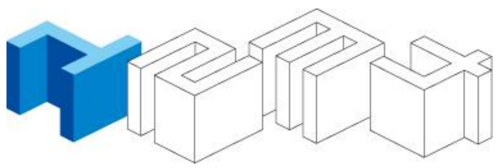
NORDECON

Financial report for the first quarter of 2016
(unaudited)



Financial report for the first quarter of 2016 (unaudited)

Business name	Nordecon AS
Registry number	10099962
Address	Pärnu mnt 158/1, 11317 Tallinn
Domicile	Republic of Estonia
Telephone	+ 372 615 4400
E-mail	nordecon@nordecon.com
Corporate website	www.nordecon.com
Core business lines	Construction of residential and non-residential buildings (EMTAK 4120) Construction of roads and motorways (EMTAK 4211) Road maintenance (EMTAK 4211) Construction of utility projects for fluids (EMTAK 4221) Construction of water projects (EMTAK 4291) Construction of other civil engineering projects (EMTAK 4299)
Financial year	1 January 2016 – 31 December 2016
Reporting period	1 January 2016 – 31 March 2016
Council	Toomas Luman (chairman of the council), Andri Hõbemägi, Vello Kahro, Sandor Liive, Meelis Milder
Board	Jaano Vink (chairman of the board), Avo Ambur, Erkki Suurorg
Auditor	KPMG Baltics OÜ

Contents

Nordecon Group at a glance

Nordecon AS (previous names AS Eesti Ehitus and Nordecon International AS) began operating as a construction company in 1989. Since then, we have grown to become one of the leading construction groups in Estonia and a strong player in all segments of the construction market.

For years, our operating strategy has been underpinned by a consistent focus on general contracting and project management and a policy of maintaining a reasonable balance between building and infrastructure construction. We have gradually extended our offering with activities that support the core business such as road maintenance, concrete works and other services that provide added value, improve our operating efficiency and help manage risks.

Nordecon's specialists offer high-quality integrated solutions in the construction of commercial, residential, industrial and public buildings as well as infrastructure – roads, landfill sites, utility networks and port facilities. In addition, the Group is involved in the construction of concrete structures, leasing out heavy construction equipment, and road maintenance.

Besides Estonia, Group entities are currently operating in Ukraine, Finland and Sweden.

Nordecon AS is a member of the Estonian Association of Construction Entrepreneurs and the Estonian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and has been awarded international quality management certificate ISO 9001, international environment management certificate ISO 14001 and international occupational health and safety certificate OHSAS 18001.

Nordecon AS's shares have been listed on the NASDAQ OMX Tallinn Stock Exchange since 18 May 2006.

VISION

To be the preferred partner in the construction industry for customers, subcontractors, and employees.

MISSION

To offer our customers building and infrastructure construction solutions that meet their needs and fit their budget and, thus, help them maintain and increase the value of their assets.

SHARED VALUES

Professionalism

We are professional builders – we apply appropriate construction techniques and technologies and observe generally accepted quality standards. Our people are results-oriented and go-ahead; we successfully combine our extensive industry experience with the opportunities provided by innovation.

Reliability

We are reliable partners – we keep our promises and do not take risks at the expense of our customers. Together, we can overcome any construction challenge and achieve the best possible results.

Openness

We act openly and transparently. We observe best practice in the construction industry and uphold and promote it in society as a whole.

Employees

We inspire our people to grow through needs-based training and career opportunities consistent with their experience. We value our employees by providing them with a modern work environment that encourages creativity and a motivation system that fosters initiative.

Directors’ report

Strategic agenda for 2016-2020

The Group’s strategic business agenda and targets for the period 2016-2020

Business activities until 2020

- The Group will grow, mostly organically, with a focus on more efficient use of its existing resources.
- In Estonia, we will compete in both the building and the infrastructure construction segments.
- Our Estonian entities will be among their segments’ market leaders.
- In Sweden, we will focus on general contracting in Stockholm and the surrounding area.
- In Finland, we will focus on general contracting and concrete works in Helsinki and the surrounding area.
- In Ukraine, we will focus on general contracting, primarily in Kiev and the surrounding area.

Employees until 2020

- We expect the TRI*M Index, which reflects employee satisfaction and commitment, to improve across the Group by 3 percentage points per year on average.
- We value balanced teamwork where youthful energy and drive complement long-term experience.
- We will recognise employees that are dedicated and responsible and contribute to the Group’s success.
- We expect to raise operating profit per employee to at least 12 thousand euros.

Financial targets until 2020

- Revenue will grow at least 10% per year.
- The contribution of foreign markets will increase to 25% of revenue.
- Our own housing development revenue will account for at least 5% of our Estonian revenues.
- Operating margin for the year will be consistently above 3%.
- On average, at least 30% of profit for the year will be distributed as dividends.
- Return on invested capital (ROIC) will average 13%.

Changes in the Group’s business operations

Changes in the Group’s Estonian operations

There were no changes in our Estonian operations during the period under review. The Group was involved in building and infrastructure construction, being active in practically all market sub-segments. A significant share of the core business was conducted by the parent, Nordecon AS, which is also a holding company for the Group’s largest subsidiaries. In addition to the parent, construction management services were rendered by the subsidiaries Nordecon Betoon OÜ and AS Eston Ehitus which operates mostly in western and central Estonia.

As regards our other main business lines, we continued to provide concrete services (Nordecon Betoon OÜ), lease out heavy construction machinery and equipment (Kaurits OÜ), and render regional road maintenance services in the Keila maintenance area in Harju county and in Järva and Hiiu counties (delivered by Nordecon AS, Järva Teed AS and Hiiu Teed OÜ respectively).

We did not enter any new operating segments in Estonia.

Changes in the Group’s foreign operations

Ukraine

The conflict between Ukraine and Russia which broke out at the beginning of 2014 continued to influence the political and economic environment in Ukraine also at the beginning of 2016. Due to economic uncertainty, the Ukrainian hryvnia continued to weaken against the euro, causing us to incur exchange losses of around 0.3 million euros for the period. In recent years, our bidding activities in Ukraine have been intentionally conservative, with work undertaken in the capital Kiev and the surrounding area only. The ongoing military conflict, 700 km away in eastern Ukraine, has not had a direct impact on our operations, mostly because we already right-sized our workforce during earlier periods of recession and have accepted only such contracts whose risks have been reasonable under the circumstances. The situation in the Kiev region has stabilised, considering the backdrop, and companies have started to adapt to the new environment. In the first quarter of 2016, our operating volumes remained at a level comparable to 2015.

Real estate development activities which require major investment have been suspended to minimise the risks until the situation improves (we have currently stakes in two development projects that have been put on hold). To safeguard the investments, the Group and the co-owners have privatised the plot held by the associate V.I. Center TOV and have mortgaged it to secure the loans provided by the Group.

Finland

There were no changes in our Finnish operations during the period. The Group’s subsidiary Nordecon Betoon OÜ and its Finnish subsidiary Estcon Oy continued to provide subcontracting services in the concrete work sector.

Sweden

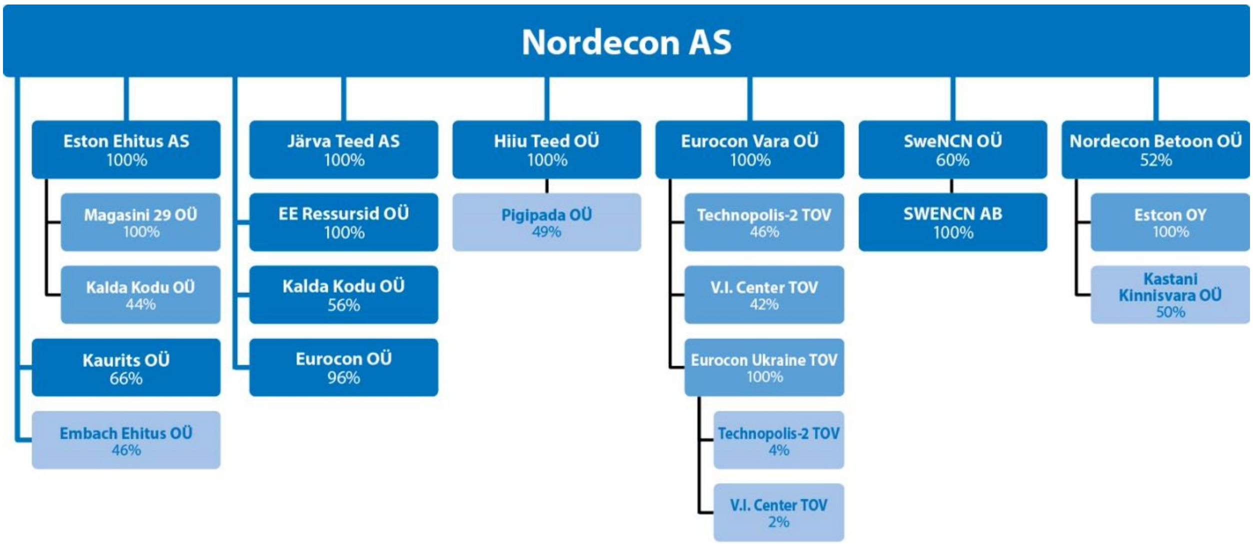
Compared with 2015 when the main focus was on preparatory activities, in the first quarter of 2016 we moved on to construction activities and started performing a contract secured in 2015 where we act as a general contractor. In the near term, we are going to focus on developing the organisation and active sales aimed at winning new contracts.

