INTELLIGENT SOLUTIONS FOR HIGH PRODUCTIVITY

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT 2010

BOSSARD

Contents

Noticeably stronger demand – best six-month result

- Clear increase in sales and profit in all sales regions
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Ladies and Gentlemen,

Only twelve months ago we were confronted with an unprecedented drop in demand in excess of 30 percent. The worldwide economic crisis had fully impacted on Bossard Group. In the second half of 2009 there were indications of a slight recovery and this trend was confirmed in the first six months of 2010. In all three of the Group's geographic regions demand grew more strongly than anticipated.

Record profit thanks to higher sales and stringent cost management

In the first six months of 2010, Bossard Group's sales amounted to CHF 244 million, an increase of CHF 38.1 million or 18.5 percent. Percentage growth expressed in local currencies was even higher reaching 21.5 percent. Through this clear sales increase and continuing consistent cost management the Group achieved a veritable profit leap. Compared to the first six months of 2009, consolidated net income quadruplet, reaching a total of CHF 22.4 million. Thus the CHF 15.3 million result for the entire prior year was already clearly surpassed in the first six months of 2010.

Upswing clearly noticeable in all markets

Bossard Group achieved strong growth in all three geographic regions.

In CHF million	First 6 months 2010	First 6 months 2009	Change in CHF	Change in local currency
Europe	133.9	115.3	16.1 %	18.6 %
America	68.4	63.8	7.3 %	12.0 %
Asia	41.7	26.8	55.6 %	55.4 %
Group	**244.0**	**205.9**	**18.5 %**	**21.5 %**

Europe

In Europe sales in the first six months of 2010 rose to CHF 133.9 million, an increase of 16.1 percent. Expressed in local currencies they were up 18.6 percent. There was double digit sales growth in almost all the countries in this region.

America

After sales stabilized at a low level in the fourth quarter of 2009, the market environment continued to improve in the first six months of 2010. Compared to the first six months of 2009, sales rose by CHF 4.6 million to CHF 68.4 million, an increase of 7.3 percent. Expressed in local currency the increase was as much as 12 percent.

Asia

Demand in Asia had already begun to improve steadily during the course of 2009. In the first six months of 2010 the upswing gained momentum. Sales rose by CHF 14.9 million to CHF 41.7 million, an increase of 55.6 percent. Expressed in local currencies growth in sales revenues was only marginally lower. In all the countries in this region demand grew by more than 40 percent.

The main reason for the striking sales increase was the noticeably more rapid recovery of the markets and the related demand for fastening elements. However, this strong rise in sales and profit also reflects Bossard's entrepreneurial strength. The company demonstrated that even in economically difficult periods it can act flexibly and judiciously. In the past two years the Group managed to cut costs, to utilize internal synergies and, at the same time, to remain close to customers and ready for the upswing. Thanks to the tremendous commitment of Bossard employees around the globe, Bossard not only grew but also acquired further market shares in all its major markets – and this despite the fact that conditions in many markets were still difficult.

Gross profit increased noticeably

Given the higher demand, gross profit was up from CHF 74.2 million to CHF 95 million compared to the prior year. The gross profit margin rose from 36.1 percent to 38.9 percent. Various and timely measures – such as cutting procurement costs and optimizing logistics – impacted positively on the margin. Additionally, stronger focus on special parts and on customer segments which generate higher value added contributed to margin improvement.

Cost increases lower than sales growth

Operating expenses before depreciation and amortization rose year-on-year by 5.5 percent to CHF 63.9 million. Personnel expenses showed the highest increase. They mainly rose because short-time work was lifted, and also because of pay increases and higher variable performance-related compensation. Overall, compared to sales growth, costs rose less strongly. This is attributable to the effect of the savings measures implemented in 2009, but also to productivity improvements, especially in America and Asia.

Consolidated net income at record high

The consolidated operating profit (EBIT) rose year-on-year from CHF 7.7 million to CHF 25.6 million and has thus more then tripled. The operating margin also rose markedly compared to 2009: from 3.9 percent to 10.9 percent. Compared to the prior year, all the regions improved their operating profit strongly. The America and Asia regions reached their best ever six-month result. The decisive factors in all the regions were higher volume and continuing cost discipline.

The result was burdened by a non-operating amount of CHF 0.8 million. On the one hand, this sum includes those payments, which can not be capitalized, for the name and marketing rights acquired in connection with the new ice hockey stadium in Zug, the BOSSARD Arena and, on the other, the profit from the sale of a minority interest.

