



Nordnet Transparent Banking

Annual report 2015

Nordnet is a bank for investments and savings and has operations in Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland. The idea behind Nordnet is to give customers control of their money, and our vision is to become the no. 1 choice for savings in the Nordics. Nordnet AB (publ) is listed on the Nasdaq Stockholm exchange.

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Nordnet 2015

For up-to-date information about Nordnet's reports and news, please visit www.nordnetab.com.

January– December 2015

- Operating income increased by 15 percent to SEK 1,249.4 million (1,085.9)
- Profit after tax for the period increased by 29 percent to SEK 357.1 million (276.6)
- Earnings per share before dilution rose by 29 percent to SEK 2.05 (1.59)
- Earnings per share after dilution rose by 28 percent to SEK 2.04 (1.59)
- Nordnet's Board of Directors proposes increasing the dividend to SEK 1.30 (1.00) per share

Operating profit

January–December

SEK 448.6 (337.0)

million

Savings capital

31 December

SEK 200 (166)

billion

Active customers

31 December

490,400 (432,600)

customers

Net savings

January–December

SEK 12.9 (16.3)

billion

Trades

January–December

19,831,700 (14,642,500)

trades

Lending*

31 December

7.1 (5.6)

billion

* Lending excluding pledged cash and equivalents.

Comment on 2015 by the CEO – Håkan

Market and trade

The beginning of 2015 was exceptionally strong on the Nordic exchanges, but the second half of the year was more varied and turbulent. Events in the global economy and on the stock market, such as the slide in oil prices, China's and Greece's economic slowdown, persistent historically low interest rates, the high influx of new companies on the stock market and spectacular price trends for particular companies and sectors had an impact on 2015. Events like these cause large fluctuations on the stock markets, which combined with the generally high interest in saving in shares and mutual funds has led to a large number of transactions. At Nordnet, we beat the record for the number of transactions, and our customers made a total of 19.8 million trades in 2015.

Financial results

The high transaction level led to higher commission income, which contributed our reporting a historically high income level of SEK 1,249 million this year. Besides a large number of transactions, the income increase is also attributable to our customers having traded more outside their home markets, which provides us income from currency exchange. Our lending business grew and passed SEK 7 billion for the first time. However, generally low interest rates means our revenue from net interest is failing to increase to the same extent.

Costs including credit losses for the whole year totalled SEK 801 million, which is consciously higher than in previous years. The main explanation behind this is that as a company we have chosen to maintain a high pace of change. We want to enhance our organization to enable us to deliver new products more quickly, and have therefore invested in personnel in the areas of IT and products, as well as infrastructure in the form of IT investments and skills development. The year totalled to a profit after tax of SEK 357 million, which is the highest profit in Nordnet's history.

Product launches and price changes

Speed is important with regard to development and innovation. A new version of our website is launched every seven days and, during the year, we introduced a number of major new products. At the beginning of the year, we launched a low-interest loan with securities as collateral. Our new loan, called "the Knockout loan" in Sweden and "the Superloan" in our other markets, will reward customers who assume a low level of risk in their savings with very favourable interest terms.

We presented new mobile apps at the beginning of the year and at the end of the year, three siblings of the Swedish Sparpodden savings podcast were born in Norway, Denmark and Finland, respectively. Our Nordic podcast family thereby became complete. In our podcasts, we talk about savings and shares and answer the listeners' questions from social media.

In mid-June, in the Swedish market, we launched a new and simplified price list with four optional pricing models, making us the first Swedish bank to be able to offer share trades in the Nordic markets for SEK 1. Our Swedish customers were also introduced to the new "Nordnet Supermarket" marketplace, where we can offer our customers commission-free trading in more than 6,000

exchange-traded products, such as warrants and certificates, through cooperation with five leading issuers.

Our Nordic social investment network Shareville, which now has more than 70,000 members, is constantly developing and innovations in 2015 included the Relax Nordic service, which summarizes the holdings of the top 10 percent of the Shareville members that have the best risk-adjusted returns.

Customers, savings and loans

On a Nordic basis, we are approaching half a million customers and at the end of December we had 490,400 Nordic private savers who use Nordnet's platforms for their investments. This is 57,800 more than last year, which entails a growth in our customer base of 13 percent. We thereby achieved the target of double-digit growth.

Net savings amounted to SEK 12.9 billion. Calculated in relation to savings capital at the end of December 2014, net savings for the past 12 months correspond to 8 percent. Consequently, we did not achieve the target of double-digit growth. In 2015, net savings decreased, mainly due to reduced cooperation with Söderberg & Partners, which meant that SEK 7.3 billion was moved out of our platform during the year. Excluding the transactions relating to Söderberg & Partners, the increase in net savings amounts to 12 percent. Our customer's savings capital amounts to SEK 200 billion and lending amounts to SEK 7 billion, which is 27 percent more capital loaned compared with the previous year.

Awards

I am greatly pleased that we were named the brokers with the most satisfied customers on the Finnish market. The survey was done by the Finnish shareholders' association Osakesäästäjien Keskusliitto. The Danish Shareholders' Association also named us "Broker of the Year" in Denmark, an award we have won seven consecutive years. This is a great honour, particularly since the award is based on the views of the members. In Denmark, a survey we commissioned from the independent research company YouGov shows that Nordnet is the bank with the most satisfied customers among the Danish savers.

In November, Nordnet in Sweden was awarded the prestigious title of "Best in Industry" in the annual ranking of Sweden's top employers, carried out by employer branding company Universum. We also brought home first place in the "Cost" category in Söderberg & Partners' rating of unit-linked insurance companies and are in a leading position in the "Fund offering" category. These awards are proof of Nordnet's broad and inexpensive offering in pension savings. Our Sparpodden podcast was nominated for the well-renowned Stora Radiopriset award in the "Podcast of the Year" category.

Nordnet Citizenship

During the year, we have pursued projects within the framework of sustainability that we created in 2014. Citizenship efforts have strong support of the board and management, but the result of the work is based entirely on employee commitment, ideas and innovation. Under Nordnet's Citizenship framework, all employees have the opportunity to develop their ideas, provided they create value for investors, employees, society and the environment, while creating value for our shareholder. We allocated SEK 432,600, ie SEK 1 per customer, for this work 2015. During the year,

seven Citizenship projects were carried out at a total cost of SEK 201,400, in addition to our climate compensation. Read about our projects section Citizenship.

Priorities 2016

Over the past few years we have launched a vast number of new savings and loan products. The focus in product development is now on the user experience – the store where we sell our goods. We have initiated work on developing a new website and will be presenting some new features during the year. But we won't be making a big song and dance about launching an entirely new website. We develop ideas, test them out with a customer panel and integrate what works into the existing structure.

When we ask our customers what they consider to be important in their choice of bank, price and product often top the list. Nordnet continues to challenge outdated fee structures and put pressure on the price of investment and saving services. My most important task as CEO is to see that we have satisfied customers. Satisfied customers mean growth. I believe the key to achieving this is to continue delivering innovative and user-friendly interfaces and products and to offer them at affordable prices. Put simply, giving our customers more bank for their money – More Bank for the Buck.

I am on Twitter if you as a shareholder, customer or other stakeholder have questions about Nordnet or want to contribute to developing our transparent bank into the first choice for savings and investing in the Nordic region.

Håkan Nyberg
@CEONordnet



Key events per quarter

Quarter

1

- We achieve the best operating profit in a quarter in Nordnet's history
 - Launch of mobile apps and low-interest loans with securities as collateral
-

Quarter

2

- Launch of new and simple pricing model in the Swedish market
 - The social investing network Shareville passes 50,000 members
 - Named "Stockbroker of the Year" in Denmark
-

Quarter

3

- The Finnish shareholders' association Osakesäästäjien Keskusliitto, named Nordnet the broker with the most satisfied customers in Finland
 - Survey by YouGov shows that Nordnet is the bank with the most satisfied customers among Danish savers
 - Passes the 50,000 customer milestone in Denmark
-

Quarter

4

- Launch of Nordnet Supermarket – commission-free trading in over 6,000 exchange-traded products
- Nordnet's customers carried out 5.7 million transactions, a quarterly record
- Lending exceeded SEK 7 billion

Nordnet's business model

Business concept

Nordnet is a bank for investments in shares and mutual funds and has operations in Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland. The idea behind Nordnet is to provide Nordic savers control over their money and investments. We address a target group that values their independence highly.

Vision and objectives

Nordnet's long-term objective – our vision – is to be the first choice for savings and investments in the Nordic region.

We have set two different targets for our growth. We want to grow our base of active customers by at least 10 percent annually, and we want net annual savings to amount to at least 10 percent of the savings capital at the start of the year.

Net savings at 31 December 2015 amounted to SEK 12.9 billion (16.3), representing 7.7 percent (12.0) of the savings capital at the start of the year. The target of double-digit growth in net savings was not achieved. The reason for the lower net savings in 2015 is mainly the decrease in the collaboration with Söderberg & Partners that we informed about in a press release in November 2014. Of their clients' capital, SEK 7.3 billion was transferred out of Nordnet in 2015. Excluding the above-mentioned transactions relating to Söderberg & Partners, the increase in net savings amounts to 12 percent.

For 2015, the increase in the number of active customers was 13.4 percent (9.6), meaning that the target of double-digit growth in the customer base was achieved.

Strategy

Why we exist

Nordnet was started in 1996 as a reaction to the outdated structures in the financial sector. We want to be transparent and transfer power from the bank to the customer. We began by offering share trading on the Internet and since the beginning, have continued to develop our offering in saving, investments and loans. Securities trading on the Internet and over the mobile phone is still our core product, but today we now also offer lots more – from simple savings accounts to pension savings and loans. We give private individuals the information and tools they need to take control of their savings and investments. Important knowledge is now available to all, not just a few. We redefine the financial world and put the customers in the driver's seat in terms of their saving and investments.

Our target group

Our strategy is based on our addressing a select and limited target group whose needs we know we can meet. The target group comprises people who are interested in savings and investment, who seek to make informed and independent decisions, and who want technology that helps

rather than controls them. We put them in the driver's seat in terms of their saving and investments.

Being especially relevant to the chosen target group makes the communication of our offering clear. This helps us reach out even to those who are not in the defined target group.

How we grow

Customer satisfaction

Nordnet will in part grow by providing products and services that are engaging and relevant to the target audience, that strengthen the brand and increase the number of satisfied customers. A large part of our new customers come to us from recommendations from our existing customers. In order for our customers to recommend us, they need to be satisfied with our services and be able to stand for our brand. This is why we place considerable strategic focus on our customers being satisfied with us.

In order to understand what affects customer satisfaction, we analyse data about our customers' behaviour. Based on analyses, we can create good user experiences, relevant services and accurate offerings.

Transparency

We know that transparency is important to our target group. We use the communication concept "Transparent banking" to differentiate ourselves, make our brand more attractive in the target group and clarify what Nordnet stands for. But "Transparent banking" is not just a communication concept, it is also our way of living and working. This means that we are clear in our communication on such matters as prices, terms and products, but that we also make expertise available to all and open up for insight into our business.

Global trends, such as democratization, digitization and the sharing economy are going our way. Consumers expect transparency, and the wave of new regulations is also striving for more transparency in our industry.

Scalability

To be able to grow with sustainable profitability, it is important for us to have a scalable operating platform that works for our four markets. We automate processes, freeing up resources that we can invest in value-adding activities. Our IT architecture is based on standardized software and we also continuously invest in keeping it updated, secure and functional.

Expertise and capacity

For Nordnet, an important component strategy involves retaining capacity and expertise in areas including leadership, branding and communication, IT, innovation, customer experience and operational scalability. We have therefore formulated an HR strategy that will enable us to attract, develop and retain employees and leaders.

Business areas

We divide our business activities into three areas: investments and saving, pensions and loans.

Investments and savings

Investments and savings are our core business and consist primarily of securities trading on the Internet and via mobile devices. With our accessibility, knowledge and a broad offering, we give our customers opportunities to make their money grow.

Our customers can trade shares in seven markets, save in funds and savings accounts and trade derivatives, warrants, bonds and stock market traded funds. Income in the business area derives primarily from brokerage and currency exchange.

Pension

Nordnet offers pensions in Sweden, Norway and Denmark, and the product range varies between the different markets. A common factor is that we offer extensive freedom of investment at a low cost. In the Swedish market, where we have the largest offering, we offer complete pension solutions for private individuals, employers and the self-employed. The business area is affected positively by increased transparency in the sector and increased opportunities to transfer pensions between different actors. Our main sources of income from the pension area come from brokerage and mutual fund commissions.

Loans

Nordnet offers two kinds of loans – unsecured personal loans and lending with securities as collateral.

Lending with securities as collateral is available in all four of our markets, and gives our customers the possibility to borrow against their portfolios to increase their investments, or for other purposes. Under the product name the “Knockout loan” in Sweden and the “Super loan” in Norway, Denmark and Finland, we offer our customers with well-diversified portfolios a low loan-to-value, securities-based lending at a very low interest rate.

The personal loan product is available in the Swedish market under the product names Konsumentkredit and Toppenlånet. We address those both in and outside Nordnet’s strategic target group and existing customer base. Income in the business area derives primarily from net interest income.

The illustration below shows our business areas by country.

				
Investment & savings	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pension	✓	✓	✓	
Margin lending	✓	✓	✓	✓
Personal loans	✓			

Markets

Nordnet has business activities in Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland. The headquarters are located in Alvik, outside Stockholm, Sweden and all central functions are housed here. Alvik is also home to the customer service and sales organization for the Swedish market. There are also local offices in Oslo, Helsinki and Copenhagen with responsibility for customer services, sales and marketing on the respective markets. We have no physical banking offices, but rather primarily communicate with our customers over digital and social channels.

Our operational platform handles all four markets, which provides us with economies of scale and cost efficiency. In the Nordic countries, the savings markets are dominated by traditional banks and pension companies. In all four markets, we play the role of the novice, alongside one or two local competitors. Nordnet has a leading position among the online banks in Norway, Denmark and Finland and is number two in the Swedish market.



2015 – a mixed stock market year

2015 was a mixed year for the Nordic stock markets, with results that varied considerably across the four markets. The Copenhagen Stock Exchange rose 36 percent, largely driven by the index-heavy pharmaceutical firm Novo Nordisk, which rose by more than 50 percent during the year. At the other end of the scale was the Stockholm Stock Exchange (OMXS30), which performed the

worst of all the Nordic exchanges after the OMXS30-index closed at just under zero for the full-year 2015. The stock markets in Helsinki and Oslo rose by 12 and 3 percent respectively in 2015. The year was characterized by a persistently apprehensive global climate, with both political and economic concerns ever-present. Crises in Greece and China led periodically to fears among investors. Sliding commodity prices and broad-based deflation tendencies were other key factors during the year.

The general uncertainty about the strength of the global economy meant that central banks continued to keep their collective foot on the gas by providing various kinds of stimuli. Towards the end of the year, the U.S. Federal Reserve chose to raise the key interest rate, the first hike after several years of a zero interest-rate policy. Another recurring theme in 2015 was concern about imbalances created by the extremely low interest rates, and the risk of bubbles bursting with potentially negative consequences in the long term.

On the corporate front, major companies and small companies were almost living in separate worlds. Heavyweights in traditional sectors, such as H&M, Volvo and Ericsson, experienced a weak year on the stock market, while there was an explosion of interest in smaller and more speculative shares. Companies such as Fingerprint, Precise Biometrics and Next saw their share prices rocket, attracting an unprecedented level of interest among investors. It was also a good year for IPOs as many new companies were listed on the Nordic stock markets.

Sweden

In the Swedish market, we are one of several players who are challenging the traditional banks with greater freedom and lower prices. We offer investments and pension savings in a broad range of various products and kinds of savings for both private customers and corporate customers. We also offer personal loans in the Swedish market. We distinguish ourselves from our competitors by offering a transparent investment service, advantageous loan terms with the Knockout loan and Nordic share trading beginning at SEK 1. We are the only bank which offer fee-free index funds with exposure on four Nordic markets. We also have our social investment network Shareville where our customers share their actual investments in real time.



Significant events during the year

- Changed price model launched with share trading beginning at SEK 1 for Nordic stocks
- Reduced partner collaboration, where a total of SEK 7.3 billion has been moved from Nordnet's platform
- Low-interest loan launched under the name the "Knockout loan"

Key figures Sweden	2015	2014
Income, SEK m	683.3	656.8
Operating profit, SEK m	265.0	271.9
Operating margin	39%	41%
Active customers	238,500	221,800
Savings capital, SEK billion	102.9	91.9
Net savings, SEK billion	-1.7	8.3
Trades	9,732,400	6,742,100

The Stockholm Stock Exchange (OMXS30 index) backed 1 percent in 2015 after a turbulent second half-year. Our Swedish customers made 44 percent more trades in 2015 compared with 2014. The number of active customers at the end of December amounted to 238,500, corresponding to an increase of 8 percent over the past 12-month period. Net savings for the period January-December amounted to SEK -1.7

billion. The negative net savings are mainly due to the decrease in the collaboration with Söderberg & Partners that was announced previously. Of their clients' capital, SEK 7.3 billion was transferred out of Nordnet during the year. Calculated in relation to savings capital at the end of December 2014, net savings for the past 12 months correspond to minus 2 percent. Excluding the above-mentioned transactions relating to Söderberg & Partners, the increase in net savings amounts to 6 percent.

In the first quarter, the Knockout loan was launched for our Swedish customers. Customers who take the loan have their securities as collateral and those who take a low risk and have a well-diversified portfolio are given very favourable loan terms.

In addition to loans with securities as collateral and services for savings and investments, Nordnet also offers personal loans (unsecured loans) on the Swedish market under the Nordnet Toppenlånet and Konsumentkredit product names. At 31 December 2015, the number of personal loan customers amounted to 27,000 (26,700). The total lending volume was SEK 2.6 billion (2.3), with an average interest rate of about 9.1 percent. During the year, lending volumes rose by 12 percent. Personal loans contributed 34 percent (32) of operating profit in our Swedish operations in 2015.

In February, we arranged Nordnet Live, one of Sweden's largest savings events, for the third consecutive year. Thousands of visitors at the event and more than 20,000 people interested in savings who participated via the web had the opportunity to talk about investments and listen to speakers including the leader of the Swedish party Moderaterna, Anna Kinberg Batra, Finance Minister, Per Bolund and television host and comedian Henrik Schyffert.

Since summer 2015, Nordnet has been offering share trading in Nordic stocks for SEK 1. When we changed the pricing model in the Swedish market, we also lowered the brokerage on foreign trading and the Courtagekollen (commission check) tool was introduced, making it possible for our clients to easily choose which commission class that suits them best. As a result of the changed price list, we closed the low-price service Nordnetdirekt in November. Our Nordnetdirekt customers are now being offered an improved platform with more opportunities with Nordnet, and we can continue to increase scalability in our operative platform.

PR is an important component of the work to increase awareness of Nordnet. Coming most recently from Nasdaq Stockholm, Joakim Bornold joined Nordnet as the new spokesperson and savings economist in the third quarter. In his role as a savings economist, Joakim drives the savers' questions and inspires good investments and smarter saving. The savings economist participates in the media debate on investments and finances, safeguards the savers' interests and is the spokesperson for savings issues in contact with the media, politicians and partners.

Our podcast #Sparpodden was nominated for the well-renowned Large Radio Prize in the “Podcast of the Year” category. In November, Nordnet in Sweden was awarded the title of “Best in Industry” in the annual ranking of Sweden’s top employers, carried out by employer branding company Universum.

In the fourth quarter, we launched Nordnet Supermarket, a marketplace where our Swedish customers are offered commission-free trading with Bull & Bear certificates, mini futures, warrants and turbo warrants. The offering includes over 6,000 products.

Norway

In the Norwegian market, we offer investment and saving services and pension savings for private persons and companies. We have a leading position in the segment online banks. We distinguish ourselves from the traditional banks by offering greater freedom and better terms. We also offer unique products such as the Super loan with the market’s lowest lending rate and Superfondet Norge, which is the only Norwegian mutual fund without fees.



Significant events during the year

- Launch of Norway’s first bank podcast #Pengepodden
- Norway’s most inexpensive loan – Nordnet Superlånet is launched

Key figures Norway	2015	2014
Income, SEK m	153.5	131.3
Operating profit, SEK m	29.2	7.0
Operating margin	19%	5%
Active customers	70,800	61,900
Savings capital, SEK billion	19.5	16.2
Net savings, SEK billion	4.2	2.4
Trades	2,496,900	2,169,400

In spring 2015, the OBX index was at an all-time high, but the development since was mainly negative. The Oslo Stock Exchange nonetheless ended the full year with an increase of 3 percent. A turbulent stock market year with falling oil prices contributed to greater trading among our Norwegian customers. The number of trades by our customers rose by 15 percent compared to 2014. In terms of growth, 2015

was the best year in our Norwegian business’ history. As per 31 December, the number of active customers amounted to 70,800 (61,900), corresponding to an increase of 14 percent over the past 12-month period. Net savings for the period January-December amounted to SEK 4.2 billion (2.4), representing 26 percent of the savings capital at the start of the year.

Income increased by 17 percent compared with 2014, and the operating margin was 19 percent (5) at 31 December 2015. The improved margin is largely attributable to higher income from stock market and mutual fund trading at the same time that the costs were at the same level as the year before.

In March, we launched the Super loan, a low-interest loan with securities as collateral. The loan has Norway’s lowest interest.

In the second quarter, we became Norway’s first bank to introduce a podcast – #Pengepodden – about issues that affect savings and people’s wallets. The agenda is set by the listeners who pose their questions via social media.

In the second quarter, our Norwegian pension clients were transferred from the affiliate Nordnet Pensjonsforsikring NUF to the newly established insurance company, Nordnet Livsforsikring AS. The transaction has no impact on customers but has been carried out to optimize Nordnet's tax situation in the Norwegian market and to facilitate the continued growth of the Norwegian pension operations.

A clear trend among the Norwegian savers is the rising interest in trading in foreign shares. This interest can be attributed to the Norwegian stock market's weak growth and the fact that Nordnet's customers can easily be inspired by Nordic savers over the investment network Shareville. When our customers trade outside their home markets, we receive income from currency exchanges as well as commissions.

Denmark

In Denmark, we have a unique position as a customer-focused bank with few and low charges and competitive tools for investments and savings. We compete primarily with the large traditional banks. Our offer is distinguished by unique products such as the Super Fund Denmark, which is Denmark's only fee-free mutual fund, the Super loan, which has one of the lowest lending rates in the market and the social investment network Shareville. Even our pension offer with no fixed charges stand out on the market. Pension savings account for more than half of the Danish savings and many people choose to move their pensions to us.



Significant events during the year

- Denmark's most recommended bank for investments
- "Stockbroker of the Year" for the seventh consecutive year
- Launch of the Danish investment podcast "For pengenes skyld"

Key figures Denmark	2015	2014
Income, SEK m	222.6	137.4
Operating profit, SEK m	108.1	35.0
Operating margin	49%	25%
Active customers	54,700	38,500
Savings capital, SEK billion	35.8	21.5
Net savings, SEK billion	9.6	5.0
Trades	3,958,700	2,604,900

2015 became yet another strong Danish stock market year. OMXC20 climbed by 36 percent and Nordnet's Danish customers made 52 percent more trades compared with the full-year 2014.

Growth in our Danish business remained high in 2015. The number of active customers at the end of December amounted to 54,700

(38,500), which is an increase of 42 percent over the past 12-month period. Net savings for 2015 totalled SEK 9.6 billion (5.0) – a record. Calculated in relation to savings capital at the end of December 2014, net savings for the past 12 months correspond to 45 percent.

Having satisfied customers is a success factor for growth. According to a survey conducted on behalf of Nordnet by YouGov, we are the bank in Denmark that gets the highest ratings in terms of price, trading services and inspiration to invest. The results of the survey also show that Nordnet is the bank with the most satisfied customers among Danish savers.

Even further evidence that we are the bank the Danish savers prefer for savings and investments is the fact that we were named the “Stockbroker of the Year” by the Danish Shareholders’ Association for the seventh consecutive year and eighth year in total. The members of the Danish Shareholders’ Association gave us the highest rating in seven out of nine categories including service, user-friendliness and a wide range.

In March, we launched the Super loan for our Danish savers. The loan is secured in the form of securities and the customers who have a well-diversified portfolio can borrow with very favourable terms of interest. The loan can be used both to increase the investments in the savings portfolio and for other purposes outside Nordnet.

In the third quarter, Nordnet put yet another podcast on the Nordic finance map. The Danish podcast “For pengenes skyld” (“For the money’s sake” in English) answers questions from private individuals regarding investments and savings and the agenda is set by our listeners.

Finland

Nordnet has a leading position in the Finnish market, and compared with the competition, we are perceived as a modern, customer-friendly bank. We offer Finland’s broadest range of mutual funds, and many years ago we removed the buying and selling fees in connection with mutual fund savings. Two years ago, we launched Superrahasto, the only no-fee index fund in the Finnish market. Other unique products at Nordnet are the loan Superluotto and the social investing network Shareville. The net wealth per person is lower in Finland compared with other Nordic countries, and net savings shows a lower growth rate than in our other markets. In Finland, we offer services for investments, savings and loans, but not pension savings.



Significant events during the year

- The Finnish shareholders’ association Osakesäästäjien Keskusliitto, named Nordnet the broker with the most satisfied customers in Finland
- #Rahapodi – Finland’s first bank podcast was launched

Key figures Finland	2015	2014
Income, SEK m	190.0	160.3
Operating profit, SEK m	46.4	23.0
Operating margin	24%	14%
Active customers	126,400	110,400
Savings capital, SEK billion	41.8	36.7
Net savings, SEK billion	0.8	0.5
Trades	3,643,700	3,126,100

The Finnish OMXH25 index rose by 12 percent in 2015 and, in the same period, the number of trades among our Finnish customers rose by 17 percent compared with the full-year 2014. We had 126,400 (110,400) active Finnish customers as per 31 December 2015, representing an increase of 14 percent compared with 2014. Net savings for the January–December period amounted to SEK 0.8 billion (0.5). Calculated in

relation to savings capital at the end of December 2014, net savings for the past 12 months correspond to 2 percent.

Nordnet in Finland is ranked the highest of the players that offer services for savings and investments, according to a survey done by the Finnish shareholders' association Osakesäästäjien Keskusliitto. Their members gave us the highest rating in multiple categories, including customer satisfaction and quality.

The low-interest loan Nordnet Superluotto was launched in March with a favourable interest rate for our Finnish customers. Like our other Nordic low-interest loans, the Finnish loan has securities as collateral and can just as well be spent on buying a car and home renovations as investments in the stock market.

During the year, we paved the way for new sources of investment inspiration, and launched Finland's first bank podcast, Rahapodi, in the third quarter. The listeners set the agenda for the podcast, and pose questions via social media regarding finances, savings and investments.

Maret shares

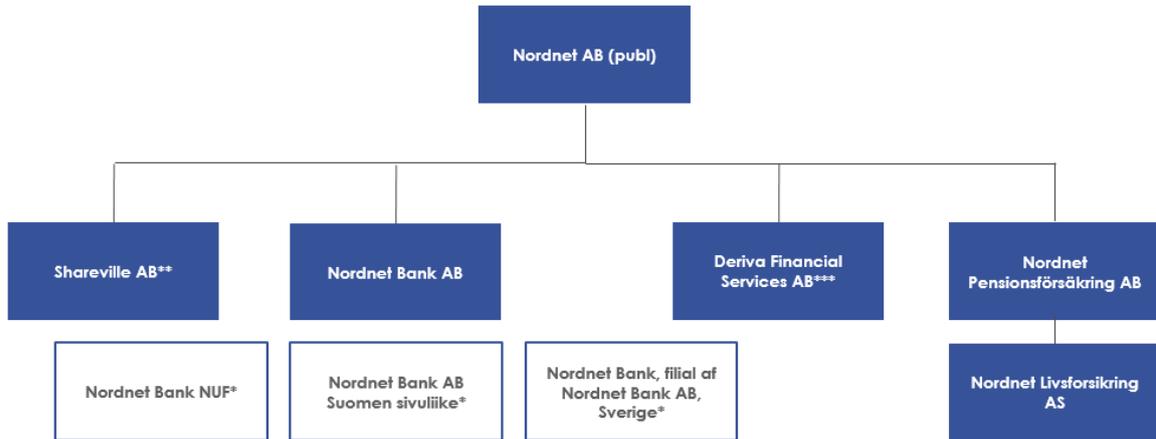
In the area of share trading for private investors, Nordnet competes with a number of Internet-based players, as well as with the traditional banks. Nordnet's market shares for trading on the Nordic exchanges are 3-4 percent in terms of traded volumes, and 4-7 percent in terms of the number of transactions, depending on the market (see table below).

Table: Nordnet's share per market of share trading on the Nordic exchanges.

Nordnet's market share				
2015	Sweden	Norway	Denmark	Finland
Volume	3.5%	3.3%	3.8%	3.8%
Number of trades	5.3%	4.6%	6.0%	6.3%
2014	Sweden	Norway	Denmark	Finland
Volume	2.9%	3.4%	3.4%	3.8%
Number of trades	4.4%	4.6%	5.2%	6.6%

Group overview

In addition to the company's illustrated above, the Group includes some companies that do not conduct any operations or that are being discontinued.



* Branch of Nordnet Bank AB

** Nordnet AB (publ) is indirect majority owner

*** Indirect fully owned by Nordnet AB (publ)

The Share

Nordnet's share price rose by 45 percent over the year to SEK 41.00, equivalent to a market capitalization of SEK 7.2 billion at year-end 2015. The turnover rate was 32 percent. Nordnet's share is listed on Nasdaq Stockholm under the NN B ticker. The share is included in the Mid Cap segment and the Financial services sector.

The Nordnet share	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Total number of shares traded	56,634,211	48,170,001	29,976,388	33,226,791	34,330,105
Total number of trades	84,919	45,980	27,747	27,007	35,297
Total value of shares traded (SEK million)	1,839	1,389	657	638	647
Average numbers of shares traded	225,634	193,454	120,873	132,907	135,692
Average number of trades	338	185	111	108	140
Average value of shares traded (SEK million)	7.3	5.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Turnover velocity	32%	28%	17%	19%	19%
Price performance	45%	8%	55%	8%	-33%
Total return	49%	12%	59%	12%	-31%
Highest price paid	41.10	35.90	29.00	25.70	25.00
Lowest price paid	25.20	24.60	16.00	14.55	13.90
Share price at year-end	41.00	28.20	26.00	16.80	15.60
Market capitalisation at year-end (SEK million)	7,176	4,936	4,551	2,940	2,730
Per share					
Income before tax	2.56	1.93	1.70	1.30	2.01
Income after tax	2.04	1.59	1.34	1.08	1.54
Dividend per share ¹	1.30	1.00	0.85	0.70	0.65
P/E ratio	20.09	17.74	19.40	15.56	10.13
Equity per share ²	10.68	9.93	9.26	8.65	8.17
Average number of shares before dilution	174,950,604	175,027,886	175,027,886	175,027,886	175,027,886
Average number of shares after dilution	175,299,370	175,096,811	175,027,886	175,027,886	175,027,886
Number of outstanding shares at year-end	174,418,830	175,027,886	175,027,886	175,027,886	175,027,886

¹Proposed dividend for 2013

²Excluding minority

Share capital

On 31 December 2015, Nordnet had a share capital of SEK 175 million (175) divided between 175,027,886 (175,027,886) shares, each with a quotient value of SEK 1. All shares are class B shares with equal voting rights and share of the company's capital and profits.

Dividend paid

The Board of Directors proposes a dividend of SEK 1.30 per share (1.00), corresponding to 64 percent (63) of the earnings per share. In accordance with Nordnet's long term dividend policy, approximately 60 percent of the profits should be distributed.

Buy-back and sale of own shares

In 2015, 609,056 (-) Nordnet shares were repurchased due to a performance-related share scheme decided upon by the Annual General Meeting. Read more in the Board of Directors' Report under Buy-back and sale of own shares on page 43.

Nordnet owns a total of 609,056 (-) treasury shares.

Ownership

Nordnet had 7,705 (7,873) shareholders on 31 December 2015, a decline of 2 percent compared to the same date the year before. E. Öhman J:or AB is the largest shareholder with 30.2 percent (30.2) of the capital. The number of shareholders resident in Sweden represents 81 percent (86) of the capital. At year-end, the largest owner groups were financial and institutional organizations that jointly held 41 percent (41) of the total number of Nordnet shares and Swedish private investors who owned 28 percent (29) of the number of shares.

The largest shareholders as of 31 December 2015	Number of shares	Votes and capital
E. Öhman J:or AB	52,886,083	30.22%
Premiefinans AB	18,272,305	10.44%
Didner & Gerge Småbolag	6,535,721	3.73%
Handelsbanken Fonder AB Re Jpmel	5,919,483	3.38%
Dinkelspiel, Ulf	5,911,177	3.38%
Bredberg, Micaela	5,886,550	3.36%
Versteegh, Catharina	5,886,550	3.36%
Dinkelspiel, Tom	4,904,776	2.80%
Dinkelspiel, Claes	4,801,838	2.74%
MSIL IPB Client Acocunt	4,482,127	2.56%
Echiquier Agenor	3,350,103	1.91%
Carnegie Småbolagsfond	3,026,388	1.73%
Dinkelspiel, Anna Charlotte	1,966,263	1.12%
Dinkelspiel, Louise	1,952,977	1.12%
Dinkelspiel, Anna	1,926,406	1.10%
Total top 15 shareholders	127,708,747	72.96%
Total other shareholders	47,319,139	27.04%
Total	175,027,886	100.00%

Shareholdings in terms of size as of 31 December 2015	Number of shareholders	Number of shares	Average shares per owner	Number of votes and capital
1 - 500	4,813	761,282	158	0.43%
501 - 1000	1,078	947,208	879	0.54%
1001 - 5 000	1,234	3,120,197	2,529	1.78%
5001 - 50 000	454	6,675,299	14,703	3.81%
50 001 - 500 000	90	14,989,682	166,552	8.56%
500 001 - 5 000 000	29	47,236,349	1,628,840	26.99%
5 000 001 - 10 000 000	5	30,139,481	6,027,896	17.22%
10 000 001 -	2	71,158,388	35,579,194	40.66%
Total	7,705	175,027,886	22,716	100%

Shareholding per owner group as of 31 December 2015	Number of shares	Votes and capital
Other financial corporation owners	53,514,639	30.57%
Swedish private investors	49,199,462	28.11%
Owners domiciled abroad	33,766,401	19.29%
Other Swedish legal entity owners	19,874,540	11.36%
Financial corporation owners	17,685,873	10.10%
Non-categorized legal entities	561,214	0.32%
Interest organisations	367,382	0.21%
State	31,100	0.02%
Social security funds	26,126	0.01%
Public sector	1,149	0.00%
Total	175,027,886	100%

Nordnet Citizenship 2015

“Within the scope of Nordnet Citizenship, all employees at Nordnet have the opportunity to develop their ideas, on condition that they generate value for the savers, employees, society and/or the environment, at the same time that we generate value for our shareholders.”

