

## Annual Report 1999

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After new lighting was installed in the Fiskars Village 1999, it has become a sight-seeing target also at night.

## Information to Shareholders

The Annual General Meeting of shareholders of Fiskars Corporation will be held on March 16, 2000 at 4.30 p.m. at the Finlandia Hall, Mannerheimintie 13 e, Helsinki. Shareholders registered at March 10, 2000 in the shareholder register maintained by the Finnish Central Securities Deposity Ltd. (Suomen Arvopaperikeskus) are entitled to participate in the meeting. Shareholdes wishing to attend the meeting should inform Fiskars Corporation not later than 4.30 p.m. on March 14.

## Payment of dividend

The Board of Directors proposes that the Annual General Meeting declares a dividend of euro 0,31 per share of series A and euro 0,29 per share of series K for 1999. The record date for the dividend is March 21, 2000 and the payment date March 28, 2000.

## Financial Information

The interim reports in 2000 will be published as follows:

| January-March | week 19 |
| :--- | ---: |
| January-June | week 33 |
| January-September | week 44 |

Fiskars publishes its financial information in English, Finnish and Swedish and the information can be ordered
from:
Fiskars Corporation
Corporate Communications
P.O. Box 235

FIN-00101 Helsinki, Finland
telefax +358-9-604053
e-mail: info@fiskars.fi
All the financial information is available on Fiskars
Corporation's home pages www.fiskars.fi.
Please notify the manager of your book-entry account of any change of address.

| Summary of operations *) | 1999 | 1998 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | $M €$ | $M €$ |
| Net sales | 665 | 562 |
| Operating profit | 49 | 58 |
| Net profit after tax | 40 | 30 |
| Balance sheet total | $\mathbf{8 7 9}$ | 649 |
| Equity ratio | $\mathbf{4 4} \%$ | $53 \%$ |
|  |  |  |
| Share data | $\mathbf{€}$ | $€$ |
| Earnings/share | $\mathbf{6 . 9 2}$ | 0.55 |
| Equity/share |  | 6.28 |
| Personnel at year-end | 5657 | 4993 |

*) A complete summary is presented on page 46.

| Exchange rates of Euro | 1999 | 1998 | 1999 | 1998 |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | :---: | ---: |
|  | Income Statement |  | Balance Sheet |  |


| USD | $\mathbf{1 . 0 6 6}$ | 1.113 | $\mathbf{1 . 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 1 6 7}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GBP | $\mathbf{0 . 6 5 9}$ | 0.672 | $\mathbf{0 . 6 2 2}$ | 0.705 |
| SEK | $\mathbf{8 . 8 0 8}$ | 8.846 | $\mathbf{8 . 5 6 3}$ | 9.487 |
| NOK | $\mathbf{8 . 3 1 0}$ | 8.400 | $\mathbf{8 . 0 7 7}$ | 8.872 |
| DKK | $\mathbf{7 . 4 3 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 . 4 5 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 . 4 4 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 . 4 4 9}$ |
| FIM | 5.94573 |  | 5.94573 |  |

Trend of Fiskars share price compared to HEX (1995=100)


## Fiskars 350 years

Industrial activity at Fiskars Village has continued without interruption since 1649, and the 350th anniversary of Fiskars Corporation was celebrated in 1999.

Fiskars is the oldest still active Finnish industrial corporation and has played a significant role in the industrial development of the country.

Numerous events were organized during the jubilee year mainly at Fiskars Village.

The year culminated in the main ceremony on 31 October 1999. The day chosen for the festivities was the same day on which in 1649 Queen Christina of Sweden granted the privilege to Dutch born Peter Thorwöste to establish Fiskars Works.


Sculptor Kauko Räsänen designed Fiskars' 350th anniversary medal, minted in silver and bronze. The silver medal No. 1 was presented to the President of the Republic of Finland, Mr. Martti Ahtisaari.


The tower clock of the Belfry, which has become the landmark of the historical Fiskars Village, showed "Fiskars time" to the more than 100.000 people who visited the Village during the Jubilee Year.


Also members of Fiskars' international management team admired the historical exposition at the Belfry.


The second revised edition of the book titled "Fiskars 1649 - 350 years of Finnish industrial history" appeared during the year.


Fiskars 350-year history was written by Prof. C.E. Carlson, with a cavalcade of illustrations realized by Prof. Erik Bruun.

The exposition "Fiskars Today" at the Copper Smithy showed Fiskars products from all over the world and attracted more than 60000 visitors.



Fiskars' Chief
Executive Stig Stendahl opened the summer season of expositions at the Village on 15 May.

The Consumer Product Group's international management with spouses enjoyed a party at the old Granary on 1 November 1999. In the middle: Wayne Fethke, President of the Consumer Products Group.



Fiskars' Board Chairman Mr. Göran J. Ehrnrooth delivered the main speech in the 350th anniversary ceremony held on 31 October. The President of the Republic Mr. Martti Ahtisaari and Mrs. Ahtisaari honored the occasion with their presence.

The Jubilee dinner on 31 October 1999 was served in the Copper Smithy.


The Extraordinary General Meeting convened at Fiskars on 28 October and decided among other things to launch a bonus issue.


A concert series, Musica Fiskars, organized in September, presented music from three centuries. Mr. Jan Söderblom (left) was the artistic director of the event.

Fiskars' customers and other interest groups were invited to visit the Village in September 1999.


Stock market analysts visited Fiskars Village in August enjoying the magnificent weather. enormous success.

Fiskars' personnel and the locals were invited to get-acquainted days which turned out to be an


## President's review



Ayear ago I expressed my hope that the problems faced by the Fiskars Consumer Products Group in late 1998 would be of a passing nature and that 1999 would bring about a return to positive development. After a relatively promising start in the new year it soon appeared, however, that the changes that had occurred, above all in the American market, would drastically affect our anticipated development. However, the overall result of the Corporation was relatively good but a significant part of it was this time generated by our long-term investments.

The change in the buying behavior of consumers, particularly in the USA, became clearly visible during the year while at the same time our large distributors adopted new operating practices. This in turn significantly increased demands for shorter delivery times which led to a need to maintain higher inventories. Also imports from China and other South East Asian countries grew dramatically causing price pressures in all segments of the markets for consumer products.

As a result of these factors, Fiskars has introduced strong measures to defend its positions in this important market, launching an extensive structural program to adapt operations to the prevailing competitive situation. The objective of this program, scheduled to continue for two years, is to better utilize the production and marketing resources built up in recent years by acquisitions. A number of smaller units have already now been integrated to reduce costs and coordinate operations.

The plans also include integration of certain production units and moving production to low-cost countries and increasing sub-contracted production for instance in China. In pace with this trend towards fewer but more efficient units, the structure of the Consumer Products Group has been further finetuned by organizing operations into three product categories, i.e. Garden; Home, Office \&

Craft; and Recreation. These three categories each have their own marketing resources in the United States while more local concepts have been adopted in other markets, however, with a common management for Europe and a similar smaller organization for other markets. We anticipate significant savings from these activities and at the same time a clear improvement in efficiency.

Despite the increased competition in our markets last year also gave us reasons to be pleased. We managed to keep our market shares in the US while the strong trend both in the Nordic markets and the relatively modest Eastern European markets deserve a special mention.

The growth strategy that for a long time has served as the guiding principle of our operations, is still valid and resulted in three acquisitions last year. In addition to the British company Sankey, acquired in January, the Garden category was complemented in March by the acquisition of American Designer Pottery (ADP) which manufactures big flower containers of polyurethane foam. The acquisition of Syroco, the leading US manufacturer of plastic outdoor furniture, was closed in May.

The Inha Works had to cope with lower order volumes than in the previous year. This did, however, not apply to the sales of Buster boats which hit an all time record and resulted in a higher market share. The Buster family which today includes eight different models is indisputably the leading outboard boat model in Finland and Sweden. Similarly, the active product development in hinges has helped Fiskars retain its position as the leading supplier of hinges to the Nordic door and window industry.

The result generated from our long-term industrial and financial investments, besides our own industrial activities and real estate operations, increased in importance during the year. We believe that this trend will continue, strengthening Fiskars' corporate image as a company whose success rests on a wide basis. We follow the develop-
ment of our principal investments Metra, Sanitec and the EQT-funds by participating in their Board work, thus underlining our commitment to this important sector of our operations.

An extra touch to the activities of last year was lent by the numerous events arranged to celebrate Fiskars' 350th anniversary jubilee. All the programs were organized at Fiskars Village and included a highly appreciated exposition of Fiskars products from all over the world, a series of concerts, distribution of jubilee grants, minting of a jubilee medal and above all the publication of the history Fiskars' 350 years, written by Prof. C.E. Carlson. The highlight of the year was the jubilee ceremony on 31 October honored by the President of the Republic Mr. Martti Ahtisaari and Mrs. Ahtisaari.

Fiskars has thus survived its 350 years of history with flying colors and we are fully prepared to take on the challenges brought by the new millennium. Much has been achieved and much remains to be done, but we know what is expected from us and look confidently forward to the future.

I wish to conclude this review by addressing my heartfelt thanks to all our shareholders, our employees and all those people who represent an important part of Fiskars' operations both in Finland and our international markets.

Helsinki, February 2000


## Board of Directors and Auditors



From the left: Thomas Tallberg, Juha Toivola, Gustaf Gripenberg, Jarl Engberg, Göran J. Ehrnrooth, Erik Stadigh, Robert G. Ehrnrooth
BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF FISKARS CORPORATION
Göran J. Ehrnrooth (1934)
Chariman since1984, elected to the Board in 1974, Chairman since 1984. Term expires in 2000. President of the Corporation during 1969-1983. Member of the Board of Directors, Metra Corporation. Member of the Supervisory board of Rautaruukki Corporation. Holds 386347 Fiskars shares.
Erik Stadigh (1928)
Vice Chariman, elected to the Board in 1993. Term expires in 2002. Former Deputy Managing Director of the Union Bank of Finland. Holds no Fiskars shares.
Robert G. Ehrnrooth (1939)
Elected to the Board in 1966. Term expires in 2002. Chairman of the Board of Directors, Metra Corporation. Formed President of EffJohn Oy Ab. Holds 596264 Fiskars shares.
Thomas Tallberg (1934)
Elected to the Board in 1966. Term expires in 2000. M.D., The Institute for Bio-Immunotherapy. Chairman of the Board of Directors, Tallberg Group. Holds 502 Fiskars shares.
Jarl Engberg (1938)
Elected to the Board in 1980. Term expires in 2001. Attorney-at- Law, Hannes Snellman Attorneys at Law Ltd. Holds 15000 Fiskars shares.

Gustaf Gripenberg (1952)
Elected to the Board in 1986. Term expires in 2001. D.Eng., Professor, Helsinki University. Holds 137625 Fiskars shares.
Juha Toivola (1947)
Elected to the Board in 1997. Term expires in 2000. President of Industrial Insurance Company Ltd. and Vice President of the Sampo Group. Holds 34214 Fiskars shares.

