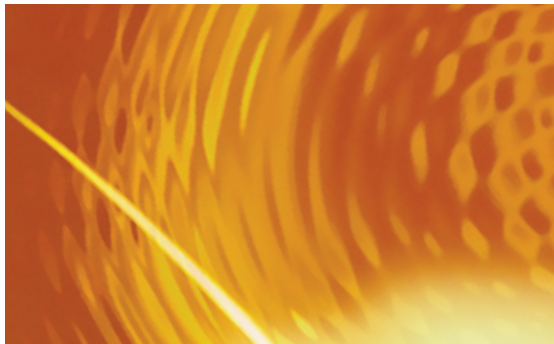




**Financial
Review 2013**



VAISALA

Observations for a Better World

Vaisala is a global leader in environmental and industrial measurement. Building on 78 years of experience, Vaisala contributes to a better quality of life by providing a comprehensive range of innovative observation and measurement products and services for chosen weather-related and industrial markets. Headquartered in Finland, the company employs over 1,500 professionals worldwide and is listed on the NASDAQ OMX Helsinki stock exchange.

www.vaisala.com



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The papers used for the printed review are Munken Polar 300g/m², 170g/m² and 90g/m².

President's Review

DURING 2013 the global financial situation was challenging with some improvement showing towards the end of the year especially in the USA and Japan. Also early signs of market stabilization in EMEA were registered towards the end of the year. The slow order intake during the end of 2012 and the first half of 2013, however, negatively affected the full year. Weak governmental finances took a toll on the Weather Business Area. In the Controlled Environment Business Area, net sales were a disappointment in all market areas even though sales volumes increased in China. Further, appreciation of the euro weakened the competitiveness of Vaisala in export markets.

Order intake during the last quarter of 2013 grew by 25% and by 13% during the second half of the year as compared to the preceding year. Orders received for the full year 2013 increased by 7% year-on-year as order intake was especially strong in Meteorology and stable throughout the year in Airports. The order book at the end of 2013 is 16% higher than the previous year.

The slow order intake during the first half of 2013 led to lower sales volumes especially in the fourth quarter, down 10% from the previous year. For the full year 2013 net sales decreased by 7% from the previous year. From a geographic perspective the net sales decline was steepest in APAC where it was 13%. In EMEA, net sales decreased by 8% however in the Americas our

net sales were almost on previous year's level as the decline was just 1% in spite of the US government budget sequestration. Weather Business Area net sales decreased by 8%. However, net sales to Meteorology, Airports and New Weather Markets customer groups were growing as compared to the previous year. Controlled Environment Business Area net sales decreased by 3% year-on-year. The net sales declined both in the Americas and in APAC even though China was growing. Yet, net sales in EMEA remained stable in comparison to the previous year. Moreover, exchange rate fluctuations especially caused by USD and JPY had a negative effect of EUR 7.8 million on Vaisala's net sales.

For the full year 2013 the operating profit was EUR 18.1 million and decreased by 40% in comparison to the preceding year. The most significant drivers for profit decline were lower sales volumes and one-time impairment charges. The main reason for the impairment charges was delayed Life Science business growth as markets in all geographic areas have not developed according to expectations. Gross margin, however, stayed at 49% level as improvements in the efficiency of operations and delivery projects compensated for the sales volume decline impact on profitability. Operating expenses decreased by 2% from previous year despite additional operating expenses of acquired companies.



Progress in the Three Strategic Themes

Despite uncertain times, our key objective was to continue systematic work to implement our customer based strategy focusing on selected customer groups. This was exemplified by Vaisala's increased presence in the renewable energy markets. In August we acquired Second Wind Systems Inc., a global leader in remote sensing technology and data services for the wind energy industry. In December we acquired 3TIER, a provider of renewable energy assessment and forecasting services. These acquisitions were logical steps in our strategic path; we are now able to provide industry leading, full service renewable energy observation and information services and products.

During the year we have also continued to execute our other two strategic themes: reliability and simplification. Reliability refers to delivering a reliable customer experience. The aim here is to further improve our response time to customers, as well as ensuring that the quality of our offering meets the most demanding customer requirements. Simplification is needed to further increase our focus as well as to optimize our global network of suppliers, partners, and distribution.

Quality and Value Through Innovation

The market launch of the fourth generation radiosonde took place in the last quarter of 2013 and represents a major achievement for Vaisala's R&D. This also demonstrates a novel way of involving the customer early on in the design phase of the product development process. Usability and customer experience, in addition to measurement performance and operating cost, are significantly improved in this volume product.

We will continue to invest in product development in order to bring high-end products to the market in the future as well. We have successfully brought R&D closer to our customers, improving our understanding of customer needs, and market demands, throughout the organization in a completely new way.

Sustainability

Sustainability is a part of our strategic framework. Our corporate targets are interlinked with our ambitions to grow through ethical business operations and responsible ambitions. Responsible investors take a long-term approach and look for something beyond quarterly financial statements. Vaisala makes a clear impact in society due to the nature of our offering.



We facilitate the objectives of our customers, working to help them improve their operations further and to mitigate environmental impacts or in the case of meteorology to protect life and property.

Vaisala is on a quest for deeper involvement in weather dependent renewable energy. Vaisala has invested in novel technologies for wind energy. These technologies support the development and installation of wind farms and monitoring of these farms to ensure maximum efficiency, for example. By combining our in-house portfolio with that of the two acquisitions made during 2013 we have a unique offering for actors in the renewable energy domain globally.

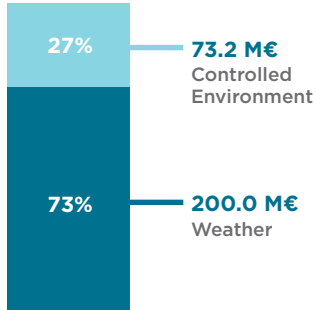
We Stay Focused

Entering 2014, economic uncertainty seems to be slightly easing off with several markets showing early signs of recovery. With our global presence and state-of-the-art offering we are ready to serve our customers as demand begins to pick up.

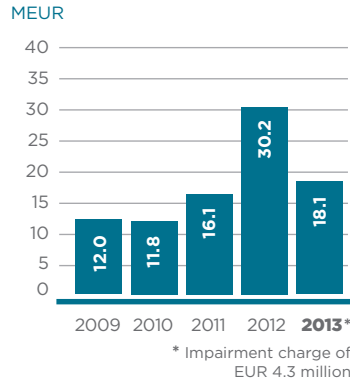
Great opportunities are ahead of us. Whilst being continuously prepared for external challenges, we continue to work to improve our performance and deliver on our strategic objectives.

2013 Key Figures

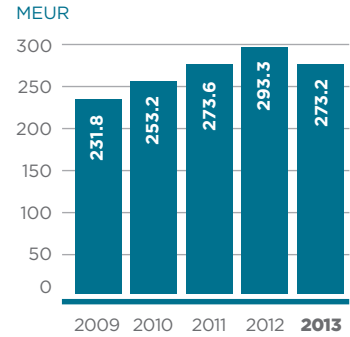
Net Sales by Business Area 2013



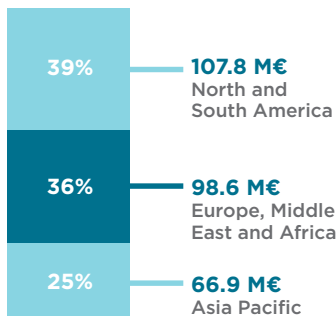
Operating Result



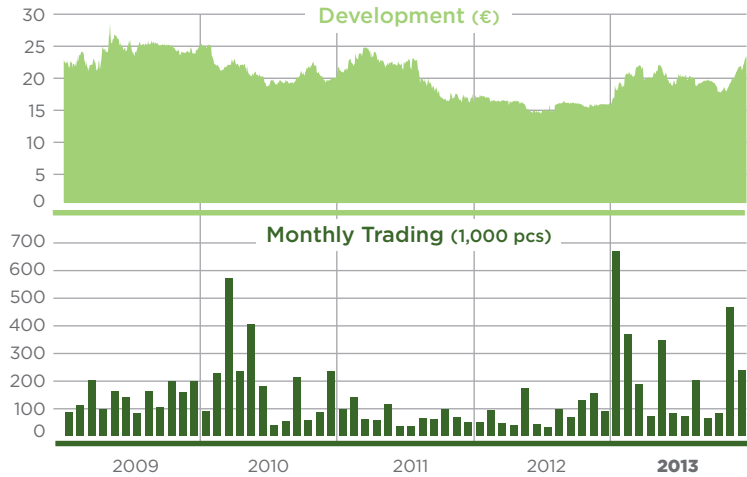
Net Sales



Net Sales by Region 2013

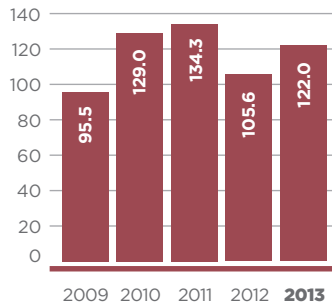


Series A Share



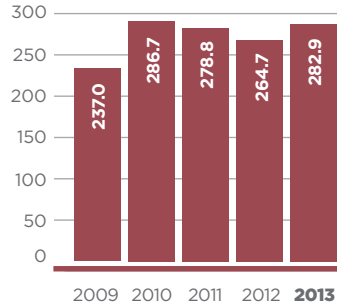
Order Book

MEUR, Dec. 31, 2013



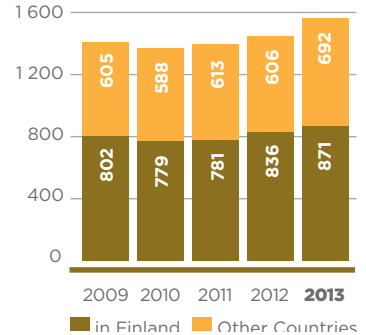
Orders Received

MEUR, Dec. 31, 2013



Personnel

Dec. 31, 2013



For financial ratios and five year development, see pages 21–24.

Leader in Environmental Measurements

Vaisala is a leader in environmental measurement business serving weather related and industrial markets globally. The customers of Weather business include meteorological institutes, airports, roads and railroad, defense, and energy industry. Controlled Environment business offers products and services to Life Science customers and chosen applications in various industries.

Weather

WEATHER CUSTOMERS care for the safety and wellbeing of people and effectiveness of operations under all weather conditions. They include meteorological institutes, airports and airlines, road and railroad authorities, renewable energy customers, maritime market segments, as well as defense forces. We bring operational benefits to our customers through a wide offering of products, projects, weather information and services.

The Weather business is a partner to customers whose primary interest is the safety and protection of lives and property through effective operations and decision-making support under any weather conditions. Accurate, real-time, uninterrupted and reliable weather data is the cornerstone for efficient operations.

Meteorology

National meteorological institutes provide weather forecasts and warnings to safeguard people and property. They use weather observation data also to measure extreme weather phenomena and follow the changing climate. Turnkey projects and capability upgrades for prediction of severe weather are imperative for customers in the developing markets.

Vaisala's offering to the meteorological institutes includes a versatile range of high-end products, integrated measurement systems and services. Customer needs vary from standard weather observation equipment to further automation of weather networks and remote monitoring systems.

Airports

Aviation organizations, airport operators and airport service providers are responsible for passenger safety, flight schedules and the overall efficiency of the airports. Vaisala's aviation weather observation offering provides real-time and reliable observation information to all relevant airport stakeholders under all weather conditions. We support effective operational decision-

making to improve the safety, efficiency and environmental compatibility of airport operations.

Road and Rail

The national and regional road authorities ensure safe and smooth traffic management and maintenance operations. We help them to improve mobility and safety by measuring, forecasting and integrating environmental observations to support operational efficiency, and optimized decision-making.





Defense

Vaisala weather observation products and systems are also used in defense weather observation applications. Defense forces and security organizations use Vaisala's weather observation systems and solutions to support operational decision-making and improve safety and efficiency in air, land and sea operations. In addition to their defense functions, many national defense organizations also control civilian airports and contribute to national weather forecasts.

Energy

Weather impacts the operations of energy providers all over the world. Energy customers use Vaisala products and services to measure, forecast, and integrate weather information into their operations to improve the effectiveness and reliability of electrical energy systems. In order to ensure efficient and continuous energy production customers rely on Vaisala's real-time and historical lightning information to increase the reliability of the electrical transmission systems. Renewable energy developers utilize our wind resource assessment offering to understand the future performance of their investment. Renewable energy operators use our

high accuracy forecasts to integrate their clean energy into the electrical grid efficiently.

Maritime

Safety, security and efficiency are top requirements also in various maritime operations. Accurate and reliable weather information is vital in ensuring safe operations in ports, on ships and offshore platforms. Maritime customers include the shipbuilding industry, offshore oil and gas platforms, and ports. Reliable measurements and environmental observations help customers enhance their operational efficiency and optimize decision-making.

More Information

More information on Weather Business Area's financial development in 2013 is available on page 12. Information on Weather's business can also be found at www.vaisala.com.

Controlled Environment

CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT serves customers in multiple industries with over 30-year wide industry knowledge. The main drivers for our customers are operational quality, risk reduction, productivity and energy savings. Our customers operate in different types of environments – from small incubators to massive engine rooms and high rise buildings – where reliable measuring and monitoring of the prevailing conditions are a prerequisite for their successful operations. Customers use our fixed and hand held measurement instruments as well as calibration services for temperature, humidity, dewpoint, carbon dioxide, moisture in oil and pressure.

Life Science

Life science customers, such as pharmaceutical, biotechnical, medical device and drug distribution companies operate in demanding research, production, and storage areas under tight authority regulations. Vaisala monitoring systems provide them with continuous data, records, reports and alarms. We also offer

More Information

More information on Controlled Environment Business Area's financial development in 2013 is available on page 12. Information on Controlled Environment's business can also be found at www.vaisala.com.

support plans and field services for our life science customers.

Targeted Industrial Applications

Other industrial customers represent industries such as power generation and transmission, maritime, automotive, semiconductor, electronics and building automation. They all use Vaisala instruments for accurate and stable real time measurements to extend equipment lifetime, improve processes and end-product quality, as well as to optimize energy consumption and indoor air quality.





Board of Directors' Report 2013

Market Situation

Challenging economic conditions and especially tight governmental austerity measures characterized weather and industrial measurement solutions market in 2013. Order intake slowdown started in 2012 and continued during the first half of 2013. Further, appreciation of EUR weakened the competitiveness of Vaisala in export markets. As a result, net sales of both Vaisala's Business Areas decreased in 2013. Positively, during the second half of the year early signs of market revival were registered and order intake improved.

In EMEA demand for Vaisala's products and services was slowed down by economic conditions. Early signs of market stabilization were registered towards the end of the year.

In Americas US government budget sequestration measures affected demand for weather measurement solutions in 2013 and order intake weakened as compared to 2012.

Vaisala net sales to APAC decreased in 2013. Nevertheless, weather infrastructure market still remained active. Demand for industrial measurement solutions improved towards the end of the year.

Orders and Net Sales in 2013

In January-December 2013, orders received were EUR 282.9 (264.7) million and they increased by 7% year-on-year. At the end of December 2013 the order book was EUR 122.0 (105.6) million which was 16% higher than at the end of December 2012. The increase in order book is mainly due to good order intake from Meteorology customer group during the second half of the year. Of the order book, approximately EUR 83 (78) million will be delivered in 2014.

In January-December 2013, net sales were EUR 273.2 (293.3) million and it decreased by 7% from previous year. Weather Business Area net sales were EUR 200.0 (218.0) million and it decreased by 8% year-on-year mainly due to lower purchase volume of governmental customers. Controlled Environment Business Area net sales were EUR 73.2 (75.3) million and it decreased by 3% year-on-year mainly due to appreciated euro and challenging economic conditions. At comparable exchange rates the net sales would have been EUR 281.0 (293.3) million. The negative exchange rate effect was EUR 7.8 million, which was mainly caused by JPY and USD exchange rate fluctuations.

Net sales were in the Americas EUR 107.8 (108.6) million in January-December 2013 and it decreased by 1% year-on-year, in EMEA EUR 98.6 (107.6) million and

it decreased by 8% year-on-year, and in APAC EUR 66.9 (77.2) million and it decreased by 13% year-on-year.

Operations outside Finland accounted for 97% (98%) of net sales.

Financial Result

In January-December 2013, the operating profit was EUR 18.1 (30.2) million. The operating profit decreased by 40% year-on-year. The decrease in operating profit was mainly caused by lower net sales and the impairment charge of EUR 4.3 million. The impairment charge is related to goodwill and intangible assets originating from the acquisitions of Veriteq Instruments Inc. in 2010. This impairment charge was mainly due to delayed Life Science business growth as markets in all geographic areas have not developed according to expectations. Vaisala's operating profit also included a net gain of EUR 1.5 million from the sale of three non-weather road transportation product lines.

Operating expenses excluding other income and expenses were EUR 113.6 (115.7) million and they decreased 2% from previous year. Main reasons were lower sales and marketing expenses as well as decreased bad debt provision.