In the first six months Bossard Group's consolidated net income amounted to CHF 22.4 million, the best six-month result in the company's history. Compared to the prior year this is CHF 16.8 million higher or a fourfold increase of the profit. Year-on-year the return on sales rose from 2.8 percent to a record 9.5 percent.

Healthy balance sheet and high equity ratio

Total assets rose in the reporting period by CHF 30.3 million to CHF 314.8 million. This is an increase of 10.7 percent compared to end 2009. Total assets rose primarily because of the Group's positive business development. On the assets side the increase was due to higher cash and cash equivalents and a greater volume of accounts receivable. Inventories rose less than proportionally. Taking the dividend payout in April into consideration, the equity ratio fell by 1.2 percentage points to 55.7 percent compared to end 2009. At end June the gearing (net debt/equity) was at a very low 0.2. Year-on-year the return on equity (ROE) rose from 10.3 percent to 19.2 percent. The return on capital employed (ROCE) was up from 9.4 percent to a very satisfactory 15.2 percent.

Net debt still low despite growth

The good result also impacted positively on the net debt. Compared to end 2009 it was again reduced from CHF 38.6 million to CHF 36.5 million. In the past, strong growth invariably led to an increase in net working capital which, in turn, made it necessary to borrow funds. In the reporting period, however, the Group managed to finance the exceptionally strong growth through its cash flow from operating activities. Before changes in working capital, this was up from CHF 9.9 million to CHF 26.6 million year-on-year.

Prospects

Although the most recently published Purchasing Managers Indices (PMI) and other economic data suggest a slight slowdown in worldwide growth, the order intake our customers report has allowed us to move into the second half of the year with confidence. Our target for the entire year is sales in the range of CHF 465 to 475 million. We believe that we can surpass the record net income result of CHF 32.4 million dating back to 2008.

Dr. Thomas Schmuckli Chairman of the Board of Directors	David Dean Chief Executive Officer

Zug, August 31, 2010

Results in Figures

In CHF million		First 6 months 2010	First 6 months 2009	Full year 2009
Gross sales		244.0	205.9	395.1
Net sales		235.0	198.3	379.9
Gross profit		95.0	74.2	146.3
Operating expenses, depreciation and amortization		69.4	66.5	127.5
EBIT		25.6	7.7	18.8
in % of net sales		10.9	3.9	5.0
Net income		22.4	5.6	15.3
in % of net sales		9.5	2.8	4.0
Cash flow from operations		9.3	29.1	73.5
Current assets		249.5	241.4	214.5
Long-term assets		65.3	76.4	70.0
Current liabilities		132.2	108.9	75.0
Long-term liabilities		7.3	50.7	47.5
Shareholders' equity		175.3	158.2	162.0
in % of total assets		55.7	49.8	56.9
Total assets		314.8	317.8	284.5
Net debt		36.5	82.2	38.6
Headcount at end of reporting period		1,419	1,451	1,403
Share capital				
Number of shares entitled to dividend				
Registered shares at CHF 2 par		2,700,000	2,700,000	2,700,000
Bearer shares at CHF 10 par		2,464,862	2,475,000	2,472,593
Bearer shares equivalents at CHF 10 par entitled to dividend		3,004,862	3,015,000	3,012,593
Market price (Ticker symbol: BOS)				
Closing price at end of reporting period	CHF	75.9	48.5	58.5
Bearer share high during reporting period	CHF	78.8	52.0	65.6
Bearer share low during reporting period	CHF	56.6	29.5	29.5
Key figures				
Consolidated net income per bearer share [1] [2]	CHF	14.7	3.6	5.0
Net worth per bearer share	CHF	58.3	52.5	53.8
Price/Earnings ratio (Basis: 30.06./31.12.)		5.2	13.5	11.8
Price/Book value (Basis: 30.06./31.12.)		1.3	0.9	1.1

[1] 6 months extrapolated to 12 months
[2] Basis: Net income of Shareholders of Bossard Holding AG

The unaudited, consolidated interim financial statements for the first six months of 2010 were prepared in accordance with Swiss GAAP FER "Interim Financial Reporting Swiss GAAP FER 12".

