

## Annual Report 1995



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## Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting will be held on Thursday, 28 March 1996, at 4 p.m. at the Instrumentarium Corporation Head Offices in Helsinki, Finland. Advance notification of attendance must be received by 4 p.m., 25 March 1996.

## Financial information

Instrumentarium Corporation will publish two interim reports for the year 1996. The January April results will be published on 6 June 1996 and the January - August results on 4 October 1996. Preliminary results for the the year 1996 will be published in February 1997. Printed financial information can be ordered by writing to the address: Instrumentarium Corp., Investor Relations, P.O.Box 357, FIN-00101 Helsinki, by telephone +35803941401 or by fax +35801464172.

## U.S. Depositary

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Instrumentarium Corporation is an international healthcare company concentrating on selected fields of medical technology manufacturing, marketing and distribution. The Company is also involved in optical retailing and distribution of consumer and commercial products in Finland and neighbouring countries.

| FIM million | $\mathbf{1 9 9 5}$ | 1994 | $+/-\%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Net sales | $\mathbf{2 , 1 4 7 . 9}$ | $2,036.9$ | 5.4 |
| Foreign sales | $\mathbf{1 , 2 1 7 . 1}$ | $1,060.1$ | 14.8 |
| Operating profit | $\mathbf{1 8 6 . 1}$ | 235.1 | -20.8 |
| Profit before extraordinary items, |  |  |  |
| reserves and taxes | $\mathbf{2 2 5 . 2}$ | 233.7 | -3.7 |
| Extraordinary items | $\mathbf{- 7 . 7}$ | 39.0 |  |
| Profit before reserves and taxes | $\mathbf{2 1 7 . 5}$ | 272.7 | -20.2 |
| Taxes | $\mathbf{7 8 . 7}$ | 76.3 | 3.1 |
| Profit for the period | $\mathbf{1 3 9 . 6}$ | 193.9 | -28.0 |
| Balance sheet total | $\mathbf{2 , 3 6 0 . 9}$ | $2,409.2$ | -2.0 |
| Shareholders' equity | $\mathbf{1 , 5 0 7 . 6}$ | $1,428.2$ | 5.6 |
| Return on investment, \% | $\mathbf{1 5 . 2}$ | 16.4 |  |
| Equity ratio, \% | $\mathbf{6 5 . 1}$ | 61.8 |  |
| Earnings per share, FIM | $\mathbf{8 . 1 7}$ | 8.32 | -1.9 |
| Dividend per share, FIM | $\mathbf{2 . 8 0}$ | 2.80 | 0.0 |
| Average number of employees | $\mathbf{2 , 5 5 9}$ | 2,351 | 8.8 |

* Proposed by the Board of Directors.


## Net sales, FIM million



Operating profit, FIM million


## B U S I N E S S S E G M E N T S



## Anaesthesia and Critical Care Equipment

Datex-Engstrom is dedicated to improving patient care and safety. The division offers the world's healthcare providers products and services that improve outcome and facilitate more efficient and economical anaesthetic and critical care processes. The division aims


Share of
Group's net sales 33 \% to be the leading supplier of anaesthesia and intensive care equipment, systems, supplies and services.

## Medical Equipment and Supplies



Instrumentarium Imaging develops, manufactures and markets diagnostic imaging equipment, specializing in medical and dental X-ray systems. Merivaara develops, manufactures and markets hospital and nursing home furniture, operating tables, delivery beds


Share of Group's net sales 26 \% and emergency trolleys. Instrumed is responsible for marketing and distributing medical and laboratory equipment and supplies in Finland. Medinovum markets low-cost branded generic pharmaceuticals in Finland. Soxil S.p.A. supplies medical equipment in Italy and the Mediterranean. Medko Medical is engaged in hospital project sales and exports of medical equipment to Russia and the Baltic countries. LM-Dental produces dental hand instruments and accessories, which it markets mainly in Finland and Europe.


## Optical Retail

The Optical Retail Division retails ophthalmic optics products and special services in Finland, Sweden and Estonia, and home healthcare products in Finland. The division has its own sales outlet chains in these countries.


Share of Group's net sales

19 \%


## Distribution of Consumer and Commercial Products

Instru Data Oy supplies information systems, equipment and related services. It is also a wholesaler of international branded information technology products. Its markets include the Baltic countries and the St. Petersburg region in Russia, in addition to Finland. Oy Bergenheim Yhtiöt Ab imports, manufactures and wholesales cosmetics and consumer dailies. Its principal market is Finland. Oy Tekno-Rema Ab imports into Finland and wholesales wireless telecommunications systems and terminal equipment such as car, hand-portable and radio phones.


Share of Group's net sales 22 \%


Instrumentarium Corporation's result did not come up to the target we set for the year 1995. Earnings per share were FIM 8.17, which was $1.9 \%$ down on the year before. The operating profit fell $20.8 \%$ to FIM 186 million. The profit before extraordinary items, reserves and taxes was FIM 225 million, which was $3.7 \%$ less than the previous year. FIM 113 million was spent on research and development, an increase of $17.9 \%$ on the year before. Sales and marketing expenses rose 12.2 \% to FIM 602 million.

Added expenditure on $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{D}$, marketing and distribution was the main reason for the weaker result. The Medical Equipment and Supplies, Optical Retail and Distribution of Consumer and Commercial Products segments all achieved the previous year's very satisfactory level of performance. The Group's result was most affected by the performance of the Anaesthesia and Critical Care Equipment segment, which fell from good to satisfactory. A further factor was the strengthening of the Finnish markka against the main invoicing currencies in our export markets. The increase in financial income was the result of the Group's good liquidity coupled with lower interest rates.

Datex-Engstrom has rapidly expanded its product portfolio, which has substantially increased the division's market potential. R\&D resources are being focused on anaesthesia monitoring and delivery, and increasingly on the development of patient monitors and information management systems for intensive care units. This strategic change is the biggest challenge facing Datex-Engstrom, and indeed Instrumentarium as a whole. A continuous improvement in internal efficiency, coupled with the development of products designed to enhance the cost-efficiency of our customers, will keep our competitive edge sharp. I am confident that Datex-Engstrom will succeed in winning a pole position in the global anaesthesia and critical care markets.

Sales of hospital furniture and X-ray diagnostic equipment increased satisfactorily, although there is still scope for greater efficiency in the sales companies. Our project sales unit brought several projects to a successful conclusion during the year, but the order intake was lower than expected. Merivaara's hospital furniture and Instrumentarium Imaging's X-ray equipment are the focus of continuous development; coupled with a reduction in manufacturing costs to maintain competitive efficiency, this will ensure that they are capable of increasing their sales in shrinking markets.

Instrumed and Medinovum, which operate in the Finnish healthcare markets, showed very satisfactory results. Market shares fell in the equipment markets but a heavy intake of new orders was apparent at the end of the year. Demand for low-cost branded generic pharmaceuticals is growing rapidly. Medinovum is expanding its range and we believe it will make further significant inroads in this sector.

Instrumentarium is the leading retailer of ophthalmic optics products in Finland. We will maintain this position through professional competence, friendly service, and a range of fashionable products, which we are constantly updating. The introduction of our sales outlet concept in Sweden and Estonia has made a good start and we see an opportunity to strengthen our presence in these markets.

In our Distribution of Consumer and Commercial Products segment, efficient sales and distribution operations are the principal means available to these companies of maintaining their competitive edge. Besides its own efficiency, each company relies for its success on products manufactured by global leaders.

Instrumentarium is a diversified company which allocates its development resources to its core businesses in proportion to their growth prospects and expected return on investment. The greatest potential for growth in sales and profits undoubtedly lies in the area of anaesthesia and critical care equipment and systems. The other businesses require relatively smaller capital resources. Instrumentarium's financial structure provides a solid foundation for the development of all its businesses.

The year now behind us once again demonstrates that integrating an acquired company is an exacting and time-consuming process. However, I am convinced that in our case it was both necessary and well worth the effort in view of the potential for growth that it has provided.

The Board of Directors will propose to the annual shareholders' meeting that a dividend of FIM 2.80 per share be distributed, the same as last year. This would correspond to $34 \%$ of earnings per share.

My sincere thanks are due to all our shareholders for their confidence in Instrumentarium which we will continue to uphold through our long-term commitment to growth in sales and profit.

I should like to thank all employees of Instrumentarium for the year's satisfactory result, as well as our customers for their continued confidence in our work and products.

[^0]"To determine the standard and cost of patient care,
both clinicians and other healthcare decision-makers need quantitative information from beginning to end of the patient's stay in hospital. This has called for new technology providing an uninterrupted flow of information during anaesthesia and intensive care, and which can also be easily integrated into the hospital's existing infrastructure."


## Structural change in healthcare sector

During 1995 the global healthcare markets remained relatively stable in volume. A clear increase in demand in developing regions such as East Asia and Latin America was offset by a fall in investments in highly developed markets such as Germany. Worldwide, the healthcare sector is experiencing profound structural change.

The issues are complex and specific to each country. Clearly, though, the single most important trend affecting Datex-Engstrom's markets - equipment and systems for anaesthesia and intensive care - is the need to contain costs and improve efficiency. The world's biggest healthcare markets, the USA and Germany, for example are both rapidly adapting to changing reimbursement and financing structures; buyers and buying patterns alike are undergoing reformulation. In the USA, the 'managed care' concept is leading to a growing number of alliances and mergers of healthcare payers, providers and suppliers. In Germany, the Healthcare Structure Act has effectively halted investments in capital goods in anticipation of impending, far-reaching healthcare reforms. Similar and equally far-reaching restructuring is evident in Europe's other major healthcare markets.

In the developed countries, traditional 'stand-alone' monitors are increasingly giving way to larger depart-ment-wide systems. This trend naturally favours large suppliers such as Datex-Engstrom. New companies entering the healthcare equipment market are finding the entry threshold higher than ever; existing companies are seeking ways, such as strategic alliances, to gain economies of scale and to finance the continuous rise in marketing and R\&D investments needed.

## Net sales, FIM million



## Key figures

|  | 1995 | 1994 | $\%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Net sales, FIM million | 712 | 593 | +20 |
| Operating profit, FIM million | 66 | 123 | -46 |
| Personnel, average | 952 | 713 | +34 |

The need for detailed information for cost and quality control purposes is also increasing the technical complexity of equipment and systems, which in turn is placing more emphasis than ever on ease of use and safety.

These trends are clearly evident in the actions of anaesthesia and critical care equipment manufacturers. Datex-Engstrom, a leader in this field, has actively sought both to anticipate the changing needs of healthcare practitioners and to provide an appropriate high degree of responsiveness. This has called for intensive product development as well as expansion into new areas - notably intensive care - coupled with a constant refinement of its business management and international sales organization.

## Sales up across the board

Datex-Engstrom had another year of increased sales volumes in all its main markets in 1995. The most important factor contributing to this trend was the addition of the Engstrom-labelled equipment and supplies business, acquired in 1994. Measures to integrate this new business led to the establishment of new direct sales operations in Germany and Spain; sales in Germany increased slightly and in Spain significantly, as was the case in the USA, the Netherlands and France, where the division also has subsidiaries. Latin America is rapidly becoming a major growth market. More than half of the division's total sales volume was generated by independent distributors.

It was particularly gratifying to note that the Datex AS $/ 3^{\text {TM }}$ Anaesthesia System products continued to gain market share in the world's most competitive healthcare markets, the industrialized Western countries, where they also assumed market leadership. In March, for
example, the Royal Brisbane Hospital in Australia, one of the largest in the subcontinent, re-equipped with Engström EAS anaesthesia machines and Datex AS/3 $3^{\text {TM }}$ Anaesthesia Monitors with information management capabilities. In April the Medisch Spectrum Twenthe, a consortium of two hospitals in Enschede, the Netherlands, re-equipped likewise with over fifty AS/ $3^{\mathrm{TM}}$ monitors and an information management network.

## The need to know - system integration with greater ease of use

To determine the standard and cost of patient care, both clinicians and other healthcare decision-makers need quantitative information from beginning to end of the patient's stay in hospital. This has called for new technology providing an uninterrupted flow of information during anaesthesia and intensive care, and which can also be easily integrated into the hospital's existing infrastructure.

In 1992 we introduced the AS $/ 3^{\text {TM }}$ Anaesthesia Monitor, the first step in an integrated anaesthesia management system. In 1994 we added information management and networking with the AS/ $3^{\mathrm{TM}}$ AIM and in 1995 we started shipments of the AS/3 ${ }^{\mathrm{TM}}$ Anaesthesia Delivery Unit (ADU), leading to a fur ther increase in Datex-Engstrom's market share in Europe. The response from the marketplace has been outstanding, due principally to the intuitive ease of use of the system and its components.

A large number of new products and product enhancements were added to the $\mathrm{AS} / 3^{\mathrm{TM}}$ monitoring and AIM systems, fur ther improving their competitiveness in the most demanding surgical applications.

## Portable monitoring for

 sub-acute patient careSimultaneously with the need for more information on the patient care process, hospital stay itself is being minimized in an effort to reduce costs and increase efficiency without compromising the quality of patient safety and care. This is giving rise to alternative modes of care; outpatient surgical centres and sub-acute care facilities are being established in greater numbers, offering adequate care outside hospitals and dramatically


Dr Chambrier
Clinique de Dr Trenel General Hospital
Sainte Colombe les Vienne, France

- 15 AS $/ 3^{\text {TM }}$ Anaesthesia Monitors
- 3 AS $/ 3^{T M}$ Anaesthesia Delivery Units
- All units networked and linked to AS $/ 3^{T M}$ Anaesthesia Information Centre
"Our aim was to acquire an anaesthesia system which would allow integration of monitoring and anaesthesia delivery on the same network and with the same user interface. We also wanted flexibility of information display - haemodynamic data on one screen, and gas and ventilator on the other. The $A S / 3^{T M}$ system does this admirably.

Lower cost of ownership was also a prime factor. With the $A S / 3^{T M}$ we do not need to replace expensive sensors at regular intervals. The system is also easy to learn and use, and can be upgraded with record keeping or linked to other systems.
Altogether this new technology provides better value for money. Our entire anaesthesia department staff have learnt to use the system and are very happy with it."
lower costs. Datex-Engstrom's response during 1995 was to launch the Datex AS $/ 3^{\text {TM }}$ Light Monitor, a portable monitor in the AS $/ 3^{\mathrm{TM}}$ family suitable both for routine in-hospital needs such as patient transport and
non-critical monitoring, and for outpatient applications such as day surgery.

## Purposeful expansion into critical care

Datex's core expertise has traditionally been in anaesthesia. However, the administrative distinction between anaesthesia and intensive care in hospitals has become progressively less clear-cut, particularly since integration is leading to larger systems and networks. Decisions involving equipment procurement are increasingly overlapping and involve the same people. This trend is clearly favouring suppliers capable of catering to both areas of patient care.

During 1995 we largely completed the integration of Engström Medical AB and Clinisoft, both acquired in 1994. Engström holds established core expertise in ventilators and supplies for intensive care; Clinisoft specializes in advanced information systems for intensive care. Hence this move has broadened our expertise to cover the full spectrum of anaesthesia and intensive care needs in hospitals, which is critical to the division's continued growth. Engström products are now the focus of intensive development. The Clinisoft intensive care information management system was further enhanced with the addition of a new software revision.

A further opportunity is provided by Engström's 'single-use products' sector. These are high-technology disposables, such as microbial filter and heat and moisture exchangers, that protect the patient from complications associated with drying of the respiratory tract. Originally developed as accessories to support the installed base of Engström machines, these products are now rapidly growing into an independent and profitable business for Datex-Engstrom.