Profit before taxes was EUR 17.2 (29.1) million for the period of January-December 2013. Income taxes were EUR 6.2 (7.4) million. Net profit was EUR 10.9 (21.7) million. Effective tax rate of 36.4% (25.6%) is high mainly due to non-tax deductibility of the impairment charge.

Earnings per share for January-December 2013 were EUR 0.60 (1.20).

Balance Sheet and Cash Flow

Vaisala's financial position remained strong at the end of the December 2013. Cash and cash equivalents amounted to EUR 45.8 (74.8) million at the end of December 2013 and Vaisala did not have any material interest bearing liabilities.

The balance sheet total was EUR 225.6 (257.0) million. The solvency ratio at the end of the December 2013 was 72% (75%), the decrease was mainly caused by capital return.

In January-December 2013, Vaisala's cash flow from business operations was EUR 28.2 (48.2) million and the decrease is mainly related to lower operating profit and higher income taxes paid. In January-December 2013, Vaisala spent EUR 12.3 million in acquisitions as well as paid shareholders EUR 16.2 million dividend in April and EUR 22.2 million capital return in August.

Capital Expenditure and Divestments

In January-December 2013, gross capital expenditure including acquisitions totaled EUR 19.4 (5.4) million. Capital expenditure excluding acquisitions was EUR 7.1 (5.4) million and relates to production, IT and facilities. Depreciation total was EUR 14.8 (15.8) million.

In August 2013, Vaisala acquired Second Wind Systems Inc., a global leader in remote sensing technology and data services for the wind energy industry. In December, Vaisala acquired renewable energy assessment and forecasting services company 3TIER Inc. The total financial considerations for the Second Wind Inc. were EUR 1.4 million and for 3TIER Inc. was EUR 11.5 million. Vaisala used its existing cash balance to finance both transactions.

Vaisala divested Non-weather Road Transportation Product Lines in March 2013 with a sales price of EUR 3.5 million and recognized EUR 1.5 million profit. EUR 2.5 million of the sales price was paid in March 2013 and the remaining EUR 1.0 million will be paid in three annual installments during 2014–2016.

Weather Business Area

In January-December 2013, Weather Business Area net sales were EUR 200.0 (218.0) million and it decreased by 8%. The decrease was mainly caused by lower purchase volume from governmental customers. However, net sales to Meteorology, Airports and New Weather Markets customer groups was growing as compared to previous year. Net sales decreased in EMEA and APAC and remained stable in the Americas.

At comparable exchange rates, the net sales would have decreased by 6%. The negative exchange rate effect was EUR 4.4 million, which was mainly caused by USD and JPY exchange rate fluctuations.

Weather Business Area operating profit for January-December 2013 was EUR 14.5 million and it decreased by EUR 8.1 million from EUR 22.6 million in previous year. The decline was mainly due to lower volume of delivery projects. Despite of lower net sales gross margin percentage was on the same level as in previous year. Operating expenses decreased from previous year mainly due to decrease in sales and marketing expenses and decrease in bad debt provision and in spite of additional operating expenses of acquired companies.

In January-December 2013, orders received were EUR 208.3 (189.0) million and they increased by 10% year-on-year. Increase in orders received came mainly from Meteorology customer group in Weather Business Area. The order book was EUR 116.2.0 (101.2) million which is 15% higher than at the end of December 2012 due to good order intake and exceptionally low net

sales at year-end. Of the order book, approximately EUR 77 million will be delivered in 2014.

Weather Business Area's service sales totaled EUR 32.7 (34.1) million.

In August, 2013, Vaisala acquired Second Wind Systems Inc., a global leader in remote sensing technology and data services for the wind energy industry. In December, Vaisala acquired renewable energy assessment and forecasting services company 3TIER Inc. The total financial considerations for the Second Wind Inc. was EUR 1.4 million and for 3TIER Inc. was EUR 11.5 million. Vaisala used its existing cash balance to finance both transactions.

Controlled Environment Business Area

In January-December 2013, Controlled Environment Business Area net sales were EUR 73.2 (75.3) million and they decreased by 3% from previous year. Sales to both Life Science and Targeted Industrial Applications customer groups decreased. Controlled Environment Business Area net sales decreased in the Americas and also in APAC even though China was growing. Net sales in EMEA was stable as compared to previous year.

At comparable exchange rates, the net sales would have increased by 2%. The negative exchange rate effect was EUR 3.4 million which was mainly caused by JPY and USD exchange rate fluctuations.

Controlled Environment Business Area operating profit for January-December 2013 was EUR 4.0 million and it decreased by EUR 5.4 million from EUR 9.4 million in previous year. Decreased operating profit was mainly due to lower sales volumes and the impairment charge of EUR 4.3 million. The impairment charge is related to goodwill and intangible assets originating from the acquisitions of Veriteq Instruments Inc. in 2010. This impairment charge was mainly due to delayed Life Science business growth as markets in all geographic areas have not developed according to expectations.

Operating expenses decreased from previous year mainly due to decrease in sales and marketing expenses and decrease in bad debt provision, but investments in R&D continued.

In January-December 2013, orders received were EUR 74.6 (75.7) million and they decreased by 1% year-on-year. The order book was EUR 5.8 (4.4) million which is 31% higher than at the end of December 2012. The increase in order book is mainly due to new projects. Of the order book, approximately EUR 5 million will be delivered in 2014.

Controlled Environment Business Areas service sales totaled EUR 9.0 (8.2) million.

Research and Development

In January-December 2013, research and development (R&D) expenses amounted to EUR 28.9 (28.0) million, representing 10.6% (9.5%) of net sales. In addition to planned investments to strengthen Vaisala's position as technology leader, the increase is explained by R&D expenses of acquired businesses.

Weather Business Area R&D expenses were 11.2% (10.0%) of net sales. Controlled Environment Business Area R&D expenses were 8.9% (8.2%) of net sales.

New Products

Vaisala launched several products or software releases in 2013. More details concerning the new products can be found at www.vaisala.com. The most important ones are listed under.

During January-March, Controlled Environment Business Area launched three humidity and temperature probes and transmitters for building automation and for indoor industrial applications.

During January-March, Weather Business Area launched a browser application for Airports customers and two software updates for Defense and Roads & Rail customers.

During April-June 2013, Weather Business Area launched AviMet® Wind Panel Display for aviation applications, Automatic Weather Station AWS310, RoadDSS Manager, a decision support system for road maintenance operators. Vaisala RoadDSS Manager Software Suite combines critical weather information and offers instructions for road maintenance. The reports provided by the suite help road maintenance organizations to make quick and effective decisions.

During April-June 2013, Controlled Environment Business Area launched INTERCAP® outdoor humidity and temperature transmitters HMS82/83 for HVAC markets.

During July-September 2013, Weather Business Area launched a new version of a wind sensor. Vaisala Ultrasonic Wind Sensor WMT700 measures wind conditions accurately and reliably even in extremely cold climates with heavy snow and ice conditions. The new wind sensor is targeted for the wind energy industry, other applications include aviation industry and weather forecasting.

A new Vaisala Radiosonde RS41, the heart of Vaisala's 4th Generation Soundings, was launched at Meteorological Technology World Expo (MTWE2013) in Brussels in October 15, 2013. The Vaisala Radiosonde RS41 streamlines launch preparations, reduces human errors, and lowers operational costs of upper-air weather observations, while delivering industry-leading data accuracy.

On November, 2013, Vaisala released GMW90 carbon dioxide, temperature, and humidity instruments with

Vaisala-patented next generation infrared technology. The GMW90 is the ultimate tool for HVAC professionals looking for an easy to use, hassle-free solution to carbon dioxide measurements.

December, 2013, Vaisala released the Advanced Total Lightning sensor, offering the latest in precision lightning technology. It is the first, non-very high frequency, lightning detection sensor to detect total lightning and, at the same time, correctly differentiate between cloud and cloud-to-ground lightning. This brings most cost effective solution for customers needing to detect all lightning types.

Personnel

On December 31, 2013, the number of Group employees was 1,563 (December 31, 2012: 1,442). The average number of personnel employed in the Vaisala in January-December 2013 was 1,485 (1,422).

At the end of 2013, 34% (32%) of Vaisala employees worked in Weather Business Area and 11% (7%) in Controlled Environment Business Area. 66% (65%) of employees were located EMEA, 25% (26%) in the Americas and 9% (9%) in APAC. 41% (42%) of employees were based outside Finland. At the end of the year 19% (19%) of employees were employed in the company's research and development activities. 70% (73%) of employees were men and 30% (27%) women.

On May 3, 2012 the Board of Directors resolved for the key employees a new share-based incentive plan that is based on the development of profitability in calendar year 2012 and it will be paid partly in the Company's series A shares and partly in cash in spring 2015. The cash proportion will cover taxes and tax-related costs arising from the reward to a key employee. No reward will be paid, if a key employee's employment or service ends before the reward payment date.

In 2013, Vaisala established a new share incentive plan for the group key employees' that is based on the development of group's profitability in calendar year 2013. It will be paid partly in the Company's series A shares and partly in cash in spring 2016. The cash proportion will cover taxes and tax-related costs arising from the reward to a key employee. No reward will be paid, if a key employee's employment or service ends before the reward payment date. There will be no reward payment based on Group's profitability in calendar year 2013.

The total personnel expenses in 2013 were EUR 104.7 (104.5) million.

Changes in Management Group

Vaisala's Management Group practices changed as of January 1, 2013. There is now one Vaisala Management

Group in the company, led by the President and CEO. The Management Group has seven members and it convenes once a month to execute Vaisala's strategy and take care of the company's operative management. It consists of President and CEO, the heads of business areas, finance and control, operations, services and human resources.

Sampsa Lahtinen was appointed as a new Executive Vice President of Vaisala's Controlled Environment Business Area and a member of Vaisala Management Group as of October 22, 2013.

Members of the Management Group on December 31, 2013

- KJELL FORSÉN, President and CEO, chairman
- MARJA HAPPONEN, Senior Vice President, Human Resources
- HANNU KATAJAMÄKI, Executive Vice President, Services
- KAI KONOLA, Executive Vice President, Weather Business Area
- SAMPSA LAHTINEN, Executive Vice President, Controlled Environment Business Area
- KAARINA MUURINEN, Chief Financial Officer
- VESA PYLVÄNÄINEN, Executive Vice President, Operations

More details concerning members of the Vaisala's Management Group can be found at www.vaisala.com.

Risk Management

Vaisala has a risk management policy which has been approved by the Board of Directors, and which policy covers the company's business, operational, hazard, and financial risks. The policy aims at ensuring the safety of the company's personnel, operations and products, as well as the continuity and compliance of business operations.

Risk management is integrated into business processes and operations. This is accomplished by the risk management process, which consists of risk identification, assessment, treatment, follow-up, and reporting. The most significant risks are reported to the Audit committee and to the Board of Directors annually, and as needed.

Vaisala's Risk Management Steering Group, represented by key internal stakeholders, is responsible for the oversight of the risk management process and ensuring that all significant risks are identified and reported, and risks are acted upon on all necessary organizational levels and geographical locations.

Those risks common to international manufacturing business affect Vaisala's operating environment. The most significant of these are changes in the global economy, currency exchange rates, supply chain, and production. These may affect Vaisala's business both in

the short and in the long term. Vaisala monitors these risks and prepares for them in accordance with the company's risk management policy.

Global insurance programs cover risks relating to property damage, business interruption, different liabilities, transportation, and business travel. In general, Vaisala's ability to tolerate risks is good due to strong capital structure.

Near-term risks and uncertainties

Vaisala's business is exposed to changes in the global economy, politics, policies, regulations, Vaisala's supply chain, and accidents as well as natural disasters, which may affect business e.g. through order cancellations, disturbance in logistics, and loss of market potential. Vaisala's capability to successfully complete investments, acquisitions, divestments and restructurings on a timely basis and to achieve related financial and operational targets represent a risk which may impact revenue and profitability.

The most significant near term risks and uncertainties that may affect both revenue and profitability relate to the company's ability to maintain its delivery capability, availability of critical components, interruptions in manufacturing and associated IT systems, changes in the global economy, currency exchange rates, customers' financing capability especially in the EU and in the USA, changes in customers' purchasing or investment behavior, and delays or cancellations of orders. Changes in the competition may affect the volume and profitability of business through introduction of new competitors and price erosion in areas which traditionally have been strong for Vaisala. Changes in subcontractor relations, their operations or operating environment as well as the quality of the deliverables may have a negative impact on Vaisala's business.

A significant part of Vaisala's business is project business. Project business performance and schedules have dependencies to third parties, which may impact profitability and the timing of revenue recognition. Assumptions regarding new project and service business opportunities constitute a risk for both revenue and profitability.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the effects of interest rate changes on interest-bearing receivables and liabilities in different currencies. Vaisala does not have significant interest-bearing liabilities or receivables and in addition to cash at hand therefore interest rate risk is immaterial. A change of one percent point in the interest rate would affect the company's result after taxes and equity by around EUR 0.3 (EUR 0.2) million.

Currency risk

Vaisala operates globally and is exposed to foreign exchange transaction and translation risks in many

currencies. Transaction risk relates to currency flows from revenues and expenses and translation risk relates translation of income statement and balance sheet or foreign subsidiaries into euros.

The sales takes place in various currencies. From the Group's sales 46% is in EUR, 39% in USD, 5% in JPY and 4% in GBP. The cost and purchases occurs mostly in Euro and US dollars. The group policy is to hedge around 50% of order book and net receivables with currency forwards. Vaisala does not apply hedge accounting in accordance with IFRS.

Group internal loans and deposits are primarily initiated in the local currencies of subsidiaries. Vaisala does not hedge internal loans, deposits or equities of foreign subsidiaries. Translation of subsidiaries' balance sheets into euros caused translation difference of EUR -3.4 (-1.1) million. The most significant translation risk exposures are in US dollars.

The foreign exchange sensitivity analysis in line with IFRS 9 has been calculated to the most important foreign currency nominated financial assets and liabilities of group companies. The calculation does not include order book or forecasted cash flows but include foreign exchange forwards. 10% strengthening of currencies against EUR has an effect of -1.4 (-1.5) million EUR on Vaisala profit after taxes and equity. In the following table are the most significant foreign exchanges exposures against EUR.

MEUR	2013	2012
USD	-14.6	-16.9
AUD	-1.3	-1.6
JPY	-1.2	-1.4

Refinancing and liquidity risks

Vaisala cash at hand amounts to EUR 45.8 (74.8) million. The parent company has also EUR 20 million uncommitted credit loan limit, which is currently unused. Additionally, the subsidiaries have EUR 1.6 million credit loan limit, which can be drawn either guarantees or loans. Currently, EUR 0.0 (0.0) million has been draw from this facility. Vaisala does not have any other material external interest bearing liabilities.

Financial credit risk

Vaisala has substantial amount of cash which exposes Vaisala to financial counterparty risk. Vaisala invest cash only to counterparties with good credit worthiness. All the cash investment counterparties are approved by Board of Directors. Counterparty creditworthiness is evaluated constantly. The maturity of cash investments are less than one month as of 31 December 2013.

Credit risk

Credit risks are hedged by using letters of credit, advance payments and bank guarantees as terms of

payment. According to Group management, the company has no material credit risk concentrations, because no individual customer or customer group represents an excessive risk, resulting from global diversification of the company's customer pool. Total credit losses arising from accounts receivable and recognized for the financial year amounted to EUR -0.7 million (0.7). Bad debts are written off when official announcement of receivership, liquidation or bankruptcy is received confirming that the receivable will not be honored.

Shares and Shareholders

Vaisala's share capital totaled EUR 7,660,808 on December 31, 2013. On December 31, 2013, Vaisala had 18,218,364 shares, of which 3,389,351 are series K shares and 14,829,013 are series A shares. The shares have no counter book value. The K shares and A shares are differentiated by the fact that each K share entitles its owner to 20 votes at a General Meeting of Shareholders while each A share entitles its owner to 1 vote. The A shares represent 81.4% of the total number of shares and 17.9% of the total votes. The K shares represent 18.6% of the total number of shares and 82.1% of the total votes.

Authorizations

The Annual General Meeting authorized the Board of Directors to decide on the directed acquisition of a maximum of 150,000 of the Company's own A shares in one or more installments with funds belonging to the Company's unrestricted equity. The new authorization replaces the previous one and is valid until the closing of the next Annual General Meeting, however, no longer than September 26, 2014. The Board of Directors did not utilize the authorization during 2013.

The Annual General Meeting authorized the Board of Directors to decide on the transfer of a maximum of 309,150 own A shares. The transfer of own shares may be carried out in deviation from the shareholders' pre-emptive rights and may be transferred as a directed issue without payment as part of the Company's share based incentive plan. The authorization can also be used to grant special rights entitling subscription of own shares, and the subscription price of the shares can instead of cash also be paid in full or in part as contribution in kind. The new authorization replaces the previous one and is valid until 26 March 2018. The Board of Directors did not utilize the authorization during 2013.