Consolidated Balance Sheet

In CHF 1,000	30.06.2010	30.06.2009	31.12.2009
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	32,041	17,012	22,439
Financial assets held for trading	112	130	126
Accounts receivable, trade	83,451	66,542	63,087
Other receivables	3,063	1,312	920
Prepaid expenses	11,098	10,045	10,251
Inventories	119,699	146,393	117,692
	249,464	**241,434**	**214,515**
Long-term assets			
Property, plant and equipment	57,851	65,156	60,780
Intangible assets	3,337	4,752	3,938
Financial assets	1,641	2,698	2,173
Deferred tax assets	2,530	3,735	3,101
	65,359	**76,341**	**69,992**
Total assets	**314,823**	**317,775**	**284,507**
Liabilities and shareholders' equity			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable, trade	27,066	18,291	25,183
Other liabilities	6,174	3,554	3,924
Accrued expenses	26,856	24,201	20,531
Tax liabilities	2,976	2,868	3,702
Provisions	550	707	567
Short-term debts	68,558	59,241	21,079
	132,180	**108,862**	**74,986**
Long-term liabilities			
Long-term debts	–	40,000	40,000
Other liabilities	269	2,145	269
Provisions	1,596	1,684	1,664
Deferred tax liabilities	5,499	6,848	5,573
	7,364	**50,677**	**47,506**
Total liabilities	**139,544**	**159,539**	**122,492**
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	32,000	32,000	32,000
Treasury shares	–3,433	–1,850	–1,984
Capital reserves	52,969	53,205	52,946
Retained earnings	89,891	71,723	75,757
	171,427	**155,078**	**158,719**
Minority interest	3,852	3,158	3,296
Total shareholders' equity	**175,279**	**158,236**	**162,015**
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	**314,823**	**317,775**	**284,507**

Consolidated Income Statement

In CHF 1,000	First 6 months 2010	First 6 months 2009
Sales	244,034	205,882
Sales deductions	9,023	7,574
Net sales	**235,011**	**198,308**
Cost of goods sold	140,000	124,077
Gross profit	**95,011**	**74,231**
Personnel expenses	47,889	44,721
Sales, marketing and administration expenses	8,339	7,426
Other operating expenses	7,632	8,382
EBITDA	**31,151**	**13,702**
Depreciation	4,607	4,898
Amortization	933	1,055
EBIT	**25,611**	**7,749**
Financial result	522	1,057
Ordinary result	**25,089**	**6,692**
Non-operating result	810	–
Income before taxes	**24,279**	**6,692**
Taxes	1,874	1,053
Net income	**22,405**	**5,639**
Attributable to:		
Shareholders of Bossard Holding AG	22,009	5,479
Minority interest	396	160

In CHF	2010	2009
Earnings per bearer share [1]	14.65	3.63
Earnings per registered share [1]	2.93	0.73

[1] Earnings per share, extrapolated to 12 months, is based on the net income of Shareholders of Bossard Holding AG and the number of outstanding shares entitled to dividend. There is no dilution effect.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

In CHF 1,000	Issued share capital	Treasury shares	Capital reserves	Retained earnings: Retained earnings	Retained earnings: Translation differences	Share-holders Bossard	Minority interest	Share-holders' equity
Balance at January 1, 2009	32,000	–2,065	53,258	124,542	–50,979	156,756	2,971	159,727
Translation differences					2,314	2,314	27	2,341
Net income for the period				5,479		5,479	160	5,639
Dividend				–9,633		–9,633		–9,633
Change in treasury shares		215	–53			162		162
Balance at June 30, 2009	**32,000**	**–1,850**	**53,205**	**120,388**	**–48,665**	**155,078**	**3,158**	**158,236**
Balance at January 1, 2010	32,000	–1,984	52,946	129,882	–54,125	158,719	3,296	162,015
Translation differences					–3,405	–3,405	160	–3,245
Net income for the period				22,009		22,009	396	22,405
Dividend				–4,470		–4,470		–4,470
Change in treasury shares		–1,449	23			–1,426		–1,426
Balance at June 30, 2010	**32,000**	**–3,433**	**52,969**	**147,421**	**–57,530**	**171,427**	**3,852**	**175,279**