In January Instrumentarium Corp. sold the majority of shares in the British company Engström MIE Ltd to Vickers Plc. This joint venture will help Datex-Engstrom to develop basic anaesthesia delivery products for the worldwide markets thus complementing the division's own manufactured range of products.

## Tonometry - a new niche market

In March Instrumentarium acquired the business and intellectual property of Tonometrics, Inc. and organized
it as an independent business unit. Later in 1995 Tonometrics introduced the Tonocap ${ }^{\mathrm{TM}}$ monitor, a novel approach to regional tissue monitoring of critically ill patients; by providing advance warning of potentially fatal complications, this new technology contributes significantly to improved outcome and offers considerable potential for shortening the patient's hospital stay.

## Logistical efficiency, quality certification

During the year Datex-Engstrom began planning a significant investment in a new logistical system that will tie together the order processing and materials management processes of the manufacturing units and sales companies. Work also began on expanding the manufacturing capabilities of the single-use product manufacturing site.

During 1994 Datex-Engstrom gained the EN 46001 medical device certification. This permits the division to use the CE-mark on equipment marketed within the EU and certifies that it complies with the requirements of the EU Medical Device Directive, which came into force on 1 January 1995.

## Prospects

Datex-Engstrom already has a uniquely positioned and highly competitive product offering - integrated systems for demanding users and a comprehensive range of stand-alone products for the developing healthcare markets. With the additional enhancements and additions due for launching in 1996, the division offers a wider variety of up-to-date anaesthesia and critical care products than any of its competitors. Product variety provides a good opportunity to penetrate new markets and areas of application; these in turn will increase manufacturing volumes and improve internal cost efficiency.

In 1996 Datex-Engstrom will focus on increasing the coverage and productivity of its sales and service force, and on supporting more effectively the sales activities of its international distributors. An increasing share of Datex-Engstrom's R\&D drive is being directed towards developing the technology platform for the next generation of products.

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M E D I C A L E Q UIPMENTAND S UPPLIES
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[^1]
## Diagnostic imaging markets expand

Awareness of the importance of early breast cancer detection is raising demand for mammography equipment. This market is rapidly changing geographically as well, due to the establishment of new, more stringent performance criteria for equipment in conjunction with the initiation of nationwide screening programs. Demand continued to increase in the markets in Eastern Europe, the CIS countries and East Asia.

The global market for dental X-ray equipment has been stable for several years. With the replacement market forming a major part of the panoramic X-ray business, Imaging has focused strongly on developing new diagnostic applications to enable dentists to widen their range of diagnostic capabilities and the treatments they can offer patients.

## X-ray equipment sales increase favourably

Sales of Instrumentarium Imaging's Orthopantomograph ${ }^{\circledR}$ dental X-ray equipment grew favourably in all markets. User experience was especially positive in the USA where, together with increased market awareness of the Instrumentarium Imaging brand name, sales increased significantly. Cooperation remained good with the Japanese dental company Yoshida, contributing to sales growth in this market where the Orthopantomograph ${ }^{\circledR}$ became the best selling imported dental X-ray unit.

## Key figures

|  | 1995 | 1994 | $\%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Net sales, FIM million | 559 | 480 | +16 |
| Operating profit, FIM million | 31 | 11 | +182 |
| Personnel, average | 654 | 591 | +11 |

Sales of Alpha mammography equipment increased, with growth particularly evident in the US and East Asian markets. This more than compensated for a decline in some European markets. Imaging has invested substantially in further developing and strengthening its sales and marketing organization in the USA. It has also set up an active distribution network in East Asia, where a major effort is under way to increase name recognition.

## Successful product launches

Imaging successfully launched the 'Ortho Trans' program for transversal imaging of the jaw as an innovative addition to the panoramic dental X-ray system. The new product facilitates accurate and correct placement of dental implants by providing thin layer images of the jaw. With its unique features, the Ortho Trans is expected to contribute to sales growth in the future.

The new EPS positioning system for the Alpha mammographic X-ray system was well received by the market. The EPS takes advantage of the mobile portions of the breast to facilitate faster and more comfortable patient positioning.

Imaging's largest R\&D project, development of the Omega C surgical C-arm, was completed during the year, allowing production to begin in early 1996. Key features of this new product include easy manoeuvrability and advances in digital imaging. High image quality is ensured by Imaging's own fast switching generator technology, together with modern CCD imaging.


Prof.Dr.Dr.h.c. P. Gerhardt
Klinikum rechts der Isar
Institut für Röntgendiagnostik
der Technischen Universität München, Germany
" $X$-ray mammography is playing an increasing role in several countries in diagnostic work on breast lesions, and also in screening. The prerequisites for a high-standard examination are the experience of the physician and the RTA as well as state-of-the-art technical equipment. The Alpha RT offers the best means of breast evaluation.

The Alpha RT offers a rhodium or a molybdenum filter, automatic kilovolt regulation for density measurements, and equipment for stereotactic localization. Digital imaging will be a further step towards diagnostic improvements. Our two-year experience with the Alpha RT has fulfilled all expectations."

## Further expansion into European hospital furniture markets

Sales of Merivaara's hospital and nursing home furniture products developed favourably. The Nordic countries are still the main market for Merivaara's hospital furniture, with Russia a significant export market as well. Merivaara is also developing its sales and brand image in Europe.

In Sweden cuts in healthcare expenditure during 1995 reduced demand for hospital furniture, creating stiff competition in this market. Merimedic Sweden,
however, secured its position as a major supplier having received two large tenders at the end of the year. Merimedic Norway, the largest supplier of hospital beds in the Norwegian market, raised sales by over $40 \%$ on 1994. Merivaara France likewise enjoyed a sharp rise in sales. This company is also the leading supplier of delivery beds in France.

## Sharp growth in radiology and diagnostic imaging in Finland

The markets for medical and laboratory equipment and supplies grew $11 \%$ in Finland on the previous year.
Growth was most pronounced (28 \%) in radiology and diagnostic imaging, although the increase is partly due to the low figures in 1994.

Instrumed gained a firm foothold in Finland with the Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) products, which it imports from General Electric Medical Systems; four MRI systems were sold. Instrumed also introduced networking products into radiology, anaesthesia and intensive care. The radiology group had a good year in 1995 but this will not be visible in revenues until 1996.

In sutures, Instrumed maintained its market leadership. Growth was clearly evident in the operating theatre equipment market. In the laboratory sector Finnish distributors of medical equipment have been working on a common product database with university hospitals. This database will be put into pilot use during spring 1996.

## Interest grows in lower-priced branded generic pharmaceuticals

The overall consumption of pharmaceuticals continued to grow as well, promoting keener interest in their cost and sharpening price competition. This trend favoured Medinovum, which imports high-quality but lowerpriced, branded generic pharmaceuticals manufactured by Merckle GmbH in Germany.

Until recently price reductions in the drug business have been rare in Finland, but Medinovum's growing market presence has forced competitors to reduce prices of several corresponding products. Medinovum's sales increased by $70 \%$; antibiotics showed the fastest growth. Some $89 \%$ of Medinovum's sales comes from prescription drugs, the remaining $11 \%$ from over-the-counter products.

## Growth in Italy and the Mediterranean

Soxil S.p.A. is a leading Italian distributor of medical equipment and supplies. Its product range includes ventilators and monitors for anaesthesia and intensive care, as well as a wide range of surgical and neurological products and turnkey projects. Its primary market is Italy, but it also exports throughout the Mediterranean, the Middle East and North Africa.

Soxil slightly increased sales in 1995. Price competition was fierce in the stable but heavily competitive Italian market. Soxil will further expand its product range in 1996 with new imported products. The company is also developing a new anaesthesia machine for the Italian market.

## Consolidation in Russia and the Baltic countries

With the economies of Russia and the Baltic countries still weak and unstable in 1995, larger green-field hospital projects were once again postponed. However, smaller renovation projects, such as modernization of existing operating theatres and intensive care wards in older hospitals, provided promising opportunities. This sector will also continue to offer scope for a wide range of Instrumentarium products.

Medko Medical successfully completed its delivery of several large hospital projects during the year, the most important being the Sklifosovsky Burn Centre. Datex-Engstrom monitors faced tougher competition than ever in the Russian markets. The year was the first for sales of Engström anaesthesia systems and intensive care ventilators; these got off to a good start and signs are positive for 1996. Sales of Merivaara hospital furniture, the best known brand in the Russian market, developed better than expected.

## Dental hand instruments and accessories range expands

LM-Dental is the largest dental hand instruments supplier in Scandinavia; exports account for roughly two-thirds of its production. During 1995 marketing was strongly focused on the export markets. Results were tangible; sales of LM-Dental's dental hand instruments and accessories increased by about one-third on
the previous year, with growth particularly sharp in Scandinavia, France and Japan. The company also raised market share despite a decline in the European dental markets.

During 1995 LM-Dental introduced a number of new developments. These included the ergonomical LM-ErgoMax instrument handle, several new instrument tips, and the LM-Rondo, an entirely new concept in easy and ergonomic instrument sharpening.

## Prospects

In the mammography sector, the introduction of new standards is underlying the need for high-performance systems. Compact size and patient comfort, combined with uncompromising performance, has given the Alpha mammography product line a strong position in the USA, Europe and Russia. This situation is expected to be repeated in the East Asian markets, where the support and expansion of the newly established distribution network will bring growth in new geographical areas.

Ongoing R\&D will reinforce the Orthopantomograph ${ }^{\circledR}$ OP 100's position as the most versatile and advanced panoramic X-ray equipment on the market. Omega C sales will be started in cooperation with established distributors in selected markets.

Merivaara, in addition to strengthening its position in the hospital market, is also looking for new opportunities in the growing nursing home business. Its main priority will be to strengthen its position in existing markets.

Prospects for Instrumed in Finland are good. Sales are expected to grow during 1996 with much of this growth already logged in the orderbook at the beginning of the year. Potential for growth in the pharmaceutical business in Finland is very high. Patent expiration will release several significant drugs for open competition within the next few years. Medinovum will broaden its product offering to capitalize on these opportunities.

Medko Medical's main priorities during 1996 will be to localize its products, restructure its sales and marketing organization, strengthen its service activities and gain closer cooperation with fewer selected regional distributors.

O P T I C A L R E T A I L

"A computerized lens ordering system was brought into operation in all Instrumentarium's outlets in Finland. In 1996 the system will also be introduced to the Ögat stores in Sweden, after which these stores will obtain their lenses from the same source as the Finnish outlets."

## Growth variable but positive

Growth in the Finnish market for ophthalmic products was promising during the first few months of 1995 but then tailed off, giving an estimated overall growth of about $4 \%$ for the full year. The total number of optical retail stores in Finland increased less than in the previous couple of years and stands at about 700. Instrumentarium's Optical Retail Division had altogether 129 stores at the end of the year.

In Sweden demand for ophthalmic products continued to decline by 3-4 \% on the previous year, yet there was no change in the number of retail stores. The Ögat stores performed well, however, and sales remained at roughly the same level as in 1995. Customers were clearly more price-conscious, a fact which was heavily emphasized in advertising of ophthalmic optics products.

## Increase in sales of optical products

The division's sales in Finland rose altogether by about $13 \%$. The main reason was the acquisition of the KeskusOptiikka chain of optical retail outlets on 1 July 1995. Well known brands, such as Alain Mikli and Oliver Peoples, were added to the selection. In acquiring the Keskus-Optiikka group the Optical Retail Division's aim was to strengthen its market share especially among customers who place a premium on individuality and overall style in what they buy. Keskus-Optiikka also significantly strengthened the division's position as a supplier of contact lenses and services.

## Net sales, FIM million



## Key figures

|  | 1995 | 1994 | $\%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Net sales, FIM million | 396 | 363 | +9 |
| Operating profit, FIM million | 45 | 46 | -2 |
| Personnel | 618 | 567 | +9 |

Precision UV contact lenses, a new product offering protection against ultraviolet light and introduced in 1994, continued to be in demand, especially during the spring and summer months. The division began importing new eyeglass frames such as Peak Performance and TripleX from Sweden, where they have achieved success.

The year showed a trend towards rimless eyeglass models, and plastic and metal combinations also became more popular. Demand for Instrumentarium's eyeglass frames made of titanium rose by $20 \%$ in response to increasing awareness of allergies caused by nickel-based frames.

The Swedish subsidiary AB Ögat maintained its sales volume at the previous year's level. Ögat's profitability fell somewhat since investments were kept at their previous levels to maintain volume in a shrinking market.

## New lens generator reduces costs

Instrumentarium upgraded its production capabilities for eyeglass lenses with the acquisition of a new lens generator which provides a more accurately ground and even surface. Besides ensuring better quality, the new method reduces the number of workstages required to produce lenses, thereby reducing costs and speeding up delivery.

A computerized lens ordering system and optical database was brought into operation in all Instrumentarium outlets in Finland. In 1996 the system will also be introduced to the Ögat stores in Sweden, after which these stores will obtain their lenses from the same source as the Finnish outlets.

## Home healthcare sales rose significantly

Another significant factor contributing to the division's sharp growth was a solid $20 \%$ increase in sales of home healthcare products, following several years of near zero growth. This sector accounts for about $15 \%$ of the division's total sales volume.

This growth was largely due to the completion of several efficiency measures carried out during the previous two years, resulting in higher staff motivation and better sales. For example, the division upgraded its store reporting system, which now differentiates more clearly between the optical retail and home healthcare businesses, enabling home healthcare staff for the first time to appreciate their own contribution to the division's profits. Other action included enhancing the visual identity of the home healthcare outlets, standardizing product displays in the stores to reinforce their image, and raising the quality of information given to customers. One effect of the recent recession has clearly been to encourage people to take greater responsibility for their own welfare, a trend which was also reflected in this sector's sales.

## Anatomical footwear range expanded

A new computerized foot test was introduced during 1995 with great success. Conducted in cooperation with nurses and physiotherapists, the EMED test provides a more accurate shoe last for anatomically designed footwear, ensuring customers the best possible product for their needs. The test will be extended to a number of outlets during 1996. The range of anatomically designed footwear was further expanded to include new products for children; hence it now covers the needs of the entire family.

In 1995 Instrumentarium extended its marketing of products for the disabled and elderly to include health centres and hospitals. The range was also expanded with a number of smaller devices and aids such as special scissors and handles, which these institutions were previously not able to provide.

A new series of 'active products' was added to the Medima series; these include underwear, back warmers, socks and thermal supports.

## Fourteen new stores in Finland

Instrumentarium itself established four new outlets in Finland during the year. Combined with the ten added through the acquisition of the Keskus-Optiikka chain in July and the 30 operated by the Nissen chain, the total now stood at 129 at the end of the year (115 in 1994).

In Sweden AB Ögat had 19 (20) outlets at the end of the year. Additionally, cooperation with four stores was started on a franchising basis in 1995. This concept has already attracted wide interest in the sector.

In Estonia, a new store was opened in Tallinn in October, bringing the total number of Instrumentarium stores in Estonia to three.

## The concept of three chains

The division will continue to operate in Finland through three optical retail chains. The Instrumentarium stores will supply products for the entire population. The Nissen chain will focus on people for whom keeping up with fashion is important. Furthermore, the pricing policy of the Nissen chain will be geared towards the spending habits of young people. The Keskus-Optiikka chain also specializes in top-quality frames representing the latest fashion.


Tyti Laakso
Dentist
"I demand a lot from my glasses. My work as a dentist requires precision, and when I'm not at work my two energetic young boys need my constant attention. I also use contact lenses when I'm off duty.