Latvia and Lithuania

During the period, there were no changes in our Latvian or Lithuanian operations. We have currently no construction contracts in progress and no subsidiaries incorporated in Latvia. Nor do we have any construction contracts in progress in Lithuania and the activities of our Lithuanian subsidiary, Nordecon Statyba UAB, have been suspended.

Group structure

The Group's structure at 31 March 2016, including interests in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures*



* The chart does not include the subsidiaries OÜ Eesti Ehitus, OÜ Aspi, OÜ Linnaehitus, OÜ Mapri Projekt, Infra Ehitus OÜ, OÜ Paekalda 2, OÜ Paekalda 3, OÜ Paekalda 7, OÜ Paekalda 9, Eurocon Bud TOV, Instar Property Ukraine TOV, Nordecon Statyba UAB and the associate Unigate OÜ which are currently dormant. The first four were established to protect former business names. Nor does the chart include investments in entities in which the Group's interest is less than 20%.

Financial review

Financial performance

Nordecon Group ended the first quarter of 2016 with a gross profit of 1,153 thousand euros (Q1 2015: 409 thousand euros) and a gross margin of 4.2% (Q1 2015: 1.5%). Despite increasing competition, we succeeded in improving the gross margin compared with a year ago. The profit was generated by the Buildings segment which raised its gross margin from 6 to 11%. The results of the Infrastructure segment remained expectedly modest with the loss incurred growing considerably year over year. The loss is mainly attributable to the fact that during the winter season there is a lack of operations that could be performed with own resources (major earthworks) and, thus, a large share of the segment's fixed costs remains uncovered.

We are aware that growth in input prices poses a risk for long-term contracts and continue to prioritise a contract's expected profitability over revenue growth.

Our administrative expenses for the first quarter of 2016 totalled 1,292 thousand euros. Compared with the same period last year, administrative expenses increased slightly (Q1 2015: 1,109 thousand euros), primarily due to our expansion to the Swedish market. The ratio of administrative expenses to revenue (12 months rolling) was 3.6% (Q1 2015: 3.4%). Our cost-control measures continue to be effective: we have been able to keep administrative expenses below the target ceiling, i.e., 4% of revenue.

We ended the first quarter of 2016 with an operating loss of 213 thousand euros (Q1 2015: an operating loss of 752 thousand euros). EBITDA was positive at 233 thousand euros (Q1 2015: negative at 285 thousand euros).

Adverse movements in the euro/hryvnia exchange rate gave rise to exchange losses that were smaller than a year earlier. During the period, the Ukrainian currency weakened by around 12%, which meant that Group entities whose functional currency is the hryvnia had to restate their euro-denominated liabilities. Exchange losses reported in finance costs totalled 291 thousand euros (Q1 2015: 516 thousand euros). The same movements in the exchange rate increased the translation reserve in equity by 288 thousand euros (Q1 2015: 524 thousand euros) and the net effect of exchange differences on our net assets was a loss of 3 thousand euros (Q1 2015: a gain of 8 thousand euros). Although exchange losses continue to undermine our net result, the weakening of the Ukrainian hryvnia has started to slow and exchange losses have become consistently smaller.

Due to the above factors, the period ended in a net loss of 409 thousand euros (Q1 2015: a net loss of 1,354 thousand euros), of which net loss attributable to owners of the parent, Nordecon AS, amounted to 570 thousand euros (Q1 2015: 1,284 thousand euros).

Cash flows

In the first quarter of 2016, operating activities resulted in a net cash outflow of 2,818 thousand euros (Q1 2015: an outflow of 3,972 thousand euros). Negative operating cash flow is typical of the first quarter and stems from the cyclical nature of the construction business. Larger fixed costs and preparations made for more active construction operations in the second quarter cause outflows to exceed inflows. In addition, operating cash flow continued to be influenced by a mismatch in settlement terms: the ones agreed with customers are relatively long and in the case of public procurement mostly extend from 30 to 56 days while subcontractors generally have to be paid within 21 to 45 days.

Investing activities gave rise to a net cash outflow of 88 thousand euros (Q1 2015: an outflow of 112 thousand euros). Cash flow was mainly influenced by payments for property, plant and equipment which totalled 103 thousand euros (Q1 2015: 275 thousand euros). Dividends received amounted to 3 thousand euros (Q1 2015: 103 thousand euros).

Financing activities generated a net cash inflow of 808 thousand euros (Q1 2015: an outflow of 2,519 thousand euros). Our financing cash flow is strongly influenced by loan and lease transactions. Proceeds from loans received amounted to 1,562 thousand euros, consisting of use of overdraft facilities and development loans (Q1 2015: 331 thousand euros). Loan repayments totalled 201 thousand euros. In the comparative period, loan repayments amounted to 2,350 thousand euros, resulting mainly from changes in overdraft balances. Compared with a year ago, there was also slight growth in finance lease payments which totalled 395 thousand euros (Q1 2015: 313 thousand euros).

At 31 March 2016, the Group's cash and cash equivalents totalled 4,236 thousand euros (31 March 2015: 2,198 thousand euros). Management's commentary on liquidity risks is presented in the chapter *Description of the main risks*.

Key financial figures and ratios

Figure/ratio	Q1 2016	Q1 2015	Q1 2014	2015
Revenue (EUR '000)	27,731	27,113	23,544	145,515
Revenue change	2.3%	15.2%	-13.1%	-9.8%
Net loss/profit (EUR '000)	-409	-1,354	-1,026	174
Net loss/profit attributable to owners of the parent (EUR '000)	-570	-1,284	-1,074	179
Weighted average number of shares	30,756,726	30,756,726	30,756,726	30,756,728
Earnings per share (EUR)	-0.02	-0.04	-0.03	0.01
Administrative expenses to revenue	4.7%	4.1%	4.8%	3.5%
Administrative expenses to revenue (rolling)	3.6%	3.4%	2.9%	3.5%
EBITDA (EUR '000)	233	-285	297	5,769
EBITDA margin	0.8%	-1.1%	1.3%	4.4%
Gross margin	4.2%	1.5%	5.0%	6.2%
Operating margin	-0.8%	-2.8%	-0.7%	2.7%
Operating margin excluding gain on asset sales	-0.8%	-3.1%	-0.8%	2.4%
Net margin	-1.5%	-5.0%	-4.4%	0.1%
Return on invested capital	-0.5%	-2.0%	-1.4%	2.1%
Return on equity	-1.1%	-3.8%	-3.0%	0.5%
Equity ratio	40.5%	38.8%	38.5%	40.1%
Return on assets	-0.5%	-1.4%	-1.1%	0.2%
Gearing	28.8%	35.5%	31.7%	25.5%
Current ratio	1.02	1.01	1.01	1.03
	31 March 2016	**31 March 2015**	**31 March 2014**	**31 Dec 2015**
Order book (EUR '000)	120,702	72,689	83,864	125,698

Revenue change = (revenue for the reporting period / revenue for the previous period) – 1 * 100

Earnings per share (EPS) = net profit attributable to owners of the parent / weighted average number of shares outstanding

Administrative expenses to revenue = (administrative expenses / revenue) * 100

Administrative expenses to revenue (rolling) = (past four quarters' administrative expenses / past four quarters' revenue) * 100

EBITDA = operating profit + depreciation and amortisation + impairment losses on goodwill

EBITDA margin = (EBITDA / revenue) * 100

Gross margin = (gross profit / revenue) * 100

Operating margin = (operating profit / revenue) * 100

Operating margin excluding gain on asset sales = ((operating profit – gain on sales of non-current assets – gain on sales of real estate) / revenue) * 100

Net margin = (net profit for the period / revenue) * 100

Return on invested capital = ((profit before tax + interest expense) / the period's average (interest-bearing liabilities + equity)) * 100

Return on equity = (net profit for the period / the period's average total equity) * 100

Equity ratio = (total equity / total liabilities and equity) * 100

Return on assets = (net profit for the period / the period's average total assets) * 100

Gearing = ((interest-bearing liabilities – cash and cash equivalents) / (interest-bearing liabilities + equity)) * 100

Current ratio = total current assets / total current liabilities

Performance by geographical market

In the first quarter of 2016, Nordecon earned around 7% of its revenue outside Estonia compared with 5% in the same period last year.