## AUDITORS

| Ordinary | Deputy |
| :--- | :--- |
| Eric Haglund, | KPMG Wideri Oy Ab |
| Authorized Public Accountant | Corporation of Auditors |

## Corporate Management

## CORPORATE MANAGEMENT

|  | Employed since |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stig Stendahl (1939) | President and CEO | 1992 |
| Wayne G. Fethke (1944) | Corporate Vice President, Consumer Products Group | 1977 |
| Ingmar Lindberg (1945) | Corporate Vice President, Real Estate and Administration | 1985 |
| Ove Bäckman (1950) | Vice President, Corporate Control | 1983 |
| Juha Rauhala (1954) | Vice President, Corporate Finance | 1989 |
| Erkki Hokkinen (1947) | Vice President, Corporate Development | 1988 |
| Kurt-Erik Forsstedt (1942) | Vice President, Legal Counsel | 1980 |
| BUSINESS AREAS |  |  |
| Consumer Products Group |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Board of Directors: Stig Stendahl (1939), Chairman <br> Ralf R. Böer (1948) <br> David J. Drury (1948) <br> Richard G. Sim (1944) <br> Wayne G. Fethke (1944) |  |  |
| Wayne G. Fethke (1944) | President | 1977 |
| Gerald J. Erickson (1944) | VP, Chief Operating Officer | 1977 |
| Steven L. Cable (1959) | VP, Chief Financial Officer | 1987 |
| James P. Morley (1947) | VP, Business Development | 1997 |
| James W. Woodside (1956) | VP, Operations | 1993 |
| C. Steve Ramsey (1947) | USA; Home, Office and Craft Products | 1984 |
| Wade Medlar (1958) | USA; Garden Products | 1993 |
| Stephen J. Ruelle (1963) | USA; Recreation Products | 1989 |
| Gareth Davies (1960) | Europe | 1986 |
| Michael P. Vierzba (1948) | International | 1984 |
| Inha Works |  |  |
| Pauli Lantonen (1939) | President | 1968 |
| Vesa Koivula (1954) | Vice President | 1995 |
| Real Estate Group |  |  |
| Ingmar Lindberg (1945) | Corporate Vice President | 1985 |

## Consumer Products Group



Wayne G. Fethke

I
n 1999, the Consumer Products Group was reorganized to focus on three product categories: Home/ Office/Craft, Garden and Recreation.
Numerous new products were introduced during the year and added to future growth prospects. Examples of well accepted new products are the Chameleon knife series
from Gerber, shade structures from EnviroShades, Garden Wall Décor series from American Designer Pottery, and Universal Cutters from Finland.

The significance of the United States as Fiskars' principal geographical market continued to increase as a result of acquisitions, with notable progress also in Europe. Although the importance of Eastern Europe remains modest for the time being, its growth trend was very positive. Mexico also continued to move well along its market growth path. Growth was somewhat subdued in Latin America and Asia Pacific as these markets have been economically challenged in the past 18 months; however, they were showing signs of recovery already towards the end of 1999.

The strength of the Consumer Products Group is based on its excellent relations with the distribution, and its skilled and competent personnel. The acquisitions of Sankey, American Designer Pottery and Syroco, closed during the year, complement the product offering and enhance Fiskars' visibility in the distribution channels.

Key indicators

|  | 1999 | 1998 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | $M €$ | $M €$ |
| Net sales | 640 | 538 |
| $\quad$ Share of total net sales | $96 \%$ | $96 \%$ |
| Operating profit | 50 | 57 |
| Personnel | 5370 | 4717 |

Net sales by market area


- North America $70 \%$
- Other Europe $17 \%$
- Scandinavia 8 \%
- Finland 3 \%

Other 2 \%

Net sales by product categories


- Home, office and craft products $49 \%$
- Garden products 39 \%
- Recreation products 12 \%




## HOME, OFFICE AND CRAFT PRODUCTS

$-$iskars Consumer Products Group's roots are in its scissors. Widely known for the famous orangehandle scissors the business has extended over the years into a broader base of consumer products for home, office and craft.

This product category includes Royal Floor Mats, Power Sentry electrical products, Raadvad kitchen products, Wausau paper craft and office products, Montana knives and Kitchen Devil products made in the UK. These products have the same end users and the same distribution channels through mass merchants, home centers and independent retailers.

Innovation is the key also in the Home, Office and Craft category. Fiskars is the leading developer of scissors ergonomics, and also its other products have in recent years received numerous awards for innovation and creative design. Cutlery designed in Denmark and Royal floor mats, made of recycled car tires, are good examples of this.

Home, office and craft products are a key factor in developing new product offerings for new markets. This is especially true in the Eastern European markets and Latin America. Mexico has been an interesting growth market particularly for Power Sentry products.

| M | FISKARS | $\underset{\text { RAADVAD }}{\boldsymbol{z}}$ | (14)H2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| softgrip ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | каıмคTo | Durastanar | kitchen devils\% |
| powessenvrk | creametioms ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | WILkinson <br> d SWORD | Rromal |



## GARDEN PRODUCTS

Fiskars is a major force as a supplier of garden products both in the United States and Europe. Fiskars offers innovative solutions for gardening and is a leader in garden cutting products. The most recent garden product which has received wide acclaim by the trade and end-users is the Universal Cutter. It follows the recent success in the gear pruning tools and loppers.

The acquisitions in 1999 of Richard Sankey \& Son, American Designer Pottery and Syroco were brought into Fiskars Garden business. Sankey is a market leader in the UK in garden planters, American Designer Pottery a fastgrowing US manufacturer and marketer of decorative planters, and Syroco is the market leader in the United States in resin outdoor furniture. All these three companies
are expected to provide solid growth potential in the next years.

Fiskars garden products are distributed in major home centers, mass merchants and garden centers throughout Europe and the United States. Garden products are accepted worldwide and are a major part of Fiskars' geographical market expansion activities, such as growth in Latin America.

Innovation is a key factor of operations. Extensive research and development efforts are made in the Garden category in the Consumer Products Group. A good example of this is the European Design Award for the gear pruners. Also consumers have accepted the new product very positively.

| Sreco |  | FISKARS ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Planterray |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GARDEN DEVILS' | Molsurie Mastrer | Smint | SULARTEX |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WILLINSON } \\ & \text { SWORD } \end{aligned}$ | WERGA | FISKARS |




## RECREATION PRODUCTS

Recreation is currently the smallest consumer product category but it offers good growth opportunities. The category contains the Gerber and EnviroShade products and the popular Handy Axe series from Finland.

Gerber, known for its high-quality innovative sport knives and multipurpose tools, has been a successful key participant in Fiskars' geographical market expansion efforts.

EnviroShade is the market leader in the United States in outdoor shade structures which are increasingly popular in trade shows and sports events.

Systematic product innovation is crucial to the development of the Recreation category, and considerable resources are dedicated to research and development of new products. One of the recent successes was achieved by the new 400 Series multi-tool from Gerber, which gained excellent trade and end-user support.




## Inha Works



Inha Works, located in Ähtäri in central Finland, manufactures three product categories. The open Buster boats are manufactured for leisure and utility applications and represent Inha's aluminum expertise. The building components category supplies hinges to the door and window industry and hardware retailers. This product division also produces special-purpose radiators for bathrooms and other humid rooms. Forged products include rail fasteners and fitting components.

Strong demand for motor boats prevailed in Finland and other Nordic countries; thanks to growing demand and the sales of Buster boats advanced in the principal markets resulting in higher market shares. The Buster XS, developed for the 1999 boating season was well accepted by customers and continues the innovative extension of the range. Buster XXL, the most recent addition to the Buster family and its second largest boat was launched at the end of 1999.

Successful product development and rationalization of operations have strengthened Buster's position as the most successful aluminum boat in the Nordic market.

Demand in the principal markets for Inha hinges in Finland and other Nordic countries increased due to a recovery of new construction and renovation activity. However, declining exports by the Finnish window and door industry to the Russian market had an adverse effect on sales of hinges, while exports to Nordic countries and Finland's other neighboring regions and Poland progressed
well. Inha Work's position as the leading Nordic hinge manufacturer is strengthened by the resources dedicated to hinge production and customer-oriented product development.

The radiator line was renewed by the development of a new drying and heating radiator, Formaterm M , which can be connected to the warm water network. Thanks to its elegant design the new easy-to-clean radiator is the perfect choice for demanding interiors. In spite of keen competition in this market sector, Formaterm radiators managed to maintain their stable market position.

Manufacture of forged products continues in Inha since 1841. Rail fasteners, which represent the traditional expertise of Inha Works, are sold to the Nordic railways under long-term supply agreements.

Key indicators

|  | 1999 | 1998 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | $M €$ | $M €$ |
| Net sales | 18 | 20 |
| $\bullet$ of which outside Finland | $34 \%$ | $34 \%$ |
| Share of total net sales | $3 \%$ | $4 \%$ |
| Operating profit | 3 | 3 |
| Personnel | 175 | 174 |

Net sales by market area


FISKARS ${ }^{\circ}$
muster
FORMATERM

## Real Estate Group



Fiskars' Real Estate operations consist of the management of 15000 hectares of real estate properties and related services. The land holdings situated in the Southwest of Finland represent a considerable corporate asset and include more than 100 lakes and 250 km of shoreline.

Most of the land holdings, 11000 hectares, are located in and around the old Fiskars Village. Traditional forestry and farming are carried on in this area according to long-term plans. The forests are harvested in accordance with forest management plans to maintain a balance between regeneration and demand based on long-term contracts with external parties.

An interesting specialty that has emerged in recent years are the deliveries of quality wood for instance to the furniture industry. The raw-material is mainly harvested in
the company's own forests and supplemented by purchases from other sources.

The revenues from the real estate operations are mainly used to maintain the historically valuable buildings at Fiskars Village and improve the surrounding landscape. The objective is to continue developing the Fiskars region as an attractive place to work and live in and to offer tourists an interesting opportunity to visit this historically unique and still living industrial community.

The long-term project with the aim of creating a dignified venue for the festivities centered around Fiskars' 350th anniversary was accomplished during 1999. The numerous jubilee events at the Village and above all the main ceremony on 31 October 1999 could hardly have been organized in a more appropriate setting. The principal renovation work has now been completed but new construction and renovation still continues in the area of Suutarinmäki (Shoemaker's Hill) which has now been connected to the municipal infrastructure.

The remaining 4000 hectares of land holdings are located on the Hanko peninsula. The real estate company Ferraria has prepared a general plan for the area together with the neighboring municipalities with the objective of creating the conditions necessary for future development. The area is primarily reserved for year-around living and holiday homes for families and for the location of environmentally friendly small-scale industry. The partial general plan has been submitted to the Ministry of the Environment for approval.

The historical exposition in the Belfry presents the History of Fiskars Village and the company's production today.



## Shareholding in Metra Corporation

Fiskars' holding in Metra Corporation's share capital is $16 \%$, giving entitlement to $23 \%$ of the votes. Fiskars has been a shareholder in Metra since its establishment in 1991.

Metra's corporate structure changed in 1999 as its bathroom division Sanitec was listed on the Helsinki Exchanges. As a result, Metra's core business today is Wärtsilä NSD. Another industrial division is Imatra Steel. Metra's principal holdings are Sanitec and Abloy.

Metra's consolidated net sales totaled EUR 2.7 billion (2.6) in 1999. The result before extraordinary items improved to EUR 237 million (45). The result includes significant non-recurring items.

Metra's core division Wärtsilä NSD is a global engineering group offering its customers complete solutions for power generation and marine propulsion. Its core activity consists of design, manufacture, licensing, marketing and service of Wärtsilä and Sulzer engines in the 500 - 66.000 kW range. Although clearly improved, Wärtsilä NSD's result remained a loss. The business focus is shifting increasingly toward supply of total systems along with operations and maintenance services. Wärtsilä NSD's net sales amounted to EUR 1.9 billion and it's result before extraordinary items was EUR -46 million (-129).

Imatra Steel produces special steels and steel products for the automotive and engineering industries. Imatra Steel's net sales decreased by $11 \%$ from the previous year and totaled EUR 173 million. Profit before extraordinary items was EUR 7 million (19). The result was satisfactory in prevailing market situation.

