administrative expenses	-12 837	-8 014	-1 469	-2 195	-2 370	-2 391	-251	-542	-2 910	-1 559	-19 837	-14 701
Other operating expenses	-18 999	-5 782	-2 175	-1 579	-3 514	-1 728	-372	-392	-3 487	-1 130	-28 546	-10 611
Other operating income	15 551	4 997	1 785	1 364	2 872	1 494	307	336	2 742	980	23 257	9 172
Operating profit	8 319	5 473	967	1 494	1 534	1 635	167	364	836	1 065	11 823	10 032

	Protection		Power		Audio		Connected devices		Other		Total	
	Apr 1 – Jun 30		Apr 1 – Jun 30		Apr 1 – Jun 30		Apr 1 – Jun 30		Apr 1 – Jun 30		Apr 1 – Jun 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net sales	104 162	77 048	16 995	19 046	29 856	24 061	12 363	24 904	25 606	20 174	188 981	165 232
Cost of goods sold	-69 394	-55 403	-12 872	-13 129	-23 137	-17 605	-11 403	-23 445	-19 267	-15 962	-136 073	-125 544
Gross profit	34 768	21 645	4 123	5 917	6 718	6 456	959	1 459	6 340	4 211	52 908	39 688
Selling expenses	-20 673	-13 960	-2 366	-3 815	-3 824	-4 163	-400	-945	-3 580	-2 719	-30 842	-25 602
Administrative expenses	-6 141	-3 951	-703	-1 082	-1 134	-1 179	-120	-267	-1 392	-769	-9 490	-7 248
Other operating expenses	-7 275	-789	-833	-215	-1 345	-236	-142	-54	-1 335	-154	-10 931	-1 448
Other operating income	4 568	845	524	231	844	253	90	57	806	166	6 832	1 551
Operating profit	5 247	3 789	746	1 035	1 259	1 131	387	250	838	736	8 477	6 941

Group

Summary balance sheets, KSEK

Summary balance sheets, KSEK	Jun 30 2016	Jun 30 2015	Dec 31 2015
ASSETS			
FIXED ASSETS			
Goodwill	190 056	133 185	132 681
Other intangible assets	2 846	2 414	2 493
Tangible fixed assets	16 787	5 973	7 200
Shares in associated companies	1 279	8 298	71
Other assets	11 196	7 867	57 388
Deferred tax assets	5 447	3 224	5 382
Total fixed assets	**227 611**	**160 961**	**205 215**
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	86 175	78 165	82 108
Tax receivables	19	34	22
Accounts receivable	107 606	65 588	130 250
Receivables from associated companies	-	-	14 368
Other assets	51 390	29 675	99 669
Cash and cash equivalents	33 189	12 093	45 727
Total current assets	**278 379**	**185 556**	**372 144**
TOTAL ASSETS	**505 989**	**346 517**	**577 358**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity	**144 737**	**88 957**	**98 449**
Long-term liabilities:			
Tax liabilities	8 029	-	7 829
Other liabilities	93 667	51 895	85 841
Deferred tax liabilities	6 220	3 569	6 064
Total long-term liabilities	107 916	55 464	99 735
Current liabilities:			
Provisions	17 435	19 032	5 869
Interest-bearing liabilities	83 463	68 175	124 272
Accounts payable and other liabilities	84 867	70 160	90 283
Tax liabilities	5 852	15 391	9 867
Other liabilities	61 720	29 339	148 883
Total current liabilities	253 336	202 096	379 174
Total liabilities	**361 253**	**257 560**	**478 909**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	**505 989**	**346 517**	**577 358**

Summary of changes in equity, KSEK

Summary of changes in equity, KSEK	
Equity as at January 1 2015	**87 269**
Comprehensive income Jan 1 – Jun 30/6 2015	-610
Other	2 298
Equity as at June 30 2015	**88 957**
Comprehensive income Jul 1 – Dec 31 2015	8 775
Other	717
Equity as at December 31 2015	**98 449**
Comprehensive income Strax Jan 1 – Jun 30 2016	5 209
Other sub-group Strax	-1 483
Transferred compensation provided for in the preliminary acquisition analysis[1]	48 381
Costs non-cash issue	-5 819
TOTAL EQUITY AS AT JUNE 30 2016	**144 737**

[1] The preliminary acquisition analysis is detailed on page 3.