I can always rely on Instrumentarium's Keskus-Optiikka for individual and professional attention. I also think of my glasses as part of my personal appearance. They need to have a distinctive style and high quality - attractive to look at and resistant to wear and tear. Keskus-Optiikka's skilled staff know how to select just the right frames for me from their wide collection - attractive frames that fit well, sit well and suit my features, with the latest technology in lenses. I really appreciate their bold approach and their ability to consider their customers as people and not just buyers.

It's also a big plus to have an expert contact lens service under the same roof. I have every confidence in Instrumentarium's modern equipment and competence. They are genuinely interested in everything to do with contact lenses and are willing to discuss alternative types of lens. Their national coverage is also important - throughout the country I can always be sure to get what I need from an Instrumentarium store."

## Opticians' skills in focus

Personnel training continued to be a top priority in the division. Special attention was devoted to enhancing the management skills of store managers.

New legislation introduced in Finland in 1994 emphasizes the increasing role and responsibilities of opticians, who are now also permitted to prescribe contact lenses independently. Hence another key objective at Instrumentarium was to maintain and further enhance the professional skills of its opticians in pursuit of its goal to provide the best ophthalmic services in the country.

## Prospects

The main challenge facing the Optical Retail Division in 1996 will be to reap the full synergic benefits of the Instrumentarium, Nissen and recently acquired KeskusOptiikka optical products outlets. The chain of outlets in Sweden will be expanding with franchise agreements; this will increase visibility and market share. Instrumentarium will open its first optical retail outlet in St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1996.

DISTRIBUTION OF CONSUMER AND COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS

- Doxygenol

> "The increasing adoption of integrated electronic document handling networks in many business sectors reinforced Instru Data's core expertise and position as a supplier of office workflow automation systems."


## Instru Data Oy

The information systems market grew more than $10 \%$ in Finland during the year, while growth was even more pronounced in the neighbouring Baltic countries. Distribution in this sector is undergoing considerable change, with manufacturers trying to reduce direct contact with customers. Hence, wholesalers are accounting for an increasing volume of products entering the market. Instru Data has taken advantage of these distribution changes, thereby succeeding in growing faster than the markets in general.

Instru Data's net sales rose by some $30 \%$ in 1995, due mainly to a further increase in wholesaling and to the addition of the distribution of Data General's products in Finland. More than $30 \%$ of net sales was derived from exports to the Baltic countries and St. Petersburg region.

The wholesale unit's product range was expanded at the end of the year and the unit fur ther strengthened its position as a supplier of turnkey solutions to software companies. The increasing adoption of integrated electronic document handling networks in many business sectors reinforced Instru Data's core expertise and position as a supplier of office workflow automation systems. The acquisition of the Data General operations and an agreement concluded at year end to distribute Stratus products in Finland now form a uniform portfolio of high-availability products. In the systems software sector, demand for user interfaces and databases increased and new products were well received. The entire range of electronic weighing scales was renewed during the year and a new domestic system scale was launched on the market.

The market for information technology products is evolving rapidly and vigorously. All products supplied by Instru Data are globally recognized leaders, yet local service and expertise are equally vital to their success. Brisk trading in the Baltic countries and St. Petersburg will continue since the building of infrastructure has barely started and full-scale investment activity has yet to emerge.

## Oy Bergenheim Yhtiöt Ab

Marketing of branded products is Oy Bergenheim Yhtiöt Ab's strongest area of expertise. The markets in the company's main businesses - wholesaling of technochemical consumer dailies and selective cosmetics showed favourable growth after several years of decline, although growth slowed somewhat towards the end of the
year. The company's sales volume of both consumer dailies and selective cosmetics was above the average in these sectors. Exports also developed promisingly, especially to the neighbouring Baltic countries.

Oy Bergenheim Yhtiöt Ab distributes well-known international brands of selective cosmetics in Finland. Finnish consumers now have access to a range of more advanced skin care and cosmetics products, such as Clarins, Christian Dior, Kanebo and Almay, thanks to continued innovative product development by the suppliers. The most impressive product launches are given for new fragrances. The best selling fragrance last year was Calvin Klein's ckOne, which has enjoyed worldwide success.

Demand also began to pick up for techno-chemical consumer dailies during the year. The company has proven itself well able to respond to consumers' expectations for high quality at a reasonable price. The company's main product range, Infa baby care products, is the result of thorough research carried out within the company. It has gained a solid market share and the confidence of users.

## Oy Tekno-Rema Ab

Wireless communications is one of the fastest growing businesses in Finland and, indeed, the world. Companies are increasingly investing in wireless services to raise productivity, while private consumers wish to be more accessible; both factors are creating excellent growth opportunities for trading in wireless terminals, such as car and radio phones.

Tekno-Rema's net sales fell slightly on the previous year, principally as a result of instability in the mobile phone market. By contrast, the Private Mobile Radio (PMR) group increased sales and market share.

The Visar hand portable radio phone for professional users launched in the autumn by Motorola was an immediate success and is a significant factor driving Tekno-Rema's PMR business. In spring Motorola launched the coloured Motorola Flare, which consumers immediately adopted with enthusiasm. New products launched at the end of the year were the Simonsen 450 MHz watertight NMT mobile phone and the Fujitsu Ten RDS car stereos. Since the autumn Tekno-Rema has been the National Repair Center (NRC) for Motorola mobile phones, which is further promoting close cooperation with Motorola, the world's largest manufacturer of mobile phones. One of TeknoRema's principles is to concentrate on products manufactured by global leaders.

## B O A R D OF DIRECTORS, REPORT

## Consolidated net sales and profit

Instrumentarium's consolidated net sales for 1995 totalled FIM 2,148 million, an increase of $5 \%$ on the previous year. Allowing for the impact of operations divested during 1994, net sales increased by $16 \%$. Net sales from exports and operations outside Finland were FIM 1,217 million, which represented $57 \%$ of the Group's net sales.

The Group's profit before extraordinary items, reserves and taxes was FIM 225 million (FIM 234 million in 1994). The operating profit was FIM 186 (235) million and net income from financing operations came to FIM 39 (-1) million. Extraordinary income and expenses totalled FIM -8 (39) million.

Earnings per share totalled FIM 8.17, which was 2 \% down on the previous year. Shareholders' equity per share was FIM 75.51 (71.62).

Group personnel totalled 2,624 at the end of the period, which was 147 more than one year before.
Altogether 723 (668) employees worked outside Finland at year end.

## Development by business segment

The Health Care Equipment segment has been divided into two: Anaesthesia and Critical Care Equipment, and Medical Equipment and Supplies. The former comprises the Datex-Engstrom Division, while the latter contains the other healthcare businesses.

## Anaesthesia and Critical Care Equipment

Net sales of the Datex-Engstrom Division rose by 20 \% on the previous year. The net impact of acquisitions and divestments accounted for roughly one-third of this figure. Sales grew in all the division's main markets. In the USA, where the division has its own subsidiary, dollar-based sales rose by over $20 \%$. Similarly the subsidiaries in France, the Netherlands and Spain boosted sales significantly. A modest increase in sales was also evident in Germany.

The positive increase in Datex-Engstrom's sales was due particularly to the continued success of the $\mathrm{AS} / 3^{\mathrm{TM}}$ family of products. This range was augmented during the year with the AS $/ 3^{\mathrm{TM}}$ Anaesthesia Delivery Unit, demand for which has risen rapidly. Demand for Engström-branded anaesthesia and intensive care products fell on the previous year. Information management systems for anaesthesia and critical care have further broadened Datex-Engstrom's product range.

The Datex-Engstrom Division's operating profit fell by $46 \%$ compared to 1994 . This was mainly due to considerable investments in R\&D and to expansion of the sales network. R\&D expenses were increased most of all by joint development of a new anaesthesia machine for the US market with Marquette Electronics, Inc. It was decided to terminate this project, however, since neither party was satisfied with its commercial prospects. The project incurred R\&D expenses totalling FIM 20 million in 1995.

## Development by business segment

|  | Net sales |  |  | Operating profit |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| FIM million | $\mathbf{1 9 9 5}$ | $1994^{*}$ | $+\%$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 5}$ | 1994 | $+\%$ |
| Anaesthesia and Critical Care Equipment | $\mathbf{7 1 2}$ | 593 | +20 | $\mathbf{6 6}$ | 123 | -46 |
| Medical Equipment and Supplies | $\mathbf{5 5 9}$ | 480 | +16 | $\mathbf{3 1}$ | 11 | +182 |
| Optical Retail | $\mathbf{3 9 6}$ | 363 | +9 | $\mathbf{4 5}$ | 46 | -2 |
| Distribution of Consumer and Commercial Products | $\mathbf{4 1 5}$ | 353 | +18 | $\mathbf{2 2}$ | 24 | -8 |
| Group Administration | $\mathbf{6 6}$ | 58 | +14 | $\mathbf{2 2}$ | 27 | -19 |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 , 1 4 8}$ | 1,847 | +16 | $\mathbf{1 8 6}$ | 231 | -19 |
| Divestments | $\mathbf{-}$ | 190 | - | $\mathbf{-}$ | 4 | - |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 , 1 4 8}$ | 2,037 | +5 | $\mathbf{1 8 6}$ | 235 | -21 |

[^2]The establishment of new subsidiaries at the end of 1994, coupled with the extra resources required to support the expanded product range, increased marketing and administrative costs relatively more than was the increase in sales.

## Medical Equipment and Supplies

Net sales of the Medical Equipment and Supplies segment rose by an aggregate $16 \%$ on the previous year.

Sales of Instrumentarium Imaging's mammography and dental X-ray imaging equipment developed well, especially in the USA and Japan. Sales in Europe fell on the previous year, especially in Germany where demand declined sharply. The new surgical C -arm introduced during the year has not so far increased Imaging's sales.

Sales of Merivaara hospital furniture showed a satisfactory increase in both Finland and Scandinavian countries. Exports to Russia almost doubled on 1994.

An agreement signed by Merivaara in 1989 to supply a complete hospital furniture factory to Syzran, Russia, had been interrupted for several years. A court of arbitration in Moscow has now decided to end the dispute concerning the termination of the agreement. This project can now be considered concluded. An advance payment of FIM 48 million was recorded in sales of Medical Equipment and Supplies in 1995.

The Merimedic companies in Sweden and Norway, as well as Merivaara France, continued as distributors of Merivaara hospital furniture in their respective markets. In Sweden Merimedic AB's sales fell slightly but sales in Norway and France increased by more than one-third on the previous year.

Soxil S.p.A. in Italy continued to operate as an independent company selling and marketing medical equipment and supplies. Its sales rose slightly on the previous year and the company maintained market share, especially as a supplier of anaesthesia machines and patient monitors.

Sales of Instrumed, which markets medical equipment and supplies in Finland, decreased marginally on the previous year but the year-end order backlog was good, especially for radiology equipment.

Medko Medical Oy's sales of hospital projects and medical equipment to Russia and the Baltic countries fell on the previous year. New projects failed to materialize as planned and equipment exports fell in all product areas except hospital beds. Sales of the subsidiary in Estonia increased on 1994 but volume is still modest.

Sales of branded generic drugs, marketed by Medinovum, continued to show promising development.

LM-Dental clearly increased its sales of dental hand instruments and accessories compared with one year before.

Net sales, FIM million


Net sales by market area, \%


[^3]Profit before extraordinary items, reserves and taxes, FIM million


The aggregate operating profit from Medical Equipment and Supplies segment increased significantly on the previous year. The main reasons were a smaller increase in expenses than in sales in almost all business units, coupled with income from project exports.

## Optical Retail

The Optical Retail Division's net sales rose altogether by $9 \%$ on the previous year. The sales outlets in Finland increased sales by $13 \%$, two-thirds of which was contributed by an acquired business. Sales of the Ögat chain in Sweden, calculated in Swedish krona, remained at roughly the same level as in 1994.

The number of sales outlets in Finland increased by fourteen, totalling 129 at the end of the year. The number of outlets in Sweden decreased by one to 19. There were three stores in Estonia, sales of which increased promisingly. Sales of home healthcare products through Instrumentarium's stores developed well during 1995.

The Optical Retail Division's operating profit fell $2 \%$ on the previous year, due principally to an increase in fixed costs. The gross margin level remained unchanged in all store chains.

## Distribution of Consumer and

 Commercial ProductsThe Distribution of Consumer and Commercial Products segment's net sales rose by $18 \%$, including the effect of divested business operations. The aggregate operating profit fell $8 \%$ on 1994's level.

Net sales of Instru Data Oy, which supplies computer hardware and software applications systems, increased 32 \% to FIM 250 (190) million. Roughly onethird of this increase was derived from the acquisition of Data General Oy. Sales continued to be buoyant in the Baltic countries and Russia. The company's operating profit remained unchanged.

Oy Bergenheim Yhtiöt Ab, which is a wholesaler of cosmetics and consumer dailies, had net sales totalling FIM 111 (99) million, which was $12 \%$ up on the previous year. The company's operating profit improved on the previous year.

Oy Tekno-Rema Ab, a wholesaler of wireless telecommunications equipment such as mobile and radio phones, had net sales of FIM 44 (44) million, which marked no change. Its operating profit fell noticeably on the previous year.

## Group Administration

The Group Administration's net sales, derived from trading in securities, were FIM 66 (58) million. The market capitalization of the Group's equity securities portfolio on 31 December 1995 was FIM 429 (469) million; the corresponding book value was FIM 306 (329) million. The operating profit from securities trading was FIM 30 (34) million.

## Financing

Net financing income was FIM 39 (-1) million. Falling interest rates during 1995 substantially increased income

Liabilities and shareholders' equity


[^4]Equity ratio, \%


Capital expenditure and R\&D expenses

from debt securities, compared to the previous year, when interest rates rose correspondingly. The net contribution of associated companies to financing income was FIM - 2 (-9) million.

The Group's equity ratio improved on the previous year and was $65 \%$ ( $62 \%$ ). The Group's interest-bearing debt on 31 December 1995 was FIM 311 million, a decrease of FIM 40 million on the previous year. The Group's liquid assets amounted to FIM 431 (455) million at year end.

## Capital expenditure and R\&D expenses

Group capital expenditure totalled FIM 95 (195) million. FIM 49 (37) million was invested in machinery and equipment, and FIM 46 (158) million in intangible assets and other long-term expenditure.

R\&D expenses increased $18 \%$ and were FIM 113 (96) million. FIM 99 million was devoted to the Anaesthesia and Critical Care Equipment segment, which represented $14 \%$ of this segment's net sales.

## Personnel and administration

During the year Group personnel averaged 2,559 people, an increase of 208 on 1994. The Parent Company employed an average of $1,557(1,455)$.

The Super visory Board was chaired by Matti Koskenoja DMS, and the Board of Directors by Markku Talonen, CEO of Instrumentarium Corp. The other members of the Board of Directors were Gustav von Hertzen MSc (Tech.), Executive Vice President Olli

Riikkala, Chief Financial Officer Matti Salmivuori and Gerhard Wendt PhD.

## Prospects for 1996

The Instrumentarium Group is focusing on the anaesthesia and critical care business, and is committed to making this business segment one of the global leaders in the field. Achieving this goal will require investments in R\&D and expansion of the international distribution network. Prospects in the anaesthesia and critical care sector in 1996 are brighter than in 1995.

Demand for products of the Medical Equipment and Supplies segment varies considerably in different countries and product groups. Altogether Instrumentarium's prospects in this field are favourable.

Instrumentarium's Optical Retail Division has a strong position in its markets, with solid prospects for 1996.

Demand for information systems and wireless telecommunications equipment is expected to remain good. The outlook for growth in the cosmetics and consumer dailies sector is cautious.