Vaisala Corporation's Annual General Meeting decided to decrease the share premium fund presented in the company's balance sheet on December 31, 2012 by EUR 22,306,293.52 by transferring all the funds in the share premium fund into the invested non-restricted equity fund. The Meeting also decided that of the funds

transferred into the invested non-restricted equity funds EUR 1.23 per share will be distributed to the shareholders as a return of capital, which equals to approximately EUR 22.2 million return of capital. The Annual General Meeting authorized the Board of Directors to decide on the record date for the distribution of funds and the payment date as soon as possible after the due date for the public summons notified to the Finnish National Board of Patents and Registration. The Board of Directors utilized the authorization. The record date for the distribution of funds was August 16, 2013 and the payment date for the return of capital was August 27, 2013.

The Annual General Meeting authorized the Board of Directors to donate at maximum 250,000 euros. The authorization is valid until the Annual General Meeting of 2014. The Board of Directors did not utilize the authorization during 2013.

Apart from the above, the Board of Directors has no other authorizations to issue shares, convertible bonds or warrants programs.

Trading in shares on the NASDAQ OMX Helsinki Ltd

In 2013, a total of 2,876,861 (1,018,902) Vaisala shares with a value totaling EUR 56.5 (16.2) million were traded on the NASDAQ OMX Helsinki Ltd.

The closing price of the Vaisala Corporation share on the NASDAQ OMX Helsinki Ltd stock exchange in 2013 was EUR 23.21 (15.90). Vaisala's share price rose by 44% during the year while OMX Helsinki Cap index rose by 22%. Shares registered a high of EUR 23.47 (17.71) and a low of EUR 16.04 (14.48). The average share price was EUR 19.88.

The market value of Vaisala's A shares on December 31, 2013 was EUR 344.2 (233.3) million, excluding the Company's treasury shares. Valuing the K shares – which are not traded on the stock market – at the rate of the A share's closing price on the last day of December, the total market value of all the A and K shares together was EUR 419.2 million (287.1), excluding the Company's treasury shares.

At the end of December, Vaisala Corporation had 7,708 (7,000) registered shareholders. Ownership outside of Finland and nominee registrations represented 14.1% (12.9%) of the company's shares. Public sector entities owned 4.6% (6.5%), financial and insurance corporations 11.6% (12.3%), households 46.6% (45.9%), non-profit institutions 8.8% (8.9%), private companies 14.3% (13.6%).

Vaisala Corporation's Board of Directors held and controlled 1,281,690 A shares on December 31, 2013 and 656,320 K shares. The Board of Directors' A and K shares accounted for 17.5 (17.3%) of the total votes.

The company's President and CEO held and controlled 2,720 A shares and no K shares on December 31, 2013 (2012: 2,720 A shares). Other Management Group

members held and controlled 4,463 Vaisala A shares and no K shares (2012: 4,463 A shares).

Treasury shares and parent company shares

At the end of December, the Company held a total of 159,150 (159,150) Vaisala A shares, which represented 0.9% (0.9%) of the share capital and 0.2% (0.2%) of the votes. The consideration paid for these shares was EUR 2,527,160.

More information about Vaisala's share and shareholders are presented on the website, www.vaisala.com/investors.

Board of Directors

Members of the board

In accordance with Vaisala Corporation's Articles of Association, the company's board of Directors comprises at least four and at most eight members. According to current practice, the board comprises six members. All Board members are appointed by General Meeting of Shareholders. The board elects a Chairman and a Vice Chairman from among its members.

Term of office of members of the Board

In deviation from recommendation no. 10 of the Finnish Corporate Governance Code, the term of office of members of the Board is not one year. Instead, the term of office is three years, as stipulated in the Articles of Association. The term of office begins after the General Meeting of Shareholders at which the member is elected, and ends at the close of the third Annual General Meeting that follows the member's election. Unless the General Meeting of Shareholders decides on a shorter term of office.

Independence of the Board members

Evaluated against the criteria given in recommendation 15, all seven members of the Board of Directors are independent of the company. Evaluated against the criteria given in Recommendation 15, Timo Lappalainen, Yrjö Neuvo, Mikko Niinivaara and Maija Torikko are independent of both the company and the shareholders. Evaluated against the criteria given in Recommendation 15 Raimo Voipio and Mikko Voipio are dependent on significant shareholders. The current composition of the Board of Directors fulfills the independence requirements stated in the Recommendation 14.

President and CEO

Vaisala's President and CEO is appointed by the Board. The President and CEO manages the company in accordance with the instructions and orders given by the Board, and informs the Board of the development of the company's business and financial situation. The President and CEO is also responsible for arranging the company's operative management.

Related Party Transactions

Vaisala Group's related parties include subsidiaries, associated companies, members of the Board of Directors, and the President and CEO. Transactions with related parties are based on market prices and conditions. No loans were granted to the related parties, and no contingent liabilities were made on their behalf.

Group Structure

Vaisala's headquarters are located in Vantaa, Finland. On December 31, 2013, the company has subsidiaries in Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Germany, France, India, Japan, Malaysia, United Kingdom and United States and a new operative entity in Panama. Further, the company has permanent establishments in Sweden and Kuwait, and regional offices in India, South Korea and the United Arab Emirates. The addresses and contact details of Vaisala offices are available on the company's website.

Active Involvement in the Scientific Community

Since the company's foundation 78 years ago, Vaisala has been an active member of society and especially devoted to the scientific community and academia. Vaisala collaborates in several projects with leading research institutes in the field. In the USA, Vaisala collaborates in several projects with leading research institutes in the field, such as the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Colorado State University, University of Massachusetts, and the US National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) in the United States. In Finland, Vaisala conducts joint projects with Finnish Meteorological Institute, VTT (Technical Research Centre of Finland), University of Helsinki and Aalto University. In Asia Vaisala is working with Shanghai Meteorological Service and the Nanjing University for Information Science and Technology (NUIST) in China.

Vaisala grants research scholarships to universities, students, and researchers in the USA, Finland and China.

Vaisala collaborates closely with a number of national meteorological services around the world and is an active participant in UN World Meteorological Organization (WMO) projects. Vaisala also collaborates with Finnish Meteorological Institute on several projects.

Vaisala funds the annual Professor Vilho Väisälä Award, which was established in 1985. It is administered by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

and awarded to stimulate interest in meteorological research that involves meteorological observation methods and instruments. The Award recognizes outstanding research papers which comprises a monetary award, a medal and a diploma.

Vaisala supports The Millennium Technology Prize, which is Finland's tribute to life-enhancing technological innovations. The prize has been established to steer the course of technological development to a more humane direction. In particular, the prize seeks to highlight innovations that assist and enrich our everyday lives today as well as in the future.

Vaisala is a partner of Cleen Oy, a strategic center for science, technology, and innovation for energy and environment businesses in Finland. Vaisala also partners with Technology Academy Finland.

Vaisala participates in the Distinguished Professor Program (Finland) by supporting scientists at the Finnish Meteorological Institute and University of Helsinki.

Vaisala's representatives are also members of the Board of the Federation of Finnish Technology Industries and in its committees, such as the Environmental Committee.

In the United States, Vaisala is an active member of the Board of Trustees at the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (UCAR), the Director's Advisory Committee of the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR), the External Advisory Committee of NCAR's Earth Observing Laboratory, the Industrial Advisory Board of the Center for Adaptive Sensing of the Atmosphere, and the Dean's Advisory Board to the College of Engineering at Colorado State University and an advisory committee for the University of Arizona's Atmospheric Sciences Department. Vaisala also is a member of the Board of CO-LABS in the state of Colorado and on the Environmental Information Services Working Group of the NOAA Science Advisory Board, as well as on the Executive Committee of the Weather Coalition.

Vaisala is also a participant in the International Electrotechnical Commission's Committee on Lightning Protection, which includes Lightning Location Systems and Lightning Warning Systems.

Market Outlook for 2014

Vaisala expects that signs of economic recovery will gradually revive weather and industrial measurement solution market, normally expressing post-cyclical behavior. Vaisala's improved order backlog also indicates slight improvement in market conditions. However, outlook still varies significantly between customer groups and uncertainty in timings of weather customers' projects continues to limit forecasting visibility. Intensive competitive pressures also characterize many applications and market regions.

Hence, overall expectations do not refer to significant upturn.

In the Americas weather measurement solution market outlook is weakened by already implemented US government budget sequestration and uncertainty on further actions. Modest growth in demand for industrial measurement solutions is expected, but competitive pressures are not easing.

In EMEA demand for measurement solutions is expected to be supported by gradually improving economic conditions. Weather infrastructure markets in APAC are active. Outlook of industrial measurement solutions is solid in APAC.

Business Outlook for 2014

Vaisala estimates its full year 2014 net sales to be in the range of EUR 290–320 million and the operating profit (EBIT) in the range of EUR 20–30 million.

In January–December 2013, Vaisala's net sales were EUR 273.2 million and operating profit (EBIT) was EUR 18.1 million.

Board of Directors' Proposal for Distribution of Earnings

The parent company's distributable earnings amount to EUR 144,858,803.54, of which the net result for the period is EUR 27,087,116.38.

The Board of Directors proposes to the Annual General Meeting that the distributable earnings be used as follows:

- a dividend of EUR 0.90 per share, totaling EUR 16,253,292.60 to be paid to shareholders
- EUR 128,605,510.94 to be carried forward in distributable earnings
- to authorize the Board of Directors to decide on donations of maximum EUR 250,000

No dividend will be paid for own shares held by the company.

There have been no significant changes to the company's financial position since the close of the financial period. According to the Board of Directors, the proposed dividend distribution does not endanger the company's financial standing.

The Board of Directors' Proposal for the Annual General Meeting 2014

The Board of Directors proposes to the Annual General Meeting a dividend of EUR 0.90 per share for the fiscal

year 2013 to be paid. The dividend would be paid to shareholders registered in the Register of Shareholders held by Euroclear Finland Ltd on the record date of the dividend distribution, March 31, 2014. The Board of Directors proposes that the dividend will be paid on April 7, 2014.

Remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors proposes to the Annual General Meeting that the annual fee payable to the Board members elected at the same meeting for a term until the close of the Annual General Meeting in 2015 will be: the Chairman of the Board of Directors EUR 45,000 and each Board member EUR 35,000 per year. Approximately 40 percent of the annual remuneration will be paid in Vaisala Corporation's A shares acquired from the market and the rest in cash. The shares will be acquired directly in the name of the Board members within two weeks from the release of the interim report for January 1–March 31, 2014. The Company will pay the costs related to the acquisition of the Company shares.

The Board of Directors proposes to the Annual General Meeting that the compensation for the Chairman of the Audit Committee would be EUR 1,500 per attended meeting and EUR 1,000 for each member of the Audit Committee for a term until the close of the Annual General Meeting in 2015.

The Board of Directors proposes to the Annual General Meeting that the compensation for the Chairman and each member of the Remuneration Committee and any other committee established by the Board of Directors would be EUR 1,000 per attended meeting for a term until the close of the Annual General Meeting in 2015.

Number of members of the Board of Directors

Shareholders representing more than 10% of all the votes in the company have announced their intention to propose to the Annual General Meeting, that the number of Board members be seven. The proposal for the number of the Board members is integrally related to the proposal by the same shareholders for the election of the members of the Board of Directors as presented in section 12 below.

Members of the Board of Directors

The terms of office of Board members Raimo Voipio, Mikko Niinivaara and Timo Lappalainen will end at the Annual General Meeting. Board member Timo Lappalainen has informed that he will not be available for re-election at the Annual General Meeting. Mr. Lappalainen has been a Board member since 2011. As Mr. Lappalainen is not available for re-election the shareholders representing more than 10% of all the votes in the company have announced their intention to propose to the Annual General Meeting, that

Raimo Voipio and Mikko Niinivaara be re-elected as members of the Board of Directors and that Ms. Petra Lundström and Mr. Pertti Torstila be elected as a new members of the Board of Directors. Due to stipulations of the Articles of Association concerning the term of the members of the Board of Directors Ms. Petra Lundström would be elected for a term until the close of the Annual General Meeting in 2015 and the other member candidates proposed to be elected for a term until the close of the Annual General Meeting in 2017. The above mentioned candidates have given their consent to the election and their personal information is presented on the Company's website www.vaisala.com/investors.

Remuneration of the Auditors

The Board of Directors proposes to the Annual General Meeting that the Auditors be reimbursed according to their reasonable invoice presented to the company.

Election of Auditor

Following the competitive tenders for auditing services, the Board of Directors proposes to the Annual General Meeting that Authorized Public Accountants Deloitte & Touche Oy be elected to act as auditor of the Company until the end of the following Annual General Meeting. Deloitte & Touche Oy has informed that APA Merja Itäniemi will act as the auditor with the principal responsibility.

Directed acquisition of own A shares

The Board of Directors proposes that the General Meeting authorize the Board of Directors to decide on the directed acquisition of a maximum of 160,000 of the Company's own A shares in one or more instalments with funds belonging to the Company's unrestricted equity.

The shares shall be acquired in a proportion other than that of the shareholders' current shareholdings in the Company in public trading arranged by NASDAQ OMX Helsinki Ltd at the market price on the moment of acquisition. The shares shall be acquired and paid according to the rules of NASDAQ OMX Helsinki Ltd and Euroclear Finland Ltd. The Board of Directors is authorized to decide on the acquisition of own shares in all other respects.

It is proposed that the authorization is valid until the closing of the next Annual General Meeting, however, no longer than September 26, 2015. The authorization replaces the previous authorization for directed acquisition of own A shares granted by the Annual General Meeting on March 26, 2013.

Transfer of the Company's own shares

The Board of Directors proposes that the General Meeting authorize the Board of Directors to decide on the transfer of the Company's own shares as follows.

The authorization concerns only A shares held by

the Company. The authorization is limited to a maximum of 319,150 shares, which corresponds to approximately 2.15 per cent of all A shares in the Company and to approximately 1.75 per cent of all shares in the Company.

The transfer of own shares may be carried out in deviation from the shareholders' pre-emptive rights (directed issue). The authorization entitles the transfer of shares that are held by the Company as a directed issue without payment as part of the Company's share based incentive plan. The Board of Directors can also use this authorization to grant special rights entitling subscription of the Company's own shares that are held by the Company. The subscription price of the shares can instead of cash also be paid in full or in part as contribution in kind.

The Board of Directors decides on all other conditions of the transfer of own shares. It is proposed that the authorization is valid until March 26, 2019. The authorization replaces the previous authorization for transferring own A shares granted by the Annual General Meeting on March 26, 2013.

Donations

The Board of Directors proposes that the Annual General Meeting authorize the Board of Directors to decide on donations of maximum EUR 250,000. The donations may be granted in one or several payments. The Board of Directors decides on the related payments. It is proposed that the authorization is valid until the close of the Annual General Meeting in 2015.

Annual General Meeting

Vaisala's Annual General Meeting will be held on Wednesday, March 26, 2014 at 6 p.m. at Vaisala Corporation's head office, Vanha Nurmijärventie 21, 01670 Vantaa.

Vantaa, February 10, 2014

Vaisala Corporation
Board of Directors

The forward-looking statements in this report are based on the current expectations, known factors, decisions and plans of Vaisala's management. Although the management believes that the expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, there is no assurance that these expectations would prove to be correct. Therefore, the results could differ materially from those implied in the forward-looking statements, due to for example changes in the economic, market and competitive environments, regulatory or other government-related changes, or shifts in exchange rates.

Shares and Shareholders

Largest shareholders, December 31, 2013

	Share A	Share K	Total number of shares	% of share capital	% of votes
Novameter Oy	1,389,000	465,801	1,854,801	10.2	13.0
Finnish Academy of Science and Letters	425,093	878,880	1,303,973	7.2	21.8
Mandatum Life Insurance Company Limited	629,250	137,400	766,650	4.2	4.1
Voipio Hannu	727,680	2,560	730,240	4.0	0.9
Ilmarinen Mutual Pension Insurance Company	635,000	-	635,000	3.5	0.8
Voipio Mikko	332,400	301,156	633,556	3.5	7.7
Caspers Anja	203,280	281,468	484,748	2.7	7.1
Voipio Raimo Hannes	253,280	227,148	480,428	2.6	5.8
Voipio Tauno	295,760	157,652	453,412	2.5	4.2
Voipio Lauri	279,310	41,176	320,486	1.8	1.3
Voipio Riitta	279,310	41,176	320,486	1.8	1.3
Tapiola General Mutual Insurance Company	244,700	-	244,700	1.3	0.3
Nominee registered			2,538,791		

Each A share conveys 1 vote, each K share conveys 20 votes at a General Meeting at Shareholders.