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

In CHF 1,000	First 6 months 2010	First 6 months 2009
Net income	22,405	5,639
Taxes	1,874	1,053
Financial income	–1,173	–777
Financial expenses	1,695	1,834
Depreciation and amortization	5,540	5,953
Increase provisions	740	602
(Gain)/Loss from sales of property, plant and equipment	–59	12
Gain from divestments of financial assets	–1,140	–
Interest received	251	161
Interest paid	–1,155	–1,594
Taxes paid	–1,834	–3,515
Other non cash (income)/expenses	–545	572
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in net working capital	**26,599**	**9,940**
(Increase)/Decrease receivables	–26,697	13,127
(Increase)/Decrease inventories	–2,210	25,670
Increase/(Decrease) payables	11,634	–19,655
Cash flow from operating activities	**9,326**	**29,082**
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	–2,304	–2,219
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	204	135
Purchase of intangible assets	–445	–700
Investments in financial assets	–58	–275
Divestments from financial assets	1,693	513
Cash flow from investing activities	**–910**	**–2,546**
Increase/(Decrease) short-term debts	7,092	–10,984
Decrease long-term debts	–17	–1,218
Increase treasury shares	–1,449	–
Dividends paid	–4,470	–9,633
Cash flow from financing activities	**1,156**	**–21,835**
Translation differences	30	88
Change in cash and cash equivalents	**9,602**	**4,789**
Cash and cash equivalents at January 1	22,439	12,223
Cash and cash equivalents at June 30	32,041	17,012

Notes to the consolidated Financial Statements

Scope of Operations (1)

Bossard Holding AG, Zug, a limited company subject to Swiss law, is the parent company of all entities within the Bossard Group (hereinafter "Bossard"). Bossard is a leading distributor of fasteners of every kind and a provider of related engineering and logistics services including inventory management solutions. The Group operates in three geographic regions – Europe, America and Asia – and is one of the market leaders in its sector of industry.

Accounting Principles of the consolidated Financial Statements (2)

The unaudited, consolidated interim financial statements for the first six months of 2010 were prepared in accordance with Swiss GAAP FER "Interim Financial Reporting Swiss GAAP FER 12".

The consolidated financial statements of Bossard are based on the financial statements of the individual Group companies at June 30, 2010 prepared in accordance with uniform accounting policies. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities at market value, in accordance with Swiss GAAP FER. They are consistent with Swiss law and the listing rules of the Swiss Exchange SIX.

The main principles of consolidation and valuation are detailed in the following chapters.

Principles of Consolidation (2.1)

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Bossard Holding AG as well as the domestic and foreign subsidiaries over which Bossard Holding AG exercises control. Group companies acquired during the year are included in the consolidation from the date on which control over the company is transferred to Bossard. Group companies are excluded from the consolidation as of the date Bossard ceases to have control over the company. June 30 represents the uniform closing date for all companies included in the consolidated financial statements.

The purchase method of accounting is used for capital consolidation. Intercompany receivables and liabilities as well as transactions and intercompany profits not yet realized through sales to third parties are eliminated.

Investment in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are fully consolidated. These are entities over which Bossard Holding AG directly or indirectly exercises control. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. Control is presumed to exist when the parent directly or indirectly holds more than one half of the voting rights of an entity unless, in exceptional circumstances, it can be clearly demonstrated that such ownership does not constitute control. Under the full consolidation method, 100 percent of assets, liabilities, income and expenses are included. The interests of minority shareholders in equity and net income or loss are shown separately in the balance sheet and income statement.

Minority interest

Minority interest of less than 20 percent is recognized at acquisition cost less any economically necessary impairment.

Foreign Currency Translation (2.2)

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Swiss francs ("CHF"). The financial statements of the Group companies are drawn up in the applicable local currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the time of the transaction at the daily rate applicable on that date. Exchange differences from adjustments of foreign exchange portfolios at the balance sheet date are recognized in the income statements of the Group companies as exchange gains or losses.

For the consolidated financial statements, the annual accounts of Bossard subsidiaries reporting in foreign currencies are translated into Swiss francs as follows: balance sheet items at year-end rates, equity at historical rates, and items on the income statement at the average exchange rate for the year. The translation differences are netted directly with the Group's consolidated translation differences in shareholders' equity.

Exchange differences arising from intercompany loans of an equity nature are booked to equity.

Accounting and Valuation Principles (2.3)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and at banks, time deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of up to three months. Cash and cash equivalents are recognized at nominal value.

Financial assets held for trading

Financial assets held for trading are all marketable securities that can be converted into cash at short notice. They are recognized at their fair value. For listed securities, this corresponds to the stock market price on the balance sheet reporting date. Non-listed financial assets held for trading are presented at acquisition cost less any value adjustments. Changes in the fair value are recognized in the income statement for the period in which they arise.