INCOMESTATEMENT

|  | CONSOLIDATED |  |  |  | PARENT COMPANY |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1,000 FIM) Note* | 1995 | \% | 1994 | \% | 1995 | \% | 1994 | \% |
| NET SALES (1) | 2,147,852 | 100.0 | 2,036,861 | 100.0 | 1,191,188 | 100.0 | 1,040,103 | 100.0 |
| Cost of goods sold | -1,095,031 |  | -1,053,153 |  | -573,724 |  | -485,788 |  |
| GROSS MARGIN | 1,052,821 | 49.0 | 983,708 | 48.3 | 617,464 | 51.8 | 554,315 | 53.3 |
| Selling and marketing expenses | -602,240 |  | -536,672 |  | -313,515 |  | -256,576 |  |
| Research and development expenses | -113,446 |  | -96,229 |  | -103,933 |  | -84,815 |  |
| Administrative expenses | -139,171 |  | -114,241 |  | -65,453 |  | -60,743 |  |
| Other operating expenses | -29,838 |  | -30,071 |  | -40,023 |  | -36,887 |  |
| Other operating income (3) | 39,582 |  | 47,173 |  | 44,359 |  | 45,622 |  |
| $\underline{\text { Amortization of goodwill }}$ | -21,575 |  | -18,590 |  | - |  | - |  |
|  | -866,687 |  | -748,630 |  | -478,565 |  | -393,399 |  |
| OPERATING PROFIT | 186,134 | 8.7 | 235,078 | 11.5 | 138,899 | 11.7 | 160,916 | 15.5 |
| $\underline{\text { Financing income and expenses }}$ | 39,067 |  | -1,334 |  | 29,486 |  | 15,261 |  |
| PROFIT BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ITEMS, RESERVES AND TAXES | 225,201 | 10.5 | 233,744 | 11.5 | 168,385 | 14.1 | 176,177 | 16.9 |
| Extraordinary income and expenses (6) | -7,706 |  | 38,972 |  | -884 |  | 78,799 |  |
| PROFIT BEFORE RESERVES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AND TAXES | 217,495 | 10.1 | 272,716 | 13.4 | 167,501 | 14.1 | 254,976 | 24.5 |
| Increase (-) or decrease ( + ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| in depreciation difference | - |  | - |  | 24,327 |  | 15,526 |  |
| Taxes (8) | -78,720 |  | -76,343 |  | -51,911 |  | -69,248 |  |
| PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BEFORE MINORITY INTEREST | 138,775 | 6.5 | 196,373 | 9.6 | 139,917 | 11.7 | 201,254 | 19.3 |
| Minority interest | 848 |  | -2,439 |  |  |  |  |  |
| PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD | 139,623 | 6.5 | 193,934 | 9.5 | 139,917 | 11.7 | 201,254 | 19.3 |

[^5]| (1,000 FIM) | CONSOLIDATED |  | PARENT COMPANY |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1995 | 1994 | 1995 | 1994 |
| FUNDS FROM OPERATIONS |  |  |  |  |
| Operating profit | 186,134 | 235,078 | 138,899 | 160,916 |
| Depreciation | 84,254 | 73,320 | 47,766 | 41,792 |
| Financing income and expenses | 39,067 | -1,334 | 29,486 | 15,261 |
| Extraordinary items | -7,705 | 38,972 | -884 | 78,799 |
| Taxes | -78,721 | -76,343 | -51,911 | -69,248 |
|  | 223,029 | 269,693 | 163,356 | 227,520 |
| CHANGES IN WORKING CAPITAL |  |  |  |  |
| Inventories | 29,311 | -38,832 | 21,852 | -3,331 |
| Current receivables | -79,812 | -73,334 | -53,499 | 8,506 |
| Interest-free short-term debt | -86,463 | 47,857 | -96,470 | 69,716 |
|  | -136,964 | -64,309 | -128,117 | 74,891 |
| CASHFLOW FROM OPERATIONS | 86,065 | 205,384 | 35,239 | 302,411 |
| CAPITAL EXPENDITURE |  |  |  |  |
| On fixed assets | -94,806 | -195,338 | -88,499 | -211,291 |
| Gain on sale of fixed assets | 51,742 | 8,452 | 65,108 | 21,333 |
|  | -43,064 | -186,886 | -23,391 | -189,958 |
| CASHFLOW BEFORE FINANCING | 43,001 | 18,498 | 11,848 | 112,453 |
| FINANCING |  |  |  |  |
| Long-term receivables | 42,508 | -46,137 | 91,757 | -56,669 |
| Long-term loans | -45,894 | 16,311 | -27,516 | -7,186 |
| Short-term loans | 5,391 | 45,847 | -22,467 | -18,300 |
| Dividends and donations | -56,571 | -47,617 | -56,571 | -47,167 |
|  | -54,566 | -31,596 | -14,797 | -129,322 |
| CHANGE IN WORKING |  |  |  |  |
| CAPITAL AS CALCULATED | -11,565 | -13,098 | -2,949 | -16,869 |
| Translation adjustment | -3,600 | -2,713 | 0 | 0 |
| CHANGE IN WORKING CAPITAL |  |  |  |  |
| IN BALANCE SHEET | -15,165 | -15,811 | -2,949 | -16,869 |

B A L A N C E S HEET

|  |  | CONSOLIDATED |  |  |  | PARENT COMPANY |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $(1,000 ~ F I M)$ | Note $^{*}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 5}$ | $\%$ | 1994 | $\%$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 5}$ | $\%$ | 1994 | $\%$ |

## ASSETS

FIXED ASSETS AND
OTHER LONG-TERM ASSETS

| Intangible assets | (9) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Intangible rights |  | 13,806 |  | 13,315 |  | 7,198 |  | 3,339 |  |
| Goodwill |  | 124,657 |  | 147,386 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other long-term expenditure |  | 62,367 |  | 54,839 |  | 55,220 |  | 54,521 |  |
|  |  | 200,830 | 8.5 | 215,540 | 8.9 | 62,418 | 3.0 | 57,860 | 2.7 |
| Tangible assets | (9) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Land areas |  | 25,512 |  | 25,512 |  | 24,657 |  | 24,657 |  |
| Buildings and constructions |  | 186,056 |  | 192,470 |  | 171,900 |  | 177,231 |  |
| Machinery and equipment |  | 109,356 |  | 111,255 |  | 59,199 |  | 62,460 |  |
| Advance payments and construction in progress |  | 875 |  | 630 |  | 875 |  | 630 |  |
|  |  | 321,799 | 13.6 | 329,867 | 13.7 | 256,631 | 12.4 | 264,978 | 12.3 |
| Shares and other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| long-term investments | (9) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shares and shareholdings |  | 320,311 |  | 343,733 |  | 626,240 |  | 652,485 |  |
| Loans receivable |  | 15,589 |  | 10,577 |  | 14,882 |  | 9,223 |  |
|  |  | 335,900 | 14.2 | 354,310 | 14.7 | 641,122 | 31.0 | 661,708 | 30.7 |

## CURRENT ASSETS

| Inventories | (10) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Materials and supplies |  | 67,599 |  | 69,805 |  | 47,882 |  | 41,974 |  |
| Work in progress |  | 43,586 |  | 39,663 |  | 29,386 |  | 22,865 |  |
| Finished goods |  | 245,428 |  | 269,778 |  | 98,445 |  | 132,726 |  |
| Other inventories |  | 72,599 |  | 79,277 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 429,212 | 18.2 | 458,523 | 19.0 | 175,713 | 8.5 | 197,565 | 9.2 |
| Receivables | (10) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Accounts receivable |  | 412,489 |  | 356,703 |  | 185,925 |  | 140,082 |  |
| Loans receivable |  | 20,914 |  | 63,422 |  | 190,041 |  | 281,798 |  |
| Accrued receivables |  | 101,735 |  | 63,950 |  | 65,144 |  | 42,580 |  |
| Other receivables |  | 109,076 |  | 122,835 |  | 93,241 |  | 108,149 |  |
|  |  | 644,214 | 27.3 | 606,910 | 25.2 | 534,351 | 25.8 | 572,609 | 26.5 |
| Interest-bearing debt securities | (10) | 349,883 | 14.8 | 350,242 | 14.5 | 349,739 | 16.9 | 350,013 | 16.2 |
| Cash and bank receivables |  | 79,024 | 3.3 | 93,830 | 3.9 | 49,325 | 2.4 | 52,000 | 2.4 |
|  |  | 2,360,862 | 100.0 | 2,409,222 | 100.0 | 2,069,299 | 100.0 | 2,156,733 | 100.0 |

* Notes to the financial statements pages 28-38.

|  | CONSOLIDATED |  |  |  | PARENT COMPANY |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $(1,000$ FIM $)$ | Note | $\mathbf{1 9 9 5}$ | $\%$ | 1994 | $\%$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 5}$ | $\%$ | 1994 | $\%$ |

## LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

## SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

| Restricted shareholders' equity | (11) |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Share capital | $\mathbf{2 0 1 , 5 0 3}$ | 201,503 | $\mathbf{2 0 1 , 5 0 3}$ | 201,503 |  |
| Other restricted equity | $\mathbf{1 8 3 , 0 1 5}$ | 185,251 | $\mathbf{1 9 3 , 6 1 5}$ | 193,615 |  |
|  | $\mathbf{3 8 4 , 5 1 8}$ | 386,754 | $\mathbf{3 9 5 , 1 1 8}$ | 395,118 |  |
| Non-restricted shareholders' equity (11) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equity share of depreciation | $\mathbf{3 8 2 , 3 3 0}$ | 418,129 |  |  |  |
| difference and reserves | $\mathbf{6 0 1 , 1 6 2}$ | 429,361 | $\mathbf{6 4 2 , 2 1 3}$ | 497,530 |  |
| Retained earnings | $\mathbf{1 3 9 , 6 2 3}$ | 193,934 | $\mathbf{1 3 9 , 9 1 7}$ | 201,254 |  |
| Profit for the period | $\mathbf{1 , 1 2 3 , 1 1 5}$ | $1,041,424$ | $\mathbf{7 8 2 , 1 3 0}$ | 698,784 |  |
|  | $\mathbf{1 , 5 0 7 , 6 3 3}$ | 63.9 | $1,428,178$ | 59.3 | $\mathbf{1 , 1 7 7 , 2 4 8}$ |


| MINORITY INTEREST | $\mathbf{1 3 , 8 8 5}$ | 0.6 | 14,936 | 0.6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## RESERVES $(12,13)$

| Accumulated depreciation difference | - | - | $\mathbf{2 1 8 , 6 6 9}$ | 216,596 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Investment reserves | - | - | $\mathbf{1 6 5 , 8 4 7}$ | 192,247 |  |
| Other reserves | - | - | $\mathbf{1 1 1 , 5 2 9}$ | 111,529 |  |
|  |  | $\mathbf{4 9 6 , 0 4 5}$ | 24.0 | 520,372 | 24.1 |

## LIABILITIES



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## I ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The consolidated financial statements, the Parent Company's financial statements and the financial statements of the Finnish subsidiaries have been prepared in accordance with legislation and generally accepted accounting principles in Finland. The financial statements of foreign subsidiaries have been adjusted to correspond with the Finnish financial statements.

## Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include Instrumentarium Corporation and those companies in which the Parent Company, directly or indirectly, held more than $50 \%$ of the voting rights. The Company owns 90.00 \% of Litonii Gård Ab and 70.42 \% of Bostads Ab Hafnia. These were not consolidated due to the different nature and small volume of business activities involved; nor would their consolidation have weakened the Group's result or shareholders' equity. All the subsidiaries included in the consolidated figures are mentioned in Note 9 of Notes to the Financial Statements. In addition to the subsidiaries mentioned in the Notes, the following companies were consolidated: Instru Data General Oy, Instru Data A/O, Instru Data UAB, and Instru Data Eesti AS, all of which belong to the Instru Data Oy subgroup; and Lääkintämuovi Oy, part of the L-Dental Products Lumme Oy subgroup.

Companies acquired during the accounting period were consolidated in the Group's income statement from the date of acquisition. Companies sold during the accounting period are included in the consolidated income statement up until the date of sale.

The consolidated accounts have been prepared using the purchase method. The difference between the acquisition value and balance sheet value of subsidiaries is partially booked under fixed assets of subsidiaries in the consolidated balance sheet. Goodwill represents the share in excess of the market value of the assets and is principally amortized over a period of five years. Goodwill arising from the acquisition of the anaesthesia and intensive care businesses in 1994 is amortized over 20 years since the products manufactured by these businesses require a long development period and the technology they represent is slow to become obsolete.

The products are estimated to have an average economic life of about 20 years. These principles are also applied where appropriate in the case of mergers or liquidations of Group companies. Intragroup receivables and debts and the effects of intragroup transactions are eliminated. Minority interests are separated before reserves but after taxes. They are also separated from shareholders' equity and reserves. Minority interests are shown in the consolidated income statement and balance sheet as separate items. The Group's share of profits and losses in associated companies (ownership 20-50 \%) is included in accordance with the equity accounting method.

## Foreign currency items and derivatives

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of the period the unsettled balances on foreign currency transactions are valued at the Bank of Finland's average rate of exchange prevailing on the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange gains and losses are entered under financing income and expenses.

In the consolidated accounts, the income statements of foreign Group companies are translated into Finnish markka at the average rates of exchange computed from the Bank of Finland's daily rates. All balance sheet items, excluding the net profit for the year, are translated into Finnish markka at the Bank of Finland's average rates on the balance sheet date. Differences arising from the translation of shareholders' equity and the income statement and balance sheet are recorded under nonrestricted shareholders' equity.

Unrealized exchange rate gains or losses associated with the Company's currency derivatives portfolio are not taken into consideration unless a corresponding entry was made for the hedged balance sheet item. The interest difference of derivative contracts is deferred in the financial statements under either interest expenses or interest income.

The interest rate derivatives portfolio is valued in the financial statements at the lower of purchase price or market value unless a corresponding entry was made for the hedged position.

Exchange rates used in consolidation:

|  | Income statement |  | Balance sheet |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 1995 | 1994 | 1995 | 1994 |
| USD | 4.367 | 5.183 | 4.359 | 4.743 |
| SEK | 0.613 | 0.674 | 0.655 | 0.636 |
| FRF | 0.875 | 0.938 | 0.891 | 0.887 |
| NLG | 2.721 | 2.860 | 2.719 | 2.734 |
| NOK | 0.689 | 0.737 | 0.690 | 0.701 |
| DEM | 3.048 | 3.119 | 3.044 | 3.062 |
| ITL $(1,000)$ | 2.680 | 3.054 | 2.750 | 2.920 |
| ESP | 0.035 |  | 0.036 |  |

## Net sales

Net sales is calculated as gross sales revenue less indirect sales taxes, discounts and exchange rate differences arising from sales transactions. Net sales for 1994 and 1993 have been adjusted to correspond with the figures for 1995. Revenues from products and services are recognized from the date of delivery.

## Research and development expenses

Research and development expenses, including capital expenditure on machinery and equipment, are expensed as incurred.

## Pension schemes

The pension schemes and additional pension benefits of Parent Company employees are covered by Instrumentarium's Pension Fund. The pension schemes of Finnish sub-sidiaries are covered by pension insurance companies. Non-Finnish subsidiaries make their own pension arrangements in accordance with local practice and legislation.

Pension costs are charged to the income statement as expensed and as the commitment arises. The Parent Company is responsible for a minor share of additional pension benefits and they are recorded as charged.

## Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost, on a first-in-first-out (FIFO) basis, or net realizable value. Net realizable value is the amount that can be realized from the sale of the asset in the normal course of business less the costs of realization. In the case of products manufactured by the Company itself, inventory values in the consolidated accounts include an appropriate proportion of production overheads in addition to the direct cost of purchase.

## Interest-bearing debt securities

Bonds and other interest-bearing debt securities are valued at their lowest value. If the book value is higher than the market value, the market value is used for valuation purposes.

## Fixed assets and depreciation

Fixed assets values are based on the original direct cost of acquisition less planned depreciation. In addition, the values for certain land areas and buildings include revaluations which are shown separately in the Notes. Depreciation is calculated from the direct acquisition cost on a straight-line basis according to the useful life of the assets. Depreciation is not calculated on land areas and revaluations. The useful lives of the assets are as follows:

- Intangible assets 5-10 years
- Goodwill 5-20 years
- Other long-term expenses 3-10 years
- Buildings and structures 20-40 years
- Machinery and equipment 4-10 years


## Extraordinary income and expenses

Extraordinary income and expenses include income and expenses incurred in the closure or divestment of business operations.

## Taxes

The taxes for the review year are shown separately from taxes for previous years in the Notes to the Income Statement. Taxes are calculated according to the accruals convention.

To cover the deferred tax liability, a tax reserve was made at the end of the accounting period according to the prevailing tax rate. The change in deferred tax liability is recorded in the income statement.

## Untaxed reserves

According to new legislation introduced in Finland at the beginning of 1993, companies are not permitted to make new untaxed reserves, and existing reserves must be reversed or used to cover the acquisition cost of existing fixed assets by the end of 1997. These accumulated untaxed reserves, net of deferred tax liability, are included in the balance sheet as part of restricted shareholders' equity. However, they cannot be treated as a profit disposable for dividends.

|  | CONSOLIDATED |  | PARENT COMPANY |  |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $(1,000$ FIM $)$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 5}$ | 1994 | $\mathbf{1 9 9 5}$ | 1994 |


| 1. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF NET SALES |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Finland | 930,778 | 976,781 |  |  |
| Rest of Europe | 704,276 | 632,575 |  |  |
| North America | 250,598 | 223,946 |  |  |
| Russia | 133,504 | 83,701 |  |  |
| Others | 128,696 | 119,858 |  |  |
| Total | 2,147,852 | 2,036,861 |  |  |
| 2. EMPLOYEE EXPENSES |  |  |  |  |
| Wages and benefits in kind | 444,495 | 403,176 | 249,917 | 224,056 |
| Pension insurance expenses | 25,960 | 23,527 | 2,852 | 1,507 |
| Other employee expenses | 66,364 | 63,690 | 31,388 | 27,508 |
| Total | 536,819 | 490,393 | 284,157 | 253,071 |
| Remuneration paid to the members of the Supervisory |  |  |  |  |
| Board and the Board of Directors and managing directors | 10,229 | 11,091 | 1,667 | 2,404 |
| Bonuses and fees for the above | 1,099 | 1,478 | 150 |  |

Pension arrangements for management: Members of the Board of Directors of Instrumentarium Corp. may retire at the age of 60 .
3. OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES

| Income |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Rental income | $\mathbf{2 7 , 6 4 9}$ | 23,989 | $\mathbf{2 3 , 8 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 , 1 7 8}$ |
| Other income | $\mathbf{1 1 , 9 3 4}$ | 23,184 | $\mathbf{2 0 , 5 1 0}$ | 21,445 |
| Total | $\mathbf{3 9 , 5 8 3}$ | 47,173 | $\mathbf{4 4 , 3 6 0}$ | 45,623 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Expenses | $\mathbf{2 5 , 3 3 1}$ | 20,728 | $\mathbf{2 3 , 0 2 9}$ | 19,601 |
| Expenses on property rented out | $\mathbf{4 , 5 0 7}$ | 9,343 | $\mathbf{1 6 , 9 9 3}$ | 17,286 |
| Other expenses | $\mathbf{2 9 , 8 3 8}$ | 30,071 | $\mathbf{4 0 , 0 2 2}$ | 36,887 |

## 4. DEPRECIATION

| Depreciation by function |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Depreciation of goods sold | $\mathbf{1 8 , 7 3 6}$ | 15,982 | $\mathbf{1 0 , 1 5 3}$ | 9,359 |
| Selling and marketing depreciation | $\mathbf{2 4 , 4 0 0}$ | 20,606 | $\mathbf{2 4 , 3 0 6}$ | 19,388 |
| Depreciation on research and development | $\mathbf{2 , 6 8 7}$ | 2,318 | $\mathbf{1 , 6 4 1}$ | 1,775 |
| Depreciation on administration | $\mathbf{9 , 7 7 7}$ | 9,746 | $\mathbf{5 , 7 3 2}$ | 5,778 |
| Other depreciation on business operations | $\mathbf{7 , 0 7 9}$ | 6,077 | $\mathbf{5 , 9 3 4}$ | 5,493 |
| Amortization of goodwill | $\mathbf{2 1 , 5 7 5}$ | 18,590 | - | - |
| Total | $\mathbf{8 4 , 2 5 4}$ | 73,319 | $\mathbf{4 7 , 7 6 6}$ | 41,793 |
| Booked depreciation | $\mathbf{5 7 , 6 6 8}$ | 56,334 | $\mathbf{2 2 , 5 7 2}$ | 24,955 |
| Depreciation difference | $\mathbf{2 6 , 5 8 6}$ | 16,985 | $\mathbf{2 5 , 1 9 4}$ | 16,838 |

Correction of the depreciation difference

| caused by the sale of fixed assets | $\mathbf{- 1 , 4 6 0}$ | $-2,034$ | $\mathbf{- 8 6 7}$ | $-1,312$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Depreciation difference in income statement | $\mathbf{2 5 , 1 2 6}$ | 14,951 | $\mathbf{2 4 , 3 2 7}$ | 15,526 |

Transferred to shareholders' equity after deduction of
deferred tax liability and minority interest
$\mathbf{2 5 , 1 2 4} \quad 14,952$

| (1,000 FIM) | CONSOLIDATED |  | PARENT COMPANY |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1995 | 1994 | 1995 | 1994 |
| 5. FINANCING INCOME AND EXPENSES |  |  |  |  |
| Dividend income | 9,277 | 7,313 | 1,380 | 984 |
| Dividend income, subsidiaries | - | - | 1,490 | 935 |
| Interest income | 47,837 | 27,690 | 45,951 | 25,318 |
| Interest income, subsidiaries | - | - | 12,019 | 11,213 |
| Other financing income | 35,111 | 15,288 | 26,976 | 12,174 |
| Other financing income, subsidiaries | - | - | 497 | 312 |
| Interest expenses | -25,228 | -23,208 | -12,306 | -13,925 |
| Interest expenses, subsidiaries | - | - | -4,047 | -6,661 |
| Other financing expenses | -25,756 | -19,396 | -23,320 | -15,088 |
| Write-down on investments | - | - | -19,153 |  |
| Share of profits and losses of associated companies | -2,174 | -9,020 | - |  |
| Total | 39,067 | -1,333 | 29,487 | 15,262 |

Consolidated other financing income for 1995 includes FIM 31,777,000 (FIM 26,909,000 in Parent Company) in exchange rate gains. Other financing expenses includes FIM 24,332,000 (FIM 22,374,000 in Parent Company) in exchange rate losses.
6. EXTRAORDINARY INCOME AND EXPENSES
Income

| Gains on sale of business operations |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Indirect manufacturing costs of inventories |  |  |  |  |
| at the beginning of the financial period | $\mathbf{3 , 4 2 9}$ | 49,404 | - |  |
| Group contributions | - | 20,815 | - | - |
| Total | $\mathbf{-}$ | - | $\mathbf{8 , 9 5 0}$ | 97,353 |
| $\mathbf{3 , 4 2 9}$ | 70,219 | $\mathbf{8 , 9 5 0}$ | 97,353 |  |

Expenses
Expenses related to the closing down $\begin{array}{llll}\text { or sales of business operations } & \mathbf{1 1 , 1 3 5} & 20,371 & \mathbf{9 , 8 3 4}\end{array}$ Share of profits and losses of associated

| companies before 1994 | - | 10,876 | - | $-\mathbf{9 , 8 3 4}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 1 , 1 3 5}$ | 31,247 |  | $\mathbf{1 8 , 5 5 4}$ |
| Extraordinary income and expenses, total |  |  | $\mathbf{- 8 8 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 8 , 7 9 9}$ |

7. CHANGE IN VOLUNTARY RESERVES

| Reserve for future investments | $\mathbf{9 3}$ | - | - |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- |
| Operating reserve | $\mathbf{4 4 2}$ | 5,081 | - |  |
| Transition reserve | $\mathbf{9}$ | 10,174 | - |  |
| Other reserves | $\mathbf{7 1 5}$ | 169 | - | - |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 , 2 5 9}$ | 15,424 | - |  |

Transferred to shareholders' equity after deduction of deferred taxes and minority interest $\quad \mathbf{1 , 2 5 9} \quad 15,424$
8. TAXES

| For the financial period | $\mathbf{6 2 , 0 0 5}$ | 81,370 | $\mathbf{4 8 , 0 7 5}$ | 67,212 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| For previous years | $\mathbf{1 7 , 0 4 4}$ | 2,578 | $\mathbf{3 , 8 3 6}$ | 2,036 |
| Change in deferred tax liability | $\mathbf{- 3 2 8}$ | $-7,605$ | $\mathbf{-}$ | $\mathbf{-}$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{7 8 , 7 2 1}$ | 76,343 | $\mathbf{5 1 , 9 1 1}$ | 69,248 |
| Taxes from normal business activities | $\mathbf{6 1 , 4 9 8}$ | 63,581 | - | - |
| Taxes from extraordinary income and expenses | $\mathbf{1 , 2 9 2}$ | 12,762 | - | - |
| Change in tax rate on deferred tax liability | $\mathbf{1 5 , 9 3 0}$ | - | - | - |

## III NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

## 9. FIXED ASSETS

## Intangible and tangible assets



## Parent Company



Fire insurance value
191,724

| Accumulated depreciation difference 1 Jan. | 39,384 | 41,211 | 132,553 | 42,831 | 175,384 | 216,595 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Depreciation difference for the period -779 | -5,290 | -6,069 | -3,060 | -16,065 | -19,125 | -25,194 |
| Investment reserve/transition reserve 4,770 | 1,846 | 6,616 | 1,232 | 18,552 | 19,784 | 26,400 |
| Sales profit |  |  |  | 867 | 867 | 867 |
| Accumulated depreciation difference 31 Dec. | 35,940 | 41,758 | 130,725 | 46,185 | 176,910 | 218,668 |


| (1,000 FIM) | CONSOLIDATED |  |  | PARENT COMPANY |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1995 | 1994 |  | 1995 | 1994 |
| Shares and shareholdings |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shares of subsidiaries |  |  |  |  |  |
| Purchase cost 1 Jan. | - |  | - | 515,168 | 391,663 |
| Additions during the financial period | - |  | - | 30,866 | 143,761 |
| Deductions during the financial period | - |  | - | -25,449 | -20,257 |
| Book value 31 Dec. | - |  | - | 520,585 | 515,167 |
| Shares of associated companies |  |  |  |  |  |
| Purchase cost 1 Jan. | 33,212 | 17,209 |  | 33,212 | 17,209 |
| Additions during the financial period | 30 | 16,003 |  | 30 | 16,003 |
| Deductions during the financial period | - |  | - | -10,000 | - |
| Book value 31 Dec. | 33,242 | 33,212 |  | 23,242 | 33,212 |
|  | Share of shareholders' |  | Shareholders' | Share of | eholders' |
| Share of shareholders' equity | equity, \% |  | equity |  | equity |
| of associated companies | 1995 |  | 1995 |  | 1995 |
| Diomed Ltd. | 21.68 |  | -798 |  | -173 |
| Hackman Metos Oy Ab | 40.00 |  | 45,064 |  | 18,026 |
| Neuromag Oy | 32.37 |  | 8,275 |  | 2,679 |
| Picker Nordstar Oy | 50.00 |  | -18,718 |  | -9,359 |
| Total |  |  | 33,823 |  | 11,173 |
|  | CON | IDATED |  | PAREN | OMPANY |
| (1,000 FIM) | 1995 | 1994 |  | 1995 | 1994 |
| Other shares |  |  |  |  |  |
| Purchase cost 1 Jan. | 330,417 | 329,953 |  | 104,105 | 103,185 |
| Additions during the financial period | 7,343 | 2,283 |  | 7,343 | 1,820 |
| Deductions during the financial period | -28,623 | -1,820 |  | -29,035 | -900 |
| Book value 31 Dec. | 309,137 | 330,416 |  | 82,413 | 104,105 |
| Long-term investments |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loans receivable |  |  |  |  |  |
| Associated companies | 14,882 | 9,223 |  | 14,882 | 9,223 |
| Other companies | 708 | 1,353 |  | - | - |
| Total | 15,590 | 10,576 |  | 14,882 | 9,223 |
| Revaluations |  |  |  |  |  |
| Land areas | 1,100 | 1,100 |  | 1,100 | 1,100 |
| Buildings | 1,675 | 1,675 |  | 1,675 | 1,675 |
| Total | 2,775 | 2,775 |  | 2,775 | 2,775 |
| Taxable values |  |  |  |  |  |
| Land areas | 34,891 | 46,267 |  | 31,593 | 40,003 |
| Buildings and constructions | 131,272 | 134,281 |  | 113,341 | 115,404 |
| Finnish shares | 298,290 | 313,405 |  | 322,408 | 270,948 |
| Total | 464,453 | 493,953 |  | 467,342 | 426,355 |

Taxable values cover the Parent Company's and the Group's real estate in Finland.
The book value has been used for the Finnish shares with no confirmed taxable value.