Ownership structure by listed A shares and unlisted K shares, December 31, 2013

	Number of shares	% of share capital
Households	8,489,643	46.6
General Government	828,905	4.6
Financial and insurance corporations	2,115,508	11.6
Non-profit institutions	1,610,555	8.8
Non-financial corporations and housing corporations	2,605,992	14.3
Outside Finland and nominee registered	2,562,701	14.1
In the joint book-entry account	5,060	0.0
Total	18,218,364	100.0

Ownership structure by number of listed A shares and unlisted K shares, December 31, 2013

Number of shares	Number of shareholders	% of share-holders	Number of shares	% of share capital
1-100	3,437	44.6	195,910	1.1
101-500	3,029	39.3	777,133	4.3
501-1,000	651	8.4	503,786	2.8
1,001-5,000	449	5.8	962,627	5.3
5,001-10,000	52	0.7	354,311	1.9
10,001-50,000	51	0.7	1,274,991	7.0
50,001-	10	0.1	800,484	4.4
100,001-	21	0.3	4,910,629	27.0
500,001-	8	0.1	8,433,433	46.3
Ownership groups total	7,708	100.0	18,213,304	100.0
In the joint book-entry account			5,060	0.0
Total	7,708	100.0	18,218,364	100.0
Nominee registered	9	0.1	2,538,791	13.9

Financial Ratios and Share Figures

Financial Ratios

	IFRS 2013	IFRS 2012	IFRS 2011
Net sales, EUR million	273.2	293.3	273.6
Exports and international operations, %	97.1%	98.3%	98.2%
Operating profit, EUR million	18.1	30.2	16.1
% of net sales	6.6%	10.3%	5.9%
Profit before taxes, EUR million	17.2	29.1	16.1
% of net sales	6.3%	9.9%	5.9%
Return on equity (ROE)	6.3%	11.7%	5.7%
Solvency ratio	71.6%	74.9%	73.7%
Current ratio	2.3	2.6	2.4
Gross capital expenditure, EUR million	7.1	5.4	16.7
% of net sales	2.6%	1.8%	6.1%
R&D expenditure, EUR million	28.9	28.0	28.0
% of net sales	10.6%	9.5%	10.2%
Order book on Dec. 31, EUR million	122.0	105.6	134.3
Average personnel	1,485	1,422	1,386

Share Figures

	IFRS 2013	IFRS 2012	IFRS 2011
Earnings/share (EPS), EUR	0.60	1.20	0.57
Earnings/share (EPS), diluted, EUR	0.60	1.19	0.57
Cash flow from business operations/share, EUR	1.55	2.66	2.06
Shareholders' equity/share, EUR	8.80	10.48	10.02
Dividend/share, EUR	*0.90	0.90	0.65
Dividend/earnings, %	**150.0%	75.0%	114.2%
Effective dividend yield ***	3.9%	5.7%	4.0%
Price/earnings (P/E)	38.68	13.29	28.80
A share trading, EUR			
highest, EUR	23.47	17.71	24.80
lowest, EUR	16.04	14.48	15.56
weighted average, EUR	19.88	15.97	20.56
at balance sheet date, EUR	23.21	15.90	16.40
Market capitalization at balance sheet date ***, EUR million	419.2	287.1	298.6
A shares traded			
Traded, pcs	2,876,861	1,018,902	878,205
% of entire series	19.4%	6.9%	5.9%
Adjusted number of shares, pcs	18,218,364	18,218,364	18,218,364
A shares, pcs	14,829,013	14,829,013	14,829,013
K shares, pcs	3,389,351	3,389,351	3,389,351
Number of shares outstanding at Dec. 31, pcs	18,059,214	18,059,214	18,209,214

* Proposal by the Board of Directors

** Calculated according to the proposal by the Board of Directors

*** Value of A and K shares is here calculated to be equal

Calculation of Financial Ratios

Return on equity, ROE, %	=	$\frac{\text{Profit before taxes less taxes}}{\text{Shareholders' equity plus non-controlling interest (average)}} \times 100$
Solvency ratio, %	=	$\frac{\text{Shareholders' equity plus non-controlling interest}}{\text{Balance sheet total less advance payments}} \times 100$
Current ratio	=	$\frac{\text{Current assets}}{\text{Current liabilities}}$
Earnings / share, EUR	=	$\frac{\text{Profit before taxes less taxes +/- non-controlling interest}}{\text{Average number of shares, adjusted}}$
Cash flow from business operations / share, EUR	=	$\frac{\text{Cash flow from business operations}}{\text{Number of shares at balance sheet date}}$
Equity / share, EUR	=	$\frac{\text{Shareholders' equity}}{\text{Number of shares at balance sheet date, adjusted}}$
Dividend / share, EUR	=	$\frac{\text{Dividend}}{\text{Number of shares at balance sheet date, adjusted}}$
Dividend / earnings, %	=	$\frac{\text{Dividend}}{\text{Profit before taxes less taxes +/- non-controlling interest}} \times 100$
Effective dividend yield, %	=	$\frac{\text{Dividend / share}}{\text{Share price at balance sheet date}} \times 100$
Price / earnings, EUR	=	$\frac{\text{Share price at balance sheet date}}{\text{Earnings / share}}$
Market capitalization, EUR million	=	Share price at balance sheet date times number of shares

Five Years in Figures

Consolidated statement of income EUR million	IFRS 2013	IFRS 2012	IFRS 2011	IFRS 2010	IFRS 2009
Net sales	273.2	293.3	273.6	253.2	231.8
Other operating income	1.8	0.5	2.1	1.8	0.1
Costs	237.8	247.9	245.0	229.0	210.4
Depreciation, amortization and impairment charges	19.1	15.8	14.7	14.1	9.6
Operating profit	18.1	30.2	16.1	11.8	12.0
Financial income and expenses	-1.0	-1.0	0.1	2.2	-1.9
Profit before tax	17.2	29.1	16.1	14.0	10.1
Income taxes	-6.2	-7.4	-5.8	-3.8	-3.2
Net profit for the period	10.9	21.7	10.4	10.2	6.9

Consolidated statement of financial position EUR million	Dec. 31, 2013	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011	Dec. 31, 2010	Dec. 31, 2009
Assets					
Non-current assets	92.5	88.3	101.0	100.2	80.0
Inventories	28.6	29.8	33.4	36.8	27.3
Current assets	104.6	138.9	116.4	111.7	124.1
Statement of financial position, total	225.6	257.0	250.8	248.7	231.4
Shareholders' equity and liabilities					
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent	158.9	189.1	182.5	182.4	180.3
Liabilities, total	66.8	67.9	68.3	66.4	51.2
Interest bearing	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
Non-interest bearing	66.8	67.3	67.8	65.8	50.6
Statement of financial position, total	225.6	257.0	250.8	248.7	231.4

Consolidated Statement of Income

EUR million	Notes	Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 2013		Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 2012	
Net sales	2, 3	273.2		293.3	
Cost of sales	7	-138.9		-148.0	
Gross profit		134.3	49.2%	145.3	49.5%
Sales, marketing and administrative costs	7, 8	-84.7		-87.5	
Research and development costs	7, 8, 9	-28.9		-28.0	
Other operating income and expenses	6	-2.6		0.3	
Operating profit (loss)		18.1	6.6%	30.2	10.3%
Share of result in associated companies	16	0.1		0.1	
Financial income and expenses, net	10	-1.0		-1.1	
Profit (loss) before taxes		17.2	6.3%	29.1	9.9%
Income taxes	11	-6.2		-7.4	
Profit (loss) for the period		10.9	4.0%	21.7	7.4%
Earnings per share for profit attributable to the equity holders of the parent					
Earnings per share, EUR	12	0.60		1.20	
Diluted earnings per share, EUR		0.60		1.19	

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income			
EUR million			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Actuarial loss on post-employment benefits*	23	-0.1	-0.0
Total		-0.1	-0.0
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Currency translation differences		-3.2	-1.1
Other income or expense		-	-0.2
Total		-3.2	-1.3
Total other comprehensive income		-3.3	-1.3
Total comprehensive income		7.6	20.4

* The figures are presented net of taxes.

The notes constitute an essential part of the financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

Assets			
EUR million	Notes	Dec. 31, 2013	Dec. 31, 2012
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	14	35.9	33.1
Property, plant and equipment	15	46.8	49.1
Investments		0.1	0.1
Investments in associated companies	16	0.7	0.8
Long-term receivables	17	0.9	0.1
Deferred tax assets	11	8.0	5.1
		92.5	88.3
Current assets			
Inventories	18	28.6	29.8
Trade and other receivables	19	57.4	60.9
Income tax receivables		1.4	1.8
Cash and cash equivalents	20	45.8	74.8
Available-for-sale financial assets	21	-	1.4
		133.2	168.7
Total assets		225.6	257.0

The notes constitute an essential part of the financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

Shareholders' equity and liabilities EUR million	Notes	Dec. 31, 2013	Dec. 31, 2012
Shareholders' equity	22		
Share capital		7.7	7.7
Share premium		-	22.3
Other reserves		1.5	0.8
Cumulative translation adjustment		-3.6	-0.5
Treasury shares		-2.5	-2.5
Retained earnings		155.9	161.4
		158.9	189.1
Total equity	22	158.9	189.1
Non-current liabilities			
Interest-bearing liabilities	26	0.0	0.3
Post-employment benefit obligations	23	0.7	1.7
Deferred tax liabilities	11	5.2	1.0
Provisions for other liabilities and charges	24	-	0.1
Trade and other payables	26	2.1	1.3
		8.0	4.3
Current liabilities			
Interest-bearing liabilities	26	0.0	0.3
Advances received		3.7	4.5
Income tax liabilities		0.3	1.5
Provisions for other liabilities and charges	24	-	0.9
Trade and other payables	25	54.8	56.4
		58.7	63.6
Total liabilities		66.8	67.9
Total shareholders' equity and liabilities		225.6	257.0

The notes constitute an essential part of the financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

EUR million		Share capital	Share premium reserve	Other reserves	Own shares	Translation differences	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance at Jan 1, 2012	Note	7.7	22.3	0.3	-0.3	0.6	151.9	182.5
Effect of retrospective application of revised IAS 19							-0.1	-0.1
Restated equity at Jan 1, 2012		7.7	22.3	0.3	-0.3	0.6	151.8	182.4
Profit for the year	22						21.7	21.7
Other comprehensive income	22			-0.0		-1.1	-0.2	-1.3
Dividend paid	22						-11.8	-11.8
Purchase of treasury shares	22				-2.3			-2.3
Share-based payment	8, 22			0.4				0.4
Balance at Dec. 31, 2012		7.7	22.3	0.8	-2.5	-0.5	161.4	189.1
Profit for the year	22						10.9	10.9
Other comprehensive income	22			-0.0		-3.1	-0.1	-3.3
Dividend paid	22						-16.2	-16.2
Reclassification	22		-22.3	22.4			-0.1	-
Return of capital	22			-22.2				-22.2
Share-based payment	8, 22			0.6				0.6
Balance at Dec. 31, 2013		7.7	-	1.5	-2.5	-3.6	155.9	158.9

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

EUR million	Note	Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 2013	Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 2012
Cash flow from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers	2, 3	282.8	301.2
Other income from business operations		0.2	0.0
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		-246.3	-245.4
Financials paid, net	10	-0.8	-2.7
Dividends received from operating activities		-	0.0
Income taxes paid, net	11	-7.7	-5.0
Total cash flow from business operations (A)		28.2	48.2
Cash flow from investing activities			
Acquisition of subsidiary, net of cash acquired	4	-12.3	-
Capital expenditure on fixed assets	14, 15	-7.1	-5.4
Divestments		2.6	0.4
Other investments	14	-	-0.0
Total cash flow from investing activities (B)		-16.8	-5.0
Cash flow from financing activities			
Return of capital	22	-22.2	-
Dividend paid	22	-16.2	-11.8
Other profit distribution		-	-0.2
Purchase of treasury shares		-	-2.3
Change in loan receivables		-0.1	-
Change in leasing liabilities	26	-0.6	-
Total cash flow from financing activities (C)		-39.1	-14.3
Change in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)			
increase (+) / decrease (-)		-27.7	28.9
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		74.8	45.5
Net increase (+) / decrease (-) in cash and cash equivalents		-27.7	28.9
Effect from changes in exchange rates		-1.3	0.4
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	20	45.8	74.8

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Basic information

Vaisala is a global leader in environmental and industrial measurement. Building on over 75 years of experience, Vaisala contributes to a better quality of life by providing a comprehensive range of innovative observation and measurement products and services for chosen weather-related and industrial markets.

The Group's parent company, Vaisala Corporation, is a Finnish public limited company established under Finnish law, its domicile is Vantaa and its registered address in Vanha Nurmijärventie 21, FI-01670 Vantaa (P.O. Box 26, FI-00421 Helsinki). The company's Business ID is 0124416-2. Vaisala has offices and business operations in Finland, Brazil, United States of America, Canada, France, the UK, Germany, China, South-Korea, Sweden, Malaysia, India, United Arab Emirates, Japan, Australia and Panama.

Copies of the consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the internet address www.vaisala.com or from the Group's head office at the address Vanha Nurmijärventie 21, FI-01670 Vantaa (P.O. Box 26, FI-00421 Helsinki).

At its meeting on February 10, 2014, the Board of Directors of Vaisala Corporation has approved these financial statements for publication. Under the Finnish Companies Act, shareholders have an opportunity to confirm or leave unconfirmed the financial statements in the Annual General Meeting to be held after their publication. The Annual General Meeting also has an opportunity to make a decision amending the financial statements.

1.1. Accounting Principles for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Vaisala's consolidated financial statements have been prepared according to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and in their preparation all the obligatory IAS and IFRS standards as well as the SIC and IFRIC interpretations in effect on December 31, 2013 have been followed. By international financial statement standards is meant standards approved for application in the EU, and interpretations issued about them, according to the procedure prescribed in Finnish law and provisions enacted thereon in EU Regulation (EC) No. 1606/2002. The notes to the consolidated financial statements are also in accordance with Finnish accounting and corporate law.

Financial statement data are presented in millions of

euros and they are based on original acquisition costs if not otherwise stated in the accounting principles outlined below.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS standards requires Group management to make certain estimates and to exercise discretion in applying the accounting principles. Information about the discretion exercised by management in applying the accounting principles followed by the Group and that which has most impact on the figures presented in the financial statements has been presented in the item 'Accounting principles that require management discretion and main uncertainty factors relating to estimates'.

Segment reporting

The company has a market segment based reporting model. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided for the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing the performance of the operating segments, is the company's management group.

The business segments consist of business operations whose resources to be allocated and profits company's management group reviews based on a measure of adjusted operating result. Pricing between segments takes place at the fair market price.

WEATHER segment is a leading provider of reliable weather technology. Segment serves selected weather-dependent markets where weather data is essential to run efficient operations like meteorological institutes, roads and rail authorities, airport organizations, defense forces, energy and maritime.

CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT segment serves customers who operate in tightly controlled and demanding areas where the measurement of precise environmental conditions is required to increase operational quality, productivity and energy savings.

Principles of consolidation

Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements include the parent company Vaisala Corporation and all subsidiaries in which it directly or indirectly owns more than 50% of the votes or in which the parent company otherwise exercises control. The existence of potential voting rights has been taken into account when assessing the terms of control when instruments conferring

entitlement to potential control are presently exercisable. Subsidiaries acquired or founded during the financial period are consolidated from the date on which the Group has acquired control and are no longer consolidated from the date that control ceases.

Acquisition of subsidiaries is handled by the acquisition cost method. The acquisition cost is the fair value of transferred assets, issued equity instruments and liabilities arising or assumed. All transaction costs are expensed. Identifiable acquired assets as well as assumed liabilities and contingent liabilities are valued initially at their fair values on the date of acquisition, irrespective of whether there are minority interests or not. The amount by which the acquisition cost exceeds the Group share of the fair value of the acquired identifiable net assets is recognized as goodwill. If the acquisition cost is lower than the acquired subsidiary's net assets, the difference is entered directly into the statement of income. Changes in contingent liabilities after initial recognition are recognized in profit and loss as other operating income or cost.

Intra-Group transactions, unrealized margins on internal deliveries, internal receivables and liabilities, and the Group's internal distribution of profit are eliminated. Unrealized losses on intra-Group transactions are also eliminated unless costs are not recoverable or the loss results from an impairment. The consolidated financial statements are prepared applying consistent accounting principles to the same transactions and other events which are implemented under the same conditions.

Associated companies

The share of profits or losses of associated companies, i.e. companies of which Vaisala owns between 20% and 50% and over which it has significant influence, are included in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method. If Vaisala's share of an associated company's losses exceeds the book value of the investment, the investment is entered in the statement of financial position at zero value and further losses are not recognized unless the Group has incurred obligations on behalf of the associated company. Unrealized gains on transactions between the Group and its associated companies have been eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associated companies. The Group's investment in associated companies includes goodwill on acquisition.

The Group's share of associated companies' results is presented in the statement of income as a separate item before 'financial income and expenses'. Investments in associated companies are originally entered into the accounts at their acquisition cost and the book value increased or decreased by the share of post-acquisition profits or losses. Distribution of profit received from an investment reduces the book value of the investment.