Group

Summary cash flow statements, KSEK	2016 (6 months) Jan 1-Jun 30	2015 (6 months) Jan 1-Jun 30	2015 (12 months) Jan 1-Dec 31
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Result for the period	5 289	2 648	11 454
Adjustment for items not included in cash flow from operations or items not affecting cash flow	13 432	3 681	10 152
Cash flow from operations prior to changes in working capital	**18 721**	**6 328**	**21 606**
Cash flow from changes in working capital:			
Increase (-)/decrease (+) current receivables	111 831	-6 033	-154 685
Increase (+)/decrease (-) current liabilities	-138 954	-66 898	93 284
Cash flow from operations	**-8 403**	**-66 603**	**-39 795**
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES			
Investments in intangible assets	-	-	-4 487
Investments in tangible assets	-5 642	-1 365	-5 518
Investments in subsidiaries	-9 695	-2 648	-22 484
Divestment of fixed assets	465	-	935
Cash flow from investment activities	**-14 872**	**-4 013**	**-31 554**
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Interest-bearing liabilities	-	-	123 560
Amortization of interest-bearing liabilities	-	-1 688	-92 014
Cash flow from financing activities	**-**	**-1 688**	**31 546**
Cash flow for the period	**-23 275**	**-72 304**	**-39 803**
Exchange rate differences in cash and cash equivalents	-385	1 839	-707
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	56 850	86 237	86 237
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	**33 189**	**12 093**	**45 727**

Note 1 References

- Information on the acquisition see page 3, intent and the legally acquired subsidiary Strax operations are found in the foremost section of the report.
- Accounting principles, see page 4.
- Seasonal fluctuation,see page 3

Note 2 Fair value: financial assets and liabilities

The groups financial assets and liabilities mainly comprises of receivables which are current assets and current liabilities. As the duration of these are short-term, the accounted value and fair value is deemed to be at correct at the same amount to an not altogether considerable amount.

Note 3 Segmental reporting

Segmental reporting in accordance with IAS 34. 16A (g),see page 8.

Information on acquisitions, see page 3, and with regard to the intent and the legally acquired subsidiary, Strax operations see page 2.

Parent company

Summary income statements, KSEK	2016 (6 months) Jan 1-Jun 30	2015 (6 months) Jan 1-Jun 30	2015 (12 months) Jan 1-Dec 31
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES			
Result from shares and participations	50 837	9 895	35 250
Dividends	-	-	2 949
Selling expenses[1]	-	-	-856
Gross profit	**52 837**	**9 895**	**37 343**
Administrative expenses	-2 668	-2 456	-5 022
Operating income	**50 169**	**7 439**	**32 321**
Net financial items	-155	1 972	1 936
Result after financial items	**50 014**	**9 411**	**34 257**
Current taxes	-	-	-
RESULT FOR THE PERIOD	**50 014**	**9 411**	**34 257**

Statement of comprehensive income, KSEK			
Result for the period	50 014	9 411	34 257
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	**50 014**	**9 411**	**34 257**

Summary balance sheets, KSEK	Jun 30 2016	Jun 30 2015	Dec 31 2015
ASSETS			
Tangible fixed assets	1 256	1 285	1 270
Fixed financial assets	723 124	76 441	141 547
Total fixed assets	**724 380**	**77 726**	**142 817**
Shares and participations held for sale	321	139 200	8 514
Current receivables	1 572	860	91 600
Cash and bank balances	241	5 918	70
Total current assets	**1 893**	**145 978**	**100 184**
TOTAL ASSETS	**726 514**	**223 704**	**243 001**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity	**709 603**	**213 792**	**238 638**
Current liabilities	16 911	9 912	4 363
Total liabilities	16 911	9 912	4 363
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	**726 514**	**223 704**	**243 001**

[1] Selling expenses cost with regard to Novestras incentive program resolved by the AGM and relating to the divestment of Explorica in 2015.