	Q1 2016	Q1 2015	Q1 2014	2015
Estonia	93%	95%	92%	96%
Sweden	3%	0%	0%	0%
Ukraine	3%	3%	1%	3%
Finland	1%	2%	7%	1%

The contribution of the Ukrainian market where we are performing two large building construction contracts has stabilised. Revenues generated in Sweden where we are building a five-storey apartment building have levelled with those earned in Ukraine. Finnish revenues result from concrete works in the building construction segment.

Geographical diversification of the revenue base is a consciously deployed strategy by which we mitigate the risks resulting from excessive reliance on a single market. However, economic conditions in our chosen foreign markets are also volatile and have a strong impact on our current results. Increasing the contribution of foreign markets is on Nordecon's strategic agenda. Our vision of our foreign operations is described in the chapter *Outlooks of the Group's geographical markets*.

Performance by business line

Segment revenues

We strive to maintain the revenues of our operating segments (Buildings and Infrastructure) in balance as this helps disperse risks and provides better opportunities for continuing construction operations in more challenging circumstances where one sub-segment may experience noticeable shrinkage.

Nordecon's revenues for the first quarter of 2016 totalled 27,731 thousand euros, a roughly 2% increase on the 27,113 thousand euros generated in the same period last year. The overall downturn in infrastructure construction also left its mark on our revenue structure. The revenues of the Buildings segment grew as anticipated while those of the Infrastructure segment decreased almost two-fold. In the first quarter of 2016, Buildings and Infrastructure generated revenue of 24,411 thousand euros and 2,749 thousand euros respectively. The corresponding figures for the same period last year were 21,815 thousand euros and 4,914 thousand euros (see note 8). Our order book has a similar structure: at period-end 70% of contracts secured but not yet performed was attributable to the Buildings segment (Q1 2015: 62%).

Operating segments*	Q1 2016	Q1 2015	Q1 2014	2015
Buildings	88%	78%	80%	64%
Infrastructure	12%	22%	20%	36%

* In the *Directors' report*, the Ukrainian buildings segment and the EU buildings segment, which are disclosed separately in the financial statements as required by IFRS 8 *Operating Segments*, are presented as a single segment.

In the *Directors' report*, projects have been allocated to operating segments based on their nature (i.e., building or infrastructure construction). In the segment reporting presented in the financial statements, allocation is based on the subsidiaries' main field of activity (as required by IFRS 8 *Operating Segments*). In the financial statements, the results of a subsidiary that is primarily engaged in infrastructure construction are presented in the Infrastructure segment. In the *Directors' report*, the revenues of such a subsidiary are presented based on their nature. The differences between the two reports are not significant because in general Group entities specialise in specific areas except for the subsidiary Nordecon Betoon OÜ that is involved in both building and infrastructure construction. The figures for the parent company are allocated in both parts of the interim report based on the nature of the work.

Sub-segment revenues

Compared with the same period last year, the revenue structure of the Buildings segment changed considerably. The largest revenue source was the public buildings sub-segment where growth was underpinned by the state's increasing investment in national defence. During the period, we completed the construction of the Piusa border guard station and continued the construction of a building complex for the Ämari air base, a barracks for the Tapa military base and the Järveküla school as well as the design and construction of the Lintsi warehouse complex. In addition, we started the reconstruction of Ugala theatre in the city of Viljandi.

Most of our apartment building revenue resulted from general contracting. In Estonia, a major share of apartment buildings we are working on is located in Tallinn. The period's main revenue contributors were phase III of the Tondi residential quarter, phases I and II of the Pikksilma homes in Kadriorg and the Meerhof 2.0 building complex at Pirita tee 20a. In Ukraine, we continue to build the Lepse street residential quarter in Kiev and five apartment buildings in the city of Brovary in Kiev region. In Sweden, we are building a five-storey apartment building in Stockholm. The contribution of our own development projects in Tartu and Tallinn continues to increase as well. In the first two development phases of the Tammelinn project in Tartu we have completed 3 apartment buildings. Sales have been highly successful: by period-end, only 1 of the 55 apartments was still for sale. In phase III, which is close to completion, 14 of the 20 apartments which will be finished in June have been sold or reserved. In March, we began building phase IV which comprises a five-storey apartment building with 25 apartments. By the reporting date, around a third of those apartments were already sold or reserved (www.tammelinn.ee). By period-end, we had also sold 11 of the 20 apartment ownerships in the first three phases of our Magasini 29 development project in Tallinn (www.magasini.ee). We have started building the development's fifth and last terraced house. In carrying out our development activities, we monitor potential risks in the housing development market that stem from an upswing in the supply of new housing as well as comparative price increases with due care.

The volumes of the commercial buildings sub-segment, which used to dominate the Buildings segment for a long time, declined considerably. We anticipated the shrinkage of the sub-segment already at the end of 2015. During the period, we completed and delivered on time the Veerenni business building in Tallinn. The largest project in progress is the office and retail complex Arsenali Keskus in Tallinn.

The volumes of the industrial and warehouse facilities sub-segment grew compared with the same period last year. Private investment in industrial and warehouse buildings has increased. The period's largest projects were the construction of a warehouse for Riigiressursside Keskus OÜ in Tallinn and a production building for Vecta Design OÜ in Pärnu. Work continued on the KEVILI South Terminal (a cereals storage and handling complex).

Revenue breakdown in Buildings segment	Q1 2016	Q1 2015	Q1 2014	2015
Public buildings	35%	12%	18%	16%
Apartment buildings	28%	19%	11%	22%
Commercial buildings	20%	58%	45%	50%
Industrial and warehouse facilities	17%	11%	26%	12%

Similarly to previous years, in the first quarter of 2016 the main revenue source in the Infrastructure segment was road construction. We continued to deliver road maintenance services in the Järva and Hiiu counties and the Keila and Kose maintenance areas in Harju county. Kose is a new maintenance area, where work started in February 2016. In addition, we performed some smaller road construction projects and did forest road improvement work for the State Forest Management Centre. We expect that road construction will remain the main revenue source in the Infrastructure segment through 2016 and that, similarly to the two previous years, most of the work will be done under small or medium-sized reconstruction and repair contracts.

Although the contribution of other engineering (utility network construction) has increased compared with a year ago, the contracts secured are small and sustained growth of the sub-segment is unlikely. Contraction in the EU support continues to have an adverse impact on our environmental engineering volumes and we do not expect the sub-segment to grow. In specialist engineering, there is no sign of any major hydraulic engineering investments in the current year and the addition of other complex engineering projects is also likely to be irregular.

Revenue breakdown in Infrastructure segment	Q1 2016	Q1 2015	Q1 2014	2015
Road construction and maintenance	65%	79%	46%	81%
Other engineering	30%	15%	12%	14%
Environmental engineering	5%	5%	32%	4%
Specialist engineering (including hydraulic engineering)	0%	1%	10%	1%

Order book

At 31 March 2016, the Group's order book (backlog of contracts signed but not yet performed) stood at 120,702 thousand euros, a 66% increase year over year. Order books grew in both the Buildings and the Infrastructure segment.

	31 March 2016	31 March 2015	31 March 2014	31 December 2015
Order book (EUR '000)	120,702	72,689	83,864	125,698

At the reporting date, contracts secured by the Buildings segment and the Infrastructure segment accounted for 70% and 30% of the Group's order book respectively (31 March 2015: 62% and 38% respectively).

Compared with a year earlier, the order book of the Buildings segment grew by around 87%. Major growth was posted in all sub-segments except commercial buildings whose order book contracted by around 70% year over year. The order book is the largest in the apartment buildings sub-segment where growth is attributable to large contracts signed at the end of 2015, including those for the construction of the Meerhof 2.0 building complex at Pirita tee 20a in Tallinn, five apartment buildings in the city of Brovary in the Kiev region in Ukraine and a five-storey apartment building in Stockholm, Sweden. At the beginning of 2016, we also secured contracts for the construction of phase III in the Pikksilma homes development in Kadriorg and apartment buildings at Kopli 4a and 6 in Tallinn. Growth in the order book of the public buildings sub-segment is mostly attributable to the design and construction of the Järveküla school and the Lintsi warehouse complex and the reconstruction of the Ugala theatre in Viljandi. Slight growth in the order book of the industrial and warehouse facilities sub-segment results from the construction of a warehouse for Riigiressursside Keskus OÜ and the South Terminal (a cereals storage and handling complex) for farmers' cooperative KEVILI.