Foreign currency items

Items relating to the consolidated result and financial position are measured using the currency which is the main currency of each entity's operating environment "functional currency". The consolidated financial statements have been presented in euros, which is the Group parent company's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are recognized at the rates of exchange on the date of transaction. Receivables and payables in foreign currency have been valued at the exchange rates quoted by the European Central Bank on the closing date. Exchange rate differences resulting from the settlement of monetary items or from the presentation of items in the financial statements at different exchange rates from which they were originally recognized during the financial period, or presented in the previous financial statements, are recognized as income or expenses in the statement of income group 'financial income and expenses' in the financial period in which they arise.

Items relating to the result and financial position of each entity of the Group are measured using the currency which is the main currency of each entity's operating environment. Balance sheets of Group companies outside the euro zone have been translated into euros using the official mid-market exchange rates of the European Central Bank on the closing date. In translating statement of incomes, mid-market exchange rates have been used. Exchange rate differences resulting from the translation of statement of income items at mid-market exchange rates and from the translation of balance sheet items at exchange rates on the closing date have been recognized as translation differences in shareholders' equity. Translation gains and losses which arose in the elimination of the shareholders' equity of subsidiaries have been recognized as a separate item under comprehensive income. When a foreign subsidiary or associated company is sold, the accumulated translation difference is recognized in the statement of income as part of the gain or loss on the sale.

Goodwill or fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of an independent foreign entity are treated as that entity's foreign currency assets and liabilities and are translated at the period end rate.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprise mainly land and buildings as well as machinery and equipment. The asset values are based on original acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization as well as possible impairment losses. The cost of self-constructed assets includes materials and direct work as well as a proportion of overhead costs attributable to

construction work. If a tangible asset consists of several parts which have useful lives of different lengths, the parts are treated as separate assets. Accordingly, expenses relating to the renewal of a part are capitalized and the part remaining in connection with the renewal is recognized as an expense. In other cases, expenditures that arise later are included in the carrying amount of the tangible assets only if it is probable that the future financial benefit connected with the asset is for the benefit of the Group and that the asset's acquisition cost can be reliably determined. Other repair and maintenance expenses are recognized through profit and loss, when they are realized.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method and is based on the estimated useful life of the asset. Land is not depreciated. Estimated useful lives for various assets are:

Buildings and structures	5–40 years
Machinery and equipment	3–10 years
Other tangible assets	5–15 years

The residual value, depreciation method and useful life of assets are checked in connection with each financial statement and if necessary adjusted to reflect changes in the expectation of economic benefit. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the disposal proceeds with the carrying amount and are included in the operating profit.

Public grants received for tangible asset investments are recognized as a reduction in the carrying amounts of tangible assets. Grants are recognized in the form of smaller depreciations during the useful life of the asset.

Depreciation of a tangible asset is discontinued when the tangible asset is classified as being for sale in accordance with the IFRS 5 standard Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations.

Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the net assets of the acquired subsidiary/associated company at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is calculated in the currency of the operating environment of the acquired entity. If the acquisition cost is lower than the value of the acquired subsidiary's net asset value the difference is entered directly into the statement of income.

Goodwill is not amortized, rather it is tested annually for any impairment. For this purpose goodwill has been attributed to cash generating units. Goodwill is valued at acquisition cost less impairment losses. Impairment costs are expensed.

Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets are e.g. patents and trademarks as well as software licenses. They are valued at their original acquisition cost and amortized using the straight-line method over their useful life. Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not amortized, rather they are tested for impairment annually. Intangible assets of the acquired subsidiaries are valued at their fair values at the date of acquisition.

Estimated useful lives for intangible assets are:

Intangible rights	at most 5 years
Other intangible assets	at most 10 years
Software	3–5 years

Research and development expenditure

Research and development expenditures have been recognized as expenses in the financial period in which they were incurred, except for machinery and equipment acquired for research and development use, which are amortized using the straight-line method over 5 years. Costs relating to the development of new products and processes are not capitalized because the future earnings obtained from them are only assured when the products come to market. According to IAS 38 an intangible asset is entered in the statement of financial position only when it is probable that the company will derive financial benefit from the asset. Moreover, it is typical of the industry that it is not possible to distinguish the research stage of an internal project that aims to create an asset from its development stage.

Borrowing costs

The group capitalizes borrowing costs that relate to qualifying assets directly attributable to acquisition, construction or production of the assets as part of the cost of the asset in question. Other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense. At the moment, the group does not have capitalized borrowing costs.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of acquisition cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of completion and selling expenses. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labor costs, other direct costs and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Acquisition cost is determined using the weighted average method, whereby the cost is determined as the weighted average of similar inventory items which were held at the beginning of the financial period and those bought or produced during the financial period.

Lease agreements

The Group as the lessee

Lease agreements of tangible assets where the Group has a substantial part of the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are entered into tangible assets at the start of the lease term at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The asset acquired under a finance lease is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term. Lease payments are allocated between the liability and finance charges so as to achieve a constant interest rate on the finance balance outstanding. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in interest-bearing liabilities.

Lease agreements where the lessor retains a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are treated as other leases. Payments made under other leases are charged to the statement of income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Impairment

On every closing date the Group reviews asset items for any indication of impairment losses. The need for impairment is examined at the cash generating unit level, i.e. at the lowest unit level which is mainly independent of other units and whose cash flows are separate and highly independent from the cash flows of other, corresponding, units. If there are such indications, the amount recoverable from the said asset item is assessed. The recoverable amount is also assessed annually for the following asset items irrespective of whether there are indications of impairment: goodwill, intangible assets which have an indefinite useful life as well as incomplete intangible assets.

The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset item's fair value less the cost arising from disposal and its value in use. When determining value in use, the expected future cash flows are discounted based on their present values at discount interest rates which reflect the average capital cost before taxes of the country and business sector in question (WACC = weighted average cost of capital). The special risks of the assets in question are also taken into account in the discount interest rates. In terms of individual asset items which do not independently generate future cash flows, the

recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the said asset item belongs.

An impairment loss is recognized in the statement of income when the carrying amount is greater than the recoverable amount. The impairment loss is reversed if a change in conditions has occurred and the recoverable amount of the asset has changed since the date when the impairment loss was recognized. The impairment loss is not reversed, however, by more than that which the carrying amount of the asset (less depreciation) would be without the recognition of the impairment loss. Impairment losses recognized for goodwill are not reversed under any circumstances.

Financial assets and liabilities

IAS 39 classifies a group's financial assets into the following categories: financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss, held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables, and available-for-sale financial assets. Categorization is made on the basis of the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired and they are categorized in connection with the original acquisition. Transaction costs have been included in the original carrying amount of the financial assets when the item in question is not valued at fair value through profit and loss. All purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the clearance date.

Derecognition of financial assets takes place when the Group has lost a contractual right to receive the cash flows or when it has transferred substantially the risks and rewards outside the Group. On every closing date the Group assesses whether there is objective evidence that the value of a financial asset item or group of asset items has been impaired. If such evidence exists, the impairment is recognized in the statement of income item financial expenses.

The recoverable amount of financial assets is either the fair value or the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. Short-term receivables are not discounted.

Financial assets held for trading purposes such as derivative instruments to which the Group does not apply hedge accounting under IAS 39 as well as income fund investments consisting of the short-term investment of liquid assets have been categorized as financial assets recognized at fair value through profit and loss. The fair value of income fund investments has been determined based on price quotations published in an active market, namely the bid quotations on the closing date. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of income in the period in which they arise. Financial assets held for trading as well as those maturing within 12 months are included in current assets.

Loans and other receivables are assets not belonging to derivative assets whose payments are fixed and quantifiable and which are not quoted on an active market and which the company does not hold for trading purposes. This category includes Group financial assets which have arisen through the transfer of money, goods or services to debtors. They are valued at amortized cost and they include short-term and long-term financial assets, the latter if they mature after more than 12 months. If there are indications of value impairment, the carrying amount is estimated and reduced immediately to correspond with the recoverable amount.

Trade receivables are valued initially at fair value and thereafter at their anticipated realizable value, which is the original invoicing value less the estimated impairment of these receivables. An impairment for trade receivables is made when there are good grounds to expect that the Group will not receive all its receivables on original terms. A debtor's significant financial difficulties, probability of bankruptcy, default on payments, or a more than 180 day delay in the making of payments are evidence of an impairment of trade receivables. The magnitude of the impairment loss to be recognized in the statement of income is determined as the difference of the carrying amount of receivables and the present value of estimated future cash flows. If the amount of impairment loss falls in some later financial period and the reduction can be objectively considered to be related to an event after the recognition of the impairment, the recognized loss is reversed through profit and loss.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at original cost. Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and deposits held at call with banks.

Financial liabilities are recognized at fair value on the basis of the original consideration received. Transactions costs have been included in the original carrying amount of the financial liabilities. Later, all financial liabilities are valued at amortized cost using the effective yield method. Financial liabilities include long-term and short-term liabilities and they can be interest-bearing or non-interest-bearing.

Derivative contracts and hedging activities

All derivative contracts are initially recognized at cost and subsequently remeasured at their fair value. Forward foreign exchange contracts are valued at their fair value using the market prices of forward contracts at the closing date. Derivatives are included in the statement of financial position as other receivables and payables. Unrealized and realized gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of income in "financial income and expenses" in the period during which they arise. The Group has sales in a number of foreign currencies, of which the most significant are the US dollar, the Japanese yen

and the British pound. The Group does not apply hedge accounting under IAS 39 to forward foreign exchange contracts that hedge sales in foreign currencies. The Group has a number of investments in foreign subsidiaries whose net assets are exposed to foreign currency risk. The Group does not hedge the foreign exchange risk of subsidiaries' net assets.

Unrealized and realized gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of income in "financial income and expenses" in the period during which they arise

Non-current assets classified as held for sale

Non-current asset is classified as held for sale if its carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. Sale is considered highly probable when group management is committed to a plan to sell the asset, asset can be sold immediately in its current condition with general and common terms and sale will be completed within one year from the date of classification.

Before classification as held for sale, assets are measured according to the IFRS standard applying for them. After classification they are stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. These assets are not depreciated after classification. Non-current assets classified as held for sale are presented separately from other assets in the statement of financial position.

Employee benefits

Pension obligations

The Group has a number of pension schemes in different parts of the world which are based on local conditions and practices. These pension schemes are classified as either defined-contribution or defined-benefit schemes. Under defined-contribution plans, expenses are recognized in the statement of financial position in the financial period in which the contribution is payable.

In defined benefit pension plans, the liability recognized from the plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation as of the period end date and it is adjusted by the fair value of the plan assets and by the unamortized portion of past service cost. Actuaries, who are independent from Vaisala, calculate the defined benefit obligation by applying the projected unit credit method under which the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using the interest rates approximating the terms of the pension engagement. The cost of retirement is charged in the statement of income concurrently with the service rendered by the personnel. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in comprehensive statement of income.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as the result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Provisions are valued at the present value of expenses required to cover the obligation. The discount factor used in calculating present value is selected so that it reflects the market view of the time value of money and the risks related to the obligations at the time of examination. If it is possible that the Group will be reimbursed for part of the obligation by some third party, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The amount of provisions is estimated at each closing date and the amount is changed to correspond to the best estimate at the given time. A provision is cancelled when the probability of financial settlement has been removed. A change in provisions is recognized in the same item of the statement of income in which the provision was originally recognized.

Provisions relate to the restructuring of operations, loss-making agreements and repairs under guarantee. Restructuring provisions are recognized when a detailed and appropriate plan relating to them has been prepared and the company has begun to implement the plan or has announced it will do so. Restructuring provisions generally comprise lease termination penalties and employee termination payments.

A provision for a loss-making agreement is recognized when unavoidable expenditure required to fulfil obligations exceeds the benefits obtainable from the agreement.

Income tax

The tax item in the statement of income comprises tax based on taxable income for the financial year, adjustments to tax accruals related to previous years and the change in deferred taxes. Tax based on taxable income for the financial year is calculated for taxable income on the basis of each country's current tax rate.

Deferred taxes are calculated for all temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability and its tax base. The largest temporary differences arise from amortization of fixed assets, defined-benefit pension schemes and unused tax losses. In taxation deferred tax is not recognized for non-deductible goodwill impairment and deferred tax is not recognized for distributable earnings of subsidiaries where it is probable that the difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. The Group's deferred tax assets and liabilities relating to the same tax recipient are stated net.

Deferred taxes have been calculated using tax rates prescribed by the closing date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit, against which the temporary differences can be utilized, will be available.

Shareholders' equity, dividends and treasury shares

The Board of Directors' proposal for dividend distribution has not been recognized in the financial statements: the dividends are recognized only on the basis of the Annual General Meeting's approval.

Shares issued by the company are presented as share capital. Expenses related to the issue or acquisition of shareholders' equity instruments are presented as a shareholders' equity reduction item. If the company buys back its shareholders' equity instruments, the consideration paid for them including direct costs is deducted from shareholders' equity.

Principles of revenue recognition

Sales of goods and services rendered

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when significant risks and rewards of owning the goods are transferred to the buyer. Revenue recognition generally takes place when the transfer has taken place. Revenue for rendering of services is recognized when the service has been performed. When recognizing net sales, indirect taxes and discounts, for example, have been deducted from sales revenue. Possible exchange rate differences are recognized in the financial income and expenses.

Long-term projects

Revenues from long-term projects are recognized using the percentage of completion method, when the outcome of the project can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is determined for each project by reference to the relationship between the costs incurred for work performed to date and the estimated total costs of the project or the relationship between the working hours performed to date and the estimated total working hours.

Expenses related to a project whose revenue is not yet recognized are entered as long-term projects in progress in inventories. If expenses arising and gains recognized are larger than the sum invoiced for the project, the difference is presented in the statement of financial position item "trade and other receivables".

If expenses arising and gains recognized are smaller than the sum invoiced for the project, the difference is presented in the item "trade and other payables".

When the outcome of a long-term project cannot be estimated reliably, project costs are recognized as expenses in the same period when they arise and project revenues only to the extent of project costs incurred where it is probable that those costs will be recoverable. When it is probable that total costs necessary to complete the project will exceed total project revenue, the expected loss is recognized as an expense immediately.

Other revenue received by the Group

Revenue arising from rents is recognized on an accrual basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreements. Interest income is recognized on a time-proportion basis, taking account of the effective yield of the asset item, and dividend income is recognized when the Group's right to receive payment is established.

Other operating income and expenses

Gains on the disposal of assets as well as income that are not relating to actual performance-based sales are recognized as other operating income.

Losses on the disposal of assets as well as expenses that are not relating to actual performance-based sales are recognized as other operating income. In addition, assets impairments are recognized into other operating income and expense.

Grants

Grants received from the state or another party are recognized in the statement of income at the same time as expenses are recognized as a deduction of the related expense group. Grants relating to asset acquisition are presented as an adjustment to the acquisition cost of the asset and they are recognized in the form of smaller depreciations over the useful life of the asset.

Share based payment

Share based payments are recognized as costs during the vesting period in line with IFRS 2. The costs are based on the estimate of the amount of shares to be paid at the end of vesting period. Assumptions that estimates are based on shall be updated at every period end date and cost effect of assumptions are recognized through statement of income.

Accounting principles requiring management discretion and the main uncertainty factors relating to estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of estimates and assumptions relating to the future and the actual outcomes may differ from the estimates and assumptions made. In addition, discretion has to be exercised in applying the accounting principles of the financial statements. Estimates made and discretion exercised are based on previous experience and other factors, such as assumptions about future events. Estimates made and discretion exercised are examined regularly. The key areas in which estimates have been made and discretion has been exercised are outlined below. The biggest impact of these on the figures presented is reflected through impairment testing. Other estimates are connected mainly with environmental, litigation and tax risks, the determination of pension obligations as well as the utilization of deferred tax assets against future taxable income.

Allocation of acquisition cost

IFRS 3 requires the acquirer to recognize an intangible asset separately from goodwill, if the recognition criteria are fulfilled. Recognition of an intangible asset at fair value requires management estimates of future cash flows. Where possible, management has used available market values as the basis of acquisition cost recognition in determining fair values. When this is not possible, which is typical particularly with intangible assets, valuation is based principally on the historic cost of the asset item and its intended use in business operations. Valuations are based on discounted cash flows as well as estimated disposal and repurchase prices and require management estimates and assumptions about the future use of asset items and the effect on the company's financial position. Changes in the emphasis and direction of company operations can in future result in changes to the original valuation.

Revenue recognition

The Group uses the percentage of completion method in recognizing revenue for long-term projects. Revenue recognition according to percentage of completion is based on estimates of expected revenue and costs as well as on a determination of the progress of the percentage of completion. Changes can arise to recognized revenue and profit if estimates of a project's total costs and total income are adjusted. The cumulative effect of adjusted estimates is recognized in the period in which the change becomes probable and it can be estimated reliably. Further information on long-term projects is given in Note 5. Long-term projects.