- Håkan Nyberg, CEO Nordnet

Savings capital in mutual funds

The savings capital in mutual funds rose by 3 percent in 2015.

SEK 40 (39)
billion

Investments in sustainable funds

Our customers' savings in mutual funds that are included in SWESIF's Sustainability Profile. Measurement not conducted in 2014.

SEK 12.8 (-)
billion

Equal-opportunity workplace

We want to achieve a more equal division between men and women. The figure below indicates the percentage of women in the company in relation to the total.

37 % (38 %)

Healthy workplace

Average absenteeism due to illness among Nordnet employees.

2.3 % (2.4 %)

Total energy consumption

Nordnet's energy consumption largely derives from the running of our offices and servers.

2.2 (1.8)
GWh

Total greenhouse gas emissions

Nordnet's greenhouse gas emissions continued to decrease in 2015.

269 (322)
tonnes CO_{2e}

About Nordnet Citizenship

The framework for Nordnet's sustainability work is what we call *Nordnet Citizenship*. The concept is based on Professor Michael Porter's theories of shared value, which, briefly, means that companies must focus on delivering social benefit profitably. Our platform for Citizenship work enjoys the strong support of the Board and management team, although the results of the work rest entirely on employees' commitment, ideas and innovation.

Within the scope of Nordnet Citizenship, all employees have the opportunity to develop their ideas, on condition that they generate value for the savers, employees, society and/or the environment, at the same time that they provide value to our shareholders. The process means that our employees submit proposals on initiatives, which are then evaluated and refined by our five Citizenship ambassadors. The ambassadors and initiators may devote 10 percent of their working hours to driving the Citizenship work forward.

There is also a *Citizenship Board* that manages the strategy and budget. Nordnet's Citizenship Board comprises five members, four of whom are also members of the management team, including the CEO.

For 2015, we allocated SEK 1 per customer, SEK 432,600 in total, to conduct Citizenship projects. In 2015, seven Citizenship projects were conducted at a cost of SEK 201,400, in addition to our climate compensation.

Projects conducted or began in 2015 include:

The Sustainability Blog, Sweden

The Sustainability Blog began as a part of a Citizenship initiative with the aim of educating and inspiring our customers and other savers for more sustainable investments. The blog is available at nordnetbloggen.se, and is operated by one of our employees who has extensive interest in and in-depth knowledge of sustainability in the world of finance.

Arranging the seminar Women and Finance, Sweden

On 7 March 2015, the day before the International Women's Day, Canadian researcher Barbara Stewart published her new report on women and money. She chose to announce the report in Stockholm together with Nordnet. We arranged a breakfast seminar on the topic women and money, where she presented her research results. The objective was to strengthen women's self-esteem and awareness in terms of investments, and inspire them to make even better investments.

Volunteer work for Young Entrepreneurship, Norway

Young Entrepreneurship is non-profit organization that works to develop young people's creativity and creative joy in cooperation with schools and business. Our employees at the Oslo office have held talks for ninth graders to educate and inspire them in issues concerning investments, savings and private finances in general.



Volunteer work and financial support for Kodcentrum, Sweden

Kodcentrum is an organization that gives children aged 9-13 the possibility of learning to program in their free time. Nordnet contributes by employees from our IT department volunteering as supervisors for the children who participate in the activities. We also contribute financial support. By supporting Kodcentrum, we contribute to fostering the programmers of the future, which is valuable for Nordnet's future development since a large part of our operations are dependent on skilled IT staff.

Volunteer work for Hope Foundation, Finland



Hope Foundation helps impoverished families and children in Finland. Half of all employees at our office in Helsinki spent four hours of their working hours in March 2015 on sorting donated clothes and shoes for the Hope Foundation.

Cycling for the benefit of La Flamme Rouge, Denmark

Four of our employees in Denmark participated in an event with exercise cycling in the Allerhuset building in Copenhagen, for the benefit of cancer patients and their families. Besides committed participants, Nordnet contributed DKK 6,000.

Fund raising and support for the Red Cross in connection with the refugee crisis

In connection with the rapid development of the refugee crisis in September 2015, our employees started a Nordic fund raiser for the Red Cross refugee help. For each krona raised by the employees, Nordnet donated two more to the fund raiser. Nordnet's share reached SEK 124,200, which means that our employees together managed to raise SEK 62,100.

Climate compensation

Every year, we climate compensate for the bank's greenhouse gas emissions, including the employees' commutes. For 2015, emissions totalled 269 (322) tonnes CO₂e. This was offset by planting trees in collaboration with small-scale farmers in Bolivia. The project, called ArBolivia, is

certified in accordance with Plan Vivo. In addition to climate benefits, the project adds valuable social and ecological value.

Reporting of Nordnet Citizenship

To communicate developments in our Citizenship work, each year, we prepare a report in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), the world's most widespread framework for sustainability reporting. The report is based on the Citizenship framework's four focus areas: savers, employees, society and the environment.

The report relates to the 2015 financial year and is based on GRI G4, reporting level *Core*. More information on the content of the report, assumptions, GRI-index, etc. is available at www.nordnetab.com.

Savers

By savers, we mean our current and potential customers. We want to give them the tools they need to make smart investment decisions. Consequently, we continuously work to spread knowledge and let the customers share knowledge with each other. We also strive to always create simple, transparent services.

Savings economists

Our savings economists are located in all of our four markets to represent the savers. They drive the savers' questions, regardless of whether it benefits Nordnet's short-term interests or not. They also share savings tips and comment on current topics through channels where our customers are present, such as the Nordnet blog, Facebook and Twitter.

Shareville

Our own social network, Shareville, has grown during the year and now has more than 70,000 users. At Shareville, our customers have insight into each other's portfolios, and can monitor each other's investment decisions and development. Shareville makes use of our customers' knowledge, and carries it on to other customers. This contributes to better investment decisions. Our analysis shows that the customers who use Shareville have 4 percentage point higher returns than customers who do not use Shareville.

Podcasts

In 2015, we expanded our range of podcasts. Our first podcast, the Swedish Sparpodden, showed that many savers have a considerable need to hear experts discuss the listeners' own questions. We therefore chose to export the concept to our three other Nordic markets, and together, our podcasts now reach out to a large number of listeners every week. The listeners control the agenda by posing questions and suggesting topics over social media.

Education in savings

We educate in savings and investments in the form of physical meetings, educational films on YouTube and webinars. The proportion of webinars increased in 2015 and therefore, the costs for what we call Nordnet School have decreased. Our employees also visit Universities throughout the Nordic region and hold lectures on how the share market works and participate at various seminars.

Citizenship initiatives that benefited the savers

Of the initiatives conducted in the scope of Citizenship, several generated value for the savers. This is true above all of the involvement in the Norwegian Young Entrepreneurship, the seminar Women and Finance in Stockholm and the Sustainability Blog in Sweden. More about these initiatives is available under About Nordnet Citizenship above.

Investments in educations of the public, SEK thousand	2015	2014	2013
Cost for Nordnet's education activities			
Savings economists	4,226	4,187	3,052
Nordnetskolan	30	192	446
Aktieskolan on Tour	-	300	300
Nordnet InvesTOUR	-	-	274
Podcast	1,257	297	86
Women and finance event	20	-	-
Total	5,533	4976	4 158

The table shows Nordnet's costs for training of customers and the public. The Aktieskolan on Tour event and the Nordnet InvesTOUR event were not carried out in 2015. The number of podcasts increased from one to four in 2015. The Women and finance event was carried out for the first time during 2015.

Savings at Nordnet, SEK billion	2015	2014	2013
Nordnet customer savings			
Net savings	13	16	9
Total savings capital	200	166	136

The table shows net savings and total savings. Net savings refers to capital deposited less capital withdrawn.

Sustainable savings

At Nordnet, there is a combined range of 2,000 mutual funds and in our respective mutual fund portals, our Nordic customers can choose between both the major banks' funds and small upstarts, managed as index funds. We have tools that help our customers make the right choices, but do not emphasize the funds that we ourselves earn the most on. For us, it is important that our customers can make independent decisions.

In this Citizenship report, we annually report on our customers' savings in more sustainable funds. This year, we defined which funds are to be considered to be sustainable in accordance with a model that is different from earlier years. Consequently, the figures in the table below are not comparable backwards in time. We now use SWESIF's Sustainability Profile to determine which funds transparently report how they view sustainable investments.

We offer saving in 550 mutual funds that are included in SWESIF's Sustainability Profile. The purpose of the Sustainability Profile is to meet the mutual fund savers' and the public's need to easily and clearly get information on how funds apply sustainability criteria in their management. Saving in this kind of fund amounted to 33 percent of the total mutual fund savings on Nordnet at 31 December 2015.

Savings in funds marked with the ESG profile at Nordnet, SEK billion		2015
Nordnet customer savings in funds with the ESG profile		
Total savings in funds with the ESG profile		12.8
Share of mutual fund savings in funds with the ESG profile		33%

The table shows total savings in mutual funds marked with the ESG profile from SWESIF's Sustainability Profile among our customers, and the percentage of the total fund savings that take place in these funds compared with Nordnet's total range of mutual funds. Information for 2014 is unavailable as we use a different definition of more sustainable savings this year compared with earlier years.

Secure data

Being a Nordnet customer shall be secure. Our work with Information security is based on ISO 27001:2014, an international standard for data security, and is guided by our security manager and a security group. Nordnet's IT systems are monitored around the clock, every day of the year. In addition, regular security reviews of the IT environment are performed.

During the year, we adapted our systems for information security to the latest version of ISO 27001:2014 and new regulations from the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority. We also began to prepare for the new EU data protection regulation.

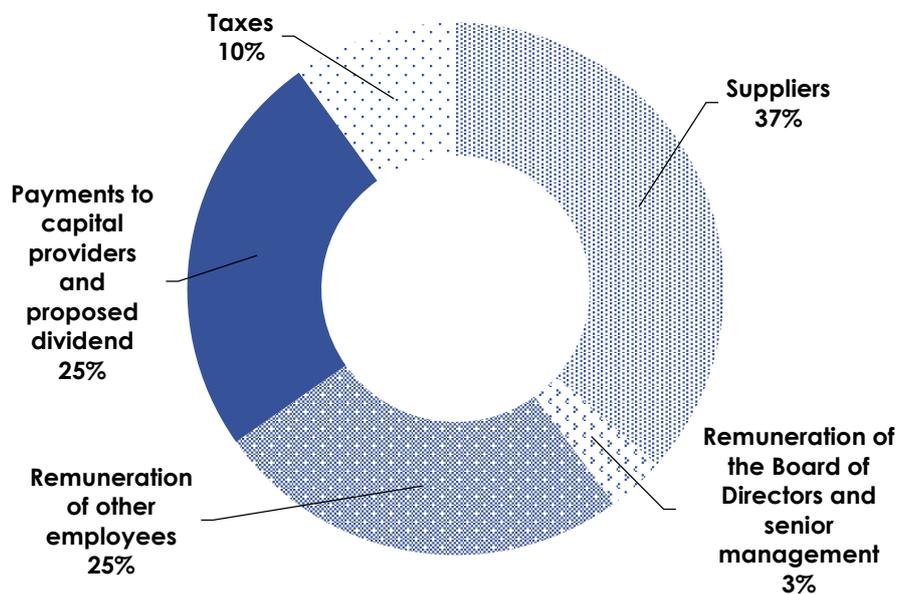
In 2015, Nordnet had no reported breaches of customer privacy or losses of customer data.

Society

We seek to contribute to a better society. By contributing our time, expertise and financial support, we seek to develop the markets in which we operate and society in general. Naturally, improving society includes our employees always acting in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, as well as our adherence to Nordnet's own ethical guidelines.

Nordnet's positive financial impact on various stakeholder groups is relatively evenly distributed between suppliers, employees and financiers.

Nordnet's economic impact on different stakeholder groups



The graph shows Nordnet's distributed economic value that has benefited stakeholder groups in 2015.

Our actions

Fundamental to our operations is that all employees act in line with our ethical guidelines and the company's values. The Board have the ultimate responsibility for compliance with the guidelines, and updates the guidelines at least once a year. New recruits complete mandatory training on our ethical guidelines, which includes ethics, privacy and anti-corruption. All employees also receive on-going training in how to detect and prevent money laundering and terrorist financing. Relevant employees are also trained in handling complaints.

Some categories of employees at Nordnet in Sweden, such as brokers, need to hold a Swedsec licence. To increase the employees' expertise in terms of the securities market, we also encourage the other employees to educate themselves to fulfil the requirements for the licence. All of our Swedsec-licensed employees must pass a knowledge test every year to retain their licenses. At the end of 2015, 70 of our employees were licensed, which is 22 percent of the average number of full-time positions including temporary employees, but not those on personal or parental leave in Sweden.

Combating financial crime

For players in the financial market, there is a risk of being impacted by financial crime. We conduct continuous monitoring to discover if the company's services are being used to conceal profits obtained through criminal activities. We have systems and procedures to identify and

report suspected money laundering or financing of crime. We also continually perform risk assessments of customers, products and services.

Since 2011, Nordnet is a member of the Financial Coalition against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children. The Coalition consists of Swedish banks that help to prevent payments for material results of abuse through the financial systems, in cooperation with ECPAT and the Swedish Criminal Investigation Department.

Citizenship initiatives that benefited society

Many of our employees' initiatives in the scope of Citizenship have focused on contributing to society by improving people's living conditions and circumstances. The large commitment regarding refugees is one example; our work for the organization Hope in Finland is another. We have also made a stake on school children through the projects Young Entrepreneurship and Kodcentrum.

Employees

Gender equality, diversity and room for personal development at the workplace are conditions for us to be relevant to our customers and reach the goals we have as a company. Employees who can grow and use their full potential generate new ideas, innovation and a sense of belonging in the organization.

Nordnet's culture

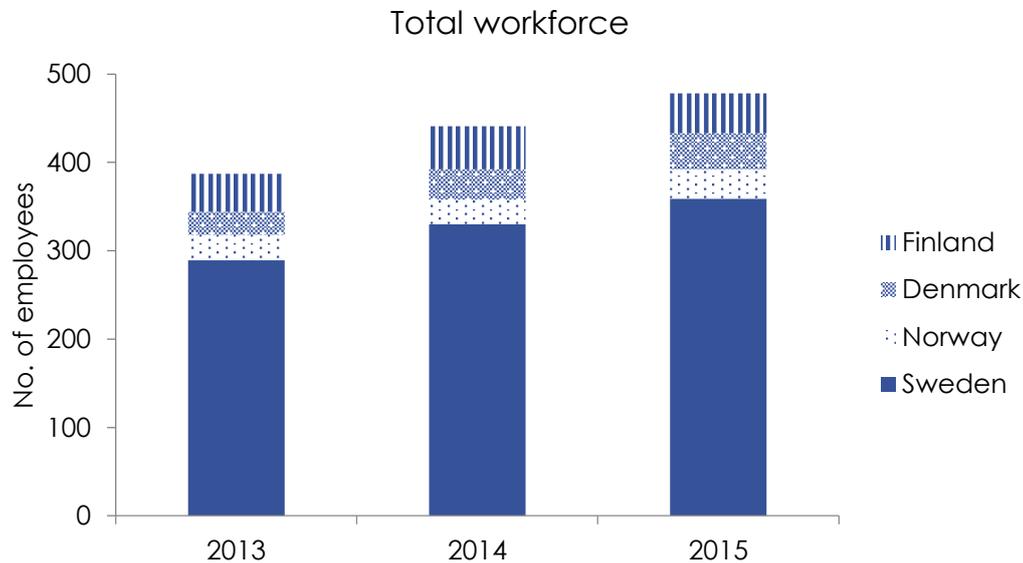
We strive for an unpretentious work environment where we encourage creativity and a spirit of accepting challenges. All employees shall want to, have the courage to and be able to make their voices heard. We also have a culture where our employees take their own initiatives to strengthen unity, with travel and other activities, for instance.

Every year, our employees have at least two personal development discussions with their immediate manager. The employees' perception of the talks improves year on year according to our measurements, in part as a result of our intensive work to support and train our managers in the process. Our internal surveys also show that it is the very opportunity to develop and have an influence on the business that are the reasons that most of those who work here would recommend us as an employer to their friends.

During the year, we worked to integrate the seven management principles and seven employee principles we developed together in 2014. Among other efforts, we have introduced them as a part of our annual manager and employee evaluation, and continuously use them in all forms of feedback. The principles rest on Nordnet's values with the catchwords committed, curious, smart and honest.

We have a relatively young workforce, and the experience they possess makes many of our employees attractive on the labour market. Nordnet has proven to be a good workplace to grow and develop at. This means both that many change roles within the company, but also that many find new roles outside Nordnet. Everyone who stops working for us has an exit interview with our

human capital function, and the conclusions from the interview are used to make us an even more attractive employer.



Number of employees in each country at the end of each year. Note that the diagram shows the total number of employees, including substitutes and hourly employees. A large portion of our employees are stationed in Sweden since many central functions are located there. The countries' service organizations are comparable in size. The fact that we became more people at Nordnet in 2015 is due primarily to our investments in product and IT development, as well as our occupational pension.

Staff turnover	2015		2014		2013	
	Employees (no)	Women (%)	Employees (no)	Women (%)	Employees (no)	Women (%)
New hires						
Under 30 years	81	26%	72	29%	61	43%
30 - 50 years	48	40%	54	41%	36	36%
Over 50 years	3	67%	3	67%	0	-
New hires during the year	132	32%	129	35%	97	40%
Rate of new employee hires	28%		29%		25%	
Departures						
Under 30 years	44	34%	44	36%	54	37%
30 - 50 years	40	38%	42	33%	44	48%
Over 50 years	4	50%	5	40%	2	50%
Departures during the year	88	36%	91	35%	100	42%
Rate of employee turnover	18%		21%		26%	

The table shows the total labour force, including substitutes and hourly employees. Nordnet has a high natural turnover of hourly workers who are often younger people. According to the definition by the Institute of Human Resource Indicators, personnel turnover among only permanent and probationary employees was 14.2 percent (14.5) in 2015.

Personal development

A key part of Nordnet's leadership development is our leadership forum, *Sharing Insights*, which was begun in 2012. The forum is intended to ventilate and reach a consensus on leadership issues and is also a networking opportunity that constitutes an important part of the integration between the different offices.

We continuously adapt our operations to remain competitive and attractive to our target groups. In 2015, we made a major change in how we work with product development, which means that we cooperate over the departmental borders more. This has led to more employees being involved in development and having the opportunity to influence it.

Nordnet Citizenship has also contributed to developing and utilizing our employees' commitment. Volunteer work, such as for the organization *Hope* in Finland, *Young Entrepreneurship* in Norway and *Kodcentrum* in Sweden, has strengthened unity and collaboration at our offices, but above all given our employees the possibility to grow and challenge themselves. Initiatives like cycling for *La Flamme Rouge* in Denmark and the *Sustainability Blog* in Sweden have also contributed to lifting the employees and their level of commitment.

Health

We work proactively to improve and maintain our employees' health and in 2015, established a Wellness Committee. The aim of the committee is to create an activity plan on a Nordic basis and inspire employees to participate in various health activities. Activities in 2015 were mostly about exercise, and led to initiatives such as running schools and joint exercise sessions. Nordnet also sponsored the registration fee for various runs in which employees have participated.

We also invited employees to an open lecture on stress with Aleksander Perski, Associate Professor at the Stress Research Institute at Stockholm University.

Health at Nordnet	2015	2014	2013
Employee sick leave, by country (%)			
Sweden	2.4	2.1	2.2
Norway	1.5	1.9	2.2
Denmark	3.0	4.6	3.7
Finland	1.2	3.0	2.7
Average Nordnet	2.3	2.4	2.3

The table shows our employees' absenteeism due to illness. No cases of work-related illnesses or deaths have been reported. Sickness absenteeism is evenly distributed between men and women in the company. Men account for 48 percent of the sickness absence and women account for 52 percent.

Better through diversity and gender equality

In 2015, we continued to work actively to increase diversity and gender equality among our employees and managers. We always strive to offer the same opportunities, rights and responsibilities to all employees.

We follow up the management groups every quarter based on a gender equality scorecard that shows statistics over wage differences, sickness absenteeism and care of a child, broken down by gender. We review the wage differences from a gender equality perspective at every salary review, which has resulted in lower wage differences in the past three years; see the table Wage differences at Nordnet. We also conduct deliberate efforts to lift up employees of both sexes, both in our internal and external communication.

Ratio of basic salary of women to men at Nordnet	2015	2014	2013
Women's salaries as a percentage of men's (%)			
Management (excluding the CEO)	107	112	110
All employees (excluding management)	90	88	80

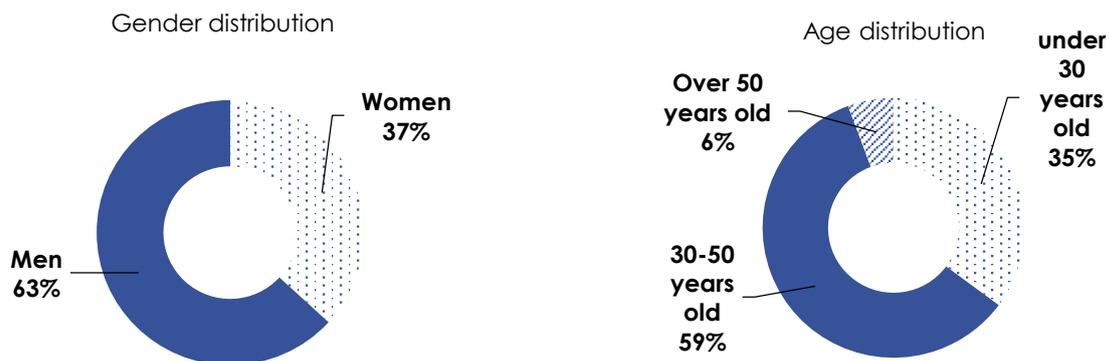
The table shows women's average salary as a percentage of the average wage of men in different personnel categories at 31 December 2015. The calculation includes severance pay. In the spring of 2014, we developed an equality plan and equality policy that we continued working with in 2015, and this had a clear impact on the statistics.

In 2015, we increased the percentage of women in the management group from 25 to 31 percent, and have thereby achieved one of our sub-targets for a more gender equal Nordnet.

When we recruit, we strive to counter unconscious decisions linked to both gender and cultural background. We have also increased our proactive search for potential candidates, and thereby broaden the basis of selection.

Since our Group language is English, we can recruit staff from various parts of the world, as well as Nordic country residents who do not speak any of our four local languages fluently. Mainly within IT, growing numbers of our employees have a background outside the Nordic region, which contributes to greater diversity and new perspectives.

The circle diagram below shows the gender distribution and age distribution at Nordnet. At 31 December 2015, 63 percent (62) of the employees were men and 37 percent (38) women. The same distribution applies for those who have personnel responsibility. The gender distribution varies between different staff categories. Administrative functions have a higher proportion of women, while the proportion of men is higher among, for example, IT personnel. Nordnet's Board consists of five men and two women, and the management team includes nine men and four women. The majority of the employees, 59 percent (59), are in the 30-50-year age range.



The circle diagram refers to gender distribution and age distribution for the entire Nordnet Group.

Collective bargaining agreements	2015	2014	2013
Employees covered by collective bargaining agreements (%)			
Share of employees with collective bargaining agreement	84	86	85

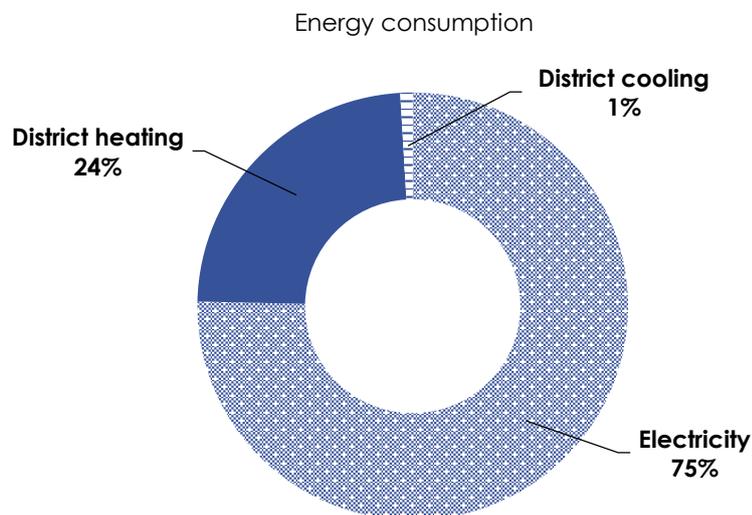
All employees in Finland and Sweden are covered by collective bargaining agreements, including employment categories such as temporary employees and substitutes.

Environment

Nordnet's business model requires no physical branch offices. This means that we are fundamentally resource efficient and that our environmental impact is relatively small.

Energy efficient banking services

Nordnet's greatest environmental impact derives from the energy consumed by the servers that deliver our services around the clock. In 2015, we consumed approximately 2,150 MWh (1,800) for the operation of our IT infrastructure and for our consumption of electricity, heating and cooling at our offices. That's about as much as 90 normal family homes in Sweden consume over a year.



Nordnet's energy intensity amounted to 0.11 kWh (0.12) per customer trade – a decline of 12 percent compared to last year. The decline is largely due to the fact that we are continuing to streamline our server utilization.

Nordnet's energy consumption	2015	2014	2013
Indirect energy consumption, MWh			
Electricity	1,620	1,510	1,690
District heating	510	280	340
District cooling	20	20	40
Total	2,150	1,810	2,070
<i>Amount renewable energy</i>	79%	55%	60%

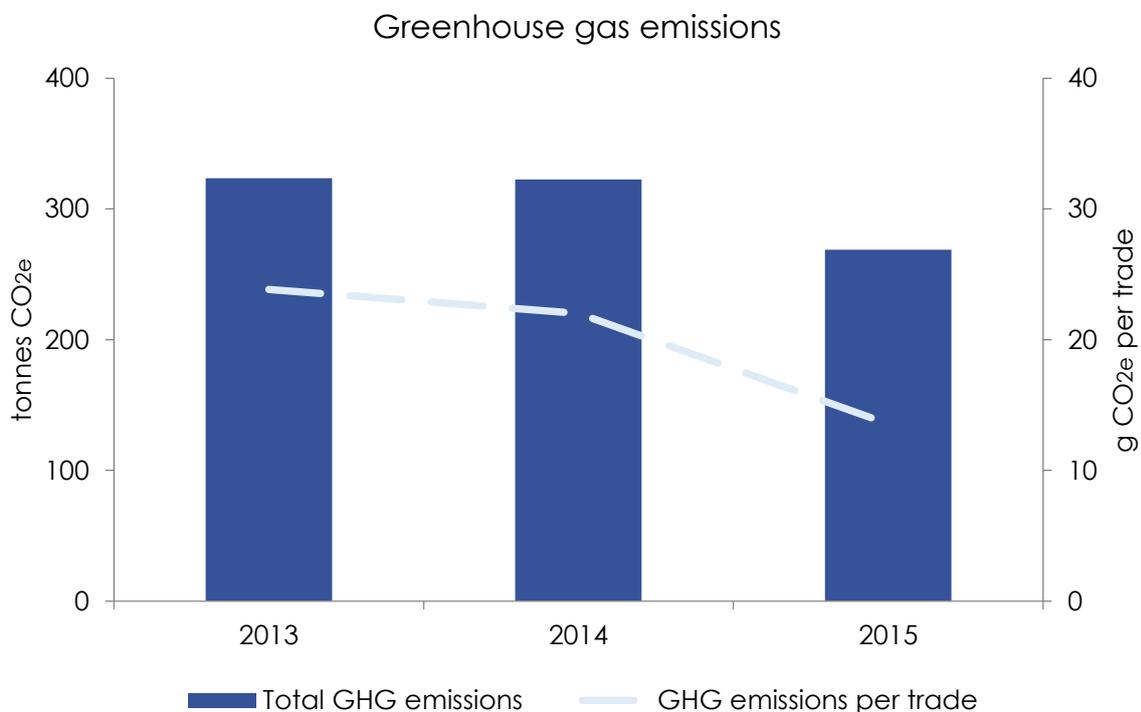
The table shows energy consumption for heating and cooling premises and operating equipment, and the average share of renewable energy.

Reduced climate impact

Every year, we climate compensate for our greenhouse gas emissions, including the employees' commutes. This was offset by planting trees in collaboration with small-scale farmers in Bolivia. The project, called ArBolivia, is certified in accordance with Plan Vivo. In addition to climate benefits, the project adds valuable social and ecological value.

Each year, we report our greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, the most common international framework for voluntary reporting of greenhouse gas emissions.

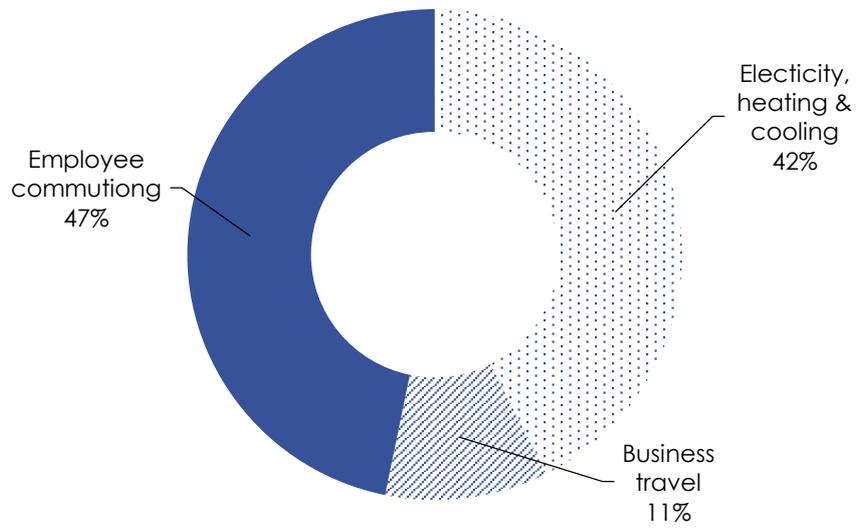
In 2015, Nordnet's total greenhouse gas emissions amounted to 269 tonnes (322) of CO₂e – with emissions declining by 38 percent per customer trade in 2015. The reason for the sharp decrease is mainly that we use more renewable energy for our offices and IT infrastructure.



The blue bars represent Nordnet's total greenhouse gas emissions and the dashed line represents greenhouse gas emissions per trade.

Nordnet's greenhouse gas emissions primarily come from the employees' travel to and from work and from electricity consumption at our offices. Since we have operations in four countries, we need to travel some on business, but our business travel is at a very low level. Instead, we take care of a large part of the cooperation between our different countries over the phone, Internet and video conferencing.

GHG emission per activity



Nordnet's greenhouse gas emissions derive primarily from our use of energy and employees' commutes and it is on these areas that we are focusing our climate efforts.

Nordnet Annual Report 2015

Board of Directors' report

Introduction

The Board and Chief Executive Officer of Nordnet AB (publ) (Nordnet), company registration number 556249-1687, headquartered in Stockholm, hereby submit the Annual Report and principles of consolidation for the 2015 financial year. For other information on the company, please see Note 1.

Operations

Via its subsidiary Nordnet Bank AB, Nordnet offers services for savings and investments, loans with securities as collateral and unsecured loans. A large number of information and guidance services are also offered. Operations are mainly conducted via the Internet. In Norway, Denmark and Finland, operations are run via branch offices. Through its subsidiary Nordnet Pensionsförsäkring AB, Nordnet offers life insurance operations focused on pension savings. The Norwegian pension operations are conducted through Nordnet Livsforsikring AS, a subsidiary of Nordnet Pensionsförsäkring AB. Through the subsidiary Konsumentkredit i Sverige, consumer loans are provided to private individuals on the Swedish market. Nordnet is also the majority shareholder in the social investment network Shareville. There, our customers can share information on what securities they have chosen to invest in and the percentage distribution of their respective holdings, and exchange experiences and savings tips with each other.

Significant events during the year

The year on the Nordic stock markets opened exceptionally strong with Denmark in the lead, at the same time that the interest rate levels remained at historically low levels. In both Sweden and Denmark, the national banks' key interest rates are at negative levels. In the second and third quarters, the picture changed and dramatic events in the rest of the world caused major fluctuations on the stock markets, which largely erased the initial gains. The fourth quarter began with a recovery after the summer's weak growth, but in December it turned down again. The decline coincided with the U.S. Federal Reserve choosing to raise its key interest rate.

On Nordnet, 2015 began with many record quotes and the first three months summed up to our best financial quarter ever. We also began the year by launching new mobile apps and a new loan called the Knockout loan in Sweden and the Super loan in our other markets – a loan with securities as collateral that rewards the customers who have a low risk in their savings. Nordnet Live – one of Sweden's largest savings events – was held for the third consecutive year with thousands of visitors who talked about investments and listened to speakers including the leader of the Swedish party Moderaterna, Anna Kinberg Batra, Finance Minister, Per Bolund, and television host and comedian Henrik Schyffert.

In the second quarter, we passed 50,000 members on Shareville and after a year since the launch, we can see that Shareville members have a better growth in their portfolios than the customers who do not save socially. At 31 December 2015, we had just over 70,000 members who had joined the Nordic region's largest social investment network. Shareville is constantly developing and innovations in 2015 include the Relax Nordic service, which summarizes the actions of the top 10 percent of Shareville users, based on risk-adjusted return.

In mid-June, a new and simplified price list with four optional pricing models was presented in the Swedish market, making us the first Swedish bank to be able to offer share trades in all of the Nordic markets for SEK 1. At the beginning of November, we also launched Nordnet Supermarket on the Swedish market where we offer commission-free trading in more than 6,000 exchange-traded products.

Our Danish operations showed strong growth in 2015, which can be attributed to the fact that we have very satisfied customers in Denmark. We were again named the "Stockbroker of the Year" by the Danish Shareholders' Association – an honourable appointment since the award is based on the views of the members. It was the seventh consecutive year and the eighth altogether that we enjoyed receiving this award. According to one survey conducted on behalf of Nordnet by YouGov, we are also the bank in Denmark that gets the highest ratings in terms of price, trading services and inspiration to invest, and the bank the highest percentage of Danish private individuals would choose if they were to begin saving.

Customer satisfaction is Nordnet's primary goal and a prerequisite for growth. Creating ambassadors that recommend us to other private individuals interested in savings has been our most important channel to recruit new customers for several years. In the third quarter, we were named the stockbrokers with the most satisfied customers in the Finnish market. The survey was done by the Finnish shareholders' association Osakesäästäjien Keskusliitto.

A growing channel for communication with existing and potentially new customers is podcasts. With the Swedish Sparpodden as the template, we established the Norwegian Pengepodden in spring 2015 and it quickly made a strong breakthrough. In the third quarter, we also launched Rahapodi in Finland and For pengenes skyld in Denmark.