Sanitec's listing was carried out as a combined public offering and sale of shares. In November Metra decided to distribute an extraordinary dividend to its shareholder in the form of Sanitec's shares; after the transaction, Metra's holding in Sanitec decreased to $64.2 \%$. Metra has announced its intention to further reduce its holding in Sanitec to below 50 \%. Sanitec ranks among the leading European companies in bathroom products, with operations also in the Middle East and Southeast Asia.

Sanitec's net sales increased by 10 \% in 1999 to EUR 630 million. Sanitec's result before extraordinary items remained good and was EUR 71 million (66). Half of the net sales growth was attributable to acquisitions. The most significant of these was the acquisition of the Dutch based N.V. Koninklijke Sphinx Gustavsberg finalized in December.


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## Report by the Board of Directors

## Operational results

orporate net sales increased by $18 \%$ from the previous year to EUR 665 million (EUR 562 million). The net result for the period after taxes increased to EUR 40 million (EUR 30 million), due to income received from investment operations, although operating profit decreased to EUR 49 million (EUR 58 million) because of a weaker result from the industrial activities. Return on investment was $12 \%$ (12 \%), and return on equity $11 \%$ ( $9 \%$ ). Earnings per share amounted to EUR 0.73 (EUR 0.55) and equity per share increased to EUR 6.92 (EUR 6.28).

## Operational developments

Corporate net sales increased both in Europe and North America. The share of US operations of total net sales remained at the previous year's level of $68 \%$. Finland accounted for $5 \%$ of total sales.

The Consumer Products Group's net sales increased by 19 \% from the previous year to EUR 640 million (EUR 538 million). Growing imports from Asia aggravated the competitive situation in the United States and was reflected also in the profit margins of Fiskars products. The profitability of operations met expectations in the first half of the year, but operating profit of the full year declined by 12 \% from the previous year's level to EUR 50 million (EUR 57 million), due to harsher competition and changed
distribution patterns. As the acquired companies generate most of their net sales in the early part of the year, the timing of the acquisitions after the spring season also weakened the performance trend to some extent in the second half.

In Europe, the operational results were good in all Nordic markets and Eastern European countries, while the UK and German units were less successful than expected.

Inha Works maintained its good pace of development thanks to excellent boat sales, although the sales of building components and rail fasteners decreased from the previous year. Net sales totaled EUR 18 million (EUR 20 million). Demand for hinges declined mainly because the export sales from the Finnish window and door manufacturers to the Russian market have not yet recovered. Inha Works' operating profit amounted to EUR 3 million (EUR 3 million).

The performance of the Real Estate operations was positive.

## Returns from long-term investments

In 1999, Metra distributed an extra dividend partly in the form of Sanitec-shares. In recent years, Fiskars has made long-term investments in some substantial funds which together with the dividends from Metra yielded EUR 32 million (EUR 8 million) in returns.


## Structural change in the Consumer Products Group

The Consumer Products Group has for more than ten years been managed from the American subsidiary Fiskars Inc. in Madison, Wisconsin. Towards the end of last year, the name of the company was changed to Fiskars Consumer Products Inc. All consumer products companies have been transferred to the ownership of this company at the beginning of 2000, so that the legal structure now corresponds to the operative organization.

## Acquisitions, capital expenditure and financing

The Consumer Products Group grew during the year as a result of three new acquisitions. A British manufacturer of plastic garden products, Richard Sankey \& Son Ltd., was acquired in January and American Designer Pottery L.P. (ADP), which manufactures flower containers in polyurethane foam, was acquired in March. Together with EnviroWorks, acquired in 1997, these two companies supply an extensive line of flower containers for indoor and outdoor applications in all price segments.

Syroco Inc., a US based manufacturer of resin outdoor furniture, was acquired in May; the company has three production plants in different parts of the United States. Syroco's products which are marketed together with EnviroWorks' and ADP's products further consolidate Fiskars' position in the garden products market.

The total investment in acquisitions was EUR 103 mil-
lion. Investments in industrial fixed assets totaled EUR 39 million and other long-term investments EUR 32 million.

The balance sheet total increased to EUR 879 million at the end of the year (EUR 649 million) primarily as a result of acquisitions and the exchange rate trend for the US dollar. The corporation's solvency was good and its financial position remained stable in spite of the decrease of equity ratio from $53 \%$ to $44 \%$, attributable to the acquisitions.

## Personnel

The corporation's total workforce was 5657 at the end of 1999 (4 993); 68 \% of all employees in the United States and 14 \% in Finland.

## Shares

The price of Fiskars A-share decreased by $6 \%$ and the price of the K-share by 12 \% during the year. The HEX index of the Helsinki Exchanges was 162 \% higher at the year-end than at the beginning of the year. During the same period, the index of metal industry increased by $26 \%$.

## General Meetings

The Annual General Meeting of Fiskars Corporation held on 18 March 1999 decided to distribute a total dividend of FIM 99.9 million (EUR 16.8 million) for 1998, including a jubilee bonus of FIM 24.3 million. The resigning Board

Balance sheet, liabilities and equity


Capital expenditure


- Acquisitions
- Other capital expenditure

Equity ratio

members Mr. Erik Stadigh and Mr. Robert G. Ehrnrooth were re-elected. Both the ordinary Auditor Mr. Eric Haglund (APA) and the deputy Auditor, KPMG Wideri Oy, Corporation of Auditors, were re-elected. The Board of Directors was granted authorization for one year to purchase and transfer not more than 1380000 of its own A-shares and not more than 780000 of its K-shares. The previous corresponding authorization was cancelled. These authorizations have not been exercised.

The Extraordinary Jubilee General Meeting held on 28 October 1999 decided to amend the Articles of Association so that the share capital of the company will henceforth be denominated in euros and the nominal value will be abolished. The meeting also decided on two bonus issues by which the share capital was initially increased from EUR 37246514.73 to EUR 44291544 following the decision to express the share capital in euros. The share capital was subsequently increased to EUR 55364430 by issuing one new A-share against each four old shares of series A and K.

## Fiskars 350 years

Finland's oldest industrial company Fiskars celebrated its 350th anniversary at Fiskars Village on 31 October 1999. The President of the Republic Mr. Martti Ahtisaari and Mrs. Eeva Ahtisaari honored the occasion with their presence together with a large number of other distinguished guests.

Many events and expositions were organized to celebrate the anniversary, and the company published a jubilee book and minted a commemorative medal.

Over the years, the company has renovated and restored the historical old buildings at Fiskars, subsequently made available as venues for numerous activities at the village. This has enabled the company to celebrate its jubilee in this unique cultural environment, while at the same time preserving it for the future generations together with the long traditions associated with the concept of Fiskars.

## Euro and year 2000

At the beginning of 1999, the corporation introduced the euro as its accounting currency and today also the interim reports and financial statements are published in euros.

No problems occurred in the corporation's information systems due to the millennium change.

## Outlook

The growth rate of the Consumer Products Group is expected to continue on the previous years' level supported by the above-mentioned acquisitions. The Group's growth strategies remain unchanged: growth is sought through product innovations and acquisitions of suitable companies.

The Consumer Products Group's long-standing and extensive relations with the distribution channels offer a strong basis for the continued operations. Profitability is expected to improve thanks to growing sales and the reorganization of production resources.

Today long-term investments represent an important part of Fiskars' operations and are expected to yield significant revenues also this year.

| Net sales by business area | 1.1. - 31.12.1999 |  | 1.1. - 31.12.1998 |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { change } \\ 99 / 98 \% \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $M €$ | \% | M€ | \% |  |
| Consumer Products | 640 | 96 | 538 | 96 | 19 |
| Inha Works | 18 | 3 | 20 | 4 | -9 |
| Industry total | 658 | 99 | 558 | 99 | 18 |
| Corporate operations, real estate, other | 10 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 21 |
| Eliminations | -3 |  | -4 |  |  |
| Corporate total | 665 | 100 | 562 | 100 | 18 |
| Result by business segment |  |  |  |  | change |
|  | $M €$ | \% | $M €$ | \% | 99/98 \% |
| Consumer Products | 50 | 62 | 57 | 88 | -12 |
| Inha Works | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | -24 |
| Industry total | 52 | 64 | 61 | 93 | -13 |
| Corporate operations, real estate, other | -4 | -5 | -3 | 0 | 0 |
| Operating profit | 49 | 60 | 58 | 88 | -16 |
| Income from non-current investments | 32 | 40 | 8 | 12 |  |
| Consolidated segmental results | 81 | 100 | 65 | 100 | 24 |
| Net sales by market area |  |  |  |  | change |
|  | $M €$ | \% | $M €$ | \% | 99/98 \% |
| Finland | 35 | 5 | 35 | 6 | 0 |
| Scandinavia | 56 | 8 | 51 | 9 | 10 |
| Other Europe | 110 | 17 | 78 | 14 | 41 |
| North America | 450 | 68 | 385 | 68 | 17 |
| Other | 15 | 2 | 14 | 3 | 3 |
| Corporate total | 665 | 100 | 562 | 100 | 18 |
| Export from Finland | 32 |  | 30 |  | 7 |
| Personnel by geographical area | 31.12 .1999 |  |  | 31.12 .1998 | change |
|  |  | \% |  | \% | 99/98 \% |
| Finland | 781 | 14 | 763 | 15 | 2 |
| Scandinavia | 240 | 4 | 243 | 5 | -1 |
| Other Europe | 681 | 12 | 563 | 11 | 21 |
| North America | 3926 | 69 | 3397 | 68 | 16 |
| Other | 29 | 1 | 27 | 1 | 7 |
| Corporate total | 5657 | 100 | 4993 | 100 | 13 |

## Consolidated Income Statement

|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1999 \\ M € \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1998 \\ M € \end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net sales |  | 664.9 | 100.0\% | 562.4 | 100.0\% |
| Cost of sales |  | -443.0 |  | -356.8 |  |
| Gross profit |  | 221.8 | 33.4\% | 205.6 | 36.6\% |
| Sales and marketing expenses |  | -109.0 |  | -93.1 |  |
| Administration expenses |  | -43.8 |  | -39.8 |  |
| Other operating income |  | 0.3 |  | 2.3 |  |
| Other operating expenses |  | -20.9 |  | -17.0 |  |
| Operating profit |  | 48.5 | 7.3\% | 57.9 | 10.3\% |
| Income from participating interests |  | -0.1 |  | -0.1 |  |
| Financial income and expenses | (6) | 12.3 |  | -8.9 |  |
| Profit before taxes |  | 60.8 | 9.1\% | 49.0 | 8.7\% |
| Income taxes | (7) | -20.9 |  | -18.6 |  |
| Profit for the financial year |  | 39.9 | 6.0\% | 30.4 | 5.4\% |

## Consolidated Balance Sheet

|  | 31.12.1999 |  | 31.12.1998 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | M€ |  | M€ |  |  |
| Assets |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fixed assets and other non-current investments |  |  |  |  |  |
| Intangible assets | (8) | 2.3 |  | 3.8 |  |
| Goodwill | (9) | 130.6 |  | 99.5 |  |
| Tangible assets | (10) | 177.0 |  | 110.0 |  |
| Investments | (11) | 216.1 |  | 182.2 |  |
|  |  | 526.0 | 59.8\% | 395.4 | 60.9\% |
| Stocks and financial assets |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks | (13) | 196.8 |  | 135.9 |  |
| Non-current debtors | (14) | 0.7 |  | 1.2 |  |
| Deferred tax assets | (15) | 11.2 |  | 13.0 |  |
| Current debtors | (16) | 127.8 |  | 95.1 |  |
| Cash in hand and at bank |  | 16.9 |  | 8.8 |  |
|  |  | 353.5 | 40.2\% | 254.0 | 39.1\% |
|  |  | 879.5 | 100.0\% | 649.5 | 100.0\% |