## SHARES AND SHAREHOLDINGS

The value of the publicly quoted shares booked in fixed assets on 31 December 1995 was FIM 230,038,438 and the corresponding market value on 31 December 1995 was FIM 350, 201,483.

|  | No. | Share of share capital \% | Nominal value |  | Book value |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SUBSIDIARIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oy Bergenheim Yhtiöt Ab | 250,000 | 100.00 |  | 2,500 |  | 8,367 |
| Clinisoft Oy | 2,750 | 100.00 |  | 413 |  | 5,934 |
| Investment AB Coland | 1,000 | 100.00 | SEK | 100 |  | 393 |
| Datex Engström Ibérica, S.L. | 150,000 | 100.00 | ESP | 150,000 |  | 5,386 |
| Datex Medical Electronics B.V. | 403 | 100.00 | NLG | 403 | NLG | 413 |
|  |  |  |  |  | FIM | 888 |
| Datex Medical Instrumentation, Inc. | 100 | 100.00 | USD | 0 | USD | 8,088 |
|  |  |  |  |  | FIM | 34,917 |
| Datex S.A.R.L. | 1,000 | 100.00 | FRF | 500 | NLG | 166 |
|  |  |  |  |  | FIM | 367 |
| Datia Holdings B.V. | 1,385 | 100.00 | NLG | 1,385 |  | 2,638 |
| Oy Dentaldepot Ab | 82,464 | 99.96 |  | 4,453 |  | 10,451 |
| Eksperimentarium Oy | 15 | 100.00 |  | 15 |  | 15 |
| Engström Medical AB | 240,000 | 100.00 | SEK | 24,000 |  | 83,829 |
| Erkkola Oy | 100 | 100.00 |  | 50 |  | 3,530 |
| Findip Oy | 11,620 | 100.00 |  | 11,620 |  | 11,620 |
| Helsingin Silmälaäkärikeskus Oy | 6,600 | 56.90 |  | 66 |  | 286 |
| Hoyer Klinikgeräte Handels GmbH |  | 70.00 |  | 0 |  | 11,969 |
| HT-Research Oy | 150 | 100.00 |  | 15 |  | 363 |
| Instru Data Oy | 340,225 | 62.42 |  | 3,402 |  | 5,604 |
| AS Instruest | 44 | 88.00 | EEK | 44 |  | 20 |
| Instru Holdings, Inc. | 100 | 100.00 | USD | 0 |  | 0 |
| Instru Invest Oy | 15 | 100.00 |  | 15 |  | 15 |
| Instrumentarium AB | 500 | 100.00 | SEK | 50 |  | 2,178 |
| A/O Instrumentarium | 100 | 100.00 | RUR | 23,000 |  | 29 |
| AS Instrumentarium | 100 | 100.00 | EEK | 1,000 |  | 410 |
| Instrumentarium SIA | 10 | 100.00 | LVL | 1 |  | 9 |
| Instrumentarium Imaging, Inc. | 100 | 100.00 | USD | 10 | USD | 14,602 |
|  |  |  |  |  | FIM | 66,660 |
| Japo Trading Oy | 5 | 100.00 |  | 15 |  | 940 |
| Junior-Notariaatti Oy | 15 | 100.00 |  | 15 |  | 24,858 |
| L-Dental Products Lumme Oy | 192,240 | 91.54 |  | 19,224 |  | 24,279 |
| Oy Loko-Invest Ab | 150 | 100.00 |  | 15 |  | 2,328 |
| Medko Oy | 45,500 | 100.00 |  | 4,550 |  | 236,532 |
| A/O Medko Medikal | 10 | 100.00 | RUR | 10 |  | 0 |
| Medko Medical Oy | 2,000 | 100.00 |  | 2,000 |  | 2,000 |
| Merimedic AB | 18,500 | 100.00 | SEK | 1,850 |  | 3,746 |
| Merimedic A/S | 2,000 | 100.00 | NOK | 2,000 |  | 1,338 |
| Merivaara France S.A.R.L. | 15,000 | 100.00 | FRF | 300 |  | 770 |
| Merivaara AB | 1,500 | 100.00 | SEK | 150 |  | 186 |
| A/O Merivaara | 60,000 | 100.00 | RUR | 60,000 |  | 60 |
| Oy Metava Ab | 100 | 100.00 |  | 100 |  | 7,489 |
| Pika-Optiikka Oy | 150 | 100.00 |  | 15 |  | 15 |
| Optiker Simson AB | 20,000 | 100.00 | SEK | 2,000 |  | 16,205 |
| Sotem Oy | 4,000 | 100.00 |  | 40,000 |  | 40,000 |
| Soxil S.p.A. | 10,000,000 | 100.00 | ITL | 10,000,000 |  | 40,461 |
| Suomen Keskus-Optiikka Oy | 150 | 100.00 |  | 15 |  | 30 |
| Oy Tekno-Rema Ab | 60 | 100.00 |  | 60 |  | 7,329 |
| AB Ögat | 500 | 100.00 | SEK | 50 | SEK | 7,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  | FIM | 4,494 |
| Ögat Förvaltning Aktiebolag | 500 | 100.00 | SEK | 50 |  | 8,692 |
| ASSOCIATED COMPANIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Diomed Ltd. | 349,333 | 21.68 | GBP | 0 |  | 2,642 |
| Hackman Metos Oy Ab | 40,000 | 40.00 |  | 4,000 |  | 16,003 |
| Neuromag Oy | 457 | 32.37 |  | 69 |  | 4,597 |
| Picker Nordstar Oy | 500 | 50.00 |  | 500 |  | 10,000 |
| Total associated companies |  |  |  |  |  | 33,242 |
| OTHERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Office, warehousing and store facilities |  |  |  |  |  | 71,827 |
| Carital Oy | 50 | 5.00 |  | 50 |  | 500 |
| MIE Ltd. | 298,500 | 19.90 | GBP | 299 |  | 1,001 |
| Ewco Oy | 50 | 9.62 |  | 500 |  | 500 |
| The Helsinki Stock Exchange | 20,000 | 0.61 |  | 200 |  | 140 |
| The Helsinki Telephone Company | 397 | 0.07 |  | 1,092 |  | 1,062 |
| Keski-Suomen Lääkäritalo Oy | 171 | 10.69 |  | 171 |  | 2,008 |
| Lassila \& Tikanoja Oy | 108,283 | 2.74 |  | 1,083 |  | 6,046 |
| Länsivoima Oy | 12,816 | 0.20 |  | 64 |  | 897 |
| MTV Oy | 613 | 1.11 |  | 307 |  | 811 |
| Orion Corporation | 2,620,236 | 5.24 |  | 26,202 |  | 211,345 |
| Pohjola Insurance Company Ltd | 76,150 | 0.19 |  | 381 |  | 9,627 |
| Central Share Register of Finland |  |  |  | 0 |  | 210 |
| Ventana Growth Fund II | 5 | 3.50 | USD | 500 |  | 2,101 |
| Others |  |  |  | 0 |  | 1,063 |
| Total of other shares and shareholdings |  |  |  |  |  | 309,138 |


|  | CONSOLIDATED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | PARENT COMPANY |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $(1,000$ FIM $)$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 5}$ | 1994 | $\mathbf{1 9 9 5}$ | 1994 |  |  |  |  |  |

10. CURRENT ASSETS

Marketable equity securities

| Market value | $\mathbf{8 1 , 2 6 7}$ | 109,549 | - |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Corresponding book value | $\mathbf{7 2 , 5 9 9}$ | 70,553 | - |
| erence | $\mathbf{8 , 6 6 8}$ | 38,996 | - |

Difference 8,668 38,996 -

Receivables, subsidiaries

| Accounts receivable | - | $\mathbf{5 9 , 8 5 5}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Loans receivable | - | - | $\mathbf{1 7 0 , 5 1 2}$ |
| Total | - | $\mathbf{2 2 7 , 5 9 4}$ |  |

Receivables, associated companies

| Accounts receivable | $\mathbf{3 , 2 9 8}$ | 2,162 | $\mathbf{3 , 2 2 8}$ |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Loans receivable | $\mathbf{1 3 , 7 8 0}$ | 26,601 | $\mathbf{1 3 , 7 8 0}$ | 26,601 |
| Accrued receivables | $\mathbf{4 1 9}$ | 61 | $\mathbf{4 1 9}$ |  |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 7 , 4 9 7}$ | 28,824 | $\mathbf{1 7 , 4 2 7}$ |  |


| Receivables, other |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Accounts receivable | 409,191 | 354,541 | 122,842 | 98,480 |
| Loans receivable | 7,134 | 36,820 | 5,749 | 27,263 |
| Accrued receivables | 101,316 | 63,889 | 64,725 | 42,520 |
| Other receivables | 109,076 | 122,835 | 93,241 | 108,149 |
| Total | 626,717 | 578,085 | 286,557 | 276,412 |


| Long-term financial assets |  |  | $\mathbf{8 8 , 1 2 4}$ |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Investment deposits | $\mathbf{8 8 , 3 1 1}$ | 101,967 | $\mathbf{1 0 1 , 7 3 3}$ |
| Bank receivables | $\mathbf{1 , 5 0 0}$ | 1,800 | $\mathbf{-}$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{8 9 , 8 1 1}$ | 103,767 | $\mathbf{8 8 , 1 2 4}$ |


| Interest-bearing debt securities |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Market value | $\mathbf{3 5 3 , 6 3 8}$ | 350,995 | $\mathbf{3 5 3 , 4 9 3}$ |
| Corresponding book value | $\mathbf{3 4 9 , 8 8 3}$ | 350,242 | $\mathbf{3 4 9 , 7 3 9}$ |
| Difference | $\mathbf{3 , 7 5 5}$ | 753 | $\mathbf{3 5 0 , 0 1 3}$ |

11. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Restricted shareholders' equity
Share capital
Share capital 1 Jan.

| A shares | $\mathbf{1 5 3 , 0 2 5}$ | 102,016 | $\mathbf{1 0 2 , 0 1 6}$ |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| B shares | $\mathbf{4 8 , 4 7 9}$ | 32,319 | $\mathbf{1 5 3 , \mathbf { 0 2 5 }}$ | $\mathbf{4 8 , 4 7 9}$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 0 1 , 5 0 3}$ | 134,335 | $\mathbf{2 0 1 , 5 0 3}$ |  |

Share issue 1 Jan. - 31 Dec.

| A shares | - | 51,008 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B shares | - | - |
| Total | 16,160 | - |

Share capital 31 Dec.

| A shares | $\mathbf{1 5 3 , 0 2 5}$ | 153,025 | $\mathbf{1 5 3 , 0 2 5}$ |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| B shares | $\mathbf{4 8 , 4 7 9}$ | 48,479 | $\mathbf{4 8 , 4 7 9}$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 0 1 , 5 0 3}$ | 201,503 | $\mathbf{2 0 1 , 5 0 3}$ |


| (1,000 FIM) | CONSOLIDATED |  | PARENT COMPANY |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1995 | 1994 | 1995 | 1994 |
| Other restricted shareholders' equity 1 Jan. | 185,251 | 250,183 | 193,616 | 260,783 |
| Increases 1 Jan. - 31 Dec. | 463 | 2,236 | - | - |
| Decreases 1 Jan. - 31 Dec. | -2,699 | -67,168 | - | -67,168 |
| Total 31 Dec. | 183,015 | 185,251 | 193,616 | 193,616 |
| Restricted shareholders' equity 31 Dec. | 384,518 | 386,754 | 395,119 | 395,119 |
| Non-restricted shareholders' equity |  |  |  |  |
| Equity share of depreciation difference and reserves |  |  |  |  |
| Before the financial period | 418,129 | 441,230 | - |  |
| Changes 1 Jan. - 31 Dec. | -35,800 | -23,101 | - |  |
| Total | 382,329 | 418,129 | - |  |
| Other non-restricted shareholders' equity 1 Jan. | 623,295 | 458,825 | 698,784 | 544,697 |
| Change in depreciation difference and reserves | 35,800 | 23,101 | - |  |
| Transitions from non-restricted to restricted | 2,236 | -2,236 | - |  |
| Translation adjustment | -3,597 | -2,713 | - | - |
| For dividends | -56,421 | -47,017 | -56,421 | -47,017 |
| For donations | -150 | -600 | -150 | -150 |
| Profit for the period | 139,623 | 193,934 | 139,918 | 201,254 |
| Total | 740,786 | 623,294 | 782,131 | 698,784 |
| Non-restricted shareholders' equity 31 Dec. | 1,123,115 | 1,041,423 | 782,131 | 698,784 |
| Total shareholders' equity 31 Dec. | 1,507,633 | 1,428,178 | 1,177,250 | 1,093,903 |
| 12. ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION DIFFERENCE |  |  |  |  |
| Intangible rights | 5,818 | 1,827 | 5,818 | 1,827 |
| Other long-term expenditure | 36,101 | 39,526 | 35,940 | 39,385 |
| Buildings and constructions | 135,768 | 138,498 | 130,725 | 132,554 |
| Machinery and equipment | 48,691 | 45,249 | 46,185 | 42,831 |
| Total | 226,377 | 225,100 | 218,669 | 216,596 |
| 13. VOLUNTARY RESERVES |  |  |  |  |
| Operating reserves | 1,426 | 1,843 | - | - |
| Transition reserve | 139,771 | 139,780 | 111,529 | 111,529 |
| Reserve for future investments | 166,222 | 192,715 | 165,847 | 192,247 |
| Other reserves | 1,092 | 1,900 | - | - |
| Total | 308,511 | 336,238 | 277,376 | 303,776 |
| Group's share of accumulated depreciation difference and voluntary reserves |  |  |  |  |
| Share transferred to shareholders' equity | 382,330 | 418,129 | - |  |
| Deferred tax liability | 148,684 | 139,376 | - | - |
| Deferred tax liability also includes: |  |  |  |  |
| Minority interest of untaxed reserves | 1,085 | 958 | - | - |
| Tax receivables related to consolidation | -9,663 | - | - | - |
| Total deferred tax liability | 140,105 | 140,334 | - |  |

## 14. LIABILITIES

Long-term liabilities

At year end, outstanding bonds with warrants issued by the Company in 1989 totalled FIM 150,000. The interest rate is $6 \%$. The bonds carry subscription rights for $13,500 \mathrm{~B}$ shares, exercisable annually from 2 January to 31 October, ending on 11 May 1999. The subscription price of the shares is FIM 78.33. If fully subscribed, the Company's capital stock would be increased by a maximum of FIM 135,000 , which corresponds to $0.07 \%$ of the capital stock and $0.01 \%$ of the voting power.

Currency mix of the Group's interest-bearing long-term debt:

|  | $\mathbf{1 9 9 5}$ | 1994 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| FIM | $\mathbf{9 3} \%$ | $82 \%$ |
| SEK | $\mathbf{2} \%$ | $12 \%$ |
| GBP | - | $5 \%$ |
| Others | $\mathbf{5} \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 0 0} \%$ | $100 \%$ |

The interest-bearing long-term debt of the Group will mature as follows:

| 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 and later |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $7 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $76 \%$ |

The weighted average interest rate of the Group's long-term debt on 31 December 1995 was $6.8 \%$.

|  | CONSOLIDATED |  | PARENT COMPANY |  |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $(1,000 \mathrm{FIM})$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 5}$ | 1994 | $\mathbf{1 9 9 5}$ | 1994 |

Current liabilities

Short-term debt, non-interest-bearing

| Subsidiaries <br> Accounts payable | - | - | $\mathbf{4 , 8 1 7}$ | 2,227 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Total | - | - | $\mathbf{4 , 8 1 7}$ | 2,227 |

Associated companies

| Accounts payable | $\mathbf{2 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 1}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 2}$ | 91 | $\mathbf{2 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 1}$ |

Other

| Advance payments | $\mathbf{2 2 , 9 2 3}$ | 73,716 | $\mathbf{1 2 , 7 8 3}$ | 51,199 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Accounts payable | $\mathbf{1 4 4 , 0 4 7}$ | 131,079 | $\mathbf{6 1 , 2 1 1}$ | 60,675 |
| Accrued liabilities | $\mathbf{1 7 0 , 6 9 9}$ | 235,740 | $\mathbf{9 4 , 7 4 6}$ | 159,712 |
| Other short-term debt | $\mathbf{5 0 , 7 8 5}$ | 34,314 | $\mathbf{1 3 , 3 0 9}$ | 9,454 |
| Total | $\mathbf{3 8 8 , 4 5 3}$ | 474,849 | $\mathbf{1 8 2 , 0 4 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 1 , 0 4 1}$ |