Compared with a year earlier, the order book of the Infrastructure segment grew by 32%. The rise was largely underpinned by growth in the road construction sub-segment, which was supported by the contracts secured for the provision of road maintenance services in the Järva, Hiiu, and Kose road maintenance areas in the period 2016-2021. The order books of the environmental engineering sub-segment, which continues to perform a contract for the design and construction of an extension to the Kohtla-Järve wastewater treatment plant, and other engineering sub-segment also grew somewhat. However, due to the small size of their contracts this did not have a strong impact on the segment's overall portfolio growth. According to our estimates, in 2016 the volume of public investments will not increase substantially compared with 2015 and the new EU financial framework (2014-2020) will not have an impact on the construction sector before the second half-year. Thus, we do not expect the revenues of the Infrastructure segment to increase in 2016 (for further information, see the *Business risks* section of the chapter *Description of the main risks*).

In the light of order book growth and developments in our chosen markets, we forecast volume growth for 2016. In an environment of stiff competition, we pursue the policy of avoiding unjustified risks whose realisation in the contract performance phase would have an adverse impact on our results. Instead, we prefer to keep costs under control and focus on projects with positive prospects.

Between the reporting date (31 March 2016) and the date of release of this report, Group companies have secured additional construction contracts in the region of 12,121 thousand euros.

People

Staff and personnel expenses

In the first quarter of 2016, Nordecon Group (the parent and the subsidiaries) employed, on average, 652 people including 353 engineers and technical personnel (ETP). Compared with the same period in 2015 headcount, particularly the number pf workers, decreased by around 8% due to shrinkage in the portfolio of projects performed with own resources.

Average number of the Group's employees (at the parent and the subsidiaries)

	Q1 2016	Q1 2015	Q1 2014	2015
ETP	353	362	341	356
Workers	299	349	359	334
Total average	**652**	**711**	**700**	**690**

Our personnel expenses for the first quarter of 2016 including all taxes totalled 4,109 thousand euros (Q1 2015: 3,781 thousand euros). Personnel expenses have increased due to pay-rises provided to some of the employees and performance bonuses paid for successfully completed projects.

The service fees of the members of the council of Nordecon AS for the first quarter of 2016 amounted to 34 thousand euros and associated social security charges totalled 11 thousand euros (Q1 2015: 35 thousand euros and 12 thousand euros respectively).

The service fees of the members of the board of Nordecon AS amounted to 87 thousand euros and associated social security charges totalled 28 thousand euros (Q1 2015: 74 thousand euros and 24 thousand euros respectively).

Labour productivity and labour cost efficiency

We measure the efficiency of our operating activities using the following productivity and efficiency indicators, which are based on the number of employees and personnel expenses incurred:

	Q1 2016	Q1 2015	Q1 2014	2015
Nominal labour productivity (rolling), (EUR '000)	216.4	224.5	227.7	210.9
Change against the comparative period	-3.6%	-1.4%	6.3%	-4.3%
Nominal labour cost efficiency (rolling), (EUR)	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.0
Change against the comparative period	-4.4%	-2.1%	-9.7%	-0.6%

Nominal labour productivity (rolling) = (past four quarters' revenue) / (past four quarters' average number of employees)
Nominal labour cost efficiency (rolling) = (past four quarters' revenue) / (past four quarters' personnel expenses)

Share and shareholders

Share information

Name of security	Nordecon AS ordinary share
Issuer	Nordecon AS
ISIN code	EE3100039496
Ticker symbol	NCN1T
Nominal value	No par value*
Total number of securities issued	32,375,483
Number of listed securities	32,375,483
Listing date	18 May 2006
Market	NASDAQ OMX Tallinn, Baltic Main List
Industry	Construction and engineering
Indexes	OMX Baltic Industrials GI; OMX Baltic Industrials PI; OMX Baltic Construction & Materials GI; OMX Baltic Construction & Materials PI; OMX_Baltic_GI; OMX_Baltic_PI; OMX Tallinn_GI

* In connection with Estonia's accession to the euro area on 1 January 2011 and based on amendments to the Estonian Commercial Code that took effect on 1 July 2010 as well as a resolution adopted by the annual general meeting of Nordecon AS in May 2011, the company's share capital was converted from 307,567,280 Estonian kroons to 19,657,131.9 euros. Concurrently with the conversion, the company adopted shares with no par value.

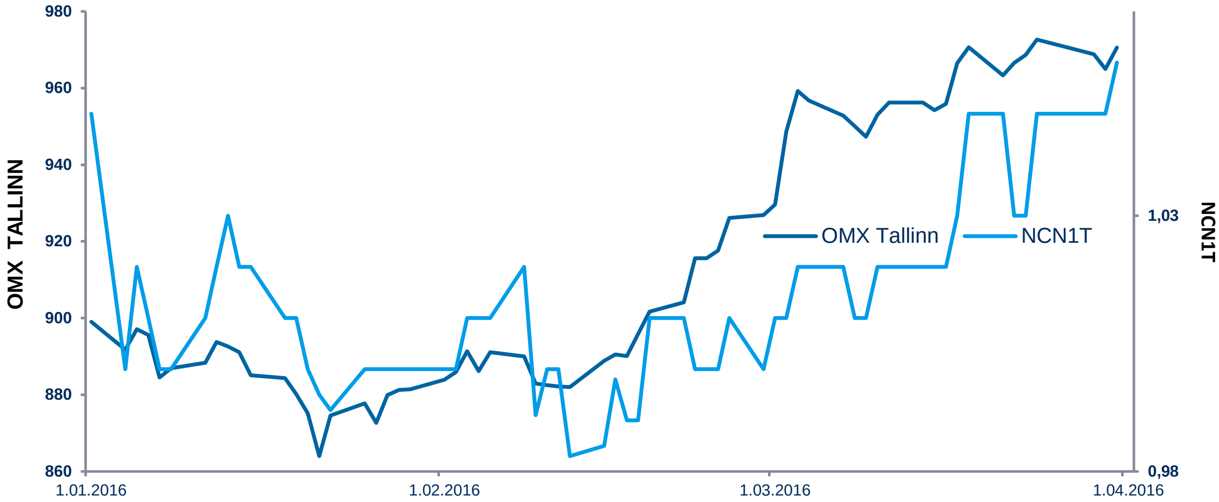
In July 2014, Nordecon AS issued 1,618,755 new shares with a total cost of 1,581,523.64 euros, increasing its share capital by 1,034,573.01 euros to 20,691,704.91 euros, and acquired the same number of own (treasury) shares for the same price. The share capital of Nordecon AS consists of 32,375,483 ordinary registered shares with no par value.

Owners of ordinary shares are entitled to dividends as distributed from time to time. Each share carries one vote at the general meeting of Nordecon AS.

Movements in the price and turnover of the Nordecon AS share in the first quarter of 2016

Movements in share price are in euros and daily turnover in the bar chart is in thousands of euros.

Movement of the share price compared with the OMX Tallinn index in the first quarter of 2016



Index/equity	1 January 2016*	31 March 2016	+/-
OMX Tallinn	898.99	970.60	7.97%
NCN1T	EUR 1.05	EUR 1.06	0.95%

* Closing price on the NASDAQ OMX Tallinn Stock Exchange at 31 December 2015

Summarised trading results

Share trading history (EUR)

Price	Q1 2016	Q1 2015	Q1 2014
Open	1.03	1.02	1.05
High	1.07	1.11	1.09
Low	0.98	1.02	0.93
Last closing price	1.06	1.06	0.97
Traded volume (number of securities traded)	339,262	462,695	476,726
Turnover, in millions	0.35	0.49	0.49
Listed volume (31 March), in thousands	32,375	32,375	30,757
Market capitalisation (31 March), in millions	34.32	34.32	29.83

Shareholder structure

Largest shareholders of Nordecon AS at 31 March 2016

Shareholder	Number of shares	Ownership interest (%)
AS Nordic Contractors	16,507,464	50.99
Luksusjaht AS	3,967,704	12.26
ING Luxembourg S.A.	2,007,949	6.20
Rondam AS	1,000,000	3.09
SEB Pank AS clients	844,653	2.61
ASM Investments OÜ	519,600	1.60
State Street Bank and Trust Omnibus Account A Fund	447,365	1.38
Ain Tromp	378,960	1.17
SEB Elu- ja Pensionikindlustus AS	257,000	0.79
Genadi Bulatov	250,600	0.77

Shareholder structure of Nordecon AS at 31 March 2016

	Number of shareholders	Ownership interest (%)
Shareholders with interest exceeding 5%	3	69.44
Shareholders with interest from 1% to 5%	5	9.85
Shareholders with interest below 1%	1,583	15.71
Holder of own (treasury) shares	1	5.00
Total	**1,592**	**100**