Summary of changes in equity, KSEK	
Equity as at January 1 2015	**204 381**
Comprehensive income January 1 – June 30 2015	9 411
Equity as at June 30 2015	**213 792**
Totalresultat July 1 – December 31 2015	24 846
Equity as at December 31 2015	**238 638**
Shareholder distribution	-91 111
Costs shareholder distribution	-341
Dividend	-9 540
Non-cash issue	527 762
Costs non-cash issue	-5 819
Comprehensive income January 1 – June 30 2016	50 014
TOTAL EQUITY AS AT JUNE 30 2016	**709 603**

Appendix

Significant accounting principles in addition to those mentioned on page 4.

Conditions when preparing the Group's financial reports

The functional currency of the Parent Company is Swedish crowns or kronor (SEK), which is also the reporting currency of the Parent Company and the Group. The financial reports are therefore presented in Swedish kronor. Assets and liabilities are recognized at historical cost, and financial assets and liabilities are recognized at amortized cost.
Preparing the financial reports in compliance with IFRS requires management to make judgments and estimates, as well as assumptions which affect the application of the accounting principles and the recognized amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. The estimates and assumptions are based on historical experiences and a number of factors which under the circumstances are deemed reasonable. The result of these estimates and assumptions are then used to assess the value of assets and liabilities where the value is not evident from other sources. Actual outcomes may deviate from these estimates and judgments.
Estimates and judgments are reviewed regularly. Changes in estimates are recognized in the period the change is made if the change affects only this period, or in the period the change is made and future periods if the change affects both the period in question and future periods.
The accounting principles for the Group described below have been applied consistently for all periods that are presented in the Group's financial reports, unless otherwise is indicated below. The accounting principles for the Group have been applied consistently in reporting and consolidation of the Parent Company and subsidiaries.

Operating segments

An operating segment is a component of the Group carrying out business operations from which it can generate revenue and incur expenses and about which separate financial information is available. Further, the result of an operating segment is monitored by the chief operational decision maker, in the case of Strax, the CEO, to evaluate the result as well as being able to allocate resources to the operating segment.

Classification etc.

Non-current assets are assets that are expected to be realized after more than twelve months from the balance sheet date. Current assets are assets that are expected to be realized within twelve months of the balance sheet date. Liabilities are classified as non-current if the Group at the end of the reporting period has an unconditional right to pay later than twelve months from that date. All other liabilities are recognized as current.

Principles of consolidation

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Parent Company, AB Novestra. The Group controls the entity when it is exposed to, or has the right to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are recognized according the acquisition method. The method means that the acquisition of a subsidiary is viewed as a transaction through which the Group indirectly acquires the assets of the subsidiary and assumes its liabilities and contingent liabilities. The Group's acquisition value is determined though an acquisition analysis in relation to the acquisition. In the analysis both the purchase price of the shares or the operations, and the fair value of the acquired identifiable assets and assumed liabilities and contingent liabilities at the point of acquisition. The purchase price of the shares in subsidiaries and the operations respectively consists of the fair values at the point of acquisition for assets, arisen or assumed liabilities and issued equity instruments which have been given in exchange for the acquired net assets. At acquisitions (of subsidiaries that are consolidated) where the purchase price exceeds the net-value of identifiable acquired assets and assumed liabilities and contingent liabilities, the difference is recognized as goodwill. When the difference is negative this is recognized in profit or loss. Financial reports for consolidated subsidiaries are included in the Group accounting as of the point of acquisition up until the date where the control ceases to exist. Intra-group receivables and payables, revenue or expenses and unrealized profit or loss, which pertain to intra-group transactions between consolidated group companies are eliminated in the consolidation.

Associated companies

Associated companies are those companies where the Group has a significant influence, but not control, over the operational and financial governance, usually through a share of 20 to 50 percent of the votes. The Groups recognized value of shares in associated companies corresponds to the Groups share in the associated company's equity, as well as goodwill and, if any, remaining surplus value or undervalues. The profit or loss within the Group is recognized as "Share in profit or loss of associated companies", the groups share in the profit or loss in associated companies adjusted for, if any, depreciations, impairments and resolution of acquired surplus value and under values. The Group's share of other comprehensive income in associated companies is recognized separately in the Group's other comprehensive income.