## Liabilities

Capital and reserves
(18)

Share capital
Share premium account
Revaluation reserve
Other reserves
Retained earnings
Profit for the financial year

Provisions
(20)

| $(21)$ | 10.4 |  | 12.3 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $(22)$ | 384.8 |  | 213.5 |
| $(23)$ | 99.3 |  | 75.5 |
|  | $\mathbf{4 9 4 . 5}$ | $\mathbf{5 6 . 2 \%}$ | 301.3 |

## Consolidated Statementof Cash Flows

|  |  | 1999 | 1998 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash flows from operating activities |  | $\mathrm{M} €$ | $\mathrm{M} €$ |
| Net profit before taxation |  | 60.8 | 49.0 |
| Depreciation |  | 32.5 | 25.7 |
| Reversal of items recorded on an accrual basis | (31) | -12.0 | 8.9 |
| Cash generated before working capital changes |  | 81.3 | 83.7 |
| Change in current receivables |  | 7.8 | -0.9 |
| Change in stocks |  | -21.9 | -10.2 |
| Change in current non-interest bearing debt |  | -1.1 | -4.6 |
| Cash generated from operations |  | 66.1 | 68.0 |
| Financial income items received |  | 2.5 | 3.1 |
| Dividends received |  | 13.4 | 4.1 |
| Financial expense items paid |  | -18.6 | -18.6 |
| Taxes paid |  | -12.3 | -16.9 |
| Net cash flow from operating activities |  | 51.1 | 39.7 |
| Cash flows from investing activities |  |  |  |
| Acquisitions |  | -103.1 | -6.2 |
| Investments |  | -31.5 | -9.5 |
| Purchase of tangible and intangible assets |  | -38.7 | -29.9 |
| Proceeds from disposal of investments |  | 15.9 | 0.0 |
| Proceeds from sale of equipment |  | 3.7 | 5.1 |
| Taxes paid on extraordinary items |  |  | -13.0 |
| Net cash flow from investments |  | -153.7 | -53.5 |
| Cash flow after investments |  | -102.6 | -13.8 |
| Cash flows from financing activities |  |  |  |
| New issue |  | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Change in non-current debt |  | 133.7 | 19.8 |
| Change in current interest bearing debt |  | -7.8 | 5.2 |
| Change in non-current receivables |  | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Dividends paid |  | -16.8 | -15.1 |
| Net cash flows from financing activities |  | 110.4 | 11.2 |
| Change in cash |  | 7.8 | -2.6 |
| Cash at beginning of year |  | 8.8 | 11.4 |
| Effect of exchange rate changes |  | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Cash at end of year |  | 16.9 | 8.8 |

## Statement of Changes in <br> Consolidated Equity



## General Accounting Principles

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with regulations in force in Finland. The consolidated financial statements are in all material respects in conformity with international accounting standards (IAS).

The financial information is presented in euro.
The preparation of financial statements in conformity with regulations in force and generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the valuation of assets and liabilities and reported amounts of revenues and expenses. Actual results could differ from those estimates.
Scope of the Consolidated Financial Statements The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of all companies where Fiskars directly or indirectly holds more than $50 \%$ of the votes. Acquired or established subsidiaries and investments in participating interests are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition or establishment to the date of divestment.

Intercompany transactions, dividends, receivables and liabilities as well as unrealized intercompany profits have been eliminated.

The purchase method of accounting is used in elimination of intercompany shareholdings. Tax liability on the acquired company's untaxed reserves is included in deferred tax liabilities. The remainder is included in shareholders' equity. Where appropriate, the excess of acquisition cost over the value of acquired net assets is allocated to various balance sheet items. The residual is accounted for as goodwill and amortized over ten to twenty years. The amortization period is dependent on estimates concerning the useful economic life of acquired brands.

Investments in participating interests (20\%-50\% of votes, more than $20 \%$ of shares) are included in the financial statements by applying the equity method of accounting. A proportional share of net income is included in financial items. Related goodwill is amortized and any unrealized internal profit is eliminated. In the balance sheet the investment is valued at cost adjusted for the corporation's share of net assets accumulated after the date of acquisition.

Investments in other companies are stated in the balance sheet at cost or at net realizable value.
Transactions in foreign currencies Foreign currency denominated income statements are translated into euro at the average exchange rate for the financial period.

Balance sheets are translated at the end of period exchange rate. Consequently, net income according to the income statement will differ from net income according to the balance sheet. The difference is included in retained earnings.

Currency translation adjustments on foreign subsidiaries' opening retained earnings are included in consolidated retained earnings. Currency translation adjustments on other reserves are included in consolidated other reserves.

The main part of the corporation's business is conducted in the United States. The net assets related to the business in the US are therefore not hedged against fluctuations in the value of the US dollar. Investments in other foreign subsidiaries are hedged by loans and other financial instruments. The exchange gains and losses related to these hedging instruments are balanced against currency translation adjustments on the equities of the subsidiaries.

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction.

Unsettled balances in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing on the balance sheet date, except for advance payments received or paid which are translated at the exchange rates on the payment date. Open hedging instruments pertaining to foreign currency items are valued at the market value, including interest components.

Both realized and unrealized exchange gains and losses have been included in the financial items in the income statement.

Net sales Net sales is defined as invoiced amount less indirect taxes, rebates and exchange rate adjustments on foreign currency denominated sales.
Research and development costs Research and development costs are expensed when incurred.
Retirement benefit plans In the consolidated accounts the retirement benefit plans have been accounted for in accordance with IAS.

The retirement plans for the Finnish companies' employees are funded through payments to independent insurance companies. A small number of the parent company's retired employees receive their benefits from a trustee-administered fund. Any change in the deficit in the trustee-administered fund is included in net income of the parent company. The net deficit of the fund is taken up as a liability in the balance sheet. During 1999 the net deficit was fully covered. The retirement benefits of employees outside Finland have been arranged in accordance with local practice.
Extraordinary income and expense Income and expense of significant size and not a part of continuing operations, e.g. sale or discontinuation of a separate line of business, are taken up as extraordinary items, net of tax.
Fixed assets and other long-term investments Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation according to plan. Certain landholdings have been revalued. The credit of the revaluation entry is included in other reserves.

Revaluations are based on market values. If the market values fall below book value, the revaluation is reversed correspondingly.

Fixed assets are depreciated and amortized over their expected useful lives. Typically, the following expected useful lives are applied:

- goodwill $10-20$ years
- other long-term expense 3-10 years
- buildings $25-40$ years
- vehicles 4 years
- machinery and equipment 3-10 years

Revaluation amounts of land and water holdings are not depreciated. Gains and losses on disposal of fixed assets are included in operating profit.
Inventories and financial assets Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost includes both direct and indirect costs. Cost is determined on a first-in-first-out (FIFO) basis. Net realizable value is the amount that can be realized from the sale of the asset less any related sales cost.
Leasing Operating leases are expensed. The corporation has not entered into financial lease agreements of any material size.
Provisions Provisions consist of reserves for future costs to which the corporation has committed itself or of losses that are deemed probable and do not generate a corresponding income.
Appropriations Appropriations in the parent company balance sheet consist of untaxed reserves and depreciation in excess of plan. In the consolidated balance sheet appropriations are taken up as equity and deferred tax liability. The change in appropriations is divided into net profit and increase or decrease in deferred tax liability.
Income taxes Income taxes consist of the aggregate current tax expense in the group companies, prior year taxes and deferred taxes. Taxes related to extraordinary items are shown in connection with these items.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the current tax rate or, if a future tax rate has been announced, at that announced tax rate. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized in full whereas deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent it is considered probable that the tax asset will realize a future tax savings.
Dividends The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors has not been included as liability in the financial statements. Dividends to be paid are taken up as a liability following the decision of the Annual General Meeting.

## Notestotherinancial Statements



Income statement (foreign currency denominated income statements translated at average rate of exchange)

1. Personnel costs

| Wages and salaries, for time worked | 132.1 | 104.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pension costs | 10.0 | 8.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Other personnel costs | 32.1 | 27.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Total | 174.3 | 139.9 | 2.8 | 3.0 |
| 2. Wages and salaries paid |  |  |  |  |
| Salaries to managing directors and boards | 4.6 | 4.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Wages and salaries to other personnel | 134.2 | 107.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| Total | 138.8 | 111.5 | 2.2 | 2.1 |

According to an agreement the President and CEO of the parent company can retire at the age of 62 .
3. Average number of employees

| Finland | 753 | 749 | 48 | 47 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Scandinavia | 236 | 233 |  |  |
| Other Europe | 697 | 566 |  |  |
| North America | 3906 | 3280 |  |  |
| Other | 29 | 26 |  |  |
| Total | 5621 | 4854 | 48 | 47 |
| Number of employees, end-of-period |  |  |  |  |
| Salaried | 4218 | 3723 | 9 | 9 |
| Workers | 1439 | 1270 | 38 | 38 |
| Total | 5657 | 4993 | 47 | 47 |

5. Depreciation and amortization according to plan by function (at average rate of exchange)

| Manufacturing and procurement | 19.1 | 13.3 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Sales and marketing | 0.8 | 0.5 |  |  |
| Administration | 2.2 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Other operating expenses (intangibles) | $\mathbf{1 0 . 4}$ | 10.1 | $\mathbf{0 . 0}$ | 0.0 |
| Total | $\mathbf{3 2 . 5}$ | 25.7 | $\mathbf{1 . 2}$ | 1.0 |

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

|  |  | Consolidated |  | Parent Company |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1999 | 1998 | 1999 | 1998 |
|  |  | M€ | M€ | M€ | M€ |
| 6. | Financial income and expence |  |  |  |  |
|  | Income from investments held as non-current assets |  |  |  |  |
|  | Dividend income |  |  |  |  |
|  | From group undertakings |  |  | 5.0 | 2.7 |
|  | From other investments | 18.5 | 5.7 | 18.6 | 5.7 |
|  | Other interest and financial income |  |  |  |  |
|  | From group undertakings |  |  | 9.9 | 12.7 |
|  | From other investments | 14.0 | 1.9 | 14.0 | 1.9 |
|  | Income from investments held as non-current investments, total | 32.5 | 7.6 | 47.6 | 23.0 |
|  | Other interest and financial income |  |  |  |  |
|  | From group undertakings |  |  | 10.9 | 4.5 |
|  | From other parties | 1.4 | 0.9 | 9.4 | 0.5 |
|  | Interest and other financial expense |  |  |  |  |
|  | To group undertakings |  |  | -0.1 | -0.2 |
|  | To other parties | -21.6 | -17.3 | -19.6 | -25.8 |
|  | Total financial income and expence | 12.3 | -8.9 | 48.2 | 2.0 |
|  | Net exchange gains and losses included in financial items | 0.6 | -1.1 | 8.9 | -8.9 |
| 7. | Income taxes |  |  |  |  |
|  | Current taxes | 20.2 | 16.8 | 18.8 | 6.3 |
|  | Change in deferred tax | 0.7 | 1.8 |  |  |
|  | Income taxes per income statement | 20.9 | 18.6 | 18.8 | 6.3 |