Accounts receivable, trade

Accounts receivable are carried at the invoiced amount less allowances. The allowance for bad debts is based on the aging of accounts receivable and recognized credit risks. Apart from specific allowances for known credit risks, Bossard also makes a provision based on statistical calculations on the historical loss experience.

Inventories

Goods for trading are recognized at average acquisition cost, own products at manufacturing cost. Should the net realizable value be lower, the necessary value adjustments are made. Acquisition cost comprises product price and delivery cost (freight, customs duties, etc.). Cash discounts are treated as reductions of the acquisition value. Inventories that lack marketability or have low turnover are written down to the estimated market value less sales costs.

Property, plant and equipment

Land is stated at cost, whereas buildings, machinery and equipment, office machines and furniture as well as vehicles are stated at cost less economically necessary depreciation. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life of the asset. The general applicable useful lives are as follows:

Buildings	30–40 years
Machinery and equipment	5–20 years
Office machines and furniture	3–10 years
Vehicles	4–10 years

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of useful life or lease term. Repair and maintenance costs, which do not increase the value or useful life of an asset, are charged directly as an expense. Replacement work to increase the useful life of assets is capitalized. Fixed assets no longer in use or sold are taken out of the assets at acquisition cost minus the related accumulated depreciation. Any gains or losses arising are recognized in the income statement.

Leasing

Leases of assets under which significant risks and rewards of ownership are effectively retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases, and payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Intangible assets

Software

Costs arising from the development of computer software are recognized as intangible assets provided such costs are clearly associated with an identifiable and business-related computer program, can be reliably determined, and lead to measurable benefits over a number of years.

Computer software is depreciated using the straight-line method over its estimated useful life, up to a maximum of ten years.

Others

This item includes rights.

Rights are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful life, up to a maximum of ten years.

Financial assets

Financial assets comprise both non-consolidated investments and long-term loans. They are recognized at acquisition cost less economically necessary value adjustments. Changes in fair value are recognized in the income statement for the period in which they arise.

Impairment

The recoverability of long-term assets is monitored annually. Impairment is treated adequately in the financial statements.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognized in the balance sheet at fair value. Positive replacement values are recognized under financial assets and negative replacement values under current liabilities. Financial instruments held for hedging purposes are carried at the same value as the underlying transactions.

Liabilities

All liabilities of Bossard vis-à-vis third parties are recognized at nominal value.

Provisions

A provision is recognized if, on the basis of past events, Bossard has reason to assume that it will need to meet an obligation for which the amount and due date are still uncertain but can be reliably estimated.

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are valued as at the balance sheet date. A provision is made if an outflow of funds without a utilizable inflow is both probable and assessable.

Financial debts

Financial debts are recognized at nominal value.

They are classified as current liabilities unless Bossard can defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the balance sheet date.

Treasury shares

Treasury shares are recognized in equity at acquisition cost. Any gains and losses from transactions with treasury shares are included in capital reserves and recognized in equity.

Pension benefit obligations

Bossard operates a number of pension plans in accordance with the legal requirements in the individual countries. Their assets are generally held in autonomous pension institutions or in statutory occupational pension plans. The pension plans are funded by employee and employer contributions. Pension plans from autonomous pension institutions are valued in accordance with Swiss GAAP FER 16.

Any actual economic impacts of pension plans on the company are calculated as at the balance sheet date. An economic benefit from a surplus is capitalized provided this is admissible and the surplus is to be used to decrease the company's future contributions to its pension plans. An economic liability is recognized if the conditions for forming a provision are met. Contributions by subsidiaries to other pension plans are recognized in the income statement in the year they are made.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized at fair value and represents the amount receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of sales-related taxes. Sales revenues are recognized when the goods and services have been supplied or rendered.

Sales deductions

Sales deductions consist of items which relate directly to sales revenue, such as cash discounts and year-end rebates.

Non-operating result

Non-operating results are expenses and income which arise from events or transactions which clearly differ from the ordinary operations of Bossard.

Taxes

All taxes are accrued irrespective of when such taxes are due.

Deferred income tax is provided for temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax assets on temporary differences as well as potential savings related to tax loss carry forwards are only capitalized if recovery is probable. Deferred taxes are calculated using the expected applicable local tax rates.

Related parties

A party is related to Bossard if the party directly or indirectly controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with Bossard, has an interest in Bossard that gives it significant influence over Bossard, has joint control over Bossard (board of directors and executive committee) or is an associate or a joint venture of Bossard. In addition, members of the key management personnel of Bossard as well as pension plans are also considered related parties.