Impairment testing

The Group tests goodwill annually for possible impairment and reviews whether there are indications of impairment according to the accounting principle presented above. The recoverable amounts of cash generating units have been determined in calculations based on value in use. Although assumptions used according to the view of the company's management are appropriate, the estimated recoverable amounts might differ substantially from those realized in future. Further information on recoverable amount sensitivity to changes in the assumptions used is given in Note 14. Intangible assets.

Valuation of inventories

A management principle is to recognize an impairment for slowly moving and outdated inventories based on the management's best possible estimate of possibly unusable inventories in the Group's possession at the closing date. Management bases its estimates on systematic and continuous monitoring and evaluations. Further information on inventories is given in Note 18. Inventories.

Application of new or amended IFRS standards and IFRIC interpretations

In preparing these financial statements, the group has followed the same accounting policies as in the annual financial statements for 2012 except for the effect of changes required by the adoption of the following new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards and interpretations on 1 January 2013.

Amendment to IAS-19, 'Employee benefits'. These amendments eliminate the corridor approach and calculate finance costs on a net funding basis. All actuarial profits and losses must be accounted immediately in other comprehensive income. The revised IAS 19 has been applied retrospectively. Retained earnings in the opening balance of equity decreased EUR 0.1 million and pension liabilities increased EUR 0.1 million in year 2012 June and December statement of financial positions. The operating profit increased EUR 0.1 million and financial income and expense decreased EUR 0.1 million in December 2012 statement of income.

Amendment to IFRS 7, 'Financial instruments: Disclosures', on asset and liability offsetting. This amendment includes new disclosures to enhance the presentation of financial assets and financial liabilities and when those can be offset. The amendment does not have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

Annual improvements 2011. Annual improvements 2009-2011 reporting cycle include changes to: IAS 1, 'Financial statement presentation', IAS 16, 'Property plant and equipment', IAS 32, 'Financial instruments; Presentation', IAS 34, 'Interim financial reporting'. These amendments do not have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 13, 'Fair value measurement'. IFRS 13 aims to improve consistency in fair value measurement and provide new disclosure requirements when such measurements are required or permitted by other IFRSs. Standard incorporate the definition of fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The amendment does not have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

Below is a list of standards/interpretations that have been issued and are effective for periods after 1 January 2013.

IFRS 10, 'Consolidated financial statements'. The objective of IFRS 10 is to establish principles for the presentation and preparation of consolidated financial statements when an entity controls one or more other entities (an entity that controls one or more other entities) to present consolidated financial statements. It defines the principle of control, and establishes control as the basis for consolidation. It sets out how to apply the principle of control to identify whether an investor controls an investee and therefore must consolidate the investee. It also sets out the accounting requirements for the preparation of consolidated financial statements. This standards does not have material effect on consolidated financial statement.

IFRS 11, 'Joint arrangements'. IFRS 11 is a more realistic reflection of joint arrangements by focusing on the rights and obligations of the arrangement rather than its legal form. There are two types of joint arrangement: joint operations and joint ventures. Joint operations arise where a joint operator has rights to the assets and obligations relating to the arrangement and therefore accounts for its interest in assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Joint ventures arise where the joint operator has rights to the net assets of the arrangement and therefore equity accounts for its interest. Proportional consolidation of joint ventures is no longer allowed. This standards does not have material effect on consolidated financial statement.

IFRS 12, 'Disclosures of interests in other entities'. IFRS 12. includes the disclosure requirements for all forms of interests in other entities, including joint arrangements, associates, special purpose vehicles and other off balance sheet vehicles. This standard does not have material effect on consolidated financial statement.

IAS 27 (revised 2011), 'Separate financial statements'. IAS 27 (revised 2011) includes the provisions on separate financial statements that are left after the control provisions of IAS 27 have been included in the new IFRS 10. This amendment does not have material effect on consolidated financial statement.

IAS 28 (revised 2011), 'Associates and joint ventures'. IAS 28 (revised 2011) includes the requirements for joint ventures, as well as associates, to be equity

accounted following the issue of IFRS 11. This amendment does not have effect on consolidated financial statement. Amendment to IAS 32, 'Financial instruments: Presentation', on asset and liability offsetting, these amendments are to the application guidance in IAS 32, and clarify some of the requirements for offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities on the balance sheet. These amendments do not have material effect on consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 10, 12 and IAS 27 on consolidation for investment entities. These amendments mean that many funds and similar entities will be exempt from consolidating most of their subsidiaries. Instead, they will measure them at fair value through profit or loss. The amendments give an exception to entities that meet an 'investment entity' definition and which display particular characteristics. Changes have also been made IFRS 12 to introduce disclosures that an investment entity needs to make. These amendments do not have material effect on consolidated financial statements.

Amendment to IAS 36, 'Impairment of assets' on recoverable amount disclosures. This amendment addresses the disclosure of information about the recoverable amount of impaired assets if that amount is based on fair value less costs of disposal. This amendment does not have material effect on consolidated financial statement.

IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments'. The IFRS 9 is to replace IAS 39. Currently IFRS 9 contains new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes two primary measurement categories for) financial assets: amortized cost and fair value. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The new guidance for hedge accounting aligns hedge accounting more closely with risk management. Also IFRS 9 relaxes the requirements for hedge effectiveness and change what qualifies as a hedged item. IFRS 9 allows hedge accounting for example for risk components of commodities, aggregated exposures, groups of items when hedging foreign currency and equity investments. The guidance in IAS 39 on impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting continues to apply. This standard does not have material effect on consolidated financial statement.

Defined benefit plans: Employee contributions (Proposed amendments to IAS 19). The amendment allows contributions that are linked to service, and do not vary with the length of employee service, to be deducted from the cost of benefits earned in the period that the service is provided. Management is assessing the impact of these changes on the consolidated financial statement. This amendment does not have material effect on consolidated financial statement.

Annual improvements 2010–2012. Annual improvements 2010–2012 reporting cycle include changes to: IFRS 2, 'Share-based payments', IFRS 3, 'Business combinations', IFRS 8, 'Operating segments', IFRS 13, 'Fair value measurement', IAS 16, 'Property, plant, and equipment', and IAS 38, 'Intangible assets', IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures'. This amendment does not have material effect on consolidated financial statement.

1.2 Risk Management

Vaisala has a risk management policy which has been approved by the Board of Directors, and which policy covers the company's business, operational, hazard, and financial risks. The policy aims at ensuring the safety of the company's personnel, operations and products, as well as the continuity and compliance of business operations.

Risk management is integrated into business processes and operations. This is accomplished by the risk management process, which consists of risk identification, assessment, treatment, follow-up, and reporting. The most significant risks are reported to the Audit committee and to the Board of Directors annually, and as needed.

Vaisala's Risk Management Steering Group, represented by key internal stakeholders, is responsible for the oversight of the risk management process and ensuring that all significant risks are identified and reported, and risks are acted upon on all necessary organizational levels and geographical locations.

Those risks common to international manufacturing business affect Vaisala's operating environment. The most significant of these are changes in the global economy, currency exchange rates, supply chain, and production. These may affect Vaisala's business both in the short and in the long term. Vaisala monitors these risks and prepares for them in accordance with the company's risk management policy.

Global insurance programs cover risks relating to property damage, business interruption, different liabilities, transportation, and business travel. In general, Vaisala's ability to tolerate risks is good due to strong capital structure.

Near-term risks and uncertainties

Vaisala's business is exposed to changes in the global economy, politics, policies, regulations, Vaisala's supply chain, and accidents as well as natural disasters, which may affect business e.g. through order cancellations, disturbance in logistics, and loss of market potential. Vaisala's capability to successfully complete investments, acquisitions, divestments and restructurings on a timely basis and to achieve related financial and operational targets represent a risk which may impact revenue and profitability.

The most significant near term risks and uncertainties that may affect both revenue and profitability relate to the company's ability to maintain its delivery capability, availability of critical components, interruptions in manufacturing and associated IT systems, changes in the global economy, currency exchange rates, customers' financing capability especially in the EU and in the USA, changes in customers' purchasing or investment behavior, and delays or cancellations of orders. Changes in the competition may affect the volume and profitability of business through introduction of new competitors and price erosion in areas which traditionally have been strong for Vaisala. Changes in subcontractor relations, their operations or operating environment as well as the quality of the deliverables may have a negative impact on Vaisala's business

A significant part of Vaisala's business is project business. Project business performance and schedules have dependencies to third parties, which may impact profitability and the timing of revenue recognition. Assumptions regarding new project and service business opportunities constitute a risk for both revenue and profitability.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the effects of interest rate changes on interest-bearing receivables and liabilities in different currencies. Vaisala does not have significant interest-bearing liabilities or receivables and in addition to cash at hand therefore interest rate risk is immaterial. A change of one percent point in the interest rate would affect the company's result after taxes and equity by around EUR 0.3 (EUR 0.2) million.

Currency risk

Vaisala operates globally and is exposed to foreign exchange transaction and translation risks in many currencies. Transaction risk relates to currency flows from revenues and expenses and translation risk relates translation of statement of income and balance sheet or foreign subsidiaries into euros.

The sales takes place in various currencies. From the Group's sales 46% is in EUR, 39% in USD, 5% in JPY and 4% in GBP. The cost and purchases occurs mostly in Euro and US dollars. The group policy is to hedge around 50% of order book and net receivables with currency forwards. Vaisala does not apply hedge accounting in accordance with IFRS.

Group internal loans and deposits are primarily initiated in the local currencies of subsidiaries. Vaisala does not hedge internal loans, deposits or equities of foreign subsidiaries. Translation of subsidiaries' balance sheets into euros caused translation difference of EUR -3.4 (-1.1) million. The most significant translation risk exposures are in US dollars.

The foreign exchange sensitivity analysis in line with IFRS 9 has been calculated to the most important for-

foreign currency nominated financial assets and liabilities of group companies. The calculation does not include order book or forecasted cash flows but include foreign exchange forwards. 10% strengthening of currencies against EUR has an effect of EUR -1.4 (-1.5) million on Vaisala profit after taxes and equity. In the following table are the most significant foreign exchanges exposures against EUR.

MEUR	2013	2012
USD	-14,6	-16,9
AUD	-1,3	-1,6
JPY	-1,2	-1,4

Refinancing and liquidity risks

Vaisala cash at hand amounts to EUR 45.8 (74.8) million. The parent company has also EUR 20 million uncommitted credit loan limit, which is currently unused. Additionally, the subsidiaries have EUR 1.6 million credit loan limit, which can be drawn either guarantees or loans. Currently, EUR 0.0 (0.0) million has been draw from this facility. Vaisala does not have any other material external interest bearing liabilities.

Financial credit risk

Vaisala has substantial amount of cash which exposes Vaisala to financial counterparty risk. Vaisala invest cash only to counterparties with good credit worthiness. All the cash investment counterparties are approved by Board of Directors. Counterparty credit-worthiness is evaluated constantly. The maturity of cash investments are less than one month as of December 31, 2013.

Credit risk

Credit risks are hedged by using letters of credit, advance payments and bank guarantees as terms of payment. According to Group management, the company has no material credit risk concentrations, because no individual customer or customer group represents an excessive risk, resulting from global diversification of the company's customer pool. Total credit losses arising from trade receivable and recognized for the financial year amounted to EUR -0.7 million (0.7). Bad debts are written off when official announcement of receivership, liquidation or bankruptcy is received confirming that the receivable will not be honored.

2. Business Segments

2013 EUR million	WEA*	CEN*	Other operations	Group
Products	97.3	64.2	0.1	161.6
Projects	70.0	-		70.0
Services	32.7	9.0		41.7
Net sales	200.0	73.2	0.1	273.2
Operating profit	14.5	4.0	-0.4	18.1
Share of result in associated companies				0.1
Financial income and expenses				-1.0
Profit before taxes				17.2
Income taxes				-6.2
Profit for the financial year				10.9

* WEA = Weather
* CEN = Controlled Environment

2012 EUR million	WEA*	CEN*	Other operations	Group
Products	99.7	67.0	0.0	166.8
Projects	84.2	-	0.0	84.2
Services	34.1	8.2	0.0	42.3
Net sales	218.0	75.3	0.0	293.3
Operating profit	22.6	9.4	-1.9	30.2
Share of result in associated companies				0.1
Financial income and expenses				-1.1
Profit before taxes				29.1
Income taxes				-7.4
Profit for the financial year				21.7

* WEA = Weather
* CEN = Controlled Environment

3. Geographical Segments

The Group has three geographical segments, EMEA, Americas and APAC.

2013 EUR million	Net sales, by destination country ¹⁾	Net sales, by location country ²⁾	Non-current assets ²⁾
EMEA	98.6	208.4	46.3
of which Finland	8.0	189.9	45.4
Americas	107.8	105.1	37.5
of which United States	80.1	100.3	37.2
APAC	66.9	31.8	0.6
Group eliminations		-72.0	
Total	273.2	273.2	84.5

¹⁾ Sales to external customers have been presented as net sales by destination country.

²⁾ Net sales and non-current assets have been presented by the Group's and associated companies' countries of location.

2012 EUR million	Net sales, by destination country ¹⁾	Net sales, by location country ²⁾	Non-current assets ²⁾
EMEA	107.6	219.5	51.3
of which Finland	4.9	196.3	50.3
Americas	108.6	110.8	32.5
of which United States	84.9	104.9	26.8
APAC	77.2	37.8	0.9
Group eliminations		-74.8	
Total	293.3	293.3	84.7

¹⁾ Sales to external customers have been presented as net sales by destination country.

²⁾ Net sales and non-current assets have been presented by the Group's and associated companies' countries of location.

4. Business Combinations

Business combinations in 2013

On August 14, 2013 Vaisala acquired Second Wind Systems Inc., a company located in Newton Massachusetts, USA. Second Wind is a global leader in remote sensing technology and data services for the wind energy industry. Second Wind Systems Inc. reached EUR 7.0 million net sales in 2012. The company employs 34 persons. Vaisala's ownership of Second Wind after the acquisition is 100%.

Net sales of the acquired company between August 15, 2013 and December 31, 2013 were EUR 2.9 million and operating profit EUR 0.1 million. Had the acquisition taken place on January 1, 2013, the group net sales would have been EUR 278.7 million and operating profit EUR 16.8 million.

The acquisition of Second Wind fits well Vaisala's strategic goal to expand Vaisala's presence in the renewable energy markets. The acquisition makes Vaisala a trusted wind energy application provider.

Vaisala incurred acquisition-related costs of EUR 0.1 million mainly related to external legal fees. The costs have been included in the other operating expenses in the consolidated statement of income.

The total final consideration of the transaction is EUR 1.4 million. No goodwill was recognized.

The values of the assets and liabilities arising from the acquisition were as follows:

EUR million	Fair value recognized on acquisition
Technology (incl. in intangible assets)	3.3
Other intangible assets	0.4
Property, plant and equipment	0.4
Non-current receivables	0.0
Inventories	0.6
Trade and other receivables	1.1
Cash and cash equivalents	0.2
Total assets	6.0
Deferred tax liabilities	0.9
Interest-bearing liabilities	0.1
Advances received	2.2
Trade payables	0.5
Other liabilities	0.9
Total liabilities	4.6
Net assets	1.4
Cash flow on acquisition	
Purchase price paid in cash	-1.4
Cash and cash equivalents in acquired subsidiary	0.2
Total net cash outflow on acquisition	-1.2

On December 17, 2013 Vaisala acquired 3TIER Inc. located in Seattle, USA. 3TIER provides project feasibility, asset management and forecasting services to companies operating in the renewable energy market globally. 3TIER reached EUR 6.3 million net sales in 2012. The company employed 55 persons on December 17, 2013. Vaisala's ownership of 3TIER after the acquisition is 100%.

Net sales of the acquired company between December 17, 2013 and December 31, 2013 were EUR 0.2 million and operating profit EUR 0.0 million. Had the acquisition taken place on January 1, 2013, the group net sales would have been EUR 279.8 million and operating profit EUR 16.1 million.

The acquisition of 3TIER fits well with Vaisala's strategic intent to build a stronger position in the renewable energy market.

Vaisala incurred acquisition-related costs of EUR 0.2 million mainly related to external legal fees. The costs have been included in the other operating expenses in the consolidated statement of income.

The total financial consideration of the transaction is EUR 11.5 million. No goodwill was recognized.

The values of the assets and liabilities arising from the acquisition were as follows:

EUR million	Fair value recognized on acquisition
Technology (incl. in intangible assets)	3.9
Customer relationships	6.2
Other fixed assets	0.6
Trade and other receivables	3.0
Deferred tax assets	3.0
Cash and cash equivalents	0.4
Total assets	17.2
Deferred tax liabilities	3.9
Other liabilities	1.8
Total liabilities	5.6
Net assets	11.5
Cash flow on acquisition	
Purchase price paid in cash	-11.5
Cash and cash equivalents in acquired subsidiary	0.4
Total net cash outflow on acquisition	-11.1

Business combinations in 2012

There were no business combinations in 2012.