Shares controlled by members of the council of Nordecon AS at 31 March 2016

Council member		Number of shares	Ownership interest (%)
Toomas Luman (AS Nordic Contractors, OÜ Luman ja Pojad)*	Chairman of the Council	16,579,144	51.21
Andri Hõbemägi	Member of the Council	50,000	0.15
Vello Kahro	Member of the Council	10,000	0.03
Sandor Liive	Member of the Council	0	0.00
Meelis Milder	Member of the Council	0	0.00
Total		**16,639,144**	**51.39**

* Companies controlled by the individual

Shares controlled by members of the board of Nordecon AS at 31 March 2016

Board member		Number of shares	Ownership interest (%)
Jaano Vink (OÜ Brandhouse)*	Chairman of the Board	37,921	0.12
Avo Ambur	Member of the Board	32,322	0.10
Erkki Suurorg	Member of the Board	0	0.00
Total		**70,243**	**0.22**

* Company controlled by the individual

Share option plan

The annual general meeting that convened on 27 May 2014 approved a share option plan aimed at motivating the executive management of Nordecon AS by including them among the company's shareholders to ensure consistency in the company's management and improvement of the company's performance, and enable the executive management to benefit from their contribution to growth in the value of the company's share. Under the share option plan, the company has granted options for acquiring up to 1,618,755 shares in Nordecon AS. The chairman of the board of Nordecon AS may acquire up to 291,380 shares, both members of the board may acquire up to 259,000 shares each and all other members of the executive staff may acquire up to 129,500 shares each. An option may be exercised when three years have passed since the signature of the option agreement but not before the general meeting has approved the company's annual report for 2016. In the case of members of the company's board, exercise of the options is linked to achievement of the Group's EBITDA target for 2016 (from 4,491 thousand euros to 11,228 thousand euros).

To satisfy the terms and conditions of the option plan, in July 2014 Nordecon AS issued a total of 1,618,755 new shares with a total cost of 1,581,523.64 euros, increasing share capital by 1,034,573.01 euros to 20,691,704.91 euros, and acquired the same number of own (treasury) shares at the same price.

Description of the main risks

Business risks

The main factors which affect the Group's business volumes and profit margins are competition in the construction market and changes in the demand for construction services.

Competition continues to be fierce in all segments of the construction market. In 2016, public investment is not likely to grow substantially. There is strong competitive pressure on builders' bid prices in a situation where input prices have not decreased noticeably. Competition is particularly aggressive in general building construction. We acknowledge the risks inherent in the performance of contracts concluded in an environment of stiff competition. Securing a long-term construction contract at an unreasonably low price in a situation where input prices cannot be lowered significantly and competition is tough is risky because negative developments in the economy may quickly render the contract onerous. Thus, in price-setting we currently prioritise a reasonable balance of contract performance risks and tight cost control over revenue growth.

Demand for construction services continues to be strongly influenced by the volume of public investment, which in turn depends on the co-financing received from the EU structural funds. Total support allocated to Estonia during the current EU budget period (2014-2020) amounts to 5.9 billion euros, exceeding the figure of the previous financial framework, but the amounts earmarked for construction work are substantially smaller. Moreover, these allocations are not expected to have an impact on the construction sector before the second half of 2016 or even later.

In the light of the above factors, we see opportunities for business growth compared with 2015 mostly in our chosen foreign markets. We expect that in Estonia infrastructure construction volumes will remain at the level of 2015 while investment in building construction may grow slightly. Our action plan foresees using our resources (including some of the labour released from the Infrastructure segment) to increase the share of contracts secured from the private sector. According to its business model, Nordecon operates in all segments of the construction market. Therefore, we are somewhat better positioned than companies that operate in one narrow (and in the current market situation particularly some infrastructure) segment.

The Group's business is also influenced by seasonal changes in weather conditions, which have the strongest impact on infrastructure construction where a lot of work is done outdoors (road and port construction, earthwork, etc.). To disperse the risk, we secure road maintenance contracts that generate year-round business. Our strategy is to counteract the seasonality of infrastructure operations with building construction that is less exposed to seasonal fluctuations. Our long-term goal is to be flexible and keep our two operating segments in relative balance (see also the chapter *Performance by business line*). Where possible, our entities implement appropriate technical solutions that allow working efficiently also in changeable weather conditions.

Operational risks

To manage their daily construction risks, Group companies purchase contractors' all risks insurance. Depending on the nature of the project and the requests of the customer, both general frame agreements and special, project-specific insurance contracts are used. In addition, as a rule, subcontractors are required to secure performance of their obligations with a bank guarantee provided to a Group company or the Group retains part of the amount due until the contract has been completed. To remedy construction deficiencies which may be detected during the warranty period, Group companies create warranty provisions based on their historical experience. At 31 March 2016, the Group's warranty provisions (including current and non-current ones) totalled 1,137 thousand euros (31 March 2015: 1,066 thousand euros).

In addition to managing the risks directly related to construction operations, in recent years we have sought to mitigate the risks inherent in preliminary activities. In particular, we have focused on the bidding process, i.e., compliance with the procurement terms and conditions, and budgeting. The errors made in the planning stage are usually irreversible and, in a situation where the price is contractually fixed, may result in a direct financial loss.

Financial risks

Credit risk

During the period, we did not incur any significant credit losses from operating activities. The credit risk exposure of receivables is low because the solvency of all prospective customers is assessed, the share of public sector customers is large and customers' settlement behaviour is consistently monitored.

The main indicator of the realisation of credit risk is settlement default that exceeds 180 days along with no activity on the part of the debtor that would confirm the intent to settle.

In the first quarter of 2016 and in the comparative period, we did not incur any impairment losses on receivables.

Liquidity risk

The Group remains exposed to higher than usual liquidity risk resulting from a mismatch between the long settlement terms agreed with customers (mostly 30 to 56 days) and increasingly shorter settlement terms negotiated by subcontractors (mostly 21 to 45 days). We counteract the differences in settlement terms by using factoring where possible.

At the reporting date, the Group's current assets exceeded its current liabilities 1.02-fold (31 March 2015: 1.01-fold). The key factors which influence the current ratio are the classification of the Group's loans to its Ukrainian associates as non-current assets and the banks' general policy not to refinance interest-bearing liabilities (primarily overdraft facilities) for a period exceeding twelve months.

Due to the strained political situation in Ukraine, we believe that the realisation of our Ukrainian investment properties may take longer than originally expected. Accordingly, at the reporting date the Group's loans to its Ukrainian associates of 8,448 thousand euros were classified as non-current assets.

At the reporting date, interest-bearing liabilities accounted for a significant share of our current liabilities. Under IFRS EU, loan commitments have to be classified into current and non-current based on contract terms in force at the reporting date. So far, banks have refinanced liabilities for periods not exceeding 12 months, which is why a substantial portion of loans is classified as current although it is probable that some borrowings (particularly overdraft facilities) will be refinanced when the 12 months have passed. At 31 March 2016, the Group's current loan liabilities totalled 15,687 thousand euros. After the reporting period, banks have refinanced or committed to refinancing current loan liabilities of 4,098 thousand euros, settlement of 3,498 thousand euros of which will be deferred to 2017.

At the reporting date, our cash and cash equivalents totalled 4,236 thousand euros (31 March 2015: 2,198 thousand euros).

Interest rate risk

Our interest-bearing liabilities to banks have both fixed and floating interest rates. Finance lease liabilities have mainly floating interest rates. The base rate for most floating-rate contracts is Euribor. Compared with the same period last year, interest-bearing liabilities decreased by 2,450 thousand euros. The decline is mainly attributable to a decrease in factoring liabilities. We use factoring to counteract the differences in the settlement terms agreed with customers and subcontractors (see also the chapter *Liquidity risk*). At 31 March 2016, interest-bearing loans and borrowings totalled 20,480 thousand euros (31 March 2015: 22,930 thousand euros). Interest expense for the first quarter of 2016 amounted to 147 thousand euros (Q1 2015: 152 thousand euros).

The main source of interest rate risk is a possible rise in the variable component of floating interest rates (Euribor, EONIA or the creditor's own base rate). In the light of the Group's relatively heavy loan burden this would cause a significant rise in interest expense, which would have an adverse impact on profit. We mitigate the risk by pursuing a policy of entering, where possible, into fixed-rate contracts when the market interest rates are low. As regards loan products offered by banks, observance of the policy has proved difficult and most new contracts have a floating interest rate. We do not use derivatives to hedge interest rate risk.