Accounting estimates and assumptions

Preparing the financial statements in accordance with Swiss GAAP FER requires the board of directors and the executive committee to make estimates and assumptions which can impact on the recognized assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities and contingent assets at the time of preparation as well as income and expenses for the reporting period. These assessments are based on the board of directors' and the executive committee's best knowledge and belief of current and future Bossard activities. The actual results may deviate from these estimates.

Changes in the Scope of Consolidation (3)

As per 1.1.2010 Bossard Michigan & Merrick, Inc. was integrated in Bossard North America, Inc.

During the year 2009 Trimec Italia Srl. was liquidated.

Segment Information (4)

Bossard is a fastening technology and logistic company operating in the three geographical areas Europe, America and Asia.

In CHF million	Europe		America		Asia		Eliminations		Consolidated	
First 6 months	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009
Sales to third parties	133.9	115.3	68.4	63.8	41.7	26.8			244.0	205.9
Sales inter-segment	2.6	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	–3.0	–2.4	–	–
Total sales	**136.5**	**117.2**	**68.6**	**64.1**	**41.9**	**27.0**	**–3.0**	**–2.4**	**244.0**	**205.9**
Sales deductions	6.6	5.9	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.6			9.0	7.6
Total net sales	**129.9**	**111.3**	**67.3**	**63.0**	**40.8**	**26.4**	**–3.0**	**–2.4**	**235.0**	**198.3**

These regions comprise the following countries in which Bossard operates with own subsidiaries:

Europe: Austria, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland

America: Mexico, USA

Asia: China, India, Malaysia, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand

Financial Result (5)

In CHF 1,000	First 6 months 2010	First 6 months 2009
Financial income	1,173	777
Financial expenses	1,695	1,834
Total Financial result	**522**	**1,057**

Non-operating Result (6)

In CHF 1,000	First 6 months 2010	First 6 months 2009
Income from the sale of part of its minority interest of Bossard & Stärkle	990	–
Expenses from non-capitalizable marketing costs for the BOSSARD Arena	1,800	–
Total Non-operating result	**810**	**–**

Exchange Rates (7)

		30.06.2010 Exchange rate	01.01.2010-30.06.2010 Average exchange rate	31.12.2009 Exchange rate	30.06.2009 Exchange rate	01.01.2009-30.06.2009 Average exchange rate
1	EUR	1.32	1.44	1.48	1.53	1.51
1	USD	1.08	1.08	1.03	1.08	1.13
1	GBP	1.61	1.65	1.67	1.79	1.69
100	DKK	17.73	19.31	19.93	20.50	20.25
100	SEK	13.86	14.67	14.48	14.10	13.86
100	CZK	5.14	5.59	5.62	5.89	5.56
100	HUF	0.46	0.53	0.55	0.56	0.52
100	PLN	31.93	35.95	36.12	34.29	33.70
100	SGD	77.12	77.46	73.77	74.58	75.64
100	TWD	3.36	3.39	3.24	3.29	3.37
100	RMB	15.90	15.86	15.14	15.80	16.59
100	MYR	33.32	32.74	30.17	30.69	31.49
100	THB	3.33	3.32	3.10	3.18	3.24
100	INR	2.31	2.36	2.22	2.26	2.29
100	KRW	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08

Events occuring after Balance Sheet Date (8)

Since June 30, 2010 no major events occurred which would require additional disclosures or changes in the semi-annual report 2010.

A Profile of the Bossard Group

Bossard is a fastening technology and logistics company operating globally. Its full-service package focuses on fasteners and includes worldwide sales, technical and engineering support, and inventory management.
Its customer base is made up of local and multinational industrial companies. The Group has 1,400 employees in more than 50 locations worldwide and reported sales of 395 million Swiss francs in the year 2009. Bossard is listed on the Swiss Exchange.

Dates to Note

October 19, 2010
Publication of Sales Results 3rd Quarter 2010

January 12, 2011
Publication of Sales Results 2010

March 9, 2011
Meeting for Financial Analysts and Press Conference
Hotel Widder, Zurich

April 12, 2011
Annual General Meeting
Theater Casino, Zug

The semi-annual report is also available in German. The German version is the governing text.

The semi-annual report contains forecasts. They reflect the company's present assessment of market conditions and future events and are thus subject do certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Through unforeseeable events the actual results could deviate from the forecasts made and the information published in this report. Thus all the forecasts made in this report are subject to this reservation.

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