5. Long-term Projects

EUR million	2013	2012
Net sales recognized as revenue according to percentage of completion (in financial period)	2.8	7.3
Amount recognized as revenue during the financial year and previous years for long-term projects in progress	26.3	23.6
Total costs of incomplete long-term projects	20.1	16.5
Net amount of recognized costs, profits and losses from long-term projects	6.3	8.2
Order backlog	6.1	7.6
Specification of balances in the statement of financial position		
Materials and supplies in inventory	0.1	-
Prepayments and accrued income recognized	0.5	3.5
Advances received	1.2	2.6

Accounting principles for long-term projects are presented in the note Accounting Principles.

6. Other Operating Income and Expenses

Other operating income EUR million	2013	2012
Gains on the disposal of fixed assets	1.5	0.4
Other	0.3	0.1
Total	1.8	0.5

Other operating income year 2013 includes the gain of road transportation product line divestment.
Other operating income year 2012 includes the gain of wind profiler business divestment to Scintec AG.

Other operating expenses EUR million	2013	2012
Loss on the disposal of fixed assets	0.1	0.2
Impairment of intangible assets	4.3	-
Total	4.4	0.2

7. Depreciation, Amortization and Impairments

Depreciation, amortization and impairments by function EUR million	2013	2012
Procurement and production	4.9	5.0
Sales, marketing and administration	9.4	10.1
Research and development	0.5	0.6
Other income and expenses	4.3	-
Total	19.1	15.8

Depreciation, amortization and impairments by asset group EUR million	2013	2012
Intangible assets		
Intangible rights	5.3	5.8
Other intangible assets	0.3	0.2
Total	5.5	6.0

Property, plant and equipment		
Buildings and structures	2.3	2.6
Machinery and equipment	6.9	7.2
Total	9.3	9.8

Impairments by asset group		
Goodwill	3.5	-
Intangible rights	0.8	-
Total	4.3	-

Total	19.1	15.8
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8. Expenses Arising from Employee Benefits

EUR million	2013	2012
Salaries	84.7	87.0
Share-based payment	0.6	0.4
Social costs	8.8	7.6
Pensions		
Defined-benefit pension schemes	0.0	-0.1
Defined-contribution pension schemes	10.6	9.5
Total	104.7	104.5
Expenses arising from employee benefits by function		
EUR million	2013	2012
Procurement and production	37.5	37.1
Sales, marketing and administration	44.5	45.2
Research and development	22.7	22.1
Total	104.7	104.5
Group personnel, average during the financial year by business unit		
	2013	2012
Weather	462	234
Controlled Environment	169	110
Other operations	854	1,078
Total	1,485	1,422
In Finland	862	824
Outside Finland	623	598
Total	1,485	1,422

Vaisala integrated research and development functions into the business areas as of January 1, 2013.

On May 3, 2012 the Board of Directors resolved for the Group key employees a new share-based incentive plan that is based on the development of Group's profitability in calendar year 2012 and it will be paid partly in the Company's series A shares and partly in cash in spring 2015. The cash proportion will cover taxes and tax-related costs arising from the reward to a key employee. No reward will be paid, if a key employee's employment or service ends before the reward payment date. Maximum amount of 142,200 shares will be paid depending on the number of entitled persons in the company at the end of vesting period.

In 2013 EUR 0.6 million was expensed for the share-based incentive plan (EUR 0.4 million in 2012).

On February 6, 2013 the Board of Directors resolved for the Group key employees a share-based incentive plan that is based on the development of Group's profitability in calendar year 2013 and it will be paid partly in the Company's series A shares and partly in cash in spring 2016. The cash proportion will cover taxes and tax-related costs arising from the reward to a key employee. No reward will be paid, if a key employee's employment or service ends before the reward payment date. Maximum amount of 150,000 shares will be paid depending on the number of entitled persons in the company at the end of vesting period.

In 2013 no expense was recognized as the criteria was not met.

9. Research and Development Expenditure

The statement of income includes research and development expenditure of EUR 28.9 million recognized as an expense in 2013 (EUR 28.0 million in 2012).

10. Financial Income and Expenses

Financial income EUR million	2013	2012
Dividend income	0.0	0.0
Other interest and financial income	0.5	0.1
Realized and unrealized gains arising from changes in fair value of derivative contracts and hedging activities	1.8	2.0
Other foreign exchange gains	2.9	5.3
Total	5.2	7.5

Financial expenses EUR million	2013	2012
Interest expenses		
Short- and long-term liabilities	-0.1	-0.1
Finance lease agreements	-0.0	-0.0
Other financial expenses	-0.4	-0.1
Realized and unrealized losses arising from changes in fair value of derivative contracts and hedging activities	-0.6	-1.7
Other foreign exchange losses	-5.2	-6.7
Total	-6.3	-8.6

Other foreign exchange gains and losses arise from the business transactions.

11. Income Taxes

EUR million	2013	2012
Tax based on taxable income for the financial year	6.1	7.2
Taxes from previous financial years	0.6	-0.9
Change in deferred tax assets and liabilities	-0.4	1.1
Total	6.2	7.4

Reconciliation statement between statement of income tax item and taxes calculated at the tax rate of the Group country of domicile

EUR million	2013	2012
Profit before taxes	17.2	29.1
Taxes calculated at Finnish tax rate	4.2	7.1
Effect of foreign subsidiaries' tax rates	0.9	0.8
Non-deductible expenses and tax-free revenue	0.2	0.2
Impairment of goodwill	0.9	-
Taxes from previous years	0.6	-0.9
Other direct taxes	0.0	0.1
Tax losses for which no deferred income tax asset was recognized	0.1	0.1
Deferred tax adjustment	-0.3	-
Re-measurement of deferred tax - change in the Finnish corporate tax rate	-0.3	-
Other	-0.0	0.0
Tax in the statement of income	6.2	7.4
Effective tax rate	36.4%	25.6%

Deferred taxes in statement of financial position

EUR million	2013	2012
Deferred tax assets	8.0	5.1
Deferred tax liabilities	-5.2	-1.0
Deferred tax asset, net	2.8	4.1

Gross change in deferred taxes recognized in statement of financial position

EUR million	2013	2012
Deferred taxes Jan. 1	4.1	4.8
Items recognized in statement of income	0.4	-1.1
Translation differences	-0.1	0.4
Business combinations	-1.7	-
Items recognized in statement of comprehensive income	-0.0	-
Deferred tax asset, net	2.8	4.1

At December 31, 2013 the French subsidiary has unused losses of EUR 1.9 million, for which no deferred taxes have been booked. The limitation period of the losses is unlimited, but it is unlikely that the losses can be utilized in the near future.

Changes in deferred taxes during 2013 EUR million	Dec. 31, 2012	Recognized in statement of income	Translation differences	Acquired subsidiaries	Recognized in statement of comprehensive income	Dec. 31, 2013
Deferred tax assets:						
Internal margin of inventories and fixed assets	0.2	0.4				0.6
Employee benefits	0.7	0.3				1.0
Unused tax losses	0.2	0.3		3.0		3.5
Timing difference of depreciation on intangible items	1.9	-0.8				1.1
Other temporary timing differences*	2.1	-0.2	-0.1			1.8
Total	5.1	0.0	-0.1	3.0		8.0
Deferred tax liabilities:						
Timing difference between accounting and taxation	1.0	-0.4				0.6
Timing difference of depreciation on intangible items				4.6		4.6
Other		0.0			0.0	0.0
Total	1.0	-0.4		4.6	0.0	5.2
Deferred tax asset, net	4.1	0.4	-0.1	-1.7	-0.0	2.8

Current portion of net deferred taxes is EUR 2.9 million.

Changes in deferred taxes during 2012 EUR million	Dec. 31, 2011	Recognized in statement of income	Translation differences	Dec. 31, 2012
Deferred tax assets:				
Internal margin of inventories and fixed assets	0.6	-0.4		0.2
Employee benefits	0.7			0.7
Unused tax losses	0.3	-0.1		0.2
Timing difference of depreciation on intangible items	2.3	-0.4		1.9
Other temporary timing differences*	1.7	-0.1	0.4	2.1
Total	5.7	-1.0	0.4	5.1
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Timing difference between accounting and taxation	0.9	0.1		1.0
Deferred tax asset, net	4.8	-1.1	0.4	4.1

Current portion of net deferred taxes is EUR 2.6 million.

* Other temporary differences consist of intercompany sales, credit losses, inventory valuation and other temporary differences

12. Earnings per Share

The undiluted earnings per share figure is calculated by dividing the profit for the financial year belonging to the parent company's shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the financial year.

	2013	2012
Profit attributable to shareholders of the parent company, undiluted, EUR million	10.9	21.7
Weighted average number of shares outstanding, 1,000 pcs	18,059	18,059
Earnings per share, EUR	0.60	1.20
Profit attributable to shareholders of the parent company, diluted, EUR million	10.9	21.7
Weighted average number of shares outstanding, diluted, 1,000 pcs	18,187	18,209
Earnings per share, diluted, EUR	0.60	1.19

In year 2013 and 2012 dilution is due to share-based payment.

13. Dividend per Share

For 2012 a dividend of 0.90 euros per share was paid.

At the Annual General Meeting to be held on March 26, 2014 the payment of a dividend of 0.90 euros per share will be proposed, representing a total dividend of EUR 16.3 million. The proposed dividend has not been recognized as a dividend liability in these financial statements.

14. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets EUR million	Intangible rights*	Goodwill	Other intangible assets	Total
Acquisition cost Jan. 1, 2013	46.8	17.9	3.3	68.0
Translation difference	1.5	-0.8	-0.1	0.7
Increases	0.3		0.1	0.5
Business combinations	3.6		10.1	13.7
Decreases	-4.1	-4.4	-0.3	-8.8
Transfers between items	0.0		-0.0	0.0
Acquisition cost Dec. 31, 2013	48.2	12.7	13.2	74.1
Accumulated amortization and impairment Jan. 1, 2013	32.1		2.8	34.9
Translation difference	0.5		-0.1	0.4
Accumulated amortization of decreases and transfers	-3.3	-3.5	-0.3	-7.0
Amortization in financial year	5.3		0.3	5.5
Impairments in financial year	0.8	3.5		4.3
Accumulated amortization and impairment Dec. 31, 2013	35.4	-	2.7	38.1
Carrying amount Dec. 31, 2013	12.8	12.7	10.5	35.9
Intangible assets EUR million	Intangible rights*	Goodwill	Other intangible assets	Total
Acquisition cost Jan. 1, 2012	44.5	17.8	7.3	69.7
Translation difference	-0.3	0.1	-0.0	-0.3
Increases	0.5		0.1	0.6
Decreases	-0.4		-0.5	-0.9
Transfers to non-current assets held for sale	-2.7			-2.7
Transfers between items	5.2		-3.7	1.5
Acquisition cost Dec. 31, 2012	46.8	17.9	3.3	68.0
Accumulated amortization and impairment Jan. 1, 2012	28.4		3.1	31.5
Translation difference	-0.3		-0.0	-0.4
Accumulated amortization of decreases and transfers	-1.8		-0.5	-2.2
Amortization in financial year	5.8		0.2	6.0
Accumulated amortization and impairment Dec. 31, 2012	32.1		2.8	34.9
Kirjanpitoarvo 31.12.2012	14.7	17.9	0.5	33.1

* Intangible rights contain patents, trademarks and software licenses

Allocation of goodwill to revised cash generating units and goodwill impairment testing

Allocation of goodwill to revised cash generating units

Following the changes in Vaisala's management group practices as of January 1, 2013 and suppressing the regional dimension, Vaisala has consequently allocated the goodwill to revised cash generating units "CGU"s. EUR 12.8 million goodwill in CGU Weather North America has been allocated to Weather CGU and EUR 3.5 million goodwill in CGU Life Science North America has been allocated to Life Science CGU belonging into Controlled environment segment. There was no impact on profit for the reported period.

Goodwill impairment testing

Vaisala assesses the value of goodwill for impairment annually or more frequently in case facts and circumstances indicate a risk of impairment. The assessment is done using discounted cash flow methodology which is applied to five year forecasts that are approved by Vaisala management. The recoverable amount of cash generating unit is based on value in use calculations.

In Weather cash generating unit recoverable amount exceeds book value by EUR 251 million. Weather business sales are expected to grow annually 8% in average until year 2017. Terminal growth rate is based on 2% growth assumption and Weighted Average Costs of Capital (WACC) is 10.5%. Calculations show that with other assumptions unchanged cash generating unit can withstand sales deteriorating 15%, profitability deteriorating 9% or discount rate increase 20%.

Life Science cash generating unit recognized impairment charges of EUR 3.5 million related to goodwill and EUR 0.8 million related to intangible assets. After the charge there is no goodwill in Life Science. The related goodwill and intangible assets originated from the acquisitions of Veriteq Instruments Inc. in 2010. This impairment charge is mainly due to delayed Life Science business growth as markets in all geographic areas have not developed according to expectations.

15. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment EUR million	Land and waters	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Other tangible assets	Advance payments and construction in progress	Total
Acquisition cost Jan. 1, 2013	2.8	49.4	70.9	0.0	3.5	126.6
Translation difference	-0.1	-0.2	1.9		-0.1	1.6
Increases		0.0	3.0	0.0	4.1	7.1
Business combinations			2.2			2.2
Decreases		-0.5	-5.5		-0.0	-6.0
Transfers between items		0.1	3.3		-3.5	-0.0
Acquisition cost Dec. 31, 2013	2.7	49.0	75.7	0.0	4.0	131.5
Accumulated depreciation and impairment Jan. 1, 2013		23.5	54.0			77.5
Translation difference		-0.1	1.9			1.8
Accumulated depreciation of decreases and transfers		-0.1	-3.8			-3.9
Depreciation in financial year		2.3	6.9			9.3
Accumulated depreciation Dec. 31, 2013		25.7	59.0			84.7
Carrying amount Dec. 31, 2013	2.7	23.3	16.7	0.0	4.0	46.8

The carrying amount of machinery and equipment used in production was EUR 11.3 million on December 31, 2013 (EUR 11.7 million on December 31, 2012).

Property, plant and equipment EUR million	Land and waters	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Other tangible assets	Advance payments and construction in progress	Total
Acquisition cost Jan. 1, 2012	2.8	47.8	72.9	0.0	7.2	130.7
Translation difference	-0.0	-0.0	-0.4		-0.0	-0.5
Increases	0.0	0.0	2.8		2.3	5.1
Decreases	-0.0		-6.6			-6.6
Transfers to Non-current assets held for sale			-0.6			-0.6
Transfers between items		1.6	2.8		-6.0	-1.5
Acquisition cost Dec. 31, 2012	2.8	49.4	70.9	0.0	3.5	126.6
Accumulated depreciation and impairment Jan. 1, 2012		21.0	53.9			74.8
Translation difference		-0.0	-0.3			-0.4
Accumulated depreciation of decreases and transfers			-6.7			-6.7
Depreciation in financial year		2.6	7.2			9.8
Accumulated depreciation Dec. 31, 2012		23.5	54.0			77.5
Carrying amount Dec. 31, 2012	2.8	25.9	16.9	0.0	3.5	49.1

Property, plant and equipment include the following assets acquired on finance leases:

2013 EUR million	Machinery and equipment
Acquisition cost	0.1
Accumulated depreciation	-0.0
Carrying amount Dec. 31, 2013	0.0

2012 EUR million	Machinery and equipment
Acquisition cost	1.3
Accumulated depreciation	-0.7
Carrying amount Dec. 31, 2012	0.6

During 2013 Vaisala Corporation bought out the computers on finance lease.
At December 31, 2013 the remaining assets on finance lease are leased forklift trucks.

16. Holdings in Associated Companies

EUR million	2013	2012
Acquisition cost Jan. 1	0.8	0.6
Share of result	0.1	0.1
Increase	-	0.1
Reclassification	-0.1	-
Translation differences	-0.1	0.1
Associated company investments, total Dec. 31	0.7	0.8

The carrying amount of associated companies does not include goodwill.

Information on Group associated companies as well as their combined assets, liabilities, net sales and profit/loss:

Associated companies 2013

EUR million	Domicile	Assets	Liabilities	Net sales	Profit/loss	Holding
Meteorage SA, France	Cedex	4.0	1.9	3.3	0.3	35%

The information presented in the table is based on the latest available financial statements.

Associated companies 2012

EUR million	Domicile	Assets	Liabilities	Net sales	Profit/loss	Holding
Meteorage SA, France	Cedex	3.1	1.2	N/A	0.2	35%

The information presented in the table is based on the latest available financial statements.

Associated company Meteorage SA maintains lightning detection networks and sales information related to lightning detection.

17. Long-term Receivables

EUR million	2013		2012	
	Values in statement of financial position	Fair values	Values in statement of financial position	Fair values
Loan receivables	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1
Other receivables	0.2	0.2	-	-
Total	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.1

18. Inventories

EUR million	2013	2012
Materials, supplies and finished goods	24.8	27.7
Project inventories	3.8	2.0
Total	28.6	29.8

An expense of EUR 79.2 million (EUR 70.6 million in 2012) was recognized in the financial period.