In November, Nordnet in Sweden was awarded the title "Best in Industry" in the annual ranking of Sweden's top employers, carried out by employer branding company Universum.

For the full year, we presented the highest income in Nordnet's history again this year, which is primarily due to a stock market-intensive year among our customers. Interest rates in the Nordic countries continue to be at low levels, meaning that our income from lending and the management of surplus liquidity has declined compared with 2014 despite greater lending volumes. Profit after tax was also record-high – ending up at SEK 357 million (277) for the 12-month period. Our expenses before credit losses amounted to SEK 759 million (706). As a company, we have chosen to continue to have a high pace of change in 2015. We want to enhance our organization to enable us to deliver new products more quickly, and have therefore invested in personnel in the areas of IT and products, as well as infrastructure in the form of IT investments and skills development.

At year-end, net savings amounted to 8 percent (12) of the savings capital at the start of the year, meaning that the target of double-digit growth was not achieved. The reason for the lower net savings in 2015 is mainly the decrease in the collaboration with Söderberg & Partners. Of their clients' capital, SEK 7.3 billion was transferred out of Nordnet in 2015. Excluding the above-mentioned transactions relating to Söderberg & Partners, the increase in net savings amounts to 12 percent.

For 2015, the increase in the number of active customers was 13.4 percent (9.6), meaning that the target of double-digit growth in the customer base was achieved.

Significant events after the end of the year refer to Note 54.

Multi-year summary

Group	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Income statements, SEK thousands					
Net interest income	417,926	478,573	482,421	520,585	547,284
Net commission	624,653	478,217	403,330	344,205	460,271
Net result of financial transactions	147,193	86,445	65,287	31,721	31,601
Other income	59,641	42,675	37,948	41,909	45,081
Total operating income	1,249,413	1,085,910	988,986	938,420	1,084,237
Operating expenses	-759,433	-705,858	-656,235	-666,537	-691,836
Credit losses	-41,333	-43,074	-38,756	-44,690	-40,941
Operating result	448,647	336,978	293,995	227,193	351,460
Tax	-91,506	-60,343	-60,150	-38,267	-81,311
Income for the year	357,141	276,634	233,845	188,926	270,149
Balance sheets, SEK thousands					
Loans to credit institutions	294,691	987,472	967,567	1,464,951	1,837,774
Loans to the general public	7,278,083	5,806,242	5,455,533	4,737,333	4,629,692
Assets in the insurance business	35,995,138	28,868,479	23,764,928	18,961,654	16,463,478
Other assets	16,645,382	13,581,798	9,334,197	6,227,967	6,131,321
Total assets	60,213,294	49,243,991	39,522,225	31,391,905	29,062,265
Liabilities to credit institutions	396,529	-	-	-	-
Deposits and borrowing from the general public	19,605,376	16,500,316	12,898,569	10,487,740	10,708,413
Liabilities in the insurance business	35,996,211	28,869,319	23,765,601	18,962,253	16,464,685
Other liabilities	2,341,211	2,123,234	1,232,674	427,941	459,893
Total liabilities	58,339,327	47,492,869	37,896,844	29,877,934	27,632,991
Total equity	1,873,966	1,751,122	1,625,381	1,513,971	1,429,274
Total equity and liabilities	60,213,294	49,243,991	39,522,225	31,391,905	29,062,265

Profits and financial review, Group

Operating income for the financial year rose by 15 percent to 1,249.4 (1,085.9). The increase is mainly attributable to increased net commission income and higher net income from financial transactions, of which the latter mainly consists of income related to customers' cross border trading. Of operating income, SEK 624.7 million (478.2) was net commission, SEK 417.9 million (478.6) was net interest income, SEK 59.6 million (42.7) was charges and other income and SEK 147.2 million (86.4) was net profit from financial transactions. The net interest income decreased by SEK 60.6 million (3.8), which is due to the low state of interest rates and net commission increased by SEK

146.4 million (74.9), driven by more transactions among our customers. Operating expenses before credit losses rose by 8 percent to SEK -759.4 million (-705.9). The cause of the cost increase was investments in personnel in IT and product development as well as infrastructure in the form of IT investments and skills development. Operating profit for the financial year increased by 33 percent to SEK 448.6 million (337.0), and the operating margin was 36 percent (31). Profit after tax for the year amounted to SEK 357.1 million (276.6), resulting in a profit margin of 29 percent (25). Earnings per share before dilution amounted to SEK 2.05 (1.59), an increase of 29 percent, and after dilution to SEK 2.04 (1.59) – an increase of 28 percent.

Lending to credit institutions amounts to SEK 294.7 million (987.5) for the Group, of which SEK 294.7 million (540.1) has a duration of up to three months and is therefore classified as cash and cash equivalents and SEK 0 million (447.3) has a duration of more than three months and therefore is not classified as cash and cash equivalents. The Group's cash and cash equivalents thereby amounted to SEK 294.7 million (540.1). The Group's cash and cash equivalents, including cash and cash equivalents in the insurance business, amounted to SEK 2,720 million (2,863), at the end of the period, of which frozen assets amounted to SEK 82 million (79). At year-end, goodwill and brands amounted to SEK 184.6 million (194.3). At year-end, consolidated equity, excluding minority interests, amounted to SEK 1,870.1 million (1,747.6) distributed between 174,418,830 (175,027,886) outstanding shares, representing SEK 10.72 (9.98) per share excluding minority interests. Consolidated equity including minority interests amounted to SEK 1,874.0 million (1,751.1), corresponding to SEK 10.74 (10.00) per share, including minority interests. At the end of the period, the capital ratio amounted to 15.8 percent (16.0).

Investments in tangible fixed assets over the year amounted to SEK 11.1 million (15.2). Investments in intangible assets over the year, such as capitalized expenditure for development work, amounted to SEK 30.1 million (40.4), of which SEK 8.1 million (7.4) in capitalized expenditure for product development. The Group acquired intangible assets of SEK 4.0 million (-) over the year. Marketing expenses amounted to SEK 33.5 million (38.5). A multi-year overview of consolidated is on page 37 and key figures are after the notes.

Profits and financial review, parent company

The parent company's operating income rose by 9 percent to SEK 8.6 million (7.9) and relates to Group-internal administrative services. The profit from financial investments totalled SEK 245.6 million (180.5) and mainly comprises anticipated dividends from subsidiaries. The parent company's profit after financial items amounted to SEK 236.5 million (173.9). The profit includes an anticipated dividend from subsidiaries of SEK 257.5 million (175.0). The parent company's cash and cash equivalents amounted to SEK 15.4 million (27.1), and shareholders' equity to SEK 1,293.5 million (1,245.1). Dividends of SEK 175.0 million (148.8) were paid to shareholders for the 2014 financial year.

The parent company is listed on the Nasdaq Stockholm. The Parent Company is a holding company and conducts no activity beyond the role as owner of Nordnet Bank AB, Nordnet Pensionsförsäkring AB and the Group's other companies. The parent company has during the year made write-downs of shares in subsidiaries of SEK 20 million, related to non-operating activities that are being phased out. The parent company had at the beginning of 2015 two debentures outstanding of SEK 100 million and SEK 75 million. The loan of SEK 100 million was repurchased in February 2015, and the loan of SEK 75 million were repurchased in September 2015.

Future prospects

Nordnet has an efficient and scalable operating model. We employ a shared platform in order to provide a Nordic offering. The head office in Stockholm houses Group functions such as IT, innovation, administration, communication, finance and legal. In the four countries where we maintain operations, we employ personnel who work with service, marketing and sales.

We hold a strong position in all markets in the area of securities trading over the Internet. This is a position we will work hard to maintain. In the area of fund savings, we have good opportunities to increase our market share. Our Nordic fund portal – without fixed purchase and sales fees and including tools that make it easy to search for and compare investment options – is the future way of saving in mutual funds.

The Nordic pension market is varied and complex. In Denmark, with clear rules for transfers and reporting of fees, our pension business is growing at a rapid pace; a trend we expect to continue. An introduction of rules regarding transfer rights in the Swedish market would have a favourable effect on Nordnet.

The long-term trends favour our business model. Increasing awareness among consumers of financial services and an added social dimension to savings through services such as Shareville will accelerate customer migration from traditional banks and insurance companies to more customer-friendly and modern alternatives. We believe the key lies in creating products offering a high level of customer value. What is good for our customers is also good for Nordnet.

Nordnet operates a scalable platform for investments and savings on a Nordic basis. With increasing income, the operating margin should gradually improve. However, increased business volumes and product development drive a certain increase in expenses. For 2016, it is our assessment that operating expenses excluding credit losses will increase by 6–8 percent compared with 2015.

Vision and objectives

Nordnet's long-term objective – our vision – is to become the no. 1 choice for savings and investments in the Nordic region.

We have set two different targets for our growth. We want to grow our base of active customers by at least 10 percent annually, and we want net annual savings to amount to at least 10 percent of the savings capital at the start of the year.

Net savings at 31 December 2015 amounted to SEK 12.9 billion (16.3), representing 7.7 percent (12.0) of the savings capital at the start of the year. The target of double-digit growth in net savings was not achieved. The reason for the lower net savings in 2015 is mainly the decrease in the collaboration with Söderberg & Partners that we informed about in a press release in November 2014. Of their clients' capital, SEK 7.3 billion was transferred out of Nordnet in 2015. Excluding the above-mentioned transactions relating to Söderberg & Partners, the increase in net savings amounts to 12 percent.

For 2015, the increase in the number of active customers was 13.4 percent (9.6), meaning that the target of double-digit growth in the customer base was achieved.

Employees

The average number of full-time positions for the period was 389 (354). The number of full-time positions at year-end was 427 (385) including 34 in Denmark, 38 in Finland, 25 in Norway and 330 in Sweden.

Working at Nordnet should be fun and challenging! If we are to be able to redefine the financial world, we want to create a workplace where every individual perceives considerable potential for personal growth and diversity is an asset – we believe that this leads to creativity, innovation and commitment.

Nordnet works long-term to attract, develop and retain the talents we need to be able to develop as an organization and to deliver value to our customers. We do so mainly by offering exciting work and individual development for our employees, but of course also by spreading our message about Nordnet as an employer in the target groups in which we want to find the talents of the future.

In Universum's measurements, Nordnet received three awards in 2015. We were named Rocket of the Year in both the Company Barometer and in the Career Barometer and were also named the industry best as Sweden's Best Employer. We are especially pleased about the third award as it is based on how our own employees rank Nordnet as an employer. We want to further advance our positions in the Nordic region in general and, through further investment in employer branding in 2016, we will endeavour to further reinforce Nordnet's employer brand, especially in IT since we want to attract tomorrow's talented coders and developers.

During the year, we worked to integrate the seven manager principles and seven employee principles that were the results of last year's Group-wide effort regarding "good leadership" and "good teamwork". Among other efforts, we have introduced them as a part of our annual manager and employee evaluation, and continuously use them in all forms of feedback. The principles rest on Nordnet's values with the catchwords committed, curious, smart and honest. To recognize and develop our skilled managers and employees a little extra, we established several talent initiatives during the year, including a mentor programme under our own direction to give a select group of talents in Nordnet the opportunity to grow and develop in dialogue with a senior mentor from the business community.

Nordnet strives for a balanced gender distribution. Today, the proportion of women in the Group is 39 percent and the proportion of women managers is 35 percent (figures as per 31 December 2015). In 2015, Nordnet continued to work with a scorecard to systematically follow up and act on equality and diversity in the Group, both at an overall level and in each management team. For the sixth consecutive year, Nordnet prepared a so-called sustainability report in accordance with the principles of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), the world's most widespread framework for sustainability reporting. As of the 2013 financial year, the sustainability report is included in the Company's Annual Report in the "Citizenship" section. The sustainability report includes additional information about employees. For additional information about employees, see also Note 12.

For us, sustainability is naturally also about sustainable employees. During the year, we conducted physical activities throughout the Nordic region, among other things in the form of running schools and we also participated in runs together. Our newly established cooperation with the Korta Vägen initiative at Stockholm University has led to three university graduates with foreign backgrounds doing practical placement work with us. We also established cooperation with Tekniksprånget to prepare young people interested in technology the opportunity to do their practical placement at Nordnet. During the year, we also had a Nordic inspirational lecture on psychosocial health and enjoyment.

Employees' commitment and their satisfaction with Nordnet as an employer are measured annually in the Nordnet Employee Engagement Survey. In the past three years, the level of commitment has grown from 75 (in 2013) to 82 (in 2015), on a scale where <67 is low commitment and 100 is the highest commitment. We use the Net Promoter Score (NPS) to measure Nordnet's total attractiveness as an employer and here, we have gone from 16 (in 2014) to 32 (in 2015).

Risks and uncertainty factors

Nordnet's operations are influenced by a number of external factors, the effects of which on the Group's profit and financial position can be controlled to varying degrees. When assessing the Group's future development, it is important to take into account the risk factors alongside any opportunities for profit growth. The primary risks to Nordnet's operations are credit risks, market risks, liquidity risks and operational risks. The objective of Nordnet's risk management is to identify, measure, guide, internally report and control the risks to which Nordnet is, or is likely to be, exposed.

The Board decides on the main principles of risk management and is ultimately responsible for ensuring that there is an effective system for managing Nordnet's risks and that Nordnet adheres to applicable directives, legislation and regulations. The Board of Directors shall ensure that there are independent functions for the monitoring and control of risk management and regulatory compliance and that report how the operations are being conducted in this regard to the Board and the management. Nordnet's control functions consist of Risk Control, Compliance and the Internal Audit.

Nordnet works with risks in accordance with the principles associated with the three lines of defence. The first line of defence consists of the operations. In its on-going operations, Nordnet shall maintain efficient processes for the identification, measurement or assessment, monitoring, reporting and, where applicable, minimizing of risks. These processes are called risk management. The second line of defence is Risk Control and Compliance. They monitor, controls and report on the Bank's risks and its compliance with internal and external regulations. The third line of defence comprises the internal audit which performs a regular review of both management and Nordnet's internal controls, the work of the control functions and Nordnet's risk management. The internal audit is performed on direct assignment from the Board of Directors by external consultants. For a detailed description of risks and the handling of these, please see Note 7.

Official supervision

Nordnet's operations are subject to official supervision. Operations are largely regulated by laws, regulations, industry agreements and regulation by European supervisory authorities. Therefore, compliance with rules within the Group is of major significance and is subject to regular inspections and reviews from bodies such as the Board of Directors, internal audit, Risk Control function and Compliance function. The compliance function regularly checks and assesses whether the policies and instructions established in the operations are appropriate and effective. The compliance function is also tasked with ensuring that Group employees and the Board of Directors are kept informed of applicable rules for the operations conducted. This occurs, for example through training courses on new and changing business rules and information on the intranet.

Authorizations received

The subsidiary, Nordnet Bank AB, which is subject to supervision by the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority, is licensed to run banking operations in accordance with the Banking and Finance Business Act (2004:297), licensed to run securities operations in accordance with the Securities Market Act (2007:528), and licensed to run pension savings operations in accordance with the Individual Pension Savings Act (1993:931). The subsidiary, Nordnet Pensionsförsäkring AB, which is also subject to supervision by the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority, is licensed to run insurance operations in accordance with the Insurance Business Act (2010:2043). Nordnet Livsförsäkring AS is a wholly owned subsidiary of Nordnet Pensionsförsäkring AB and is subject to the supervision of the Financial Supervisory Authority of Norway. Nordnet Livsförsäkring AS is licensed to conduct insurance operations in accordance with the Norwegian Insurance Act (10 June 2005 no. 44).

Environmental work

Nordnet's business model requires no physical banking offices, only the premises where we ourselves work. Our operations are run via the Internet, and most of our environmental impact can be attributed to consumption of electricity. Our electricity consumption is mainly incurred through the heating and cooling of offices and for the operations of servers and personnel workstations. In 2015, we consumed approximately 2,150 MWh (1,810 MWh) for the operation of our IT infrastructure and for our use of electricity, heating and cooling at our offices. That's about as much as 90 normal family homes in Sweden consume over a year. Nordnet carbon offsets all of the company's greenhouse gas emissions, including all employees' commutes to and from work.

For the sixth consecutive year, Nordnet prepared a so-called sustainability report in accordance with the principles of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), the world's most widespread framework for sustainability reporting. The sustainability report is included in the annual report under the section "Citizenship". The sustainability report includes additional information about Nordnet's impact on the environment and how we conduct our work in this area, as well as our other identified areas of responsibility: employees, society and savers. Read more on page 21.

Dividend policy

Nordnet's dividend policy involves profits and capital not needed for consolidating, developing and expanding the business being transferred to the shareholders. In accordance with Nordnet's long term dividend policy, approximately 60 percent of the profits should be distributed. For 2015, the Board of Directors proposes a dividend of SEK 1.30 (1.00) per share, corresponding to 64 percent (63) of the net profit. Read more under Proposed distribution of profit on page 133.

Nordnet's shares and ownership

Nordnet shares have been listed on the Nasdaq Stockholm exchange's Mid-cap list since 2 October 2006. Prior to this, the company's shares were listed on the Stockholm exchange's O-list from April 2000. There are a total of 175,027,886 (175,027,886) registered shares. There is only one share type, and the share capital amounts to SEK 175.0 thousand (175.0) with a quotient value of SEK 1 per share. One share provides equal voting rights at the AGM and any possible EGMs. E. Öhman J:or AB was the biggest shareholder in Nordnet on 31 December 2015, with a holding of 30.2 percent (30.2) of share capital and voting rights. The second biggest owner is Premiefinans AB with a holding of 10.4 percent (10.4). Read more under The share on page 19.

Buy-back and sale of own shares

In accordance with decisions by the Annual General Meetings of 24 April 2013, 23 April 2014 and 23 April 2015, Nordnet has established three long-range performance-related share incentive schemes to reward pre-agreed profit performance on a Group level. Compensation is given in the form of shares. The 2015 Annual General Meeting resolved to authorize the Board to be able to make decisions concerning the respective transfer of shares in the company. This authorization was utilized in 2015.

In 2015, 609,056 (-) Nordnet shares were repurchased due to a performance-related share scheme decided upon by the Annual General Meeting. In total, Nordnet owns 609,056 (-) own shares, corresponding to a quotient value of SEK 1 per share. These shares make up 0.3 percent of the share capital. No shares have been transferred to-date. Read more about the performance-related share incentive schemes in Note 12.

Composition of the Board

The 2015 Annual General Meeting decided that the Board shall consist of seven ordinary members and no deputies. The CEO does not sit on the Board, but presents reports to it. The company's General Counsel usually presides as the secretary at the Board meetings. Where necessary, other company officials also present reports. Members of the Board are presented in the Corporate Governance Report.

The Articles of Association state that Board members are elected annually by the Annual General Meeting for the period until the end of the next Annual General Meeting. The Articles of Association include no specific regulations on dismissing Board members and amending the Articles of Association.

Remuneration to the CEO and other senior executives

Nordnet AB (publ) has a remunerations committee, which, since 2015, has consisted of the Chairman of the Board, Claes Dinkelspiel and members Ulf Dinkelspiel (committee chairman), Kjell Hedman and Bo Mattson. The committee's tasks include preparing matters involving salaries, remunerations, incentive schemes and other terms of employment for the CEO and Group management, as well as incentive schemes for key employees.

Board's proposals for guidelines for remuneration to the CEO and other senior executives

The Board proposes the following guidelines for determining salaries and other remuneration to the CEO and other Group management.

The guidelines for determining salaries and other remuneration to the CEO and other Group management (Guidelines) include the Company CEO and Group management, currently 13 individuals (Management).

The objective of the guidelines is that the Company shall have a remuneration level and employment conditions required in order to recruit and retain senior executives with the expertise and capacity to achieve set targets. Remuneration to Management is made up of fixed remuneration, variable remuneration, pension and other benefits. Remuneration levels shall be consistent with and promote effective risk management, shall not encourage excessive risk-taking, shall correspond to the company's business strategy, objectives, values and long-term interests and shall not, with regards to total variable pay, limit the company's capacity to maintain a sufficient capital base or, where necessary, to strengthen the capital base. Remuneration of the Company's management will be decided by the Board in accordance with these Guidelines, and in accordance with the Company's internal policies and procedures based on these Guidelines.

Fixed remuneration

Fixed remuneration is individual. When determining the fixed remuneration the individual executive's areas of responsibility, experience, performance and results achieved are considered. Nordnet is a valuation-governed company, which is why performance is also valued in relation to the company's values. Fixed remuneration is reviewed annually.

Variable compensation

Variable compensation may be paid in accordance with a long-term performance-related share incentive scheme (two on the same terms applicable program, the Performance-related Share Incentive Schemes 2014 and 2015) to reward pre-agreed profit-related performance targets at the Group level, taking into account risk-adjusted performance at the team and individual levels. The Board also proposes a long-term performance-related share incentive scheme (Performance-related Share Scheme 2016) according to the main principles of previous years' programs. In addition, a number of behavioural variables are assessed that are related to the Nordnet Group's values. The performance targets could be adjusted by events that affect the Nordnet Group or the number of outstanding shares in the Company or otherwise affecting the performance target and deemed relevant by the Board. The long-term Performance-related Share Incentive Scheme is equity based, has performance measuring, has a limit and requires investment by the participants. Compensation in the programs is in the form of free shares. The

purpose of the long-term Performance-related Share Incentive Scheme is to stimulate key employees to continued loyalty and continued strong performance and to increase the group's attractiveness as an employer.

The total effect on the income statement is estimated to approximately SEK 14.4 million unevenly distributed over the years 2016-2020. The calculations are based on assumptions that all available shares in the Performance-related Share Scheme 2016 will be used and the assumed share price of SEK 32.

Compensation costs, corresponding to the value of matching shares transferred to employees, are estimated at about 11.1 million SEK. The compensation costs are distributed over the duration of the program from 2016 to 2020. Social security charges as a result of the transfer of shares to employees on an assumed average share price at matching at SEK 32 estimated at about 3.3 million. Social security costs are expected to occur mainly in 2019 and in 2020.

Administrative costs have been estimated at a maximum of SEK 2 million.

Acquisition costs for the repurchase of own shares is estimated to a maximum of SEK 14.4 million, assuming a share price of SEK 32.

Pensions

With the exception of the Chief Executive Officer (see below), Nordnet has the same policy on pensions for members of company management as for other employees. The pension plan is premium-based. The premium for service pension insurance is based on age, salary and the base amount that appears for each applicable premium plan. For members of company management not resident in Sweden, local rules are applied that lead to a pension under equivalent terms.

Pension contributions for the CEO are equivalent to 35 percent of base salary.

Regarding pension costs, see the annual report for fiscal year 2015.

Dismissal pay and severance pay

The members of the company management team have between three and nine months' notice. During the period of notice, salary and other terms of employment continue to apply.

In addition to a mutual period of notice of six months, the CEO of Nordnet is entitled to severance pay equivalent to 12 times the monthly salary paid during the period of notice. Additionally, in the event that Nordnet gains a principal owner other than the Öhman Group, and this would fundamentally change the role of the CEO in an unfavourable or negative direction through reduced activity or responsibilities, the CEO has the right to resign with severance pay equivalent to 12 times the fixed monthly salary, without deductions for any remuneration from a new employer.

Combined, fixed salary during the period of notice and severance pay shall not exceed an amount equivalent to fixed salary for 18 months.

Other benefits

Other, non-monetary benefits for corporate executives shall assist the executives in execution of their work and correspond to what may be considered reasonable in relation to market practice.

Special authorization

The Board may deviate from these guidelines if there are special reasons for doing so in individual cases.

Estimated costs for previous Performance-related Share Incentive Schemes

The following cost estimates for the previous performance share incentive schemes have been presented and approved by the Annual General Meetings in 2013, 2014 and 2015.

Performance-related share incentive scheme 2015

The total effect on the income statement is estimated to approximately SEK 14.1 million unevenly distributed over the years 2015-2019. The calculations are based on assumptions that all available shares in the Performance share incentive scheme 2015 will be utilized and assumed share price of SEK 32.

Compensation costs, corresponding to the value of matching shares transferred to employees, are estimated at about 10.8 million SEK. The compensation costs are distributed over the duration of the program from 2015 to 2019. Social security charges as a result of the transfer of shares to employees on an assumed average share price at matching at SEK 32 estimated at about SEK 3.3 million. Social security costs are expected to occur mainly during 2018 and 2019.

Administrative costs have been estimated at a maximum of SEK 2 million.

Acquisition costs for the repurchase of own shares is estimated to maximum SEK 14.1 million at an assumed share price of SEK 32.

Performance-related share incentive scheme 2014

The total effect on the income statement is estimated to be about SEK 12.8 million unevenly distributed over the years 2014-2018. The calculations are based on assumptions that all available shares in the Performance share incentive scheme 2014 will be utilized and assumed share price of SEK 27.

Compensation costs, corresponding to the value of matching shares transferred to employees, are estimated at approximately SEK 9.9 million. The compensation costs are distributed over the duration of the program from 2014 to 2018. Social security charges as a result of the transfer of shares to employees on an assumed average share price at matching at SEK 27 are estimated at about SEK 2.9 million. Social security costs are expected to occur mainly during 2017 and 2018.

Administrative costs have been estimated at a maximum of SEK 2 million.

The acquisition cost for repurchased own shares is estimated to amount to SEK 12.8 million at an assumed share price of SEK 27.

Performance-related share incentive scheme 2013

The total effect on the income statement is estimated to approximately SEK 10.8 million unevenly distributed over the years 2013-2017. The calculations are based on assumptions that all available shares in the Performance share incentive scheme 2013 will be utilized and assumed share price of SEK 22.

Compensation costs, corresponding to the value of matching shares transferred to employees, are estimated at about SEK 8.3 million. The compensation costs are distributed over the duration of the program from 2013 to 2017. Social security charges as a result of the transfer of shares to employees on an assumed average share price at matching at SEK 22 is estimated at approximately SEK 2.5 million. Social security costs are expected to occur mainly during 2016 and 2017.

Administrative costs have been estimated at a maximum of SEK 2 million.

The acquisition cost for repurchased own shares is estimated to maximum SEK 10.8 million at an assumed share price of SEK 22.

Buy-back of own shares

Nordnet owns a 31 December 2015, 609,056 shares, which is estimated to fulfill the need to matching the performance-related share incentive schemes 2013, 2014 and 2015 to current participants, and estimates of the goal effectiveness of each program.

For further information on remunerations, see Note 12.

Corporate Governance Report

Introduction

Nordnet is a Swedish limited company, headquartered in Stockholm. Nordnet shares have been listed on the Nasdaq Stockholm since April 2000. In 2015, the Group pursued operations in Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland.

The governance of the Group is based, among other things, on the Articles of Association, the Swedish Companies Act, and the regulations of the stock exchange, which include the Swedish Code of Corporate Governance. This Corporate Governance Report has been prepared in accordance with the Swedish Annual Accounts Act and the Swedish Code of Corporate Governance. Nordnet has been applying the Code since 1 July 2007. The Swedish Code of Corporate Governance is available at: www.bolagsstyrning.se.

Bodies and regulations

Shareholders

At year-end 2015, Nordnet had 7,705 (7,873) shareholders, of whom 19.3 percent (13.8) were resident abroad. The biggest shareholder was E. Öhman J:or AB with 30.2 percent (30.2) of the voting rights and capital, followed by Premiefinans AB with 10.4 percent (10.4) and Didner & Gerge Småbolag with 3.7 percent (3.9). At the end of the year, financial and institutional organizations owned 40.7 percent (41.6) and private individuals 28.1 percent (28.6) of the shares. For further information, see page 20

Annual General Meeting

Shareholders' right to decide on Nordnet matters is exercised at the Annual General Meeting, which is the company's highest decision-making body. All shareholders registered in the shareholders' register and who have announced their intent to participate in time have the right to participate at the meeting and vote according to their shareholding. Some of the obligatory tasks of the AGM include approving and adopting the corporate balance sheet and income statement, deciding on the distribution of earnings, the remuneration principles for the company's senior executives and on discharge from liability for the Board members and CEO. After proposals from the election committee, the Annual General Meeting elects Board members and auditors until the end of the next AGM. The AGM also decides on the principles for the selection of the election committee. Six months before the 2015 Annual General Meeting, the company's shareholders were notified on www.nordnetab.com of their entitlement to have matters discussed at the meeting.

Election committee

The election committee shall consist of representatives of the three largest shareholders in terms of voting rights together with the Chairman. The individual representing the largest shareholder in terms of voting rights shall be appointed chairman of the election committee, unless the election committee decides otherwise. The election committee nominates members of Nordnet's Board, who are then put forward to the Annual General Meeting.

The election committee's work for the 2016 AGM comprises the drafting of proposals to the Board and Chairman of the Board. At the Annual General Meeting, the election committee also submits proposals for remuneration of the Board members and the auditors and, where appropriate, submits a proposal on the selection of auditors. The election committee's work begins with an evaluation of the Board's composition and collective expertise as well as experience. In addition, the election committee has access to the Board evaluation done by the Board every year. Insofar as there is a need for new Board members, the election committee evaluates the potential members' strategic expertise, training and any other Board work. The election committee also obtains views from the biggest owners.

Election committee prior to AGM			
Name	Shareholding 2015-12-31	Appointed by	Shareholding 2015-12-31
Dick Lundqvist, chairman of election committee	-	Premiefinans K. Bohlin AB	18,272,305
Johan Malm	-	E. Öhman J:or AB	52,886,083
Johan Wallin	-	Didner & Gerge Fonder AB	6,535,721
Claes Dinkelspiel	76,119,249		

1) Direct and indirect shareholding

Board of Directors

Board responsibility 2015

Nordnet's Board of Directors has the overall responsibility for the company's organization and management of the company's affairs in accordance with the Swedish Companies Act and for having a well-functioning reporting system. The Board is responsible for the company's long-term operations and issues of major significance, for examining the company's operations including procedures, deciding on issues concerning general targets, strategies, the business plan and budget, and continuously monitoring the company's development and financial situation. The Board is responsible for the Group's financial statements being prepared in compliance with legislation and applicable accounting principles, and for quality assuring the company's financial reporting. The Board ensures that the company's external communication is characterized by openness and objectivity as well as high relevance to the target groups to which it is directed. The Board also has the task of ensuring that there is satisfactory control of the company's compliance with laws and regulations and that necessary ethical guidelines are established for the company's and the Group's conduct, and appointing an internal auditor, whose work is evaluated annually. This responsibility also includes appointing a CEO, approving the management group's composition as proposed by the CEO and evaluating its work.

Chairman of the Board

The Chairman manages the work of the Board to ensure that this is done efficiently and in accordance with legislation and regulations. The Chairman monitors operations in consultation with the CEO and is responsible for ensuring that other members receive the information they need to maintain high levels of quality in discussions and decisions. The Chairman of the Board ensures that the Board's work is evaluated annually and that the election committee is informed of the results. The Chairman also takes part in evaluation and development issues concerning the senior executives of the Group.

Composition of the Board

At the 2015 Annual General Meeting, it was decided that the Board would consist of seven regular members and no deputies. The CEO does not sit on the Board, but presents reports to it. The company's General Counsel presides as the secretary at the Board meetings. Where necessary, other company officials also present reports. The table below includes Board members, along with the Board's assessment concerning dependence in respect of the company and its shareholders. The Articles of Association state that Board members are elected annually by the Annual General Meeting for the period until the end of the next Annual General Meeting. The Articles of Association include no specific regulations on dismissing Board members and amending the Articles of Association.

Board members 2015								
	Elected	Position	Dependent position ¹	Remuneration committee	Credit committee	Audit committee	Risk & compl. committee	Shareholding ²
Claes Dinkelspiel, chairman	2001	Chairman of the Board Gummesson Gruppen, etc	Yes	Member	Member	Member		4,801,838
Ulf Dinkelspiel	2001	Board member Premiefinans, etc	Yes	Chairman				5,911,177
Bo Mattsson	2003	Chairman of the Board Sticky AB etc		Member	Member	Member		5,012
Tom Dinkelspiel	2007	Chairman of the Board E. Öhman J:or AB, etc	Yes		Chairman	Chairman	Member	4,904,776
Anna Frick	2009	Vice President & Board member of Garbergs Reklambyrå						-
Kjell Hedman	2010	Board member Aktia Bank		Member			Chairman	5,000
Anna Settmann	2012	CEO The Springfield Project, Board member Hyper Island						-

¹Independent in respect of the company and the management but dependent in respect of owners, in accordance with the definition in the Swedish Code

²Refers to directly held shares

Board procedures

The Board procedures are set annually at the Board meeting following election. The Board procedures are reviewed when required. The Board procedures include the Board's responsibilities and duties, the duties of the Chairman and audit issues, and state which reports and financial information should be received by the Board prior to each ordinary Board meeting. Furthermore, the procedures include instructions to the CEO complemented by a President's instructions. The work plan also provides that remuneration, audit, and risk and compliance committees will be established, and their tasks. The latest applicable procedures were set on 23 April 2015.

Evaluation of the work of the Board

The procedures also state that an annual evaluation of the work of the Board should take place by means of a systematic and structured process. For 2015, the Chairman has ensured that the work of the Board has been evaluated and that the Chairman of the election committee, lawyer Dick Lundqvist, has been notified of the results of the evaluation prior to the nomination work of the election committee for the 2016 Annual General Meeting.

In 2015, the election committee was appointed for the 2016 Annual General Meeting. As of 30 September 2015 and for the period until a new election committee, the election committee consists of Claes Dinkelspiel (Chairman of the Board), Johan Malm (representing E. Öhman J:or AB), Dick Lundqvist (representing Premiefinans K. Bolin AB) and Johan Wallin (representing Didner & Gerge Fonder AB). Dick Lundqvist is chairman of the committee.

Committees

Remuneration committee

The overall responsibilities of the Board cannot be delegated, but the Board has established a remuneration committee tasked with preparing issues relating to salaries, remuneration and other terms of employment for the CEO, Group management and others, plus incentive remuneration programmes for Group employees. The committee shall also analyse and present to the Board the risks associated with the company's remuneration system and, on the basis of this analysis, identify and present the employees who should be considered to have a substantial impact on the company's risk profile. Reporting to the Board takes place regularly. The remuneration committee is made up of Ulf Dinkelspiel (Chairman), Claes Dinkelspiel, Kjell Hedman and Bo Mattsson.

Audit committee

The Board has also established an audit committee tasked with preparing the work of the Board with regard to monitoring and assuring the quality of financial reporting, maintaining on-going contact with the external auditor, proposing guidelines for the Board regarding which services, beyond auditing, that may be procured from the auditor, examining and monitoring the auditor's impartiality and independence, and assisting the election committee in the preparation of proposals on the AGM's resolution regarding the selection of auditors. In terms of the financial reporting, the committee shall also monitor the effectiveness of the company's internal control, independent audit and risk management. The audit committee consists of Tom Dinkelspiel (Chairman), Claes Dinkelspiel and Bo Mattsson.