Short-term debt, interest-bearing

| Payments of long-term debt | $\mathbf{1 1 , 8 8 9}$ | 13,007 | $\mathbf{7 , 4 4 7}$ | 8,403 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Subsidiaries | - | - | $\mathbf{8 0 , 1 2 4}$ | 69,157 |
| Other short-term debt | $\mathbf{1 1 5 , 2 8 3}$ | 108,775 | $\mathbf{1 2 , 6 3 8}$ | 45,116 |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 2 7 , 1 7 2}$ | 121,782 | $\mathbf{1 0 0 , 2 0 9}$ | 122,676 |


|  | CONSOLIDATED |  | PARENT COMPANY |  |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $(1,000$ FIM $)$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 5}$ | 1994 | $\mathbf{1 9 9 5}$ | 1994 |


| 15. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| For the Group |  |  |  |  |
| Pledges | $\mathbf{2 9 , 2 3 4}$ | 36,361 | $\mathbf{2 1 , 7 0 9}$ | 24,365 |
| Mortgages for long-term debts | $\mathbf{3 2 , 6 0 0}$ | 42,600 | $\mathbf{1 8 , 0 0 0}$ | 28,000 |
| Mortgages for bank guarantees | $\mathbf{5 5 , 7 6 7}$ | 57,321 | $\mathbf{2 2 , 7 3 9}$ | 22,764 |
| Other commitments | $\mathbf{4 , 9 0 3}$ | 24,401 | $\mathbf{7 9 8}$ | 17,116 |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 2 2 , 5 0 4}$ | 160,683 | $\mathbf{6 3 , 2 4 6}$ | 92,245 |
| For subsidiaries |  |  |  |  |
| Mortgages for bank guarantees | - | - | $\mathbf{9 , 7 9 9}$ | 9,544 |
| Guarantees | - | - | $\mathbf{8 2 , 3 7 4}$ | 143,951 |
| Total | $\mathbf{-}$ | $\mathbf{9 2 , 1 7 3}$ | 153,495 |  |


| For associated companies <br> Guarantees | $\mathbf{1 9 , 7 9 8}$ | 16,806 | $\mathbf{1 9 , 7 9 8}$ | 16,806 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 9 , 7 9 8}$ | 16,806 | $\mathbf{1 9 , 7 9 8}$ | 16,806 |


| Pension commitments |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Commitment deficit of the pension fund | $\mathbf{4 , 7 4 7}$ | 4,758 | $\mathbf{4 , 7 4 7}$ | 4,758 |
| Other pension commitments | $\mathbf{1 , 5 0 7}$ | 1,528 | $\mathbf{-}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 7 4 7}$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{6 , 2 5 4}$ | 6,286 |  | 4,758 |
|  |  |  | $\mathbf{1 7 9 , 9 6 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 7 , 3 0 4}$ |

16. LEASING AGREEMENTS

Leasing payments based on leasing
agreements will be:

| 1996 | $\mathbf{2 1 , 3 6 2}$ | $\mathbf{8 , 6 6 2}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 1997 | $\mathbf{1 8 , 5 4 9}$ | $\mathbf{8 , 6 4 5}$ |
| 1998 | $\mathbf{1 2 , 5 5 1}$ | $\mathbf{8 , 5 3 1}$ |
| 1999 | $\mathbf{1 0 , 1 8 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 , 7 9 3}$ |
| 2000 | $\mathbf{8 , 0 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 , 7 9 3}$ |
| Next years | $\mathbf{5 4 , 5 5 1}$ | $\mathbf{5 4 , 5 5 1}$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 2 5 , 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 5 , 9 7 6}$ |

## 17. DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS

The Instrumentarium Group uses derivative contracts to hedge against exchange rate risks associated with cashflows, receivables and payables in foreign currency. Risk management of the investment portfolio also involves the use of interest rate derivatives.

Currency forward contracts had a nominal total value of FIM 234,045,000 (132,186,000) on 31 December 1995; currency options totalled FIM $337,175,000(15,000,000)$. Options totalling FIM $138,550,000(15,000,000)$ had been bought and FIM 198,625,000 (0) had been sold. Options were sold in conjunction with bought options as part of the hedging strategy. Currency derivatives had a nominal total value of FIM $571,220,000(147,186,000)$. The portfolio of currency derivatives valued at the market rates on the balance sheet date included unrealized exchange rate gains of FIM 429,000.

Interest rate forward contracts and interest rate futures had a nominal total value of FIM 70,000,000 (0) on 31 December 1995. The portfolio of interest rate forward contracts and interest rate futures valued at the market rates on the balance sheet date included unrealized profit of FIM 250,000.

## D I S T R I B U TION O F PROFITS

## Proposal to the Annual General Meeting

At 31 December 1995, the consolidated non-restricted equity of the Group was FIM $1,123,115,164.37$, of which FIM $740,785,192.62$ is available for distribution. At 31 December 1995, Parent Company non-restricted equity was FIM 782,130,549.92. The Board of Directors proposes that the profits at the disposal of the Annual General Meeting be allocated as follows:

| - dividend at FIM 2.80 per share (FIM 1.40 ADR) | FIM $56,420,842.80$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| - to the Instrumentarium Scientific Fund | $150,000.00$ |
| - to non-restricted equity | $725,559,707.12$ |

Helsinki, 5 March 1996

Gustav von Hertzen
Olli Riikkala
Matti Salmivuori

Gerhard Wendt
Markku Talonen
Chairman of the Board, President

## A U D I T O R S $\quad$ R E P O R T

To the Shareholders of Instrumentarium Corporation
We have audited the accounts, the accounting records and the administration of Instrumentarium Corporation for the financial year 1995. The accounts prepared by the Board of Directors and the Managing Director include, both for the Group and the Parent Company, a report on operations, an income statement, a balance sheet and notes to the accounts. We provide our opinion on the accounts and the administration based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. We have audited the accounting records, and the accounts, the disclosures and the presentation of information, including the accounting policies, in the accounts to an extent sufficient to give us reasonable assurance that they are free of material misstatement. The audit of the administration has included obtaining assurance that the actions of the members of the Supervisory Board and the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have been in conformity with the regulations of the Companies' Act.

In our opinion, the accounts have been prepared in accordance with the regulations of the Accounting Act and other legislation and regulations relevant to the preparation of the accounts, and give a true and fair view of the Parent Company's and the Group's results from operations and financial position in accordance with such legislation and regulations.

The accounts including the Group accounts may be approved, and the members of the Supervisory Board and the Board of Directors and the Managing Director may be discharged from liability for the financial year examined by us.

The proposal of the Board of Directors concerning the disposition of the unrestricted shareholders' equity according to the balance sheet is in accordance with the Companies'Act.

We have reviewed the interim reports published during the financial year. According to our review they have been prepared in accordance with the relevant regulations.

Helsinki, 6 March 1996

Göran Grén<br>Authorized Public Accountant

Heikki Lassila
Authorized Public Accountant

## STATEMENT BY THE SUPERVISORY BOARD

The Supervisory Board of Instrumentarium Corporation has examined the Parent Company and Consolidated Financial Statements for 1995, submitted by the Board of Directors, and read the Auditors' Report.

The Supervisory Board proposes that the Income Statements and Balance Sheets be ratified and that the profit be distributed according to the Board of Directors' proposal.

Eero Ikkala, Tauno Larmi, Aatto Prihti, ErkkiTammisalo and Tapani Tammisto are due to retire from the Supervisory Board.
Helsinki, 7 March 1996

Matti Koskenoja
Matti Eestilä
Eero Ikkala
Martti Kormano

Tauno Larmi
Aatto Prihti
Kari Raivio
Arto Sivula
Erkki Tammisalo

Tapani Tammisto Leila Telivuo<br>Turo K. J. Tukiainen Eino Tunkelo

## A D M I N I S T R A T I O N

## Supervisory Board

Elected for the period

|  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Matti Koskenoja | DMS, Chairman | $1994-96$ |
| Kari Raivio | Professor, DMS <br> Deputy Chairman | $1994-96$ |
| Matti Eestilä | BSc (Econ.) | $1994-96$ |
| Eero Ikkala | Professor, DMS | $1993-95$ |
| Martti Kormano | Professor, DMS | $1995-97$ |
| Tauno Larmi | DMS | $1993-95$ |
| Paavo Pitkänen | MSc (Math.) | $1994-96$ |
| Aatto Prihti | DSc (Econ.) | $1993-95$ |
| Arto Sivula | Associate Professor, DMS | $1995-97$ |
| Erkki Tammisalo | Professor, DDS | $1993-95$ |
| Tapani Tammisto | Professor, DMS | $1993-95$ |
| Leila Telivuo | MD (Dentistry) | $1995-97$ |
| Turo K. J. Tukiainen | LLB, MBA | $1995-97$ |
| Eino Tunkelo | Professor, DSc (Tech.) | $1994-96$ |

## Auditors

## Göran Grén

BSc (Econ.), Authorized Public Accountant

Heikki Lassila
MSc (Econ.), Authorized Public Accountant

Deputies:
SVH Coopers \& Lybrand Oy
Coopers \& Lybrand Oy

## Board of Directors

Elected for the period
Markku Talonen
1995-97
Born 1946, LicSc (Tech.), Chairman and President.
Joined Instrumentarium in 1978.
Owns 15,565 Instrumentarium shares.

Gustav von Hertzen 1996

Born 1930, MSc (Tech.)
Owns 1,590 Instrumentarium shares.

Olli Riikkala
1996
Born 1951, MSc (Tech.), MBA,
Executive Vice President.
Joined Instrumentarium in 1979.
Owns 4,806 Instrumentarium shares.

Matti Salmivuori
1996
Born 1950, MSc (Econ.), Chief Financial Officer.
Joined Instrumentarium in 1973.
Owns 2,000 Instrumentarium shares.

Gerhard Wendt
1996
Born 1934, PhD
No shares in Instrumentarium.

FIVE YEARS IN REVIEW



[^6]
## SHARESAND SHAREHOLDERS

## Shares and voting rights

Instrumentarium's share capital is divided into A and B series shares, each with a nominal value of FIM 10. Each A series share carries ten votes at a shareholders' meeting and each B series share carries one vote. Shares of both series provide their holders with equal rights to Company profit distribution. The act restricting foreign ownership of Finnish shares was repealed at the beginning of 1993; all Company shares are now non-restricted.

## Stock exchanges

Both share series are quoted on the Helsinki Stock Exchange; the A series since 1971 and the B series since 1986. Since 1983 the B shares, in the form of American Depositary Shares (ADSs) evidenced by American Depositary Receipts (ADRs), have been traded on the NASDAQ National List in the United States. Two ADRs equal one B share. At the end of 1995 there were 190,494 ADRs outstanding on the NASDAQ list.

## Shareholder register

The Company's shares were transferred to the bookentry securities system in June 1993. Shareholders should notify the particular register holding their bookentry account about changes in address or account numbers for payment of dividends and other matters related to ownership of shares.

## Structure of share capital on 31 December 1995

|  | Number of <br> shares | \% of <br> share capital | \% of <br> votes |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| A shares | $15,302,451$ | 75.9 | 96.9 |
| B shares | $4,847,850$ | 24.1 | 3.1 |
| Total | $20,150,301$ | 100.0 | 100.0 |

## Dividend

The Board of Directors' proposal for cash dividends is on page 39. Persons registered on 2 April 1996 in the List of Shareholders of Instrumentarium Corporation maintained by the Central Share Register of Finland, have the right to receive dividends. The payment date for dividends is 10 April 1996.

## Shareholdings of personnel, Board of Directors and Supervisory Board

At the end of 1995 there were 323 shareholders among personnel holding a total of 215,483 shares in the Company. At the same time members of the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board held 134,392 A shares and $16,694 \mathrm{~B}$ shares, representing $0.75 \%$ of the entire share capital and $0.86 \%$ of the voting rights.

## Debt securities and bonds with warrants

The terms of the outstanding bonds with warrants and their effect on the share capital and voting power of the Company are described in the Notes to the Financial Statements on page 37.

## Authorizations and shareholder agreements

The Board of Directors had no authorizations to raise the capital stock of the Company during 1995. The Board of Directors is not aware of any shareholder agreements concerning the Company's shares.

## Distribution of ownership on 31 December 1995

| Number of <br> shares | Number of <br> shareholders | \% of total <br> shareholders | \% of share <br> capital |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $1-100$ | 3,182 | 27.9 | 0.9 |
| $101-500$ | 4,950 | 43.5 | 6.2 |
| $501-1,000$ | 1,589 | 14.0 | 5.6 |
| $1,001-5,000$ | 1,391 | 12.2 | 14.2 |
| $5,001-10,000$ | 135 | 1.2 | 4.6 |
| over 10,000 | 136 | 1.2 | 68.5 |
| Total | 11,383 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

## Shareholders on 31 December 1995

Principal shareholders of Instrumentarium Corporation on 31 December 1995, in order of voting power:

|  | Number of |  |  | \% of share | \% of |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Shareholder | A shares | B shares | Total | capital | votes |
| 1. Orion Corporation * | $1,046,523$ | 468,954 | $1,515,477$ | 7.5 | 6.9 |
| 2. Oriola Oy * | 741,327 | 19,110 | 760,437 | 3.8 | 4.7 |
| 3. Kuulolaitekeskus Oy * | 737,299 | - | 737,299 | 3.7 | 4.7 |
| 4. Panfarma Oy * | 735,523 | - | 735,523 | 3.6 | 4.7 |
| 5. Hiven Oy * | 734,500 | - | 734,500 | 3.6 | 4.7 |
| 6. Instrumentarium Pension Fund ** | 503,160 | 188,100 | 691,260 | 3.4 | 3.3 |
| 7. Mutual Insurance Company Eläke-Varma | 354,009 | 42,200 | 396,209 | 2.0 | 2.3 |
| 8. Medical Investment Trust Oy | 328,500 | - | 328,500 | 1.6 | 2.0 |
| 9. Instrumentarium Scientific Fund | 299,739 | 19,962 | 319,701 | 1.6 | 1.9 |
| 10. The Finnish Medical Society Duodecim | 253,203 | 60 | 253,263 | 1.3 | 1.6 |
| 11. The Local Government Pensions Fund | 224,000 | 92,400 | 316,400 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| 12. The Finnish Cultural Foundation | 220,000 | 990 | 220,990 | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| 13. SYP-Invest Oy | 206,316 | - | 206,316 | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| 14. Thominvest Oy | 177,666 | - | 177,666 | 0.9 | 1.1 |
| 15. The Finnish Medical Foundation | 172,851 | - | 172,851 | 0.9 | 1.1 |
| 16. Pension Foundation Polaris | 136,620 | 12,420 | 149,040 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| 17. The Social Insurance Institution | 120,600 | - | 120,600 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| 18. Okobank | 110,200 | 26,100 | 136,300 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| 19. Sampo Mutual Insurance Company | 100,000 | - | 100,000 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| 20. Lassila \& Tikanoja Oy | 96,000 | 23,400 | 119,400 | 0.6 | 0.6 |

Ownership structure on 31 December 1995

| Group | Number | Number of shares | \% of share capital |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Private persons | 10,532 | $6,129,009$ | 30.4 |
| Companies | 478 | $6,901,056$ | 34.3 |
| Associations and foundations | 320 | $3,122,002$ | 15.5 |
| Mutual funds | 4 | 5,800 | 0.0 |
| Insurance companies | 20 | $1,606,772$ | 8.0 |
| Financial institutions | 24 | 227,229 | 1.1 |
| Nominee-registered | 5 | $2,133,379$ | 10.6 |
| Shares not transferred to the book-entry system |  | 25,054 | 0.1 |
| Total | 11,383 | $20,150,301$ | 100.0 |