Balance sheet, assets (currency denominated balance sheets translated at closing rate of exchange)
Movements in fixed assets
8. Intangible assets

| Original cost, Jan. 1. | 13.8 | 13.3 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Translation adjustment | 0.6 | -0.3 |  |  |
| Original cost, at the beginning of the year | 14.4 | 13.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Capital expenditure | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Decrease | -0.4 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 |
| Transfers | 0.0 | 0.1 |  |  |
| Gross value, Dec. 31. | 14.5 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Accumulated amortization according to plan, Jan. 1. | 10.0 | 7.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Translation adjustment | 0.4 | -0.1 |  |  |
| Accumulated amortization, at the beginning of the year | 10.3 | 7.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Amortization according to plan | 2.2 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Decrease | -0.4 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 |
| Transfers |  | 0.1 |  |  |
| Accumulated amortization according to plan, Dec. 31. | 12.2 | 10.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Net book value, Dec. 31. | 2.3 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 0.3 |



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

|  |  | Consolidated |  | Parent Company |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1999 | 1998 | 1999 | 1998 |
|  |  | M€ | M€ | M€ | M€ |
| 10.3 | Machinery and equipment |  |  |  |  |
|  | Original cost, Jan. 1. | 140.7 | 127.3 | 3.4 | 3.2 |
|  | Translation adjustment | 14.8 | -5.5 |  |  |
|  | Original cost, at the beginning of the year | 155.5 | 121.8 | 3.4 | 3.2 |
|  | Capital expenditure | 58.6 | 24.0 | 1.0 | 0.3 |
|  | Decrease | -13.5 | -3.9 | -0.3 | -0.2 |
|  | Transfers | -0.5 | -1.2 | -0.1 | 0.1 |
|  | Gross value, Dec. 31. | 200.2 | 140.7 | 4.0 | 3.4 |
|  | Accumulated depreciation according to plan, Jan. 1. | 79.5 | 71.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
|  | Translation adjustment | 7.4 | -2.6 |  |  |
|  | Accumulated depreciation, at the beginning of the year | 86.8 | 68.5 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
|  | Depreciation according to plan | 20.7 | 13.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
|  | Decrease | -11.6 | -3.2 | -0.3 | -0.2 |
|  | Transfers |  | 0.8 |  |  |
|  | Accumulated depreciation according to plan, Dec. 31. | 95.9 | 79.5 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
|  | Net book value, Dec. 31. | 104.2 | 61.3 | 1.9 | 1.3 |
| 10.4 | Total tangible assets |  |  |  |  |
|  | Original cost, Jan. 1. | 198.7 | 181.6 | 26.7 | 23.0 |
|  | Revaluation, Jan. 1. | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.9 |
|  | Translation adjustment | 16.8 | -6.6 |  |  |
|  | Original cost, at the beginning of the year | 225.5 | 185.0 | 36.6 | 32.9 |
|  | Capital expenditure | 85.2 | 28.8 | 4.5 | 3.9 |
|  | Decrease | -17.6 | -5.9 | -0.3 | -0.2 |
|  | Transfers | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
|  | Gross value, Dec. 31. | 293.0 | 208.7 | 40.8 | 36.6 |
|  | Accumulated depreciation according to plan, Jan. 1. | 98.6 | 88.5 | 10.0 | 9.4 |
|  | Translation adjustment | 7.9 | -2.8 |  |  |
|  | Accumulated depreciation, at the beginning of the year | 106.5 | 85.7 | 10.0 | 9.4 |
|  | Depreciation according to plan | 23.3 | 15.2 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
|  | Decrease | -13.8 | -3.1 | -0.2 | -0.2 |
|  | Transfers | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
|  | Accumulated depreciation according to plan, Dec. 31. | 116.1 | 98.6 | 10.9 | 10.0 |
|  | Net book value, Dec. 31. | 177.0 | 110.0 | 30.0 | 26.6 |

11. Investments

| Original cost, Jan. 1. | 83.2 | 77.3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Capital expenditure | 16.4 | 5.9 |
| Decrease | -0.7 | 0.0 |
| Gross value, Dec. 31. | 98.9 | 83.2 |
| Write-downs | 11.5 | 11.5 |
| Net book value, Dec. 31. | 87.4 | 71.7 |





Balance sheet, liabilities
18. Capital and reserves

Share capital
A-shares

| Jan. 1. | 23.5 | 23.4 | $\mathbf{2 3 . 5}$ | 23.4 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Share issue | $\mathbf{0 . 1}$ | 0.1 | $\mathbf{0 . 1}$ | 0.1 |
| Bonus issue | $\mathbf{1 5 . 6}$ |  | $\mathbf{1 5 . 6}$ |  |
| Dec. 31. | $\mathbf{3 9 . 2}$ | 23.5 | $\mathbf{3 9 . 2}$ | 23.5 |
| K-shares |  |  |  |  |
| Jan. 1. | $\mathbf{1 3 . 6}$ | 13.6 | $\mathbf{1 3 . 6}$ | 13.6 |
| Bonus issue | $\mathbf{2 . 6}$ |  | $\mathbf{2 . 6}$ |  |
| Dec. 31. | $\mathbf{1 6 . 2}$ | 13.6 | $\mathbf{1 6 . 2}$ | 13.6 |
| Share capital, Dec. 31. | $\mathbf{5 5 . 4}$ | 37.1 | $\mathbf{5 5 . 4}$ | 37.1 |

Share premium account

| Jan. 1. | 38.7 | 38.0 | 38.7 | 38.0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Transfer to share capital
-18.1 -18.1

Share issue 0.7
$\begin{array}{lll}0.7 & 0.8 & 0.7\end{array}$
Share premium account, Dec. 31.
21.3
38.7
21.3
38.7

Revaluation reserve

| Jan. 1. | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Revaluation reserve, Dec. 31. | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Other reserves | 6.4 | 9.0 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| Jan. 1. | 2.5 | -2.6 |  |  |
| Translation adjustment | 8.9 | 6.4 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| Other reserves, Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |

Retained earnings

| Jan. 1. | $\mathbf{2 6 0 . 3}$ | 248.4 | $\mathbf{2 0 6 . 4}$ | 202.6 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Translation adjustment | $\mathbf{1 1 . 8}$ | -3.5 |  |  |
| Exchange difference related to hedging of |  |  |  |  |
| investments in subsidiaries | -1.6 | 0.1 |  |  |
| Dividends | $\mathbf{- 1 6 . 8}$ | -15.1 | $\mathbf{- 1 6 . 8}$ | -15.1 |
| Translation adjustment on Net profit in foreign currency denominated |  |  |  |  |
| income statements (average rate) vs. balance sheets (end of period rate) | $\mathbf{0 . 0}$ | -0.2 |  |  |
| Net profit | $\mathbf{3 9 . 9}$ | 30.4 | $\mathbf{5 0 . 9}$ | 18.8 |
| Retained earnings, Dec. 31. | $\mathbf{2 9 3 . 5}$ | 260.3 | $\mathbf{2 4 0 . 5}$ | 206.4 |
| -less equity part of untaxed reserves | $\mathbf{- 3 . 0}$ | -2.5 |  |  |
| Distributable earnings, Dec. 31. | $\mathbf{2 9 0 . 5}$ | 257.7 | $\mathbf{2 4 0 . 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 6 . 4}$ |


|  |  | Consolidated |  | Parent Company |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1999 | 1998 | 1999 | 1998 |
|  |  | M€ | M€ | M€ | M€ |
| 19. | Appropriations (Untaxed reserves) |  |  |  |  |
|  | Depreciation in excess of plan, Jan. 1. | 3.2 | 3.7 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
|  | Changes during the year | 0.2 | -0.5 | 0.1 | -0.2 |
|  | Depreciation in excess of plan, Dec. 31. | 3.4 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
|  | Other untaxed reserves, Jan. 1. | 0.4 | 0.4 |  |  |
|  | Changes during the year | 0.4 | 0.0 |  |  |
|  | Other untaxed reserves, Dec. 31. | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
|  | Untaxed reserves total, Dec. 31. | 4.2 | 3.6 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
|  | Less deferred tax asset | -1.2 | -1.1 |  |  |
|  | Equity part of untaxed reserves | 3.0 | 2.5 |  |  |
| 20. | Provisions |  |  |  |  |
|  | Retirement benefits | 0.3 | 0.2 |  | 0.1 |
|  | Other provisions for liabilities and charges | 1.6 | 1.4 |  |  |
|  | Total, Dec. 31. | 1.9 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 |

Retirement benefits in consolidated accounts in accordance with International Accounting Standards (IAS)

| Actuarial present value of benefits | $\mathbf{1 4 . 3}$ | 13.8 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Plan assets at fair value | $\mathbf{1 4 . 0}$ | 13.6 |
| Plan assets below the present value of benefits Dec. 31. | $\mathbf{0 . 3}$ | 0.2 |

The retirement benefits in the corporation consists mainly of defined contribution plans.
21. Deferred tax liabilities

| Deferred tax liability on untaxed reserves | $\mathbf{1 . 2}$ | 1.1 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Timing differences | $\mathbf{9 . 2}$ | 10.8 |
| Deferred tax liability on consolidating entries | $\mathbf{0 . 0}$ | 0.4 |
| Total, Dec. 31. | $\mathbf{1 0 . 4}$ | 12.3 |

Parent Company deferred tax liabilities $0.5 \mathrm{M} €(2.5)$ are only included in consolidated accounts.
22. Non-current creditors

| Loans from credit institutions | 363.9 | 197.1 | $\mathbf{3 6 3 . 9 *})$ | 206.5 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Pension loans | $\mathbf{8 . 8}$ | 9.4 | $\mathbf{8 . 8}$ | 9.4 |
| Amounts owed to group undertakings |  |  | $\mathbf{0 . 0}$ | 0.0 |
| Other creditors | $\mathbf{1 2 . 1}$ | 6.9 | $\mathbf{0 . 0}$ | 0.7 |
| Total, Dec. 31. | $\mathbf{3 8 4 . 8}$ | 213.5 | $\mathbf{3 7 2 . 6}$ | 216.7 |

*) In the Parent Company statements foreign currency denominated debt is valued at the exchange rate of the balance sheet date or the exchange rate of the day the loan was raised, whichever is higher.


|  | Consolidated |  | Parent Company |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1999 | 1998 | 1999 | 1998 |
| 27. Contingencies and pledged assets |  |  |  |  |
| As security for own commitments |  |  |  |  |
| Real estate mortgages | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Other pledged assets | 28.0 | 27.9 | 28.0 | 27.9 |
| Discounted bills of exchange | 0.7 | 0.5 |  |  |
| Lease commitments | 71.4 | 50.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Other contingencies | 2.3 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 103.1 | 81.7 | 29.0 | 29.0 |
| Guarantees as security for group undertakings' commitments |  |  | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| Guarantees as security for other parties' commitments | 3.9 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 4.1 |
| Real estate mortgages as security for other parties' commitments | 0.1 |  | 0.1 |  |
| Total pledged assets and contingencies, Dec. 31. | 107.1 | 85.8 | 36.3 | 36.5 |

28. Debts with collateral

Mortgages

| Pension loans |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| -Amount of liability | 0.6 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 1.6 |
| -Nominal value of mortgage | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Other liabilities |  |  |  | 0.0 |
| -Amount of liability | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| -Nominal value of mortgage | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

Assets pledged
Pension loans

| -Amount of liability | 8.9 | 8.5 | 8.9 | 8.5 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| -Book value of assets pledged | 28.0 | 27.9 | 28.0 | 27.9 |

29. Nominal amounts of derivatives

| Forward exchange contracts | $\mathbf{7 9 . 2}$ | 32.0 | $\mathbf{7 9 . 2}$ | 32.0 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Interest swaps | 99.5 | 51.4 | $\mathbf{9 9 . 5}$ | 51.4 |
| Forward interest rate agreements | $\mathbf{1 1 9 . 5}$ | 34.3 | $\mathbf{1 1 9 . 5}$ | 34.3 |

30. Market value vs. nominal amounts of derivatives
(+ calculatory gain, - calculatory loss)
Interest swaps $\quad 2.4 \quad-2.1 \quad 2.4 \quad-2.1$
Forward interest rate agreements $0.4 \quad-0.2 \quad 0.4 \quad-0.2$

Forward exchange contracts have been valued at market in the financial statements.