Risk and compliance committee

The Board shall also establish a risk and compliance committee tasked with preparing matters for the consideration of the Board and which, in its work and through dialogue with external auditors, the internal audit function, the head of risk control, the head of compliance and Group management, shall monitor and provide the Board greater possibilities of obtaining insight into the operations' and organization's structure, compliance, risk and incident reporting. The risk and compliance committee shall propose an audit plan for the internal audit to the Board and it shall scrutinize independent reviews and report on these to the Board. The risk and compliance committee consists of Kjell Hedman (Chairman) and Tom Dinkelspiel.

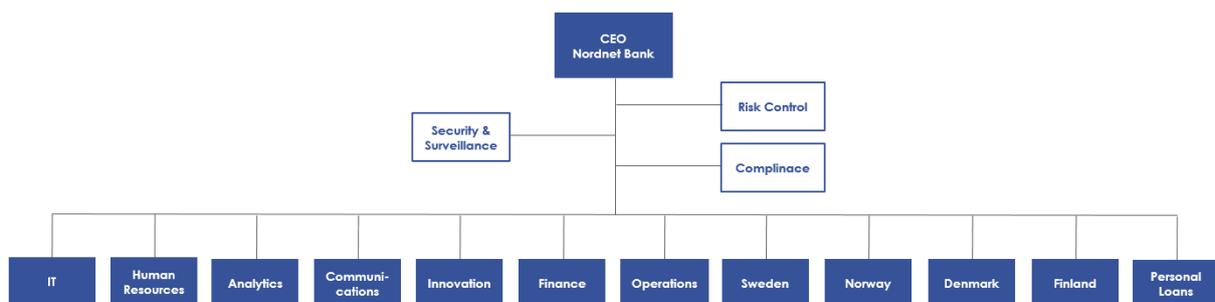
Credit committee

For the subsidiary Nordnet Bank AB, the Board has established a credit committee which, among other things, is tasked with determining and preparing the limits for which the Board of Directors of the company is responsible in accordance with the Board procedures, and to prepare the annual reporting of the limits set by the Board. According to the current Board procedures, the credit committee shall also report to the Board in Nordnet AB (publ). The credit committee is made up of Tom Dinkelspiel (Chairman), Bo Mattsson and Claes Dinkelspiel.

CEO and Group management

The CEO manages operations within the guidelines and instructions established by the Board. The most recently established instructions were set by the Board on 23 April 2015. The CEO produces the requisite information and decision data prior to Board meetings, presents issues and justifies proposals for decisions. Specifically, this applies to the vision and strategy for the company. The Chairman of the Board holds annual evaluation talks with the CEO in accordance with the instructions for the CEO and the requirement specifications.

The CEO manages the work of the Group management and makes decisions in consultation with other executives. Group management holds weekly meetings at which both strategic and operational issues are discussed. In addition, Group management produces business plans each year, which are followed up via monthly reports. In addition to these weekly meetings Group management meets on a daily basis. The company's rapid development means that the daily contact is a condition for functional control and management. Group management consists of managers of essential business areas within the Nordnet Group; see the completed fields in the organizational chart below.



Auditors

At the 2015 Annual General Meeting, accounting firm Ernst & Young was appointed auditor of Nordnet AB (publ) and all subsidiaries until the end of the Annual General Meeting 2016. The auditors' task is to review the annual accounts, consolidated accounts and accounting, plus the administration of the Board and CEO. The auditors report back on their findings on a number of occasions over the year and are present at the Board meetings that deal with annual accounts. The auditors also have continuous contact with the audit committee.

Internal audit

In accordance with the Board's procedures and procedures for the subsidiaries Nordnet Bank AB and Nordnet Pensionsförsäkring AB and the regulations of the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority, the Board has appointed an independent review function/internal audit, which is directly subordinate to the Board. The work of this internal audit function will be based on a review plan established annually by the Board. This review will involve assessment of internal auditing within the company and an assessment of its appropriateness. KPMG has filled the function as internal auditor since April 2014. Previously, Grant Thornton (March 2013-April 2014) filled the function as internal auditor.

Board control of financial reporting

The Board monitors the quality of financial reporting in a number of ways. One method is by issuing instructions to the CEO. According to these instructions, the CEO is responsible for reviewing and ensuring the quality of all financial reporting, and for ensuring that the Board in general receives the reports required in order for it to continually assess the Group's financial position.

The internal reporting and control system is based on annual financial planning, monthly reports and daily checks of business-related key figures. The CEO is also responsible for other financial information, such as ensuring that press releases and presentation material are correct and of good quality. The CEO's instructions state the issues on which the CEO is permitted to exercise his authority to represent the company only after authorization by the Board.

The Group works with internal control in accordance with the principles associated with the three lines of defence. The assessment of the efficiency of internal control is largely conducted by the independent control functions. These consist of the Risk Control function, the Compliance function and internal audit, who monitor adherence to internal and external regulations and risk limits. The tasks performed by the audit committee ensure that the financial reports maintain a high standard. The Board follows up and assesses this quality assurance by receiving monthly reports on the company's earnings trend, credit and risk exposure and relevant sector data and by addressing the Group's financial situation at each Board meeting.

In 2015, one out of three interim reports and the year-end report were subject to review by the company's auditors. The Group's auditors report their findings from the audit to the entire Board, partly in connection with their on-going review over the year and partly in connection with the compilation of the annual accounts. In addition, the Board meets the company's auditors at least once a year – without the presence of the executive management team – to learn about the focus and scope of the audit, and to discuss coordination between the external and internal audits and views of the company's risks. The auditor gives a presentation and receives viewpoints from the Board regarding the focus and scope of the audit.

Work over the year

Annual General Meeting 2015

Nordnet's 2015 Annual General Meeting was held on 23 April 2015. Claes Dinkelspiel was elected Chairman of the meeting. The Annual General Meeting made the following decisions:

- a dividend of SEK 1.00 per share (0.85) was to be paid to shareholders for 2014
- the Board shall have seven regular members and no deputies

Attendance at the AGM	
2015	78.6%
2014	65.6%
2013	70.8%
<i>Percentage of votes and capital</i>	

The minutes of the Annual General Meeting are available at www.nordnetab.com.

Election committee

In spring 2014 and autumn 2015, the election committee held three meetings. This work was for evaluating and proposing new Board members prior to the 2015 Annual General Meeting, among other matters.

For the election committee's proposals to the Annual General Meeting, see the notice to attend at www.nordnetab.com. This also includes information on how shareholders can submit proposals to the election committee.

Board of Directors

The Board held nine ordinary Board meetings during the year, of which eight were physical meetings and one was held by telephone. In addition to this, the Board had six meetings by correspondence.

Attendance 2015					
	Board meetings	Remuneration committee	Credit committee*	Audit committee	Risk and compliance committee
Claes Dinkelspiel	9 of 9	3 of 3	5 of 6	2 of 4**	
Tom Dinkelspiel	9 of 9		6 of 6	4 of 4	7 of 7
Ulf Dinkelspiel	9 of 9	3 of 3			
Anna Frick	8 of 9				
Kjell Hedman	8 of 9	3 of 3			7 of 7
Bo Mattsson	8 of 9	2 of 3	6 of 6	4 of 4	
Anna Settman	8 of 9				

* The committee exists only in Nordnet Bank AB

** Claes was elected to the Committee in May 2015, which is why he did not attend the first two meetings

The work of the Board takes place at an intensive pace in order to support the CEO and other members of Group management. At each meeting, the Board discussed a number of issues relating to strategic and business-related areas. Over the year, Nordnet officials have also taken part in Board meetings by providing reports. Every month, the Board receives a report on the company's earnings trend, credit and risk exposure and relevant industry data. See the table of Board meetings for decisions made in 2015. For information about Board members, see the section Board of directors and auditors.

Board meetings 2015	
Meeting	Topics discussed
January	Ordinary matters. Year-end report from previous year. Suggested dividend. Repurchase of subordinated loans. Strategy
March	Ordinary matters. Notice of AGM. Strategy. Report from auditor regarding audit of annual accounts 2014.
April (before and after AGM)	Ordinary matters. Decisions on members of the board committees, work plans, etc. Q1 results. Strategy. New product launch. Internal capital assessment.
June	Ordinary matters. Repurchase of own shares. Strategy.
July	Q2 result.
September	Ordinary matters. Internal capital assessment.
October	Ordinary matters. Q3 result. Brand matters. Strategy. Solvency II training.
December	Ordinary matters. Determination of the business plan and forecast for 2016. Brand matters. Training in steering of the bank. FLAOR (ORSA)

Remuneration committee

The remuneration committee is made up of Ulf Dinkelspiel (Chairman), Claes Dinkelspiel, Kjell Hedman and Bo Mattsson. As is normal, the committee is tasked with addressing issues such as salary, remunerations, incentive schemes and other terms of employment for the CEO and executive management, and incentive schemes for key employees. During 2015, the committee held three meetings.

Audit committee

The audit committee is made up of Tom Dinkelspiel (Chairman), Claes Dinkelspiel and Bo Mattsson. Among other matters, the committee has prepared the work of the Board regarding quality assurance of financial reporting and maintained constant contact with the external auditor. The committee held four meetings in 2015.

Risk and compliance committee

The risk and compliance committee is made up of Kjell Hedman (Chairman), and Tom Dinkelspiel. The committee is tasked with monitoring and providing the Board with greater access to information concerning compliance, risk and incident reporting of the organization and its operations. The committee held seven meetings over the year.

CEO

Since 9 August 2012, Nordnet's CEO is Håkan Nyberg. More information is available under Management on page 61.

Group management

At 31 December 2015, Group management consisted of 13 people: Håkan Nyberg, Max Gandrup, Jenny Garneij, Dennis Hetteima, Jacob Kaplan, Klas Ljungkvist, Niklas Odenwall, Anders Skar, Sylvia Tande, Johan Tidestad, Carina Tovi, Eva Trouin and Hans Strömblad van Eijk.

In 2015, the Chief Innovation Officer Jan Dinkelspiel resigned and was replaced by Dennis Hetteima. Since May 2015, Group management also includes Sylvia Tande, Head of Personal Loans. The management team is presented in more detail in the Management section on page 61.

Group management held 39 (35) minuted meetings over the year, under the leadership of the CEO.

Audits and auditors

At the 2015 Annual General Meeting, accounting firm Ernst & Young was re-appointed as the auditor for Nordnet AB and all of its subsidiaries until the 2016 Annual General Meeting. The auditors' task is to review the annual accounts, consolidated accounts and accounting, plus the administration of the Board and CEO. The auditors report back on their findings on a number of occasions over the year and are present at the Board meetings that deal with annual accounts. The auditors also have continuous contact with the audit committee. Authorized public accountant Peter Strandh has been the company's principal auditor since 2010. Peter was born in 1955 and also has auditing assignments for, among others, LRF, AMF Pensionsförsäkring and the Nobel Foundation.

Remunerations

Remuneration to the Board of Directors

The 2015 Annual General Meeting decided that the total remuneration for Board members for the current year should be SEK 2,300,000 (2,250,000), of which SEK 500,000 (500,000) is for the Chairman and SEK 300,000 (250,000) for each ordinary member. In addition, a fee of SEK 50,000 (50,000) is paid to each Board member for each committee in which he/she participates, while it is proposed that the chairman of each committee receive SEK 100,000 (100,000) for his/her work in that committee. In total the remuneration to the Board amounted to SEK 3,100,000 for the period April 2015 to March 2016. For more information, please see Note 12.

Remuneration to the CEO and Group management

Remuneration to the CEO and other members of Group management is made up of fixed remuneration, variable remuneration, pension and other benefits. Remuneration levels shall be consistent with and promote effective risk management, shall not encourage excessive risk-taking, shall correspond to the company's business strategy, objectives, values and long-term interests and shall not, with regards to total variable pay, limit the company's capacity to maintain a sufficient capital base or, where necessary, to strengthen the capital base.

Fixed remuneration is individual and takes into consideration the individual executive's areas of responsibility, experience, performance and results achieved. Nordnet is a valuation-governed company, which is why performance is also valued in relation to the company's values. Fixed remuneration is reviewed annually. Fixed remuneration to CEO Håkan Nyberg for 2015 amounted to SEK 370,000 (350,000) per month – additionally, the CEO is entitled to a company car benefit of SEK 10,000 per month. For further information, see Note 12.

Variable remuneration can be paid according to a long-range performance-related share incentive scheme to reward, in advance, agreed results-based performance goals at Group level and considering risk-adjusted performance at team level and individual level. In addition, a number of behavioural variables are assessed that are related to the Nordnet Group's values. The long-range incentive scheme is share-based, has results measurements, is subject to a ceiling and presupposes investment by the participants. Remuneration according to the scheme is paid as compensation-free shares. The purpose of the long-term incentive scheme is to stimulate continued loyalty and strong performance among key individuals and to increase the Group's attractiveness as an employer. For further information, please see the section "Performance-related share incentive scheme" below.

With the exception of the CEO, Nordnet has the same pension policy for members of Group management as for other employees. The pension plan is premium-based. The premium for service pension insurance is based on age, salary and the base amount that appears for each applicable premium plan. For members of Group management not resident in Sweden, local rules are applied that lead to a pension under equivalent terms. The same policy is to be applied regarding future pension obligations.

Pension contributions for the CEO are equivalent to 35 percent (35) of base salary.

In addition to a mutual period of notice of six months, the CEO is entitled to severance pay equivalent to 12 times the monthly salary paid during the period of notice. In the event that Nordnet gains a principal owner other than the Öhman Group, and this would fundamentally change the role of the CEO in an unfavourable or negative direction for the current CEO through reduced activity or responsibilities, the CEO has the right to resign with severance pay equivalent to 12 times the fixed monthly salary, without deductions for any remuneration from a new employer. Combined, fixed salary during the period of notice and severance pay shall not exceed an amount equivalent to fixed salary for 18 months.

The other members of the Group management team have between three and nine months' notice. During the period of notice, salary and other terms of employment continue to apply. There are no special benefits for senior executives apart from company cars, which are cost-neutral for the employer and paid healthcare insurance.

Remuneration to CEO and corporate executives 2015						
SEK thousands	Year	Fixed	Variable	Benefits	Pension expenses	Total
CEO Håkan Nyberg	2015	4,626	-	16	1,978	6,620
	2014	4,418	-	17	1,906	6,341
Other corporate executives*	2015	16,170	-	322	4,169	20,662
	2014	15,267	-	281	4,222	19,770

*During 2015, the average no. of persons in the management team was 11.5 compared to 11.0 during 2014.

Performance-related share incentive scheme

In accordance with decisions by the Annual General Meetings of 24 April 2013, 23 April 2014 and 23 April 2015, Nordnet has established three long-range performance-related share incentive schemes: "Performance-Related Share Scheme 2013", "Performance-Related Share Scheme 2014" and "Performance-Related Share Scheme 2015". The purpose of the long-range incentive schemes is to stimulate continued loyalty and strong performance among key individuals and to increase the Group's attractiveness as an employer. All programs have the same design. Although the goals are equivalent, the number of participants are different per program. See note 12 for more information about each Performance-Related Share Scheme.

Remuneration to auditors

A total of SEK 5,974 thousand (3,687) was paid to auditors and audit firms in 2015. This amount relates to audits, advice and other review work linked with auditing. Remuneration has also been paid for other advice, of which most was for relates to consultation concerning accounting and tax issues. For more information, please see Note 12

Internal control

The Board's internal control report in accordance with the Swedish Code of Corporate Governance and chap. 6, Section 6, Paragraph 2 of the Swedish Annual Accounts Act (1995:1554).

Internal control of financial reporting is defined as the process, carried out by the Board, management and other relevant personnel, serving to establish reasonable assurance of the accuracy of financial reporting. Internal control work regarding financial reporting is structured around the five internal control components detailed below: Control environment, Risk assessment,

Control activities, Information and communication channels and Monitoring. This report deals only with internal control regarding financial reporting.

Monitoring and control

The Board of Directors bears the utmost responsibility for operations being conducted with good internal control. The Board is responsible for risk management being appropriate and effective and in accordance with the Group's strategies and targets. The CEO has the overall responsibility for managing the Group's risks in accordance with policies and instructions and for operations being conducted in accordance with external and internal rules.

The operations constitute the first line of defence against risks in the organization. Risk Control and Compliance constitute the second line of defence, and Internal Audit is the third line of defence, which on behalf of the Board monitors both the first and second line of defence.

Risk Control and Compliance are independent of the business activities. Both functions are subordinate to the CEO and regularly report to the Board. Internal audit is directly subordinate to the Board, and has the primary task of, based on the audit done, assessing and making a statement to the Board and CEO regarding the bank's governance, risk management and internal control being appropriate and effective. The internal audit function reports to the Board.

Risk assessment and control activities

Nordnet constantly assesses the risks in its financial reporting; i.e. it identifies, analyses and assesses the principal risks of misstatement in the financial reports. The identification, analysis and assessment takes into account aspects including the complexity of business operations, the level of systems support and the quality of procedures and controls.

Review and analysis play a central role, in which cumulative effects are also analysed. The control activities serve to detect, guard against and limit risks and the assumption of risks in operations while also preventing deviations and errors in financial reporting.

Information and communication

Nordnet's Board has set policies, guidelines and routines to safeguard its financial reporting. These are made available and kept updated via Nordnet's intranet. Knowledge and awareness of these are obtained by means of ongoing internal training and information for the various departments and functions covered by internal reporting responsibility in respect of financial statistics and information.

Board of Directors and auditors

Claes Dinkelspiel, Chairman

Born 1941 Board member since 2001.

Claes has a Master of Business Administration from the Stockholm School of Economics and holds an MBA from INSEAD in France. He is Chairman of the boards of Gummesson Gruppen AB, MPS Holding AB, Premiefinans K. Bohlin AB and SCI. Claes is a member of the boards of the Gundua Foundation, the Silviahemmet Foundation and the Drottningholm Court Theatre. Claes is a member of Nordnet's election committee, remunerations committee (Nordnet AB (publ)) and the credit committee (Nordnet Bank AB). In accordance with the Swedish Code of Corporate Governance, Claes is independent in relation to the company and its management, but dependent in relation to the company's major shareholders.

Shareholding on 31 December 2015 (direct): 4,801,838 Shareholding (indirect*): 71,317,411

Tom Dinkelspiel

Born 1967 Board member since 2007.

Tom has studied at the Stockholm School of Economics. He is Chairman of E. Öhman J:or AB, 11 Real Asset Fund AB, 11 Real Asset Fund Investors AB and Swedsec. Tom is a member of the boards of MPS Holding AB, Kogmot AB and COIN. Tom is Chairman of Nordnet Pension AB and member of the board of Nordnet Livsforsikring AS. Tom is also Chairman of the audit committee (Nordnet AB (publ)) and the credit committee (Nordnet Bank AB), and he is a member of the risk and compliance committee (Nordnet AB (publ) and Nordnet Bank AB). In accordance with the Swedish Code of Corporate Governance, Tom is independent in relation to the company and its management, but dependent in relation to the company's major shareholders.

Shareholding on 31 December 2015 (direct): 4,904,776 Shareholding (indirect*): 54,313,083

Ulf Dinkelspiel

Born 1939 Board member since 2001.

Ulf has a Master of Business Administration from Stockholm School of Economics. Ulf is an Ambassador. He is also a member of the boards of Premiefinans K. Bohlin AB, Ponte Fiore AB and Bockholmen Hav och Restaurang AB. Ulf is a member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences (IVA). He is also Chairman of the remunerations committee (Nordnet AB (publ) and Nordnet Bank AB). In accordance with the Swedish Code of Corporate Governance, Ulf is independent in relation to the company and its management, but dependent in relation to the company's major shareholders.

Shareholding on 31 December 2015 (direct): 5,911,177 Shareholding (indirect*): 73,111,365

Anna Frick

Born 1968 Board member since 2009.

Anna has an MBA from the Stockholm School of Economics. She is the Deputy CEO and a member of the boards of Garbergs Reklambyrå and Leo Vegas AB. Anna has previously held positions as Head of Creative at the Adamsky Agency and as agency manager at communications agency Farfar AB.

Shareholding on 31 December 2015 (direct): -

Kjell Hedman

Born 1951 Board member since 2010.

Kjell is an economist. He is a member of the Board of Aktia Bank in Finland. Kjell is the former CEO of Landshypotek AB, former Chairman of Swedbank Hypotek, Swedbank Försäkring and Swedbank Finans, among others. He is Chairman of the risk and compliance committee (Nordnet AB (publ) and Nordnet Bank AB), member of the remunerations committee (Nordnet AB (publ) and Nordnet Bank AB).

Shareholding on 31 December 2015 (direct): 5,000

Bo Mattsson

Born 1960 Board member since 2003.

Bo has a Master of Business Administration from the Stockholm School of Economics. Bo founded CINT AB, Eurotrade and Mangold AB and is the former President of Nordnet Holding. He is the Chairman of the Board of Sticky AB and Techtroopers AB. Bo is also a member of the remunerations committee (Nordnet AB (publ) and Nordnet Bank AB), the audit committee (Nordnet AB (publ) and Nordnet Bank AB) and the credit committee (Nordnet Bank AB).

Shareholding on 31 December 2015 (direct): 5,012

Anna Settman

Born 1970 Board member since 2012.

Anna has studied communications at Berghs School of Communications and IFL at the Stockholm School of Economics. Today, she is the CEO of the Springfield Project and a member of the Boards of Anticimex Group, Eniro, Hyper Island and We Mind. Anna was previously the CEO of Aftonbladet Hierta AB.

Shareholding on 31 December 2015 (direct): -

Revisor

Audit firm Ernst & Young AB. Auditor since 2004.

The auditor in charge is Peter Strandh. He is an Authorized Public Accountant and was born in 1955.

* Refers to shareholding by related physical or legal entities. Where holding pertains to a related legal entity, the legal entity's entire holding is reported.

Management

Håkan Nyberg

CEO

Håkan was born in 1959. He joined Nordnet in 2012. Håkan has a master's degree in Applied Mathematics from the Royal Institute of Technology. He was formerly CEO of EnterCard International and prior to that, head of Swedbank's (then Föreningsparbanken's) Internet banking activities.

Shareholding on 31 December 2015 (direct): 25,989

Max Gandrup

Country Manager Denmark

Max was born in 1967. He joined Nordnet in 2000. Max has studied at Copenhagen Business College. Max is a member of the board of Nordnet Pension AB. He has previously worked for Midtbank.

Shareholding on 31 December 2015 (direct): 4,517

Jenny Garneij

Chief Human Capital Officer

Jenny was born in 1973. She joined Nordnet in 2013. Jenny holds an MBA from the University of Gothenburg and a BA in Linguistics from the University of Karlstad. She has previously worked at SEB and Accenture.

Shareholding on 31 December 2015 (direct): 3,389

Dennis Hetteima

Chief Innovation Officer

Dennis was born in 1976. He joined Nordnet in 2015. Dennis holds a Bachelor of Arts in Marketing from the NIMA Institute in Amsterdam. He founded his first Internet company in 1999 and has been involved in several digital endeavours since. Dennis was formerly the Director of Innovation at Win and CEO of everywhere.is.

Shareholding on 31 December 2015 (direct): 457

Jacob Kaplan

Chief Financial Officer

Jacob was born in 1973. He joined Nordnet in 2010. Jacob has a BA in Economics from Stockholm University and holds an MSc from the Royal Institute of Technology. He was formerly employed by NASDAQ OMX and Ernst & Young Management Consulting.

Shareholding on 31 December (direct): 27,700

Niklas Odenwall

Country Manager Finland

Niklas was born 1971. He joined Nordnet in 2011. He holds a Master's degree in Politics, majoring in economics from Åbo Academy. He was previously CEO of Infonet Finland and has previously worked as a stockbroker at Conventum Securities.

Shareholding on 31 December 2015 (direct): 6,175

Anders Skar

Country Manager Norway

Anders was born in 1976. He joined Nordnet in 2005. Anders holds an MBA from the Norwegian School of Economics. Anders previously worked at Accenture.

Shareholding on 31 December 2015 (direct): 18,539

Sylvia Tande

Head of Personal Loans

Sylvia was born in 1984. She joined Nordnet in 2014. Sylvia has a Master of Management Science & Finance from Southampton University and a degree in Aerospace Engineering from the University of Sheffield. Sylvia also completed a two-year trainee programme at Barclay's Bank in London. She previously worked at Klarna and Entercard International.

Shareholding on 31 December 2015 (direct): 156

Johan Tidestad

Chief Communications Officer

Johan was born in 1968. He joined Nordnet in 2007. Johan holds a BA in Law from Uppsala University. He was formerly employed by Bergsgård Petersson Fonder AB and E-Trade Sverige.

Shareholding on 31 December 2015 (direct): 18,373

Carina Tovi

Chief Operating Officer

Carina was born in 1965. She joined Nordnet in 2011. Carina has a Master of Business Administration from the Stockholm School of Economics. Carina is the CEO of Nordnet Pensionsförsäkring AB. She was formerly employed by Swedbank Robur Fonder, among others.

Shareholding on 31 December 2015 (direct): 8,287

Eva Trouin

Country Manager Sweden

Eva was born in 1976. She has been employed since 2013. Eva has a bachelor's degree in finance from Halmstad University and the University of Technology in Sydney. She has previously worked at Swedbank Försäkring and Swedbank Robur.

Shareholding on 31 December 2015 (direct): 4,128

Hans Strömblad van Eijk

Chief Analytics Officer

Hans was born in 1981. He joined Nordnet in 2011. Hans holds an Executive MBA from the Stockholm School of Economics, an MSc in Industrial Engineering and a BSc in IT business systems from the Royal Institute of Technology. Hans previously worked at the mobile operator at 3 and as a Management Consultant at SP Consulting.

Shareholding on 31 December 2015 (direct): 3,922

In 2015, Klas Ljungkvist was also a member of Nordnet's management group as the Chief Technology Officer, but resigned from his position in February 2016.

Financial statements

Consolidated income statement

Group, SEK thousands	Not	2015	2014
Interest income	8	451,024	528,813
Interest expenses	8	-33,098	-50,240
Commission income	9	891,849	692,313
Commission expenses	9	-267,196	-214,096
Net result of financial transactions	10	147,193	86,445
Other operating revenue	11	59,641	42,675
Total operating income		1,249,413	1,085,910
General administration expenses	12	-639,078	-590,717
Depreciation, amortization and impairments of intangibles and equipment	13	-79,580	-70,982
Other operating expenses	14	-40,775	-44,159
Total expenses before credit losses		-759,433	-705,858
Profit before credit losses		489,980	380,052
Credit losses, net	15	-41,333	-43,074
Operating profit		448,647	336,978
Tax on profit for the year	16	-91,506	-60,343
Profit for the year		357,141	276,634
Of which attributable to:			
The Parent Company's shareholders		358,142	278,025
Holding less controlling influence		-1,001	-1,392
Earnings per share before dilution	17	2.05	1.59
Earnings per share after dilution	17	2.04	1.59
Proposed/adopted dividend per share	34	1.30	1.00

Consolidated statement of other comprehensive income

Group, SEK thousands	Not	2015	2014
Profit for the year		357,141	276,634
Items that will be reversed to the income statement			
Changes in value of available-for-sale assets	34	-37,642	-5,804
Tax on changes in value of available-for-sale assets	34	8,281	1,277
Translation of foreign subsidiary	34	-19,156	830
Changes in comprehensive income after tax		-48,517	-3,697
Comprehensive income after tax		308,624	272,937
Of which attributable to:			
The Parent Company's shareholders		309,625	274,329
		-1,001	-1,392

Consolidated balance sheet

Group, SEK thousands	Note	2015	2014
Assets			
Loans to credit institutions	19	294,691	987,472
Loans to the general public	20	7,278,083	5,806,242
Financial assets at fair value	21	10,761	8,724
Available-for-sale financial assets	22	10,181,230	11,191,469
Financial assets held to maturity	23	3,381,631	-
Assets in the insurance business	24	35,995,138	28,868,478
Intangible assets	25	389,732	434,250
Tangible assets	26	29,338	32,281
Current tax assets	16	110,071	-
Other assets	27	2,440,015	1,770,335
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	28	102,604	144,739
Total assets		60,213,294	49,243,991
Liabilities			
Liabilities to credit institutions	29	396,529	-
Deposits and borrowing from the general public	30	19,605,376	16,500,316
Liabilities in the insurance business	24	35,996,211	28,869,319
Other liabilities	31	2,084,329	1,757,267
Current tax liabilities	16	73,455	13,713
Deferred tax liabilities	16	51,293	50,969
Accrued expenses and deferred income	32	132,134	125,547
Subordinated liabilities	33	-	175,738
Total liabilities		58,339,327	47,492,869
Equity			
	34		
Share capital		175,028	175,028
Other contributed capital		478,759	471,283
Other reserves		-113,336	-64,819
Retained earnings including profit for the year		1,329,630	1,166,093
Total equity attributed to the owners of the parent company		1,870,082	1,747,586
Holding less controlling influence		3,885	3,536
Total equity		1,873,967	1,751,122
Total equity and liabilities		60,213,294	49,243,991
Memorandum items			
Assets pledged		2,225,183	1,146,769
Contingent liability		210,022	172,734
Commitment		1,939,836	1,035,882

Consolidated changes in equity

Group, SEK thousands	Share capital	Other contributed capital	Other reserves ¹⁾	Retained earnings including profit for the year	Attributed to the owners of the parent company	Attributed to holding less controlling influence	Total equity
Equity brought forward 1 January 2014	175,028	471,845	-61,122	1,035,264	1,621,015	4,366	1,625,381
Profit after tax reported in the income statement	-	-	-	278,025	278,025	-1,392	276,634
Adjustment comprehensive income in previous	-	-	-	1,574	1,574	-	1,574
Comprehensive income after tax	-	-	-3,697	-	-3,697	-	-3,697
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-3,697	279,599	275,902	-1,392	274,510
Transactions with the owners:							
Dividend issued	-	-	-	-148,769	-148,769	-	-148,769
Shareholders' contributions	-	-562	-	-	-562	562	-
Total	-	-562	-	-148,769	-149,331	562	-148,769
Equity carried forward 31 December 2014	175,028	471,283	-64,819	1,166,094	1,747,586	3,536	1,751,122
Equity brought forward 1 January 2015	175,028	471,283	-64,819	1,166,094	1,747,586	3,536	1,751,122
Profit after tax reported in the income statement	-	-	-	358,142	358,142	-1,001	357,141
Comprehensive income after tax	-	-	-48,517	-	-48,517	-	-48,517
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-48,517	358,142	309,625	-1,001	308,625
Transactions with the owners:							
Dividend issued	-	-	-	-175,028	-175,028	-	-175,028
Purchase of own shares	-	-	-	-19,191	-19,191	-	-19,191
Performance-related share programme	-	6,914	-	-	6,914	-	6,914
Other	-	-	-	1,523	1,523	-	1,523
Shareholders' contribution	-	562	-	1,910	-1,348	1,348	-
Total	-	7,476	-	-194,606	-187,130	1,348	-185,781
Equity carried forward 31 December 2015,	175,028	478,759	-113,336	1,329,630	1,870,082	3,885	1,873,967

¹⁾ See note 32.

²⁾ Nordnet has submitted conditional shareholders' equity to companies that are not wholly owned subsidiaries.

Consolidated cash flow statement (direct method)

Current operations			
Interest received		490,826	534,512
Interest paid		-40,818	-54,220
Provisions received		891,849	524,582
Provisions paid		-267,196	-180,377
Dividend received		202	210
Payments to suppliers and employees		-537,045	-417,994
		537,818	406,713
Increase/decrease of assets of current operations			
Increase (-)/decrease (+) of lending to the general public		-1,612,094	-246,669
Increase (-)/decrease (+) of other assets		-1,052,938	-5,395,820
Increase/decrease of liabilities of current operations			
Increase (+)/decrease (-) of deposits and borrowing among the general public		4,605,276	4,319,220
Increase (+)/decrease (-) of liabilities		-608,960	4,244,621
Income taxes paid		-138,415	13,884
		1,730,687	3,341,949
Cash flow from current operations			
Investing activities			
Acquisition of intangible assets	25	-30,130	-40,404
Acquisition of tangible assets	26	-11,107	-15,224
Repurchase transactions		396,529	-
Investments in securities		-20,708,133	-12,256,749
Sales of securities		18,752,413	8,691,601
		-1,600,428	-3,620,776
Cash flow from investing activities			
Financing activities			
Repayment of loans		-175,738	-
Buyback of own shares		-19,191	-
Dividend paid		-175,027	-148,769
		-369,956	-148,769
Cash flow from financing activities			
Cash flow for the year			
Cash and cash equivalents, January 1		540,137	967,567
Exchange rate differences in cash and cash equivalents		-5,749	166
Cash and cash equivalents at year-end	19	294,691	540,137
Cash and cash equivalents include: ¹⁾			
Loans to credit institutions (bank deposits) ²⁾		294,691	540,137
		294,691	540,137

¹⁾ This amount includes blocked funds amounting to SEK 82 (79) million.