Currency risk

As a rule, the prices of construction contracts and subcontracts are fixed in the currency of the host country, i.e., in euros (EUR), Ukrainian hryvnias (UAH) and Swedish kronas (SEK).

The hryvnia has been weakening because the political and economic environment in Ukraine continues to be strained due to the conflict between Ukraine and Russia which broke out at the beginning of 2014 and at the beginning of 2015 the National Bank of Ukraine decided to discontinue determination of the national currency's indicative exchange rate. During the period, the hryvnia weakened against the euro by around 12%. For our Ukrainian subsidiaries, this meant additional foreign exchange losses on the translation of their euro-denominated loans into the local currency. Relevant exchange losses totalled 291 thousand euros (Q1 2015: 516 thousand euros). Exchange gains and losses on financial instruments are recognised in *Finance income* and *Finance costs* respectively. Translation of receivables and liabilities from operating activities did not give rise to any exchange gains or losses.

The reciprocal receivables and liabilities of our Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian entities which are connected with the construction business and denominated in hryvnias do not give rise to exchange losses. Nor do the loans provided to the Ukrainian associates in euros give rise to exchange losses that ought to be recognised in the Group's accounts.

Due to movements in the Swedish krona/euro exchange rate, translation of operating receivables and payables resulted in an exchange loss of 2 thousand euros for the period (Q1 2015: nil euros). The exchange loss has been recognised in *Other operating expenses.*

We have not acquired derivatives to hedge currency risk.

Outlooks of the Group's geographical markets

Estonia

Processes and developments characterising the Estonian construction market

- In 2016, public investments will not grow significantly and the extent to which they can be realised is still unclear. Although in the 2014-2020 EU budget period the support allocated to Estonia will increase to 5.9 billion euros (2007-2013: 4.6 billion euros), the share of support that will influence the construction market will not increase. Instead, compared with the previous period, there will be a rise in allocations to intangible areas.

  Investments made by the largest public sector customers (e.g., state-owned real estate company Riigi Kinnisvara AS and National Road Administration) that reach signature of a construction contract in 2016 will not increase substantially. As a result, the Estonian construction market (particularly infrastructure construction segments) will remain in relative stagnation. To some extent, the situation will be improved by the positive level of private investments in building construction.

- The long and painful process of construction market consolidation will continue, albeit slowly. In particular, this applies to general contracting in building construction where the number of medium-sized construction service intermediaries (annual turnover of around 15-40 million euros) is too large. Based on recent years' experience it is likely that stiff competition and insufficient demand will cause some general contractors to go slowly out of business or shrink in size rather than merge or exit the market. According to our assessment, in recent years the process has been slowed down by the customers' (particularly public sector customers') increasing desire to apply less stringent tendering requirements to increase competition and lower the price even though this increases the risks related to security, quality, adherence to deadlines and the builder's liability.

  Competition is tough in all segments of the construction market. The average number of bidders for a contract has increased and there is a wide gap between the lowest bids made by the winners and the average bids. At the same time it is clear that in the current market situation the prices of construction inputs are not going to decrease noticeably and in order to succeed companies need to be efficient. Regrettably, the number of materials producers, suppliers, and subcontractors that are trying to survive or succeed in the difficult environment by dishonest means, e.g., by supplying goods with concealed defects or considerably lower quality than the one recorded in the product certificate, has been increasing quite rapidly. If the trend continues, both construction service providers and end-customers will have to apply strict and thorough quality control measures to make sure that the outcome meets their expectations. Unfair competition is putting visible pressure on prices and the quality of the construction service. Unfortunately, the situation is worsened by the customers' (including state institutions' and state-owned companies') increasing tendency to lower the bidders' qualification requirements and prioritise quality more on paper than in practice.

- In new housing development, the success of a project depends on the developer's ability to control the input prices included in the business plan and, thus, set sales prices that are affordable for prospective buyers. The prices of new apartments are relatively high compared to the standard of living and the banks' lending terms are strict. This has held back rapid growth of the housing market but in the second half of 2015 the supply of new housing grew significantly, slowing down the sale of apartments with relatively high sales prices. Similarly to previous periods, successful projects include those that create or fill a niche. In Tallinn and Tartu, the picture is encouraging but in the rest of the country activity is still relatively sluggish.

- There is a growing contrast between the stringent terms of public contracts, which require the builder to agree to extensive obligations, strict sanctions, various financial guarantees, long settlement terms, etc., and the modest tendering requirements. Lenient qualification requirements and the precondition of making a low bid have made it easier for an increasing number of builders to win a contract but have heightened the contract performance risks taken by customers in respect of funding, deadlines and quality.

- The prices of construction inputs will remain relatively stable but growth in housing development has made it unlikely that the prices charged by local building construction subcontractors would decline any further. Certainly there are areas where major changes in the environment may trigger more abrupt price movements. For example, in the period under review the price of structural steel surged and there appeared a lack of certain categories of the material, which will inevitably affect builders that have entered into large long-term contracts without mitigating relevant risks. The rise in housing construction is lengthening the supply periods of various essential materials and services, making it impossible to carry out all processes in the previous optimistic timeframes. As a result, activities require more extensive planning or need to be postponed.

- Shortage of skilled labour (including project and site managers) will persist but so far it has weakened the quality of the construction process/service rather than the companies' performance capacity. Labour migration to the Nordic countries will remain steady and despite a comparative decline in construction volumes, e.g., in Finland, the number of job seekers who return to the Estonian construction market will not increase considerably. This will sustain pressure for a wage increase, particularly in the case of younger and less experienced workforce whose mobility and willingness to change jobs is naturally higher.

Ukraine

In Ukraine, we provide general contracting and project management services to private sector customers in the segment of building construction. Political and economic instability continues to restrict the adoption of business decisions but construction activity in Kiev and the surrounding area has not halted. In 2016, we will continue our operations in the Kiev region and our current Ukrainian order book is larger than a year ago. Despite the armed conflict in eastern Ukraine, for Nordecon the market situation in Kiev has not deteriorated compared with a year or two ago. Hard times have reduced the number of inefficient local (construction) companies and when the economy normalises we will have considerably better prospects for increasing our operations and profitability. We assess the situation in the Ukrainian construction market regularly and critically and are ready to restructure our operations as and when necessary. Should the crisis spread to Kiev (which at the date of release of this report is highly unlikely), we can suspend our operations immediately. We continue to seek opportunities for exiting our two real estate projects that have been put on hold or signing a construction contract with a prospective new owner.

Finland

In Finland, we have provided mainly subcontracting services in the concrete segment but based on experience gained have started preparations for expanding into the general contracting market. The local concrete work market allows competing for projects where the customer wishes to source all concrete works from one reliable partner. Still, our policy is to maintain a rational approach and avoid taking excessive risks.

Sweden

In July 2015, Nordecon Group acquired a 100% stake in SWENCN AB, a company registered in the Kingdom of Sweden, and expanded to the Swedish market where we intend to offer mainly construction of residential and non-residential buildings, particularly in central Sweden. In October 2015, we signed the first contract for the construction of a five-storey apartment building in Stockholm. The cost of the work amounts to around 8.4 million euros. We will sustain efforts aimed at increasing our operations in Sweden and are currently moderately optimistic about the developments.

Latvia and Lithuania

It is not likely that we will enter the Latvian or the Lithuanian construction market in the next few years.

However, we do not rule out the possibility of carrying out certain projects in Latvia through our Estonian entities, with the involvement of partners where necessary. Undertaking a project assumes that it can be performed profitably.

We have suspended the operations of our Lithuanian subsidiary, Nordecon Statyba UAB, for the time being and are monitoring developments in the Lithuanian construction market. Temporary suspension of operations does not cause any major costs for us and does not change our interest to do business in the Lithuanian construction market on a project basis through a subsidiary operating in the local market.

Management's confirmation and signatures

The board confirms that the *Directors' report* presents fairly all significant events that occurred during the reporting period as well as their impact on the condensed consolidated interim financial statements, contains a description of the main risks and uncertainties, and provides an overview of significant transactions with related parties.