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currency of Group companies at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Functional currency is the currency in the primary economic areas the companies have operations. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency is revaluated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date.
Exchange rate differences are recognized in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date of the

transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined.

Revenue

Revenue and other income are recognized when the goods have been transferred or the services rendered. Goods are considered transferred when significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer.
If the customer has been granted the right to return (which for Strax includes the customer’s right to return products and the right to revoke a purchase agreement), the revenue is recognized at the point in time when the probability of return can be reliably calculated. For this purpose frequencies of returns are calculated based on historical data and used to forecast future return commitments. Revenue is not recognized for the share of which a return is expected, instead a provision is recognized. The size of the provision corresponds to the price of the goods delivered for which a return is expected, adjusted for the cost of handling the return and the losses incurred from the sales of these goods.
Revenue is recognized net, i.e. the sum of what the customers pay deducted for V.A.T. and sales reductions (discounts, bonuses, discounts for cash etc.).
Operational costs are recognized as an expense when the services have been rendered or when they are consumed.

Finance income and finance cost

Finance income and costs consists of interest income from bank accounts, receivables and interest-bearing securities, interest expense from loans and exchange rate differences. Interest income from receivables and interest expense from liabilities are calculated through the effective interest method. The effective interest is the interest rate at which the present value of estimated future cash flows during the expected fixed interest period is equal to the recognized value of the asset or liability.

Financial instruments

Recognition and derecognition of a balance sheet item

A financial asset or financial liability is recognized on the balance sheet when the company becomes a party according to the contractual agreements of the instrument. A receivable is recognized when the Group has performed and the other party has a contractual obligation to pay even if the invoice has not yet been sent. Accounts receivables are recognized when an invoice has been sent. Liabilities are recognized when the other party has performed and the Group has a contractual agreement to pay, even if an invoice has not yet been received. Accounts payables are recognized when an invoice has been received. A financial asset is derecognized when the rights of the contract are realized, due or when the Group no longer has control over the asset. A financial liability is derecognized when the contractual obligation is fulfilled or otherwise extinguished. Acquisition or sale of financial assets are recognized at the date of transaction, which is the day the Group commits to acquiring or selling the asset.

Classification and measurement

Financial instruments are initially recognized at the instruments fair value with the addition of transaction costs apart from financial instruments which are recognized at fair value through profit or loss where the transaction costs are expensed. The financial instrument is classified on initial recognition based on the purpose for which the instrument was acquired, which in turn affects the accounting going forward.

Accounts receivables

Accounts receivables consist of financial assets that are not derivatives and has determined or affirmable payments which are not listed on an active market. Trade receivables are outstanding amounts from sale of goods or services performed within the regular business activity. They are included in current assets if the due date occurs within twelve months of the reporting date. If the due date is after more than twelve months from the reporting date, they are classified as non-current assets.
Trade receivables are initially recognized at fair value and are in the following reporting periods valued at amortized cost with the effective interest method, deducted for any impairment. An impairment is recognized when there are objective indications that outstanding payments are not fully collectable (such as in the event of late payments or insolvency of the customer). Doubtful reserves are accounted for on a separate account. They are eliminated at the same point in time as the corresponding impaired receivable is derecognized.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consists of cash and immediately accessible funds at banks and similar institutions, as well as liquid investments with a duration of less than three months from the time of acquisition with subject to only an insignificant risk of fluctuations in value.

Interest-bearing liabilities

Loans are initially recognized at cost corresponding to the fair value of what has been received less transaction costs and any premiums or discounts. Thereafter the loans are recognized at amortized cost with the effective interest method, which means that the value is adjusted with any premiums and discounts related to when the loan agreement was entered into, and expenses related to the borrowing transaction are accrued over the duration period of the loan. The accruals are calculated on the basis of the initial effective interest rate of the loan.

Accounts payables and other non-interest bearing liabilities

Non-interest bearing liabilities are recognized at amortized cost based on the effective interest rate calculated at initial recognition which, due to the short duration, usually means the nominal amount.

Goodwill
Goodwill is not amortized, instead an impairment test is performed at least annually.