The calculatory result has been determined as the amount that would have had to be paid if interest swap agreements and forward rate agreements had been closed at Dec. 31, 1999 by offsetting agreements at the then prevailing interest rates.

|  |  | Consolidated |  | Parent Company |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1999 | 1998 | 1999 | 1998 |
|  |  | M€ | M€ | M€ | M€ |
| 31. | Statements of cash flows |  |  |  |  |
|  | Reversal of items recorded on an accrual basis |  |  |  |  |
|  | Changes in provisions | 0.2 |  | -0.1 |  |
|  | Exchange differences | -0.6 | 1.1 | -8.9 | 8.9 |
|  | Financial income | -33.2 | -8.4 | -57.6 | -27.7 |
|  | Financial expense | 21.6 | 16.2 | 18.3 | 16.8 |
|  | Total | -12.0 | 8.9 | -48.4 | -2.0 |

## FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financing and financial risks are managed centrally from the Corporate Head Office in Helsinki.

## Foreign exchange risks

Two thirds of the corporation's business is in North America and the rest is mainly in Europe.
The revenue and expense of the North American business is mainly US dollar denominated while European business is mainly done in various European currencies.
The hedging of the rest of non-euro denominated equity was abandoned at the beginning of 2000. For US dollar the hedging was terminated already in 1998. The impact of equity hedging in 1999 was small.
The corporation does not use derivative financial instruments speculatively. Open contracts pertain mostly to hedging of financing transactions, and have been valued at market.

## Interest rate risk

Close to 90 per cent of the corporation's funding need is US dollar denominated. With the exception of pension loans, all loans are floating interest rate loans.
Long-term interest swap agreements with a total value of 100 million US dollars reduce the corporation's exposure to fluctuations in short-term interest rates. Forward rate agreements with a total value of 120 million US dollars reduce the interest rate exposure in 2000.

Liquidity risk The group had 52 MEUR unutilized long-term revolving credit facilities available. In addition there are various other short-term credit lines with the banks in the amount of ca 9 million euros. Commercial paper programs amounted to 144 MEUR.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

| Shares and participations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Domicile | Number of shares | \% of | capital <br> Consoli dated | \% of | power <br> Consoli <br> dated |  |

Shares in group undertakings owned by the parent company

| DE | Fiskars Deutschland GmbH | Solingen |  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 8852 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| DE | Fiskars Consumer Holding GmbH | Solingen |  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 30 |
| DK | Fiskars Consumer Europe ApS | Silkeborg | 1250 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 17 |
| DK | Fiskars Danmark A/S | Silkeborg | 20000 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 10231 |
| FI | Ferraria Oy Ab | Pohja | 750000 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 17660 |
| FI | Fiskars Consumer Oy Ab | Pohja | 200 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 4145 |
| FI | Inhan Tehtaat Oy Ab | Ähtäri | 5000 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 399 |
| FI | Kiinteistö Oy Danskog gård Ab | Tammisaari | 4000 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 505 |
| FI | Baltic Tool Finland Oy Ab | Helsinki | 250 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 420 |
| FR | Fiskars France S.a.r.l. | Wissous | 35000 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 2278 |
| GB | Fiskars UK Limited | Bridgend | 1500000 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 2424 |
| HU | Fiskars Hungary Ltd | Budapest | 7 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 223 |
| IT | Fiskars Montana S.r.l. | Premana | 7000 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 6087 |
| NO | Fiskars Norge A/S | Oslo | 50000 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 14247 |
| PL | Fiskars Polska Spólka z o.o. | Slupsk | 3348 | 31 | 100 | 31 | 100 | 563 |
| SE | Fiskars AB | Motala | 50000 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 10758 |
| US | Fiskars Consumer Products, Inc. | Wisconsin | 300 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 8520 |
|  | Other subsidiaries, 1 |  |  |  |  | 8 | 363 |  |

## Shares in participating interests owned by the parent company



| Other shares owned by the parent company |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{r} \text { Market } \\ \text { value } \\ 31.12 .99 \\ (€ 1000) \\ 66116 \end{array} \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FI | Metra Oyj Abp, A | Helsinki | 3632724 | 26.1 | 26.1 | 26.1 | 26.1 | 67670 |  |
| FI | Metra Oyj Abp, B |  | 4883754 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 77521 | 90349 |
|  | Metra total |  | 8516478 | 15.8 | 15.8 | 23.0 | 23.0 | 145190 | 156465 |
| FI | Sanitec Oyj Abp |  | 2009238 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 23433 | 26120 |
| FI | Menire Oyj |  | 300000 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 930 | 1557 |
| FI | Sampo Insurance Company plc |  | 79988 | $x$ | $x$ | x | x | 165 | 2760 |
| FI | Rautaruukki Oyj |  | 72916 | $x$ | $x$ | $x$ | $x$ | 143 | 507 |
| FI | Julius Tallberg-Kiinteistöt Oyj |  | 18150 | X | $x$ | x | x | 172 | 91 |
|  | Other shares in fixed assets |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1036 |  |

* Per balance sheet Dec. 31, 1999.

| Number of | Domicile of share | \% of share <br> capital |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

## Shares owned by other group companies

## Consumer Products Group

| AU | Fiskars (Australia) Pty Limited | Melbourne | 1 | 100 | 100 | 182 | (USD) | 181 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CA | Fiskars Canada Inc. | Toronto | 500 | 100 | 100 | 433 | (USD) | 431 |
| DE | Werga-Tools GmbH | Hilden |  | 100 | 100 | 11017 | (DEM) | 5633 |
| GB | Richard Sankey \& Son Limited | Nottingham | 477902 | 100 | 100 | 498 | (GBP) | 801 |
| GB | Vikingate Limited | Nottingham | 8277650 | 100 | 100 | 8167 | (GBP) | 13137 |
| MX | Fiskars de Mexico, S.A. de C.V. | Mexico City | 50000 | 100 | 100 | 300 | (USD) | 299 |
| NO | Fiskars Consumer Holding AS | Oslo | 100000 | 100 | 100 | 100 | (NOK) | 12 |
| PL | Fiskars Polska Spólka z o.o. | Slupsk | 7352 | 69 | 69 | 9199 | (DKK) | 1236 |
| RU | ZAO Baltic Tool | St Petersburg | 1775000 | 100 | 100 | 438 | (EUR) | 438 |
| SE | Fiskars Consumer Holding AB | Motala | 1000 | 100 | 100 | 100 | (SEK) | 12 |
| SE | Fiskars Sverige AB | Motala | 350000 | 100 | 100 | 22052 | (SEK) | 2575 |
| US | Aquapore Moisture Systems, Inc. | Delaware | 100 | 100 | 100 | 25695 | (USD) | 25577 |
| US | EnviroWorks, Inc. | Delaware | 1000 | 100 | 100 | 77921 | (USD) | 77564 |
| US | Royal Rubber \& Manufacturing Co. | California | 1794 | 100 | 100 | 51359 | (USD) | 51124 |
|  | Other Consumer group subsidiaries, 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Other

| FI | Hangon Sähkö Oy | Hanko | 1351 | 93.2 | 93.2 | 671 (EUR) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Other group companies, 1 |  |  |  | 671 |  |  |

## Other shares owned by the subsidiaries

Other

The list includes all operating group companies and participating interests.
A complete list of all shareholdings is available at the Fiskars Corporation Head Office.

## Five Years in Figures

|  |  | 1999 | 1998 | 1997 | 1996 | 1995 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net sales | $\mathrm{M} €$ | 665 | 562 | 478 | 353 | 390 |
| of which outside Finland | $\mathrm{M} €$ | 630 | 528 | 445 | 320 | 352 |
| in per cent of net sales | \% | 94.8 | 93.9 | 93.1 | 90.7 | 90.2 |
| Percentage change of net sales | \% | 18.2 | 17.7 | 35.5 | -9.6 | -0.2 |
| Profit before depreciation and amortization | $\mathrm{M} €$ | 81 | 84 | 74 | 52 | 55 |
| in per cent of net sales | \% | 12.2 | 14.9 | 15.6 | 14.7 | 14.0 |
| Operating profit | $\mathrm{M} €$ | 49 | 58 | 54 | 38 | 40 |
| in per cent of net sales | \% | 7.3 | 10.3 | 11.3 | 10.7 | 10.3 |
| Financial net | $\mathrm{M} €$ | 12 | -9 | -1 | -1 | -7 |
| in per cent of net sales | \% | 1.8 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.8 |
| Earnings after financial items | $\mathrm{M} €$ | 61 | 49 | 53 | 37 | 33 |
| in per cent of net sales | \% | 9.1 | 8.7 | 11.0 | 10.4 | 8.5 |
| Taxes | $\mathrm{M} €$ | 21 | 19 | 19 | 13 | 13 |
| Profit before extraordinary items | $\mathrm{M} €$ | 40 | 30 | 34 | 24 | 20 |
| in per cent of net sales | \% | 6.0 | 5.4 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 5.1 |
| Extraordinary items, net of tax | $\mathrm{M} €$ |  |  | 32 | 81 | 5 |
| Profit for the financial year | $\mathrm{M} €$ | 40 | 30 | 66 | 105 | 25 |
| in per cent of net sales | \% | 6.0 | 5.4 | 13.9 | 29.7 | 6.3 |
| Capital expenditure (incl. acquisitions) | $\mathrm{M} €$ | 173 | 46 | 176 | 62 | 44 |
| in per cent of net sales | \% | 26.1 | 8.2 | 36.8 | 17.4 | 11.3 |
| Research and development costs | $\mathrm{M} €$ | 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 8 |
| in per cent of net sales | \% | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 2.0 |
| Equity | $\mathrm{M} €$ | 383 | 347 | 337 | 276 | 184 |
| Interest bearing debt | $\mathrm{M} €$ | 383 | 219 | 207 | 103 | 169 |
| Non-interest bearing debt | $\mathrm{M} €$ | 114 | 84 | 100 | 87 | 80 |
| Balance sheet total | $\mathrm{M} €$ | 879 | 649 | 643 | 466 | 433 |
| Return on investment | \% | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 14 |
| Return on equity | \% | 11 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 11 |
| Equity ratio | \% | 44 | 53 | 52 | 59 | 43 |
| Persons employed, average |  | 5621 | 4854 | 4547 | 3670 | 3927 |
| Persons employed, Dec. 31 |  | 5657 | 4993 | 4655 | 3434 | 4088 |
| of which outside Finland |  | 4876 | 4230 | 3978 | 2777 | 3255 |