²⁾ Only investments with a maturity less than 3 months are included in lending to credit institutions (bank deposits)

Parent company's income statement

Parent Company, SEK thousands	Note	2015	2014
Net revenue	40	8,594	7,869
Total operating income		8,594	7,869
Other external expenses	41	-4,471	-2,562
Personnel expenses	42	-11,993	-10,868
Other operating expenses		-1,289	-1,071
Total operating expenses		-17,753	-14,501
Operating profit		-9,159	-6,632
Result from financial investments:			
Profit from shares in Group companies	43	250,067	185,990
Other interest income and similar income	44	962	7,291
Interest expenses and similar expense items	44	-5,387	-12,746
Profit from financial assets		245,642	180,535
Profit after financial items		236,483	173,903
Tax on profit for the year	45	-	-
Profit for the year		236,483	173,903

Parent company's statement of other comprehensive income

Parent Company, SEK thousands	2015	2014
Profit for the year	236,483	173,903
Comprehensive income after tax	-	-
Comprehensive income after tax	236,483	173,903

Parent company's balance sheet

Parent Company, SEK thousands	Note	2015	2014
Assets			
Fixed assets			
Financial fixed assets			
Shares in Group companies	46	1,202,510	1,150,404
		1,202,510	1,150,404
Current assets			
Current receivables from Group companies		111,314	292,999
Current tax receivables	47	3,784	3,784
Other receivables	47	29	294
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	48	1,301	1,146
		116,428	298,223
Cash and cash equivalents		15,360	27,123
Current assets, total		131,788	325,346
Total assets		1,334,298	1,475,750
Equity			
	49		
Restricted equity			
Share capital		175,028	175,028
		175,028	175,028
Non-restricted equity			
Share premium reserve		179,730	173,628
Other non-restricted reserves		262,111	262,111
Retained earnings		440,160	460,475
Profit for the year		236,483	173,903
		1,118,484	1,070,117
Equity, total		1,293,512	1,245,145
Liabilities			
Long-term liabilities			
Other liabilities	50	-	175,738
		-	175,738
Current liabilities			
Liabilities to Group companies		33,134	40,934
Other liabilities	51	881	525
Accrued expenses and deferred income	52	6,771	13,407
		40,786	54,866
Total liabilities		40,786	230,604
Total equity and liabilities		1,334,298	1,475,750
Memorandum items			
Assets pledged		none	none
Contingent liabilities		none	none

Parent company's changes in shareholders' equity

Parent Company, SEK thousands	Share capital	Share premium reserve	Other non-restricted reserves	Retained earnings	Profit for the year	Total
Equity brought forward 1 January 2014	175,028	173,628	262,111	428,806	180,443	1,220,017
Reallocation of last year's profit	-	-	-	180,443	-180,443	-
Profit after tax reported in the income statement	-	-	-	-	173,903	173,903
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	173,903	173,903
Transactions with the owners						
Dividend issued	-	-	-	-148,774	-	-148,774
Equity provided, share programme	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity carried forward 31 December 2014	175,028	173,628	262,111	460,475	173,903	1,245,145
Equity brought forward 1 January 2015	175,028	173,628	262,111	460,475	173,903	1,245,145
Reallocation of last year's profit	-	-	-	173,903	-173,903	-
Profit after tax reported in the income statement	-	-	-	-	236,483	236,483
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	236,483	236,483
Transactions with the owners						
Dividend issued	-	-	-	-175,028	-	-175,028
Purchase of own shares	-	-	-	-19,191	-	-19,191
Performance-related share programme	-	6,102	-	-	-	6,102
Equity carried forward 31 December 2015	175,028	179,730	262,111	440,160	236,483	1,293,512

Parent company's cash flow statement (indirect method)

Parent Company, SEK thousands		2014	2013
Cash flow from current operations			
Income after financial items		236,483	173,903
- of which deposit interest		7,278	7,291
- of which paid interest		-12,741	-12,721
Adjustment for items not included in cash flow			
Write-downs financial assets	43	20,000	-
Performance-related share programme		696	-
Anticipated dividend from subsidiaries	43	-257,500	-175,000
Group contribution	43	-12,567	-10,990
		-12,888	-12,087
Paid tax		-	-4,128
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital		-12,888	-16,215
Cash flow from changes in working capital			
Decrease (+)/increase (-) of other receivables		106,488	-1,716
Increase (+)/decrease (-) of liabilities		-14,080	-2,046
		92,408	-3,762
Cash flow from current operations		79,520	-19,977
Investing activities			
Shareholders' contribution	46	-66,507	-
Dividend issued from subsidiaries	43	175,000	182,000
Group contribution	43	10,990	11,148
Cash flow from investing activities		119,483	193,148
Financing activities			
Dividend paid		-175,028	-148,774
New loans		140,000	-
Buy back of convertible loans	50	-175,738	-
Cash flow from financing activities		-210,766	-148,774
Cash flow for the year		-11,763	24,397
Cash and cash equivalents, January 1		27,123	2,726
Cash and cash equivalents at year-end		15,360	27,123

Cash and cash equivalents relate to the company's bank deposits.

Notes

Note 1 Company information

The consolidated financial statements for Nordnet AB (parent company) for the financial year ending 31 December 2015 has been approved by the Board of Directors and CEO for publication on 18 March 2016 and will be presented to the Annual General Meeting on 21 April 2016 for approval.

The parent company is a Swedish limited liability company (publ), headquartered in Stockholm, Sweden, with the address Gustavlundsvägen 141, Box 14077, SE-167 14 Bromma.

The company's shares have been quoted on the Nasdaq Stockholm exchange's Midcap list since 2 October 2006. Before that, the share was listed on the Stockholm exchange's O-list since April 2000. The Group's principle activities are described in the Board of Directors' Report.

Note 2 Basis for compilation of accounts

Statement of compliance with applied regulations

The consolidated financial statements are compiled in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). As the parent company is based in the EU only EU approved IFRS are applied.

The consolidated accounts have been compiled in accordance with the Swedish Annual Accounts Act or Credit Institutions and Securities Companies (ÅRKL 1995:1 559) as Nordnet is regarded as a financial holding company, meaning that the Group also has to apply the provisions of this law in the compilation of its consolidated accounts. The consolidated accounts have also been compiled in accordance with the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's regulations and general recommendations regarding annual accounts for credit institutions and security companies (FFS 2008:25), including all applicable amended regulations, the Swedish Financial Reporting Board's recommendation RFR 1 Supplementary accounting rules for the Group and the recommendation of the Swedish Financial Reporting Board.

The parent company's annual report is prepared in accordance with the Swedish Annual Accounts Act (1995:1,554) and with application of the Swedish Financial Reporting Boards RFR 2 Accounting for legal entities. This means that IFRS valuation and information rules are applied with the exceptions and supplements specified in the section concerning the parent company's accounting principles.

In the consolidated accounts, assets and liabilities are recognized at their historical cost. Financial assets and liabilities are recognized at amortized cost, with the exception of certain financial assets and liabilities that are recognized at fair value.

Financial assets and liabilities recognized at fair value include derivative instruments, financial instruments classified as financial assets or liabilities valued at fair value in the income statement or as financial assets available for sale. In addition, liabilities in the insurance operations are recognized at fair value.

The company's functional currency and reporting currency is SEK and, unless otherwise stated, all amounts are reported in thousands of Swedish kronor (SEK thousands).

Basis for consolidation

The consolidated accounts include the parent company and its subsidiaries as of 31 December each year. The financial reports of the parent company and subsidiaries included in the consolidated accounts relate to the same period and have been compiled in accordance with the accounting principles applicable to the Group.

All balances within the Group, income, expenses, profits or losses arising in transactions between companies covered by the consolidated accounts are eliminated in their entirety.

A subsidiary is included in the consolidated accounts from the time of acquisition, which is the date on which the parent company takes on controlling influence and is included in the consolidated accounts until the date on which the controlling interest ceases.

Controlling influence exists when the parent company directly, or indirectly through subsidiaries, holds over half of the voting rights in a company. Assets and liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet are essentially dealt with in a liquidity arrangement as this classification is more relevant on the basis of the operations run by the Group.

Note 3 Amended accounting principles

2015

None of the revisions and interpretations of existing standards that shall be applied as of the financial year beginning on January 1, 2015 have any material impact on the Group or parent company financial statements.

2016 and forward

A number of new or amended standards do not take effect until the next financial year and have not been applied prematurely in preparing the financial statements at hand. Described below are the IFRS that are expected to, or that could, have an impact on the consolidated financial statements. Beyond the IFRS described below, other amendments approved by the IASB as per 31 December 2015, are not expected to have any impact on the consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments will enter into force on 1 January 2018, replacing IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. Various parts of the new standard have been revised. One part relates to the recognition and measurement of financial assets and liabilities. IFRS 9 classifies financial assets into three different categories. Classification is determined on initial recognition based on the characteristics of the asset and the company's business model. For financial liabilities, there are no major changes compared with IAS 39. The greatest change relates to liabilities recognized at fair value. For these, the portion of the change in fair value attributable to the company's own credit risk shall be recognized in other comprehensive income rather than in profit unless this causes inconsistencies in the accounts. The second part relates to hedge accounting. To a large extent, the new principles entail improved conditions for accounting that provides a fair picture of a company's financial risk management in financial instruments. Finally, new principles have been introduced regarding impairment of financial assets, in which the model is based on anticipated losses. The purpose of the new model includes provisions for credit

losses being made at an earlier stage. In the Group's assessment, both the part relating to impairment and the part involving the classification and measurement of financial assets will affect the financial statements. During the year, an examination will be initiated to consider what effects IFRS 9 will have on the consolidated financial statements. The EU has yet to approve the standard.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers will enter into force on 1 January 2018, replacing all previously issued standards and interpretations that address income (i.e. IAS 11 Construction Contracts, IAS 18 Revenue, IFRIC 13 Customer Loyalty Programmes, IFRIC 15 Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate, IFRIC 18 Transfers of Assets from Customers SIC 31 Revenue – Barter transactions involving advertising services). IFRS 15 includes a collective model for income recognition regarding customer contracts. The intention behind the standard is that everything begins with a contract between two parties for the sale of a product or service. Initially, a customer agreement shall be identified, whereby the vendor generates an asset (rights, a promise that compensation will be obtained) and a liability (commitment, a promise that goods/services will be transferred). According to the model, the company then reports income, thus demonstrating the company's fulfilment of its commitment to deliver the promised goods or services to the customer. The EU has yet to approve the standard. It remains unclear whether IFRS 15 will affect the Group. In 2016, an examination will be initiated to consider what effects the new standard will have on the Group.

Amendments to IAS 1 Disclosure Initiative enter into force on 1 January 2016. These changes aim to further encourage companies to apply their professional judgment to determine what disclosures should be provided and how the information can be structured in the financial statements. To make this possible, some specific improvements have been made in the areas of materiality, disaggregation and subtotals, note structure, disclosures regarding the accounting policies and the presentation of items in other comprehensive income (OCI) deriving from investments calculated using the equity method. The EU has yet to approve the amendments. The Group plans to review the disclosures made in the annual report regarding the 2016 financial year.

Note 4 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Certain assumptions regarding the future and certain estimates and assessments as of the balance sheet date are of particular significance for the valuation of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet. Below is a discussion of the areas where the risk of value change over the following year is greatest due to the fact that the assumptions or estimates may need amending.

Impairment testing of goodwill

The value of goodwill reported is tested at least once a year with regard to any need for impairment. This testing requires an assessment of the utility value of the cash generating unit, or groups of cash generating units, to which the goodwill value is attributable. This in turn requires the anticipated future cash flow from the cash generating unit to be estimated and a relevant discount rate to be established for calculating cash flow's current value. The assessments made as of 31 December 2015 are specified in Note 25.

Credit losses

Write-downs for credit losses related to securities-based lending take place at the individual customer level and are based on the company's assessment of the counterparty's financial situation, underlying value of the collateral and repayment ability.

Note 5 Accounting principles applied

Business combinations

IFRS 3 is applied to business combinations and means that the fair values of identifiable assets and liabilities in the acquired business are established at the time of acquisition. These fair values also include the percentages of assets and liabilities, which can be, attributed to any remaining minority owners in the acquired business. Identifiable assets and liabilities also include assets, liabilities and provisions, including obligations and claims from third parties, which are not reported in the balance sheet of the acquired business.

No provisions are made for expenses for planned restructuring measures resulting from the acquisition.

The discrepancy between the cost of the acquisition and the acquired portion of the net assets in the acquired operations are classified as goodwill and reported as an intangible asset in the balance sheet. If the value of the acquired net assets exceeds the acquisition cost, a negative goodwill item is recognized in the income statement. Any transaction costs in connection with the acquisition are expensed. The useful life for each individual intangible asset is established and depreciated over the useful life. If the useful life is deemed to be indefinite, no depreciation takes place. Any assessment that results in the useful life of an intangible asset being indefinite takes into account all relevant conditions and is based on the fact that there is no predictable future time limit for the net cash flow generated by the asset.

Exchange rate effects in each Group company

Transactions in foreign currencies are reported after translation using the exchange rate on the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are converted into functional currency at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. All exchange rate differences are reported via the income statement. Non-monetary items in foreign currency that are valued at their historical cost are valued in the functional currency, using the exchange rate at the time of the original transaction.

Translation of foreign subsidiaries

The consolidated accounts are presented in Swedish kronor (SEK), which is the functional currency and reporting currency of the parent company. Each company that forms part of the Group establishes its functional currency, and every item in the financial reports is valued on the basis of this functional currency. This translation means that all assets, provisions and liabilities are translated at the rate on the balance sheet date and that all items in the income statement are translated at the average rate over the reporting period, whereupon the exchange rate difference is recognized in equity as a component of comprehensive income. If a foreign subsidiary is divested, the accumulated exchange rate difference is reported in the income statement.

Financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets reported in the balance sheet include – on the asset side – interest-bearing receivables, other shares and units, other receivables, accounts receivable, assets in the insurance business and cash and cash equivalents. Accounts payable and borrowings are reported on the liability side. Currency derivatives are reported as either assets or liabilities, depending on whether the fair value is positive or negative. A financial asset is de-recognized from the balance sheet once the obligations in the contract have been realized, have matured or if the company has lost control of it. The same applies for part of a financial asset.

The Group's financial assets are classified either as financial assets valued at fair value via the income statement, loans and receivables, or financial assets available for sale and financial assets held to maturity. When a financial asset is first recognized, it is valued at fair value plus – for financial assets that do not belong to the category of financial assets valued at fair value via the income statement – transaction expenses directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset. When a financial asset is valued after its initial recognition, the financial asset is reported in accordance with one of the three categories below, according to the classification of the financial asset at the time of acquisition.

Acquisitions and divestments of financial assets are reported on the transaction date, which represents the day on which the company undertakes to acquire or dispose of the asset.

The fair value of a financial asset listed on an active market is established as the purchase price at closure on the balance sheet date. In the few instances in which there is no active market, fair value is established on the basis of recently completed transactions between knowledgeable parties who are independent of each other.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and recognized at a net amount in the balance sheet where there is a legal right to offset the amounts reported at the same time as there is an intention to adjust the items with a net amount or realize the asset and adjust the liability at the same time

Financial liabilities valued at fair value via the income statement

Financial assets valued at fair value via the income statement are divided into two subcategories.

The assets in the first subcategory, financial assets classified as held for trading, are reported as financial assets valued at fair value via the income statement. A financial asset is classified as held for trading if it was acquired or originated for the primary purpose of being sold or bought back in the short term, or if it is included in a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is a recent, demonstrated, actual pattern of short-term realizations of profit, or if the financial asset is a derivative; except in instances in which the derivative is held as a hedge instrument. Profits and losses on assets held for trading are reported via the income statement.

The second subcategory is financial assets that, on initial recognition, are identified as items valued at fair value via the income statement. Financial assets in this subcategory are managed by the company and its performance is evaluated based on fair value, this category also includes insurance assets where the policyholders bear the investment risk.

Loans and accounts receivable

Loans and accounts receivable are financial assets that are not derivatives, have established or determinable payments and are not listed on an active market. The valuation is made at amortized cost less write-downs and specific reservations for credit losses. Profits and losses are reported via the income statement when the financial asset is de-recognized from the balance sheet or written down, and also via period allocation. Accounts receivable are included in the balance sheet when the invoice has been sent. Accounts receivable are expected to have short maturity, and so the value is recognized at a nominal amount without discounting.

If objective evidence indicates that a need has arisen to recognize an impairment in a financial asset in the loans and accounts receivable category, the impairment is calculated as the difference between the recognized value of the asset and the current value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not occurred), discounted to the financial assets original effective interest rate. The amount of the impairment is recognized in the income statement. Credit losses are reported partly as credit losses confirmed over the year and partly as provisions relating to probable credit losses. All or part of a receivable that is not deemed to be recoverable or that cannot be obtained on realization of the security is reported as an actual loss. Actual losses are written down where there are no realistic chances of recovery.

A provision relating to likely credit losses is executed if the receivable is uncertain, i.e.:

- if it is likely, based on events and circumstances that have occurred by the balance sheet date, that the payments will not be made in accordance with the contract terms, and
- there is no security that will cover, by a safe margin, both loan amounts and interest, including compensation for any delay.

When determining reservations relating to probable credit losses, the loan receivables are valued individually and in groups for homogeneous groups of loan receivables of limited value and of a similar credit risk.

Restructured loan receivables, for example in the form of a reduction in interest due to a borrowers financial problems, are not considered to be uncertain, if it is deemed likely that payments will be made in accordance with the contractual terms following the restructuring.

Recovered credit losses are reported as a reduction in the year's net expense relating to credit losses.

Financial assets held to maturity

Financial assets held to maturity are financial assets, which are not derivatives, and have set or determinable payments and a set duration with the intent and ability to be held until maturity. Financial assets classed as belonging to the category of financial assets held to maturity are initially recognized in the balance sheet at the acquisition value including transaction costs. After initial recognition, instruments in this category are measured at amortized cost. Upon measurement at amortized cost, the difference between the acquisition value and the redemption value over the remaining duration is recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

At every reporting date, an assessment is done of whether or not there is any objective evidence indicating an impairment requirement. If such evidence exists, an impairment loss is recognized.

The impairment is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of anticipated future cash flows, and is recognized in profit or loss as “Impairment of securities held as financial assets”.

See “Impairment of assets (excluding goodwill)” in Note 5 on page 81 for more information on the identification and calculation of objective evidence of impairment requirements, which is also applicable to interest-bearing securities classified as belonging to the category Investments held to maturity.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are assets that are not derivatives and where the assets are identified as being available for sale, and are also not kept to maturity and which are not classified in any of the three categories mentioned above. The valuation is made at fair value. The value change is recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairments and currency profits and currency losses – until the financial asset is de-recognized from the balance sheet, at which time the accumulated profit or loss previously recognized in comprehensive income is reported in the income statement.

If there is objective evidence (see description under “Loans and accounts receivable”), indicating need for impairment of interest-bearing securities, the amount of the accumulated loss reclassified via other comprehensive income in the income statement consists of the difference between the acquisition cost (less repayments of capital amounts and amounts distributed on a straight line basis) and the current fair value, less any impairment of the financial asset previously reported in the income statement. Impairments are recognized in the net result of financial transactions. Impairments of interest-bearing securities are reversed through the income statement where fair value increases and the increase can be objectively attributed to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized.

If there is objective evidence to indicate impairment of unlisted shares valued at cost because fair value cannot be reliably estimated, the amount of the impairment is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market return for similar financial assets. Impairment of shares valued at cost is never reversed.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet consist of Loans to credit institutions and treasury bills eligible as collateral with a maturity of less than 90 days from the time of acquisition. Cash and cash equivalents can easily be converted into cash funds of a known amount and are not subject to any significant risk of value fluctuations.

Cash and cash equivalents as specified above are defined in the cash flow statement. The consolidated cash flows statement is prepared using the direct method as this best reflects the operations while the parent company’s cash flow statement is prepared using the indirect method.

Financial liabilities

Consolidated financial liabilities are classified either as financial liabilities at fair value through the income statement or other financial liabilities. When a financial liability is reported for the first time, it is valued at fair value plus – as regards a financial liability not belonging to the category of financial assets valued at fair value via the income statement – transaction expenses directly

attributable to the incurrence or issue of the financial liability. When a financial liability is valued after its initial recognition, the financial liability is reported in accordance with one of the two categories below, according to the classification of the financial asset at the time of acquisition.

Liabilities are included in the balance sheet when the counterparty has fulfilled its obligations and there is a contractual obligation to pay, even if an invoice has not yet been received. Accounts payable are recognized in the balance sheet when the invoice is received.

Accounts payable have a short expected maturity and are valued at a nominal amount without discounting. A financial liability is de-recognized from the balance sheet once the obligation in the contract has been fulfilled or otherwise extinguished. The same is true for a part of a financial liability.

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss. See the above description of asset categories regarding which categories exist and how holdings in this category are reported. The category "held for trade" includes derivatives with negative fair value that are not used in hedge accounting. The second subcategory, financial liabilities, which are on initial recognition identified as items at fair value through the income statement, includes financial liabilities in the insurance business where customers bear the investment risk. These holdings have been classified in this category to eliminate or significantly reduce inconsistencies in measurement and reporting.

Other financial liabilities

Loans and other financial liabilities are included in this category. Following initial recognition, these are valued at amortized cost, using the effective interest method.

Subordinated loans are reported among other financial liabilities. The interest expense is amortized over the term of the loan applying the effective interest method.

Buy-back agreement and reverse buy-back agreement

Securities provided according to a buy-back agreement are not removed from the balance sheet. Securities provided according to a buy-back agreement are also recognized under the item "Assets pledged for own liabilities". Cash and cash equivalents received under a buy-back agreement are recognized in the balance sheet as "Liabilities to credit institutions".

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recognized as assets in the balance sheet if the company is likely to derive future economic benefits from them and the acquisition value of the assets can be reliably estimated.

Property, plant and equipment are recognized at acquisition value, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated write-down. Depreciation is made on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset, down to an estimated residual value. If there is an indication of impairment, impairment testing is carried out and a recoverable amount is estimated. If this is less than the recognized value, an impairment loss is recognized.

The recognized value of an item of property, plant and equipment is de-recognized from the balance sheet upon scrapping or disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected to remain. Profits and losses arising when property, plant or equipment is de-recognized from the

balance sheet are determined as the difference between any net income, upon disposal, and the recognized value of the asset.

The depreciation method of the tangible assets is reviewed at the end of every financial year as a minimum, and the depreciation period is adjusted if required.

Fixtures and fittings, computers and other hardware are normally written off after 3–4 years. Improvement charges for third-party property are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the remaining term of the rental contract or the useful life of the improvements, whichever is shorter.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognized as assets in the balance sheet if the company is likely to derive future economic benefits from them and the acquisition value of the asset can be reliably estimated.

An intangible asset is valued at its acquisition value when it is initially recognized in the balance sheet. After its initial recognition, an intangible asset is included in the balance sheet at its acquisition value less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is made on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset, down to an estimated residual value, and amortization commences only when the asset is available for use.

Amortization normally occurs over 3–20 years. The residual value and useful life of intangible assets are reviewed – irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment – at the end of every financial year as a minimum, at which point the amortization period is adjusted and/or an impairment loss recognized. If there is an indication of impairment, impairment testing is carried out and a recoverable amount is estimated. If this is less than the recognized value, an impairment loss is recognized. Also intangible assets, which are not yet available for use, are tested for impairment on an annual basis, even if there is no indication of an impairment loss.

Goodwill

The goodwill arising from a business combination as an asset valued at acquisition value, which corresponds to the part of the acquisition value that exceeds the net fair value for the acquired percentage of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired entity, is recognized at the time of acquisition.

After the initial recognition, any goodwill that has arisen is valued at the acquisition value less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is tested for impairment at least once a year. Impairment testing is carried out more frequently if events or circumstances indicate the possibility of impairment losses.

When the value of goodwill is tested for impairment, the value is distributed over each and every one of the Group's cash generating units, or groups of cash-generating units, that are expected to benefit from the synergies created in the acquisition, regardless of whether other assets or liabilities in the acquired company are assigned to these units or groups of units. Every unit or group of units over which goodwill is to be distributed must:

- correspond to the lowest level in the company at which goodwill is monitored in the company's internal governance, and
- not be larger than one segment, based on IFRS 8 Operating Segments.

Impairment of goodwill is recognized for a cash-generating unit (group of units) when the recoverable amount of the goodwill is lower than the recognized value of the goodwill for the unit (group of units). Impairment in goodwill is recognized primarily when there is need to recognize impairment in a cash generating unit.

Trademarks

Brands acquired separately are reported at cost. Brands acquired in a business combination are recognized at fair value on the acquisition date. All trademarks deemed to have limited useful lives are amortized on a straight line basis over their useful life, estimated at five years. The asset is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment.

Customer base

The cost of the customer base is recognized at estimated fair value on the date of the acquisition. A customer base has a limited useful life and is recognized at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment. Amortization normally occurs over 5-20 years.

Capitalized expenditure for development work

Capitalized expenditure for development work partly consists of services purchased externally, and partly of capitalized personnel costs. Capitalized expenditure relates to the development of the trading systems and other applications that will give the Group financial benefits in the long term, either through increased income or cost savings. Charges are recognized as assets as they occur. Capitalized development expenses are entered in the balance sheet at acquisition value, less amortization and impairment losses. Capitalized development expenses are amortized once the asset has been completed and over an assessed useful life.

Capitalized expenditure for development work is amortized over 3–5 years, depending on the assessed useful life.

Impairment of assets (excluding goodwill)

On each balance sheet date, the company assesses whether there is any indication that the value of an asset is impaired.

If this is the case, an estimate is made of the assets recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the fair value minus sales expenses for an asset or cash-generating unit and its value in use, whichever is greater. If the recognized value is lower than the recoverable amount, it shall be written down to the recoverable amount. When calculating the recoverable amount, future cash flows are estimated and discounted at present value with a discount rate before tax, taking into account current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks associated in particular with the asset for which the estimates of the future cash flows have not been adjusted. Impairments are recognized in the income statement over the period under the specific income items to which the impairment of the asset belongs.

On each balance sheet date, the Group also establishes whether there are any indications that an earlier impairment of an asset, apart from goodwill, is no longer justified, wholly or in part. If there are any such indications, the recoverable amount of the asset is calculated. An impairment loss recognized in prior periods for an asset other than goodwill is only reversed if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the assets recoverable amount when the last impairment loss was recognized. If this is the case, the carrying amount of the asset shall be

increased to its recoverable amount. This increase is recognized in the income statement as a reversal of an impairment loss. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset other than goodwill attributable to a reversal of an earlier impairment loss must not lead to a carrying amount exceeding what the Group ought to have reported if no impairment loss been recognized for the asset. The reversal of impairment on an asset other than goodwill is recognized immediately in the income statement. Once an impairment loss has been reversed, future depreciation is adjusted to allocate the assets revised carrying amount, less any residual value, over its remaining useful life.

Leasing

The classification of leases is based on the extent to which financial risks and rewards incidental to ownership of a leased asset lie with the lessor or the lessee. A lease is classified as a finance lease if the financial rewards and risks associated with ownership of the object are materially transferred from the lessor to the lessee. A lease is classified as an operating lease if those rewards and risks are not materially transferred from the lessor to the lessee.

Objects held under a finance lease are entered in the balance sheet as fixed assets, and the obligation to pay future leasing charges is entered as a liability. Fixed assets are depreciated in accordance with their useful lives or the lease term if shorter. Minimum lease payments are allocated between the principal and interest of the debt. Interest is expensed so that each period includes an amount corresponding to a fixed interest rate for the liability reported over the period.

Objects held under an operating lease are not entered in the balance sheet. The leasing charges in an operating lease are reported in the income statement over the term, starting from utilization. The Group has operational leasing contracts only.

Insurance contracts and investment contracts

Nordnet's insurance policies may constitute unit-linked insurance or traditional insurance. For traditional insurance, the value of the insurance consists entirely of a conditional bonus, which means that the insurance has no guaranteed insurance capital. The policyholders themselves bear the investment risk of their investments. The products Kapitalpension (Capital Pension), Tjänstepension (Occupational Pension) and Privat Pension (Private Pension) may be converted into unit-linked insurance when they are paid out. If the insurance remains as a traditional policy, for the first five years, a fixed annual amount of 3 percent of the insurance value will be calculated and paid at the first payment. The amount payable is guaranteed over the first five years.

For unit-linked insurance, the value of the insurance is entirely dependent on the investments made by the policyholder. The policyholders themselves bear the investment risk of their investments.

IFRS differentiates between insurance contracts and investment contracts. Insurance contracts are contracts where the Group assumes a significant insurance risk for the policyholder by agreeing to compensate the policyholder or other beneficiary if a predetermined insured event takes place. Investment contracts are financial instruments that cannot be defined as insurance contracts as they transfer no significant insurance risk from the policyholder to the Group. Risk products including health insurance, premium waiver, death benefit and survivors' pension are classified as insurance contracts. Other products are classified as investment contracts.

Assets in the insurance business

Assets in the insurance business consist of policyholders' investments in securities in endowment insurance, capital pension, private pension and occupational pension, as well as equivalent products in Norway. The policyholders themselves bear the investment risk of their investments, with the exception of any guaranteed amount in a traditional insurance policy that pays out. The assets in the insurance business are valued at fair value via the income statement. The fair value of the investments is based on the latest purchase price. Amounts received from and paid to the holders are entered in the balance sheet as deposits or withdrawals.

Technical provisions

The technical provisions are divided into life insurance provision, unit-linked insurance provision, provision for claims outstanding and conditional bonus provision.

The life insurance provision consists of the capital value of future insurance benefits guaranteed to the policyholders. The provision is calculated individually for each insurance policy and refers to guaranteed commitments during a five-year disbursement.

The unit-linked insurance provision is calculated individually for each insurance. The provision corresponds to the total market value of the holdings in the policyholders' deposits.

The provision for claims outstanding relates to claims incurred but not reported. The provision is calculated collectively for the insured population, corresponding to a certain percentage of the gross risk premium income for the year when the claim arose.

The conditional provision is calculated individually for each insurance. It corresponds to the total market value of the holdings in the policyholders deposit less provisions for guaranteed commitment.

Commitment for investment contracts

All contracts at Nordnet are classified as investment contracts and the commitment in respect of policyholders is recognized as a liability. The size of this liability is directly related to the value development of the securities, as well as deposits and withdrawals.

The liability is recognized as a liability valued at fair value via the income statement. Changes in the value of assets in the insurance business and corresponding changes of commitments for investment contracts are reported net in the income statement. The substance of the transaction is that the value changes belong entirely to the policyholders. A net report makes it easier for policyholders and other stakeholders to understand the transactions and assess the company's results and future cash flow.

Commitment for insurance contracts

The contracts classified as insurance contracts are recognized as liabilities to policyholders. This liability relates to a reserve for unknown claims. The liability for unknown claims is calculated on the basis of actuarial assumptions.

Employee benefits

Short-term benefits

Short-term benefits including salaries, social security contributions, paid short-term leave, performance-related pay and certain types of non-monetary benefits are recognized in the income statement in the period in which the employee performed the service for the Group.

A provision for performance-related pay is reported when the Group has a legal or informal obligation to make such payments as a consequence of the services in question having been received from the employees and the provision amount can be calculated reliably. Costs for social security contributions relating to the approved share incentive scheme are distributed over the scheme's vesting period of three years.

Post-employment benefits

Post-employment benefits include pensions. The Group has only defined contribution pension plans, which are recognized in the income statement in the period in which the employee performed the service for the Group. A defined contribution pension plan means that a set charge, based on a certain percentage of the salary, is paid into the employees' pension account (opened by the Group) held with an insurance company.

The size of the pension for the individual employee depends on the amount of money paid in and the size of the returns on the funds, unlike defined benefit pension plans, where the employee is guaranteed a specific, predetermined pension by the employer.

Termination benefits

Compensation for termination of employment where the staff member is suspended is recognized immediately as an expense as there are no future financial benefits for the Group.

Share-related remunerations

For the performance-related share incentive schemes the payroll expenses for compensating shares is recognized during the vesting period based on the fair value at the time the shares are purchased on behalf of employees. The fair value is based on the share price on the day of investment.

The employee pay a price corresponding to the share price on the investment day. The investment day is regarded as dividend date. An amount equivalent to the share incentive schemes' costs are recognized in the balance sheet as equity. Vesting conditions are not the stock market based and affect the number of shares that Nordnet will provide the employees.

When the replacement cost of shares under the performance-related share schemes are calculated, the parent company makes an assessment of the probability that the performance targets will be achieved at each reporting period. The cost is calculated based on the number of shares that will be matched at the vesting period. When shares are matched social security contributions shall be paid. This value is generally based on the market value of the matching date. During the vesting period, provisions are made for these estimated social security contributions.

Provisions

A provision is recognized in the balance sheet when a formal or informal obligation exists as a consequence of an event and it is likely that an outflow of resources will be required to settle that obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated.

A provision for restructuring is reported only when a detailed restructuring plan has been established and restructuring has either commenced or otherwise been announced to the affected parties.

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are reported when there is a potential obligation stemming from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity, or where there is an obligation stemming from past events but which is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Income recognition

Income is recognized at the fair value of what has been received or will be received. The time for entry of income occurs when the financial outcome can be calculated in a reliable manner, the significant risks are transferred to the purchaser and it is likely that the financial benefits associated with the transaction will fall to the Group. The most significant income for the Group is explained below.

Interest income

Interest income relating to loans to credit institutions and loans to the general public are recognized as income when it is earned, which means that interest income is recognized on an accrual basis for the period to which it relates in accordance with the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a way of calculating the accrued acquisition value of a financial asset and the distribution of interest income over time.

Interest expenses

Interest expenses on deposits from credit institutions and the general public are recognized as an expense when processed, which means that interest expenses are distributed over the period to which they relate. Interest expenses also relate to subordinated loans entered on the same principle.

Commission income

Commission income, which relates mainly to brokerage in connection with the purchase and sale of securities, is recognized as income in connection with the completion of a transaction. Commissions when procuring securities in connection with issues, when selling structured products and in the event of guaranteed issues are recognized as income in connection with the completion of a transaction. Commission from the fund operation is made up partly of entry commission, which is recognized as income in connection with fund purchases, and partly of commission based on fund volume, which is recognized monthly as income on the basis of actual volume.

Commission expenses

Commission expenses, which relate primarily to expenses to exchanges, clearing institutions and to sharing with partners in connection with acquisitions and divestments of securities, are reported as expenses in connection with the completion of transactions.

Commission expenses for fund management operations comprise management fees consisting of fixed expenses and expenses based on actual volumes. The cost is recognized on a monthly basis.

Net profit from financial transactions

Realized and unrealized value changes attributable to financial transactions classified as financial assets valued at fair value are recognized in this item. The income also relates to dividends received, currency exchange fees and currency profits and currency losses.

Other operating income

Other operating income relates to income from – among other things – custodial services, information services, software and service and support fees from partners. The income is recognized as income in the period in which the service is performed and provided to the customer.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are charged to income in the period to which they refer. Borrowing costs referring to larger investments are capitalized during the investment phase and are depreciated over the same period as the rest of the investment.

Taxes

Income taxes

The Group's tax consists of current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the income statement unless it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax is that paid or received pertaining to the current year, calculated applying tax rates that have been established (or to all intents and purposes established) on the balance sheet date. Any adjustment of current tax attributable to previous periods also belongs here.

Deferred tax is calculated based on temporary differences between the reported tax bases of assets and liabilities. Temporary differences are not taken into account in consolidated goodwill, or for differences arising on the initial recognition of assets and liabilities that are not business combinations that, at the time of the transaction, affect neither accounting nor taxable profit. Nor are temporary differences taken into account that relate to participations in subsidiaries, associates and affiliates and that are not expected to be reversed in the foreseeable future. The assessment of deferred tax is based on how the underlying assets or liabilities are expected to be realized or settled. Deferred tax is calculated applying the tax rates and regulations that have been established (or to all intents and purposes established) on the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets for deductible temporary differences and loss carryforwards are recognized to the extent that it is probable that the amounts can be utilized against future taxable income.

The carrying amount for deferred tax assets is reviewed on each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available.

The reduction is reversed to the extent it is deemed likely that sufficient taxable profits will later be available.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset. This entails items relating to taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or a different taxable entity, where there is an intention either to settle these tax items net or to reclaim the tax asset at the same time as the tax liability is settled. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are generally offset to the extent that this is permitted for current tax assets and current tax liabilities.

Tax on returns

Subsidiary Nordnet Pensionsförsäkring AB also pays a tax on returns from pension funds. Tax on returns is based on standard calculations of return on assets managed on behalf of policyholders. Tax on returns from pension funds is based on standard calculations of the return on net assets managed on behalf of policyholders. The tax is deducted from policyholders' assets and reported net in the consolidated income statement in other income.

