

CALCULATION OF FINANCIAL INDICATORS

HKScan discloses alternative performance measures (APM) to give relevant information to stakeholders. Disclosed APMs are also used in steering the company. Items affecting comparability and related APMs are disclosed to better reflect the operational business performance and to enhance comparability between periods.

$$\text{Return on equity (\%)} = \frac{\text{Profit}}{\text{Total equity (average)}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Return on capital employed (ROCE) before tax (\%)} = \frac{\text{Profit before tax + interest and other financial expenses}}{\text{Balance sheet total - non-interest-bearing liabilities (average)}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Equity ratio (\%)} = \frac{\text{Total equity}}{\text{Balance sheet total - advances received}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Gearing ratio (\%)} = \frac{\text{Interest-bearing liabilities}}{\text{Total equity}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Net gearing ratio (\%)} = \frac{\text{Net interest-bearing liabilities}}{\text{Total equity}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Earnings per share} = \frac{\text{Profit for the period attributable to equity holders of the parent}}{\text{Average number of outstanding shares during period}}$$

Equity per share	$\frac{\text{Equity attributable to holders of the parent}}{\text{Number of outstanding shares at end of period}}$
Dividend per share	$\frac{\text{Dividend distribution}}{\text{Number of outstanding shares at end of period}}$
Dividend payout ratio (%)	$\frac{\text{Dividend per share}}{\text{Earnings per share}} \times 100$
Effective dividend yield (%)	$\frac{\text{Dividend per share}}{\text{Closing price on the last trading day of the financial year}} \times 100$
P/E ratio	$\frac{\text{Closing price on the last trading day of the financial year}}{\text{Earnings per share}}$

Market capitalization	The number of outstanding shares at the end of period x the closing price on the last trading day of the financial year
Cash flow before debt service	Cash flow before financing activities and financial items
Employee numbers	Average of workforce figures calculated at the end of calendar months
Items affecting comparability	One-time charges, which are not related to the normal continuing operations and materially affect company's finance. Examples of such expenses are: capacity adjustment (restructuring), redundancy, legal costs relating to restructuring or similar, one-time expenses related to efficiency / reorganization programmes, significant compensations or penalties paid out due to legal verdict or settlement, transaction fees / expenses related to business acquisitions (consultation, advisory, legal, due diligence, registration etc.) and gains/losses of business disposals.
Comparable EBIT	Operating profit - items affecting comparability
Comparable profit before taxes	Profit before taxes - items affecting comparability
Net debt	Interest-bearing debt - cash and bank