## Informationon Fiskars Shares

|  |  | 1999 | 1998 | 1997 | 1996 | 1995 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Share capital | $\mathrm{M} €$ | 55.4 | 37.1 | 37.0 | 38.7 | 38.7 |
| Earnings per share | $€$ | 0.73 | 0.55 | 0.62 | 0.44 | 0.35 |
| -incl. extraordinary income | $€$ | 0.73 | 0.55 | 1.20 | 1.91 | 0.45 |
| Nominal dividend per share | €/A-share | 0.31 | 0.39 | 0.35 | 0.29 | 0.21 |
|  | €/K-share | 0.29 | 0.37 | 0.33 | 0.27 | 0.19 |
| Dividend, million | M€ | 16.8*) | 16.8 | 15.1 | 12.5 | 9.0 |
| Adjusted dividend per share | €/A-share | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.28 | 0.24 | 0.17 |
|  | €/K-share | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.26 | 0.21 | 0.15 |
| Equity per share | $€$ | 6.92 | 6.28 | 6.11 | 5.03 | 3.29 |
| Adjusted average price per share | €/A-share | 11.38 | 15.85 | 10.92 | 6.62 | 4.78 |
|  | €/K-share | 10.95 | 16.31 | 10.66 | 7.27 | 4.78 |
| Adjusted lowest price per share | €/A-share | 9.50 | 12.24 | 7.62 | 4.71 | 3.36 |
|  | €/K-share | 10.00 | 12.93 | 7.67 | 4.93 | 3.60 |
| Adjusted highest price per share | €/A-share | 16.00 | 18.97 | 14.80 | 8.52 | 5.55 |
|  | €/K-share | 16.65 | 18.51 | 13.87 | 8.40 | 5.81 |
| Adjusted price per share, Dec. 31 | €/A-share | 13.00 | 13.86 | 13.23 | 7.74 | 4.75 |
|  | €/K-share | 13.00 | 14.70 | 13.53 | 8.18 | 5.26 |
| Market value of shares, Dec. 31 | M€ A-shares | 510.2 | 541.5 | 514.5 | 299.3 | 188.4 |
|  | M€ K-shares | 209.5 | 236.9 | 218.0 | 131.8 | 86.0 |
|  | Total, M€ | 719.7 | 778.5 | 732.5 | 431.1 | 274.4 |
| Number of shares (unadjusted), 1000 | A-shares | 39246.1 | 28037.2 | 27901.2 | 27754.0 | 28435.2 |
|  | K-shares | 16118.4 | 16118.4 | 16118.4 | 16118.4 | 16358.5 |
|  | Total | 55364.4 | 44155.6 | 44019.6 | 43872.4 | 44793.6 |
| Adjusted number of shares Dec. 31, 1000 | A-shares | 39246.1 | 39076.1 | 38886.6 | 38681.4 | 39630.7 |
|  | K-shares | 16118.4 | 16118.4 | 16118.4 | 16118.4 | 16358.5 |
|  | Total | 55364.4 | 55194.5 | 55005.0 | 54799.8 | 55989.2 |
| Adjusted average number of shares, 1000 | A-shares | 39097.5 | 38990.9 | 39265.6 | 38848.1 | 39630.7 |
|  | K-shares | 16118.4 | 16118.4 | 16118.4 | 16118.4 | 16358.5 |
|  | Total | 55215.9 | 55109.3 | 55384.0 | 54966.4 | 55989.2 |
| Number of shares traded, 1000 | A-shares | 3866.7 | 4457.5 | 2880.9 | 7458.9 | 5990.7 |
|  | in \% of total | 9.9 | 11.4 | 7.4 | 19.3 | 15.1 |
|  | K-shares | 2414.6 | 1268.8 | 969.6 | 2742.6 | 1153.8 |
|  | in \% of total | 15.0 | 7.9 | 6.0 | 17.0 | 7.1 |
| Price per earmings | A-share | 18 | 25 | 22 | 18 | 14 |
|  | K-share | 18 | 26 | 22 | 18 | 15 |
| Dividend per earnings in per cent |  | 42.2 | 55.2 | 44.3 | 52.2 | 45.8 |
| Dividend yield in per cent | A-share | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 3.5 |
|  | K-share | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 2.9 |
| Number of shareholders |  | 3020 | 2476 | 2434 | 2670 | 2892 |

*) Board proposal

## Other Information on Ch ares and Shareholders

| Number of shares and share capital | December 31, 1999 |  |  | December 31, 1998 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of shares | € | Number of shares |  |
| Outstanding A shares | 39246066 | 39246066 | 28037202 | 23577594 |
| Outstanding K shares | 16118364 | 16118364 | 16118364 | 13554571 |
| Outstanding shares, total | 55364430 | 55364430 | 44155566 | 37132165 |


| Number of shares and votes | December 31, 1999 |  |  | December 31, 1998 <br> Votes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of shares | Votes | Number of shares |  |
| Outstanding A shares (1 vote/share) | 39246066 | 39246066 | 28037202 | 28037202 |
| Outstanding K shares (20 votes/share) | 16118364 | 322367280 | 16118364 | 322367280 |
| Total | 55364430 | 361613346 | 44155566 | 350404482 |

If the Annual General Meeting declares a distribution of dividends, shares of series A are entitled to a dividend of at least two percentage points higher than shares of series K. The calculated nominal value of both the A-share and the K-share is one euro.

| Minimum and maximum number of shares | December 31, 1999 |  | December 31, 1998 maximum |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | minimum | maximum |  |
| Shares of series A | 35000000 | 140000000 | 168000000 |
| Shares of series K | 35000000 | 140000000 | 168000000 |
| Total number of series A and K | 35000000 | 140000000 | 168000000 |
| Minimum and maximum share capital |  | ember 31, 1999 | December 31, 1998 |
|  |  | € | FIM |
| Minimum share capital |  | 35000000 | 210000000 |
| Maximum share capital |  | 140000000 | 840000000 |
| Taxation values of the shares in Finland |  | 1999 | 1998 |
|  |  | € | € |
| Series A share |  | 9.415 | 11.77 |
| Series K share |  | 9.100 | 11.77 |

## Turnover of shares at the Helsinki Exchanges

|  | 1999 |  |  | 1998 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MFIM | M€ | Number of shares | MFIM | M€ | Number of shares |
| Series A shares | 261.7 | 44.0 | 3866685 | 420.2 | 70.7 | 4457480 |
| Series K shares | 157.2 | 26.4 | 2414646 | 123.0 | 20.7 | 1268844 |
| Total | 418.9 | 70.4 | 6281331 | 543.2 | 91.4 | 4581059 |

Shareholders by owner groups December 31, 1999

| Ownership structure | Number of shareholders | \% | Number of shares | \% | Number of votes | \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Private corporations | 159 | 5.27 | 14818337 | 26.77 | 101864310 | 28.17 |
| Financial institutions and |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| insurance companies | 26 | 0.86 | 2278932 | 4.12 | 19071037 | 5.27 |
| Public entities | 31 | 1.03 | 5520996 | 9.97 | 31255261 | 8.64 |
| Non-profit organizations | 94 | 3.11 | 7205729 | 13.01 | 51919702 | 14.36 |
| Private individuals | 2666 | 88.28 | 14960192 | 27.02 | 103504676 | 28.62 |
| Foreigners | 43 | 1.42 | 10537577 | 19.03 | 53787429 | 14.88 |
| Others | 1 | 0.03 | 42667 | 0.08 | 210931 | 0.06 |
| Total | 3020 | 100.00 | 55364430 | 100.00 | 361613346 | 100.00 |

Division of shares on December 31, 1999

| Number of shares | Number of shareholders | \% | Number of shares | \% | Number of votes | \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-100 | 392 | 12.98 | 65426 | 0.12 | 323636 | 0.09 |
| 101-500 | 1032 | 34.17 | 287777 | 0.52 | 1214027 | 0.34 |
| 501-1.000 | 445 | 14.73 | 333100 | 0.60 | 1497610 | 0.41 |
| 1.001-10.000 | 909 | 30.10 | 2798512 | 5.05 | 15135155 | 4.19 |
| 10.001-100.000 | 176 | 5.83 | 5498324 | 9.93 | 32004122 | 8.85 |
| 100.001 - | 66 | 2.19 | 46381291 | 83.78 | 311438796 | 86.12 |
| Total | 3020 | 100.00 | 55364430 | 100.00 | 361613346 | 100.00 |

Major shareholders according to the shareholder register on December 31, 1999

|  | Shares of series $A$ | Shares of series K | Total | Percentage of |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | votes | shares |
| Virala Oy Ab | 2121483 | 1498926 | 3620409 | 8.9 | 6.5 |
| Oy Holdix Ab | 2206516 | 1233996 | 3440512 | 7.4 | 6.2 |
| Extoria Trade Aktiebolag | 3731197 | 1012800 | 4743997 | 6.6 | 8.6 |
| Varma-Sampo Mutual Pension |  |  |  |  |  |
| Insurance Company | 1425812 | 932770 | 2358582 | 5.6 | 4.3 |
| Agrofin Oy Ab | 3154356 | 682344 | 3836700 | 4.6 | 6.9 |
| Sampo Group | 932094 | 782548 | 1714642 | 4.6 | 3.1 |
| Oy Julius Tallberg Ab | 491471 | 772938 | 1264409 | 4.4 | 2.3 |
| Hambo Oy Ab | 996231 | 740235 | 1736466 | 4.4 | 3.1 |
| I.A. von Julin's Trust | 878272 | 733530 | 1611802 | 4.3 | 2.9 |
| Sophie von Julin's Foundation | 1132260 | 482040 | 1614300 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| The Local Government Pension Institute | 1130580 | 314220 | 1444800 | 2.1 | 2.6 |

## Share option program

The holders of warrants connected to the share option program of 1998 are entitled to a maximum of 1575000 shares of series A corresponding to approx. $2.8 \%$ of the shares and approx. $0.4 \%$ of the votes. The warrants can be exercised as follows:

|  | Subscription period | Number of shares <br> of series $A$ | Subscription price/share <br> $\ell$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Series A | 15 May to 15 June 2001 | maximum 525 000 | 17.36 |
| Series B | 15 May to 15 June 2002 | maximum 525 000 | 13.18 |
| Series C | 15 May to 15 June 2003 | maximum 525 000 | not fixed |

## Management's shareholding

On December 31, 1999, the Board members, the President and the Corporate Vice Presidents controlled a total of 15319211 shares corresponding to $27.7 \%$ of the Corporation's shares and $31.6 \%$ of the votes. By exercising the warrants of series A and B connected to the option program of 1998 the President and the Corporate Vice Presidents are entitled to a total of 180000 shares of series A corresponding to $0.3 \%$ of the shares and $0.05 \%$ of the votes.

## Shareholders' Agreement

In December 1992 a group of private investors and companies entered into an agreement on pre-emptive rights between the parties in case of sales of shares. The agreement is still in force and the group represents about $54 \%$ of the total number of votes.

## Insider Rules

The Board of Directors has decided that as of January 1, 2000 the Corporation applies the Guidelines for Insiders approved in 1999 by the Helsinki Exchanges.