The expenses for this tax are reported as general administrative expenses in the income statement and among other liabilities in the balance sheet. In the subsidiary, it is recognized as a tax expense.

There is a direct connection between the tax which is paid and the cost charged to the policyholders.

Segmentrapportering

An operating segment is a component of a company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses and whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the company's management and for which discrete financial information is available.

Nordnet's operating segments consist of our markets. Group management follows up on the development of the business in each country in terms of income items. This follow-up is reported in note 18. The allocation of balance items per country is not reported.

Nordnet has an operative platform for our four markets and our offerings on the respective markets are very similar. We offer a platform for investments and savings, pension savings and lending with securities as collateral in the Swedish, Norwegian and Danish markets. In Sweden, we also offer personal loans (unsecured loans). In the Finnish market, we offer a platform for investments and savings and lending with securities as collateral, but not pension savings. If a Swedish private person lives in Norway, for example, and wants to open an account on Nordnet, he or she chooses what country the account will be opened in. This is true regardless of which Nordic country the person is born or lives in.

Parent company's accounting policies

The parent company's annual report is prepared in accordance with the Swedish Annual Accounts Act (1995:1554) and with application of the Swedish Financial Reporting Boards RFR 2 Accounting for legal entities. This means that the IFRS valuation and disclosure rules are applied, with certain exceptions and additions, depending on legal provisions, mainly in the Swedish Annual Accounts Act, and also on the link between accounting and taxation. The differences between the Group's and the parent company's accounting policies are show below.

Classification

Fixed assets, long-term liabilities and provisions principally consist of amounts that are expected to be realized (recovered) or paid more than 12 months after the balance sheet date. Current assets and current liabilities principally consist of amounts that are expected to be realized (recovered) or paid within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

Shares in subsidiaries

Shares in subsidiaries are recognized in the parent company according to the cost method, which means that transaction costs are included in the carrying amount

Shareholder contributions

Shareholder contributions are recognized directly against equity by the recipient and capitalized in shares and units by the issuer, to the extent that impairment is not required.

Current financial assets

Current financial assets are valued according to the lower of cost or market principle.

Untaxed reserves

The tax legislation in Sweden permits provisions in individual companies for special reserves and funds. This means that within certain limits, companies may allocate and retain recognized profits in the operations without immediate taxation. These untaxed reserves are only subject to taxation when they are liquidated. However, in the consolidated accounts, untaxed reserves are divided into deferred tax liabilities and equity.

Mergers

Mergers are recognized in accordance with BFNAR 1999:1 "Merger of a wholly-owned limited liability company". The group valuation method is applied, which means that the assets and liabilities of the merged subsidiary are recognized in the parent company at the values they have in the consolidated accounts.

Group contributions received and paid

Group contributions received from subsidiaries are recognized as financial income. Group contributions paid by the parent company to a subsidiary are recognized as an increase in participations in Group companies.

Group contributions received by subsidiaries from the parent company are recognized in the subsidiary in equity. Group contributions paid by subsidiaries to the parent company are recognized in equity.

Group contributions received from associated companies are recognized in equity. Group contributions paid to associated companies are also recognized in equity.

Earnings per share

Earnings per share are calculated by dividing net income attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding (total number of shares net of treasury shares) during the year.

Earnings per share after dilution is calculated by dividing net income attributable to Parent Company shareholders adjusted by the sum of the weighted average number of shares.

The right to matching shares are recognized when the actual fulfillment of any performance conditions as of the reporting date would give the right to shares.

Not 6 närståendetransaktioner

The Group has certain transactions with related parties as detailed below. No provisions or expenses for bad debts involving related parties have been reported during the financial year.

E. Öhman J:or AB is a related party to Nordnet AB (publ) as E. Öhman J:or AB has a direct holding, and also because family members of the owners of E. Öhman J:or AB have direct holdings, in Nordnet AB (publ). Nordnet AB's debenture loan to related parties totals SEK – million (11.0).

Nordnet Bank AB regularly enters into various business relations with E. Öhman J:or AB in the same way as it regularly does with other financial players. Since 2014, an agreement has been entered with E. Öhman J:or Fonder AB, a subsidiary of the above-mentioned E. Öhman J:or AB, on the management of Nordnet's no-fee index funds, the Super Funds. According to the Board of Nordnet Bank AB, these business relations have been entered into under market conditions. Over the period, Nordnet Bank AB has received commission income and other income amounting to a total of SEK 8,579 thousand (6,541) and paid commission expenses and other expenses of SEK 16,234 thousand (9,078). The Group, in which E. Öhman J:or AB is the parent company, has an occupational pension agreement with Nordnet Pensionsförsäkring AB.

The Emeric Group and its parent company Emeric Partners AB are related parties to Nordnet AB (publ) in that E. Öhman J:or AB is a shareholder in the company. The Emeric Group administers Nordnet Bank AB's unsecured loans. Over the year, Nordnet Bank AB has been invoiced for costs totalling SEK 25,870 thousand (22,683) by the Emeric Group. On 31 December 2015, there were outstanding accounts payable of SEK 0 thousand (0).

Nordnet AB (publ) invoices Nordnet Bank AB for a share of the CEO's salary. As regards the Boards, the CEO's and the senior executive's salaries and other remuneration, expenses and obligations relating to pensions and similar benefits and agreements regarding severance pay, please see Note 12.

Nordnet Bank AB offers personnel credits to all employees of the Nordnet Group. On 31 December 2015, the company had securities-based lending to senior executives with approved limits totalling SEK 4,988 thousand (13,400), of which utilized credits amounted to SEK 2,326 thousand (2,470). On 31 December 2015, the company also had unsecured loans to senior executives amounting to SEK 2,119 thousand (1,482). Interest on unutilized credits resulted in no tax imposed on fringe benefits.

Note 7 Risks

Risk is defined as an exposure to a deviation from an anticipated financial outcome. Risk taking is an essential part of Nordnet's business. Nordnet's profitability is directly dependent on its capacity to identify, analyse, control and price risk. Risk management in Nordnet serves several purposes. Partly to achieve desired profitability and growth, given a deliberately accepted level of risk and

to maintain a high level of trust from customers and the external community – trust that is essential for the Bank's long-term viability and existence.

How risk management is conducted is described in the risk management framework. The framework describes the strategies, processes, procedures, internal regulations, limits, controls and reporting procedures related to risk management. Combined, these are intended to ensure that Nordnet can, on an on-going basis, identify, measure, guide, internally report and maintain control over the risks to which Nordnet is, or is likely to be, exposed.

Risk culture is defined as the professional values, attitudes and behaviours crucial to how Nordnet manages its risks.

Nordnet's ambition is to be an innovative and fast growing company. Expansion and the development of additional services or external changes could lead to new risks emerging or existing risks changing. At the same time, a low risk level and market's confidence are high priorities for Nordnet.

Risk management shall be based on a risk culture that encompasses all relevant personnel and there shall be a clear understanding of the risks that Nordnet faces and how these should be managed taking Nordnet's risk appetite into account. All personnel are to be fully aware of their responsibilities with regard to risk management. Nordnet continuously informs and trains all personnel to ensure they are familiar with the relevant aspects of Nordnet's risk management framework and their own responsibilities.

The Board decides on the main principles of risk management and is ultimately responsible for ensuring that there is an effective system for managing Nordnet's risks and that Nordnet adheres to applicable directives, legislation and regulations. A framework for internal control is in place that encompasses the entire organization and the foundation for this shall consist of systems and procedures that ensure:

- Efficient and appropriate operations
- Adequate risk control
- Application of sound business principles
- Reliable reporting in terms of finance and other aspects
- Adherence to legislation, regulations, requirements from supervisory authorities and internal regulations

In assessing the effectiveness of the internal control within Nordnet, the Board primarily relies on the work carried out by the control functions. These consist of the Risk Control, Compliance and Internal Audit functions. These control functions are organizationally independent of the units that they monitor.

The CEO is responsible for risks being managed in accordance with the Board's decisions and operations being conducted appropriately and in accordance with external rules in a practical sense.

Nordnet works with risks in accordance with the principles associated with the three lines of defence.

The first line of defence consists of the operations. In its on-going operations, Nordnet shall maintain efficient processes for the identification, measurement or assessment, monitoring, reporting and, where applicable, minimizing of risks. These processes are called risk management. Under the supervision of the appropriate management, the business units and the administration are responsible for managing risks on a daily basis, taking into account Nordnet's risk appetite, as well as applicable policies, procedures and controls. Consequently, risk management is not limited to risk specialists or control functions.

The second line of defence is Risk Control and Compliance. They monitor, controls and report on Nordnet's risks and its compliance with internal and external regulations.

The third line of defence comprises the internal audit which performs a regular review of both management and Nordnet's internal controls, the work of the control functions and Nordnet's risk management. Within Nordnet, the internal audit is performed on direct assignment from the Board of Directors by external consultants.

The internal capital and liquidity assessment process (IKLU) is a continuous process that evaluates capital and liquidity requirements in relation to Nordnet's risk profile. The result acts as a guide in the strategic decisions made to retain good capitalization in the long term and adequate liquidity. An IKLU document is prepared annually and updated quarterly. Among other things, this forms the basis for the Board of Directors' work with Nordnet's capital planning. As part of the IKLU work, a comprehensive study and analysis is conducted of the risks in the operations. Nordnet is working for the entire organization to be involved in risk analysis. All employees are responsible for identifying risks and increasing their knowledge about these. The IKLU process is part of the organization's work with risk and requires the active participation of risk owners and the employees concerned.

The risks to which the bank is exposed are divided into the following categories:

- Credit risk
- Market risk
- Financing risk/liquidity risk
- Operational risk
- Concentration risk
- Business risk
- Risks in the insurance operations

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of Nordnet not receiving payment as agreed and/or making a loss due to a counterparty's inability to fulfil its obligations or where potential securities do not cover Nordnet's receivables. Nordnet's credit risk mainly involves the granting of credits against security in quoted shares and fund units (mainly Nordic) and the provision of unsecured credits under the Konsumentkredit brand.

The main credit risks are divided as follows:

- The granting of secured credits
- The granting of unsecured credits
- Counterparty risks

Consequently, the largest exposure consists of lending to the public, which, at the end of the year, amounted to SEK 7,278 million (5,806) including lending backed by collateral in the form of cash and cash equivalents in foreign currencies of SEK 273 million (245).

At the end of the year, the unsecured lending amounted to SEK 2,632 million (2,347) distributed on approximately 27,000 (27,000) customers.

At the end of the year, Nordnet's secured lending totalled SEK 4,374 million (3,215) and the market value of the collateral amounted to SEK 19,554 million (13,127). Consequently, the average loan-to-value ratio amounted to 22 percent (24).

In the table below, secured lending is defined as very low risk. Under normal market conditions, negligible credit losses are incurred in this segment. Unsecured loans have been divided into three categories, relative to one another, based on the interest rates applied. This reflects the relative risk level as higher interest rates are applied to higher risk loans.

Credit quality	Amount (SEK million)		Share of total	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Very low risk	4,646	3,460	64%	60%
Low risk	940	455	13%	8%
Moderate risk	1,512	1,694	21%	29%
High risk	180	191	2%	3%
Total	7,278	5,806	100%	100%

The granting of secured credits

The granting of credits is governed in accordance with the Credit Policy and Credit Instruction adopted by the Board. The crucial ground for assessment for Nordnet's lending is the security for the credit in the form of securities eligible as collateral, holdings in various currencies and the customers' creditworthiness. The loan value of securities for the credits is evaluated in accordance with an internal model based on the liquidity and volatility of individual shares. Nordnet's credit department constantly monitors the lending situation at aggregated and individual level. It is Nordnet's view that there is no significant concentration of credit risks. The lending is spread well across the geographical markets as shown in the table below, with the aim of avoiding a high concentration of securities used as collateral. At the end of the year, there were approximately 13,300 (11,000) accounts utilizing credit.

Market	Credit utilized (SEKm)		Percentage of total credit volume		Average credit (SEK)		2014
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	
Sweden	1,993	1,535	46%	48%	369,000		318,000
Norway	429	403	10%	13%	160,000		167,000
Denmark	908	542	21%	17%	496,000		393,000
Finland	1,045	734	24%	23%	310,000		321,000
Total	4,374	3,215	100%	100%	334,000		300,000

The table below shows the credit volume in certain amount ranges and the percentage of total outstanding loans against collateral.

Range	Number		Total, net (SEKm)		Percentage of total (%)		2014
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	
<10 KSEK	4,300	4,200	6	6	0%		0%
10-500 KSEK	7,200	5,400	985	724	23%		23%
501- 2 000 KSEK	1,400	1,100	1,333	1,014	30%		32%
>2 000 KSEK	400	300	2,050	1,471	47%		46%
Total	13,300	11,000	4,374	3,215	100%		100%

The table below shows the collateral value portion of the total collateral value of the loan portfolio for the single biggest securities at year-end.

31/12/2015		31/12/2014	
Nokia	5.0%	Nokia	7.5%
Nov o Nordisk	3.2%	Volvo B	2.4%
Fortum	2.6%	Hennes & Mauritz	2.3%
Vestas Wind Systems	2.2%	Nov o Nordisk	2.0%
Volvo B	1.8%	Vestas Wind Systems	1.7%

As shown in the table above, there are no major concentrations in Nordnet's collateral (mortgaged securities). In a situation in which the collateral value of the securities does not cover the amount due to Nordnet from the customer, Nordnet has the option of selling securities to the extent required to rectify the arisen over-lending. If the value of the securities falls below the amount due to Nordnet, a provision will be made in accordance with Nordnet's credit instruction. For a description of Nordnet's credit losses, please see Note 15.

The granting of unsecured credits

The granting of unsecured credits consists of lending to private individuals in Sweden. The lending consists of unsecured loans of up to SEK 400,000; customer acquisition and credit approvals are carried out centrally. Individual pricing is applied, where the price reflects the risk at the time of application. At the end of the year, lending totalled SEK 2,632 million (2,347). Of this amount, 2,572 (2,297) million is lending under the product names Konsumentkredit and Toppenlånet.

Credit quality and the management of credit risk

The Board regulates the risks by means of the credit policy and credit instructions. The aim is to ensure that credit is provided under good control and to state the overall credit risk strategy and credit risk appetite.

All credit decisions regarding unsecured loans are made by a separate department. The lending focuses on the management of large numbers of small individual commitments. As loans are provided without collateral, rigorous demands are imposed on the assessment of the customers' creditworthiness and future payment capacity. In the credit approval process, the credit assessment is based on scoring and rating models developed in-house, as well as using the customary credit information services. These scoring models and the statistics on which they are based were introduced at the outset of the operations and are updated continuously.

The internal risk rating systems used form a central component in the credit process and basis methods and decision-making processes for lending operations, credit review and the quantification of the credit risk in the portfolio. The system serves to assess the risk of default and to thus estimate future losses in the portfolio. The risk of future credit losses according to the model affects the interest rate offered to the individual customer when credit is approved. The credit risk in the credit process and the dynamics of the credit portfolio are regularly assessed and are aimed at monitoring the risk level's compliance with the risk appetite approved by the Board.

Provision methodology

Procedures for the monitoring of overdue payments and unsettled receivables serve to minimize credit losses through the prompt handling of payment demands. After 100 days, credits not serviced by customers are sold, whereby the difference between the cost and the value of the receivable is expensed.

Counterparty risk

Counterparty risks are divided into the following:

- Issuer risks in the treasury portfolio
- Risks towards account holders (bank deposits)
- Liquidation risks (replacement costs for open transactions with customers and trading partners, including repos and OTC derivatives)
- Risks towards clearing houses and CCPs

Counterparty risk refers to a counterparty in a transaction to meet its obligations to pay for or deliver the agreed security or financial instrument. This refers to the risk of a counterparty defaulting prior to settlement of a transaction and that the price of the financial instrument will have changed when the transaction must be rearranged with a new counterparty. This costs corresponds to the liquidation risk. As a result, part of Nordnet's counterparty risk is related to the transaction flows from the stock markets in the Nordic countries. The risks are limited through the use of established clearing organizations, such as Euroclear and NASDAQ OMX.

Counterparty risks also occur when investing Nordnet's excess liquidity. The excess liquidity is invested in an account at a bank, in treasury bills, covered bonds or other interest-bearing assets.

The table shows Standard & Poor's rating of Nordnet's financial assets. For covered bonds, the ratings of the bonds have been used; for others, the issuer's ratings have been used. A short-term rating is provided for assets with a remaining maturity of less than one year, except for covered bonds, government bonds, municipal bonds and bonds issued by the European Investment Bank where a long-term rating is used, regardless of the remaining maturity.

Assets where the Nordnet Pensionsförsäkring AB policyholders carry the investment risk are excluded. Available for sale financial assets with no long-term rating at Standard & Poor's have an Aaa rating with Moody's. For loans to the public, credit quality is assured in accordance with the processes for the granting of secured and unsecured credits respectively.

Group, SEK million	Note	no											TOTAL		
		A-1+	A-1	A-2	A-3	rating	AAA	AA+	AA	AA-	A+	A		A-	rating
Assets															
Loans to credit institutions*	19	1,058	1,627	13	6	15									2,720
Loans to the general public	20					7,247									7,247
Financial assets at fair value	21													11	11
Av aliable-for-sale financial assets**	22	284	274	183			6,199	1,583		270		495	168	2,421	11,877
Financial assets held to maturity	23						1,793	1,339						250	3,382
Total		1,342	1,901	196	6	7,262	7,992	2,922		270		495	168	2,682	25,236

* Whereof SEK 2,425 million are recognized as actuarial assets in the consolidated balance sheet

** Whereof SEK 1,696 million are recognized as actuarial assets in the consolidated balance sheet

31/12/2013

Rating according to Standard & Pooors's

Group, SEK million	Note	no											TOTAL		
		A-1+	A-1	A-2	A-3	rating	AAA	AA+	AA-	AA	A+	A		A-	rating
Assets															
Loans to credit institutions*	19	1,184	2,096	9	6	15									3,310
Loans to the general public	20					5,786									5,786
Financial assets at fair value	21													9	9
Av aliable-for-sale financial assets**	22	504	718	515			5,653	172		510	401	1,515	224	1,883	12,095
Financial assets held to maturity	23														
Total		1,688	2,814	524	6	5,801	5,653	172	0	510	401	1,515	224	1,892	21,200

* Whereof SEK 1,370 million are recognized as actuarial assets in the consolidated balance sheet

** Whereof SEK 903 million are recognized as actuarial assets in the consolidated balance sheet

Market risk

Market risk refers to the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument or future cash flows from a financial instrument are affected by changes in market prices. Nordnet is exposed to market risks in the form of interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk and equity price risk. Nordnet's operations are built up around customer trading and the business model does not therefore include exposing the company to market risks in its own name.

Interest rate risks

Interest rate risks occur when there is an imbalance in maturities between the company's assets and liabilities and in changes in the value of assets due to market fluctuations Nordnet gives credit at flexible interest rates, and this credit is financed by deposits at flexible interest rates. The excess deposit is placed in accordance with the restrictions stipulated by the company's finance policy.

The interest rate sensitivity of the portfolio is measured and reported weekly to the Risk Control and the CFO. The interest rate risk is calculated at a 1-percentage point parallel displacement of the yield curve. At the end of each quarter, the sensitivity of the portfolio is also assessed in conjunction with the finance function's interest rate report to the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority (Finansinspektionen).

At year-end, the interest rate risk in interest-bearing positions amounted to approximately SEK 40.0 million (48.7) in the event of a 1-percentage point change in the market interest rate. A list of Nordnet's fixed-interest terms can be found in Note 37. Subordinated liabilities amounted to SEK – million (175.7) and interest adjustments for these are made annually.

Foreign exchange risks

Foreign exchange risk refers to the risk that exchange-rate changes negatively impact the consolidated income statement, balance sheet and/or cash flows.

Foreign exchange risks occur when assets and liabilities in the same currency fail to match in terms of size.

Nordnet manages arisen foreign exchange trading positions by carrying out several currency conversions each day, and only smaller flow-related foreign exchange positions can normally occur over more than one banking day.

At the end of the year, there was a total net exposure in foreign currency amounting to SEK 12.2 million (12.5). An unfavourable exchange rate development of 10 percent in the relevant currency entails a risk of approximately SEK 1.2 million (1.3). This includes net assets from foreign operations that are not hedged. For a more detailed description of assets and liabilities in foreign currency, see Note 38. Consequently, currency gains and losses are primarily attributable to the outcome of customers' currency exchange when trading in foreign equities.

Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value of or future cash flows emanating from a share fluctuates due to changes in market prices. Nordnet's direct exposure to equity price risk is low as the Group does not normally hold any positions of its own, with the exception of the "Experterna" analysis service.

At the year-end, the company's total own exposure to equity price risk amounted to SEK 10.8 million (8.7), see Note 21. Accordingly, a sudden negative market development of 10 percent for all shares entails a risk of approximately SEK 1.1 million (0.9). In connection with Nordnet's participation as a distributor in new share issues and spread offers, Nordnet can also opt to participate as a guarantor for part of the issue in the case of listing offers. No such guarantees were issued over the year-end.

Financing risk/liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that Nordnet would be unable to finance existing assets or meet its payment obligations, or only be able to do so at high costs. Liquidity risk can be divided into two components. The first comprises the risk that it will not be possible to finance operations and the other of the risk that it will not be possible to convert investment assets into liquidity.

Good payment readiness requires the asset side of the balance sheet to be liquid. Nordnet's assets mainly consist of cash and cash equivalents, loans to credit institutions and the general public and interest-bearing instruments.

Loans to credit institutions, consisting of credit balances in other banks, amounted to SEK 2,720 million (3,310) at year-end. Consolidated cash and equivalents amounted to SEK 294.7 million (540.1), and consolidated cash and equivalents, including those in the insurance business were SEK 2,720 million (2,358) at the end of the period. Of cash and cash equivalents, SEK 82 million (79) consisted of blocked funds, which is why immediately available cash and cash equivalents in the Group, including that in the insurance business, amounted to SEK 2,638 million (2,784) at year-end. Borrowing from the general public (households and companies) is Nordnet's most important source of finance. Nordnet's liquidity risk is reduced by the spreading of its financing over many customers and several geographical markets, and its payment readiness is deemed to be very good.

In 2015, Nordnet bought back all outstanding debenture loans.

New liquidity regulations have been gradually introduced in the wake of the financial crisis. The new requirements clarify the banks' responsibilities in managing liquidity risks. Against the background of these changes in regulations, Nordnet's liquidity management and risk control have been strengthened. The reporting of Nordnet's liquidity situation has been extended and more advanced stress tests are implemented.

Operational risk

Operational risk consists of the risk of losses due to inappropriate or failed processes, human error, faulty systems or external events. This definition includes legal risk. In addition to all of the risks that can be associated with human error and mistakes, typical examples of operational risks include: computer failure, dependence on key individuals, fraud, inadequate compliance with legislation and internal regulations, or external events, such as fire, natural disasters, sabotage or changes in laws and regulations. To maintain good internal control of operational risks, well-functioning systems and procedures are required, as well as on-going training of employees. The principal responsibility for the management of operational risks lies with the individual departments and functions in the organization. Nordnet shall identify operational risks in its products, services, functions, processes and IT systems. In addition to supporting and guiding the departments in their work on risks, Risk Control shall also maintain the overarching perspective for operational risks. This includes compiling, analysing and following up on risks identified by the organization but also independently identifying and controlling operational risks. A special IT security function works on the identification, prevention and control of risks related to Nordnet's IT systems.

Since the company applies the base method to calculate the capital requirement for operational risk in Pillar 1, there is a risk that Nordnet underestimates or overestimates the operational risk in the company since the base method takes the company's income as its point of departure and does not therefore take into account the actual operational risks in the company nor the efforts undertaken by the company to manage such risks.

As the basis for its analysis of operational risks, Nordnet identifies risks through the self-assessment conducted each year in connection with the internal capital and liquidity assessment process.

Concentration risk

Commitments concentrated to a limited number of customers, a specific industry or geographical area, etc. create vulnerability and may constitute concentration risks. Nordnet's broad range of services and products is currently aimed at a broad spectrum of customers with a good geographical spread and considerable variation in their trading behaviour. All in all, Nordnet's customer base is therefore not deemed to constitute a concentration risk in the sense that Nordnet would be dependent on a small number of customers for its brokerage and interest income.

Business risk

Strategic risk

Strategic risk is defined as the risk of effects from institutional changes and changes in basic market conditions. This may, for example, entail earnings volatility and capital risks that arise as a consequence of changes in tax systems or bank regulations or an incapacity to adapt Nordnet to altered market conditions.

Earnings volatility risk

Earnings volatility risk refers to the risk of a weaker than expected on-going income trend that would thereby affect capital coverage.

Several factors can affect Nordnet's earnings. The most important of these factors are:

- customers' level of activity in share and mutual fund-based savings
- lending volumes.

As the product range is broadened, the dependency on trade-related net commissions may decrease. As at 31 December 2015, the cost coverage ratio was 96 percent (95).

Reputational risk

Reputational risk is defined as the risk of losing the good reputation among customers, shareholders, employees, authorities, media and the market. This can lead to decreased income or increased costs.

Brand value is one of the company's most important assets. The services offered are described with clarity and honesty to provide the customer the opportunity to reach well-considered decisions. Managing customers' money entails being entrusted with considerable responsibility and this trust must be tended with the greatest respect. Nordnet's organization carefully monitors changes in regulations and practices, as well as the general discourse in the market and media on issues such as ethics and morals.

Risks in the insurance operations

Insurance risk

Premium and charge levels are based on product calculations and are reviewed each year. The insurance risks in the business are small and consists entirely of mortality risks in Capital Endowments. In the event of death, 1 percent in addition to the insurance value is paid to the beneficiary of the insurance. Nordnet reserves a certain percentage of the risk premium on these insurances. Any death, survivors' pensions, premium waivers and health insurances are provided by an external party, and the risks are not carried by Nordnet.

Financial risks

The savings insurance in the insurance business relates to traditional policies with conditional bonuses and fund insurances where the insured party bears its own investment risk. This means that the company's financial risk is very limited. In traditional insurance policies with periodic pay-outs, there is a guarantee over the first five years of the pay-out period. The annual guarantee amount is 3 percent (3) of the customer's insurance capital at the time of the first payment.

Note 8 Group – net interest

	2015	2014
Interest income on loans to credit institutions	3,770	11,973
Interest income on interest-bearing securities	54,229	107,561
Interest income on loans to the general public	389,636	405,265
Other interest income	3,389	4,014
Total interest income	451,024	528,813
Interest expenses for liabilities to credit institutions	-207	-13
Interest expenses for deposits and loans to the general public	-10,908	-25,211
Interest expenses for subordinated liabilities	-5,021	-12,741
Other interest expenses	-16,962	-12,275
Total interest expenses	-33,098	-50,240
Net interest income	417,926	478,573
Of which attributable to financial assets and liabilities valued at fair value via the income statement.	18	19

The average interest on lending to the public* over the year was 3.48 percent (4.25).

The average interest on deposits and borrowing from the public over the year was 0.06 percent (0.17).

*Over the year, average interest on lending, excluding so-called account credits that are fully covered by pledged cash and cash equivalents in endowment insurance plans, was 3.76 percent (4.53).

Note 9 Group – net commission

	2015	2014
Commission income		
Securities commission	891,849	692,313
Total commission income	891,849	692,313
Commission expenses		
Securities commission	-267,196	-214,096
Total commission expenses	-267,196	-214,096
Net commission	624,653	478,217
Of which attributable to financial assets and liabilities valued at fair value via the income statement.	-	-

Note 10 Group – net result from financial transactions

	2015	2014
Capital gains/losses, shares and participations	839	-1,823
Unrealised value changes, shares and participations	-151	-472
Capital gains/losses, interest-bearing securities	5,333	3,829
Unrealised value changes, interest-bearing securities	28	-
Exchange income	141,144	84,911
Net result of financial transactions	147,193	86,445
Net profit/Net loss per category		
Financial assets available for sale	6,049	1,534
Exchange rate fluctuations	141,144	84,911
Summa	147,193	86,445
Of which attributable to financial assets and liabilities valued at fair value via the income statement.	-	-

Note 11 Group – other operating income

Fees from customers private loans	2015	2014
Other account-related side-income	11,451	10,752
Fees from customers private loans	6,309	5,851
Compensation from Danish issuers	11,777	-
Other operating revenue	30,104	26,072
Total other operating revenue	59,641	42,675
Of which attributable to financial assets and liabilities valued at fair value via the income statement.	135	-

Note 12 Group – general administrative expenses

General administration expenses	2015	2014
Personnel expenses	-345,197	-316,221
Rental and property expenses	-31,889	-30,929
Other operational leasing expenses	-2,159	-1,735
Information expenses	-43,159	-45,947
System and communication expenses	-96,382	-92,441
Purchased services	-84,779	-76,140
Other general administration expenses	-35,513	-27,304
Total general administration expenses	-639,078	-590,717

Average number of employees covers the following geographical markets	2015	2014
Sweden	305	273
- of whom women	116	104
- of whom men	189	169
Norway	21	20
- of whom women	7	5
- of whom men	14	15
Finland	38	39
- of whom women	17	17
- of whom men	21	22
Denmark	25	22
- of whom women	12	10
- of whom men	13	12
Total	389	354
- of whom women	152	136
- of whom men	237	218
Number of full-time employees at year-end	427	385

Distribution of personnel expenses	2015	2014
Salaries and other remuneration	-237,368	-216,309
Social insurance contributions	-58,465	-50,946
Pension expenses	-39,266	-33,656
Other personnel expenses	-18,154	-22,678
Total personnel expenses	-353,253	-323,589
Of which capitalized personnel expenses	8,056	7,368
Total expensed personnel expenses	-345,197	-316,221
Salaries and other remuneration		
Board members, Chief Executive Officer and corresponding officials	-26,801	-24,260
Other employees	-210,567	-192,049
Total salaries and other remuneration	-237,368	-216,309
Social security expenses		
Board members, Chief Executive Officer and corresponding officials	-8,488	-6,918
Other employees	-49,977	-44,028
Total social security expenses	-58,465	-50,946
Pension expenses		
Board members, Chief Executive Officer and corresponding officials	-6,147	-6,128
Other employees	-33,119	-27,528
Total pension expenses	-39,266	-33,656

Remuneration to senior executives

2015	Fixed remuneration	Benefits	Pension expenses	Fees	Share Program	Social security contributions Share Program	Total
Board Chairman							
Claes Dinkelspiel	-	-	-	-625	-	-	-625
Other Board members							
Anna Frick	-	-	-	-288	-	-	-288
Anna Settmann	-	-	-	-288	-	-	-288
Bo Mattsson	-	-	-	-425	-	-	-425
Kjell Hedman	-	-	-	-438	-	-	-438
Simon Nathansson	-	-	-	-513	-	-	-513
Tom Dinkelspiel	-	-	-	-388	-	-	-388
Ulf Dinkelspiel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chief Executive Officer							
Håkan Nyberg	-4,626	-16	-1,978	-	-875	-528	-8,023
Other senior executives							
11 people on average	-16,170	-322	-4,169	-	-1,828	-1,067	-23,556
Total	-20,797	-338	-6,147	-2,963	-2,703	-1,595	-34,542

2014	Fixed remuneration	Benefits	Pension expenses	Fees	Share Program	Social security contributions Share Program	Total
Board Chairman							
Claes Dinkelspiel	-	-	-	-525	-	-	-525
Other Board members							
Anna Frick	-	-	-	-250	-	-	-250
Anna Settmann	-	-	-	-238	-	-	-238
Bo Mattsson	-	-	-	-338	-	-	-338
Kjell Hedman	-	-	-	-375	-	-	-375
Simon Nathansson	-	-	-	-288	-	-	-288
Tom Dinkelspiel	-	-	-	-375	-	-	-375
Ulf Dinkelspiel	-	-	-	-325	-	-	-325
Chief Executive Officer							
Håkan Nyberg	-4,418	-17	-1,906	-	-525	-253	-7,119
Other senior executives							
9.9 people on average	-15,267	-281	-4,222	-	-1,039	-496	-21,305
Total	-19,685	-298	-6,128	-2,713	-1,564	-749	-31,137

Chief Executive Officer

The fixed remuneration to the current CEO for 2015 amounted to SEK 370,000 (350,000) per month. In addition, the CEO is entitled to compensation for a car in the amount of SEK 10,000 per month. Provision to occupational pension for 2015 amounts to 35 percent (35) of pensionable salary. Pensionable salary refers to the basic salary including holiday pay.

The mutual notice period for the CEO is six months. The CEO is entitled to severance pay equivalent to 12 months' fixed remuneration if dismissed by the company. Severance pay is also applicable if the CEO's employment is terminated as a consequence of a public buy-out bid concerning shares in the company.

The preparation and decision process applied with regard to remuneration and other terms for the CEO is a Board issue. The Board has appointed a remuneration committee for discussion of remuneration issues. The individuals included in the remuneration committee are noted in the section "Corporate Governance".

Board of Directors

For the period April 2015 to March 2016, remuneration of the members of the Board amounted to SEK 3,100,000, of which SEK 500,000 is for the Chairman and SEK 300,000 for the respective Board members. In addition, a fee of SEK 50,000 is paid to each Board member for each committee in which he/she participates, while the chairman of each committee receives SEK 100,000, which is included in the Fees column in the table above. No other remuneration has been paid to the Board apart from minor travel expenses. There are no other agreements concerning pensions or severance pay. Remuneration of the Board is decided on every year at the Annual General Meeting.

The table Remuneration of senior executives above includes expenses for the Board fees during the 2015 financial year.

The Board comprises 5 (5) men and 2 (2) women.

Proposal to the Board's compensation is produced and presented by the Nomination Committee.

For information on Board members' shareholdings, please see the section Board of Directors.

Other senior executives

The Group management team has changed over the year, and as at 31 December 2015, it comprised 12 (11) people besides the CEO, of whom 8 (8) are men and 4 (3) are women. One person is employed within Nordnet Bank's Norwegian branch and one is employed in Nordnet Bank's Finnish branch – all others are employed in Sweden. Remuneration in the above table relates to the time each individual has been part of the management team. Any salary adjustments or other remuneration for the company's executive are proposed by the CEO to the remuneration committee, which has been commissioned by the Board to discuss such issues. There are no special benefits for Group management except for company cars subject to arrangements which are cost-neutral to the employer and healthcare insurance.

Performance-related share schemes 2015 and 2014, 2013

Performance-Related Share Scheme 2013

"Performance-Related Share Scheme 2013" refers to the long-term performance-related share incentive plan adopted on 24 April 2013 and covering approximately 25 individuals including the Chief Executive Officer.