Jaano Vink	Chairman of the Board	12 May 2016
Avo Ambur	Member of the Board	12 May 2016
Erkki Suurorg	Member of the Board	12 May 2016

Condensed consolidated interim financial statements

Condensed consolidated interim statement of financial position

EUR '000	Note	31 March 2016	31 December 2015
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		4,236	6,332
Trade and other receivables	2	19,006	17,503
Prepayments		1,422	1,599
Inventories	3	23,151	23,603
Total current assets		**47,815**	**49,037**
Non-current assets			
Investments in equity-accounted investees		1,298	1,179
Other investments		26	26
Trade and other receivables	2	10,654	10,516
Investment property		4,929	4,929
Property, plant and equipment	4	9,403	9,623
Intangible assets	4	14,614	14,609
Total non-current assets		**40,924**	**40,882**
TOTAL ASSETS		**88,739**	**89,919**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	5, 6	15,687	15,715
Trade payables		20,997	22,538
Other payables		7,777	5,475
Deferred income		1,713	3,233
Provisions		721	825
Total current liabilities		**46,895**	**47,786**
Non-current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	5, 6	4,793	5,098
Trade payables		104	104
Other payables		96	96
Provisions		905	768
Total non-current liabilities		**5,898**	**6,066**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**52,793**	**53,852**
EQUITY			
Share capital		20,692	20,692
Own (treasury) shares		-1,582	-1,582
Share premium		547	547
Statutory capital reserve		2,554	2,554
Translation reserve		1,646	1,358
Retained earnings		10,400	10,970
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent		**34,257**	**34,539**
Non-controlling interests		**1,689**	**1,528**
TOTAL EQUITY		**35,946**	**36,067**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**88,739**	**89,919**

Condensed consolidated interim statement of comprehensive income

EUR '000	Note	Q1 2016	Q1 2015	2015
Revenue	8, 9	27,731	27,113	145,515
Cost of sales	10	-26,578	-26,704	-136,484
Gross profit		**1,153**	**409**	**9,031**
Marketing and distribution expenses		-103	-118	-412
Administrative expenses	11	-1,292	-1,109	-5,026
Other operating income	12	41	104	464
Other operating expenses	12	-12	-38	-124
Operating loss/profit		**-213**	**-752**	**3,933**
Finance income	13	124	165	655
Finance costs	13	-439	-671	-4,383
Net finance costs		**-315**	**-506**	**-3,728**
Share of profit/loss of equity-accounted investees		119	-96	226
Loss/profit before income tax		**-409**	**-1,354**	**431**
Income tax expense		0	0	-257
Loss/profit for the year		**-409**	**-1,354**	**174**
Other comprehensive income				
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations		288	524	587
Total other comprehensive income		**288**	**524**	**587**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE EXPENSE/INCOME		**-121**	**-830**	**761**
Loss/profit attributable to:				
- Owners of the parent		-570	-1,284	179
- Non-controlling interests		161	-70	-5
Loss/profit for the year		**-409**	**-1,354**	**174**
Total comprehensive expense/income attributable to:				
- Owners of the parent		-282	-760	766
- Non-controlling interests		161	-70	-5
Total comprehensive expense/income for the year		**-121**	**-830**	**761**
Earnings per share attributable to owners of the parent:				
Basic earnings per share (EUR)	7	-0.02	-0.04	0.01
Diluted earnings per share (EUR)	7	-0.02	-0.04	0.01

Condensed consolidated interim statement of cash flows

EUR '000	Note	Q1 2016	Q1 2015
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers[1]		29,588	35,789
Cash paid to suppliers[2]		-27,505	-34,416
VAT paid		-951	-1,239
Cash paid to and for employees		-3,950	-4,069
Income tax paid		0	-37
Net cash used in operating activities		**-2,818**	**-3,972**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Paid on acquisition of property, plant and equipment		-103	-275
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	4	28	34
Acquisition of investments in associates		0	-1
Loans provided		-18	-19
Repayment of loans provided		2	40
Dividends received		3	103
Interest received		0	6
Net cash used in investing activities		**-88**	**-112**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from loans received		1,562	331
Repayment of loans received		-201	-2,350
Finance lease principal paid	6	-395	-313
Interest paid		-158	-157
Dividends paid		0	-30
Net cash from/used in financing activities		**808**	**-2,519**
Net cash flow		**-2,098**	**-6,603**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**6,332**	**8,802**
Effect of movements in foreign exchange rates		2	-1
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents		-2,098	-6,603
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		**4,236**	**2,198**

[1] Line item *Cash receipts from customers* includes VAT paid by customers.

[2] Line item *Cash paid to suppliers* includes VAT paid.

Condensed consolidated interim statement of changes in equity

EUR '000	Share capital	Treasury shares	Capital reserve	Share premium	Translation reserve	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total
	Equity attributable to owners of the parent								
Balance at 31 December 2014	**20,692**	**-1,582**	**2,554**	**547**	**771**	**11,714**	**34,696**	**1,671**	**36,367**
Loss for the period	0	0	0	0	0	-1,284	-1,284	-70	-1,354
Other comprehensive income	0	0	0	0	524	0	524	0	524
Balance at 31 March 2015	**20,692**	**-1,582**	**2,554**	**547**	**1,295**	**10,430**	**33,936**	**1,601**	**35,537**
Balance at 31 December 2015	**20,692**	**-1,582**	**2,554**	**547**	**1,358**	**10,970**	**34,539**	**1,528**	**36,067**
Loss for the period	0	0	0	0	0	-570	-570	161	-409
Other comprehensive income	0	0	0	0	288	0	288	0	288
Balance at 31 March 2016	**20,692**	**-1,582**	**2,554**	**547**	**1,646**	**10,400**	**34,257**	**1,689**	**35,946**

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

NOTE 1. Significant accounting policies

Nordecon AS is a company incorporated and domiciled in Estonia. The address of the company's registered office is Pärnu mnt 158/1, Tallinn 11317, Estonia. Nordecon AS's majority shareholder and the party controlling Nordecon Group is AS Nordic Contractors that holds 50.99% of the shares in Nordecon AS. The Nordecon AS shares have been listed on the NASDAQ OMX Tallinn Stock Exchange since 18 May 2006.

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements as at and for the period ended 31 March 2016 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* as adopted by the European Union. The condensed interim financial statements do not contain all the information presented in the annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Group's latest published annual financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2015.

The Group has not changed its significant accounting policies compared with the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2015.

According to management's assessment, the condensed consolidated interim financial statements of Nordecon AS for the first quarter of 2016 give a true and fair view of the Group's financial performance and the parent and all its subsidiaries that are included in the financial statements are going concerns. The condensed consolidated interim financial statements have not been audited or otherwise checked by auditors and contain only the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

NOTE 2. Trade and other receivables

EUR '000	Note	31 March 2016	31 December 2015
Current items			
Trade receivables		12,185	11,519
Retentions receivable		99	97
Receivables from related parties		210	211
Loans to related parties	14	310	305
Miscellaneous receivables		1,261	1,276
Total receivables and loans provided		**14,065**	**13,408**
Due from customers for contract work		4,941	4,095
Total current trade and other receivables		**19,006**	**17,503**

EUR '000	Note	31 March 2016	31 December 2015
Non-current items			
Loans to related parties	14	10,017	9,878
Other non-current receivables		637	638
Total non-current trade and other receivables		**10,654**	**10,516**

NOTE 3. Inventories

EUR '000	31 March 2016	31 December 2015
Raw materials and consumables	4,486	4,603
Work in progress	4,359	4,138
Goods for resale and properties held for development	12,594	12,762
Finished goods	1,712	2,100
Total inventories	**23,151**	**23,603**

NOTE 4. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment

In the first quarter of 2016, the Group did not conduct any significant transactions with property, plant and equipment. The period's additions of 93 thousand euros (Q1 2015: 658 thousand euros) consisted of equipment and machinery acquired for the Group's operating activities.

Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment amounted to 28 thousand euros (Q1 2015: 34 thousand euros) (see the statement of cash flows) and sales gain on the transactions amounted to 20 thousand euros (Q1 2015: 90 thousand euros) (note 12).

Intangible assets

In the first quarter of 2016, the Group did not conduct any significant transactions with intangible assets.

NOTE 5. Loans and borrowings

Current loans and borrowings

EUR '000	Note	31 March 2016	31 December 2015
Current portion of long-term loans		4,895	4,497
Current portion of finance lease liabilities	6	1,503	1,519
Short-term bank loans		8,527	7,556
Factoring liabilities		762	2,143
Total current loans and borrowings		**15,687**	**15,715**

Non-current loans and borrowings

EUR '000	Note	31 March 2016	31 December 2015
Non-current portion of long-term bank loans		1,952	1,960
Non-current portion of finance lease liabilities	6	2,841	3,138
Total non-current loans and borrowings		**4,793**	**5,098**

NOTE 6. Finance and operating leases

EUR '000	31 March 2016	31 December 2015
Finance lease liabilities at end of reporting period	**4,344**	**4,657**
Of which payable not later than 1 year	1,503	1,519
Of which payable later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	2,841	3,138
Base currency EUR	4,344	4,657
Interest rates of contracts denominated in EUR[1]	2.0%-5.2%	2.0%-5.2%
Frequency of payments	Monthly	Monthly

[1] Includes leases with floating interest rates

Finance lease payments

EUR '000	Q1 2016	Q1 2015
Principal payments made during the period	395	313
Interest payments made during the period	36	34

Operating lease payments

EUR '000	Q1 2016	Q1 2015
Payments made for cars	194	183
Payments made for construction equipment	352	419
Payments made for premises	187	153
Payments made for software	48	48
Total operating lease payments	**781**	**803**

NOTE 7. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the parent by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the parent by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period, both adjusted for the effects of all dilutive equity instruments.