Share capital increases since 1987

| Share issue | Subscription period | Terms of subscription or subscriber | Subscription price | Number of new shares | Total shares |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Subscription | 6.2 .87 | acquisition | 197.60 | 25,000 B restricted | 5,325,000 |
| Subscription | 5.3 .87 | acquisition | 190.00 | $20,000 \mathrm{~B}$ restricted | 5,345,000 |
| Subscription | 5.3 .87 | acquisition | 190.00 | $10,000 \mathrm{~B}$ restricted | 5,355,000 |
| Subscription | 27.4.87 | acquisition | 220.00 | 15,000 B restricted | 5,370,000 |
| Subscription | 18.9 .87 | acquisition | 315.00 | 20,000 B restricted | 5,390,000 |
| Bonus issue | 22.1.-23.2.88 | 5:1 A | - | 839,025 A | 6,229,025 |
| Bonus issue | 22.1.-23.2.88 | 5:1 B restricted | - | 68,917 B restricted | 6,297,942 |
| Bonus issue | 22.1.-23.2.88 | 5:1 B non-restricted | - | 170,058 B non-restr. | 6,468,000 |
| Subscription | 22.1.-23.2.88 | personnel | 130.00 | $82,000 \mathrm{~B}$ restricted | 6,550,000 |
| Subscription | 22.6 .88 | acquisition | 223.00 | 86,000 B restricted | 6,636,000 |
| Subscription | 22.12 .88 | acquisition | 218.00 | 14,100 B restricted | 6,650,100 |
| Subscription | 23.6 .92 | acquisition | 300.00 | 66,667 A | 6,716,767 |
| Split | 21.4.94 | 1:2 A | - | 5,100,817 A | 11,817,584 |
| Split | 21.4.94 | 1:2 B | - | 1,615,950 B | 13,433,534 |
| Bonus issue | 21.4.94 | 2:1 A | - | 5,100,817 A | 18,534,351 |
| Bonus issue | 21.4.94 | 2:1 B | - | 1,615,950 B | 20,150,301 |

## Cashflow per share, FIM



Earnings and dividend per share, FIM


Market capitalization, FIM million


Performance of Instrumentarium shares

|  | The Helsinki Stock Exchange |  |  |  | NASDAQ, Wash.D.C. ADR, USD |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A share, FIM |  | B share, FIM |  |  |  |
|  | high | low | high | low | high | low |
| 1991 | 64.67 | 37.67 | 53.33 | 20.67 | 5.83 | 3.00 |
| 1992 | 57.67 | 37.67 | 46.67 | 26.00 | 4.92 | 3.00 |
| 1993 | 133.67 | 50.67 | 131.67 | 45.67 | 10.83 | 3.67 |
| 1994 | 155.00 | 97.00 | 148.00 | 95.00 | 13.50 | 9.75 |
| 1995 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st quar ter | 115.00 | 74.00 | 113.00 | 72.20 | 10.75 | 8.25 |
| 2nd quarter | 94.50 | 76.20 | 93.50 | 76.50 | 11.13 | 8.50 |
| 3 rd quarter | 106.00 | 79.00 | 105.00 | 79.90 | 12.25 | 9.00 |
| 4th quarter | 115.00 | 97.00 | 115.00 | 100.00 | 13.75 | 11.50 |

Trading volume of Instrumentarium shares

|  | The Helsinki Stock Exchange |  |  |  | NASDAQ, Wash.D.C. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A share |  | B share |  |  | ADR |
|  | Volume | \% shares outstanding | Volume | \% shares outstanding | Volume | \% shares outstanding |
| 1991 | 1,908,600 | 12.6 | 817,473 | 19.7 | 146,757 | 10.6 |
| 1992 | 3,887,214 | 25.6 | 2,337,699 | 52.6 | 1,106,079 | 136.7 |
| 1993 | 7,674,447 | 50.2 | 5,593,563 | 129.8 | 183,175 | 67.9 |
| 1994 | 2,884,284 | 18.8 | 2,791,513 | 60.7 | 151,235 | 60.8 |
| 1995 | 2,496,636 | 16.3 | 3,304,319 | 68.2 | 113,069 | 41.6 |

Performance of Instrumentarium $A$ and $B$ shares


Trading volumes of Instrumentarium A and B shares


| Return on investment$(\mathrm{ROI}) \%$ | $=$ | Profit before extraordinary items, reserves and taxes + interest and other financing expenses | x 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Balance sheet total, less interest-free debt (annual average) |  |
| Return on equity (ROE) \% | $=$ | Profit before extraordinary items, reserves and taxes less direct taxes Shareholders' equity + voluntary reserves less deferred taxes + minority interest (annual average) | x 100 |
| Equity ratio \% | $=$ | $\frac{$ Shareholders' equity including voluntary reserves less deferred taxes  <br> +  minority interest }{ Balance sheet total less advance payments } | x 100 |
| Gearing \% | $=$ | $\frac{\text { Interest-bearing gross debt less cash and liquid assets }}{\text { Adjusted equity }}$ | x 100 |
| Quick ratio | $=$ | $\frac{\text { Current assets }}{\text { Short-term debt less advance payments }}$ |  |
| Current ratio | $=$ | Current assets and inventories |  |
|  |  | Short-term debt |  |
| Market capitalization | $=$ | Number of shares x stock exchange price on 31 Dec. |  |
| Earnings/share | $=$ | Profit before extraordinary items, reserves and taxes + minority interest less direct taxes, corrected by tax effect of extraordinary items and by effect of change in tax rate on deferred tax liability <br> Adjusted average number of shares |  |
| Shareholders' equity/share | $=$ | $\frac{$ Shareholders' equity including voluntary reserves less deferred taxes  <br> +  minority interest }{ Adjusted number of shares on  $31 \mathrm{Dec} .$} |  |
| Cashflow/share | $=$ | Profit before extraordinary items, reserves and taxes + minority interest + planned depreciation less direct taxes excluding change in deferred tax liability Adjusted average number of shares |  |
| Dividend/share | $=$ | Nominal dividend per share <br> Adjustment coefficients of the share issues that have taken place during or after the year |  |
| Dividend yield \% | $=$ | Dividends per share <br> Stock exchange price on 31 Dec. | x 100 |
| P/E ratio | $=$ | Adjusted stock exchange price on 31 Dec. <br> Earnings per share |  |

## Net income and shareholders' equity in accordance with U.S. GAAP

Accounting principles generally accepted in Finland (Finnish GAAP) vary in certain respects from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (U.S. GAAP). The consolidated net profit and shareholders'
equity according to U.S.GAAP, and the differences between the official Finnish financial statements and U.S.GAAP are given in the tables below.

Instrumentarium also files an annual report (Form 20-F) with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in the United States.

## Consolidated net income

(In thousands FIM, except per share data)
Net income (loss) as reported in the Consolidated Statements of Income, in accordance with Finnish GAAP 193,934

## Increase (decrease) for:

| (a) Inventories | - | $(20,801)$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| (b) Pension expense (income) | $\mathbf{( 6 , 3 1 9 )}$ | $(11,802)$ |
| (d) Capitalization of interest expense | $\mathbf{( 1 , 1 8 0 )}$ | $(1,180)$ |
| (e) Sale/leaseback transactions | $\mathbf{9 , 1 9 6}$ | 10,819 |
| (f) Investments in associated companies and joint ventures | $\mathbf{-}$ | 10,876 |
| (g) Deferred income taxes | $\mathbf{( 2 , 8 9 2 )}$ | 15,642 |
| (h) Non-current marketable securities | $\mathbf{6 2 0}$ | 620 |
| (k) Exchange of non-current assets | $\mathbf{-}$ | $(9,343)$ |
| pproximate net income | $\mathbf{1 3 9 , 0 4 8}$ | 188,765 |
| in accordance with U.S. GAAP | $\mathbf{2 0 , 1 5 1}$ | 20,151 |
| verage number of shares outstanding | $\mathbf{6 . 9 0}$ | 9.37 |
| Approximate earnings per share in accordance with U.S. GAAP | $\mathbf{3 . 4 5}$ | 4.69 |

## Shareholders' equity

(In thousands FIM) 31.12.1995 31.12.1994

Shareholders' equity as reported in the Consolidated Balance Sheets, in accordance with Finnish GAAP $\mathbf{1 , 5 0 7 , 6 3 4} \mathbf{1 , 4 2 8 , 1 7 8}$

## Increase (decrease) for:

(b) Pension expense $\quad \mathbf{1 2 9 , 6 0 8} 135,927$
(c) Short-term marketable securities

10,223
42,164
(d) Property and equipment, net
$(20,367)$
$(19,187)$
(e) Sale/leaseback transactions
$(69,357)$
$(78,553)$
(g) Deferred income taxes
$(79,645)$
$(76,304)$
(h) Non-current marketable securities $\quad \mathbf{1 1 6 , 7 6 5} 97,946$
(j) Revaluation of assets $(\mathbf{2 , 7 7 5 )}$
$(2,775)$
(k) Exchange of non-current assets
$(9,343)$
$(9,343)$
Approximate shareholders' equity
in accordance with U.S. GAAP
1,582,743
$1,518,053$

A description of the accounting policies followed by the Company which differ in certain respects from U.S. GAAP follows:

## (a) Inventories

Prior to 1994, inventories did not include overhead costs which according to Finnish GAAP were expensed as incurred. U.S. GAAP requires that inventory costs include manufacturing overhead. In 1994, the Company adopted a new accounting policy to include manufacturing overhead in the cost of inventories for Finnish GAAP.

## (b) Pension expense

The Company participates in several pension plans which cover substantially all employees of its Finnish operations as well as certain employees in foreign subsidiaries. The plans are principally administered by the Pension Fund which is managed by the Company subject to Government control. Pension expense for Finnish GAAP represents contributions to the Pension Fund and is based upon the level of benefits and actuarial assumptions established by the Government. Contributions to the Pension Fund are determined by comprehensive actuarial calculations performed on an annual basis by independent actuaries.

The Company's actuaries have estimated pension costs for the defined benefit plans in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The cumulative difference between contributions to the Pension Fund in accordance with Finnish GAAP and pension expense under U.S. GAAP has been recorded as prepaid pension cost.

## (c) Short-term marketable securities

Under Finnish GAAP short-term marketable securities are reflected at the individual acquisition cost or market. Securities written down to a new cost basis can be written up for subsequent recoveries in market value. Under U.S. GAAP, prior to 1994 the cost and market values of each security in a portfolio are aggregated to determine whether a market valuation allowance is required

Effective January 1, 1994, the Company adopted the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 115 "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities" (SFAS 115). Under SFAS 115, the Company's investment securities are classified as available for sale and are recorded at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses included as a separate component of shareholders' equity.

## (d) Property and equipment

In accordance with Finnish GAAP, the Company has expensed interest costs in connection with financing of expenditures for the construction of property, plant and equipment. Under U.S. GAAP, such interest costs are required to be capitalized.

## (e) Sale/leaseback transactions

During 1992 as well as in prior years, the Company sold and leased back certain properties. Under Finnish GAAP, the gain or loss on such sales is included in income in the year of the sale. In 1992, the Company recorded a gain of FIM 114,774,000 under Finnish GAAP. The deferred gain in certain transactions is required to be amortized over the lease term and in certain transactions the deferred gain continues to be deferred with a portion of the related rental payment applied to interest expense and an additional charge for depreciation is recognized.

## (f) Investments in associated companies and joint ventures

Prior to 1994, investments in associated companies and joint ventures that would be accounted for under the equity method under U.S. GAAP are accounted for under the cost method for Finnish GAAP. The U.S. GAAP requires the inclusion of the investor's share of the earnings and losses of the investee in the determination of net income.

In 1994, for Finnish GAAP the Company adopted the equity method of accounting for its investments in associated companies and joint ventures.

## FINNISH AND U.S. GAAP DIFFERENCES

## (g) Deferred income taxes

U.S. GAAP requires recognition of deferred tax liabilities and assets for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the Company's financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax liabilities and assets are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect at year-end.

Deferred income taxes have been adjusted to give effect to the differences between Finnish GAAP and U.S. GAAP.

## (h) Non-current marketable securities

The Company recorded FIM 34,500,000 of costs to acquire non-current marketable securities in 1990 as goodwill. Under U.S. GAAP such costs are considered costs of acquiring the investment. In 1992, the Company for Finnish GAAP recorded an additional write-down of the goodwill of FIM $24,693,000$ as a reduction of the cost of non-current marketable securities. The difference of FIM $4,341,000$ is being amortized for Finnish GAAP over seven years.

As described in note (c) above, the Company adopted SFAS 115 in 1994 for U.S. GAAP purposes. The Company's investment securities are classified as available for sale and are carried at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses included as a separate component of shareholders' equity.

## (i) Earnings per share

Earnings per share as presented are not based on net income. See page 46 for a description of the earnings per share calculation. U.S. GAAP requires that net income be utilized in the computation of earning per share.

## (j) Revaluation of assets

Certain land and buildings have been revalued at an amount in excess of cost. This procedure, under certain circumstances, is allowed under Finnish GAAP. U.S. GAAP does not permit the revaluation of assets in the financial statements.

## (k) Exchange of non-current assets

During 1994, Instrumentarium and Oy Hackman Ab merged their catering equipment operations and formed a new company, Hackman Metos Oy Ab. In connection with this transaction, Instrumentarium exchanged certain assets from its Catering Equipment Group for cash and a $40 \%$ interest in Hackman Metos Oy Ab. In accordance with Finnish GAAP, Instrumentarium recorded a gain of FIM 9,343,000 on this transaction. U.S. GAAP requires that the gain be deferred until Instrumentarium no longer has a commitment to support the operations of the new company.

## Balance Sheet

The following is a summary of certain balance sheet captions and the amounts reported in the Consolidated Balance Sheets with the related approximate amounts after adjustment to conform with U.S. GAAP.

|  | As reported under Finnish GAAP |  | Approximate amounts as adjusted to conform with U.S. GAAP |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (In thousands FIM) | 1995 | 1994 | 1995 | 1994 |
| Current assets | 1,502,332 | 1,509,505 | 1,424,100 | 1,411,410 |
| Property and equipment | 321,799 | 329,867 | 374,535 | 386,593 |
| Goodwill | 124,656 | 147,386 | 122,174 | 144,284 |
| Non-current assets | 412,074 | 422,464 | 740,041 | 752,291 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | 2,360,861 | 2,409,222 | 2,660,850 | 2,694,578 |
| Current liabilities | 529,533 | 611,658 | 529,533 | 573,594 |
| Long-term liabilities | 183,589 | 229,052 | 328,824 | 386,293 |
| Deferred taxes | 140,105 | 140,334 | 219,750 | 216,638 |
| Shareholders' equity | 1,507,634 | 1,428,178 | 1,582,743 | 1,518,053 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND |  |  |  |  |
| SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY | 2,360,861 | 2,409,222 | 2,660,850 | 2,694,578 |

## AUDITORS' REPORT

We have examined the determination of approximated consolidated net income and shareholders' equity set out on pages 47 to 50 , which have been prepared using accounting policies that conform to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States (U.S. GAAP). This determination has been adapted from the Company's statutory accounts which have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Finland. In our opinion this determination has been properly made.

Helsinki, 6 March 1996

COOPERS \& LYBRAND OY

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$$


[^0]:    Markku Talonen
    President and CEO

[^1]:    Instrumentarium Imaging Merivaara Merimedic Soxil Instrumed Medinovum Medko Medical LM-Dental

[^2]:    * Net sales in 1994 have been brought into line with accounting practice for 1995 whereby only indirect sales tax and discounts are treated as corrective items.

[^3]:    Finland $43 \%$
    Rest of Europe 33 \%
    North America 12 \%
    Russia 6 \%
    Others 6 \%

[^4]:    Short term liabilities
    Long term liabilities

[^5]:    * Notes to the financial statements pages 28-38.

[^6]:    ${ }^{1)}$ Net sales in 1993 and 1994 have been brought into line with the present accounting practice.
    ${ }^{2)}$ Proposed by the Board of Directors.
    ${ }^{3)}$ The diluting effect of the 1989 issue of bonds with warrants has no effect on the earnings per share figure.