Employees who participate in "Performance-Related Share Scheme 2013" can set aside an amount corresponding to a maximum of 5 percent of their gross remuneration to buy Nordnet shares on

NASDAQ OMX Stockholm over a 12-month period from the implementation of each scheme. If the shares purchased are retained by the employee for at least three years the date of the investment, if the employee has been employed within the Nordnet group during the entire three-year period and if the pre-agreed earnings-based performance targets are achieved, the employee will have the right to a compensation-free matching of those shares according to a predetermined amount. For those participating in “Performance-Related Share Scheme 2013”, one (1) non-performance-based matching share is also paid for each share that the participant holds.

The objectives of the scheme can be summarized as follows:

- Up to one third of the maximum award will vest if the average annual growth in the number of active customers (customers with balances of > 0 SEK) between financial year 2013 and financial year 2016 is between 5 and 20 percent. Performance matching commences at the threshold level of 5 percent and increases linearly to full vesting of this third at 20 percent.
- Up to one third of the maximum award will vest if the average annual growth in net savings between financial year 2013 and financial year 2016 is between 5 and 20 percent. Performance matching commences at the threshold level of 5 percent and increases linearly to full vesting of this third at 20 percent.
- Up to one third of the maximum award will vest if the average annual growth in earnings per share between financial year 2013 and financial year 2016 is between 0 and 15 percent. Performance matching commences at the threshold level of 0 percent and increases linearly to full vesting of this third at 15 percent.

Before the number of performance shares to be matched is finally determined, the Board shall examine whether the performance matching, including from a risk perspective, is reasonable in relation to the Group’s financial performance and position, shareholder value trend, stock market conditions, conditions attributable to the individual participant’s results and otherwise. If the Board determines that this is not the case, it shall reduce the number of performance shares to be matched to the lower number of shares it deems appropriate and, in extraordinary cases, the outcome may be zero.

Performance-Related Share Scheme 2014

“Performance-Related Share Scheme 2014” refers to the long-term performance-related share incentive plan adopted on 23 April 2014 and covering approximately 35 individuals including the Chief Executive Officer.

Employees who participate in “Performance-Related Share Scheme 2014” can set aside an amount corresponding to a maximum of 5 percent of their gross remuneration to buy Nordnet shares on NASDAQ OMX Stockholm over a 12-month period from the implementation of each scheme. If the shares purchased are retained by the employee for at least three years the date of the investment, if the employee has been employed within the Nordnet group during the entire three-year period and if the pre-agreed earnings-based performance targets are achieved, the employee will have the right to a compensation-free matching of those shares according to a predetermined amount. For those participating in “Performance-Related Share Scheme 2014”, one (1) non-performance-based matching share is also paid for each share that the participant holds.

The objectives of the scheme can be summarized as follows:

- Up to one third of the maximum award will vest if the average annual growth in the number of active customers (customers with balances of > 0 SEK) between financial year 2014 and

financial year 2017 is between 5 and 20 percent. Performance matching commences at the threshold level of 5 percent and increases linearly to full vesting of this third at 20 percent.

- Up to one third of the maximum award will vest if the average annual growth in net savings between financial year 2014 and financial year 2017 is between 5 and 20 percent. Performance matching commences at the threshold level of 5 percent and increases linearly to full vesting of this third at 20 percent.
- Up to one third of the maximum award will vest if the average annual growth in earnings per share between financial year 2014 and financial year 2017 is between 0 and 15 percent. Performance matching commences at the threshold level of 0 percent and increases linearly to full vesting of this third at 15 percent.

Before the number of performance shares to be matched is finally determined, the Board shall examine whether the performance matching, including from a risk perspective, is reasonable in relation to the Group's financial performance and position, shareholder value trend, stock market conditions, conditions attributable to the individual participant's results and otherwise. If the Board determines that this is not the case, it shall reduce the number of performance shares to be matched to the lower number of shares it deems appropriate and, in extraordinary cases, the outcome may be zero.

Performance-Related Share Scheme 2015

"Performance-related share scheme 2015" refers to the long-term performance-related share incentive plan adopted on 23 April 2015 and covering approximately 40 individuals including the Chief Executive Officer.

Employees who participate in "Performance-Related Share Scheme 2015" can set aside an amount corresponding to a maximum of 5 percent of their gross remuneration to buy Nordnet shares on NASDAQ OMX Stockholm over a 12-month period from the implementation of each scheme. If the shares purchased are retained by the employee for at least three years the date of the investment, if the employee has been employed within the Nordnet group during the entire three-year period and if the pre-agreed earnings-based performance targets are achieved, the employee will have the right to a compensation-free matching of those shares according to a predetermined amount. For those participating in "Performance-Related Share Scheme 2015", one (1) non-performance-based matching share is also paid for each share that the participant holds.

The objectives of the scheme can be summarized as follows:

- Up to one third of the maximum award will vest if the average annual growth in the number of active customers (customers with balances of > 0 SEK) between financial year 2015 and financial year 2018 is between 5 and 20 percent. Performance matching commences at the threshold level of 5 percent and increases linearly to full vesting of this third at 20 percent.
- Up to one third of the maximum award will vest if the average annual growth in net savings between financial year 2015 and financial year 2018 is between 5 and 20 percent. Performance matching commences at the threshold level of 5 percent and increases linearly to full vesting of this third at 20 percent.
- Up to one third of the maximum award will vest if the average annual growth in earnings per share between financial year 2015 and financial year 2018 is between 0 and 15 percent. Performance matching commences at the threshold level of 0 percent and increases linearly to full vesting of this third at 15 percent.

Before the number of performance shares to be matched is finally determined, the Board shall examine whether the performance matching, including from a risk perspective, is reasonable in relation to the Group's financial performance and position, shareholder value trend, stock market conditions, conditions attributable to the individual participant's results and otherwise. If the Board determines that this is not the case, it shall reduce the number of performance shares to be matched to the lower number of shares it deems appropriate and, in extraordinary cases, the outcome may be zero.

Due to the performance share incentive schemes, Nordnet's 2015 Annual General Meeting decided to authorize the Board to conduct acquisitions and transfers of shares in Nordnet AB (publ) on the Nasdaq Stockholm exchange.

This authorization may be exercised on one or more occasions before the Annual General Meeting in 2016. A maximum of 1,330,000 shares may be acquired in order to ensure delivery of shares to participants in Performance-Related Share Schemes 2013, 2014 and 2015. Of these, a maximum of 306,500 shares may be purchased and transferred in order to cover general payroll taxes and other costs related to the schemes.

The year's expenses for the performance-related share schemes amounted to SEK 6.7 million (4.0).

Pension policy

The Group's pension policy is a defined contribution plan applicable to all personnel within the Group. Pension expenses for the Group amount on average to approximately 16 percent (16) of pensionable salary, depending on age and salary.

Auditing costs

Audit expenses	2015	2014
Audit services		
Ernst & Young	-3,308	-2,620
	-3,308	-2,620
Audit services outside the assignment		
Ernst & Young	-1,842	-204
	-1,842	-204
Ernst & Young	-234	-150
	-234	-150
	-590	-713
Total	-5,974	-3,687

Audit services refer to the statutory audit, i.e. the reviewing of the annual report, the accounts and the administration by the Board of Directors and Managing Director. Audit services also include any other tasks that the company's auditor is required to perform.

Audit services outside the assignment involve quality assurance measures, that is to say, in part, any review of management, the Articles of Association, statutes or agreements intended to result in a report, certificate or other document addressed to a party other than the principal and, in part, advice or other assistance occasioned by observations made during an audit. Reviews of interim financial reports are included in the audit activities outside the assignment. Tax advice includes advice on income taxes and VAT.

Leasing

Operational leasing agreements	2015	2014
Expenses during the period		
Rent of premises	-27,727	-25,182
Operational leases of equipment	-2,159	-1,735
Total operational leases	-29,886	-26,917
Agreed future charges		
Premises		
Within one year	-22,651	-24,595
Between one and five years	-17,690	-29,290
Later than five years	-4,346	-
Future charges premises	-44,687	-53,885
Equipment		
Within one year	-3,610	-3,827
Between one and five years	-369	-1,366
Future charges equipment	-3,979	-5,193
Total future agreed leasing charges	-48,666	-59,078

Note 13 Group – amortization and Depreciation of tangible and intangible assets

	2015	2014
Brands, amortization	-2,200	-2,400
Customer base, amortization	-32,893	-29,644
Capitalized expenditure on development work, depreciation	-30,806	-22,527
Tangible assets, depreciation	-13,681	-16,411
	-79,580	-70,982

Note 14 Group – other operating expenses

	2015	2014
Marketing and sales	-33,469	-38,458
Bank expenses	-6,173	-4,646
Corporate insurance	-1,133	-1,055
	-40,775	-44,159

Note 15 Group – credit losses, net

	2015	2014
A. Specific provision for individually valued loan receivables:		
1. Year's write-off of stated bad debt loss	-37,307	-38,040
2. Reversed provisions made previously for likely credit losses which are entered as confirmed losses in the accounts for the year	-1,959	-2,478
3. Year's provision for likely credit losses	-5,038	-6,148
4. Deposited for previous year's confirmed credit losses	5	51
5. Reversed, no longer required provisions for likely credit losses	2,976	3,687
6. Net expenses for the year	-41,323	-42,928
C. Homogeneous groups of loan receivables, valued groupwise, with limited value and similar credit risk:		
1. Year's write-off of stated bad debts	-	-
2. Reversed provisions made previously for likely credit losses which are entered as confirmed losses in the accounts for the year	-	-
3. Year's provision for likely credit losses	-10	-153
4. Deposited for previous year's confirmed credit losses	-	-
5. Reversed, no longer required provisions for likely credit losses	-	7
6. Net expenses for the year	-10	-146
Net expenses for the year for credit losses	-41,333	-43,074

All credit losses are attributable to receivables from the public and amount to 0.57 percent (0.74) of the carrying amount of loan receivables at year-end.

Note 16 Group – taxes

	2015	2014
Tax charged to income		
Current tax expense (-)/ tax income (+)		
Total tax on profit for the year	-87,438	-74,744
	-3,207	1,660
Deferred tax expense (-)/ tax income (+)		
Deferred tax related to temporary differences	-861	12,741
Tax on net income for the year	-91,506	-60,343
Reconciliation of effective tax		
2015	2014	
Profit before tax	448,647	336,978
Tax as per current tax rate for the Parent Company	-98,702	-74,135
Effect of profit charged with tax on returns	13,618	15,191
Effect of non-deductible expenses/non-taxable income	-421	406
Effect of non-deductible foreign tax	-2,794	-3,465
Effect of corrected tax from previous years	-3,207	1,660
Reported effective tax	-91,507	-60,343
Deferred tax recognised in the balance sheet		
2015	2014	
Opening balance, deferred tax assets	-50,696	-57,091
Recognised in the income statement	-861	12,741
Adjustment to prior year	443	-5,955
Untaxed reserves	94	-
Conversion differences for the year	-	-664
Closing balance, deferred tax liabilities	-51,293	-50,969
Deferred tax is attributable to:		
Untaxed reserves	-49,593	-48,122
Acquired intangible assets	-1,700	-2,404
Other provisions	-	-443
	-51,293	-50,969

The current tax asset of SEK 110,071 thousand (39,148) is mainly attributable to Nordnet Bank AB and Nordnet Pension AB.

Current tax liabilities of SEK 73,455 thousand (52,861) are mainly attributable to Nordnet Bank AB. These taxes will be paid during 2016.

Note 17 Group – earnings per share

Earnings per share	2015	2014
Earnings per share before dilution		
Profit for the year attributed to the shareholders of the Parent Company	358,142	278,025
Weighted average number of outstanding shares before dilution	174,950,604	175,027,886
Earnings per share before dilution	2.05	1.59
Earnings per share after dilution		
Profit for the year attributed to the shareholders of the Parent Company	358,142	278,025
Weighted average number of outstanding shares after dilution	175,299,370	175,096,811
Earnings per share after dilution	2.04	1.59
Number of outstanding shares at beginning of the year	175,027,886	175,027,886
Deduction weighted average number of treasury shares *	-77,282	-
Total weighted average number of outstanding shares before dilution	174,950,604	175,027,886
Effect of outstanding performance-related share plan	348,766	68,925
Total weighted average number of outstanding shares after dilution	175,299,370	175,096,811

*Weight average number of own shares bought back is an effect of a total of 609,056 own shares bought back.

Note 18 Group – segments

2015					
Market (SEK million)	Sverige	Norge	Danmark	Finland	Totalt
Net interest income	304.3	47.1	33.4	33.1	417.9
Net commission income	291.9	80.6	125.1	127.0	624.7
Net result of financial transactions	55.0	21.6	52.7	17.9	147.2
Other operating income	32.2	4.2	11.4	11.9	59.6
Total operating income	683.3	153.5	222.6	190.0	1,249.4
Expenses	-333.5	-117.0	-107.8	-121.6	-679.9
Depreciations	-42.9	-7.6	-7.1	-22.0	-79.6
Total expenses before credit losses	-376.5	-124.6	-114.9	-143.5	-759.4
Profit before credit losses	306.9	29.0	107.7	46.4	490.0
Net credit losses	-41.9	0.3	0.4	-0.1	-41.3
Operating profit	265.0	29.2	108.1	46.4	448.6
Operating margin	39%	19%	49%	24%	36%
Number of active customers	238,500	70,800	54,700	126,400	490,400
Number of active accounts	323,600	85,600	71,500	146,800	627,500
Net savings (SEKmn)	-1,692	4,192	9,559	815	12,874
Savings capital (SEKbn)	103	20	36	42	200
Number of trades	9,732,400	2,496,900	3,958,700	3,643,700	19,831,700
Medeltalet anställda*	305	21	25	38	389

* Nordic functions is included in the segment Sweden

2014					
Market (SEK million)	Sverige	Norge	Danmark	Finland	Totalt
Net interest income	355.8	53.9	31.8	37.0	478.6
Net commission income	231.5	63.8	80.7	102.2	478.2
Net result of financial transactions	41.3	10.5	23.9	10.8	86.4
Other operating income	28.2	3.1	1.0	10.3	42.6
Total operating income	656.8	131.3	137.4	160.3	1,085.8
Expenses	-342.7	-124.4	-101.5	-137.2	-705.8
Profit before credit losses	314.1	7.0	35.9	23.1	380.0
Net credit losses	-42.2	0.1	-0.9	0.0	-43.1
Operating profit	271.9	7.0	35.0	23.0	337.0
Operating margin	41%	5%	25%	14%	31%
Number of active customers	221,800	61,900	38,500	110,400	432,600
Number of active accounts	292,500	72,800	50,500	128,800	544,600
Net savings (SEKmn)	8,263	2,435	5,050	539	16,287
Savings capital (SEKbn)	92	16	22	37	166
Number of trades	6,742,100	2,169,400	2,604,900	3,126,100	14,642,500
Medeltalet anställda*	273	20	22	39	354

* Nordic functions is included in the segment Sweden

The management follows up on the development of the business in each country in terms of income items. The allocation of balance items per country is not reported.

Nordnet has operations in Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland, and our operations are divided into three areas: Investments and savings, pensions and loans. Group-wide functions, such as Administration, IT, HR, Innovation, Analysis and Communication, brokers for the Swedish, Norwegian and Danish markets and the Swedish sales and service organization are located at the Stockholm office. The average number of employees was 305 at 31 December 2015. The Norwegian sales and service organization is located in Oslo and the average number of employees was 21 at 31 December 2015. The Danish sales and service organization is located in Copenhagen and the average number of employees was 25 at 31 December 2015. The Finnish sales and service

organization and Finnish brokers are located in Helsinki and the average number of employees was 38 at 31 December 2015.

				
Investment & savings	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pension	✓	✓	✓	
Margin lending	✓	✓	✓	✓
Personal loans	✓			

Note 19 Group – loans to credit institutions

	2015	2014
Loans to credit institutions	2,719,544	2,357,789
Contains of		
Loans to credit institutions	294,691	987,472
Assets in the insurance business	2,424,853	1,370,317
Remaining term		
Payable on demand	2,597,124	1,590,930
Up to one month	122,420	127,809
One to three months	-	223,665
More than three months but no more than one year	-	415,385
Total, loans to credit institutions	2,719,544	2,357,789
Average remaining term (years)	0.0	0.3

Note 20 Group – lending to the public

	2015	2014
Loan receivables per category of borrower		
Loan receivables, gross	7,311,337	5,838,286
Of which unregulated loan receivables included in uncertain loan receivables	33,253	32,044
Of which unregulated loan receivables not included in uncertain loan receivables	22,167	16,739
Of which uncertain loan receivables	33,253	32,044
Less specific provisions for individually valued loan receivables	-32,618	-31,486
Less provisions for homogeneous groups of loan receivables, valued groupwise	-637	-558
Loan receivables, net book value	7,278,083	5,806,242
Remaining term		
Up to one month	4,724,354	3,523,958
One to three months	31,382	26,967
More than three months but no more than one year	166,398	149,251
More than one but no more than five years	1,005,490	920,581
More than five years	1,350,459	1,185,486
	7,278,083	5,806,242
Average remaining term (years)	2.3	2.6
Given borrowers' places of domicile, the company's loan receivables are attributable to:		
Sweden	64.1%	67.8%
Norway	6.9%	7.8%
Finland	15.1%	13.6%
Denmark	13.9%	10.7%
	100.0%	100.0%
Loan receivables are distributed as follows:		
Entrepreneurial households	37,961	40,037
Other households	4,230,065	3,582,699
General public overseas	2,662,365	1,930,551
Non-financial corporate sector	346,917	248,586
Other	775	4,370
Total	7,278,083	5,806,242
Given borrowers' places of domicile, the company's reserve for anticipated credit losses is attributable to:		
Sweden	-21,318	-18,673
Norway	-5,620	-6,462
Denmark	-2,453	-2,960
Finland	-3,863	-3,949
	-33,254	-32,044

Of lending to the public, SEK 191.7 million (166.0) involves account credits that are fully covered by pledged cash and cash equivalents in endowment insurance plans and investment savings accounts (ISKs), the lending rate applied to the credits corresponds to the deposit rate on the pledged cash and cash equivalents.

Unsecured loans comprise SEK 2,572.3 million of lending to the public. The remainder of lending to the public is secured by collateral in the form of securities.

Note 21 Group – financial assets at fair value

	2015	2014
Interest-bearing securities	0	0
Shares for trading	9,527	7,256
Other shareholdings	1,234	1,468
	10,761	8,724

Interest-bearing securities mainly entail corporate bonds. Shares for trade mainly pertain to the “Experterna” analysis service. Other shareholdings mainly entail holdings for Nordnet Bank that arise when customers participate in issues or transfer mutual fund participations.

Note 22 Group – available-for-sale financial assets

	2015	2014
Interest-bearing securities	11,877,441	12,094,254
Shares and participations, unlisted	16	364
	11,877,457	12,094,618
Distributed to:		
Financial assets available for sale	10,181,230	11,191,469
Assets in the insurance business	1,696,227	903,149

Interest-bearing securities entail investments of the company’s surplus deposits – primarily in bonds.

Remaining term, interest-bearing securities		
Up to one month	467,422	167,928
One to three months	110,835	768,041
More than three months but no more than one year	2,903,337	4,599,615
	3,481,594	5,535,584
Average remaining term (years)	0.5	1.9

Note 23 Group – financial assets held to maturity

	2015	2014
interest-bearing securities	3,381,631	-
Total	3,381,631	-

Interest-bearing securities entail investments of the company’s surplus deposits – primarily in bonds.

Remaining term, interest-bearing securities		
More than one but no more than five years	3,381,631	-
Total	3,381,631	-
Average remaining maturity (years)	3.8	-

Note 24 – Assets and liabilities in the insurance business

	2015	2014
Financial assets where the policyholder bears the risk of investments		
Shares and participations	30,172,695	23,576,439
Interest-bearing securities	1,360,662	1,705,964
Derivatives	340,701	360,794
Cash and cash equivalents*	4,121,080	3,225,281
	35,995,138	28,868,478
Liabilities in the insurance business		
Life insurance provision	16,420	15,421
Claims outstanding	1,077	839
Fund insurance obligations	966,712	759,899
Conditional bonus	35,012,002	28,093,159
Total liabilities in the insurance business	35,996,211	28,869,319
Of which liabilities relating to investment contracts	35,996,211	28,869,319
Of which liabilities relating to insurance contracts	-	-

* Allocated to loans to credit institutions of SEK 2,425 thousands (2,322) and available for sale assets of SEK 1,696 thousands (903).

All assets in the insurance business entail assets for which the policy holders bear the direct investment risk. For liabilities in the insurance business pertaining to investment agreements, the policy holders bear the direct risk. This means that the policy holders receive a return but are also responsible for the risk that assets and liabilities in the insurance business incur. The Group is not entitled to cash flow attributable to the invested funds.

Both the assets and the liabilities are assessed according to the category financial assets and liabilities valued at fair value via the income statement. The net effect on earnings of acquired securities, unrealized changes in value, realized changes in value, interest and dividends received and value changes in the debt is zero.

Note 25 Group – intangible fixed assets

Group, SEK thousands	Goodwill		Brands		Customer base		Capitalized expenditure on development work		Total	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Accumulated costs										
On 1 January	224,352	224,853	12,000	12,000	338,152	335,864	271,055	230,645	845,559	803,362
Acquisition	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,950	-	3,950	-
Additions	-	-	50	-	-	-	30,080	40,404	30,130	40,404
Divestments and disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conversion differences for the year	-7,633	-501	-	-	-11,122	2,288	34	6	-18,721	1,793
	216,719	224,352	12,050	12,000	327,030	338,152	305,119	271,055	860,918	845,559
Accumulated amortization and impairments										
On 1 January	-32,210	-32,210	-9,800	-7,400	-159,288	-128,900	-210,005	-187,487	-411,303	-355,997
Amortization for the year	-	-	-2,200	-2,400	-32,893	-29,644	-30,806	-22,527	-65,899	-54,571
Conversion differences for the year	-	-	-	-	6,061	-744	-45	9	6,016	-741
	-32,210	-32,210	-12,000	-9,800	-186,120	-159,288	-240,856	-210,005	-471,186	-411,309
Carrying amount at the end of the year	184,509	192,142	50	2,200	140,910	178,864	64,263	61,050	389,732	434,250

Impairment testing for cash generating units containing goodwill

During the year, operations and customer relations were acquired that combined changed and strengthened the Group's size and market position. The acquisitions implemented have thus created today's Group and form part of the current Group's operations. Detailed below is the value of the remaining consolidated goodwill with regard to cash generating units.

KSEK	Goodwill		Brands		Customer base	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Sweden						
AD Aktiedirekt AB	29,697	29,697	-	-	-	-
Deriva Financial Services AB	6,876	6,876	-	-	-	-
Konsumentkredit	63,749	63,749	50	2,200	63,431	80,339
Verksamhet förvärd från Öhman	5,899	5,899	-	-	-	-
Kunder förvärdade från Öhman	-	-	-	-	258	540
Shareville	2,312	2,312	-	-	-	-
Total	108,533	108,533	50	2,200	63,689	80,879
Finland						
eQ	-	-	-	-	51,077	65,621
Finska provinsbankerna (POP)	-	-	-	-	1,570	2,230
Total	-	-	-	-	52,647	67,851
Norway						
Stocknet Securities AS	75,976	83,609	-	-	24,574	30,134
Total	75,976	83,609	-	-	24,574	30,134
Total	184,509	192,142	50	2,200	140,910	178,864

The value of the customer stock predominantly entails that in Konsumentkredit and eQ.

In connection with the acquisition of Konsumentkredit, the value of the customer stock was calculated at SEK 152.0 million. This value is amortized over a period of nine years. The carrying amount is SEK 63.4 million, with a remaining period of amortization of 3.8 years.

The customer stock in the acquisition of eQ was originally valued at SEK 148.0 million (EUR 14.1 million). This is amortized over an average of 11 years, reflecting the estimated useful life. The carrying amount is SEK 51.1 million (EUR 6.0 million), with a remaining period of amortization of 4.6 years.

The customer stock in the acquisition of the Finnish Province Banks (POP) was originally acquired at SEK 4.0 million (EUR 0.5 million) and is amortized over a period of eight years with a remaining period of amortization of 3.3 years. The carrying amount is SEK 1.6 million (EUR 0.2 million).

The customer stock value referring to Stocknet was identified in connection with the acquisition of Stocknet Securities ASA. The carrying amount is SEK 24.6 million (NOK 25.7 million). This is amortized over 20 years, reflecting the estimated useful life. Remaining period of amortization is 8.8 years.

The value of the customer stock which was acquired from Öhman in 2011 is SEK 0.3 million. This is amortized over five years, with a remaining period of amortization of 0.9 years.

The most significant items relating to capitalized development costs are the investments in CRM, the mobile application and Shareville. The carrying amount is SEK 8.9 million (7.4) for CRM, SEK 9.0 million (6.1) for the mobile application and SEK 7.7 million (10.9) for Shareville, it also includes development of IT platform for Shareville at SEK 7.8 million (11). Development is continuous and the amortization period is three years for CRM and the mobile application. The amortization period for Shareville is five years.

Amortization of other intangible assets and capitalized expenditure for development takes place using a linear method. Capitalized expenditure for development work includes accumulated personnel expenses at a recognized value of SEK 8.7 million (5.3). Capitalization for the year of personnel-related expenditures amounts to SEK 8.1 million (2.8) while amortization for the year amounts to SEK 4.7 million (4.4).

Any need for impairment to be recognized in the company's cash-generating units emerges through a comparison between their utility value and their carrying amount in the consolidated accounts. The value in use is derived from a present value computation of projected cash flows. In the computation, the discount rate before tax is used. Nordnet's core operations, securities trading over the Internet, have been divided up by country. In calculating the utility values of these units, future cash flows for core operations are forecast on a per-country basis, after which the current value of this cash flow is compared with the carrying amount for each country.

The future cash flows used for the core business are based on the Group's strategic plan, which extends until 2018. Cash flows after 2015 will be based on annual growth of 2 percent (2). The discount rate is set to 9.13-9.96 percent (12.42-13.27) before tax, which is equivalent to the calculated required return. Important assumptions – i.e. assumptions which have a major effect on cash flows – are assumptions concerning further growth in the number of safe deposits, safe deposit value and net income per safe deposit. A sensitivity analysis has been carried out whereby the discount rate has been changed by 5 percentage points with no impairment need arising.

Accumulated amortization and impairment of Group goodwill amounted to SEK 76.0 million (76.0).

Note 26 Group – tangible fixed assets

Group, SEK thousands	2015	2014
Accumulated cost		
On 1 January	190,648	174,641
Additions	11,103	15,224
Conversion differences for the year	-1,181	783
	200,570	190,648
Accumulated depreciation		
On 1 January	-158,367	-141,281
Depreciation for the year	-13,681	-16,411
Divestments and disposals	-20	-
Conversion differences for the year	836	-675
	-171,232	-158,367
Carrying amount at the end of the year	29,338	32,281

Accumulated acquisition values include fees for improvement of someone else's property, amounting to SEK 36,924 thousand (37,488), which relates to subsidiary Nordnet Bank AB. The depreciation plan is based on a useful life of 60 months, and the residual value according to plan amounts to SEK 3,682 thousand (4,532). A linear method is used when depreciating tangible fixed assets.

Note 27 Group – other assets

Other assets	2015	2014
Liquid fund receivables	2,392,618	1,739,101
Other assets	47,397	31,234
	2,440,015	1,770,335

Gross liquid fund receivables amount to SEK 2,395,869 thousand (1,953,867).

Other assets are made up entirely of current receivables due within a year.

31/12/2015			
SEK million	Gross amount for assets	Gross amount for liabilities set off against assets	Net amount in the Balance Sheet
Other assets			
Unsettled transactions	2,395.9	-3.3	2,392.6
Total	2,395.9	-3.3	2,392.6
Other liabilities			
Unsettled transactions	2,026.5	-3.3	2,023.2
Summa	2,026.5	-3.3	2,023.2

31/12/2014			
SEK million	Gross amount for assets	Gross amount for liabilities set off against assets	Net amount in the Balance sheet
Other assets			
Unsettled transactions	1,953.9	-214.8	1,739.1
Total	1,953.9	-214.8	1,739.1

	Gross amount for liabilities	Gross amount for assets set off against liabilities	Net amount in the Balance sheet
Other liabilities			
Unsettled transactions	1,944.9	-214.8	1,730.1
Summa	1,944.9	-214.8	1,730.1

Note 28 Group – prepaid expenses and accrued income

Prepaid expenses and accrued income	2015	2014
Prepaid expenses	27,176	22,969
Accrued interest income	37,222	77,024
Other accrued income	38,206	44,746
Total	102,604	144,739

Prepaid expenses and accrued income are made up entirely of current assets.

Note 29 Group – liabilities to credit institutions

	2015	2014
Remaining maturity		
Up to one month*	396,529	-
Summa	396,529	-
Average remaining maturity (years)	-	-

* Liabilities to credit institutions consist entirely of repurchase agreements.

Note 30 Group – Deposits and borrowing by the public

These amounts relate to borrowing and are defined as the balances of the accounts covered by the depositor guarantee and the Norwegian equivalent.

These amounts relate to the entire balance of the accounts without taking into account the amount restriction applicable to the depositor guarantee.

Borrowing from the general public is in Nordnet Bank AB payable in its entirety upon request. The Group has no deposits on fixed interest terms.

Note 31 Group – other liabilities

Other liabilities	2015	2014
Liquid fund liabilities	2,023,232	1,730,137
Accounts payable	26,114	10,576
Non-invested premiums in the insurance business	-	85
Other liabilities	34,983	16,469
Total	2,084,329	1,757,267

Gross liquid fund liabilities for the year amount to SEK 2,026,483 thousand (1,944,903).

Other liabilities are entirely short-term liabilities that is due for payment within 12 months from the closing date, see note 27.

Note 32 Group – accrued expenses and deferred income

Accrued expenses and deferred income	2015	2014
Holiday pay liability	16,375	15,625
Accrued social expenses	8,460	7,550
Accrued special payroll tax	6,369	5,412
Other accrued payroll expenses	4,356	8,487
Accrued interest expense	-	7,720
Loan Broker Commissions	30,682	20,676
Stability fee	9,786	6,979
Consumer Lending	11,124	6,917
Foreign Coupon tax	18,059	15,929
Other accrued expenses	26,423	30,252
Deferred income	500	-
Total accrued expenses and deferred income	132,134	125,547

Accrued expenses and deferred income are current liabilities in their entirety; that is, they fall due for payment within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

Note 33 Group – subordinated liabilities

Subordinated liabilities	2015	2014
Dated subordinated loan	-	175,738
	-	175,738
Interest rates*	Nominal amount	Due date
7.25%/3m stibor + 8.25%	100,000	2020-02-17
7.25%/3m stibor + 8.25%	75,745	2020-09-30

* The interest rate of 7.25 percent refers to the first five years, for the following five years it is the three-month Stibor rate + 8.25 percent. The subordinated loans were repaid in their entirety in 2015, SEK 100,000,000 at 28 February 2015 and SEK 75,738,000 at 30 September 2015.

Note 34 Group – equity

Equity	2015	2014
Translation reserve		
Opening balance	-82,487	-83,317
Translation difference, foreign subsidiary	-19,156	830
Closing balance	-101,643	-82,487
Fair value reserve		
Opening balance	17,668	22,195
Change in value, hedging instruments	-28,712	-4,527
Change in value, available-for-sale assets	-649	-
Closing balance	-11,693	17,668
Total		
Opening balance	-64,819	-61,122
Translation difference, foreign subsidiary	-19,156	830
Change in value, available-for-sale assets	-29,361	-4,527
Closing balance	-113,336	-64,819

A summary of changes in equity can be found in the Group's statement of changes in equity. During the year, market value changes on assets available for sale above affected equity (net after tax) negatively in an amount of SEK 29.4 million (4.5).

On 31 December 2015, share capital amounted to SEK 175,027,886 (175,027,886), distributed an equal number of Class B shares. All shares give the same entitlement to vote and equal rights to the company's profit and capital. For the 2015 financial year, the Board proposes a dividend of SEK 1.30 (1.00) per share, totalling SEK 227.5 million (175.0).

This proposed dividend is equivalent to 64 percent (63) of the profit for the Group after tax and will be presented to the Annual General Meeting on 21 April 2016 for adoption.

Reserve for translation differences

The reserve for translation differences comprises all foreign exchange differences arising on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations that prepare their financial statements in a currency other than that applied in the consolidated financial statements.

Fair value reserve

The fair value reserve includes the cumulative net change in the fair value of holdings in the category of available for sale financial assets until the asset is removed from the statement of financial position. Any impairment is recognized in the income statement.

Note 35 Group – assets pledged

Assets pledged	2015	2014
Assets pledged for own liabilities		
Bonds and other interest bearing securities*	406,940	-
	406,940	-
The above assets are attributable to		
Deposits with credit institutions	396,529	-
	396,529	-
Other pledged assets		
Obligations and other interest-bearing stock	1,818,243	1,146,769
	1,818,243	1,146,769
The above relates to collateral		
Deposits with credit institutions	1,545,563	497,274
Deposits with clearing houses	272,680	649,495
	1,818,243	1,146,769
Total assets pledged	2,225,183	1,146,769
Contingent liabilities		
Funds managed on behalf of third parties (client funds account)	210,022	172,734
	210,022	172,734
Commitments		
Credit granted but not yet paid, unsecured loans	1,939,836	1,035,882
	1,939,836	1,035,882

*This amount includes blocked funds of SEK 82 million (79).

Assets pledged for own liabilities comprise securities pledged in connection with buy-back agreements. The transactions are carried out in accordance with standard agreements used by the parties on the financial market. Counterparties in these transactions are credit institutions. The transactions are primarily short term with a duration of less than three months.

Other assets pledged consist partly of bonds and other fixed-interest securities that have been provided as security for the customer's secured loans, and for payment to clearing organizations. Counterparties in securities-based lending transactions are other credit institutions.

Registered assets in the insurance business, of which the policyholders have prerogative, amounted to SEK 32,414 million (28,892) as at the balance sheet date December 31, 2015.

In addition to the commitments specified in the table above, SEK 5,777 million (4,839) of a credit facility related to possible securities-collateralized borrowing remained unutilized at the end of the period. For each customer, the credit size is restricted by the minimum amount of credit limit, which is set individually per customer by the company, and the collateral value of security holdings. Credit agreements can be terminated with 60 days' notice. The leverage value of a share can be changed instantly.