EUR '000	Q1 2016	Q1 2015
Profit for the period attributable to owners of the parent	-570	-1,284
Weighted average number of shares (in thousands)	30,757	30,757
Basic earnings per share (EUR)	-0.02	-0.04
Diluted earnings per share (EUR)	-0.02	-0.04

During the period, Nordecon AS had no dilutive share options. Therefore, diluted earnings per share equal basic earnings per share.

NOTE 8. Segment reporting – operating segments

The Group's chief operating decision maker is the board of the parent company Nordecon AS. The board monitors the Group's internally generated financial information on a regular basis to better allocate the resources and assess their utilisation. Reportable operating segments are identified by reference to monitored information.

The operating segments monitored by the chief operating decision maker include both a business and a geographical dimension. The Group's reportable operating segments are:

- Buildings (European Union)
- Buildings (Ukraine)
- Infrastructure (European Union)

Other segments comprise insignificant operating segments whose results are not reviewed by the chief operating decision maker on the basis of internally generated financial information.

Preparation of segment reporting

The prices applied in inter-segment transactions do not differ significantly from market prices. The chief operating decision maker reviews inter-segment transactions separately and analyses their proportion in segment revenue. Respective figures are separately outlined in segment reporting.

The chief operating decision maker assesses the performance of an operating segment and the utilisation of the resources allocated to it through the profit generated by the segment. The profit of an operating segment is its gross profit that does not include any major exceptional expenditures (such as non-recurring asset write-downs). Items after the gross profit of an operating segment (including marketing and distribution expenses, administrative expenses, interest expense, and income tax expense) are not used by the chief operating decision maker to assess the performance of the segment.

First quarter

EUR '000 Q1 2016	Buildings EU	Buildings UKR	Infrastructure EU	Other segments	Total
Total revenue	23,931	666	2,756	453	27,806
Inter-segment revenue	-186	0	-7	-94	-287
Revenue from external customers	**23,745**	**666**	**2,749**	**359**	**27,519**
Gross profit/loss of the segment	**2,601**	**9**	**-1,091**	**-106**	**1,413**

EUR ‘000 Q1 2015	Buildings EU	Buildings UKR	Infrastructure EU	Other segments	Total
Total revenue	20,988	827	4,920	376	27,111
Inter-segment revenue	0	0	-6	-242	-248
Revenue from external customers	**20,988**	**827**	**4,914**	**134**	**26,863**
Gross profit/loss of the segment	**1,308**	**12**	**-395**	**-234**	**691**

Reconciliation of segment revenues

EUR ‘000	Q1 2016	Q1 2015
Total revenue for reportable segments	27,353	26,735
Revenue for other segments	453	376
Elimination of inter-segment revenues	-287	-248
Unallocated revenue of reportable segments	212	250
Total consolidated revenue	**27,731**	**27,113**

Reconciliation of segment profit

EUR ‘000	Q1 2016	Q1 2015
Total profit for reportable segments	1,519	925
Total loss for other segments	-106	-234
Elimination of inter-segment profits and losses	-4	-4
Unallocated losses of reportable segments	-256	-278
Consolidated gross profit	**1,153**	**409**
Unallocated expenses:		
Marketing and distribution expenses	-103	-118
Administrative expenses	-1,292	-1,109
Other operating income and expenses	29	66
Consolidated operating loss	**-213**	**-752**
Finance income	124	165
Finance costs	-439	-671
Share of profit/loss of equity-accounted investees	119	-96
Consolidated loss before tax	**-409**	**-1,354**

NOTE 9. Segment reporting – geographical information

EUR ‘000	Q1 2016	Q1 2015
Estonia	25,796	25,773
Ukraine	666	827
Finland	412	513
Sweden	857	0
Total revenue	**27,731**	**27,113**

NOTE 10. Cost of sales

EUR ‘000	Q1 2016	Q1 2015
Cost of materials, goods and services	22,714	23,000
Personnel expenses	3,399	3,207
Depreciation expense	437	467
Other expenses	28	30
Total cost of sales	**26,578**	**26,704**

NOTE 11. Administrative expenses

EUR '000	Q1 2016	Q1 2015
Personnel expenses	710	574
Cost of materials, goods and services	524	498
Depreciation and amortisation expense	9	0
Other expenses	49	37
Total administrative expenses	**1,292**	**1,109**

NOTE 12. Other operating income and expenses

EUR '000	Q1 2016	Q1 2015
Other operating income		
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	21	90
Other income	20	14
Total other operating income	**41**	**104**

EUR '000	Q1 2016	Q1 2015
Other operating expenses		
Foreign exchange loss	2	0
Other expenses	10	38
Total other operating expenses	**12**	**38**

NOTE 13. Finance income and costs

EUR '000	Q1 2016	Q1 2015
Finance income		
Interest income on loans	118	155
Other finance income	6	10
Total finance income	**124**	**165**

EUR '000	Q1 2016	Q1 2015
Finance costs		
Interest expense	147	152
Foreign exchange loss	291	516
Other finance costs	1	3
Total finance costs	**439**	**671**

NOTE 14. Transactions with related parties

The Group considers parties to be related if one has control of the other or significant influence over the other's operating decisions (assumes holding 20% or more of the voting power). Related parties include:

- Nordecon AS's parent company AS Nordic Contractors and its shareholders;
- other companies of AS Nordic Contractors group;
- equity-accounted investees (associates and joint ventures) of Nordecon group;
- members of the board and council of Nordecon AS, their close family members and companies related to them;
- individuals whose shareholding implies significant influence.

The Group's purchase and sales transactions with related parties

EUR '000		Q1 2016		Q1 2015
Counterparty	**Purchases**	**Sales**	**Purchases**	**Sales**
AS Nordic Contractors	83	0	84	0
Companies of AS Nordic Contractors group	1	1	1	1
Companies related to owners of AS Nordic Contractors	225	0	189	0
Equity-accounted investees	2,532	3	1,547	45
Companies related to members of the council	25	0	48	0
Total	**2,866**	**4**	**1,869**	**46**

EUR '000		Q1 2016		Q1 2015
Nature of transactions	**Purchases**	**Sales**	**Purchases**	**Sales**
Construction services	2,532	0	1,547	0
Goods	225	0	189	0
Lease and other services	88	4	100	46
Other transactions	21	0	33	0
Total	**2,866**	**4**	**1,869**	**46**

During the period, the Group recognised interest income on loans to associates of 95 thousand euros (Q1 2015: 120 thousand euros), on loans to a joint venture of 29 thousand euros (Q1 2015: 28 thousand euros) and on a loan to a company of AS Nordic Contractors group of 3 thousand euros (Q1 2015: 3 thousand euros).

Receivables from and liabilities to related parties at period-end

		31 March 2016		31 December 2015
EUR '000	**Receivables**	**Liabilities**	**Receivables**	**Liabilities**
AS Nordic Contractors	0	10	0	9
Companies of AS Nordic Contractors group – loans and interest	266	0	263	0
Companies related to owners of AS Nordic Contractors	0	57	0	130
Associates – receivables and payables	210	2,320	211	1,821
Associates – loans and interest	8,448	0	8,344	0
Joint venture – loans and interest	1,613	0	1,576	0
Total	**10,537**	**2,387**	**10,394**	**1,960**

Remuneration of the council and the board

The service fees of the members of the council of Nordecon AS for the first quarter of 2016 amounted to 34 thousand euros and associated social security charges totalled 11 thousand euros (Q1 2015: 35 thousand euros and 12 thousand euros respectively).

The service fees of the members of the board of Nordecon AS amounted to 87 thousand euros and associated social security charges totalled 28 thousand euros (Q1 2015: 74 thousand euros and 24 thousand euros respectively).

Statements and signatures

Statement of management's responsibility

The board of Nordecon AS acknowledges its responsibility for the preparation of the Group's condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the first quarter of 2016 and confirms that:

- the policies applied on the preparation of the consolidated interim financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (IFRS EU);
- the consolidated interim financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with financial reporting standards in force, give a true and fair view of the assets and liabilities, the financial position, the financial performance, and the cash flows of the Group consisting of the parent and other consolidated entities.

Jaano Vink	Chairman of the Board	12 May 2016
Avo Ambur	Member of the Board	12 May 2016
Erkki Suurorg	Member of the Board	12 May 2016