## Parent Company Income Statement

|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1999 \\ M € \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1998 \\ M € \end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net Sales |  | 27.0 | 100.0\% | 23.9 | 100.0\% |
| Cost of sales |  | -2.1 |  | -1.9 |  |
| Gross profit |  | 24.9 | 92.2\% | 21.9 | 91.9\% |
| Administration expenses |  | -6.2 |  | -6.1 |  |
| Other operating income |  | 1.1 |  | 2.5 |  |
| Other operating expenses |  | -1.5 |  | 0.0 |  |
| Operating profit |  | 18.3 | 67.8\% | 18.3 | 76.7\% |
| Financial income and expenses | (6) | 48.2 |  | 2.0 |  |
| Profit before appropriations and taxes |  | 66.6 | 246.3\% | 20.3 | 84.9\% |
| Increase (-), or decrease (+) in depreciation reserve |  | -0.1 |  | 0.2 |  |
| Group contribution received |  | 3.3 |  | 4.7 |  |
| Income taxes | (7) | -18.8 |  | -6.3 |  |
| Profit for the financial year |  | 50.9 | 188.5\% | 18.8 | 78.8\% |


\section*{Parent Company Balance Sheet <br> 31.12.1999 31.12.1998 <br> | $M €$ | $M €$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | <br> | 31.12 .1999 | 31.12 .1998 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $M €$ | $M €$ |}

## ASSETS

Fixed assets and other non-current investments

| Intangible assets | (8) | 0.2 |  | 0.3 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :--- | ---: | :--- |
| Tangible assets | (10) | 30.0 |  | 26.6 |  |
| Investments | (11) | 297.2 |  | 253.6 |  |
|  | 327.4 | $\mathbf{4 3 . 2 \%}$ | 280.5 | $52.2 \%$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks and financial assets |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks | (13) | $\mathbf{0 . 1}$ |  | 0.1 |  |
| Non-current debtors | (14) | 180.8 |  | 130.0 |  |
| Current debtors | (16) | 243.5 |  | 119.1 |  |
| Cash in hand and at bank | 5.8 |  | 7.4 |  |  |

Capital and reserve
(18)

| Share capital | 55.4 | 37.1 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Share premium account | 21.3 | 38.7 |
| Revaluation reserve | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Other reserves | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| Retained earnings | $\mathbf{1 8 9 . 6}$ | 187.5 |
| Profit for the financial year | 50.9 | 18.8 |
|  | 324.3 | $\mathbf{4 2 . 8 \%}$ |

Appropriations
(19) $1.8 \quad \mathbf{0 . 2} \% \quad 1.7 \quad 0.3 \%$

Provisions
(20) $0.0 \quad \mathbf{0 . 0} \% \quad 0.1 \quad 0.0 \%$

## Creditors

| Non-current creditors | (22) 372.6 |  | 216.7 |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Current creditors | (23) | 58.7 |  | 29.1 |  |
|  | 431.3 | $56.9 \%$ | 245.9 | $45.8 \%$ |  |
|  | 757.5 | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0} \%$ | 537.1 | $100.0 \%$ |  |

## Parent Company Statementof Cash Flows



## Proposal by the Board of Directors to the Annual General Meeting

At the end of the financial year the distributable consolidated equity amounted to 290.5 million euro ( 257.7 million euro). The distributable equity of the Parent Company is 240.5 million euro ( 206.4 million euro).

For the accounting period of 1998 a dividend of 16.8 mill. euro was paid, which included a 350 -year anniversary
bonus of 4.1 mill. euro.
For 1999 the Board of Directors proposes a dividend of 0.31 euro or ca FIM 1.84 per share of series A ( 0.31 euro; FIM 1.84) and 0.29 euro or ca FIM 1.72 per share of series K (0.2926 euros; FIM 1.74). Thus the dividend distribution would be:

| on 39246066 shares of series A 0.31 euro/share, in total | 12166280.46 euro |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| on 16118364 shares of series K 0.29 euro/share, in total | 4674325.56 euro |
| Total dividend distribution | 16840606.02 euro |



Robert G. Ehrnrooth


Juha Toivola


Erik Stadigh



Sig Stendahl
President and CEO

## Auditors's Report

## To the shareholders of Fiskars Corporation

I have audited the accounting records and the financial statements, as well as the administration by the Board of Directors and the Managing Director of Fiskars Corporation for the year ended 31 December 1999. The financial statements prepared by the Board of Directors and the Managing Director include the report of Board of Directors, consolidated and parent company income statements, balance sheets, cash flow statements and notes to the finandial statements. Based on my audit I express an opinion on these financial statements and the parent company's administration.

I have conducted my audit in accordance with Finnish Generally Accepted Auditing Standards. Those standards require that I plan and perform the audit in order to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The audit includes examining, on a test basis evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements,
assessing the accounting priciples used and significant estimates made by the management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. The purpose of my audit of the administration has been to examine that the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have complied with the rules of the Companies Act.

In my opinion, the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Accounting Act and other rules and regulations governing the preparation of finandial statements in Finland. The financial statements give a true and fair view, as defined in the Accounting Act, of both the consolidated and parent company result of operations for the year, as well as of the financial position at the year-end. The financial statements can be adopted and the members of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director of the parent company can be discharged from liability for the period audited. The proposed dividend is in compliance with the Companies Act.

Helsinki, 17 February 2000


Eric Haglund Authorized Public Accountat

Fiskars Worldwide


Manufacturing and sales

Sales

Distributors

## Addresses

## CORPORATE HEAD OFFICE

## Fiskars Corporation

P.0. box 235

FIN-00101 Helsinki
(Mannerheimintie 14 A )
telephone $+358-9-618861$
telefax $+358-9-604053$
internet www.fiskars.fi

CONSUMER PRODUCTS GROUP

Fiskars Consumer Products Inc.
636 Science Drive
Madison, Wisconsin 53711,
USA
telephone +1-608-233-1649
telefax $+1-608-233-5321$
internet www.fiskars.com
Europe
Fiskars Consumer Oy Ab
FIN-10330 Billnäs, Finland telephone +358-19-277 721 telefax +358 -19-230 986

## Sales in Finland

Mannerheimintie 118
FIN-00270 Helsinki, Finland telephone +358-9-350 9000 telefax +358 -9-3509 0090

## Fiskars Sverige AB

Box 34,
S-591 21 Motala, Sweden
(Ringtrastvägen 4,
S-591 37 Motala),
telephone +46-141-480 00
telefax +46-141-542 31

## Fiskars Danmark A/S

Postbox 360
DK-8600 Silkeborg, Denmark
(Vestre Ringvej 45)
telephone +45-87-201 100
telefax +45-86-815 968
Fiskars Norge A/S
Postboks 4215 Torshov
N-0401 Oslo 4, Norway
(Nydalsveien 32 B)
telephone +47-23-006 440
telefax +47-23-006 450
Fiskars UK Ltd
Bridgend Business Centre,
Bridgend,
Mid Glamorgan CF31 3XJ,
United Kingdom
telephone +44-1656-655 595 telefax +44-1656-659 582

Richard Sankey \& Son Ltd.
Bennerley Road, Bulwell Nottingham NG6 8PE, United Kingdom
telephone +44-115-927 7335
telefax +44-115-977 0197
Fiskars Deutschland GmbH
Dellenfeld 35
D-42653 Solingen, Germany
telephone +49-212-271 70 telefax +49-212-271 7100

## Werga-tools GmbH

Weststrasse 42
D-40271 Hilden, Germany telephone +49-2103-58 900 telefax +49-2103-58 9045

Fiskars Montana S.r.L
Via Provinciale 15
I-23862 Civate (LC), Italy
telephone +39-0341-215 111
telefax +39-0341-551 654
Fiskars France S.A.R.L.
21-23 Boulevard Arago F-91325 Wissous Cedex, France
telephone +33-1-697 51515 telefax +33-1-697 51518

Eastern Europe and The Middle East

Fiskars Consumer Oy Ab
Mannerheimintie 118
FIN-00270 Helsinki, Finland telephone +358-9-350 9000 telefax +358-9-3509 0090

Fiskars Poland Ltd.
ul. Jagiellonska 74
PL 03-301 Warzawa, Poland telephone +48-22-814 5003 telefax +48 -22-675 5859

## Fiskars Hungary Ltd.

Angol st. 6-8
H-1149 Budapest, Hungary telephone +36-1-252 4274 telefax +36-1-469 0114

ZAO Baltic Tool Bolshoy Smolensky pr. 2-418 RUS-193029 St.Petersburg, Russia
telephone +7-812-567 0901
telefax +7-812-567 2869
Fiskars Czech Republic
Sedlecka 327
P.0. Box 231

CZ-26401 Sedlcany, Czech Republic
telephone/telefax +420-30421039

USA, Home, Office and Craft Products

Fiskars Consumer Products Inc.
P.O.Box 8027, Wausau, Wisconsin 54401, USA (7811 West Stewart Avenue) telephone +1-715-842-2091 telefax +1 - $715-848$-3651

Royal Rubber \&
Manufacturing Co. 5951 East Fireston
Boulevard South Gate, California 90280, USA telephone +1-562-928-3381 telefax +1 -562-927-2972

Portable Products Division 5200 Quincy Street St.Paul, Minnesota 55112,USA telephone +1-612-717-4400 telefax $+1-612-717-2884$

Power Sentry/Newpoint Division
3555 Holly Lane,
Suite 30 Plymouth,
Minnesota 55447, USA telephone +1-612-557-0107 telefax +1 -612-557-9993

Industrial Products
2620 Stewart Avenue,
Suite 16 Wausau,
Wisconsin 54402-1405, USA telephone +1-715-845-3802 telefax $+1-715-848-3342$

## REAL ESTATE

Real Estate
FIN-10470 Fiskars, Finland telephone +358-19-2771 telefax +358 -19-277 230

Ferraria $\mathbf{O y} \mathbf{A b}$
FIN-10470 Fiskars, Finland
telephone +358-19-2771
telefax +358-19-277 230

USA, Garden Products

Wallace Division
780 Carolina Street
Sauk City, Wisconsin 53583, USA
telephone +1-608-643-4389
telefax $+1-608-643-4812$

## American Designer Pottery

404 Fox Run Avenue
Opelika, Alabama, USA
telephone +1-334-749-6373
telefax +1-334-749-0159

## Aquapore Moisture Systems

 Inc.610 South 80th Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona 85043, USA
telephone +1-602-936-8083
telefax +1-602-936-9040

Enviroworks, Inc.
3000West Orange Ave
Apopka FL 32703, USA
telephone +1-407-889-5533
telefax +1-407-889-3063
Syroco Inc.
83 Pine Street
Peabody, Massachusetts 01960, USA
telephone +1-978-536-7444
telefax + 1-978-536-2007

USA, Recreation Products
Gerber Legendary Blades Division
14200 S.W.72nd Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97224, USA telephone +1-503-639-6161 telefax +1-503-620-3446

Outdoor, Leisure Products 3000 West Orange Ave. Apopka Florida 32703, USA telephone +1-407-889-5533 telefax +1 -407-889-3063

International

Fiskars Consumer Products Inc.
636 Science Drive
Madison, Wisconsin 53711,
USA
telephone +1-608-233-1649
telefax +1-608-233-5321

## Asia Pacific

636 Science Drive
Madison, Wisconsin 53711, USA
telephone +1-608-233-1649
telefax +1 -608-232-4190
Fiskars Canada Inc.
1-201 Whitehall Drive, Markham, Ontario L3R 9Y3, Canada
telephone +1-905-940-8460
telefax +1-905-940-9959
Fiskars de Mexico S.A. de C.V.

Periférico Sur No. 3395-A 104 Prol. Paseo de la Reforma 61, 50 piso
Col. Paseo de las Lomas SANTA FE, C.P. 01330, Mexico D.F.
telephone $+52-5-258-5667$
telefax $+52-5-258-5666$

## Latin America

2220 Hicks Road, Suite 210
Rolling Meadows, Illinois 60008, USA
telephone +1-847-590-0500 telefax +1-847-590-0599

Fiskars (Australia) Pty Limited
146 Freight Drive
Somerton, Victoria 3000,
Australia
telephone +61-3-9308-7356
telefax +61 -3-9308-6677

Inha Works Ltd
Saarikyläntie 21
FIN-63700 Ähtäri, Finland telephone $+358-6-5355111$ telefax $+358-6-5334125$ internet www.inha.fi