Impairments
The recognized values of the Group's tangible and intangible assets, including goodwill, are tested each reporting period end in order to asses if there is an indication of a need for an impairment. An impairment is recognized when an asset or the recognized value of a cash generating unit exceeds the recoverable amount. An impairment is recognized through profit and loss.
The recoverable amount is the highest of fair value less cost of sales and the useful value. When calculating the useful value future cash flows are discounted with a discount factor taking the risk free rate and the risk related to the specific asset into account. For an asset which does not generate cash lows and are materially independent of other assets the recoverable amount is calculated for the cash generation unit to which the asset pertains. Goodwill is always tested divided on cash generating units or groups of cash generating units.
Impairments are reversed if there has been a change in the underlying assumptions in the calculation of the recoverable amount. An impairment is reversed only to the extent the assets carrying amount after reversal does not exceed the value the asset would have had if an impairment had never been done. Impairment of goodwill is never reversed.

Inventories
The goods recognized as inventory in compliance with IAS 2 (Inventories) are initially carried at cost. Carrying amount is either determined on the basis of an individual valuation of purchases from the perspective of the market or through the method of average cost. Compensation from suppliers that are classified as a decrease of the initial cost reduces the carrying amount of the inventories.
At the end of the reporting period inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated sales price in operations, deducted for estimated costs of completion and sales. Risks related to average days in stock that exceeds what is normal and/or reduced usefulness is reflected through impairment to net realisable value.
If the reason for impairment to net realizable value no longer exists, a reversal is recognized. Since the inventories of Strax does not meet the definition of a qualifying asset according to IAS 23 (Borrowing costs), directly related interest on borrowed capital to the inventories are not capitalized.

Lease assets
In the Group, leasing is classified as either financial or operating leases. Financial leasing occurs when all the risks and rewards of ownership has been substantially transferred to the lessee; if that is not the case then the lease is classified as an operating lease. The group only has operating leases. As operating lessee the underlying asset is not recognized in the balance sheet. The leasing fees are expensed on a straight line basis over the leasing period.

Employment benefits

Defined contribution plans
The Group only has defined contribution plans. Obligations concerning defined contribution plans are recognized as expenses during the period when the employee provides service.

Provisions
Provisions are recognized when the Group has an existing legal or informal obligations as a consequence of an occurred event, where it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and where a reasonable estimation of the amount can be done. When the effect of the timing of the payment is significant, provisions are calculated through discounting future expected cash flows at an interest rate before tax which reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, if applicable, the risks associated with the provision.

Taxes
Income taxes consist of current taxes and deferred taxes. Income taxes are recognized in profit or loss, in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Current taxes are taxes payable or refundable related to the currency year, through the application of the tax rates which are decided, or practically decided, at the balance sheet date. This includes adjustments of current taxes pertaining to previous periods.
Deferred tax is based on temporary differences between recognized and taxable values of assets and liabilities. The valuation of deferred taxes is based on how the recognized values of assets or liabilities are expected to be realized or settled. Deferred taxes are calculated through the application of the tax rates which are decided, or practically decided, at the balance sheet date. Deferred taxes related to deductible temporary differences and tax loss carry-forwards are recognized only to the extent where it is probable that these can be utilized. The value of deferred tax assets is reduced when deemed it is no longer probable that it can be utilized.
Tax legislation contains certain allocation clauses when there are changes in the ownership structures in companies with tax loss carry-forwards. The allocation clauses mean that current tax loss carry-forwards can be depleted at major changes in ownership. The clauses also include limitations to the right to use tax loss carry-forwards against group contributions during a five year qualifying period. The changes in the ownership structure related to the reverse acquisition, where Novestra through an issue for non-cash consideration acquired all of the outstanding shares in Strax, is of such a nature that the Group deems that the current tax loss carry-forwards should remain. As relatively few legal cases exist to guide within the area, there is a risk that the transaction can be judged otherwise at a trial with the consequence that the loss carry-forwards totally or in part may be depleted.

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a potential commitment related to occurred events and whose existence is confirmed only by one or more uncertain future events, or when there is an obligation not recognized as a liability or a provision as an out-flow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable.