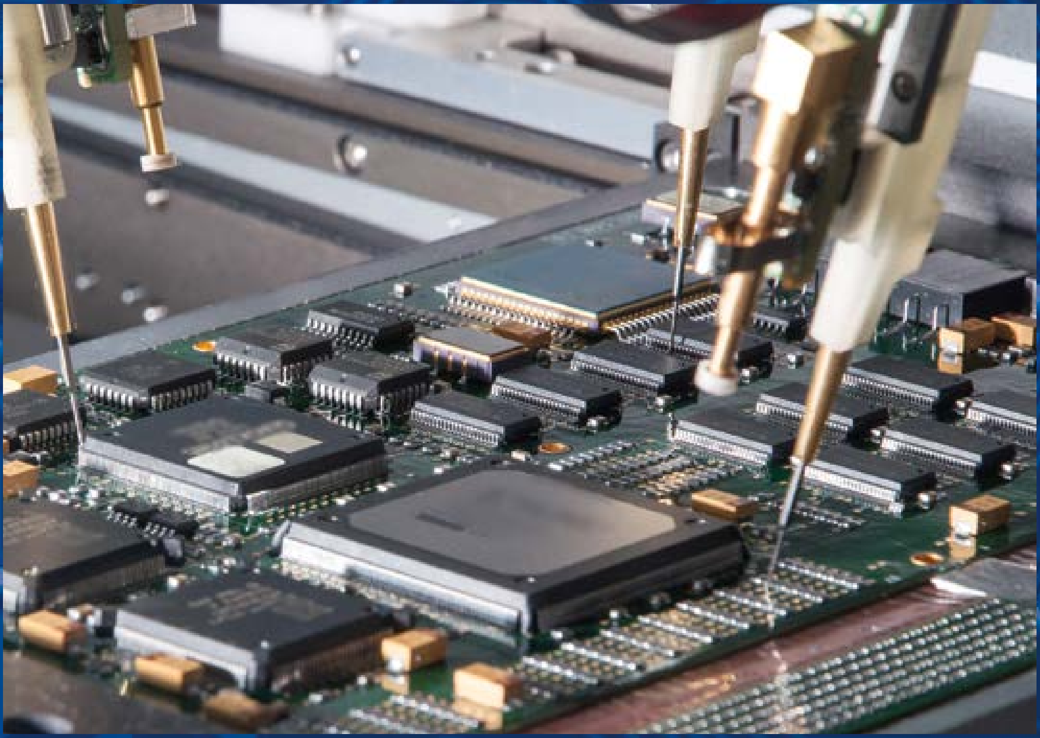
Annual Report 2016

Kitron

Your ambition. Our passion.



Defence/Aerospace
Energy/Telecoms
Industry
Medical devices
Offshore/Marine

Norway
Sweden
Lithuania
Germany
USA
China

Content

Kitron in brief

Kitron is an international Electronics Manufacturing Services (EMS) company. The company has manufacturing facilities in Norway, Sweden, Lithuania, China and the US and has 1377 full-time employees. Kitron manufactures both electronics that are embedded in the customers' own product, as well as box-built electronic products. Kitron also provides high-level assembly (HLA) of complex electromechanical products for its customers. It also increasingly provides various related services within development, industrialisation, supply chain management, logistics and aftermarket services.

Kitron is most competitive within complex manufacturing processes that require niche expertise. Kitron has chosen to focus its sales and marketing activities within five key sectors; Defence/ Aerospace, Energy/ Telecoms, Industry, Medical devices and Offshore/Marine.

Kitron has a balanced sales mix among these sectors, which makes Kitron diversified and puts the group in a good position to handle shifting demands.

Kitron has strong relationships with large multinational companies.

Flexible turnkey supplier

Kitron's services range from development and design, through industrialisation, sourcing and logistics, to manufacturing, redesign and upgrading of products in order to extend their lifespan. Kitron endeavours to achieve a seamless integration with customers and suppliers.

Kitron is working to further enhance its competitiveness by expanding its range of services in those parts of the value chain that demand high levels of expertise. The group is constantly striving to optimise the sourcing function, manufacturing process and logistics in order to reduce its cost base.

Quality assurance

Kitron measures quality in all processes. Continuous quality improvement is achieved through training and the implementation of programs such as Six Sigma, LEAN Manufacturing, 5S and 7W. Kitron is striving to achieve superior quality and thereby create a competitive advantage relative to other EMS companies.

Global sourcing

Kitron's global sourcing is responsible for performing sourcing activities for the whole group, working in close connection with Kitron's local sourcing. Kitron's global sourcing consists of dedicated specialists working directly with carefully selected manufacturers and distributors. Continuously monitoring the market globally, Kitron is able to negotiate competitive prices and ensure a reliable supply of components.

Vision and values

Kitron's vision is to provide solutions that deliver success for its customers. Kitron shall contribute to develop customers' businesses into leading companies within their respective markets.

Kitron's values are built upon reliability, creativity, an inclusive work environment and a positive and international mind-set.

Strategy

Kitron will continue to pursue profitable growth in the Northern European, US and Chinese EMS markets, targeting professional customers. Kitron's current strategy contains three key elements: accelerated organic growth, continuous operational improvements and growth through targeted acquisitions.

Accelerate organic growth

Kitron will continue to increase market shares in its Nordic home markets by leveraging its key competences and competitive edge. There will be a particular focus on gaining market share in Sweden.

Germany, China & Asia and the US are large markets where Kitron sees attractive opportunities. The German operation is focusing on sales and technical services while the manufacturing will be performed outside, primarily in Lithuania. The expansion of the Kaunas factory is a solid platform for market expansion and growth in the German-speaking markets.

Kitron is also increasing service sales, contributing both to increased revenues and margin expansion.

In addition to targeting new customers, Kitron see substantial opportunities in deepening its relationships with existing customers, many of which are large, complex multinationals with a number of different divisions with potential for Kitron.

Continuous operational improvement

Kitron will focus on reducing the cost base through global sourcing, increased manufacturing efficiency, system and process improvements and transfer of manufacturing an services to lower-cost countries. Within all these areas there are on-going programs and clear targets. An improvement program has been ongoing since 2015 and is progressing well. Kitron's employees and their competences are key factors in fulfilling the company's strategy. In the future, innovative use of advanced manufacturing technology will increasingly determine the competiveness of Kitron.

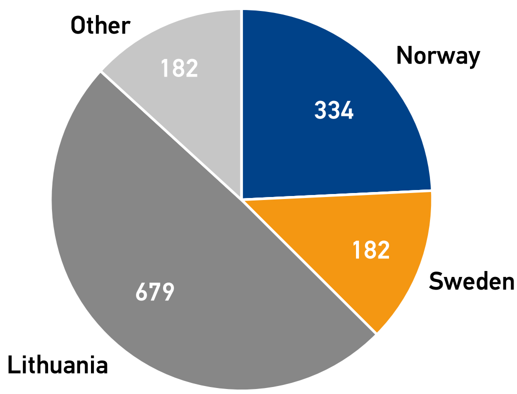
Growth through targeted acquisitions

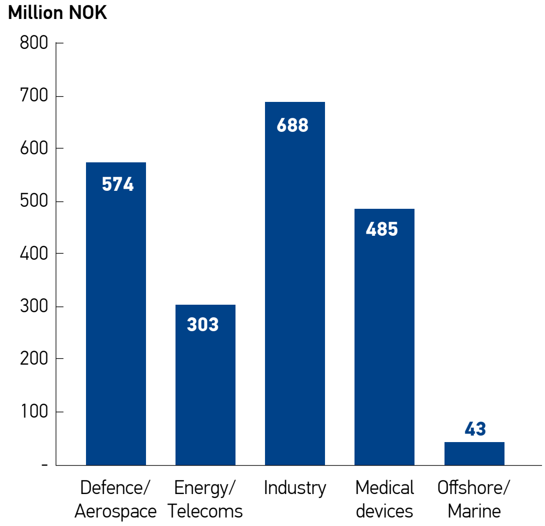
Kitron intends to pursue M&A activities to grow and will explore M&A value creation along three axes: Geography, Value and Diversification.

Geography would mean strengthening the EMS footprint in our current geographies, but also following customers into Asia (outside of China), or strengthening our capacity in Central Eastern Europe. The focus is to expand on the customer base.

The value axis describes the size of the possible M&A targets. In general, Kitron would target larger EMS companies where there are stronger synergies, typically in existing geographies, whereas in geographies where synergies are less evident, the target will have more modest revenues. The focus is to utilize synergies.

Diversification. EMS acquisitions are focused companies involved in Kitron's current sectors and primarily in the Defence and Medical device sectors and secondarily in the Energy/Telecom, Industry and Offshore/Marine sectors. I.e. low diversification. Kitron will also seek to expand across the value chain through product hardware, technology or services companies. The focus along the diversification axis will be on expanding margins.





Full time employees 2016
Geographical description

Revenue per market sector in 2016
Revenue in NOK million

Kitron's history

Kitron has its origin from the companies Stratonic and Electric Bureau, both of which were established in the 1960's in Arendal. The Kitron name was established in the 1980's, and Kitron's business idea changed to contract manufacturing of electronics. The business idea has since been extended to include the entire value chain relating to the manufacturing and assembly of electronics and industrial products containing electronics, including development, industrialisation, purchasing, logistics, maintenance/repair and redesign. Kitron was listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange in 1997.

In order to strengthen its market position and competence, Kitron has carried out several mergers and acquisitions. Most notably Sonec ASA and Kitron ASA merged in 2000. Today, Kitron consists of businesses that have their origin in Ericsson, Kongsberg Gruppen, Nera and Tandberg Data in Norway, in addition to Bofors and Saab in Sweden.

Kitron acquired UAB Kitron in Lithuania in 2001 and UAB Kitron Elsis in 2007. The same year, Kitron established a sourcing organisation in Ningbo, China. In June 2009 Kitron divested its Microelectronics facility at Røros in Norway. In 2010, the development department in Oslo, Norway was divested, while a small German EMS company was acquired. In addition, Kitron established Kitron Electronics Manufacturing in Ningbo, China and Kitron Inc. in USA in 2010. In 2012 Kitron's factory in Karlskoga, Sweden was closed, and the business was moved to Kitron AB in Jönköping.

In 2014 the facility at UAB Kitron in Lithuania was expanded by 5000 sqm. The small production facility in Germany was closed and the business moved to UAB Kitron in Lithuania.

At the end of 2015 Kitron moved its Arendal operation to upgraded facilities at Kilsund.

At the end of 2016 Kitron moved the Swedish operation to a new plant in Torsvik, close to the former one in Jönköping.

This means that Kitron, over a period of three years, has upgraded its main production facilities in Lithuania, Norway and Sweden, leaving Kitron with modern, highly competitive plants.

Operational progress continues

Kitron's revenue for the year reached NOK 2 093.0 million (NOK 1 951.8 million), which represented a 7.2 per cent increase compared with 2015. There was strong growth for the operations in Sweden and Lithuania, while revenues declined in Norway and outside Europe. EBITDA[1)] for the group reached NOK 164.0 million compared to NOK 144.0 million in 2015. Net profit for the year amounted to NOK 74.6 million (NOK 72.2 million), corresponding to NOK 0.43 per share (NOK 0.42). The Board of Directors will, on this basis, propose to the Annual General Meeting an ordinary dividend per share of NOK 0.25 (NOK 0.21).

In the Annual Report 2015, Kitron indicated an expected revenue range of between NOK 2 050 and 2 250 million and an EBIT margin of 5.3 to 6.3 per cent for 2016. The actual figures for 2016 were well within the indicated ranges, albeit in the lower half on the intervals.

The business

Kitron's business model is to provide manufacturing and assembly services for products containing electronics. The business model covers the whole value chain from development, industrialisation, purchasing, logistics and maintenance/repair to redesign. For customers having Kitron as their professional manufacturing partner, this means increased flexibility, reduced costs and improved quality.

The growing competition among OEMs requires focus on manufacturing efficiency and cost reduction. Hence, an increasing share of OEMs focus on their own core competences and transfer a larger part of the value chain to specialised EMS providers such as Kitron. When selecting an EMS partner, geographical proximity and access to competitive manufacturing play a crucial role in the customer's choice of supplier. With its global presence, Kitron is well placed in this market.

The company has operations in Norway, Sweden, Lithuania, China, Germany and the US. All employees have been certified in accordance with international quality standards for the applicable manufacturing.

Market sectors

Kitron's services are most competitive within complex manufacturing processes that require niche expertise. Kitron has chosen to focus its sales and marketing activities within the Defence/Aerospace, Energy/Telecoms, Industry, Medical devices and Offshore/Marine market sectors.

Defence/Aerospace

Revenue in the Defence/Aerospace sector increased by 7.3 per cent and ended at NOK 574.1 million in 2016 (NOK 535.2 million). The sector accounted for 27.4 per cent (27.3 per cent) of the group's total revenues. The high level of activity in the defence sector continues, driven by rollout of military communications equipment in Norway and supported by a quicker ramp-up of deliveries of defence projects in Sweden. Kitron's expansion of its footprint in the F-35 program secures the company's future position as a strong partner within the defence sector. Defence/Aerospace is also a prioritised area for our operation in Germany. The long-term outlook for the Defence/Aerospace sector remains positive and the backlog increased by 6.2 per cent compared to 2015.

Energy/Telecoms

Revenue in the Energy/Telecoms sector increased by 12.3 per cent to NOK 302.7 million in 2016 (NOK 269.6 million). This represented 14.5 per cent of the group's revenues (13.8 per cent). The increase is caused by stronger demand from existing customers, especially in North America. The sector is driven by larger individual customers and their projects. The order backlog increased by 21.4 per cent.

Industry

The Industry sector increased revenue by 27.7 per cent to NOK 687.8 million (NOK 538.5 million), accounting for 32.9 per cent of the group's total revenue (27.6 per cent). The Industry sector continues to grow, especially in Lithuania, due to increased revenue from existing customers as well as new customers. Industry is the market sector within Kitron that tends to be most closely correlated with the general economic development. The order backlog increased by 5.9 per cent.

Medical devices

Revenue in the Medical device sector increased by 2.6 per cent to NOK 484.9 million in 2016 (NOK 472.6 million), corresponding to 23.2 per cent of the group's revenues (24.2 per cent). The medical sector is less cyclical than other market segments and the demand quite stable. Kitron focuses on additional growth in this segment and expects a long-term positive development. The order backlog decreased by 5.7 per cent.

Offshore/Marine

Revenue in the Offshore/Marine sector decreased by 68.0 per cent from NOK 135.8 million in 2015 to NOK 43.5 million in 2016. The sector accounted for 2.1 per cent (7.0 per cent) of the group's total revenues. The decline in revenue is due to reduction in the Norwegian market, which is related to the very weak oil service market. The order backlog fell by 49.8 per cent. The decline in revenue is expected to taper off, but the market outlook continues to be negative.

Important events in 2016

Customer contracts

During 2016, Kitron has continued to secure important contracts within the Defence/Aerospace sector. Of particular importance, Kitron continued to strengthen its footprint in the F-35 program by securing new orders from Lockheed Martin and Northrop Grumman. Kitron also received other important orders within this sector, including one for communications equipment from Kongsberg Defence & Aerospace.

Kitron continued to penetrate the strategically important German market, exemplified by a supply agreement with Dentsply Sirona, the world's largest manufacturer of professional dental products.

Other orders of strategic importance came from Aidon of Finland, for RF communication modules to be produced at Kitron's Lithuania plant, and from a leading industrial supplier for manufacturing of electronics and related technical services for automation and power technologies, primarily handled by Kitron's plant in Norway.

[1)] For definition - see Definition of Alternative Performance measures.

Facility upgrades and relocations in Norway and Sweden

In June 2016, Kitron celebrated the official opening of its upgraded facility at Kilsund, following the decision to move its operations from Hisøy to Kilsund. Both locations are in Arendal, Norway. The Hisøy plant was a leased facility. The Kilsund plant is owned by Kitron and was a Kitron production facility from 1985 until 2005.

At the end of 2016, Kitron also relocated the Swedish operations to a facility in Torsvik, not far from the former facility in Jönköping.

This means that Kitron, over a period of three years, has upgraded its main production facilities in Lithuania, Norway and Sweden, leaving Kitron with modern, highly competitive plants.

Financial statements

The board of directors believes that the annual financial statements provide a true and fair view of the net assets, financial position and result of Kitron ASA and the Kitron group for the year. The group's consolidated financial statements are presented in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by EU.

Profit and loss

Revenue for 2016 amounted to NOK 2 093.0 million, compared to NOK 1 951.8 million for 2015, which represents an increase of 7.2 per cent. Growth adjusted for foreign exchange effects[1)] in consolidation was 5.4 per cent.

The order backlog at the end of 2016 amounted to NOK 1 019.4 million, compared to NOK 975.6 million in 2015. Kitron recognizes firm orders and four-month customer forecasts in the order backlog, while frame agreements and similar are not included (beyond the four-month forecast). The order backlog increased for all market sectors except Offshore/Marine and Medical devices.

The number of full-time equivalents (FTE) increased from 1 221 at the end of 2015 to 1 377 at the end of 2016. There has been a reduction of 28 in Scandinavia and an increase of 185 outside of Scandinavia. The increase is primarily related to the build-up of activity in Lithuania. 63 per cent of Kitron FTEs are now in low-cost countries. The group's payroll expenses increased marginally and amounted to NOK 450.7 million in 2016 compared with 443.7 million in 2015. The payroll expenses as a percentage of revenue declined to 21.5 per cent (22.7 per cent in 2015).

Kitron performs development, industrialization and manufacturing services for its customers and may perform research services related to such projects. However, Kitron does not conduct substantial research activities on its own account. Kitron's development activities on the company's own account are limited and are primarily aimed at planning and implementing productivity improvements, building competency and enhancing quality. Such costs are expensed when incurred.

Net financial costs amounted to NOK 19.0 million. The corresponding figure for 2015 was a net cost of NOK 0.4 million. The main reason for the change was currency effects on intra-group financial loans. Kitron's pre-tax profit for 2016 amounted to NOK 98.8 million (NOK 102.3 million), a decrease of NOK 3.5 million. All tax loss carried forward in the businesses in Norway and Sweden are capitalised by December.

The group's net profit for the year amounted to NOK 74.6 million (NOK 72.2 million). This corresponds to earnings per share of NOK 0.43 (NOK 0.42). Diluted earnings per share were NOK 0.41 (NOK 0.41). Kitron's dividend policy is to pay a dividend of 30-60 per cent of net profit for the year. On this basis, the Board proposes an ordinary dividend for the accounting year 2016 of NOK 0.25 per share (NOK 0.21), equivalent to a dividend ratio of 59 per cent.

Cash flow

In 2016, Kitron's cash flow from operating activities decreased by NOK 95.6 million compared to 2015, to NOK 108.5 million (NOK 204.1 million). Net cash flow from investing activities in 2016 is affected by investments in Sweden and Lithuania and ended at minus NOK 43.8 million (minus NOK 75.9 million).

Net cash flow from financing activities was minus NOK 57.7 million (NOK 56.0 million). Kitron enters into financial leasing agreements when applicable. The leasing obligation is recognised as debt.

Kitron expects to generate sufficient cash to finance the operation in the foreseeable future. A positive cash generation is expected in 2017 as a result of flat or reduced working capital development, improved profitability and lower investments.

Balance sheet and liquidity

Total assets at 31 December 2016 amounted to NOK 1 353.0 (NOK 1 274.0 million). At the same time equity amounted to NOK 584.8 million (NOK 566.5 million) and the equity ratio was 43.2 per cent (44.5 per cent).

Inventories increased by NOK 23.5 million during 2016 and ended at NOK 384.9 million at the end of the year (NOK 361.4 million). Inventory turns [1)] is 3.8, up from 3.7 last year. Decrease in inventory is a major focus area for the company's ongoing improvement program. Accounts receivable ended at NOK 442.5 million (NOK 398.5 million). Overdue receivables are low and credit losses have been small during 2016.

At 31 December 2016, the group's interest-bearing debt[1)] was NOK 350.3 million (NOK 345.9 million). The debt is mainly related to long-term bank debt, bank overdraft, factoring and financial leasing.

Cash and cash equivalents amounted to NOK 134.4 million at the balance sheet date (NOK 119.0 million). NOK 23.9 million of this amount was restricted deposits (NOK 12.8 million). The group's liquidity situation is satisfactory.

Risk factors and risk management

Kitron's business exposes the company to financial risks. The company's procedures for risk management are designed to minimise possibly negative effects caused by the company's financial arrangements.

The group is affected by exchange rate fluctuations as a significant share of its goods and services are sold in foreign currency. At the same time raw materials are purchased in foreign currency, while the foreign units' operating costs are incurred in the units' local currency. Exchange rate gains and losses only arise in the period in which an asset denominated in a foreign currency is recognised. A larger proportion of revenue than costs is recognised in NOK and SEK. However, revenue and costs in foreign

1) For definition - see Definition of Alternative Performance measures.

currencies are largely balanced in such a way that the net exchange rate risk over time is small. The group does not enter into significant hedging arrangements other than agreements with customers that allow Kitron to adjust the selling price when the actual exchange rate on the purchase of raw materials significantly deviates from the agreed base rate.

The company is exposed to price risk because raw materials follow international market prices for electronic and mechanical components, and because the company's goods and services are exposed to price pressure.

The credit risk for the majority of the company's customers is insured in accordance with the terms of the company's factoring agreement. The company is therefore only exposed to credit risk on customers where the credit risk is uninsured. Kitron has only incurred immaterial bad debt costs.

Kitron's debt is largely short-term and related to factored accounts receivable. This means that fluctuations in revenue impact the company's liquidity. A share of the external capital is long- term. The group has overdraft facilities that cover expected liquidity fluctuations during the year. The board considers the group's liquidity to be sufficient.

The group's interest-bearing debt attracts interest cost at the market-based rate. Kitron has no financial instruments related to interest rates. The group does not hold any significant interest-bearing assets.

Social responsibility
Kitron has implemented Ethical guidelines that reflect Kitron core values and Kitron corporate social responsibility. Kitron has implemented an ethical advisory committee whose task is to review and suggest updates of ethical guidelines, decide and/or advice in ethical dilemmas, conduct risk analysis and implement relevant actions and make periodical reviews.

The board's review on Corporate Social Responsibility is presented in the Annual report.

Health, safety and environment
At the end of 2016 the group employed a total of 1 291 people. Adjusting for part-time employees and hired-ins, this translates to 1 377 full-time equivalents. The figures have not been adjusted for sick leave. The competence of our employees represents a major asset and competitive advantage for Kitron.

There were no serious work-related accidents in 2016. Sick leave in Kitron was 3.7 per cent in 2016, a reduction from 3.8 in 2015. The board considers that the working environment is good and special measures in this regard have not been deemed necessary.

Kitron does not pollute the external environment to any material extent. Several of the group's manufacturing units are certified in accordance with the NS ISO 14000 series of environmental management standards.

Personnel and organisation
In 2016 Kitron continued to focus on competence development. Most of the basic training for technical, quality, safety and manufacturing skills is done locally at each site and is a combination of class room training and on the job learning.

Equal opportunities
Kitron's basic view is that people with different backgrounds, irrespective of ethnicity, gender, religion or age, should have the same opportunities for work and career development at Kitron. The company's manufacturing factories have traditionally employed a higher proportion of women. Women represented 51 per cent of the Kitron work force in 2016. Out of 100 managers (manager having direct reports) 31 per cent are female and 69 per cent are male.

Kitron is taking its social responsibility seriously. In addition to ensuring that the work is carried out safely this involves respecting the freedom of association and not accepting any form of forced labour, child labour or work related discrimination.

The average pay (basic salary and allowances) of women working directly in manufacturing in the Norwegian and Swedish companies was approximately 84.2 per cent of the average pay for men. The average pay for men and women vary due to differences in job categories and years of service, not because of gender.

Indirect functions include management employees, staff and other support functions. The employees in the company management teams are predominantly male. The corporate management team has 7 male and 1 female members. No gender-based differences exist with regard to working hour regulations or the design of workplaces.

The composition of the board complies with the requirements in the Norwegian Public Limited Companies Act regarding gender balance.

Corporate governance
The Kitron board has adopted policies for corporate governance to safeguard the interests of the company's owners, employees and other stakeholders. These principles and associated rules and practices are intended to create increased predictability and transparency, and thus reduce uncertainties connected with the business. Kitron endeavours to have in place procedures that comply with the Norwegian code for corporate governance. The board's review of corporate governance is presented in the annual report.

Salaries and other remuneration to senior executives
The Board of Directors has a separate Remuneration Committee, which deals with all significant matters related to wages and other remuneration to senior executives before the formal discussion and decision by the Board of Directors. In line with the Norwegian Companies Act, the Board of Directors has also prepared a statement on the Group CEO and Executive Management remuneration included in Note 27 to the consolidated financial statements.

Net profit (loss) of the parent company

The parent company Kitron ASA recorded a profit of NOK 29.9 million for 2016 (NOK 55.9 million). The board of directors proposes the following allocations for Kitron ASA:

Dividend	NOK 44.0 million
Transferred from other equity	(NOK 14.1 million)
Total allocations	**NOK 29.9 million**

The proposed dividend accounts for approximately 59 per cent of the group's net profit and is in line with the group's dividend policy. The group's liquidity and financial position is satisfactory, and the future prospects are improving.

Going concern

There have been no events to date in 2017 that significantly affect the result for 2016 or valuation of the company's assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date. The board confirms that the conditions for the going concern assumption have been satisfied and that the financial statements for 2016 have been prepared on the basis of this assumption.

Outlook

For 2017, Kitron expects revenue to grow to between NOK 2 150 and 2 350 million. EBIT margin[1)] is expected to be between 5.6 and 6.4 per cent. The growth is primarily driven by customers in the Industry sector. The profitability increase is driven by cost reduction activities and improved efficiency.

The board emphasizes that every assessment of future conditions involves elements of uncertainty.

Oslo, 21 March 2017

Tuomo Lähdesmäki Chairman	Arne Solberg Deputy chairman	Stefan Charette
Gro Brækken	Tanja Rørheim Employee elected board member	Elisabeth Jacobsen Employee elected board member
Päivi Marttila	Bjørn Gottschlich Employee elected board member	Lars Peter Nilsson CEO

1) For definition - see Definition of Alternative Performance measures.

Consolidated annual accounts and notes

Consolidated income statement

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	Note	2016	2015
Revenue			
Sales revenues	5	2 093 001	1 951 818
Operating costs			
Cost of materials		1 348 087	1 244 121
Payroll expenses	7, 18, 22	450 708	443 656
Depreciation and impairments	11, 12, 13	46 124	41 303
Other operating expenses	24, 26, 29	127 517	123 693
Total operating costs		1 972 436	1 852 774
Other gains/(losses)	6	(2 737)	3 697
Operating profit/(loss)		**117 828**	**102 741**

Financial income and expenses

Finance income	8	2 132	20 728
Finance expenses	8	(21 148)	(21 151)
Net financial items		(19 016)	(422)
Profit/(loss) before tax		98 812	102 319
Tax	9	24 261	30 094
Net profit/(loss)		**74 551**	**72 225**

Allocation

Shareholders		74 551	72 225

Earnings per share for that part of the net profit/(loss) allocated to the company's shareholders (NOK per share)

Basic earnings per share	10	0.43	0.42
Diluted earnings per share	10	0.41	0.41

The notes on pages 14 to 47 are an integral part of the consolidated financial statement.

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015
Net profit/(loss)	74 551	72 225
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss		
Actuarial gain / losses pensions	(134)	143
Gain / losses forward contract	672	(1 063)
	538	(920)
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit and loss		
Currency translation differences	(15 634)	7 374
	(15 634)	7 374
Total other comprehensive income	**(15 096)**	**6 454**
Total comprehensive income	**59 455**	**78 678**

Items in the statement above are disclosed net of tax (note 9).

Allocation		
Shareholders	59 455	78 678

Consolidated balance sheet

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	Note	31.12.2016	31.12.2015
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Goodwill	12	26 786	26 786
Other intangible assets	13	17 736	25 843
Property, plant and equipment	11	232 301	211 828
Deferred tax assets	21	70 380	84 810
Total non-current assets		**347 204**	**349 267**
Current assets			
Inventory	15	384 869	361 350
Accounts receivable	14, 27	442 459	398 500
Other receivables	14, 27	44 060	45 900
Cash and cash equivalents	16	134 413	118 958
Total current assets		**1 005 801**	**924 709**
Total assets		**1 353 005**	**1 273 976**

The notes on pages 14 to 47 are an integral part of the consolidated financial statement.

Consolidated balance sheet (cont.)

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	Note	31.12.2016	31.12.2015
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity attributable to owner of the parent			
Share capital and share premium reserve	17	473 677	473 354
Other equity unrecognised in the profit and loss		(39 598)	(19 335)
Retained earnings		150 720	112 491
Total equity		**584 799**	**566 510**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	21	944	1 068
Loans	20	61 462	64 170
Pension commitments	22	6 343	6 502
Total non-current liabilities		**68 749**	**71 740**
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable	19, 27	315 133	252 250
Other payables	19, 27	90 776	96 317
Tax payable		4 746	65
Loans	20	288 802	281 687
Other provisions	24	-	5 407
Total current liabilities		**699 457**	**635 726**
Total liabilities		**768 206**	**707 466**
Total liabilities and equity		**1 353 005**	**1 273 976**

The notes on pages 14 to 47 are an integral part of the consolidated financial statement.

Oslo, 21 March 2017

Tuomo Lähdesmäki Chairman	Arne Solberg Deputy chairman	Stefan Charette
Gro Brækken	Tanja Rørheim Employee elected board member	Elisabeth Jacobsen Employee elected board member
Päivi Marttila	Bjørn Gottschlich Employee elected board member	Lars Peter Nilsson CEO

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	Share capital and share premium reserve	Actuarial gains and losses	Exchange gains/ losses unrecognised in the profit and loss	Other equity unrecognised in the profit and loss	Retained earnings	Total
	Equity attributable to owner of the parent					
Equity at 1 January 2015	473 354	(9 324)	(15 791)	(2 470)	48 914	494 683
Net profit					72 225	72 225
Paid dividends					(8 648)	(8 648)
Effect from options				1 797		1 797
Other comprehensive income		143	7 374	(1 063)		6 454
Equity at 31 December 2015	**473 354**	**(9 181)**	**(8 417)**	**(1 736)**	**112 491**	**566 510**
Equity at 1 January 2016	**473 354**	**(9 181)**	**(8 417)**	**(1 736)**	**112 491**	**566 510**
Net profit					74 551	74 551
Paid dividends					(36 322)	(36 322)
Change nominal value share						
Issue of ordinary shares	323					323
Termination of options against cash consideration				(9 703)		(9 703)
Effect from option costs				4 534		4 534
Other comprehensive income		(134)	(15 634)	672		(15 096)
Equity at 31 December 2016	**473 677**	**(9 315)**	**(24 052)**	**(6 233)**	**150 720**	**584 799**

Consolidated statement of cash flow

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	Note	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash flow from operations	25	123 907	219 463
Interest received		1 133	2 418
Interest paid		(11 856)	(13 554)
Income taxes paid		(4 702)	(4 257)
Net cash flow from operating activities		**108 482**	**204 070**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Aquisition of tangible fixed assets	11	(43 405)	(75 045)
Aquisition of other intangible assets	13	(418)	(1 245)
Sale of other assets		-	364
Net cash flow from investing activities		**(43 823)**	**(75 926)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payment from loans		-	66 717
Repayment of loans		(21 678)	(2 036)
Share capital increase		323	-
Dividends paid		(36 322)	(8 648)
Net cash flow from financing activities		**(57 677)**	**56 033**
Change in cash, cash equivalents and bank overdraft		**6 982**	**184 176**
Cash,cash equivalents and bank overdraft at 1 January	16	43 645	(122 662)
Exchange gains (losses) on cash and cash equivalents		2 896	(17 870)
Cash, cash equivalents and bank overdraft at 31 December		**53 523**	**43 645**

The notes on pages 14 to 47 are an integral part of the consolidated financial statement.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 1 General information

Kitron ASA and its subsidiaries (the group) comprise one of Scandinavia's leading enterprises in the development, industrialisation and manufacturing of electronics for the energy/telecoms, defence/aerospace, offshore/marine, medical equipment and industry sectors. The group has operations in Norway, Sweden, Lithuania, Germany, US and China. Kitron ASA has its head office at Billingstad outside Oslo in Norway and is listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange. The consolidated accounts were considered and approved by the company's board of directors on 21 March 2017.

Note 2 Summary of the most significant accounting principles

The most significant accounting principles applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are detailed below. These principles have been applied uniformly in all the periods unless otherwise stated.

Basis for preparations

The consolidated financial statements of Kitron ASA have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) applicable to companies reporting under IFRS as approved by the European Union (EU). The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in note 4. The consolidated financial statements are prepared based on a going concern assumption.

Changes in accounting policy and disclosures

a) New and amended standards adopted by the group

The group has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2016:

- Clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortisation - Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38

The adoption of these amendments did not have any impact on the group accounts.

(b) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 addresses the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, introduces new rules for hedge accounting and a new impairment model for financial assets.

The group does not expect the new guidance to have a significant impact on the classification and measurement of its financial assets. There will be no impact on the group's accounting for financial liabilities, as the new requirements only affect the accounting for financial liabilities that are designated at fair value through profit or loss and the group does not have any such liabilities. The derecognition rules have been transferred from IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and have not been changed. The group does not expect any impacts from the derecognation rules. The group does not expect a significant impact for hedge accounting. The new impairment model requires the recognition of impairment provisions based on expected credit losses (ECL) rather than only incurred credit losses as is the case under IAS 39. It applies to financial assets classified at amortised cost, debt instruments measured at FVOCI, contract assets under IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, lease receivables, loan commitments and certain financial guarantee contracts. The group does not expect significant effects from the new impairment model. The new standard also introduces expanded disclosure requirements and changes in presentation. These are not expected to change the nature and extent of the group's disclosures significantly.

The standard is mandatory for financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2018. The group does not intend to adopt the standard before its mandatory date.

IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers

The IASB has issued a new standard for the recognition of revenue. This will replace IAS 18 which covers contracts for goods and services and IAS 11 which covers construction contracts.

The new standard is based on the principle that revenue is recognised when control of a good or service transfers to a customer. The notion of control replaces the existing notion of risks and rewards.

A new five-step process must be applied before revenue can be recognized:

- Identify contracts with customers
- Identify the separate performance obligation
- Determine the transaction price of the contract
- Allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations, and
- Recognize the revenue as each performance obligation is satisfied

Key changes to current practice are:

- The point at which revenue is able to be recognised may change. Some revenue which is currently recognised at point in time at the time of delivery (when the product is shipped) will be recognised over the contract term
- The change of revenue recognition from point in time to over time will require the use of estimates to measure the degree of completion of the contract
- Inventory and work in progress will be affected.
- As with any new standard there are also increased disclosure requirements

The IFRS 15 project is not yet finalized, and at this stage the group is not able to estimate the impact of the new rules on the group's financial statements. The group will make more detailed assessments of the impact over the next twelve months.

IFRS 15 is mandatory for financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2018.

IFRS 16 Leases
IFRS 16 was issued in January 2016. It will result in almost all leases being recognised on the balance sheet, as the distinction between operating and finance leases is removed. Under the new standard, an asset (the right to use the leased item) and a financial liability to pay rentals are recognised. The only exceptions are short-term and low-value leases. The accounting for lessors will not significantly change.

The standard will affect primarily the accounting for the group's operating leases. The group has not yet determined to what extent these commitments will result in the recognition of an asset and a liability for future payments and how this will affect the group's profit and classification of cash flows. Some of the commitments may be covered by the exception for short-term and low-value leases and some commitments may relate to arrangements that will not qualify as leases under IFRS 16. The standard is mandatory for financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2019. At this stage, the group does not intend to adopt the standard before its effective date.

Consolidation principles

Subsidiaries
Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the group has control. The group controls an entity when the group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the recognised amounts of acquiree's identifiable net assets.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date; any gains or losses arising from such re-measurement are recognised in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the group is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration that is deemed to be an asset or liability is recognised in accordance with IAS 39 either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured, and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated. When necessary, amounts reported by subsidiaries have been adjusted to conform with the group's accounting policies.

Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries without change of control
Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions – that is, as transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners. The difference between fair value of any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

Disposal of subsidiaries
When the group ceases to have control, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value at the date when control is lost, with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

Associated companies
The group has no joint ventures or associated companies.

Segment reporting

The Corporate management has evaluated that the group operates in only one segment; Electronics Manufacturing Services (EMS). There is therefore no separate segment reporting in Kitron.

Translation of foreign currencies

Functional and presentation currencies
The accounts of the individual units are compiled in the principal currency used in the economic area in which the unit operates (the functional currency). The consolidated accounts are presented in NOK, which is both the functional and the presentation currency for the parent company.

Transaction and balance sheet items
Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement, except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges. Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the income statement within 'Financial income and expenses'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the income statement within 'Other gains/(losses)'.

Group companies
The income statements and balance sheets for group units (none of which are affected by hyperinflation) in functional currencies which differ from the presentation currency are translated as follows:
- The balance sheet is translated at the closing exchange rate on the balance sheet date
- The income statement is translated at the average exchange rate
- Translation differences are recognised in OCI and specified separately
- Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate

Property, plant and equipment
Tangible fixed assets primarily embrace buildings and land, machinery, equipment, and fixtures and fittings. They also include leased buildings, machinery and equipment where the lease is considered to be a financing method (financial leasing). Tangible fixed assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairments. They are recognised in the balance sheet and depreciated on a straight-line basis to their residual value over their expected useful life, which is:
- Buildings: 20-33 years
- Machinery and operating equipment: 3-10 years

Land is not depreciated. The useful life of fixed assets and their residual value are reassessed on every balance sheet date and amended if necessary. When the carrying amount of a fixed asset is higher than the estimated recoverable amount, the value is written down to the recoverable amount.

On-going maintenance of fixed assets is charged as an operating cost, which upgrading or improvements are added to the historical cost of the asset and depreciated accordingly. Gain and loss on disposals is recognised in the income statement as the difference between the sales price and the carrying amount.

Fixed assets subject to depreciation are tested for impairment when conditions arise.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. When assessing impairment, fixed assets are grouped at the lowest level for which identifiable independent cash inflows exist (cash generating units). At each reporting date, an assessment is made of the opportunity for reversing earlier impairment charges on fixed assets.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'Other gains/(losses)' in the income statement.

Intangible assets
Goodwill
Goodwill is the difference between the acquisition of a business and the fair value of the group's share of net identifiable assets in the business at the acquisition date. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment and recognised in the balance sheet at its acquisition cost less impairment charges. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed. When assessing the need to make an impairment charge on goodwill, the goodwill is allocated to relevant cash-generating units. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or groups of such units which are expected to benefit from the acquisition. The group allocates goodwill to cash-generating units in each country in which it operates.

Computer software
Costs associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the group are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:
- it is technically feasible to complete the software product so that it will be available for use;
- management intends to complete the software product and use it;
- there is an ability to use the software product;
- it can be demonstrated how the software product will generate probable future economic benefits;
- adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use the software product are available; and
- the expenditure attributable to the software product during its development can be reliably measured.

Computer software is depreciated on a straight-line basis to their residual value over their expected useful life, which is 7 years.

Financial assets
The group classifies its financial assets in the following categories based on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired: loans and receivables. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Loans and receivables
Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed payments which are not traded in an active market. They are classified as current assets unless they mature more than 12 months after the balance sheet date. When maturing more than 12 months after the balance sheet date, loans and receivables are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are classified as accounts receivable and other receivables in the balance sheet.

Recognition and measurement
Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade-date - the date on which the group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed in the income statement. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investment have expired or have been transferred and the group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Loans and receivables are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Inventory

Inventory comprises purchased raw materials, work in progress and finished goods. It is stated at the lower of average acquisition cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average method. Acquisition costs for work in progress are direct material costs and payroll expenses plus indirect costs (based on normal activity).

Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are recognised initially in the balance sheet at their fair value. Provision for bad debts is recognised in the accounts when objective indicators suggest that the group will not receive a settlement in accordance with the original terms. Significant financial problems at the customer, the probability that the customer will go into liquidation or undergo financial reconstruction, and postponements of or shortfalls in payment are regarded as indicators that a receivable needs to be written down. The provision represents the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount, which is the present value of expected cash flows discounted by the effective interest rate. Changes in the provision are recognised in the profit and loss account as other operating expenses.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and deposits in bank accounts. Amounts drawn on overdraft facilities are included in loans under current liabilities.

Share capital

The share capital comprises the number of shares multiplied by their nominal value, and are classified as equity. Expenses which can be attributed directly to the issue of new shares or options (less tax) are recognised in equity as a reduction in the proceeds received.

Loans

Loans are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Loans are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the loans using the effective interest method. Borrowing costs are charged to the profit and loss. Loans are classified as current liabilities unless the group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

Current and deferred income tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax is calculated using the liability method on all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. If, however, deferred tax arises when initially recognising a liability or asset in a transaction which is not the integration of a business and which at the transaction date has no effect on the income statement or on tax, it is not recognised. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws which have been substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability settled. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available, and that the temporary differences can be deducted from this profit. Deferred tax is calculated on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences is controlled by the group and it is probable that they will not be reversed in the foreseeable future.

Pension commitments, bonus schemes and other compensation for employees

Pension commitments

Group companies have various pension schemes. These schemes are generally funded through payments to insurance companies or pension funds based on periodic actuarial calculations. The group has both defined contribution and defined benefit plans. From 2016 the group has defined benefit plan for fomer CEO only. A defined contribution plan is one under which the group pays fixed contributions to a separate legal entity. The group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. A defined benefit plan is one that is not a defined contribution plan, and typically defines an amount of pension benefit an employee will receive on retirement. That benefit is normally dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and pay. The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. An independent actuary calculates the pension commitment annually. The present value of the defined benefit obligations is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high quality corporate bonds. Estimated payroll tax on the net pension commitment calculated by an actuary is added to the carrying amount of the obligation. Changes in pension plan benefits are recognised immediately in the income statement. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. For defined contribution plans, the group pays contribution to publicly- or privately administered pension insurance plans on an obligatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as a payroll expense when they fall due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available. The pension plans in Norway comply with the Norwegian mandatory service pension act.

Share-based payments

The group operates an equity settled share-based compensation plan under which the entity receives services from employees as consideration from equity instruments (options) for the group. The compensation plan comprises senior management only. The fair value of the employee services received in exchange for the grant of the options is recognised as an expense. When the options are exercised, the company issues new shares. The proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are credited to share capital (nominal value). The social security contribution payable in connection with the grant of the share options is considered as an integral part of the grant itself, and the charge will be settled as a cash-settled transaction. Further details around the arrangement are described in note 18.

Bonus schemes

Certain senior executives have bonus agreements related to the attainment of specified targets for the business (budgets and activities). Obligations (provisions) and costs (pay) are recognised for bonuses in accordance with the company's contractual obligations.

Severance pay

Severance pay is given when the contract of employment is terminated by the group before the normal age of retirement or when an employee voluntarily agrees to leave in return for such a payment. The group recognises severance pay in the accounts when it is demonstrably obliged either to terminate the contract of employment for existing employees in accordance with a formal, detailed plan which the group cannot rescind, or to make a payment as a consequence of an offer made to encourage voluntary resignations. Severance pay which falls due more than 12 months after the balance sheet date is discounted to present value.

Provisions

The group makes provisions when a legal or constructive obligation exists as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that a transfer of financial resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be estimated with a sufficient degree of reliability. Provisions relate primarily to restructuring costs. Obligations falling due more than 12 months after the balance sheet date are discounted to present value.

Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the group will comply with all attached conditions. Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognised in the income statement over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate. Government grants relating to property, plant and equipment are reducing cost price of the related assets.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied, stated net of discounts, returns and value added taxes. The group recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliable measured and when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity.

Sales of goods

The group manufactures and sells a range of products in the EMS market. Sales of goods are recognised when a group entity has delivered products to the customer, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the product. Delivery does not occur until the products have been shipped to the specified location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract.

Sales of services

Sales of services embrace development assignments and services related to industrialisation. Service deliveries are partly project-based and partly hourly-based. Sales of project-based services are recognised in the period in which the services are rendered, based on the degree of completion of the relevant project. The degree of completion is determined by measuring the services provided as a proportion of the total services to be rendered. Hourly-based services are recognised in the period when the service is rendered.

Interest income

Interest on bank deposits is recognised in the period when it is earned.

Leasing

Leases where a significant portion of the risks associated with the fixed asset are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leasing. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

The group leases certain property, plant and equipment. Leases of property, plant and equipment where the group has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's commencement at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments.

Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance charges so as to achieve a constant rate of the finance balance outstanding. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in other long-term payables. The interest element of the finance cost is charged to the income statement over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Dividend payments

Possible dividend payments to the company's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the group's financial statements in the period when the dividend is approved by the general meeting.

Note 3 Financial risk

The company is exposed through its business to a number of financial risks. The corporate routines for risk management focus on the unpredictability of the financial markets, and endeavour to minimise potential negative effects arising from the company's financial dispositions.

Market risk

Currency risk: The group is exposed to changes in foreign exchange rates because a significant share of the group's goods and services are sold in such currencies. At the same time raw material are bought in foreign currency and the operating costs in foreign group entities are in local currency. To reduce the currency risk the company's standard contracts include currency clauses which allow the company to adjust the price when the actual exchange rate differs significantly from the agreed base rate. The group has not established other significant currency hedge arrangements over and above its standard contracts with customers. The most significant foreign currencies are SEK, EUR and USD. The group has significant investments in foreign operations whose net assets are exposed to foreign currency translation risk in SEK, EUR, USD and RMB.

At 31 December, if the currency had weakened/strengthened by 1 per cent against the US dollar with all variables held constant, post –tax profit for the year would have been NOK 1.0 million (2015: NOK 1.1 million) higher/lower, mainly as a result of foreign exchange gains/losses on translation of US dollar denominated bank deposits, trade receivables and debt.

At 31 December, if the currency had weakened/strengthened by 1 per cent against the EUR with all variables held constant, post –tax profit for the year would have been NOK 0.2 million (2015: NOK 0.3 million) higher/lower, mainly as a result of foreign exchange gains/losses on translation of EUR denominated bank deposits, trade receivables and debt.

Price risk: The company is exposed to price risk both because raw materials follow international market prices for electronic and mechanical components and because the company's goods and services are subject to price pressures. Routines have been established for procurement by the company's own sourcing organisation, which negotiates group contracts. The sourcing function allows Kitron to achieve improved material prices.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with bank and receivables. Accounts receivable in the Norwegian, Swedish and Lithuanian operations are credit insured. Accounts receivables in these countries amounts to about 90 per cent of the group total. Kitron accordingly bears credit risk only for accounts receivable which are not insured. The company has routines to ensure that uninsured sales on credit are made only to creditworthy customers.

Liquidity risk

Cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating entities of the group and aggregated by group finance. Group finance monitors rolling forecasts of the group's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times so that the group does not breach borrowing limits or covenants on any of its borrowing facilities.

Kitron's financing is primarily short-term and based on factoring finance for accounts receivable. This means that fluctuations in turnover affect the company's liquidity. In addition, drawing facilities have been established in banks which counteract the liquidity fluctuations related to turnover.

The table below shows the group's financial loans including interest into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to contractual maturity date.

Periods to maturity of financial liabilities incl. interest

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	Less than one year	Between one and two years	Between two and five years	More than five years
At 31 December 2016				
Bank overdraft	60 462	-	-	-
Leasing	10 252	7 292	12 666	-
Factoring debt	212 042	-	-	-
Other financial loans	14 784	10 883	34 897	-
Trade and other payables	405 909	-	-	-
At 31 December 2015				
Bank overdraft	66 501	-	-	-
Leasing	5 561	5 527	-	-
Factoring debt	204 743	-	-	-
Other financial loans	15 617	16 265	48 954	-
Trade and other payables	345 567	-	-	-

Interest rate risk

The group's interest rate risk arises mainly from short-term borrowings (factoring debt and bank overdraft) and long-term bank debt. The group's borrowings are mainly with variable rates which expose the group to cash flow interest rate risk.

Interest on the group's interest-bearing debt is charged at the relevant market rate prevailing at any given time (mainly one month interbank offered rate – Nibor , Stibor, Libor or Vilibor as the case may be – plus the agreed interest margin). There will not occur any gain/loss on the balance sheet amounts in case interest rates are increased or lowered. At 31 December 2016, if interest rate on NOK borrowings had been 1 percentage points higher/lower with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the year would have been NOK 1.7 million (2015: NOK 1.5 million) lower/higher, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on floating rate borrowings. At 31 December 2016, if interest rate on borrowings in foreign currency had been 1 percentage points higher/lower with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the year would have been NOK 1.8 million (2015: NOK 1.9 million) lower/higher. External financing for the group's operational companies takes place in the functional currency. No interest rate instruments have been established in the group. The group does not have significant interest-bearing assets, so that its income and cash flow from operational activities are not significantly exposed to changes in the market interest rate.

Capital risk management

The group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The gearing ratios at 31 December 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015
Total borrowings (note 20)	350 264	345 857
Cash and cash equivalents (note 16)	(134 413)	(118 958)
Net debt	215 851	226 899
Total equity	584 799	566 510
Total capital	**800 650**	**793 409**
Gearing ratio	27%	29%

Note 4 Important accounting estimates and discretionary assessments

Estimates and discretionary assessments are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are considered likely under present conditions. The group prepares estimates and makes assumptions about the future. Accounting estimates derived from these will by definition seldom accord fully with the outcome. Estimates and assumptions which represent a substantial risk for significant changes in the carrying amount of assets and liabilities during the coming fiscal year are discussed below.

Estimated value of goodwill

The group performs annual tests to assess the fall in value of goodwill. The recoverable amount from cash generating units is determined based on present-value calculations of expected annual cash flows. These calculations require the use of estimates for cash flows and the choice of discount rate before tax for discounting the cash flows. A 10 per cent reduction in the estimated contribution margin or increase in the discount rate before tax for discounting cash flows would not have generated an additional impairment charge for goodwill. Additional information is disclosed in note 12.

Deferred tax assets

The group performs annual tests for impairment of deferred tax assets. Part of the basis for recognising deferred tax assets are based on applying the loss carried forward against future taxable income in the group. This requires the use of estimates for calculating future taxable income.

Note 5 Geographical breakdown of sales and assets

The revenues come from sales of goods and services in the fields of development, industrialization and production to customers involved in Defence/Aerospace, Energy/Telecoms, Industry, Medical devices and Offshore/Marine.

Sales by lines of business

The table shows the EMS turnover by industry.

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015
Defence/Aerospace	574 121	535 219
Energy/Telecoms	302 746	269 610
Industry	687 813	538 535
Medical devices	484 858	472 636
Offshore/Marine	43 463	135 818
Total sales	**2 093 001**	**1 951 818**

Geographical breakdown sales

The geographical distribution is based on countries where the different customers are located.

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015
Norway	662 304	719 702
Sweden	1 014 393	902 232
Rest of Europe	119 765	68 380
USA	283 455	234 851
Other	13 084	26 653
Total sales	**2 093 001**	**1 951 818**

The largest customer counts for 9.5% (12.8%) of sales, the next counts for 8.7% (10.0%) and the others are below 8% (7.4%) each.

Geographical breakdown of assets

	Norway		Sweden		Lithuania	
(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Assets	99 944	103 711	33 368	13 947	94 278	91 630

	China		Germany		USA	
(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Assets	19 343	23 278	136	212	2 969	4 893

Included in assets under geographical segment is property, plant and equipment and intangible assets excluding deferred tax asset and goodwill.

Note 6 Other gains / (losses)

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015
Currency gains	26 763	32 972
Currency losses	(29 500)	(29 275)
Other gains/(losses)	**(2 737)**	**3 697**

Note 7 Employee benefit

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015
Payroll	336 793	339 420
Payroll tax	68 147	61 563
Net pension costs (gain) defined benefit plans (note 22)	169	(3 912)
Pension costs defined contribution plans	15 016	17 091
Other remuneration	30 583	29 494
Total	**450 708**	**443 656**
Average number of man-years (including hired-ins)	1 262	1 172
Average number of employees	1 237	1 179

Note 8 Financial income and expenses

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015
Interest income	1 133	2 418
Other financial income	216	-
Agio loans	-	16 217
Agio	782	2 093
Finance income	**2 132**	**20 728**
Interest expenses	(11 856)	(13 554)
Other financial expenses	(3 424)	(5 401)
Disagio	(5 868)	(2 195)
Finance expenses	**(21 148)**	**(21 151)**
Net financial items	**(19 016)**	**(422)**

Note 9 Income tax expense

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015
Tax payable	9 601	3 897
Deferred tax (note 21)	12 879	22 725
Change in tax rate	1 781	3 472
Income tax expense	**24 261**	**30 094**

The tax on the group's profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the domestic tax rate applicable to profits of the consolidated entities as follows:

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015
Ordinary profit before tax	98 812	102 319
Tax calculated at the domestic rate (25%), (27%)	24 703	27 626
Expenses not deducible for tax purposes	(1 585)	998
Tax loss for which no deferred income tax asset was recognised	186	214
Effect on deferred tax asset due to change in tax rate	1 781	3 472
Change in deferred tax asset booked against equity	3 048	340
Adjustment in respect of prior years	1 328	-
Effect on different tax rates in countries in which the group operates	5 200	(2 556)
Tax cost	**24 261**	**30 094**

The income tax expense is calculated using the domestic tax rate. The tax rate is 25.0% (24.0% from 01.01.2017) in Norway, 22.0% in Sweden, 15.0% in Lithuania, 25.0% in China, 16.5% in Hong Kong, 43.9% in USA and 15.0% in Germany.

The tax (charge)/credit relating to components of other comprehensive income is as follows:

	2016			2015		
(Amounts in NOK 1000)	Before tax	Tax (charge) credit	After tax	Before tax	Tax (charge) credit	After tax
Actuarial gain / losses pensions	(178)	45	(134)	196	(53)	143
Unrealised gain / loss forward contracts	896	(224)	672	(1 456)	393	(1 063)
Currency translation differences	(15 634)	-	(15 634)	7 374	-	7 374
Other comprehensive income	(14 916)	(180)	(15 096)	6 114	340	6 454
Current tax		-			-	
Deferred tax		(180)			340	

Note 10 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the company by weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year. The company has no own shares. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. The company has one category, which is share options, of dilutive potential ordinary shares. A calculation is done to determine the number of shares that could have been acquired at fair value based on the monetary value of the subscription rights attached to share options. The number of shares calculated is compared with the number of shares that would have been issued assuming the exercise of the share options (note 18).

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015
Profit attributable to equity holders of the company	74 551	72 225
Profit used to determine basic and diluted earnings per share	74 551	72 225
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (thousands)	173 553	172 962
Adjusted for share options (thousands) (note 18)	6 503	5 485
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for diluted earnings per share (thousands)	180 056	178 447
Basic earnings per share	0.43	0.42
Diluted earnings per share	0.41	0.41

Note 11 Property, plant and equipment

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	Machinery and equipment	Buildings and land	Total
At 1 January 2015			
Acquisition cost	791 902	121 426	913 328
Accumulated depreciation/impairment	(694 658)	(56 522)	(751 181)
Accounting carrying amount	**97 244**	**64 904**	**162 147**
Fiscal 2015			
Opening balance	97 244	64 904	162 147
Conversion differences	4 802	3 453	8 256
Additions	29 472	45 574	75 046
Disposals	(364)	-	(364)
Depreciation	(27 402)	(5 855)	(33 256)
Impairment charge	-	-	-
Closing balance	**103 752**	**108 076**	**211 828**
At 31 December 2015			
Acquisition cost	825 812	170 453	996 265
Accumulated depreciation/impairment	(722 060)	(62 377)	(784 437)
Accounting carrying amount	**103 752**	**108 076**	**211 828**
Fiscal 2016			
Opening balance	103 752	108 076	211 828
Conversion differences	(4 822)	(2 376)	(7 198)
Additions	61 891	3 615	65 506
Disposals	-	-	-
Depreciation	(29 458)	(8 377)	(37 835)
Impairment charge	-	-	-
Closing balance	**131 363**	**100 938**	**232 301**
At 31 December 2016			
Acquisition cost	882 881	171 692	1 054 573
Accumulated depreciation/impairment	(751 518)	(70 754)	(822 272)
Accounting carrying amount	**131 363**	**100 938**	**232 301**

Accounting carrying amount includes the carrying amount of fixed assets which are treated for accounting purposes as financial leasing, see note 20.

Machinery and equipment, buildings and land were provided at 31 December as security for NOK 52.7 million and NOK 57.1 million (2015: NOK 58.6 million and NOK 58.1 million), (note 20).

Note 12 Goodwill

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	Goodwill
At 1 January 2015	
Acquisition cost	30 618
Accumulated impairment charge	(3 832)
Accounting carrying amount	**26 786**
Fiscal 2015	
Additions	-
Closing balance	**26 786**
At 31 December 2015	
Acquisition cost	30 618
Accumulated impairment charge	(3 832)
Accounting carrying amount	**26 786**
Fiscal 2016	
Opening balance	26 786
Closing balance	**26 786**
At 31 December 2016	
Acquisition cost	30 618
Accumulated impairment charge	(3 832)
Accounting carrying amount	**26 786**

The company's cash-generating units are identified by country

Allocation of carrying amount of goodwill by business area and by country

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015
Norway	715	715
Sweden	3 555	3 555
Lithuania	20 062	20 062
Germany	2 454	2 454
Total	**26 786**	**26 786**

The recoverable amount for a cash-generating unit is based on a calculation of value in use.

The cash flow assumption is based on financial budgets approved by the company's board. These calculations are based on growth assumptions which correspond with industry expectations of growth in the EMS market in the comming years and no significant changes in margins. The calculations are based on cash flows for the next three years and a residual value for future earnings. The discount rate is 8 per cent.

Note 13 Other intangible assets

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	ERP System	MES System	Other intangible assets	Total
At 1 January 2015				
Acquisition cost	48 145	7 153	362	55 660
Accumulated depreciation	(21 680)	(1 461)	(110)	(23 251)
Accounting carrying amount	**26 465**	**5 692**	**252**	**32 409**
Fiscal 2015				
Opening balance	26 465	5 692	252	32 409
Conversion differences	220	-	17	236
Additions	640	605	-	1 245
Depreciation	(6 930)	(1 043)	(74)	(8 047)
Closing balance	**20 395**	**5 254**	**194**	**25 843**
At 31 December 2015				
Acquisition cost	49 005	7 758	379	57 141
Accumulated depreciation	(28 610)	(2 504)	(184)	(31 298)
Accounting carrying amount	**20 395**	**5 254**	**194**	**25 843**
Fiscal 2016				
Opening balance	20 395	5 254	194	25 843
Conversion differences	(220)	-	(16)	(236)
Additions	336	82	-	418
Depreciation	(7 099)	(1 115)	(75)	(8 289)
Closing balance	**13 412**	**4 222**	**103**	**17 736**
At 31 December 2016				
Acquisition cost	49 121	7 840	362	57 324
Accumulated depreciation	(35 710)	(3 618)	(260)	(39 588)
Accounting carrying amount	**13 412**	**4 222**	**103**	**17 736**

The MES system was operational in 2013 and is depreciated over 7 years, the same number of years as for the ERP system. Remaining amortisation period for the MES system is 4 years and for the ERP system 2 years. Other intangible assets consists of payroll system for Kitron AB.

Note 14 Accounts receivable and other receivables

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015
Accounts receivable	442 459	336 722
Provision for bad debts	-	-
Receivable from related parties (note 27)	-	61 778
Accounts receivable - net	**442 459**	**398 500**

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015
Earned non-invoiced income	1 839	861
Prepaid costs	3 216	3 929
Other	39 005	41 110
Other receivables	**44 060**	**45 900**

Fair value of accounts receivable and other receivables

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015
Accounts receivable - net	442 459	336 722
Receivable from related parties (note 27)	-	61 778
Accounts receivable - net	**442 459**	**398 500**

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015
Earned non-invoiced income	1 839	861
Prepaid costs	3 216	3 939
Other	39 005	41 101
Other receivables	**44 060**	**45 900**

For current receivables, the carrying amount is virtually identical with the fair value.

As of 31 December 2016 accounts receivables of NOK 442.5 million were fully performing. (2015: 398.5 million).

As of 31 December 2016 accounts receivables of 9.3 million (2015: NOK 15.1 million) were past due but not impaired. These relate to a number of independent customers for whom there is no recent history of default.

The ageing analysis of these trade receivables is as follows

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015
Up to 3 months	9 249	15 016
3 to 6 months	-	57
Total	**9 249**	**15 073**

As of 31 December 2016 no trade receivables were impaired and provided for (2015: NOK 0.0 million).

The carrying amount of the groups trade and other receivables are denominated in the following currencies

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015
CNY	13 657	20 818
EUR	111 367	137 762
NOK	124 267	77 942
SEK	56 869	70 060
USD	180 359	137 817
Total	**486 519**	**444 400**

Movements on the group provision for impairment of trade receivables are as follows

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015
Provision at 1 January	-	-
Receivables written off during the year as uncollectable	-	-
Provision at 31 December	**-**	**-**

The creation and release of provision for impaired receivables have been included in other operating expenses in the income statement. Amounts charged to the allowance account are generally written off when there is no expectation of recovering additional cash.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of the receivables mentioned above. The group does not hold any collateral as security. However, the group has credit insurance that reduces the credit risk on account receivables (note 3).

No impairment charge was recognised in the profit and loss account for the year. (2015: NOK 0.0 million).

No special concentration of accounts receivable exists which poses an abnormal credit risk. Accounts receivable and other receivables at 31 December 2016 provided security for NOK 374.9 million (2015: NOK 261.0 million), (note 20).

Note 15 Inventories

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015
Raw materials and purchased semi-manufactures	265 565	256 343
Work in progress	62 194	55 573
Finished goods	57 110	49 434
Total inventory	**384 869**	**361 350**

For obsolete goods in year 2016 there was recognised a change of NOK (3.1) million. In 2015 NOK (3.3) million. Impairment charge recorded in the balance sheet as per 31 December 2016 was 7.5 million, per 31 December 2015 10.6 million. Inventory at 31 December 2016 provides security for NOK 334.0 million (NOK 303.6 million), (note 20).

Note 16 Cash, Cash Equivalents and Bank Overdraft

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015
Cash and cash equivalents	134 413	118 958

Cash, cash equivalents and bank overdraft in the cash flow statement comprise.

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015
Cash and cash equivalents	134 413	118 958
Overdraft drawn down (Note 20)	(57 040)	(62 560)
Locked-in bank deposits	(23 850)	(12 753)
Total	**53 523**	**43 645**

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015
Bank overdraft facilities 31 December	199 366	206 421
Net drawn on overdraft facilities 31 December	(57 040)	(62 560)
Locked-in bank deposits 31 December		
Security for tax withholding	9 286	-
Security for factoring receivables	14 241	12 753
Share capital payments	323	-
Total	**23 850**	**12 753**

Kitron ASA has established a group account agreement with the company's principal bank. This embrace Kitron ASA and Norwegian, Swedish, German and US subsidiaries.

Note 17 Share capital and premium reserve

Share capital and share premium reserve

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	Number of shares (thousands)	Ordinary shares	Premium reserve	Total
At 1 January 2015	172 962	17 296	456 058	473 354
At 31 December 2015	172 962	17 296	456 058	473 354
Issue of new shares *)	3 231	323	-	323
At 31 December 2016	176 193	17 619	456 058	473 677

*) Issue of shares from exercise of option program.

Shares and shareholder information

The company's share capital at 31 December 2016 comprised 176 192 611 shares with a nominal value of NOK 0.10 each. Each share carries one vote. There were 5 030 shareholders at 31 December 2016.

The 20 largest shareholders in Kitron ASA at 31 December 2016

Shareholder	Number	Percentage
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB [1]	18 845 855	10.70%
Taiga Investment Fund Morgan Stanley [2]	11 544 554	6.55%
MP Pensjon PK	10 782 537	6.12%
Athanase C/O SEB London [3]	7 238 805	4.11%
JPMorgan Chase Bank	6 000 000	3.41%
Swedbank Generator	5 839 901	3.31%
Verdipapirfondet Delphi Kombinasjon	5 351 547	3.04%
Verdipapirfondet Delphi Norge	5 029 411	2.85%
Verdipapirfondet Pareto Nordic	5 000 000	2.84%
Toluma Norden AS	4 020 770	2.28%
SES AS	4 000 000	2.27%
Verdipapirfondet Delphi Norden	3 939 350	2.24%
Statoil Pensjon	3 598 176	2.04%
Avanza Bank AB	2 845 058	1.61%
Danske Invest Norge Vekst	2 810 000	1.59%
SEB Prime Solutions	2 634 521	1.50%
VPF Nordea Avkastning	2 620 591	1.49%
Jomaho AS	2 500 000	1.42%
Verdipapirfondet DnB SMB	1 825 815	1.04%
Nordnet Livsforsikring AS	1 615 091	0.92%
Total 20 largest shareholders	**108 041 982**	**61.32%**
Total other shareholders	**68 150 629**	**38.68%**
Total outstanding shares	**176 192 611**	**100.00%**

1) Beneficial owner: Creades: 10.0%, Others: 0.7%.
2) Beneficial owner: Taiga Fund 6.55%.
3) Beneficial owner: Athanase Industrial Partners 4.11%. In addition Athanase Industrial Partners holds 0.89% in nominee account below 20 largest. In total 5.00%.

Authorized share capital

Increasing the share capital

The ordinary general meeting of 21 April 2016 authorised the board to execute one or more share capital increases by issuing a number of shares maximized to 10 per cent of Kitron's registered share capital at 21 April 2016. The total amount by which the share capital may be increased is NOK 1 729 616.20. The authority applies until the ordinary general meeting in 2017, but no longer than 30 June 2017. The authorization is limited to encompass capital requirements or issuance of consideration shares in relation to strengthening of Kitron ASA's equity, acquisition of other companies or businesses, joint ventures or joint business operations, incentive programs for employees, and acquisition of property and business within Kitron ASA's purpose. The authorization was used by the board in 2016 to increase the share capital by NOK 323 098.60. The Authorized Share capital of the Company is therefore NOK 17 619 261.10.

Treasury shares

The ordinary general meeting on 21 April 2016 authorised the board to acquire own shares, for a total nominal value of up to NOK 1 729 616.20, which is equal to 10 per cent of Kitron's registered share capital at 21 April 2016. Under this authorization the company shall pay minimum NOK 1 per share and maximum the prevailing market price per share on the day the offer is made, provided, however, that the maximum amount does not exceed NOK 25 per share. The authority is valid until the ordinary general meeting in 2017 but no longer than 30 June 2017. The authority had not been exercised at 31 December 2016.

Note 18 Share based payment

Share-Based Payment
Kitron ASA established in 2013 an option program with the objective to further align the interest of the Management and key personnel with the interest of the shareholders. When the program was rolled out in 2013, The Board of Directors was authorized to increase the share capital with totally 5 485 000 shares. In the 2016 the option program was exercised, resulting in a share issue of 3 230 986 new shares in the company to the option holders at a strike price of NOK 0.10 per share. In addition, Kitron decided to terminate 2 254 014 options under the option program against cash consideration. The cash consideration was utilized to cover the tax cost for the option holders which were subject to advance tax deductions by Kitron after exercise of the options.

Kitron ASA established in 2015 a new management option program. The Board of Directors was authorised to increase the share capital with NOK 550 000, which corresponds to 5 500 000 shares (approximately 3.0 percent of the market cap of the company), each with a par value of NOK 0.10. Of this 4 150 000 options were granted per 31 December 2016.

The Company utilizes a Monte Carlo simulation to determine the impact of stock option grants in accordance with IFRS 2, Share-based payment, on the Company's net income. The model utilizes certain information, such as the interest rate on a risk-free security maturing generally at the same time as the option being valued, and requires certain assumptions, such as the expected amount of time an option will be outstanding until it is exercised or it expires and the volatility associated with the price of the underlying shares of common stock, to calculate the fair value of stock options granted. The model also estimate the likelihood of performance fulfillment and takes this into account in the valuation.

During the period ended 31 December 2016, the Company has had share-based payment arrangements for employees, as described below.

Granted	2013	2014	2015	2015	2016
Type of arrangement	Equity Settled	Equity Settled	Equity Settled	Equity Settled	Equity Settled
Dates of Grant	01.07.2013	04.05.2014	20.10.2015	18.12.2015	13.12.2016
Options granted as of 31.12.2016	0	0	0	3 000 000	1 150 000
Contractual life (from grant date)	3 years	2.16 years	8 months	3.28 years	2.3 years
Vesting conditions	100% of the options will vest 3 years after grant date. The Employee must remain an employee of the Company or an affiliated company at the end of the vesting period. The market cap of the Company must have increased according to specific criterias during the vesting period	100% of the options will vest 3 years after the first grant date of the program. The Employee must remain an employee of the Company or an affiliated company at the end of the vesting period. The market cap of the Company must have increased according to specific criterias during the vesting period	100% of the options will vest 3 years after the first grant date of the program. The Employee must remain an employee of the Company or an affiliated company at the end of the vesting period. The market cap of the Company must have increased according to specific criterias during the vesting period	100% of the options will vest three years after the start of the second calendar quarter of 2016. The Employee must remain an employee of the Company or an affiliated company at the end of the vesting period. The market cap of the Company must have increased according to specific criterias during the vesting period	100% of the options will vest three years after the start of the second calendar quarter of 2016. The Employee must remain an employee of the Company or an affiliated company at the end of the vesting period. The market cap of the Company must have increased according to specific criterias during the vesting period
Expiry date	30.06.2016	30.06.2016	30.06.2016	31.03.2019	31.03.2019

Fair value of Share Options granted is calculated using the Monte Carlo option pricing model. The weighted average inputs to Monte Carlo model and Fair values per 31 December 2016 are listed below (calculated at grant).

Granted	2013	2014	2015	2015	2016
Exercise price	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Share price at grant date	1.85	1.80	3.50	3.78	6.05
Expected life from grant date	3 years	2.16 years	8 months	3.28 years	2.3 years
Volatility	46.08%	39.82%	51.54%	41.00%	43.87%
Risk free interest rate	1.56%	1.58%	0.71%	0.67%	0.76%
Fair value per option	0.8869	0.6684	2.5596	1.8061	3.4188

Expected volatility is based on historical volatility of the Company.
The Company is listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange.

Interest rates used are quoted Norwegian government bonds and bills retrieved from Norges Bank.

The total expensed amount in 2016 arising from the option plan is NOK 4 535 691, not including social security.
The total carrying amount per 31 December 2016 is NOK 7 898 908, not including social security.
Accrued social security at 31 December 2016 is NOK 4 124 098 (2015: 2 631 043).

Further details of the option plans are as follows

	01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016	
	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at the beginning of period	8 485 000	0.10
Granted	1 150 000	0.10
Exercised	(5 485 000)	0.10
Outstanding at the end of period	4 150 000	0.10
Vested options	-	-

Details concerning outstanding options as of 31 December 2016 are given below

Exercise price	Outstanding Options Per 31.12.2016	Weighted average remaining Contractual Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price
0.10 NOK	4 150 000	2.25	0.10

The following directors and members of the corporate management team held shares in the company at 31 December

Board	Number of shares 2016	2015	Number of options 2016	2015
Tuomo Lähdesmäki, chairman	100 000	100 000	-	-
Päivi Marttila, board member	60 000	60 000	-	-
Gro Brækken, board member	24 000	24 000	-	-
Martynas Cesnavicius, board member [1)]	-	-	-	-
Elisabeth Jacobsen, employee elected board member	1 600	1 600	-	-

Corporate management team	Number of shares 2016	2015	Number of options 2016	2015
Peter Nilsson, CEO	1 148 876	175 000	1 250 000	2 776 000
Cathrin Nylander, CFO	515 064	95 000	437 500	1 061 000
Israel Losada Salvador, COO	460 064	40 000	437 500	1 061 000
Thomas Löfgren, Managing Director, Kitron AB	286 041	-	300 000	892 000
Mindaugas Sestokas, Managing Director, UAB Kitron	452 353	-	375 000	892 000
Tommy P. Storstein, Sales Director	297 176	-	312 500	753 000
Hans Petter Thomassen, Managing Director, Kitron AS	177 242	-	375 000	600 000
Zygimantas Dirse, General Manager, Kitron China	204 170	-	187 500	450 000

1) Martynas Cesnavicius acts as investment advisor for KJK Fund SICAV-SIF, Amber Trust SCA and Amber Trust II SCA. At 31 December 2015 Amber Trust II SCA controlled 23 822 000 shares and KJK SICAV-SIF 6 013 908 shares in Kitron ASA. Both companies sold their shares in Kitron ASA in 2016.

Note 19 Accounts payable and other payables

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015
Accounts payable	**315 133**	**252 250**

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015
Public duties	33 918	22 099
Payable to related parties (note 27)	3 485	5 901
Costs incurred	53 373	68 317
Other payables	**90 776**	**96 317**

Note 20 Borrowings

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015
Long-term loans		
Leasing	18 466	5 013
Other [1]	42 996	59 157
Total	**61 462**	**64 170**
Current loans		
Debt to credit institutions [2]	57 040	62 560
Factoring debt [3]	207 356	198 780
Leasing	9 954	5 297
Other	14 452	15 050
Total	**288 802**	**281 687**
Total loans	**350 264**	**345 857**

[1] Other long-term loans consist of long-term bank loans from the group's principle bank.

[2] Kitron has established a group account agreement with the group's principle bank. This embraces the Norwegian, Swedish, German and US companies. The group's short term bank financing is a revolving facility. There is no draft at the group account agreement at 31 December 2016.
Debt to credit institutions of NOK 57.0 million at 31 December 2016 relates to short-term credit facility in China.
The loan facilities with the company's principle bank, described in [1] and [2], include covenants relating to factors as the company's equity and earnings.
The company complies with these covenants at 31 December 2016.
Unrestricted bank deposits and unused credit lines amounted to NOK 252.8 million for the group at 31 December 2016 (NOK 250.1 million at 31 December 2015).

[3] Kitron has factoring arrangements for the Norwegian and Swedish entities.

Periods to maturity of long-term loans

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015
Between one and two years	17 274	20 013
Between two and five years	44 188	44 157
Total	**61 462**	**64 170**

Effective interest rate at the balance sheet date

	2016		2015	
	NOK	Other	NOK	Other
Bank overdraft	2.2%	0.9%-6.0%	3.0%	1.9%-6.3%
Other loans	2.3% -6.0%	1.8%-6.0%	3.0% -6.0%	1.9%-7.0%

Carrying amount and fair value of long-term loans

	Carrying amount		Fair value	
(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015	2016	2015
Leasing	18 466	5 013	17 404	4 820
Other	42 996	59 157	39 586	53 818
Total	**61 462**	**64 170**	**56 990**	**58 638**

Fair value is based on discounted cash flow with a discount rate of 4.0 per cent (2015: 4.0 per cent). The carrying amount of current loans is virtually identical with fair value.

Carrying amount of the group's loans in various currencies

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015
NOK	169 072	148 291
SEK	46 032	47 102
EUR	9 647	31 281
USD	64 257	42 751
CNY	61 256	76 432
Total	**350 264**	**345 857**

The company's financing agreements include covenants relating to such factors as the company's equity and earnings. The company complies with the covenants at 31 December 2016. Loans include NOK 350.3 million (2015: 345.9 million) in secured commitments (bank loans and other secured loans).

Mortgages

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015
Debt secured by mortgages	350 264	345 857

Carrying amount of assets provided as security.

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015
Buildings and land	57 093	58 067
Machinery and equipment	52 707	58 622
Cash	14 310	12 753
Receivables	374 862	260 974
Inventory	334 023	303 555
Total	**832 994**	**693 971**

For the Swedish entity there are company mortgages of SEK 46.0 million at 31 December 2016.

Debt secured by mortgages includes leasing liabilities for fixed assets treated for accounting purposes as financial leasing. The carrying amount of these fixed assets is included in the carrying amount of assets provided as security. Of the mortgage debt in the consolidated accounts, the commitment related to leasing recognised in the balance sheet amounted to NOK 28.4 million at 31 December 2016 (2015: NOK 10.3 million).

Conditions in the form of vendor's fixed charge are moreover related to deliveries from Kitron's suppliers of goods.

The group's receivables recognised in the balance sheet are provided as security (factoring mortgage) for obligations to DNB Finans.

The group's guarantee provider had provided guarantees at 31 December for leasing obligations and tax due but not paid. These totalled NOK 0.4 million and NOK 16.0 million respectively for the group.

Financial lease agreements, non-current assets

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	2016	2015
Machinery and equipment		
Carrying amount 31 December	53 194	26 331
Depreciation	12 239	8 936
Nominal rent	26 859	12 118
Present value of future rent	25 299	11 537
Remaining lease period	1-4 years	1-4 years

Specification of estimated lease payments falling due within

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)		2016	2015
Nominal rent	<1 year	8 393	6 598
	1-2 years	6 331	3 631
	3-5 years	8 442	1 889
	>5 years	3 693	-
Present value of future rent	<1 year	8 309	6 491
	1-2 years	6 054	3 516
	3-5 years	7 651	1 588
	>5 years	3 284	-

Present value of future rent is based on a discount rate of 4.0 per cent (2015: 4.0 per cent).

Note 21 Deferred income tax

Deferred tax is recognised net when the group has a legal right to net deferred tax assets against deferred tax in the balance sheet and if the deferred tax is payable to the same tax authority.

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	2016	2015
Deferred tax asset		
Deferred tax asset to be recovered after more than 12 months	70 380	84 810
Deferred tax liability		
Deferred tax liability to be recovered after more than 12 months	944	1 068
Deferred tax asset (net)	**69 436**	**83 743**

Change in carrying amount of deferred tax asset

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	2016	2015
Opening balance	83 743	104 326
Currency translation differences	(2 702)	5 274
Profit and loss account	(12 879)	(22 725)
Other comprehensive income	(180)	340
Change in tax rate	(1 781)	(3 472)
Equity for the period	3 235	-
Closing balance	**69 436**	**83 743**

Changes in deferred tax assets and deferred tax (with netting in same tax regime)

Deferred tax liabilities	Fixed assets and goodwill	Current assets	Gain and loss account	Total
At 1 January 2015	**-**	**111**	**1 270**	**1 381**
Profit/(loss) for the period	1 101	(111)	(109)	881
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Currency translation differences	(108)	-	59	(49)
Change in tax rate	(149)	-	(11)	(160)
At 31 December 2015	**844**	**-**	**1 209**	**2 053**
Profit/(loss) for the period	511	-	(1 059)	(548)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Currency translation differences	96	-	(37)	59
Change in tax rate	(109)	-	(4)	(113)
At 31 December 2016	**1 342**	**-**	**109**	**1 451**

Deferred tax asset	Provision and current assets	Fixed assets and goodwill	Loss carried forward	Pension	Total
At 1 January 2015	**3 975**	**5 787**	**92 641**	**3 304**	**105 707**
Profit/(loss) for the period	(1 361)	(5 787)	(13 201)	(1 495)	(21 844)
Other comprehensive income	393	-	-	(53)	340
Currency translation differences	6	-	5 219	-	5 225
Change in tax rate	(212)	-	(3 291)	(130)	(3 633)
At 31 December 2015	**2 802**	**-**	**81 368**	**1 626**	**85 796**
Profit/(loss) for the period	(1 782)	-	(11 560)	(85)	(13 427)
Equity for the period	-	-	3 235	-	3 235
Other comprehensive income	(225)	-	-	45	(180)
Currency translation differences	(18)	-	(2 625)	-	(2 643)
Change in tax rate	(20)	-	(1 811)	(63)	(1 894)
At 31 December 2016	**757**	**-**	**68 607**	**1 523**	**70 887**

Deferred tax assets related to tax loss carried forward is recognised in the balance sheet to the extent that it is probable that the group can apply this against future taxable profit.

The group did not recognise deferred tax assets of TNOK 3 365 (2015: TNOK 4 338) in respect of losses amounting to TNOK 22 413 (2015: TNOK 28 853).

There are no restrictions on the right to carry the tax loss forward.

Note 22 Retirement benefit obligations

The pension obligation below is relating to life-long pension benefits to a former CEO. The pension plan is unfunded.

The new AFP-scheme, in force from 1 January 2011, is a defined benefit multi-enterprise scheme, but is recognised in the accounts as a defined contribution scheme until reliable and sufficient information is available for the group to recognise its proportional share of pension cost, pension liability and pension funds in the scheme. The company's liabilities are therefore not recognised as debt in the balance sheet.

Carrying amount of the obligation

	Funded		Unfunded		Total funded and unfunded	
(Amounts in NOK 1000)	**2016**	**2015**	**2016**	**2015**	**2016**	**2015**
Pension commitments	-	-	6 343	6 502	6 343	6 502
Costs recognised in the profit and loss account (incl in note 7)						
Pension costs (gain) defined benefit planes	-	(4 114)	169	202	169	(3 912)
Cost recognised in other comprehensive income						
Actuarial losses (gains) pensions	-	-	179	(155)	179	(155)

Defined pension benefit plans

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	Funded 2016	Funded 2015	Unfunded 2016	Unfunded 2015	Total funded and unfunded 2016	Total funded and unfunded 2015
Carrying amount of the obligation is determined as follows						
Present value of pension obligation	-	-	(6 343)	(6 502)	(6 343)	(6 502)
Fair value of plan asset	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net commitments in unfunded defined benefit plans	**-**	**-**	**(6 343)**	**(6 502)**	**(6 343)**	**(6 502)**
Hereof payroll tax on the pension obligations	-	-	(784)	(803)	(784)	(803)
Net pension obligation in the balance sheet	**-**	**-**	**(6 343)**	**(6 502)**	**(6 343)**	**(6 502)**

Net pension costs comprise

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	Funded 2016	Funded 2015	Unfunded 2016	Unfunded 2015	Total funded and unfunded 2016	Total funded and unfunded 2015
Interest cost	-	(103)	(169)	(202)	(169)	(305)
Service cost	-	693	-	-	-	693
Termination of defined pension scheme	-	3 524	-	-	-	-
Total, included in payroll costs	**-**	**4 114**	**(169)**	**(202)**	**(169)**	**3 912**

Change in carrying amount of pension commitments

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	Funded 2016	Funded 2015	Unfunded 2016	Unfunded 2015	Total funded and unfunded 2016	Total funded and unfunded 2015
Opening balance	-	(4 761)	(6 502)	(7 480)	(6 502)	(12 241)
Cost recognised in the profit and loss account for the year	-	4 114	(169)	(202)	(169)	3 912
Cost reccognised in other comprehensive income	-	-	(178)	196	(178)	196
Benefits paid	-	647	506	984	506	1 631
Closing balance	**-**	**-**	**(6 343)**	**(6 502)**	**(6 343)**	**(6 502)**

The following assumptions have been applied in calculating pension commitments

	Funded 2016	Funded 2015	Unfunded 2016	Unfunded 2015
Discount rate	2.50%	2.70%	2.50%	2.70%
Annual pension adjustment	2.20%	2.50%	2.20%	2.50%
Social security tax rate	14.10%	14.10%	14.10%	14.10%
Assumptions on mortality rates are based on published statistics in Norway	K2013	K2013	K2013	K2013

	Funded 2016	Funded 2015	Unfunded 2016	Unfunded 2015
Number of employeees in defined benefit plans	-	-	1	1

Note 23 Dividends per share

For 2015 a dividend of NOK 0.21 per share was paid. For the year ended 31 December 2016 a dividend of NOK 0.25 per share will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting on 25 April 2017. The dividend is not included in the accounts for the group.

Note 24 Provisions

Classification in the income statement

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015
Additional provisions made in period	-	1 344
Amounts incurred and charged against provision in period	(5 309)	(4 248)
Total charged in income statment	**(5 309)**	**(2 904)**

Classification in the balance sheet

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015
Value at 1 January	5 407	8 200
Conversion differences	(140)	80
Additional provisions made in period	-	1 470
Amounts incurred and charged against provision in period	(5 267)	(4 343)
Total at 31 December	**-**	**5 407**

The provision at 31 December consists of

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015
Relocation of Kitron AB operation [1)]	-	1 470
Relocation of Kitron AS operation [1)]	-	3 937
Total at 31 December	**-**	**5 407**

[1)] Consists of rent, reet cost for premises, relocation cost and other expences.

Note 25 Cash flow from operations

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015
Ordinary profit/(loss) before tax	98 812	102 319
Depreciation and impairment	46 124	41 303
Change in inventory	(23 519)	40 910
Change in accounts receivable and other short term receivables	(43 959)	(20 676)
Change in factoring debt	8 576	15 753
Change in accounts payable and other short term payables	62 883	37 639
Change in pension funds/obligations	(338)	(5 596)
Effect from option cost	4 534	1 797
Change in other items	(4 426)	(19 261)
Change in restricted bank deposits	(11 166)	(2 458)
Termination of options against cash consideration	(11 738)	-
Interest cost - net	10 723	11 136
Foreign exchange losses / (gains) on operating activities	(12 599)	16 596
Cash flow from operations	**123 907**	**219 463**

Note 26 Commitments

Operating leases, non-current assets

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	2016	2015
Machinery and equipment		
Rent	1 225	2 146
Remaining lease	1-4 years	1-4 years
Buildings and land		
Rent	14 783	16 932
Remaining lease	1-10 years	1-2 years

Buildings and land includes premises in Norway, Sweden, Germany, China and US.

Specification of estimated lease payments falling due within

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)		2016	2015
Nominal rent	1 year	9 831	17 846
	2-5 years	33 531	5 438
	>5 years	22 544	-

With some leases for machinery and equipment, the company has a limited right to buy the leased object at the termination of the lease period. The buy-out price is the normal market price for the relevant leased object.

Note 27 Related parties

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015
i) Sale of goods and services		
Sale of goods [1]	**-**	**417 191**
ii) Purchase of goods and services		
Purchase of goods [1]	**-**	**14 576**
iii) Remuneration of senior executives		
Pay and other short-term benefits [2]	**46 977**	**20 514**
iv) Balance items at 31 December resulting from purchase/sale of goods and services		
Receivable from related parties		
Shareholders [1]	**-**	**61 778**
Payable to related parties		
Shareholders [1]	-	1 797
Senior executives [2]	3 485	4 103
Total	**3 485**	**5 900**

1) Kongsberg Gruppen ASA owned 19.33 per cent of the shares in Kitron ASA. The shares were sold in 2016. Purchase and sales of goods and services consist almost entirely of transactions with Kongsberg Gruppen ASA. All contracts and transactions between companies in the Kitron Group and Kongsberg Gruppen with subsidiaries were made on commercial terms at the market price for goods and services.

2) Senior executives comprise the corporate management team at Kitron ASA. See table below for a more extensive description of remuneration of senior executives. The amount at 31 December comprises accrued bonuses to corporate management team.

Remuneration of senior executives, directors and auditor

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015
Directors' fee	**1 863**	**1 828**
- chairman	400	385
- board members	1 463	1 443
Auditors fee	**2 211**	**2 119**
- statutory audit	1 693	1 590
- audit related services	-	25
- tax related services	415	321
- other services	103	183

Pay and other remuneration of senior executives in 2016

(Amounts in NOK 1000) Name	Function	Period	Basic salary (A)	Bonus earned*) (B)	Benefit from options**) (C)	Other remunerat. (D)	Total pay & remunerat. (A+B+C+D)	Pension contribution
Peter Nilsson	CEO	01-01.2016-31.12.2016	2 784	773	9 114	234	12 905	1 251
Cathrin Nylander	CFO	01-01.2016-31.12.2016	1 722	517	3 615	202	6 056	106
Tommy P. Storstein	Sales Director	01-01.2016-31.12.2016	1 152	319	2 557	179	4 207	57
Israel Losada Salvador	COO	01-01.2016-31.12.2016	2 007	556	3 615	191	6 369	144
Hans Petter Thomassen	Managing Director	01-01.2016-31.12.2016	1 499	422	1 525	168	3 614	98
Thomas Löfgren	Managing Director	01-01.2016-31.12.2016	1 239	369	3 081	86	4 775	408
Mindaugas Sestokas	Managing Director	01-01.2016-31.12.2016	1 551	326	3 398	115	5 391	-
Zygimantas Dirse	General Manager	01-01.2016-31.12.2016	1 382	203	1 722	353	3 660	-
Total			13 336	3 485	28 627	1 528	46 977	2 064

(Amounts in NOK 1000) Name	Function	Period	Basic salary (A)	Bonus earned*) (B)	Other remunerat. (C)	Total pay & remunerat. (A+B+C)
Tuomo Lähdesmaki	Chairman of the board	01-01.2016-31.12.2016	393	-	7	400
Arne Solberg	Deputy chair	01-01.2016-31.12.2016	197	-	26	223
Päivi Marttila	Board member	01-01.2016-31.12.2016	197	-	22	219
Martynas Cesnavicius	Board member	01-01.2016-31.12.2016	197	-	7	204
Gro Brækken	Board member	01-01.2016-31.12.2016	197	-	7	204
Bjørn Gottschlich	Employee representative	01-01.2016-31.12.2016	197	-	-	197
Tanja Rørheim	Employee representative	01-01.2016-31.12.2016	197	-	-	197
Elisabeth Jacobsen	Employee representative	01-01.2016-31.12.2016	197	-	22	219
Total			1 772	-	91	1 863

*) Bonuses earned in 2016. The bonuses will be paid in 2017.

**) Calculated benefit from exercise of a three year share option program. The program was established in 2013 and exercised in 2016. See note 18 for more details around the option program. The benefit consists partly of benefit from share issue, and partly of cash consideration from termination of options.

No payroll tax is included in the tables above. Pension contribution includes paid contribution to the company's pension scheme.
For employee representatives only the board remuneration is declared.

Pay and other remuneration of senior executives in 2015

(Amounts in NOK 1000) Name	Function	Period	Basic salary (A)	Bonus earned*) (B)	Other remunerat. (C)	Total pay & remunerat. (A+B+C)	Pension contribution
Peter Nilsson	CEO	01.01.2015-31.12.2015	2 500	828	206	3 534	1 366
Cathrin Nylander	CFO	01.01.2015-31.12.2015	1 671	530	215	2 416	110
Tommy P. Storstein	Sales Director	01.01.2015-31.12.2015	1 158	376	188	1 722	62
Israel Losada Salvador	COO	01.01.2015-31.12.2015	2 092	656	188	2 936	150
Dag Songedal	Managing Director	01.01.2015-28.05.2015	1 181	-	141	1 322	66
Hans Petter Thomassen	Managing Director	01-01.2015-31.12.2015	1 357	497	18	1 872	63
Bengt Enbom	HR Director	01.01.2015-28.05.2015	757	-	30	787	112
Thomas Löfgren	Managing Director	01-01.2015-31.12.2015	1 269	426	87	1 782	374
Mindaugas Sestokas	Managing Director	01-01.2015-31.12.2015	1 499	483	111	2 093	-
Zygimantas Dirse	General Manager	01-01.2015-31.12.2015	1 329	307	414	2 050	-
Total			14 813	4 103	1 598	20 514	2 303

(Amounts in NOK 1000) Name	Function	Period	Basic salary (A)	Bonus earned*) (B)	Other remunerat. (C)	Total pay & remunerat. (A+B+C)
Tuomo Lähdesmaki	Chairman of the board	01-01.2015-31.12.2015	375	-	10	385
Arne Solberg	Deputy chair	01-01.2015-31.12.2015	193	-	25	218
Päivi Marttila	Board member	01-01.2015-31.12.2015	193	-	27	220
Martynas Cesnavicius	Board member	01-01.2015-31.12.2015	193	-	3	196
Siri Hatlen	Board member	01.01.2015-21.04.2015	59	-	7	66
Gro Brækken	Board member	21.04.2015-31.12.2015	135	-	-	135
Liv Ester Johansen	Employee representative	01.01.2015-31.07.2015	112	-	21	133
Bjørn Gottschlich	Employee representative	01.01.2015-31.12.2015	193	-	-	193
Tanja Rørheim	Employee representative	01.08.2015-31.12.2015	81	-	3	84
Elisabeth Jacobsen	Employee representative	01-01.2015-31.12.2015	193	-	5	198
Total			1 727	-	101	1 828

*) Bonuses earned in 2015. The bonuses were paid in 2016.

No payroll tax is included in the tables above. Pension contribution includes paid contribution to the company's pension scheme.
For employee representatives only the board remuneration is declared.

The company has not given any loans or security for directors or senior executives at 31 December 2016.

The Board of Directors Declaration on salaries and other remuneration to the senior executive management

The table above includes information on all individuals covered by the disclosure obligation at any time during the year, while the following declaration is limited to the CEO and the vice presidents.

The Board proposes that the following guidelines be applied for 2017 and until the Annual General Meeting in 2018. The executive remuneration policy for Kitron ASA applies to all units in the group.

Kitron group remuneration policy

The Kitron group general remuneration policy is described in the HR policy and states that salaries are diversified depending on level or responsibility, complexity of tasks, competence, ability and performance. Kitron strives to have fair employment conditions following legal requirements and practice in each country. The remuneration should, together with other employment related conditions make it possible for Kitron to recruit, develop and retain the best possible employees supporting the growth and development of the Kitron group. The policy naturally also forms the basis for salary and benefit levels among senior executives in Kitron.

Executive remuneration

The current compensation and benefit system for senior executives in Kitron is divided in several parts. These parts together are competitive and based on market conditions. The total remunerations consist of fixed annual compensation that includes annual base salary and other benefits (such as pension plan and company car). The total compensation also includes a short term incentive scheme (STI) and a long term incentive scheme (LTI).

Performance-related remuneration of the executive personnel in the form of share options, bonus programs or the like are linked to value creation for shareholders or the company's earnings performance over time. Such arrangements, including share option arrangements, incentivise performance and are based on quantifiable factors over which the employee in question can influence. Performance related remuneration is subject to an absolute limit.

1. Principles that guide the Board of Directors

Fixed compensation

The actual level of annual base salaries (ABS) is based on market conditions and salary levels related to the actual position in the country in question. Kitron uses the Hay tool for determining market levels on an annual basis. The executive positions are evaluated using the Hay positioning grading tool.

Pension plans, based on defined contribution plans, are in place following the practice and regulations in each country. The CEO and members of the Corporate Management Team are members of Kitron's general pension contribution scheme that applies to all Kitron employees. Some of the members in the Corporate Management Team receive an additional pension contribution. As of 2016 the Norwegian based members of the Corporate Management Team (except the CEO) have received an additional pension contribution corresponding to 20 per cent of the base salary between 12G and 24G. The CEO receives an additional yearly pension contribution of the NOK equivalent of SEK 1 200 000.

The company may at any time terminate the CEO employment without further jurisdiction. In such case severance pay constitutes a gross lump sum corresponding to 9 month base salaries at the time of termination.

The board may grant specific purpose bonuses to members of senior executive management.

Other benefits are according to company policy and regulations in country of residence.

Short term incentive scheme

The STI system has specific targets and defined maximum pay-outs and is set on annual basis. The possible maximum pay-out for 2016 is 65 per cent of annual basic salary.

Regular salary reviews

Annual salary reviews are performed in accordance with the employment contract and with reference to the Hay market review as well as to the Kitron group financial performance.

See note 27 in the annual financial statements for additional information about pay and other remuneration of senior executives in 2016.

2. Principles that are binding on the Board of Directors

Long-term incentive scheme

In 2015 the Board introduced a new share option program for executive management comprising up to 5 500 000 shares running for three years from the start of the second calendar quarter 2016.

The share option program entails that executive management, on certain terms, may be granted a right to subscribe for shares in Kitron at NOK 0.10 per share after a vesting period of three years.

The number of options that are vested is inter alia linked linearly to the development of the share quote of the Kitron shares at the Oslo Stock Exchange. Per 31 December 2016, 4 250 000 options have been allocated to executive management, whereof 4 150 000 options are granted. The share option program is described in more detail in note 18 in the annual financial statements.

Note 28 Interest in subsidiaries

Set out below are the group's principal subsidiaries at 31 December 2016. Unless otherwise stated, the subsidiaries as listed below have share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares, which are held directly by the group and the proportion of ownership interests held equals to the voting rights held by group. The country of incorporation or registration is also their place of principal place of business.

Company name	Country of incorporation	Shareholding	Voting share	Principal activities
Kitron AS	Arendal / Norway	100%	100%	EMS manufacturing
Kitron AB	Jönköping / Sweden	100%	100%	EMS manufacturing
Kitron Hong Kong Ltd	Hong Kong	100%	100%	Trading, sourcing
Kitron GmbH	Nürtingen / Germany	100%	100%	Sales
Kitron Inc	Johnstown, Pennsylvania / USA	100%	100%	EMS manufacturing
UAB Kitron Real Estate	Kaunas, Lithuania	100%	100%	Property
UAB Kitron	Kaunas, Lithuania	100%	100%	EMS manufacturing

In 2016 UAB Kitron Distribution Centre merged with UAB Kitron.

The Kitron Hong Kong Ltd subsidiary owns shares in the following subsidiaries:

Company name	Country of incorporation	Shareholding	Voting share	Principal activities
Kitron Electronics Manufacturing (Ningbo) CO., Ltd.	Ningbo China	100%	100%	EMS manufacturing
Kitron Electromechanical (Ningbo) CO. Ltd	Ningbo, China	100%	100%	Purchasing

Note 29 Government grants

The group has received grants in 2016 of TNOK 195 (2015: 5 685). TNOK 195 was for innovation bonus. The amount has reduced Other operating expences correspondingly.

Annual accounts and notes
Kitron ASA

Income statement, Kitron ASA

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	Note	2016	2015
Revenues			
Sales revenues	2, 7	73 058	68 839
Total revenues		73 058	68 839
Operating costs			
Payroll expenses	3, 4, 7, 11, 13	43 716	41 734
Depreciation and impairments	5, 6	7 923	7 600
Other operating expenses	13	43 019	34 317
Total operating costs		**94 658**	**83 651**
Operating profit / (loss)		**(21 600)**	**(14 812)**
Financial income and expenses			
Intra group interest income	7	3 132	2 241
Other interest income		916	1 828
Other financial income	7, 18	52 239	79 019
Interest expenses		991	1 043
Other financial expenses	18	5 596	8 003
Net financial items		**49 700**	**74 042**
Profit before tax		28 100	59 230
Tax	8	(1 753)	3 327
Net profit / (loss)		**29 853**	**55 903**

Balance sheet at 31 December, Kitron ASA

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	Note	2016	2015
Assets			
Fixed Assets			
Intangible fixed assets			
Deferred tax	8	42 752	37 720
Other intangible assets	6	13 927	20 274
Total intangible fixed assets		**56 679**	**57 994**
Tangible fixed assets			
Machinery, equipment etc.	5, 16	3 774	4 096
Financial fixed assets			
Investment in subsidiaries	9, 16	329 600	329 600
Intra-group loans	7, 14, 16	138 873	147 239
Total financial fixed assets		**468 473**	**476 839**
Total fixed assets		**528 926**	**538 929**
Current Assets			
Receivables			
Accounts receivables	7, 16	10 384	15 868
Other receivables	7, 16	47 573	64 308
Total receivables		**57 957**	**80 176**
Bank deposits, cash in hand etc.	17	34 822	30 602
Total current assets		**92 779**	**110 778**
Total assets		**621 705**	**649 707**

Balance sheet at 31 December, Kitron ASA (cont.)

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	Note	2016	2015
Liabilities and equity			
Equity			
Paid-in equity			
Share capital (172 961 625 shares at NOK 0.10)	10, 12	17 619	17 296
Share premium reserve	10	242 827	242 827
Total paid-in equity		**260 446**	**260 123**
Other Equity	10, 11	259 526	279 024
Total equity		**519 972**	**539 147**
Liabilities			
Long-term liabilities			
Pension commitments	4	6 343	6 502
Loans	15	19 250	26 250
Total long-term liabilities		**25 593**	**32 752**
Current liabilities			
Loans	15, 16, 17	7 000	11 262
Accounts payable	7	4 605	6 190
Dividend		44 048	36 322
Other current liabilities		20 487	24 034
Total current liabilities		**76 140**	**77 808**
Total liabilities		**101 733**	**110 560**
Total liabilities and equity		**621 705**	**649 707**

Oslo, 21 March 2017

Tuomo Lähdesmäki
Chairman

Arne Solberg
Deputy chairman

Stefan Charette

Gro Brække
Tanja Rørheim
Employee elected board member

Elisabeth Jacobsen
Employee elected board member

Päivi Marttila

Bjørn Gottschlich
Employee elected board member

Lars Peter Nilsson
CEO

Cash Flow Statement, Kitron ASA

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	28 100	59 230
Ordinary depreciation	7 923	7 600
Loss on sales of subsidieries	-	5 313
Change in accounts receivables	5 484	6 994
Change in accounts payables	(1 585)	3 202
Change in pension funds/ obligations	(338)	(1 148)
Option costs without cash effect	4 536	1 797
Cash effect from termination of options	(11 738)	-
Change in other accrual items	20 353	(88 794)
Net cash flow from operating activities	**52 735**	**(5 806)**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of fixed assets	(1 254)	(4 228)
Sale of subsidiaries	-	56 019
Investment in subsidiaries	-	(27 791)
Net cash flow from investing activities	**(1 254)**	**24 000**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Net change in overdraft facilities	(4 262)	(21 926)
Repayment of borrowings	(7 000)	30 776
Issue of ordinary shares	323	-
Payment of dividend	(36 322)	(8 648)
Net cash flow from financing activities	**(47 261)**	**202**
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	4 220	18 396
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	30 602	12 206
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	**34 822**	**30 602**

Notes to the financial statements
Kitron ASA

Accounting principles
The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and Norwegian generally accepted accounting principles (NGAAP). All amounts are in NOK 1 000 unless otherwise stated.

Revenue recognition
Income from the sale of goods and services is recognised at the time of delivery.

Classification and recognition of assets and liabilities
Assets intended for long-term ownership or use, are classified as fixed. Other assets are classified as current. Accounts receivable which fall due within one year are always classified as current assets. Analogue criteria are applied in classifying liabilities. Current assets are recognised at the lower of cost price and fair value. Current liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the nominal value on the establishment date. Fixed assets are recognised at their acquisition cost. Tangible fixed assets which decline in value are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their expected useful lifetime. Fixed assets are written down to their fair value where this is lower than the cost price and the decline in value is not considered to be temporary. Long-term debt in Norwegian kroner, with the exception of other provisions, is recognised at the nominal value on the establishment date. Provisions are discounted if the interest element is significant.

Intangible fixed assets
Intangible fixed assets, excluding deferred tax benefit, consist of activated computer software costs. Costs associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the group are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- it is technically feasible to complete the software product so that it will be available for use;
- management intends to complete the software product and use it;
- there is an ability to use the software product;
- it can be demonstrated how the software product will generate probable future economic benefits;
- adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use the software product are available; and
- the expenditure attributable to the software product during its development can be reliably measured.

Computer software is depreciated on a straight-line basis to their residual value over their expected useful life, which is 7 years

Tangible fixed assets
Tangible fixed assets are recognised in the balance sheet and depreciated on a straight line basis over their expected useful lifetime if they have an expected lifetime of more than three years and a cost price which exceeds NOK 15 000. Maintenance costs for tangible fixed assets are recognised as an operating expense as they arise, while upgrades or improvements are added to the cost price of the asset and depreciated accordingly. The distinction between maintenance and upgrading/improvement is calculated in relation to the condition of the asset when it was acquired. Leased fixed assets are recognised in the balance sheet as tangible fixed assets if the lease is regarded as financial.

Subsidiaries
Subsidiaries are recognised in the company accounts using the cost method. The investment is written down to its fair value when the fair value is lower than the cost price and this fall in value is not expected to be temporary.

Accounts receivables
Accounts receivable from customers and other receivables are recorded at their nominal value after deducting a provision for bad debts. The latter is based on an individual assessment of each receivable. An unspecified provision is made for minor receivables to cover estimated bad debts.

Foreign currencies
Balance sheet item in foreign currencies are translated at exchange rate at 31 December. Transactions in foreign currency are translated at exchange rate at transaction date.

Pensions
The company has both defined contribution- and defined benefit plan. From 2016 the company has defined benefit plan for former CEO only. A defined contribution plan is one under which the company pays fixed contributions to a separate legal entity. The company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. A defined benefit plan is one that is not a defined contribution plan, and typically defines an amount of pension benefit an employee will receive on retirement. That benefit is normally dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and pay. The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. An independent actuary calculates the pension commitment annually. The present value of the defined benefit obligations is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high quality corporate bonds. Estimated payroll tax on the net pension commitment calculated by an actuary is added to the carrying amount of the obligation. Changes in pension plan benefits are recognised immediately in the income statement. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. For defined contribution plans, the company pays contribution to publicly- or privately administered pension insurance plans on an obligatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as a payroll expense when they fall due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available. The pension plan comply with the Norwegian mandatory service pension act.

Tax

Tax cost in the profit and loss account comprises the sum of tax payable for the period and changes to deferred tax or deferred tax assets. Deferred tax is calculated at a rate of 24 per cent (25 per cent) on the basis of temporary differences between accounting and tax values, plus possible tax loss for carrying forward at the end of the fiscal year. Tax increasing and reducing temporary differences which reverse or could reverse in the same period are eliminated, and are recorded net in the balance sheet. Recognition of deferred tax assets on net tax-reducing differences which have not been eliminated, and tax loss for carrying forward, is based on expected future earnings. Deferred tax and tax assets which can be recognised in the balance sheet are stated net.

Tax on group contribution paid which is recognised as an increase in the cost price of shares in other companies, and tax on group contribution received which is recognised directly against equity, is recognised directly against tax in the balance sheet (against tax payable if the group contribution has an effect on tax payable and against deferred tax if the group contribution has an effect on deferred tax).

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement is prepared using the indirect method. Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, bank deposits and other short-term liquid placements which immediately and with insignificant currency risk can be converted to known amounts of cash and with a maturity which is less than three months from the acquisition date.

Note 1 Financial risk

Interest rate risk

Interest on the group's interest-bearing debt is charged at the relevant market rate prevailing at any given time (base rate plus interest margin). No interest rate instruments have been established in the company. The company does not have significant interest-bearing assets, so that its income and cash flow from operational activities are not significantly exposed to changes in the market interest rate.

Currency risk

Exchange rate developments represent a risk for the company both directly and indirectly. No contracts which reduce this risk had been concluded at 31 December 2016.

Price risk

The business of Kitron ASA is administration of its subsidiaries, and revenues consist primarily of group contributions. The company is not exposed to significant commodity price risk.

Note 2 Sales revenues

The business of Kitron ASA is administration of its subsidiaries, and revenues consist primarily of fees and group contributions.

Sales revenues by geographical area

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015
Norway	27 029	28 800
Sweden	12 204	10 914
Lithuania	28 407	23 341
Other	5 418	5 784
Total	**73 058**	**68 839**

Note 3 Payroll expenses

Payroll costs

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015
Pay	31 131	31 357
Payroll taxes	5 417	2 603
Pension costs	792	803
Other remuneration	6 376	6 971
Total	**43 716**	**41 734**
Average number of FTEs	40	31

Note 4 Pensions and similar obligations

The pension obligation below includes life-long benefits to a former CEO. The pension plan is unfunded.

The new AFP-scheme, in force from 1 January 2011, is a defined benefit multi-enterprise scheme, but is recognised in the accounts as a defined contribution scheme until reliable and sufficient information is available for the group to recognise its proportional share of pension cost, pension liability and pension funds in the scheme. The company's liabilities are therefore not recognised as debt in the balance sheet.

Defined pension benefit plans

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015
Carrying amount of the obligation is determined as follows		
Present value of accrued pension commitments in unfunded benefit plans	6 343	6 502
+/- unrecognised actuarial gains and losses	-	-
Net commitments in unfunded defined benefit plans	**6 343**	**6 502**
Hereof payroll tax on the pension obligation	784	803
Pension costs comprise		
Interest costs	169	156
Net pension cost for unfunded plans	**156**	**156**
Net pension cost for contribution based pension plans	**623**	**647**
Net pension costs included in note 3	**792**	**803**
Cost recognised in equity		
Actuarial losses pensions	179	(196)

The following assumptions have been applied in calculating pension commitments

	2016	2015
Discount rate	2.5%	2.7%
Annual pension adjustment	2.2%	2.5%
Social security tax rate	14.1%	14.1%

Note 5 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	Machinery and equipment
Acquisition cost at 1 January	20 396
Additions during the year	1 172
Disposal during the year	-
Acquisition cost at 31 December	**21 568**
Accumulated depreciation 1 January	16 300
Depreciation during the year	1 494
Disposal during the year	-
Accumulated depreciation at 31 December	**17 794**
Book value 31 December	**3 774**
Useful lifetime	3 - 5 years
Depreciation plan	Linear

Annual lease of fixed assets unrecognised in the balance sheet

Fixed asset	Length of lease	Annual rent
Premises	>2017	1 055
Company cars	>2017	737

Note 6 Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	System software
Acquisition cost at 1 January	44 996
Additions during the year	82
Disposal during year	-
Acquisition cost at 31 December	**45 078**
Accumulated depreciation at 1 January	24 722
Depreciation during the year	6 428
Accumulated depreciations at 31 December	31 150
Book value 31 December	**13 927**
Depreciation plan	Linear
Useful lifetime	7 years

Note 7 Related parties

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015
Sales revenues		
From subsidiaries [1]	73 058	68 839
Purchase of goods and services		
From subsidiaries [1]	21 157	17 234
Remuneration of senior executives		
Pay and other short-term benefits [2]	29 537	10 608
Financial income		
Interest income from subsidiaries [1]	3 132	2 241
Dividend and group contribution from subsidiaries	38 930	60 941
Total	**42 062**	**63 182**

Balance items at 31 December resulting from transactions with related parties:

Receivables and loans		
Subsidiaries [1]	188 187	223 283
Total	**188 187**	**223 283**
Payables		
Subsidiaries [1]	1 970	1 551
Total	**1 970**	**1 551**

[1] Revenues from subsidiaries consist primarily of fees and group contributions. Purchase and sales of goods and services from subsidiaries consist primarily of services from corporate personnel employed in subsidiaries. Interest income from subsidiaries consist of interest on long-term loans

[2] Senior executives comprise member of corporate management team employed in Kitron ASA. See table in note 13 for a more extensive description of remuneration of senior executives.

No loans/security have been provided for the chief executive, the chairman or other related parties. No single loan/security totals more than five per cent of the company's equity.

Note 8 Taxes

Taxes

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015
Tax cost for the year breaks down into		
Tax payable	-	-
Change in deferred tax	(6 814)	363
Deferred tax charged to equity	3 279	(53)
Change in tax rate (24%/25%)	1 781	3 018
Total tax cost	**(1 753)**	**3 327**
Calculation of tax base for the year		
Profit before tax	28 100	59 230
Permanent differences *)	(60 667)	(57 885)
Change in temporary differences	(2 898)	553
Adjustment in tax loss carried forward in respect of prior years	-	-
Change in tax loss carried forward	35 466	(1 897)
Tax base for the year	**-**	**-**
Overview of temporary differences		
Receivables	-	-
Fixed assets	(2 008)	(2 451)
Pensions	(6 343)	(6 502)
Other temporary differences	(276)	(2 631)
Gain and loss account	236	296
Total	**(8 391)**	**(11 288)**
Loss carried forward	(169 744)	(139 592)
Total	**(178 135)**	**(150 880)**
Deferred tax asset (24%/25%)	**42 752**	**37 720**
Explanation of why tax cost for the year does not equal 25%/27% of pre-tax result		
25%/27% of loss before tax	7 025	15 992
Permanent differences (25%/27%)	(15 167)	(15 629)
Tax effect of actuarial gains and losses charged to equity	45	(53)
Tax effect of stock option program booked against equity	3 235	-
Adjustment in respect of prior years	-	-
Change in tax rate (24%/25%)	1 781	3 018
Adjustment in respect of prior years	1 328	-
Calculated tax cost	**(1 753)**	**3 327**
Effective tax rate **)	(6.2%)	5.6%

*) Includes non-tax-deductible costs such as entertainment, group contribution and dividend
**) Tax cost in relation to pre-tax result

Note 9 Investment in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	Business office	Share-holding	Voting share	Equity past year	Result past year	Book value
Kitron AS	Arendal	100%	100%	155 308	16 186	243 737
Kitron AB	Jönköping, Sweden	100%	100%	64 501	20 700	13 463
Kitron Hong Kong Ltd	Hong Kong	100%	100%	(4 353)	(1 151)	1
Kitron GmbH	Nürtingen, Germany	100%	100%	2 754	28	30 194
Kitron Inc	Johnstown, US	100%	100%	(14 895)	1 285	583
UAB Kitron Real Estate	Kaunas, Lithuania	100%	100%	3 800	(242)	12 421
UAB Kitron	Kaunas, Lithuania	100%	100%	151 503	39 705	29 201
Total investment in subsidiaries						**329 600**

In 2016 UAB Distribution Centre merged with UAB Kitron.

The Kitron Hong Kong Ltd. subsidiary owns shares in the following subsidiaries

(Amounts in NOK 1000) Company	Business office	Share-holding	Voting share	Equity past year	Result past year	Book value
Kitron Electronics Manufacturing (Ningbo) Co., Ltd.	Ningbo China	100%	100%	29 461	18 130	37 267
Kitron Electromechanical (Ningbo) CO. Ltd	Ningbo, China	100%	100%	4 656	1 402	2 293

Note 10 Equity

Equity

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	**Share capital**	**Share premium fund**	**Other equity**	**Total equity**
At 31 December 2015	**17 296**	**242 827**	**279 024**	**539 147**
Net profit	-	-	29 853	29 853
Issue of new shares	323	-	-	323
Termination of options against cash consideration	-	-	(9 703)	(9 703)
Effect from option costs	-	-	4 534	4 534
Actuarial gains and losses pensions	-	-	(134)	(134)
Dividend	-	-	(44 048)	(44 048)
At 31 December 2016	**17 619**	**242 827**	**259 526**	**519 972**

Note 11 Share based payment

Share-Based Payment
Kitron ASA established in 2013 an option program with the objective to further align the interest of the Management and key personnel with the interest of the shareholders. When the program was rolled out in 2013, The Board of Directors was authorized to increase the share capital with totally 5 485 000 shares. In the 2016 the option program was exercised, resulting in a share issue of 3 230 986 new shares in the company to the option holders at a strike price of NOK 0.10 per share. In addition, Kitron decided to terminate 2 254 014 options under the option program against cash consideration. The cash consideration was utilized to cover the tax cost for the option holders which were subject to advance tax deductions by Kitron after exercise of the options.

Kitron ASA established in 2015 a new management option program. The Board of Directors was authorised to increase the share capital with NOK 550 000, which corresponds to 5 500 000 shares (approximately 3.0 percent of the market cap of the company), each with a par value of NOK 0.10. Of this 4 150 000 options were granted per 31 December 2016.

The Company utilizes a Monte Carlo simulation to determine the impact of stock option grants in accordance with IFRS 2, Share-based payment, on the Company's net income. The model utilizes certain information, such as the interest rate on a risk-free security maturing generally at the same time as the option being valued, and requires certain assumptions, such as the expected amount of time an option will be outstanding until it is exercised or it expires and the volatility associated with the price of the underlying shares of common stock, to calculate the fair value of stock options granted. The model also estimate the likelihood of performance fulfillment and takes this into account in the valuation.

During the period ended 31 December 2016, the Company has had share-based payment arrangements for employees, as described below.

Granted	2013	2014	2015	2015	2016
Type of arrangement	Equity Settled	Equity Settled	Equity Settled	Equity Settled	Equity Settled
Dates of Grant	01.07.2013	04.05.2014	20.10.2015	18.12.2015	13.12.2016
Options granted as of 31.12.2016	0	0	0	3 000 000	1 150 000
Contractual life (from grant date)	3 years	2.16 years	8 months	3.28 years	2.3 years
Vesting conditions	100% of the options will vest 3 years after grant date. The Employee must remain an employee of the Company or an affiliated company at the end of the vesting period. The market cap of the Company must have increased according to specific criterias during the vesting period	100% of the options will vest 3 years after the first grant date of the program. The Employee must remain an employee of the Company or an affiliated company at the end of the vesting period. The market cap of the Company must have increased according to specific criterias during the vesting period	100% of the options will vest 3 years after the first grant date of the program. The Employee must remain an employee of the Company or an affiliated company at the end of the vesting period. The market cap of the Company must have increased according to specific criterias during the vesting period	100% of the options will vest three years after the start of the second calendar quarter of 2016. The Employee must remain an employee of the Company or an affiliated company at the end of the vesting period. The market cap of the Company must have increased according to specific criterias during the vesting period	100% of the options will vest three years after the start of the second calendar quarter of 2016. The Employee must remain an employee of the Company or an affiliated company at the end of the vesting period. The market cap of the Company must have increased according to specific criterias during the vesting period
Expiry date	30.06.2016	30.06.2016	30.06.2016	31.03.2019	31.03.2019

Fair value of Share Options granted is calculated using the Monte Carlo option pricing model. The weighted average inputs to Monte Carlo model and Fair values per 31 December 2016 are listed below (calculated at grant):

Granted	2013	2014	2015	2015	2016
Exercise price	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Share price at grant date	1.85	1.80	3.50	3.78	6.05
Expected life from grant date	3 years	2.16 years	8 months	3.28 years	2.3 years
Volatility	46.08%	39.82%	51.54%	41.00%	43.87%
Risk free interest rate	1.56%	1.58%	0.71%	0.67%	0.76%
Fair value per option	0.8869	0.6684	2.5596	1.8061	3.4188

Expected volatility is based on historical volatility of the Company.
The Company is listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange.

Interest rates used are quoted Norwegian government bonds and bills retrieved from Norges Bank.

The total expensed amount in 2016 arising from the option plan is NOK 4 535 691, not including social security.
The total carrying amount per 31 December 2016 is NOK 7 898 908 , not including social security.
Accured social security at 31 December 2016 is NOK 4 124 098 (2015: 2 631 043).

Further details of the option plans are as follows

	01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016	
	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at the beginning of period	8 485 000	0.10
Granted	1 150 000	0.10
Exercised	(5 485 000)	0.10
Outstanding at the end of period	4 150 000	0.10
Vested options	-	-

Details concerning outstanding options as of 31 December 2016 are given below

Exercise price	Outstanding Options Per 31.12.2016	Weighted average remaining Contractual Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price
0.10 NOK	4 150 000	2.25	0.10

The following directors and members of the corporate management team held shares in the company at 31 December

	Number of shares		Number of options	
Board	**2016**	**2015**	**2016**	**2015**
Tuomo Lähdesmäki, chairman	100 000	100 000	-	-
Päivi Marttila, board member	60 000	60 000	-	-
Gro Brækken, board member	24 000	24 000	-	-
Martynas Cesnavicius, board member (1)	-	-	-	-
Elisabeth Jacobsen, employee elected board member	1 600	1 600	-	-

	Number of shares		Number of options	
Corporate management team	**2016**	**2015**	**2016**	**2015**
Peter Nilsson, CEO	1 148 876	175 000	1 250 000	2 776 000
Cathrin Nylander, CFO	515 064	95 000	437 500	1 061 000
Israel Losada Salvador, COO	460 064	40 000	437 500	1 061 000
Thomas Löfgren, Managing Director	286 041	-	300 000	892 000
Mindaugas Sestokas, Managing Director	452 353	-	375 000	892 000
Tommy P. Storstein, Sales Director	297 176	-	312 500	753 000
Hans Petter Thomassen, Managing Director	177 242	-	375 000	600 000
Zygimantas Dirse, General Manager	204 170	-	187 500	450 000

(1) Martynas Cesnavicius acts as investment advisor for KJK Fund SICAV-SIF, Amber Trust SCA and Amber Trust II SCA. At 31 December 2015 Amber Trust II SCA controlled 23 822 000 shares and KJK SICAV-SIF 6 013 908 shares in Kitron ASA. Both companies sold their shares in Kitron ASA in 2016.

Note 12 Shares and shareholders information

The company's share capital at 31 December 2016 comprised 176 192 611 shares with a nominal value of NOK 0.10 each. Each share carries one vote. There were 5 030 shareholders at 31 December 2016.

The 20 largest shareholders in Kitron ASA at 31 December 2016

Shareholder	Number	Percentage
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB [1]	18 845 855	10.70%
Taiga Investment Fund Morgan Stanley [2]	11 544 554	6.55%
MP Pensjon PK	10 782 537	6.12%
Athanase C/O SEB London [3]	7 238 805	4.11%
JPMorgan Chase Bank	6 000 000	3.41%
Swedbank Generator	5 839 901	3.31%
Verdipapirfondet Delphi Kombinasjon	5 351 547	3.04%
Verdipapirfondet Delphi Norge	5 029 411	2.85%
Verdipapirfondet Pareto Nordic	5 000 000	2.84%
Toluma Norden AS	4 020 770	2.28%
SES AS	4 000 000	2.27%
Verdipapirfondet Delphi Norden	3 939 350	2.24%
Statoil Pensjon	3 598 176	2.04%
Avanza Bank AB	2 845 058	1.61%
Danske Invest Norge Vekst	2 810 000	1.59%
SEB Prime Solutions	2 634 521	1.50%
VPF Nordea Avkastning	2 620 591	1.49%
Jomaho AS	2 500 000	1.42%
Verdipapirfondet DnB SMB	1 825 815	1.04%
Nordnet Livsforsikring AS	1 615 091	0.92%
Total 20 largest shareholders	**108 041 982**	**61.32%**
Total other shareholders	**68 150 629**	**38.68%**
Total outstanding shares	**176 192 611**	**100.00%**

1) Beneficial owner: Creades: 10.0%, Others: 0.7%.
2) Beneficial owner: Taiga Fund 6.55%.
3) Beneficial owner: Athanase Industrial Partners 4.11%. In addition Athanase Industrial Partners holds 0.89% in nominee account below 20 largest. In total 5.00%.

Authorized share capital

Increasing the share capital
The ordinary general meeting of 21 April 2016 authorised the board to execute one or more share capital increases by issuing a number of shares maximized to 10 per cent of Kitron's registered share capital at 21 April 2016. The total amount by which the share capital may be increased is NOK 1 729 616.20. The authority applies until the ordinary general meeting in 2017 but no longer than 30 June 2017. The authorization is limited to encompass capital requirements or issuance of consideration shares in relation to strengthening of Kitron ASA's equity, acquisition of other companies or businesses, joint ventures or joint business operations, incentive programs for employees and acquisition of property and business within Kitron ASA's purpose. The authorization was used by the board in 2016 to increase the share capital by NOK 323 098.60. The authorized share capital of the Company is therefore NOK 17 619 261.10.

Own shares
The ordinary general meeting on 21 April 2016 authorised the board to acquire own shares for a total nominal value of up to NOK 1 729 616.20 which is equal to 10 per cent of Kitron's registered share capital at 21 April 2016. Under this authorization the company shall pay minimum NOK 1 per share and maximum the prevailing market price per share on the day the offer is made, provided, however, that the maximum amount does not exceed NOK 25 per share. The authority is valid until the ordinary general meeting in 2017 but no longer than 30 June 2017. The authority had not been exercised at 31 December 2016.

Note 13 Remuneration of senior executives directors and auditor

Remuneration of senior executives directors and auditor

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015
Directors' fee	**1 863**	**1 828**
- chairman	400	385
- board members	1 463	1 443
Auditors fee*)	**877**	**876**
- statutory audit	557	642
- audit related services	-	-
- tax related services	227	152
- other services	93	82

*) All figures without VAT.

Pay and other remuneration of senior executives in 2016

(Amounts in NOK 1000) Name	Function	Period	Basic salary (A)	Bonus earned*) (B)	Benefit from options**) (C)	Other remunerat. (D)	Total pay & remunerat. (A+B+C+D)	Pension contribution
Peter Nilsson	CEO	01-01.2016-31.12.2016	2 784	773	9 114	234	12 905	1 251
Cathrin Nylander	CFO	01-01.2016-31.12.2016	1 722	517	3 615	202	6 056	106
Tommy P. Storstein	Sales Manager	01-01.2016-31.12.2016	1 152	319	2 557	179	4 207	57
Israel Losada Salvador	COO	01-01.2016-31.12.2016	2 007	556	3 615	191	6 369	144
Hans Petter Thomassen	Managing Director	01-01.2016-31.12.2016	1 499	422	1 525	168	3 614	98
Thomas Löfgren	Managing Director	01-01.2016-31.12.2016	1 239	369	3 081	86	4 775	408
Mindaugas Sestokas	Managing Director	01-01.2016-31.12.2016	1 551	326	3 398	115	5 391	
Zygimantas Dirse	General Manager	01-01.2016-31.12.2016	1 382	203	1 722	353	3 660	
Total			13 336	3 485	28 627	1 528	46 977	2 064

(Amounts in NOK 1000) Name	Function	Period	Basic salary (A)	Bonus earned*) (B)	Other remunerat. (C)	Total pay & remunerat. (A+B+C)
Tuomo Lähdesmaki	Chairman of the board	01-01.2016-31.12.2016	393	-	7	400
Arne Solberg	Deputy chair	01-01.2016-31.12.2016	197	-	26	223
Päivi Marttila	Board member	01-01.2016-31.12.2016	197	-	22	219
Martynas Cesnavicius	Board member	01-01.2016-31.12.2016	197	-	7	204
Gro Brækken	Board member	01-01.2016-31.12.2016	197	-	7	204
Bjørn Gottschlich	Employee representative	01-01.2016-31.12.2016	197	-	-	197
Tanja Rørheim	Employee representative	01-01.2016-31.12.2016	197	-	-	197
Elisabeth Jacobsen	Employee representative	01-01.2016-31.12.2016	197	-	22	219
Total			1 772	-	91	1 863

*) Bonuses earned in 2016. The bonuses will be paid in 2017.

**) Calculated benefit from exercise of a three year share option program. The program was established in 2013 and exercised in 2016. See note 11 for more details around the option program. The benefit consists partly of benefit from share issue, and partly of cash consideration from termination of options.

No payroll tax is included in the tables above. Pension contribution includes paid contribution to the company's pension scheme.
For employee representatives only the board remuneration is declared.

Pay and other remuneration of senior executives in 2015

Name	Function	Period	Basic salary (A)	Bonus earned*) (B)	Other remunerat. (C)	Total pay & remunerat. (A+B+C)	Pension contribution
(Amounts in NOK 1000)							
Peter Nilsson	CEO	01.01.2015-31.12.2015	2 500	828	206	3 534	1 366
Cathrin Nylander	CFO	01.01.2015-31.12.2015	1 671	530	215	2 416	110
Tommy P. Storstein	Sales Director	01.01.2015-31.12.2015	1 158	376	188	1 722	62
Israel Losada Salvador	COO	01.01.2015-31.12.2015	2 092	656	188	2 936	150
Dag Songedal	Managing Director	01.01.2015-28.05.2015	1 181	-	141	1 322	66
Hans Petter Thomassen	Managing Director	01-01.2015-31.12.2015	1 357	497	18	1 872	63
Bengt Enbom	HR Director	01.01.2015-28.05.2015	757	-	30	787	112
Thomas Löfgren	Managing Director	01-01.2015-31.12.2015	1 269	426	87	1 782	374
Mindaugas Sestokas	Managing Director	01-01.2015-31.12.2015	1 499	483	111	2 093	-
Zygimantas Dirse	General Manager	01-01.2015-31.12.2015	1 329	307	414	2 050	-
Total			14 813	4 103	1 598	20 514	2 303

Name	Function	Period	Basic salary (A)	Bonus earned*) (B)	Other remunerat. (C)	Total pay & remunerat. (A+B+C)
(Amounts in NOK 1000)						
Tuomo Lähdesmaki	Chairman of the board	01-01.2015-31.12.2015	375	-	10	385
Arne Solberg	Deputy chair	01-01.2015-31.12.2015	193	-	25	218
Päivi Marttila	Board member	01-01.2015-31.12.2015	193	-	27	220
Martynas Cesnavicius	Board member	01-01.2015-31.12.2015	193	-	3	196
Siri Hatlen	Board member	01.01.2015-21.04.2015	59	-	7	66
Gro Brækken	Board member	21.04.2015-31.12.2015	135	-	-	135
Liv Ester Johansen	Employee representative	01.01.2015-31.07.2015	112	-	21	133
Bjørn Gottschlich	Employee representative	01.01.2015-31.12.2015	193	-	-	193
Tanja Rørheim	Employee representative	01.08.2015-31.12.2015	81	-	3	84
Elisabeth Jacobsen	Employee representative	01-01.2015-31.12.2015	193	-	5	198
Total			1 727	-	101	1 828

*) Bonuses earned in 2015. The bonuses were paid in 2016.

No payroll tax is included in the tables above. Pension contribution includes paid contribution to the company's pension scheme. For employee representatives only the board remuneration is declared.

The company has not given any loans or security for directors or senior executives at 31 December 2016.

The Board of Directors Declaration on salaries and other remuneration to the senior executive management

The table above includes information on all individuals covered by the disclosure obligation at any time during the year, while the following declaration is limited to the CEO and the vice presidents.

The Board proposes that the following guidelines be applied for 2017 and until the Annual General Meeting in 2018. The executive remuneration policy for Kitron ASA applies to all units in the group.

Kitron group remuneration policy

The Kitron group general remuneration policy is described in the HR policy and states that salaries are diversified depending on level or responsibility, complexity of tasks, competence, ability and performance. Kitron strives to have fair employment conditions following legal requirements and practice in each country. The remuneration should, together with other employment related conditions make it possible for Kitron to recruit, develop and retain the best possible employees supporting the growth and development of the Kitron group. The policy naturally also forms the basis for salary and benefit levels among senior executives in Kitron.

Executive remuneration

The current compensation and benefit system for senior executives in Kitron is divided in several parts. These parts together are competitive and based on market conditions. The total remunerations consist of fixed annual compensation that includes annual base salary and other benefits (such as pension plan and company car). The total compensation also includes a short term incentive scheme (STI) and a long term incentive scheme (LTI).

Performance-related remuneration of the executive personnel in the form of share options, bonus programs or the like are linked to value creation for shareholders or the company's earnings performance over time. Such arrangements, including share option arrangements, incentivise performance and are based on quantifiable factors over which the employee in question can influence. Performance related remuneration is subject to an absolute limit.

1. Principles that guide the Board of Directors

Fixed compensation

The actual level of annual base salaries (ABS) is based on market conditions and salary levels related to the actual position in the country in question. Kitron uses the Hay tool for determining market levels on an annual basis. The executive positions are evaluated using the Hay positioning grading tool.

Pension plans, based on defined contribution plans, are in place following the practice and regulations in each country. The CEO and members of the Corporate Management Team are members of Kitron's general pension contribution scheme that applies to all Kitron employees. Some of the members in the Corporate Management Team receive an additional pension contribution. As of 2016 the Norwegian based members of the Corporate Management Team (except the CEO) have received an additional pension contribution corresponding to 20 per cent of the base salary between 12G and 24G. The CEO receives an additional yearly pension contribution of the NOK equivalent of SEK 1 200 000.

The company may at any time terminate the CEO employment without further jurisdiction. In such case severance pay constitutes a gross lump sum corresponding to 9 month base salaries at the time of termination.

The board may grant specific purpose bonuses to members of senior executive management.

Other benefits are according to company policy and regulations in country of residence.

Short term incentive scheme

The STI system has specific targets and defined maximum pay-outs and is set on annual basis. The possible maximum pay-out for 2016 is 65 per cent of annual basic salary.

Regular salary reviews

Annual salary reviews are performed in accordance with the employment contract and with reference to the Hay market review as well as to the Kitron group financial performance.

See note 13 in the annual financial statements for additional information about pay and other remuneration of senior executives in 2016.

2. Principles that are binding on the Board of Directors

Long-term incentive scheme

In 2015 the Board introduced a new share option program for executive management comprising up to 5 500 000 shares running for three years from the start of the second calendar quarter 2016.

The share option program entails that executive management, on certain terms, may be granted a right to subscribe for shares in Kitron at NOK 0.10 per share after a vesting period of three years.

The number of options that are vested is inter alia linked linearly to the development of the share quote of the Kitron shares at the Oslo Stock Exchange. Per 31 December 2016, 4 250 000 options have been allocated to executive management, whereof 4 150 000 options are granted. The share option program is described in more detail in note 18 in the annual financial statements.

Note 14 Receivables

NOK 138.9 million of the NOK 138.9 million in intra-group loans at 31 December 2016 falls due later than one year after the end of the fiscal year.

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015
Kitron Hong Kong Ltd	43 952	43 189
Kitron Inc	51 720	52 860
UAB Kitron Real Estate	16 951	17 940
Kitron AS	26 250	33 250
Total	**138 873**	**147 239**

Note 15 Information on long-term liabilities to financial institutions

The company has long-term bank loan of NOK 26.3 million at 31 December 2016 (NOK 33.3 at 31 December 2015). Of this is NOK 7.0 million short-term part and is due within one year. This is a five year finance agreement and will be fully settled during 2020. The group's long-term and short-term bank financing includes covenants relating to factors as the company's equity and earnings. The company complies with these covenants at 31 December 2016.

Note 16 Mortgages

Mortgages

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015
Debt secured by mortgages	26 250	37 512
Carrying amount of assets provided as security		
Machinery and equipment	3 774	4 096
Bank deposit	14 310	12 753
Total	**18 084**	**16 849**

The carrying amount of assets provided as security for the debt include assets in Kitron ASA only. In addition the bank has security in assets in other Norwegian and Swedish Kitron companies.

An external guarantee of NOK 2.0 million is provided for employees' withholding tax in Kitron ASA.

Note 17 Liquid assets

Kitron ASA has established a group account agreement with the company's principal bank. This embraces Kitron ASA and its Norwegian, Swedish, German and US subsidiaries. Unused credit lines amounted to NOK 116.0 million at the end of 2016. The company has a cash deposit of NOK 14.3 million related to the group's factoring agreement with DNB Finans, NOK 9.3 million in cash deposit for tax withdrawals and NOK 0.3 million for share capital payments.

Note 18 Items consolidated in the accounts

Other financial income

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2016	2015
Dividend and group contribution	38 930	60 941
Reversal of loss on intra-group receivable	13 309	-
Currency gain	-	18 078
Total other financial income	**52 239**	**79 019**
Financial expenses		
Loss on intra-group receivables	-	981
Currency loss	4 594	1 548
Loss on sale of subsidiaries	-	5 313
Other financial expenses	1 002	161
Total financial expenses	**5 596**	**8 003**

pwc

To the General Meeting of Kitron ASA

Independent Auditor's Report

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Kitron ASA. The financial statements comprise:

- The financial statements of the parent company, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2016, and the income statement and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and

- The financial statements of the group, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2016, and income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, cash flow for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion:

- The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the law and regulations.

- The accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the parent company as at 31 December 2016, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway.

- The accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the group as at 31 December 2016, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with laws, regulations, and auditing standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, included International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company as required by laws and regulations, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

PricewaterhouseCoopers AS, Postboks 748 Sentrum, NO-0106 Oslo
T: 02316, org.no.: 987 009 713 VAT, www.pwc.no
State authorised public accountants, members of The Norwegian Institute of Public Accountants, and authorised accounting firm

pwc

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
Valuation of inventory	
(See also note 2 and 15 to the financial statements for further information regarding inventory and provision related to obsolete goods) Inventory amounts to NOK 385 million as of 31 December 2016 in the consolidated financial statements and is a material financial statement line item. We focus on this area because calculating the cost of inventory involves determining direct and indirect production cost. The determination requires management judgment related to estimation of future costs and production time. Further, it requires, considering large amounts of data which adds a degree of complexity to the estimation procedures. Management also apply judgement in identifying obsolete goods and in determining whether the obsolete goods should be valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The main factors in determining net realizable value are management's expectations of future sales including sales volume and sales prices.	We have reviewed management policy, which form the basis for inventory costing. We found the policy to be in line with IFRS requirements both for raw materials, work in progress and finished goods. To satisfy ourselves that internal controls related to costing were appropriate, we evaluated and validated controls directed at the accuracy in the cost price calculations. We have tested the accuracy of input data used in the costing model through test of details. These procedures include reconciliation of input data towards management's estimates and recalculation of both direct and indirect costs. We have also tested the estimates for reasonableness by comparing the costing model with estimated actual cost. Based on this comparison, we challenged management estimates. No significant variances were identified which triggered a need for additional adjustments of the costing model. We have audited the provision for obsolete goods by reviewing the consistency of the group accounting policy used and tested that the inventories aremeasured at the lower of cost and estimated net realizable value. Audit evidence is among other, obtained through physical inventory observation. Furthermore, policy for obsolescence was tested for reasonableness by reviewing and testing inventory reports for slow moving goods. To test the reasonableness of management's historical estimates, we have also reviewed prior year provision for obsolete goods based on sales information available in subsequent period. We also challenged management's assumptions related to future sales volumes and prices. No significant exception was noted from our work.

(2)

pwc

Auditor's Report - 21 March 2017 - Kitron ASA

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Board of Directors' report, statements on Corporate Governance, Corporate Social Responsibility, Kitron in brief, Responsibility statement and Shareholder information but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director for the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director (management) are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements of the parent company in accordance with Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, and for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements of the group in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's and the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern. The financial statements of the parent company use the going concern basis of accounting insofar as it is not likely that the enterprise will cease operations. The financial statements of the group use the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with laws, regulations, and auditing standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, including ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

(3)

As part of an audit in accordance with laws, regulations, and auditing standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, included International Standards on Auditing (ISAs), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. We design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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.

- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Board of Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit

We also provide the Board of Directors with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the Board of Directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

(4)

pwc

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Opinion on the Board of Directors' report

Based on our audit of the financial statements as described above, it is our opinion that the information presented in the Board of Directors' report and statements on Corporate Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility concerning the financial statements, the going concern assumption, and the proposal for the allocation of the profit is consistent with the financial statements and complies with the law and regulations.

Opinion on Registration and Documentation

Based on our audit of the financial statements as described above, and control procedures we have considered necessary in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements *(ISAE) 3000, Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information*, it is our opinion that management has fulfilled its duty to produce a proper and clearly set out registration and documentation of the company's accounting information in accordance with the law and bookkeeping standards and practices generally accepted in Norway.

Oslo, 21 March 2017
PricewaterhouseCoopers AS

Bjørn Lund
State Authorised Public Accountant

(5)

Responsibility statement

"We confirm to the best of our knowledge that:

- - the consolidated financial statements for 2016 have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU, as well as additional information requirements in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act, and that
- - the financial statements for the parent company for 2016 have been prepared in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and generally accepted accounting practice in Norway,

and that

- - the information presented in the financial statements gives a true and fair view of the Company's and Group's assets, liabilities, financial position and result for the period viewed in their entirety, and that
- - the Board of Directors' report gives a true and fair view of the development, performance and financial position of the Company and Group, and includes a description of the principal risks and uncertainties."

Oslo, 21 March 2017

Tuomo Lähdesmäki
Chairman

Arne Solberg
Deputy chairman

Stefan Charette

Gro Brækken

Tanja Rørheim
Employee elected board member

Elisabeth Jacobsen
Employee elected board member

Päivi Marttila

Bjørn Gottschlich
Employee elected board member

Lars Peter Nilsson
CEO

Definition of Alternative Performance Measures

Order backlog
All firm orders and 4 months of committed customers forecast at revenue value as at balance sheet date.

Foreign exchange effects
Group consolidation restated with exchange rates as comparable period the previous year. Change in volume or balance calculated with the same exchange rates for the both periods are defined as underlying growth. Change based on the change in exchange rates are defined as foreign exchange effects. The sum of underlying growth and foreign exchange effects represent the total change between the periods.

EBITDA
Operating profit (EBIT) + Depreciation and Impairments

EBIT
Operating profit

EBIT margin (%)
Operating profit (EBIT) / Revenue

Net working capital
Inventory + Accounts Receivable – Accounts Payable

Operating capital
Other intangible assets + Tangible fixed assets + Net working capital

Return on operating capital (ROOC) %
Annualised Operating profit (EBIT) / Operating Capital

Return on operating capital (ROOC) R3 %
(Last 3 months Operating profit (EBIT)) *4 / (Last 3 months Operating Capital /3)

Direct Cost
Cost of material + Direct wages (subset of personnel expenses only to include personnel directly involved in production)

Days of Inventory Outstanding
360 / (Annualised Direct Costs/Inventory)

Days of Inventory Outstanding R3
360 / ((Last 3 months Direct Costs *4) / (Last 3 months' inventory/3))

Days of Receivables Outstanding
360 / (Annualised Revenue/Trade payables)

Days of Receivables Outstanding R3
360 / ((Last 3 months Revenue*4) / (Last 3 months Trade payables/3))

Days of Payables outstanding
360 / ((Annualised Cost of Material + Annualised other operational expenses) / Trade Receivables)

Days of Payables Outstanding (R3)
360 / (((Last 3 months (Cost of Material + other operational expenses) *4) / (Last 3 months Trade Receivables)/3))

Cash Conversion Cycle (CCC)
Days of inventory outstanding + Days of receivables outstanding – Days of payables outstanding

Cash Conversion Cycle (CCC) R3
Days of inventory outstanding (R3) + Days of receivables outstanding (R3) – Days of payables outstanding (R3)

Net Interest-Bearing Debt
- Cash and cash equivalents + Loans (Non-current liabilities) + Loans (Current liabilities)

Interest-Bearing Debt
Loans (non-current liabilities) + Loans (current liabilities)

Inventory Turns
Annualised direct cost / Inventory

Corporate governance

Kitron's corporate governance principles clarify the division of roles between shareholders, the board of directors and the corporate management. The principles are also intended to help safeguard the interests of shareholders, employees and other stakeholders, such as customers and suppliers, as well as society at large. The primary intention is to increase predictability and transparency, and thereby reduce uncertainties associated with the business.

It is Kitron's intent to practice good corporate governance in accordance with laws and regulations and the recommendations of Oslo Børs under the 'comply or explain' concept. This review has been prepared by the board of Kitron based on Norwegian Code of Practice for Corporate Governance dated 30 October 2014 ("the Code"). The code is available at www.nues.no.

According to the Kitron's own evaluation, Kitron deviates from the code on the following points:

§6 General meetings

- Vote separately on each candidate.
  - For practical reasons in the voting, the candidates are grouped into one vote.
- All members of the Board of Directors, the Nomination Committee and the auditor are present
  - The Chairman of the Board, The Chairman of the Nomination Committee and the auditor are always present to respond to any questions. From the Group perspective, this is considered sufficient.
- Independent chairman for the general meeting.
  - The Chairman of the Board normally chairs the General Meeting. The Board will make arrangements for an independent chair if the setting so requires.

1. Report on Corporate Governance

The report follows the structure of the Code of Practice. The Corporate Governance report is subject to annual evaluation and discussion by the Board. The following report was issued at the Board meeting on 21 March 2017.

Kitron's vision is to provide solutions that deliver success for its customers. Kitron's core values to support the vision are reliability, creativity, involvement and a positive and international mindset.

The group's current Ethical Code (Ethical Guidelines, Supplier Guidelines and Anti-Bribery policy) was approved by the Board 27 August 2014. It is based largely on international initiatives and guidelines related to social responsibility, including the ILO conventions.

The Ethical Code includes topics such as human rights, environment, relations with our customers and suppliers, corruption and confidentiality.

The Code applies to all Kitron board members, elected officers, permanent and temporary employees, hired staff, consultants and agents acting in or on behalf of Kitron. The Code also applies to all contractors, sub-contractors, suppliers and sub-suppliers. It includes all companies in the Kitron group.

2. Business

Kitron's business purpose clause is stated in the company's articles of association: Kitron's business purpose is manufacturing and development activities related to electronics. The business includes purchase and sale of shares and companies in the same or related business sectors. The business may also include related consultancy activities and other activities associated with the operation.

The company's main goals and strategies are presented in the annual report. It is the board's opinion that these objectives and strategies are within the scope of the business purpose clause.

3. Equity and dividends

The parent company's share capital at 31 December 2016 amounted to NOK 17.6 million (NOK 17.3 million).

Total equity for the group at 31 December 2016 was NOK 584.8 million, corresponding to an equity ratio of 43.2 per cent. Considering the nature and scope of Kitron's business, the board considers that the company has adequate equity.

Existing mandates granted to the board, to issue shares and to purchase its own shares, are presented in the shareholder information section of the annual report. The mandates are restricted to defined purposes and limited in time to no later than the date of the next Annual General Meeting.

Kitron's dividend policy states: "Kitron's dividend policy is to pay out an annual dividend between 30 and 60 per cent of the company's ordinary net profit after tax. When deciding on the annual pay-out ratio the company will evaluate the cash requirements and financial flexibility required in the company."

4. Equal treatment of shareholders and transactions with close associates

There is only one class of shares and all shares have equal voting rights. The nominal amount per share is NOK 0.10. The articles of association place no restriction on voting rights. Kitron has issued an insider manual with guidelines and control procedures. According to the company's ethical guidelines, board members and the executive management must notify the board if they have any direct or indirect material interest in any transaction contemplated or entered into by the company.

All transactions with close associates are disclosed in the notes to the annual accounts. All business activities are based on arm's length terms. In the event of transactions with insiders or close associates, such transactions will be carried out in accordance with the relevant recommendations in the Code.

5. Freely negotiable shares

The shares are freely negotiable. The articles of association include no form of restriction on negotiability.

6. General meetings

Shareholders exercise the ultimate authority in Kitron through the Annual General Meeting. All shareholders are entitled to attend a general meeting as long as they are recorded in the company's share register no later than the fifth business day before the date of the general meeting. Representatives of the board, the nomination committee, and the auditor are present.

The notice of the meeting, the agenda and detailed and comprehensive supporting information, including the nomination committee's justified recommendations, are made available on Kitron's website at least 21 days before a general meeting takes place. At the same time the notice and agenda is distributed to all shareholders. For administrative purposes, the shareholders must give notice of their attendance at the meeting minimum two working days before the meeting.

The general meeting deals with such matters as required by Norwegian law. Shareholders who cannot attend the meeting in person can vote by proxy, and voting instructions can be given on each item on the agenda. In addition, shareholders may vote in advance, either in writing or by electronic means, up to 2 days prior to the general meeting.

The general meetings are opened by the chair of the board. Normally, the board proposes that the chair of the board shall also chair the general meetings. The board will propose an independent chair for the general meeting if any of the matters to be considered calls for such arrangement. The notices and minutes of the general meetings are published in Oslo Børs' information system (www.newsweb.no, ticker: KIT) and on Kitron's website.

7. Nomination committee

Kitron's nomination committee is stated in the articles of association. The committee shall have three members, including the head of the committee. The general meeting elects the head and the members of the nomination committee and determines its remuneration. The general meeting has resolved a mandate and stipulated guidelines for the duties of the nomination committee that is compliant with the Code. The members of the nomination committee are elected for a period of two years. For the sake of continuity, one or two members stand for election each year.

The nomination committee shall propose and present to the general meeting: Candidates for election to the board, remuneration of the board, the nomination committee, and new members of the nomination committee.

Composition

The committee shall have three members, including the head of the committee. At the composition of the nomination committee, the interests of the shareholders will be taken into account, as well as the members' independence of the board and of the executive management.

The nomination committee members

After the Annual General Meeting 21 April 2016, the nomination committee had the following members:

- Hans-Jørgen Wibstad, voted chair of the nomination committee and elected until the Annual General Meeting in 2017
- Jarkko Takanen, elected until the Annual General Meeting in 2017
- Kustaa Äimä, elected until the Annual General Meeting in 2018

After the Extraordinary General Meeting 12 January 2017, the nomination committee has the following members:

- Hans-Jørgen Wibstad, voted chair of the nomination committee and elected until the Annual General Meeting in 2017
- Erik Törnberg, elected at Extraordinary General Meeting 12 January 2017 until the Annual General Meeting in 2017
- Ola Wessel-Aas, elected at Extraordinary General Meeting 12 January 2017 until the Annual General Meeting in 2017

The committee's members are independent of the Kitron's management and the Board.

Submitting proposals to the nomination committee

Deadline for submitting proposals to the nomination committee is four weeks prior to General Meeting Notice.

8. Board of directors: composition and independence

According to the articles of association, the board shall consist of 7 to 11 members as resolved by the general meeting. The board currently consists of five shareholder-elected members and three members elected by and among the employees.

Board members are elected for a period of two years. The chairman of the board is elected by the general meeting. There is no corporate assembly in Kitron.

The board's composition shall ensure that it can effectively and proactively perform its supervisory and strategic functions. Furthermore, the board is composed to enable it to always act independently of special interests. The representation of shareholders was proposed by the nomination committee and unanimously resolved by the general meeting.

After the Extraordinary General Meeting 12 January 2017 the board of directors consists of eight members and currently has the following composition:

- Tuomo Lähdesmäki (Chairman), elected for the period 2016-2018
- Arne Solberg (Vice chairman), elected for the period 2016-2018
- Gro Brækken, elected for the period 2015-2017
- Stefan Charette, elected at Extraordinary General Meeting 12 January 2017 until the Annual General Meeting in 2017 (replaced Martynas Cesnavicius)
- Päivi Marttila, elected for the period 2015-2017
- Bjørn M. Gottschlich, elected by and among employees
- Elisabeth Jacobsen, elected by and among employees
- Tanja Rørheim, elected by and among employees

All shareholder-elected directors are considered as independent of the management. The same applies in relation to important business relations and owners, except for Stefan Charette who is the controlling shareholder and CEO of Athanase Industrial Partners Ltd., which manages investment funds that are major shareholders of Kitron. Information about the board members is presented in the annual report and on the company's website.

Board members who own shares in Kitron

At 31 December 2016 Tuomo Lähdesmäki owned 100 000 shares, Päivi Marttila 60 000 shares, Gro Brækken 24 000 shares and Elisabeth Jacobsen 1 600 shares in Kitron. Stefan Charette who is the controlling shareholder and CEO of Athanase Industrial Partners Ltd., which manages investment funds that are major shareholders of Kitron. See presentation of board members for details.

9. The work of the board of directors

The board has an overall responsibility for safeguarding the interests of all shareholders and other stakeholders. Furthermore, it is the board's duty and responsibility to exercise overall control of the company, and to supervise the management and the company's operations. The division of roles between board and management is specified in Kitron's rules of procedure for the board. The board has approved an annual meeting plan for its work, which includes meetings with a special focus on strategy and budgeting. The board conducts a self-evaluation once a year.

Kitron's board shall also serve as a constructive and qualified discussion partner for the executive management. One of the board's key duties is to establish appropriate strategies for the group. It is important in this context that the board, in cooperation with the management, ensures that the strategies are implemented, that the results are measured and evaluated and that the strategies are developed in the most appropriate way. Kitron has defined performance parameters for the strategies and can thus measure its performance.

The board receives financial reports on a monthly basis from the administration. The underlying data for these reports are prepared at each reporting unit. The information is checked, consolidated, and processed by the group's corporate financial staff to produce the consolidated reports that are submitted to the board. The reports also include relevant operational matters. The group does not have a separate internal audit function. Account controls are exercised through segregation of duties, guidelines and approval procedures. The corporate financial staff is responsible for establishing guidelines and principles. The corporate financial staff handles the group's financial transactions. Each profit centre is responsible for the commercial benefit of manufacturing contracts. Responsibility for the commercial content of significant procurement contracts rests with the corporate sourcing organisation.

The board conducts annual evaluations of the executive managers and their performance. These evaluations also cover an assessment of cooperation between the board and the management. The results of these evaluations represent an important element in the remuneration and incentive programs, which are described in the notes to the financial statements.

The board had 20 meetings during 2016.

The board's audit committee

The board's audit committee is appointed by Kitron ASA's board of directors and is a sub-committee of the board. The audit committee will on behalf of the board supervise the financial reporting process to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. The audit committee will also go through: the company's internal supervisory/control routines and risk management system, the external audit process including a recommendation in the choice of an external auditor, the company's routines regarding compliance with laws and regulations affecting the financial reporting and the company's code of conduct.

The role of the audit committee is to prepare matters for consideration by the Board, to support the Board in its supervisory responsibilities and to ensure that the requirements made of the company in connection with its listing on the stock exchange are complied with.

The committee consists of two shareholder-elected board members and one employee-elected board member. The independent auditor usually attends the meetings. During 2016 there were five audit committee meetings.

Members of the audit committee

- Arne Solberg, voted chair of the audit committee and elected until the Annual General Meeting in 2018
- Päivi Marttila, elected until the Annual General Meeting in 2017
- Elisabeth Jacobsen, elected by and among the employees

The board's remuneration committee

The Remuneration Committee is appointed by Kitron ASA's board of directors and is a sub-committee of the Board. The committee consists of three members elected among the members of the board.

The remuneration committee will on behalf of the board supervise remuneration and incentive schemes, mainly related to the CEO and the Corporate Management Team (CMT). During 2016 there were three remuneration committee meetings.

Members of the remuneration committee

- Tuomo Lähdesmäki, voted chair of the remuneration committee elected until the Annual General Meeting in 2018
- Stefan Charette, elected at the Extraordinary General Meeting 12 January 2017 until the Annual General Meeting in 2017
- Gro Brækken, elected until the Annual General Meeting in 2017

10. Risk management and internal control

Kitron's business model is to provide manufacturing and assembly of electronics and industrial products containing electronics, including development, industrialisation, purchasing, logistics, maintenance/repair and redesign. The board sees no unusual risks beyond normal business risks that any light industry operation is exposed to.

EMS is a highly competitive industry, presenting the company with an inherent business risk related to Kitron's ability, firstly, to attract and retain customers who are and who will be predictable and successful in their respective markets and, secondly, to make a fair profit margin on its business. The group's customer portfolio consists of reputable companies operating in various segments. Several of the group's customers are world leaders in their respective fields. It is Kitron's perception that the customer portfolio is robust and well balanced. Kitron's value proposition to its customers includes flexibility, competence, quality, closeness and full value chain capability. The board is confident that Kitron is able to maintain a viable, leading and adaptive business. Kitron is organised in distinct manufacturing sites, each fully accountable for its own revenues, profitability and level of capital employed. The structure facilitates closeness between management and the operation, which in turn provides good oversight and adequate internal business control.

The group has established a decentralised management model featuring delegated responsibility for profits. As a result, the control function parallels the group's management model, and it is the individual unit's responsibility to make sure that it has the capacity and expertise it requires to carry out responsible internal control. Governing management documents have been adopted, describing the group's requirements for responsible internal control.

Management prepares monthly financial reports that are sent to the Board of Directors. When the group's quarterly financial reports are to be presented, the Audit Committee reviews the reports prior to the board meeting. The auditor participates in the Audit Committee meetings, and also meets with the entire Board in connection with the presentation of the annual financial statements.

The Board annually reviews the strategic plan. In addition, as part of the preparation to the strategic discussion, the Board also annually review the group risks. The group's financial position and risks are described in the Board of Directors' Report.

The health, safety, and environmental risks are limited and well managed, and Kitron's ISO quality systems are certified by certification agencies and also inspected and approved by several of the group's customers.

Kitron's customers are professional product-owning companies, which purchase the manufacturing and related services from Kitron. Kitron is not the product owner and the group's product liability risk is thus negligible.

The Board regularly reviews and amends the Group's key Governance documents. In 2014, The Ethical Guidelines were reviewed and updated. In addition, the Kitron supplier guidelines were established as well as an Anti-Corruption Policy.

Kitron has established routines for notification and follow-up on any alleged misconduct.

The Group has an Ethical Advisory Board whose task it is, on behalf of the management, to review Governance documents, decide and/or advise in Ethical dilemmas and conduct risk analysis and implement relevant actions.

11. Remuneration of the board of directors

The Annual General Meeting approves the remuneration paid to the Board of Directors each year. The Proposal for the remuneration is made by the Chair of the Nominating committee.

The remuneration of the board members reflects responsibility, expertise, time spent and the character of Kitron's business. The remuneration is not linked to the company's performance or share price. The remuneration to the chairman is determined separately from the other members. Additional remuneration is made to the members of the board who are appointed to board committees, on a per meeting basis.

Board members are not encouraged to perform special assignments for the company in addition to their directorship. Such assignments, if any, are reported to the full board and disclosed in the annual report.

Information about each director's remuneration, including shares and subscription rights, is provided in the notes to the annual financial statements.

The members of the Board are encouraged to own shares in Kitron.

12. Remuneration of senior executives

The board has resolved guidelines to the CEO for remuneration to executive management. The terms are determined by the CEO in consultation with the Chairman of the board. The guidelines are communicated to the Annual General Meeting.

The salary and other remuneration of the CEO shall be decided by the board.

The remunerations consist of fixed annual compensation that includes annual base salary and other possible benefits (such as pension plan). The total possible compensation also includes a short term incentive scheme (STI) and a long term incentive scheme (LTI).

Performance-related remuneration of the executive personnel in the form of share options, bonus programs or the like should be linked to value creation for shareholders or the company's earnings performance over time. Such arrangements, including share option arrangements, should incentivise performance and be based on quantifiable factors over which the employee in question can have influence. Performance- related remuneration should be subject to an absolute limit.

Fixed compensation

The actual level of annual base salaries (ABS) is based on market conditions and salary levels related to the actual position in the country in question. Kitron uses the Hay tool for determining market levels on an annual basis. The executive positions are evaluated using the Hay positioning grading tool.

Pension plans, based on defined contribution plans, are in place following the practice and regulations in each country. Other benefits are according to company policy and regulations in country of residence.

The Board may grant specific purpose bonuses to members of the senior executive management.

Short term incentive scheme

The STI system has specific targets and defined maximum pay-outs and is set on annual basis. The possible maximum pay-out is 65 per cent of annual basic salary.

Long-term incentive scheme

The LTI system was established in 2013 as an option based program with a three-year validity (2013-2016). In 2015 the Board introduced a new share option program for executive management for another three-year period (2016-2019) as approved by the Annual General Meeting held on 21 April 2015.

Separate agreements describing the LTI systems and related conditions are in place for each senior executive. Maximum possible share options are defined per individual among the senior executives. Any possible pay-out will be depending on the Kitron group share price at the start of the program in comparison with the share price at the time of the expiry.

A more detailed description is provided in note 18 in the Consolidated Financial statements.

Kitron reports all forms of remuneration received by the chief executive and each of the other members of the executive management.

Details about remuneration of the executive management are provided in the notes to the annual financial statements. A more detailed description is provided in note 27 in the Consolidated Financial statements.

13. Information and communication

Kitron wants to maintain good communication with its shareholders and other stakeholders. The information practice is based on openness and will help to ensure that Kitron's shareholders and other stakeholders are able to make a realistic assessment of the company and its prospects. Guidelines have been established to ensure a flow of relevant and reliable financial and other information. The group endeavour to ensure that all shareholders have equal access to the same information. Kitron complies with Oslo Børs' Code of Practice for IR, dated 1 March 2017.

All information distributed to the shareholders is published on Kitron's website (www.kitron.com) at the same time as it is sent to the shareholders. Furthermore, all announcements to the market are posted on Kitron's website following publication in Oslo Børs' company disclosure system www.newsweb.no, ticker: KIT. Public, webcasted presentations are held quarterly in connection with the interim reporting. Kitron presents a financial calendar every year with dates for important events. Kitron's guidelines for reporting of financial and other information as well as guidelines for the company's contact with shareholders, other than through the general meeting, are presented in the shareholder information section in the annual report.

Kitron shall not publish specific guiding on the Group's future financial results. Kitron operates in accordance with a set of financial targets, established by the board of directors. These targets govern the Group's operations within the financial year. The targets comprise.

- Revenue;
- EBIT margin;

The aim is to communicate the targets for the financial year in connection with either the Q4, the annual report, or later as soon as they are approved by the board of directors.

Kitron emphasises that the targets by their very nature necessarily involves assumptions and uncertainty.

14. Takeovers

There are no defence mechanisms against take-over bids in the Company's Articles of Association, nor have other measures been implemented to specifically hinder acquisitions of shares in the Company.

The Kitron Board has established guiding principles in respect of take-over bid.

In a bid situation, the Board and management have an independent responsibility to help ensure that shareholders are treated equally, and that the Company's business activities are not disrupted unnecessarily. The Board has a particular responsibility to ensure that shareholders are given sufficient information and time to form a view of the offer.

The Board should not hinder or obstruct the possibility of having take-over bids for the Company's activities or shares.

The Board should actively seek other offers upon the receipt of a take-over bid if considered to be in the best common interest of the Company and its shareholders.

Agreements entered into between the Company and the bidder, or significant terms and conditions thereof, that are material to the market's evaluation of the bid shall be publicly disclosed no later than at the same time as the announcement that the bid will be made is published.

In the event of a take-over bid for the Company's shares, the Board should not exercise mandates or pass any resolutions with the intention or effect of a disposal of the Company's activities, or material parts thereof, or otherwise obstructing the take-over bid unless this is approved by the general meeting following announcement of the bid.

The Board and management shall refrain from implementing any measures intended to protect their personal interests at the expense of the interests of shareholders following an intention to make a take-over bid or announcement of a bid.

If an offer is made for the Company's shares, the Board shall issue a statement making a recommendation as to whether shareholders should or should not accept the offer. The Board's statement on the offer should make it clear whether the views expressed are unanimous, and if this is not the case it should explain the basis on which specific members of the board have excluded themselves from the Board's statement. The statement shall include information as set out in section 6-16 of the Securities Act.

The Board should arrange for a valuation of the Company from an independent expert. The valuation should include an explanation, and shall be made public no later than at the time of the public disclosure of the Board's statement.

15. Auditor

The Group's auditor is elected by the General meeting.

The auditor participates in the meetings of the Audit Committee, to whom they present the main features of the plan for the audit. The auditor also conducts a review of the company's internal control procedures, including identified weaknesses and improvement proposals, which are presented to the Audit Committee.

The auditor always participates in the meeting of the board that deals with the annual financial statements. In this meeting the auditor discusses any changes to the accounting principles, comments on any material estimated figures and reports any material matters where there has been a disagreement between the auditors and the executive management.

The board and the auditor will meet at least once a year without the CEO or any other members of the executive management present.

The auditor issues a written confirmation to the Board on compliance with the Statutory Audit Independence and Objectivity Requirements.

The board of Kitron has established guidelines in respect of the use of the auditor by the company's executive management for services other than mandatory audit.

The auditor annually provides the board with a summary of all services that have been undertaken for Kitron for the accounting year. The fees paid for audit work and fees paid for other specific assignments are specified in the notes to the financial statements.

PwC has been the company's auditor since 2005.

Corporate Social Responsibility

This report covers topics related to Corporate Social Responsibility that are of importance to Kitron and Kitron stakeholders. The Kitron documents that are the foundation for Kitron's work within Corporate Social responsibility are the Kitron Ethical Code of Conduct, Kitron Suppliers Code of Conduct and Kitron Anti-Corruption Policy.

The Kitron Group report on Corporate Social Responsibility has been reviewed and approved by the Board.

Kitron

The company has manufacturing facilities in Norway, Sweden, Lithuania, China and the US and has 1377 full-time employees. The operations outside of Norway have continued to grow and at the end of 2016, 78 (66) per cent of our employees worked outside Norway, and 70 (63) per cent of the Group's sales took place outside the country's borders.

Kitron production inputs can be divided into three parts: passive electronic components, mechanical drawing parts and PCB (Printed Circuit Boards), and the inputs are with few exceptions sourced and produced outside of Norway.

System for governance

Kitron's general system of governance is linked to the Norwegian Code of Practice for Corporate Governance.

Annual General Meeting (AGM)

The Annual General Meeting (AGM) is the Kitron Group's supreme governing body and where the shareholders can influence how corporate social responsibility is practiced.

The Board of Directors

The Group Board of Directors bears the ultimate responsibility for Kitron's Corporate Social Responsibility and the report on Corporate Social Responsibility is discussed and approved by the Board.

Corporate Executive Management

Corporate Executive Management bears the responsibility for the Group's strategy, development and day-to-day work. This means Corporate Executive Management is responsible for compliance with legislation and regulations and our Ethical code, as well as for the implementation of appropriate and effective initiatives to ensure that we reach our goals.

The Sites

The business areas are responsible for follow-up of and compliance with policy, strategy, targets and governance documents related to corporate social responsibility. The day-to-day work with corporate social and environmental responsibility is usually handled by the sites with support from the Corporate Executive Management.

Ethical Advisory Committee

Kitron ethical advisory committee's mandate is to review and suggest updates of guidelines, decide and/or advise in ethical dilemmas, conduct risk analysis and implement relevant actions and make periodical reviews. The Ethical Advisory committee is made up of members of the corporate Executive management and Corporate Staff.

Financial value creation

Kitron creates value in countries in which we operate, directly through the payment of direct and indirect taxes, the payment of dividends to owners and wages to employees, and indirectly by buying goods and services from suppliers.

Kitron impacts a large number of stakeholders, many of them directly or indirectly involved in Kitron's value creation. Below is an overview of the values Kitron creates and the main stakeholders.

Payroll and social security expenses

In 2016, labour costs amounted to NOK 450.7 million (NOK 443.7 million). Payroll and social security expenses accounted for 21.5 (22.7) per cent of sales revenue.

Procurement of goods and services

Kitron purchased goods and services valued at roughly NOK 1 479 million (NOK 1364) million in 2016. The Group has registered about 1400 suppliers that provide inputs.

Tax

The Group's tax expenses for 2016 came to NOK 24.3 million (NOK 30.1 million).

Tax expense by country

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	2016	2015
Norway	3 631	11 916
Sweden	5 704	5 587
Lithuania	7 042	3 599
Other	7 884	8 992
Total	**24 261**	**30 094**

Dividends

The Board of Directors will propose a dividend for 2016 of NOK 0.25 (0.21) per share to the AGM. If the proposal is adopted at the AGM on 25 April 2017, dividends will be paid as follows, based on the Shareholder structure as at 15 February:

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	2016	2015
Organizations/Enterprises	6 840	9 732
Insurance/pension funds	9 637	2 732
Private individuals	7 165	6 550
Foreign owners	20 406	17 308
Total	**44 048**	**36 322**

Financial risk relative to compliance

Kitron has operations in industries and countries that are particularly susceptible to the risk of corruption. Kitron also does business in countries known for having problems associated with human rights, child labour, environmental pollution, etc.

We are aware that this presents challenges in regard to our corporate social responsibility, and that it can subject us to substantial financial risk. To deal with our corporate social responsibility and minimize our financial risk, we work systematically on CSR.

Ethics

Kitron's Ethical Code of Conduct presents Kitron's obligation and commitment to ethical business practices and describes the standards and requirements that Kitron employees must adhere to in their work. The Code was last revised and approved by the Board of Directors on 27 August 2014.

The Code applies to all Kitron board members, elected officers, permanent and temporary employees, hired staff, consultants and agents acting in or on behalf of Kitron. The Code also applies to all contractors, sub-contractors, suppliers and sub-suppliers. It includes all companies in the Kitron group.

Kitron also has a separate Supplier Code of Conduct, which applies to all suppliers.

Training

All Kitron personnel are required to attend periodic training in the Kitron Ethical Code of Conduct to ensure that Kitron's ethical values are understood and implemented at all levels.

Ethical Advisory Committee

Kitron has an Ethical Advisory Committee whose objective is to ensure that Kitron maintains a high-level focus on issues related to ethics and anti-corruption and a common understanding and practice regarding how best to address and follow up on these issues.

Firstly, it is in charge of the policy document itself and reviews or updates of the Ethical Code of Conduct. Secondly, the committee is an advisory board related to ethical dilemmas or questions from managers and employees in the group on difficult borderline issues. When in doubt, Kitron employees should consult immediate superior or the Kitron group Ethical Advisory Committee. It is also in the main scope of the committee to perform regular ethical audits mainly related to anti- corruption.

The Ethical Advisory Committee meets as needed but at least three times a year. Members of the Ethical Advisory Committee include: COO, CFO, HR Director, Sales and Marketing Director. The head of the Ethical Advisory Committee reports to CMT (the Kitron Corporate Management Team) who in turn reports to the board of Kitron ASA.

Reporting irregularities

All conditions that give raise to ethical issues or matters that could involve a breach of prevailing regulations and provisions or circumstances that may cause loss of value or reputation for Kitron should be raised with the staff member's immediate superior. Kitron staff who believe they have been offered bribes or been subject to inappropriate pressure or attempts to exert such pressure or who wish to report or advise on any legal and ethical non-compliance incidents, dilemmas or concerns should immediately do so to their immediate superior.

Environmental matters or issues relating to work place safety can be reported to the relevant representative, HSE-Manager and/or the company health service. Financial matters may be reported to the Finance Manager. It is the duty of all staff to report any criminal acts and circumstances where life or health might be in danger.

Reporting may be anonymous, but open reporting will normally facilitate expedient resolution of the matter. The name of a reporting person shall remain confidential to all but the recipient.

In 2016, the Ethical Advisory Committee did not handle any cases, which was the same situation in 2015.

Anti-Corruption

Kitron opposes any form of corruption and strives to prevent corruption in and as a result of Kitron's business activities. Kitron's Ethical Code of Conduct clearly expresses Kitron's obligation and commitment to ethical business practices authorities.

Risk assessment

Kitron operates in countries and in lines of business that are susceptible to corruption. To reduce risk, Kitron does not use agents or market representatives, as it constitutes a high risk of corruption.

Kitron work on anti-corruption

Kitron Ethical code of Conduct describes several areas of importance for preventing corruption. Kitron has implemented an Anti-Corruption Policy. The policy clearly describes Kitron's work on anti-corruption, including risk analysis, monitoring, responsibilities, follow-up and training.

Kitron is aware that suppliers, customers and other relevant business partners, such as acquisition targets or agents might expose Kitron to corruption risks. To reduce the risks, Kitron has introduced routines for a risk-based evaluation before entering into new such relationships. The Kitron Supplier Code of Conduct also defines Kitron's expectations regarding the suppliers' anti-corruption activities. Kitron also has in-house rules for gifts and representation as well as sponsorships.

Our Employees

Human Rights

All units of Kitron will comply with UN's Universal Declaration on Human Rights, The UN's Convention on Rights of the Child and International Labour Organization Conventions (ILO conventions).

Kitron shall not engage in or support any kind of child labour. If a young worker is employed, this needs to be controlled and arranged according to legal requirements in terms of safety, work hours and guidance and is not allowed to interfere with applicable compulsory schooling.

Kitron opposes discrimination in any form, e.g. due to race, nationality, gender, sexual orientation or religion. Kitron also opposes any form of trafficking and purchase of sexual services.

Employees, the working environment and employment
Fair employment practices following local norms, laws or collective bargaining agreements is the basic standard in all Kitron entities. No form of discrimination, harassment or bullying is tolerated.

Kitron values the competences employees are in possession of, and sharing of knowledge and information is an area of priority, as is on-the-job development. Kitron offers a working environment where it is possible to combine work, career, family life and spare time.

Health and safety in the working environment is very important to Kitron and is to be ensured to provide a safe, healthy and satisfactory work place. Kitron follows local and international norms and relevant legislation to provide such an environment.

Kitron opposes discrimination in any form, e.g. due to race, nationality, gender, sexual orientation or religion. Kitron also opposes any form of trafficking and purchase of sexual services.

Absence due to illness
Absence due to illness (as a percentage of total hours worked) was 3.7 (3.8) per cent for the group in 2016. The long-term trend has been favourable. A good working environment and the possibility to develop are important factor to keep the absence due to illness at a low level.

Injuries
Injuries and work related accidents are registered at site level. The Kitron work environment proposes risks to the employees foremost in the manual mounting and in the processes where chemical liquids, nitrogen or lead is involved. There were no serious work-related accidents in 2016.

Environment
Kitron internal value chain does not pollute the external environment to any material extent. Kitron's Supplier Code of Conduct describes the requirements Kitron imposes on the Suppliers to minimize the adverse effects to community, environment and natural resources while safeguarding the health and safety of the public. They should have obtained all required environmental permits.

Also, Kitron's suppliers shall have policies to reasonably assure that the tantalum, tin, tungsten and gold in the products they manufacture do not directly or indirectly finance or benefit armed groups that are perpetrators of serious human rights violations in the Democratic republic of Congo or an adjoining country. Suppliers shall exercise due diligence on the source and chain of custody of these minerals.

Several of the Kitron group's manufacturing units are certified in accordance with the NS ISO 14000 series of environmental management standards.

Shareholder information

Share capital
Kitron ASA (Kitron) has one class of shares. Each share carries one vote at the company's general meeting. The shares are freely transferable pursuant to the company's articles of association.

Kitron's registered share capital at 31 December 2016 was NOK 17 619 261.10 divided between 176 192 611 shares with a nominal value of NOK 0.10 each. The share capital was increased with NOK 323 098.60 and 3 230 986 shares in 2016. The shares were issued under the share incentive program implemented in 2013 by using the authorization granted by the company's Annual General Meeting 21 April 2016. A total of 5 485 000 options could be exercised into shares, of which 3 230 986 shares were issued and 2 254 014 options were terminated against cash consideration.

In 2015 the Board introduced a new share option program for executive management comprising up to 5 500 000 shares running for three years from the start of the second calendar quarter 2016. The share option program entails that executive management, on certain terms, may be granted a right to subscribe for shares in Kitron at NOK 0.10 per share after a vesting period of three years. The number of options that are vested is inter alia linked linearly to the development of the share quote of the Kitron shares at the Oslo Stock Exchange.

Per 31 December 2016, 4 250 000 options have been allocated to the executive management, whereof 4 150 000 options are granted. 1 250 000 options remain un-allocated.

Stock market listing
The company's shares are listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange (ticker code: KIT) in the OB "Match" liquidity segment and is since 1 December 2016 part of the Benchmark Index (OSEBX).

During 2016, the share price moved from NOK 3.90 to NOK 6.03, an increase of 54.6 per cent. The Oslo Børs Main Index increased by 12.1 per cent during the same period. The share price has varied between NOK 3.60 and NOK 6.30. At the end of 2016, the company's market capitalisation was NOK 1 060.4 million. A total of 181.2 million shares were traded during the year, corresponding to a turnover rate of 102.8 per cent.

Shareholder structure
At the end of 2016, Kitron had 5 030 shareholders, compared with 2 436 shareholders at the end of 2015. At the end of the year, the foreign shareholding amounted to 46.3 per cent.

During 2016 Kitron had significant changes in the shareholder composition, where long term shareholders Sievi Capital plc, Kongsberg Gruppen ASA and KJK/Amber Trust divested their shareholdings. At the balance sheet date, Creades AB was the largest shareholder holding 10 per cent of the Kitron shares, followed by Taiga Fund with 6.55 per cent, MP Pensjon with 6.12 per cent and Athanase Industrial Partners Ltd with 5 per cent. Liquidity of the share was 100 per cent. The 20 largest shareholders held a total of 61.32 per cent of the company's shares at the end of the year.

Mandates
Increasing the share capital
The ordinary general meeting of 21 April 2016 authorised the board to execute one or more share capital increases by issuing a number of shares maximized to 10 per cent of Kitron's registered share capital. The total nominal amount by which the share capital may be increased is NOK 1 729 616.20. The authority applies until the ordinary general meeting in 2017, but no longer than 30 June 2017. The authorization is limited to encompass capital requirements or issuance of consideration shares in relation to strengthening of Kitron ASA's equity, acquisition of other companies or businesses, joint ventures or joint business operations, incentive programs for employees, and acquisition of property and business within Kitron ASA's purpose. The authorization was used by the board in 2016 to increase the share capital by NOK 323 098.60. The authorized share capital of the Company is therefore NOK 17 619 261.10

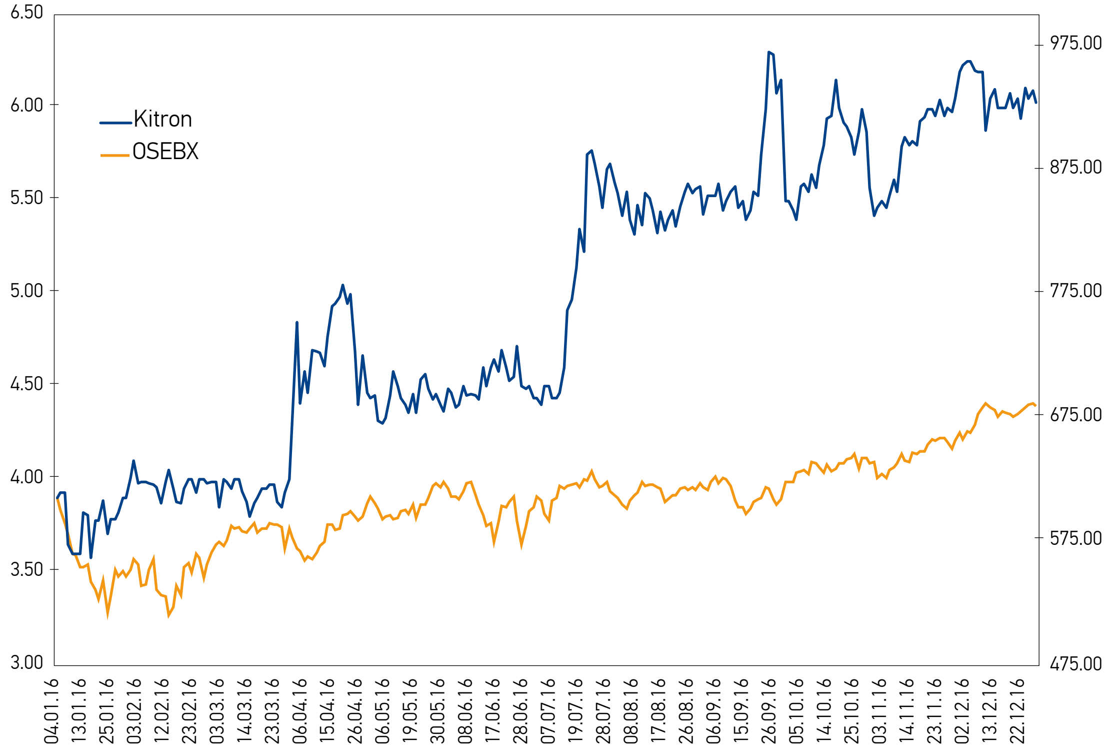
Own shares
The ordinary general meeting on 21 April 2016 authorised the board to acquire own shares, for a total nominal value of up to NOK 1 729 616.20, which is equal to 10 per cent of Kitron's registered share capital at 21 April 2016. Under this authorization the company shall pay minimum NOK 1 per share and maximum the prevailing market price per share on the day the offer is made, provided, however, that the maximum amount does not exceed NOK 25 per share. The authority is valid until the ordinary general meeting in 2017, but no longer than 30 June 2017. The authority had not been exercised at 31 December 2016.

Dividend policy
Kitron's dividend policy is to pay out an annual dividend between 30 and 60 per cent of the company's ordinary net profit after tax. When deciding on the annual pay-out ratio, the company will take into consideration the cash requirements and financial flexibility required on the company.

Information and investor relations
Kitron wishes to maintain open communications with its shareholders and other stakeholders. Shareholders and stakeholders are kept informed by announcements to the Oslo Børs and press releases. Kitron's website www.kitron.com provides information on Kitron's business and financial situation. Interim financial statements are presented at meetings open to the general public and are available as webcasts at www.kitron.com.

Kitron reports all manufacturing orders exceeding NOK 20 million. The group also reports smaller orders if these are of strategic importance or significant in any other way.

The corporate management is responsible for communication activities and investor relations, and also facilitates direct contact with the chairman of the board and other board members.



Share price Kitron vs Oslo Stock Exchange – 2016

Board and management

Board

Tuomo Lähdesmäki
Chairman of the board
Elected for the period 2016-2018

Tuomo Lähdesmäki was born in 1957 and is a Finnish citizen. He holds a Master of Science in Engineering from Helsinki University of Technology, a Master of Business Administration from INSEAD and has completed the Stanford Executive Program. He is a founding partner of Boardman Oy, "the leading network developing active ownership and board work competences" in Finland, and he has previously, inter alia, been President and CEO of Elcoteq Network Oyj and Leiras Oy, General Manager at Swatch Group and Vice President at Nokia Mobile Phones. Mr Lähdesmaki is Chairman of the board for the following: Efore Oyj, Finland University Oy and Turku University Foundation sr. He is also a board member of Finnish Music Foundation sr, Fondia Oyj, Meconet Oy, Metsä Tissue Oyj, Vaaka Partners Oy, and Yliopiston Apteekki. Mr Lähdesmaki was elected to the Kitron Board as Chairman in 2014 and is also Chairman of Kitron's remuneration committee.

Arne Solberg
Vice Chairman of the Board
Elected for the period 2016–2018

Arne Solberg was born in 1953 and is a Norwegian citizen. He holds a Bachelor of Commerce and has diverse experience from administrative positions within finance and management including many years as CFO of Kongsberg Gruppen. Mr Solberg has been on the Kitron Board since 2000, and is Chairman of Kitron's Audit Committee.

Gro Brækken
Board member
Elected for the period 2015-2017

Gro Brækken was born in 1952 and is a Norwegian citizen. She holds an MSc in Chemical Engineering from the Norwegian University of Science and Technology in Trondheim. Ms Brækken has a long and broad experience from top management of international companies and organizations with CEO, line, and staff-management experience within oil and gas, refinery, natural gas, shipbuilding, and banking. She was until recently CEO of the trade organization Norsk olje & gass (the Norwegian Oil and Gas Association) and is at present Secretary General for the Norwegian Institute of Directors. This background has given her in-depth industrial and political competence and a broad network within politics, business and the society in general. Gro Brækken also has solid board experience as member and chair of the boards of directors of national and international companies and organizations within energy, industry, project management, health and NGOs. Ms Brækken was elected to the Kitron board in 2015 and has since October 2015 been a member of the remuneration committee.

Stefan Charette
Board Member
Elected for the period 2017

Stefan Charette was born in 1972 and is of Swedish/American origin. He holds a M.Sc. degree in Mathematical Finance from Cass Business School and a B.Sc. degree in Electrical Engineering degree from Royal Institute of Technology. He is CEO of Athanase Industrial Partner, an investment firm, and former CEO of the public investment companies Creades AB, Investment AB Öresund and AB Custos. In addition, he has been the CEO of Brokk AB, a privately owned industrial company. Mr Charette is Chairman of the board of Concentric AB and board member of DistIt AB and Alcadon Group AB. He has served on 11 public boards including Note AB where he was the Chairman. Athanase Industrial Partner Ltd manages inter alia the two investment funds Athanase Industrial Partners Fund II and Athanase Industrial Partners II AB, which have disclosed a combined ownership in Kitron of 8,809,700 shares, equal to 5% of the outstanding shares in Kitron. Mr Charette was elected to the Kitron Board in 2017 and is a member of the remuneration committee.

Päivi Marttila
Board Member
Elected for the period 2015-2017

Päivi Marttila was born in 1961 and is a Finnish citizen. She holds a Master of Economic Sciences from Helsinki School of Economics. She is the founding parter of QPR Software Plc and worked there in several leadership roles in Finland and USA between 1991-2001. Afterwards she worked in the mobile ODM/EMS business and worked for another ten years as business unit manager or senior sales and marketing executive in Microcell, Flextronics and Jabil. Currently she is chairman of the board in Aspocomp Group Plc, vice chairman of the board in Ixonos Plc and member of the board in Patria Plc. Ms Marttila joined the board in April 2013 and has been a member of the audit committee since April 2014.

Bjørn Gottschlich
Board Member
Elected by and among the employees

Bjørn Gottschlich was born in 1966 and is a German citizen. He was employed as a production worker in 1996. In 2000 he was elected as a full time shop steward for Fellesforbundet (The Norwegian United Federation of Trade Unions) at Kitron AS in Arendal. He is now half redeemed from his position at Kitron to perform various duties within the trade union movement. Presently he is the chair of Fellesforbundet's local branch in Arendal and member of Fellesforbundet's Executive Board. Mr Gottschlich has been part of the Kitron Board since 2012.

Elisabeth Jacobsen
Board Member
Elected by and among the employees

Elisabeth Jacobsen was born in 1962 and is a Norwegian citizen. She holds a B.Sc in Electrical Engineering and Electronics from University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology. Elisabeth Jacobsen works as a Quality and Lean Engineer at Kitron AS in Arendal, where she has been employed since 1995. Ms Jacobsen was elected to the Kitron Board in 2014 and has since October 2015 been a member of the Audit Committee.

Tanja Rørheim
Board member
Elected by and among the employees

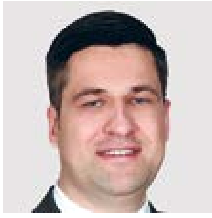
Tanja Rørheim was born in 1972 and is a Norwegian citizen. She holds a certificate in electronics, and has worked as a Production Worker in Kitron AS in Arendal since 1993. Ms Rørheim has been on the Kitron Board since August 2015.


MC68332ACEH16
1J66A
QQNH1519K

Management

Peter Nilsson
CEO and President

Peter Nilsson was born in 1964. He was appointed CEO in November 2014. With almost 25 years of experience in electronics manufacturing and related services, Mr Nilsson has held several senior and executive leadership positions for Swedish and US EMS companies. He is trained in industrial business management and production engineering and has a degree in Industrial Management. Mr Nilsson is a Swedish citizen.



Zygimantas Dirse
General Manager Kitron Electronics Manufacturing (Ningbo) CO Ltd., China

Zygimantas Dirse was born in 1980. He has been with Kitron since 2003. Mr Dirse has diverse experience in engineering field as Technical, Operations Manager and started as a General Manager of our facility in China in 2010. He holds a Master of Science in Informatics Technology. Zygimantas Dirse is a Lithuanian citizen.

Stefan Hansson Mutas
Managing Director, Kitron AB, Sweden

Stafen Hansson Mutas was born in 1966. He joined Kitron in 2017. Mr Hansson Mutas comes with a wealth of relevant background from management positions at electronics and EMS companies, including Ericsson, Flextronics, Sanmina and Partnertech. His most recent position was as Managing Director of Duroc Machine Tool. He holds a degree from the Swedish Technical Navy Officers' College.

Cathrin Nylander
CFO

Cathrin Nylander was born in 1967. She joined Kitron in 2013 and has extensive experience as CFO in various industries such as manufacturing, IT, food industry, and financial services. Ms Nylander holds a bachelor degree in social science from Lund University in Sweden and is a Swedish citizen.

Israel Losada Salvador
COO

Israel Losada Salvador was born in 1973 and is a Spanish citizen. He holds a Master's degree in Finance & Administration from NHH (Norway) and a Master's degree in Engineering from the Polytechnic University of Valencia. Mr Salvador has extensive experience from operations within the oil & gas sector. He has been working for Kitron since February 2013.

Mindaugas Sestokas
Managing Director, UAB Kitron, Lithuania

Mindaugas Sestokas was born in 1971 and is a Lithuanian citizen. He holds a Master of Business Administration and has diverse experience from sales and marketing in the food and beverage industry and general management of an appliance manufacturing company. Mr Sestokas has been with Kitron since 2008.

Tommy P. Storstein
Sales Director

Tommy P. Storstein was born in 1972 and is a Norwegian citizen. He holds a technical apprenticeship within telecommunications and a Master of Business and Economics. Mr Storstein has diverse international experience within sales and management positions from IT, telecoms and manufacturing companies. Mr Storstein has been working for Kitron since 2012.

Hans Petter Thomassen
Managing Director Kitron AS, Norway

Hans Petter Thomassen was born in 1965 and is a Norwegian citizen. He has extensive experience within manufacturing and logistics and has held several senior-level positions, included CEO of Durapart Industries AS. He also has experience from commercial aviation. Mr Thomassen has been working for Kitron since 2012.

Articles of Association

(latest update 24 October 2016)

§ 1

The company's name is Kitron ASA. The company is a public limited company.

§ 2

The company's registered office shall be located in the municipality of Asker.

§ 3

Kitron's business is manufacturing and development activities related to electronics. The business includes purchase and sale of shares and companies in the same or related business sectors. The business may also include related consultancy activities and other activities associated with the operation.

§ 4

The share capital of the company is NOK 17 619 261.10, divided into 176 192 611 shares with face value NOK 0.10 each. The company's shares shall be registered at the Norwegian Central Securities Depository.

§ 5

The company's board of directors shall have from 7 to 11 members as resolved by the general meeting. The chairman of the board is elected by the general meeting. Two board members acting jointly are authorised to sign on behalf of the company. The board may grant power of attorney.

§ 6

The ordinary general meeting is held each year before the end of the month of June. The ordinary general meeting shall:

1. Consider and approve the annual report, the profit and loss statement and the balance sheet for the preceding year
2. Consider and approve the application of profit or coverage of deficit according to the adopted balance sheet, as well as payment of dividend
3. Consider and resolve other matters that pertain to the general meeting according to Norwegian law

The company may hold its general meeting in the municipality of Oslo.

§ 7

Kitron shall have a nomination committee. The nomination committee shall have three members, including its chairman. Members of the nomination committee shall be elected for a term of office of two years.

The annual general meeting of Kitron shall elect the chairman and the members of the nomination committee. The mandate of the nomination committee shall be determined by the annual general meeting. The annual general meeting shall also determine the committee's remuneration.

The nomination committee shall submit proposals to the annual general meeting in respect of the following matters:

- Propose candidates for election to the board of directors
- Propose the fees to be paid to the members of the board of directors

§ 8

Any issue that has not been resolved in these Articles of Association shall be considered in accordance with the regulations in the existing laws applicable to limited companies.

§ 9

Documents concerning matters to be considered at the general meeting are not required to be sent to the shareholders if the documents are made available for the shareholders at the company's websites. This also applies for documents that pursuant to law shall be included in or attached to the notice of the general meeting. A shareholder may nonetheless require that documents concerning matters to be considered at the general meeting are sent to him/her.

§ 10

The right to participate in and vote at a general meeting can only be exercised if the acquisition of the shares in question has been recorded in the company's share register no later than the fifth business day before the date of the general meeting (the "record date").

§ 11

Shareholders may vote in advance, either in writing or by electronic means, up to 2 days prior to the general meeting. The board of directors determines further in the notice to the general meeting how such voting shall be carried out.

(Office translation)

Addresses

HEADQUARTER
Kitron ASA
P O Box 97
NO-1375 Billingstad,
Norway
Visiting address:
Olav Brunborgs vei 4
1396 Billingstad
Tel: +47 66 10 00 00

CHINA
Kitron Electromechanical
(Ningbo) Co., Ltd
No. 189, DongHui Road,
Nordic Industrial Park,
Zhenhai District
Ningbo 315221, P. R. China
Tel: +86 574 8630 8600
Fax: +86 574 8630 8601

Kitron Electronics Manufacturing (Ningbo) Co., Ltd
No. 189, DongHui Road,
Nordic Industrial Park,
Zhenhai District
Ningbo 315221, P. R. China
Tel: +86 574 8630 8600
Fax: +86 574 8630 8601

GERMANY
Kitron GmbH
Hohes Gestade 16
DE-72622 Nürtingen,
Germany
Tel: +49 7022 4077 0
Fax: +49 7022 4077 25

LITHUANIA
UAB Kitron, Taikos site
Taikos prospekt 151
LT-52119, Kaunas,
Lithuania
Tel: +370 37 40 93 30
Fax: +370 37 40 93 31

UAB Kitron, Užliedžiu site
Plento g. 6
LT-54305 Užliedžiu,
Lithuania
Tel.: + 370 37 44 09 87
Fax: + 370 37 47 37 97

NORWAY
Kitron AS
P O Box 799 Stoa
NO-4809 Arendal,
Norway
Visiting address:
Tverrdalsøyveien 100
4920 Staubø
Tel: +47 37 07 13 00
Fax: +47 37 07 13 01

SWEDEN
Kitron AB
P O Box 1052
SE-551 10 Jönköping,
Sweden
Visiting address:
Möbelvägen 5
55305 Jönköping
Tel: +46 36 290 21 00
Fax: +46 36 290 21 02

USA
Kitron Inc.
160 JARI Drive, Suite 160
Johnstown,
Pennsylvania 15904,
USA
Tel: +1 814 619 0523
Fax: +1 814 266 1452

Miljømerket trykksak 241 749 – Erik Tanche Nilssen AS

Kitron ASA
Olav Brunborgs vei 4
P.O. BOX 97
NO-1375 Billingstad
Norway
www.kitron.com

Kitron is an international Electronics Manufacturing Services company. The company has manufacturing facilities in Norway, Sweden, Lithuania, China and the US and has about 1350 employees. Kitron manufactures both electronics that are embedded in the customers' own product, as well as box-built electronic products. Kitron also provides high-level assembly (HLA) of complex electromechanical products for its customers.

Kitron offers all parts of the value chain: from design via industrialisation, manufacturing and logistics, to repairs. The electronics content may be based on conventional printed circuit boards or ceramic substrates.

Kitron also provides various related services such as cable harness manufacturing and components analysis, and resilience testing, and also source any other part of the customer's product. Customers typically serve international markets and provide equipment or systems for professional or industrial use.