

## Calculation of key figures

Earnings/share, EUR	=	$\frac{\text{Result of the period +/- non-controlling interest}}{\text{Average number of shares outstanding}}$
Cash flow from business operations/share, EUR	=	$\frac{\text{Cash flow from business operations}}{\text{Number of shares outstanding at the end of the period}}$
Equity/share, EUR	=	$\frac{\text{Total equity attributable to owners of parent company}}{\text{Number of shares outstanding at the end of the period}}$
Dividend/share, EUR	=	$\frac{\text{Dividend}}{\text{Number of shares outstanding at the end of the period}}$
Dividend/earnings, %	=	$\frac{\text{Dividend}}{\text{Result for the period +/- non-controlling interest}} \times 100$
Effective dividend yield %	=	$\frac{\text{Dividend / share}}{\text{Closing price for the series A share at the end of the period}} \times 100$
Price/earnings (P/E)	=	$\frac{\text{Closing price for the series A share at the end of the period}}{\text{Earnings / share}}$
Market capitalization, MEUR	=	Closing price for the series A share x number of shares outstanding

## Alternative performance measures

Vaisala presents in its financial reporting alternative performance measures describing businesses' financial performance and its development as well as e.g. investments and return on equity in order to complement presented information according to IFRS.

Vaisala presents in its financial reporting the following alternative performance measures:

Net sales/orders received with comparable exchange rates, MEUR	=	Net sales/orders received converted to euros with exchange rates used during the comparison period
Gross margin, %	=	$\frac{\text{Net sales} - \text{Cost of sales}}{\text{Net sales}} \times 100$
Operating expenses, MEUR	=	Sales, marketing, and administrative costs + research and development costs
EBITA, MEUR	=	Result before income taxes, financial income, and expenses, share of result in associated company, and amortization and impairment of identified intangible assets related to the acquired businesses and income and expenses related to (non-operative) earn-outs of acquired businesses as presented in Consolidated Statement of Income. EBITA describes profitability and development of performance.
Operating result (EBIT), MEUR	=	Result before income taxes, financial income, and expenses, and share of result in associated company as presented in Consolidated Statement of Income. Operating result (EBIT) describes profitability and development of performance.
Result before taxes, MEUR	=	Result before taxes as presented in Consolidated Statement of Income
Return on equity (ROE), %	=	$\frac{\text{Result for the period}}{\text{Total equity (average)}} \times 100$
Solvency ratio, %	=	$\frac{\text{Total equity}}{\text{Statement of financial position total} - \text{advances received}} \times 100$
Cash conversion	=	$\frac{\text{Cash flow from operating activities}}{\text{Operating result (EBIT)}}$
Investments, MEUR	=	Gross investments in non-current intangible assets as well as property, plant, and equipment
Order book, MEUR	=	Performance obligations that were unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied (excluding subscription sales related) and undelivered part the lease agreements at the end of the period
Annual recurring revenue (ARR), MEUR	=	Average recurring monthly revenue (including charges from volume-based contracts) for the quarter x 12. ARR is reported only for the Xweather business area.
Net debt, MEUR	=	Interest-bearing liabilities - cash and cash equivalents
Gearing, %	=	$\frac{\text{Interest-bearing liabilities} - \text{cash and cash equivalents}}{\text{Total equity}} \times 100$
Net working capital, MEUR	=	Inventories + non-interest-bearing receivables (trade receivables + contract assets and other non-interest-bearing receivables) - non-interest-bearing liabilities (trade payables + contract liabilities and other accrued revenue + other non-interest-bearing liabilities)