Note 36 Group – categories of financial assets and liabilities and their fair values

2015	Loans and accounts receivable	Financial assets at fair value		Financial assets held to maturity	Available-for-sale financial assets	Reported value	Fair value
Assets		Held for trading	Through P&L				
Loans to credit institutions	294,691	-	-	-	-	294,691	294,720
Loans to the general public	7,278,083	-	-	-	-	7,278,083	7,278,083
Financial assets at fair value	-	-	10,761	-	-	10,761	10,761
Available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	-	-	10,181,230	10,181,230	10,181,230
Financial assets held to maturity	-	-	-	3,381,631	-	3,381,631	3,357,995
Assets in the insurance business	2,424,853	340,701	31,533,664	-	1,696,227	35,995,445	35,995,445
Other assets	2,439,124	-	-	-	-	2,439,124	2,439,124
Accrued income	75,428	-	-	-	-	75,428	75,428
Total assets	12,512,179	340,701	31,544,425	3,381,631	11,877,457	59,656,393	59,632,786
		Financial liabilities at fair value					
		Held for trading	Through P&L	Other financial liabilities		Reported value	Fair value
Debt to credit institutions	-	-	-	396,529	-	396,529	396,529
Deposits and borrowing from the general public	-	-	-	19,605,376	-	19,605,376	19,605,376
Liabilities in the insurance business	-	-	35,996,211	-	-	35,996,211	35,996,211
Other liabilities	-	-	-	2,071,474	-	2,071,474	2,071,474
Accrued expenses	-	-	-	65,392	-	65,392	65,392
Total liabilities	-	-	35,996,211	22,138,771	-	58,134,982	58,134,982

2014	Loans and accounts receivable	Financial assets at fair value		Financial assets held to maturity	Available-for-sale financial assets	Reported value	Fair value
Assets		Held for trading	Through P&L				
Loans to credit institutions	987,472	-	-	-	-	987,472	987,596
Loans to the general public	5,806,242	-	-	-	-	5,806,242	5,806,242
Financial assets at fair value	-	-	8,724	-	-	8,724	8,724
Available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	-	-	11,191,469	11,191,469	11,191,469
Assets in the insurance business	2,322,132	360,794	25,282,403	-	903,149	28,868,478	28,868,478
Other assets	1,770,212	-	-	-	-	1,770,212	1,770,212
Accrued income	121,770	-	-	-	-	121,770	121,770
Total assets	11,007,828	360,794	25,291,127	-	12,094,618	48,754,367	48,754,491
		Financial liabilities at fair value					
		Held for trading	Through P&L	Other financial liabilities		Reported value	Fair value
Debt to credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits and borrowing from the general public	-	-	-	16,500,316	-	16,500,316	16,500,316
Liabilities in the insurance business	-	-	28,869,319	-	-	28,869,319	28,869,319
Other liabilities	-	-	-	2,649,005	-	2,649,005	2,649,005
Accrued expenses	-	-	-	67,797	-	67,797	67,797
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	175,738	-	175,738	178,699
Total liabilities	-	-	28,869,319	19,392,856	-	48,262,175	48,265,136

Description of fair value measurement

Loans to credit institutions

The fair value of loans to credit institutions that are not payable on demand has been calculated discounting expected future cash flows, with the discount rate being set as the lending rate currently applied. The fair value of receivables payable on demand is judged to be the same as the carrying amount.

Loans to the public

The fair value of loans to the public with securities as collateral is judged to be equal to the carrying amount, since the receivable can be redeemed on demand.

The fair value of unsecured loan receivables has been calculated discounting expected future cash flows, with the discount rate being set as the lending rate currently applied.

Assets in the insurance business

Fair value is based on a quoted price on an active market, or by using valuation models based on observable market data. Valuation models based on observable market data are applied for derivative instruments and certain interest-bearing securities.

Forward rate agreements are valued at fair value by discounting the difference between the contracted forward rate and the forward rate available on the balance sheet date for the remaining contract period. The discount rate is the risk-free rate based on government bonds.

Unlisted options are valued at fair value applying the Black-Scholes model based on underlying market data.

The fair value of interest-bearing securities has been calculated by discounting anticipated future cash flows, with the discount rate being set based on the current market interest rate.

Fund units not considered to be traded in an active market at listed prices are measured at fair value based on NAV (net asset value).

Other assets, accrued income, current liabilities and accrued expenses

For assets and liabilities in the balance sheet with a remaining maturity of less than six months, the carrying amount is considered to reflect the fair value.

Deposits by credit institutions

For liabilities in the balance sheet with a remaining maturity of less than six months, the carrying amount is considered to reflect the fair value.

Deposits and borrowing by the public

The fair value of deposits has been calculated discounting expected future cash flows, with the discount rate being set as the deposit rate currently applied. However, the fair value of a liability that is redeemable on demand is not recorded at an amount less than the amount payable on demand, but is discounted from the first date on which payment of the amount could be demanded.

Liabilities to policyholders

The fair value of liabilities in the insurance business follows the fair value of assets in the insurance business, with the exception of liabilities for insurance agreements that are not classified as financial liabilities.

Verkligt värde på efterställda skulder har beräknats till aktuellt marknadspris. Då marknaden inte bedöms vara aktiv har innehavet placerats i nivå 2 i värderingshierarkin.

Subordinated liabilities

The fair value of subordinated liabilities has been calculated at the current market price. Since the market is not deemed to be active, the holding has been placed at Level 2 in the valuation hierarchy.

2015	Level 1 Listed market price on active market	Level 2 Valuation model based on observable market data	Level 3 Estimated using valuation technique	Total
Financial assets at fair value				
Financial assets at fair value	10,761	-	-	10,761
Available-for-sale financial assets	10,181,230	-	-	10,181,230
Assets in the insurance business*	17,934,475	18,060,663	-	35,995,138
Subtotal	28,126,466	18,060,663	-	46,187,129
Financial assets where fair value is given for information purposes				
Loans to credit institutions	-	294,720	-	294,720
Loans to the general public	-	7,278,083	-	7,278,083
Financial assets held to maturity	-	3,357,995	-	3,357,995
Subtotal	-	10,930,798	-	10,930,798
Total	28,126,466	28,991,461	-	57,117,927
Financial liabilities at fair value				
Liabilities in the insurance business, investment contracts	17,935,520	18,060,691	-	35,996,211
Subtotal	17,935,520	18,060,691	-	35,996,211
Total financial liabilities at fair value	17,935,520	18,060,691	-	35,996,211

* SEK 1,696,227 thousand is available-for-sale assets, see note 22, and SEK 2,424,853 thousand is loans to credit institutions, see note 19.

2014

Financial assets at fair value				
Financial assets at fair value	8,724	-	-	8,724
Available-for-sale financial assets	11,191,469	-	-	11,191,469
Assets in the insurance business*	13,942,893	14,925,585	-	28,868,478
Subtotal	25,143,086	14,925,585	-	40,068,671
Financial assets where fair value is given for information purposes				
Loans to credit institutions	-	987,596	-	987,596
Loans to the general public	-	5,806,242	-	5,806,242
Subtotal	-	6,793,838	-	6,793,838
Total	25,143,086	21,698,747	-	46,862,509
Financial liabilities at fair value				
Liabilities in the insurance business, investment contracts	13,942,894	14,926,425	-	28,869,319
Subtotal	13,942,894	14,926,425	-	28,869,319
Financial liabilities for which the fair value provided for information purposes				
Subordinated liabilities	-	178,699	-	178,699
Subtotal	-	178,699	-	178,699
Total financial liabilities at fair value	13,942,894	15,105,124	-	29,048,018

* SEK 903,149 thousand is available-for-sale assets, see note 22, and SEK 1,370,317 thousand is loans to credit institutions, see note 19.

Level 1

Financial assets and financial liabilities, whose value is based solely on a quoted price from an active market for identical assets or liabilities. This category includes treasury bills, shareholdings and deposits.

Level 2

Financial assets and financial liabilities valued using valuation models principally based on observable market data. Instruments in this category are valued applying:

a) Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, or identical assets or liabilities from markets not deemed to be active, or

b) Valuation models based primarily on observable market data.

This category includes mutual funds, derivatives and certain interest-bearing securities.

Note 37 Group – periods of fixed interest

2015

Assets								No fixed rates	Total
	0-1 month	2-3 months	4-6 months	7-12 months	1-2 years	2-3 years			
Loans to credit institutions	294,691	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	294,691
Loans to the general public	7,278,083	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,278,083
Financial assets at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,761	-	10,761
Available-for-sale financial assets	1,244,774	5,011,857	4,010,380	1,439,944	170,390	-	112	-	10,181,230
Financial assets held to maturity	628,245	2,553,083	200,400	-	-	-	-	-	3,381,728
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,066,898	-	39,066,898
Total assets	9,445,793	7,564,940	4,210,780	1,439,944	170,390	-	39,077,771	-	60,182,612
Liabilities									Total
Deposits and borrowing from the general public	19,605,376	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,605,376
Other liabilities	396,529	-	-	-	-	-	38,337,422	-	38,733,951
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity, non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,885	-	3,885
Total liabilities	20,001,905	-	-	-	-	-	38,341,307	-	58,339,327
Difference between assets and liabilities	-10,556,112	7,564,940	4,210,780	1,439,944	170,390	-	736,464	-	3,566,406
Risk weight	0.04%	0.16%	0.36%	0.71%	1.39%	2.25%	-	-	-
Total net interest risk	-4,222	12,104	15,159	10,281	2,360	-	-	-	35,681

2014

Assets								No fixed rates	Total
	0-1 month	2-3 months	4-6 months	7-12 months	1-2 years	2-3 years			
Loans to credit institutions	348,423	191,715	95,857	351,477	-	-	-	-	987,472
Loans to the general public	5,806,242	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,806,242
Financial assets at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,724	-	8,724
Available-for-sale financial assets	1,578,792	5,179,293	2,281,015	2,453,128	484,691	117,335	364	-	11,191,469
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,250,084	-	31,250,084
Total assets	7,733,457	5,371,008	2,376,872	2,804,605	484,691	117,335	31,259,172	-	49,243,991
Liabilities									Total
Deposits and borrowing from the general public	16,500,316	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,500,316
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,816,815	-	30,816,815
Subordinated liabilities	-	100,000	-	75,738	-	-	-	-	175,738
Equity, non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,536	-	3,536
Total liabilities	16,500,316	100,000	-	75,738	-	-	30,820,351	-	47,492,869
Difference between assets and liabilities	-8,766,859	5,271,008	2,376,872	2,728,867	484,691	117,335	438,821	-	2,650,735
Risk weight	0.04%	0.16%	0.36%	0.71%	1.39%	2.25%	-	-	-
Total net interest risk	-3,507	8,434	8,557	19,484	6,713	2,634	-	-	42,315

The net interest risk shows how much the balance sheet or net interest is affected by a fluctuation in market interest rates of one percentage point up or down, see note 7.

Note 38 Group – measurement of assets and liabilities in foreign currency

	2015	2014
Assets		
Loans to credit institutions	2,019,191	2,002,535
Loans to the general public	2,569,689	1,891,959
Financial assets at fair value	6,206	6,003
Available-for-sale financial assets	6,932,473	6,007,367
Other assets	1,257,843	926,013
Total	12,785,402	10,833,877
Liabilities		
Deposits and borrowing from the general public	11,731,589	9,943,057
Other liabilities	1,041,480	835,830
Total	12,773,069	10,778,887

The list below details the combined corresponding value in SEK thousands of the assets and liabilities by currency:

2015	Assets	Liabilities	Net exposure	Exchange rate risk ¹⁾
NOK	2,627,323	2,637,054	-9,731	973
DKK	4,246,938	4,223,278	23,660	2,366
USD	1,212,661	1,205,945	6,716	672
EUR	4,663,762	4,680,475	-16,713	-1,671
Other	34,718	26,317	8,401	840
Total	12,785,402	12,773,069	12,333	3,179

2014	Assets	Liabilities	Net exposure	Exchange rate risk ¹⁾
NOK	2,103,468	2,175,045	-71,577	7,158
DKK	2,967,391	2,934,260	33,131	3,313
USD	1,010,178	1,022,914	-12,736	1,274
EUR	4,713,372	4,614,459	98,913	9,891
Other	39,468	32,209	7,259	726
Total	10,833,877	10,778,887	54,990	22,362

¹⁾ Shows the exchange rate risk in the case of an unfavourable exchange rate fluctuation of 10%.

The Danish crown has a fixed exchange rate against the euro.

Note 39 Capital requirements – financial conglomerate and the consolidated situation

Capital base and capital requirements for the financial conglomerate

Capital requirements for the financial conglomerate (SEK million)	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Total equity, Group	1,874.0	1,751.1
Plus subordinated loan	-	140.6
Less demands on prudent valuation	-11.9	-12.1
Less proposed/assumed dividend	-227.5	-175.0
Less intangible fixed assets and deferred tax receivables	-389.7	-434.3
Capital base	1,244.8	1,270.3
Risk exposures		
Exposure credit risk	5,435.2	5,650.2
Exposure market risk	22.4	18.1
Exposure operational risk	1,957.4	1,888.6
Other exposure risk	439.0	402.7
Total exposure	7,854.0	7,959.6
Capital ratio	15.8%	16.0%

Capital base and capital requirements for the consolidated situation

In accordance with the CRR, the European Capital Requirements Regulation, Nordnet reports a consolidated position consisting of Nordnet AB (publ) and Nordnet Bank AB. Capital requirements presented in this note refer to Pillar 1 and additional Pillar 2 capital. This is in accordance with the prevailing regulations on capital adequacy.

Capital requirements in the consolidated situation (SEK million)	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Total equity	1,746.4	1,688.1
Requirements for prudent valuation	-11.9	-12.1
Deduction for expected dividend current year	-227.5	-175.0
Deduction for intangible fixed assets and deferred tax receivables	-366.4	-408.1
Tier 1 capital	1,140.6	1,092.9
Subordinated liabilities	-	140.6
Tier 2 capital	-	140.6
Capital base	1,140.6	1,233.5
Risk exposures		
Exposure credit risk according to standardized approach	5,435.2	5,648.3
Exposure market risk	22.4	12.8
Exposure operational risk	1,957.4	1,939.6
Total exposure	7,415.0	7,600.6
Capital ratio	15.4%	16.2%
Capital requirements	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Credit risk according to standardized approach	434.8	451.9
Market risk	1.8	1.0
Operational risk	156.6	155.2
Capital requirement Tier 1	593.2	608.1
Capital Requirement Tier 2	95.0	123.0
Total Capital Requirement	688.2	731.1

Capital ratios and buffers	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Common equity tier 1 ratio, %	15.4%	14.4%
Tier 1 ratio, %	15.4%	14.4%
Total capital ratio, %	15.4%	16.2%
Institution-specific buffer requirements, %	2.5%	2.5%
<i>of which capital conservation buffer requirement, %</i>	2.5%	2.5%
Countercyclical buffer requirements %	0.5%	-
Total capital requirement including buffer requirement, %	12.3%	12.1%
Common equity tier 1 capital available for use as a buffer, %	7.4%	8.2%

Financial conglomerate

The financial conglomerate consists of Nordnet AB (publ) and its subsidiaries Nordnet Bank AB and Nordnet Pension AB. Consequently, the financial conglomerate includes all companies in Nordnet Group.

For the determination of the financial conglomerate's regulatory capital requirement, the Law (2006:531) on special supervision of financial conglomerates and the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's regulations and general advice (FFFS 2011:26) on the special supervision of financial conglomerates are applicable. The capital base and capital requirement have been calculated in accordance with the consolidation method.

On 1 January 2014, CRR was introduced entailing increased quality requirements for capital included in the capital base and a raised capital requirement. The upcoming Solvency II regulations entail new requirements for capital levels in Nordnet Pensionsförsäkring AB. Nordnet's assessment is that the current level of capital is sufficient even given the new regulations. With the continued growth of the operations, the levels of capital requirement are also expected to increase in the future.

Consolidated situation

The consolidated situation pertains to Nordnet AB (publ) and its subsidiary Nordnet Bank AB, which is fully consolidated. Consequently, the difference between the financial conglomerate and the consolidated situation is that the financial conglomerate also consolidates Nordnet Pensionsförsäkring AB. The shareholding in this subsidiary is deducted from the capital base in the consolidated situation, since Nordnet AB (publ) is also the parent company of the insurance company, pursuant to Article 36 of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013.

Information in this note regarding Nordnet's capital adequacy is provided in accordance with FFFS 2008:25, Chapter 6, §§ 3-4, and the references in this regulation to Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 Articles 92.3 d) and f), 436, 437 b) and 438, and (FFFS 2014:12) on regulatory requirements and capital buffers and column A, Annex 6 of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 1423/2013.

Other required information according to FFFS 2014:12 and Capital Adequacy Regulation (EU No 575/2013) are available on Nordnet website www.nordnetab.com.

Internal capital adequacy assessment

In accordance with the current capital adequacy rules, Nordnet establishes an annual internal capital adequacy assessment (ICAAP). The ICAAP work aims to analyse, assess, and ensure that the company is adequately capitalized relative to the risks it is exposed to through its activities and for future developments. The process and a summary of the results shall be reported annually to

the Board, and provide the basis for the Board's decisions on the conglomerate's capital planning. Upon specific request, the ICAAP shall be reported to the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority.

In addition to the minimum capital requirement, it is Nordnet's assessment that the risks identified within the ICAAP process should hold SEK 95.0 million (123.0) for having a satisfactory capital position with regard to the operations Nordnet conducts. Learn more about ICAAP in Note 7. The capital ratio is constantly monitored and, if so required, results are reviewed by the company's external auditors over the current financial year.

Note 40 Parent company – net sales

Net sales are made up entirely of internal Group invoicing, referring to administrative services.

Note 41 Parent company – other external expenses

Other external expenses	2014	2013
Audit services		
Ernst & Young	-668	-531
Audit services beyond the assignment		
Ernst & Young	-159	-204
Tax consultancy		
Ernst & Young	-	-
Other services		
Ernst & Young	-109	-
Total audit services	-936	-735

Note 42 Parent company – personnel expenses

	2015	2014
Salaries and other remuneration		
Board members, Chief Executive Officer and corresponding officials ¹⁾	-7,589	-7,131
Other employees	-	-
Total salaries and other remuneration	-7,589	-7,131
Social security expenses		
Board members, Chief Executive Officer and corresponding officials	-2,389	-2,214
Other employees	-	-
Total social securities expenses	-2,389	-2,214
Pension expenses		
Board members, Chief Executive Officer and corresponding officials	-1,978	-1,496
Other employees	-	-
Total pension expenses	-1,978	-1,496
Other payroll expenses		-28
Total personnel expenses	-11,993	-10,868

¹⁾ For further information regarding personnel expenses and remuneration to the Board, CEO and other senior executives, refer to Note 12.

Average number of employees	2015	2014
Total	1	1
of whom women	-	-
of whom men	1	1

All employees within the parent company are located in Sweden.

Note 43 Parent company – profit from participations in Group companies

Income from participations in Group companies	2015	2014
Dividend from subsidiaries	257,500	175,000
Impairment of shares in subsidiaries	-20,000	-
Group contributions received	12,567	10,990
	250,067	185,990

Note 44 Parent company – other interest income and expenses

Other interest income and interest expenses	2015	2014
Intra Group interest income	934	7,250
Other interest income, external counterparties	28	41
Intra Group interest expenses	-366	-
Other interest income, external counterparties	-5,021	-12,746
	-4,425	-5,455

Note 45 Parent company – taxes

Tax charged to income	2015	2014
Current tax expense (-)/tax income (+)		
Total tax on profit for the year	-	-
Tax on profit for the year	-	-
Reconciliation of effective tax	2015	2014
Profit before tax	236,483	173,903
Tax as per current tax rate for the Parent company	22.0% -52,026	22.0% -38,259
Effect of dividend from subsidiaries	-24.0% 56,650	-22.1% 38,500
Effect of impairment of shares in subsidiaries	1.9% -4,400	- -
Effect of other non-deductible expenses / non-taxable income	0.1% -224	0.1% -241
Reported effective tax	0.0% -	0.0% -

Note 46 Parent company – participations in Group companies

Name	Corporate ID	Headquarters	% of share capital	% of votes	Number of shares	Book value 2015
Nordnet Pensionsförsäkring AB	516406-0286	Stockholm	100.00%	100.00%	285,000	126,506
- Nordnet Liv AS	991008144	Oslo	100.00%	100.00%		
VCW Internet Services AB	556541-8752	Stockholm	100.00%	100.00%	150,003	2,000
- Deriva Financial Services AB	556687-3575	Stockholm	100.00%	100.00%		
TeleTrade Solutions AB	556541-9057	Stockholm	100.00%	100.00%	3,200,000	46,654
- Shareville AB	556806-7200	Stockholm	71.90%	71.90%		
Nordnet Bank AB	516406-0021	Stockholm	100.00%	100.00%	480,001	1,027,350
- Nordnet Securities Oyj (tidigare eQ Oyj)	0767347-8	Helsingfors	100.00%	100.00%		
Total						1,202,510

Via its subsidiary Nordnet Bank AB, Nordnet offers services for savings and investments, loans with securities as collateral and unsecured loans. A large number of information and guidance services are also offered. Operations are mainly conducted via the Internet. In Norway, Denmark and Finland, operations are run via branch offices. Through its subsidiary Nordnet Pensionsförsäkring AB, Nordnet offers life insurance operations focused on pension savings. The Norwegian pension operations are conducted through Nordnet Livsforsikring AS, a subsidiary of Nordnet Pensionsförsäkring AB. Through the subsidiary Konsumentkredit in Sweden, consumer loans are provided to private individuals on the Swedish market. Nordnet is also the majority shareholder in the social investment network Shareville. There, our customers can share information on what securities they have chosen to invest in and the percentage distribution of their respective holdings, and exchange experiences and savings tips with each other.

Other companies in the table above are dormant and have no operations.

	2015	2014
Accumulated acquisition value		
On 1 January	1,342,009	1,342,009
Shareholders' contribution to Nordnet Liv AS	16,506	
Conditional shareholders' contribution to Nordnet Pensionsförsäkring AB	50,000	
Nordnet Bank AB, contributed capital, shareplan	5,600	-
Total	1,414,115	1,342,009
Accumulated impairments		
On 1 January	-191,605	-191,605
Impairment of VCW AB	-7,000	
Impairment of Teletrade Solution AB	-13,000	-
Total	-211,605	-191,605
Carrying amount	1,202,510	1,150,404

As Nordnet Bank AB and Nordnet Pension AB are regulated units under the supervision of the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority, these capital requirements are included in the EU Regulation no. 575/2013 and the Insurance Business Act (2010:2043). The capital requirements limit the Group's and the above-mentioned companies' possibility of transferring or distributing capital to shareholders, parent companies and other Group companies in that a certain capital ratio must be maintained. In addition, there are limitations on how the company's assets may be used, for example through debt coverage rules for the insurance operations and liquidity rules for the banking operations. These rules entail limitations in what assets can be used to settle the companies' liabilities.

Note 47 Parent company – other receivables

Other receivables	2015	2014
Tax receiv able	3,784	3,784
Other	29	294
	3,813	4,078

Note 48 Parent company – prepaid expenses and accrued income

Prepaid expenses and accrued income	2015	2014
Prepaid insurance expenses	1,005	1,005
Other prepaid expenses	296	141
	1,301	1,146

Note 49 Parent company – equity

Details of changes in equity are given in the statement of changes in parent company equity.

At the Annual General Meeting 2009 it was resolved to entirely dissolve the statutory reserve of SEK 262,110,645 and that an amount equivalent to this resolution would be allocated to a fund to be used as decided by the General Meeting, called a unrestricted fund.

As per 31 December 2015, registered share capital amounted to 175,027,886 (175,027,886) series B shares with a quoted value of SEK 1.00 per share. In 2015, Nordnet AB (publ) bought back 609,056 own shares.

The number of shares outstanding amounts to 174,418,830 (175,027,886).

Restricted equity pertains to share capital of SEK 175,028 thousand (175,028).

Note 50 Parent company – other non-current liabilities

	2015	2014
Interest-bearing subordinated loans ¹⁾	-	175,738
	-	175,738

¹⁾ See note 33.

Note 51 Parent company – other current liabilities

	2015	2014
Accounts payable	701	350
Other liabilities	180	175
	881	525

Other liabilities are current liabilities – that is, they fall due for payment within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

For further information on interest-bearing subordinated loans, please see note 33.

Note 52 Parent company – accrued expenses and deferred income

Accrued expenses and prepaid income	2015	2014
Accrued social security contributions	264	224
Accrued holiday pay	426	336
Accrued payroll tax	386	372
Accrued interest expenses	-	7,720
Accrued personell costs	747	-
Accrued director fees, including social charges	3,006	2,715
Accrued auditors fees	1,866	2,022
Other accrued expenses	76	18
	6,771	13,407

Note 53 Parent company – details of purchases and sales between Group companies

Of the parent company's total purchases and sales in terms of SEK, – percent (-) of purchases and 100 percent (100) of sales pertain to other Group companies.

Group internal interest income amounts to SEK 1.0 million (7.2) and group internal interest expenses amounts to SEK 0.4 million (0.1).

Note 54 – Events after the reporting period

Klas Ljungqvist, Chief Technology Officer and a member of Group management, resigned from his position at Nordnet in January 2016 and was replaced in February 2016 by Tuva Palm, previously from Klarna. Read more at the section management at www.nordnetab.com.

Key figures

Group	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Operating margin, %	36%	31%	30%	24%	32%
Profit margin, %	29%	25%	24%	20%	25%
Investments in tangible assets SEK millions	11.1	15.2	16.5	13.7	15.0
Investments in intangible assets, SEK millions	30.1	40.4	13.6	12.8	10.4
Of which internal charges for development, SEK millions	8.1	7.4	5.4	4.3	3.0
Profit after tax per share before dilution, SEK	2.05	1.59	1.34	1.08	1.54
Profit after tax per share after dilution, SEK	2.04	1.59	1.34	1.08	1.54
Cash flow from current operations per average number of shares	9.89	19.09	11.02	-0.16	13.62
Return on assets, %	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.9%
Return on equity, %	20%	16%	15%	13%	20%
Equity per share, SEK	10.72	9.98	9.26	8.65	8.17
Dividend per share	1.30	1.00	0.85	0.70	0.65
Share price, SEK	41.00	28.20	26.00	16.80	15.60
Market capitalisation at end of period, SEK millions	7,151	4,936	4,551	2,940	2,730
Share turnover rate, %	32%	28%	17%	19%	19%
Equity, SEK millions	1,870.1	1,747.6	1,621.0	1,514.0	1,429.3
Capital base, SEK millions	1,244.8	1,270.3	1,205.0	1,091.9	977.9
Capital coverage ratio	15.8%	16.0%	16.6%	18.3%	15.8%
Average number of shares before dilution	174,950,604	175,027,886	175,027,886	175,027,886	175,027,886
Average number of shares after dilution	175,299,370	175,096,811	175,027,886	175,027,886	175,027,886
Number of outstanding shares at year-end	174,418,830	175,027,886	175,027,886	175,027,886	175,027,886
Number of employees at year-end	427	385	332	329	330
Customer-related key figures:					
Number of active customers	490,400	432,600	394,700	366,600	344,000
Number of active accounts at end of period	627,500	544,600	487,800	444,300	405,500
Total savings capital at end of period, SEK billions	200	166	136	104	90
Average savings capital per active account at end of period, SEK	318,800	305,200	278,800	233,400	221,400
Cash deposits at end of period, SEK millions	23,726.7	19,725.6	15,406.4	12,818.3	14,046.9
Lending including pledged cash and cash equivalents at end of period, SEK millions	7,278.1	5,806.2	5,455.5	4,737.3	4,629.7
Lending excluding pledged cash and cash equivalents at end of period, SEK millions	7,055.7	5,619.6	5,368.3	4,708.7	4,629.7
Lending/deposits, %	31%	29%	35%	39%	33%
Number of trades per year	19,831,700	14,642,500	13,565,700	12,739,100	15,311,500
Number of trades per trading day	80,000	59,300	54,700	51,161	60,760
Number of trades per active account per year	37.4	32.0	32.9	33.6	44.2
Number of trades per active account per month	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.7
Average net commission income per deal closed, SEK	24	25	24	22	26
Average net commission per trading day, SEK	2,716,400	2,146,000	1,925,300	1,721,200	2,287,500
Annual income/average savings capital, %	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	1.1%
Average annual income per account, SEK	2,112	2,099	2,118	2,150	2,794
Average annual operating expense per account, SEK	-1,262	-1,348	-1,391	-1,539	-1,918
Average annual profit per account, SEK	850	751	727	611	876

Proposed distribution of profit

The following profits are at the disposal of the Annual General Meeting (SEK):

Share premium reserve	179,729,730
Non-restricted reserve	262,110,645
Profit brought forward	440,160,547
Profit for the year	236,482,869
Total	1,118,483,792

The Board proposes the following allocation:

To shareholders, a dividend of	
SEK 1.30 per share (175,027,886 x 1.30), total	227,536,252
Carried forward to next year	890,947,540
Total	1,118,483,792

The proposed dividend to shareholders reduces the capital ratio of the financial conglomerate, of which Nordnet AB (publ) is the parent company, by 2.9 percent from 18.7 percent to 15.8 percent. The capital ratio is satisfactory, given that it has been assessed that the operations of the company and the Group will continue to be conducted with good profitability. It has been assessed that it will be possible to maintain the liquidity in the company and the Group at an equally satisfactory level. With reference to the above and otherwise to the best of knowledge of the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors is of the opinion that an all-round assessment of the company's and the Group's financial position justifies the proposed dividend with reference to the requirements such as the nature, scope and risks of the business with regard to the scope of the company's and the Group's equity and the company's and Group operations' consolidation needs, liquidity and position in general.

The Board of Directors and the CEO provide their assurance that the annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices in Sweden and that the consolidate accounts have been prepared in accordance with the international accounting standards as stipulated by the European Parliament and Council's regulation (EC) No. 1606/2002 of 19 July 2002 on the application of international accounting standards and give a fair account of the parent company and Group's position and earnings. Furthermore, assurance is given that the Board of Directors' report for the parent company and Group, respectively, provides an accurate overview of the development of operations, position and earnings of the parent company and the Group, and that it also describes the principal risks and sources of uncertainty faced by the parent company and the companies within the Group.

Stockholm, 16 March 2016

Claes Dinkelspiel
Chairman of the Board

Anna Frick
Board member

Anna Settman
Board Member

Bo Mattsson
Board member

Kjell Hedman
Board member

Tom Dinkelspiel
Board member

Ulf Dinkelspiel
Board member

Håkan Nyberg
CEO

Our auditor's report was submitted on 18 March 2016.

Ernst & Young AB
Peter Strandh
Authorized Public Accountant

Auditor's report

To the annual meeting of the shareholders of Nordnet AB (publ), corporate identity number 556249-1687.

Report on the annual accounts and consolidated accounts

We have audited the annual accounts and consolidated accounts of Nordnet AB (publ) for the year 2015, except for the corporate governance statement on pages 48-63. The annual accounts and consolidated accounts of the company are included in the printed version of this document on pages 35-134.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director for the annual accounts and consolidated accounts

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these annual accounts in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and of the consolidated accounts in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the EU, and the Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors and the Managing Director determine is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts and consolidated accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these annual accounts and consolidated accounts based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts and consolidated accounts are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the annual accounts and consolidated accounts. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement

of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the company's preparation and fair presentation of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Board of Directors and the Managing Director, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the parent company as of 31 December 2015 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act. The consolidated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the group as of 31 December 2015 and of their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the EU, and the Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies. Our opinions do not cover the corporate governance statement on pages 48-63. The statutory administration report is consistent with the other parts of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts.

We therefore recommend that the annual meeting of shareholders adopt the income statement and

balance sheet for the parent company and the group.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In addition to our audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, we have also audited the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss and the administration of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director of Nordnet AB (publ) for the year 2015. We have also conducted a statutory examination of the corporate governance statement.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director

The Board of Directors is responsible for the proposal for appropriations of the company's profit or loss, and the Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for administration under the Companies Act and that the corporate governance statement on pages 48-63 has been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion with reasonable assurance on the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss and on the administration based on our audit. We conducted the audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden.

As a basis for our opinion on the Board of Directors' proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss, we examined the Board of Directors' reasoned statement and a selection of supporting evidence in order to be able to assess whether the proposal is in accordance with the Companies Act.

As a basis for our opinion concerning discharge from liability, in addition to our audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, we examined significant decisions, actions taken and circumstances of the company in order to determine whether any member of the Board of Directors or the Managing Director is liable to the company. We also examined whether any member of the Board of Directors or the Managing Director has, in any other way, acted in contravention of the Companies Act, the Annual Accounts Act, Annual Accounts Act for Credit

Institutions and Securities Companies or the Articles of Association.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions.

Furthermore, we have read the corporate governance statement and based on that reading and our knowledge of the company and the group we believe that we have obtained a sufficient basis for our opinion. This means that our statutory examination of the corporate governance statement is different and substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden.

Opinions

We recommend to the annual meeting of shareholders that the profit be appropriated in accordance with the proposal in the statutory administration report and that the members of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director be discharged from liability for the financial year.

A corporate governance statement has been prepared, and its statutory content is consistent with the other parts of the annual accounts and the consolidated accounts.

Stockholm 18 March 2016

Ernst & Young AB

Peter Strandh
Authorized Public Accountant

Definitions

Active customer

Physical person or legal entity holding at least one active account.

Active account

Account with a value of > SEK 0 or a credit commitment.

Number of outstanding shares

The number of shares issued less Nordnet's own holdings of Nordnet shares.

Return on shareholders' equity

Profit for the year in relation to average equity.

Return on assets

Profit for the year in relation to average total assets.

Trades

A registered transaction on the stock exchange or in the marketplace. Orders sometimes involve several trades.

Market capitalization

The number of outstanding shares multiplied by the share price.

Equity per share

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

Average number of shares after dilution

A weighted average of shares outstanding over the year plus potential new shares in accordance with IAS 33.

Average number of shares before dilution

A weighted average of shares outstanding over the year in accordance with IAS 33.

Borrowing

Borrowing including borrowing attributable to liabilities in the insurance business.

Cost coverage

Non-transaction-related income relative to costs.

Net commission income

Commission income per trade, less commission expenses and non-transaction-related net commission income.

Net commission per trade

Total net commission income divided by total number of trades during the period.

Net savings

Deposits of cash and cash equivalents and securities, less withdrawals of cash and cash equivalents and securities.

Turnover rate

The number of shares bought or sold during the year divided by the number of shares outstanding at year-end.

Personal loans

Unsecured loans.

Earnings per share before and after dilution

Profit for the year in relation to the average number of shares over the period before and after dilution.

Operating costs

Expenses for operations, excluding credit losses and impairment of goodwill.

Operating margin

Operating profit in relation to operating income.

Total savings capital

Total of cash and cash equivalents and value of securities for all active accounts.

Lending excluding pledged cash and equivalents

Lending to the public, excluding lending through “account credits” that are fully covered by pledged cash and cash equivalents on endowment insurance plans and investment savings accounts (ISKs), where the lending rate applied to the credits corresponds to the deposit rate on the pledged cash and cash equivalents.

Profit margin

Profit for the year in relation to operating income.

While every care has been taken in the translation of this report, readers are reminded that the original report is the Swedish version.

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