In the financial year an expense of EUR 4.8 million was recorded, equivalent to the amount by which the carrying amount of inventories was reduced to correspond with their net realizable value (EUR 6.7 million in 2012).

19. Trade Receivables and Other Receivables

EUR million	2013	2012
Trade receivables	45.8	50.2
Loan receivables	0.2	0.0
Advances paid	0.4	0.3
Value-added tax receivables	2.8	2.2
Other receivables	1.3	2.0
Receivables from long-term project customers	0.5	3.5
Derivative contracts	0.6	0.5
Other prepaid expenses and accrued income	5.8	2.3
Total	57.4	60.9

Fair values of trade and other receivables materially corresponds to book values.

Age analysis for the trade receivables

EUR million	2013	Provision	Net 2013	2012	Provision	Net 2012
Invoices not due	31.7		31.7	28.0		28.0
Due less than 30 days	8.3		8.3	9.7		9.7
Due 31-90 days	4.4		4.4	6.1		6.1
Due over 90 days	2.7	1.3	1.4	8.7	2.3	6.5
Total	47.0	1.3	45.8	52.5	2.3	50.2

Impairments of trade receivables were in year 2013 EUR 0.7 million (EUR 0.7 million in 2012).

The carrying amounts of group's trade receivables are denominated in the following currencies:

EUR million	2013	2012
EUR	17.7	22.6
USD	21.2	20.1
GBP	2.9	3.1
JPY	2.0	2.0
AUD	0.7	0.8
CNY	0.2	1.2
Others	1.1	0.6
Total	45.8	50.2

20. Cash and Cash Equivalents

EUR million	2013	2012
Cash and bank deposits	45.8	74.8

The values of cash and cash equivalents are equivalent to their carrying amounts.

21. Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

In 2012 non-current assets held for sale consists of tangible and intangible assets related to divestment of non-core measurement systems. The value of assets in the statement of financial position was EUR 1.4 million. Business did not represent a separate major line of business and thus it was not classified as discontinued operation according to IFRS 5. Business belonged to Weather segment and the 2012 sales were EUR 4.5 million. The line of business was sold in 2013.

22. Notes Relating to Shareholders' Equity

Vaisala applies the insider rules of the Helsinki Stock Exchange.

Vaisala has 18,218,364 shares, of which 3,389,351 are K shares and 14,829,013 are A shares. The shares do not have nominal value. Vaisala's maximum share capital is EUR 28,800,000. A maximum of 68,490,017 shares shall be K shares and a maximum of 68,490,017 shares shall be A shares, with the provision that the total number of shares shall be at least 17,122,505 and not more than 68,490,017. The K shares and A shares are differentiated by the fact that each K share entitles its owner to 20 votes at a General Meeting of Shareholders while each A share entitles its owner to 1 vote. The shares have the same rights to dividend. K shares can be converted to A shares according to specific rules stated in the Articles of Association.

Share capital and reserves

EUR million	Number of shares 1,000	Share capital	Share premium fund	Other reserves	Own shares	Total
December 31, 2011	18,209	7.7	22.3	0.3	-0.3	30.1
Purchase of treasury shares	-150				-2.3	-2.3
Share-based compensation				0.4		0.4
December 31, 2012	18,059	7.7	22.3	0.8	-2.5	28.2
Transfer			-22.3	22.4		0.1
Return of capital				-22.2		-22.2
Share-based compensation				0.6		0.6
Translation differences				-0.0		-0.0
December 31, 2013	18,059	7.7	0.0	1.5	-2.5	6.6
Own shares held by company	159					
Total	18,218					

Shareholders' equity consists of the share capital, reserve fund, fund of invested non-restricted equity, translation differences and retained earnings.

Other reserves, EUR 0.4 million contains items based on the local rules of other Group companies.

Restrictions based on local rules apply to the distributability of the reserve fund.

The fund of invested non-restricted equity includes funds transferred from the share premium fund.

The translation differences fund contains translation differences arising from the conversion of the financial statements of foreign units. The profit for the financial year is entered in retained earnings.

On March 26, 2013 Vaisala Corporation's Annual General Meeting decided to decrease the share premium fund presented in the company's statement of financial position on December 31, 2012 by EUR 22,3 million by transferring all the funds in the share premium fund into the invested non-restricted equity fund. The Meeting also decided that of the funds transferred into the invested non-restricted equity funds EUR 1.23 per share will be distributed to the shareholders as a return of capital, which equals to approximately EUR 22.2 million return of capital.

Own shares held by company

The own shares (treasury shares) fund includes the acquisition cost of own shares held by the Group, and it is presented as a reduction in shareholders' equity.

	Number of shares	Purchase price EUR million
Company's own shares on Dec. 31, 2011	9,150	0.3
May, 2012	139,379	2.1
June, 2012	10,621	0.2
Company's own shares on Dec. 31, 2012	159,150	2.5
Company's own shares on Dec. 31, 2013	159,150	2.5

On December 31, 2013, the Group had 159,150 treasury A shares (159,150 A shares on December 31, 2012) in its possession that represent approximately 0.9% of share capital and 0.2% of voting rights. The considerations paid for the A shares were EUR 2,527,160.

Treasury shares are to be used for share based incentive plan (note 8).

23. Pension Obligations

The Group has a number of pension schemes, which have been classified as either defined-contribution or defined-benefit schemes. Under defined-contribution plans, contributions made are recognized as an expense in the statement of income of the financial period in which the contributions are payable. TyEL pension cover managed in an insurance company are defined-contribution schemes.

The defined-benefit schemes are in Finland. The supplementary pension benefits managed in the Vaisala Pension Fund have been treated as defined-benefit pension schemes. The Pension Fund's obligations were transferred to a pension insurance company on December 31, 2005. The company retains, however, an obligation under IFRS 19 for future index and salary increases in terms of individuals covered by the Pension Fund who are employed by the company.

On January 1, 2013 the Group adopted the revised IAS 19 standard. The impact of the adoption is described in the Accounting Principles.

The defined-benefit pension liability is determined as follows:

EUR million	2013	2012 revised
Fair value of funded obligations	1.5	1.4
Fair value of assets	-0.9	-0.9
Deficit/surplus	0.6	0.5
Net liability in the statement of financial position	0.6	0.5

Amounts recognized in the statement of income and the statement of other comprehensive income

EUR million	2013	2012
Current service cost	0.0	0.0
Interest	0.0	0.0
Curtailement gain/loss	-	-0.0
Expense recognized in the statement of income	0.0	0.0
Net actuarial loss (+) / gain (-) in other comprehensive income	0.2	0.0
Total recognized in the statement of income and the statement of other comprehensive income	0.2	0.1

Defined-benefit pension schemes has been allocated to administration function.

Changes in the present value of the obligation

EUR million	2013	2012
Present value of obligation Jan. 1	1.4	1.6
Current service cost	0.0	0.0
Interest cost	0.0	0.1
Settlement and curtailments	-	-0.2
Remeasurements		
Actuarial gain (-) loss(+) arising from changes in financial assumptions	0.1	0.2
Experience adjustment	0.1	-0.2
Benefits paid	-0.1	-
Present value of obligation on Dec. 31	1.5	1.4

Changes in the fair value of plan assets

EUR million	2013	2012
Fair value of plan assets Jan. 1	0.9	1.0
Interest income on assets	0.0	0.0
Settlements	-	-0.2
Net return on plan assets	0.0	-0.1
Benefits paid	-0.1	-
Contributions	0.0	0.2
Fair value of plan assets Dec. 31	0.9	0.9

Changes of liabilities presented in statement of financial position

EUR million	2013	2012
At beginning of financial year	0.5	0.6
Expense (+) / income (-) recognized in statement of income	0.0	0.0
Total recognized in other comprehensive income	0.2	0.0
Contributions paid	-	-0.2
At end of financial year	0.6	0.5

Actuarial assumptions used

	2013	2012
Discount rate	3.30%	3.00%
Expected yield from assets belonging to the scheme	3.25%	3.25%
Rate of inflation	2.00%	2.00%
Annual adjustments to pensions	2.10%	2.10%

Sensitivity of the net liability changes in the principal assumptions

Assumption	Change in assumption	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
Discount rate	0.25%	2.26% decrease	2.21% increase
Salary increase rate	0.25%	6.10% increase	5.75% decrease
Inflation	0.25%	1.00% increase	0.99% decrease
Pension increase rate	0.25%	5.10% increase	5.00% decrease
		Increase by one year	Decrease by one year
Life expectancy at birth	0.25%	2.20% increase	2.16% decrease

The above analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the net liability using the above assumptions the same method has been applied as when measuring the net liability in the statement of financial position.

24. Provisions

Long term EUR million	2013	2012
Provisions Jan. 1	0.1	0.1
Decrease in provisions	-0.1	0.0
Provisions Dec. 31	0.0	0.1
Short term EUR million	2013	2012
Provisions Jan.1	0.9	1.5
Increase in provisions	-	0.5
Used provisions	-0.9	-1.1
Provisions Dec. 31	0.0	0.9

Provisions in 2012 relate to the restructuring of the company's organization.

25. Trade Payables and Other Liabilities

EUR million	2013	2012
Trade payables	10.1	12.4
Salary and social cost allocations	14.9	20.3
Other accrued expenses and deferred income	25.1	7.4
Other short-term liabilities	4.7	16.3
Total	54.8	56.4

The fair value of the trade payables and other liabilities is equivalent to their carrying amounts.

26. Financial Assets and Liabilities

Assets and liabilities as per statement of financial position 2013

EUR million	Assets/liabilities recognized at fair value through profit and loss and derivatives used for hedging	Loans and receivables	Financial liabilities at amortized cost	Carrying amount of statement of financial position items	Fair value	Note
Financial assets						
Long-term receivables		0.9		0.9	0.9	17
Trade receivables and other receivables	0.6	56.7		57.4	57.4	19
Cash and cash equivalents		45.8		45.8	45.8	20
Total	0.6	103.4		104.1	104.1	
Liabilities						
Interest-bearing long-term liabilities			0.0	0.0	0.0	26
Other interest bearing liabilities			0.0	0.0	0.0	26
Trade payables and other liabilities	0.0		54.8	54.8	54.8	25
Total	0.0		54.8	54.8	54.8	

Assets and liabilities as per statement of financial position 2012

EUR million	Assets/liabilities recognized at fair value through profit and loss and derivatives used for hedging	Loans and receivables	Financial liabilities at amortized cost	Carrying amount of statement of financial position items	Fair value	Note
Financial assets						
Long-term receivables		0.1		0.1	0.1	17
Trade receivables and other receivables	0.5	60.5		60.9	60.9	19
Cash and cash equivalents		74.8		74.8	74.8	20
Total	0.5	135.3		135.8	135.8	
Liabilities						
Interest-bearing long-term liabilities			0.3	0.3	0.3	26
Other interest bearing liabilities			0.3	0.3	0.3	26
Trade payables and other liabilities	0.0		56.3	56.4	56.4	25
Total	0.0		56.9	57.0	57.0	

At the end of year 2013 and 2012 the Group did not have interest bearing loans. The company has no loans that would mature after five years or a longer period. Other non-interest bearing long-term liabilities comprise of long-term part of trade payable of ASIC-circuits EUR 0.8 million ((EUR 1.1 million). Circuits are Vaisala's property and they will be paid according to the use of current circuits during the years 2012 to 2016. The liability is interest-free.

Maturity dates of finance lease liabilities:

EUR million	2013	2012
Finance lease liabilities – total amount of minimum lease payments		
Up to 1 year	0.0	0.3
1–5 years	0.0	0.3
	0.0	0.6
Future financial expenses	0.0	0.0
Present value of finance lease liabilities	0.0	0.6
Present value of minimum payments of finance lease liabilities		
Up to 1 year	0.0	0.3
1–5 years	0.0	0.3
Total	0.0	0.6

During 2013 Vaisala Corporation bought out the finance leases relating to computers.

Derivative contracts

EUR million	2013	2012
Capital value of off-balance sheet contracts made to hedge against exchange rate and interest rate risks		
Currency forwards	19.7	20.9
Capital value, total	19.7	20.9

Derivative contracts are denominated in the following currencies:

	2013		2012	
	Currency million	EUR million	Currency million	EUR million
USD	22.5	16.8	22.5	17.4
AUD	2.0	1.4	2.0	1.6
JPY	165.0	1.2	165.0	1.6
GBP	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total		19.7		20.9

Maturity

EUR million	2013	2012
Less than 90 days	9.8	10.4
Over 90 days and less than 120 days	2.6	2.8
Over 120 days and less than 230 days	7.4	7.6
Total	19.7	20.9

Fair value of off-balance sheet contracts made to hedge against exchange rate and interest rate risks

EUR million	2013	2012
Currency forwards	0.6	0.4
Fair value, total	0.6	0.4

Fair value of the derivative contracts are based on information that are observable for the assets or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices). In addition to the quoted prices the group will prepare own assessment using commonly acceptable valuation techniques. Hence group's derivative contracts belongs to the level 2. There were no transfers between the hierarchy levels during the financial period.

27. Contingent Liabilities and Pledges Given

EUR million	2013	2012
For own loans/commitments		
Guarantees	8.9	10.5
Other own liabilities		
Pledges given	0.1	0.1
Other leases	6.5	5.5
Contingent liabilities and pledges given, total	15.5	16.2

The lease agreements are based on common market terms in each country.

28. Related Party Transactions

Related parties of Vaisala group are group companies, associated companies, members of Board and Management Group.

The parent company and subsidiaries are as follows:

Company		Group ownership %	share of votes %
Parent company Vaisala Corporation	Finland		
Vaisala Limited	United Kingdom	100%	100%
Vaisala Pty Ltd.	Australia	100%	100%
Vaisala GmbH	Germany	100%	100%
Vaisala KK	Japan	100%	100%
Vaisala Holding Inc.	United States	100%	100%
Vaisala Inc.	United States	100%	100%
Vaisala China Ltd	China	100%	100%
Vaisala Canada Inc.	Canada	100%	100%
Tycho Technology Inc.	United States	100%	100%
Vaisala S.A.	Argentina	100%	100%
Vaisala SAS	France	100%	100%
Vaisala Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	100%	100%
Vaisala Servicios De Marketing Ltda	Brazil	100%	100%
Second Wind Systems Inc.	United States	100%	100%
3TIER Inc.	United States	100%	100%
3TIER R&D India Pvt Ltd	India	100%	100%
3TIER S.A.	Panama	100%	100%
3TIER (Europe) Limited	United Kingdom	100%	100%
Associated companies			
Meteorage SA	France	35%	35%

Related party transactions are based on market price of goods and services and common market terms.

Transactions with related parties and related party receivables and liabilities:

2013 EUR million	Sales	Receivables
Associated companies	0.5	0.0
2012 EUR million	Sales	Receivables
Associated companies	0.5	-

Employee benefits of management			
EUR million		2013	2012
Salary and bonuses of the President and CEO			
Forsén Kjell			
Salary		0.5	0.5
Bonuses		0.1	0.2
Share-based payment		0.1	0.1
Obligatory pension		0.1	0.1
Voluntary pension		0.1	0.1
Total		0.8	0.8
Other group management			
Salary		1.0	1.8
Bonuses		0.2	0.4
Share-based payment		0.2	0.2
Obligatory pension		0.2	0.3
Voluntary pension		0.2	0.2
Total		1.9	2.9

As of January 1, 2013 Vaisala has only one Management Group

Remuneration to members of the Board of Directors 2013					
EUR 1,000		Annual remuneration	Compensation, audit committee	Compensation, remuneration committee	Total
Lappalainen Timo	Member of the Board	33	7		40
Neuvo Yrjö	Vice Chairman of the Board	33		5	38
Niinivaara Mikko	Member of the Board	33	7		40
Torkko Maija	Member of the Board	33	11	5	48
Voipio Mikko	Member of the Board	33			33
Voipio Raimo	Chairman of the Board	43		5	48
Total		205	25	15	245

Remuneration to members of the Board of Directors 2012					
EUR 1,000		Annual remuneration	Compensation, audit committee	Compensation, remuneration committee	Total
Gustavsson Stig	Member of the Board	6			6
Lappalainen Timo	Member of the Board	25	6		31
Neuvo Yrjö	Vice Chairman of the Board	25		7	32
Niinivaara Mikko	Member of the Board	25	6		31
Torkko Maija	Member of the Board	25	9	7	41
Voipio Mikko	Member of the Board	25			25
Voipio Raimo	Chairman of the Board	35		7	42
Total		166	21	21	208

Age of retirement for the President and CEO is 62 years. The President and CEO has a compensation based retirement plan. Notice period, severance pay and conditions of other severance compensations: 6 months for the employee, 12 months for the employer, compensation equal to the salary.

Management share ownership

Vaisala Corporation's Board of Directors held and controlled 1,938,010 shares on December 31, 2013, accounting for 17.5% of the total votes (2012: 1,928,391 shares and 17.3% of the total votes). A regularly updated table reporting the holdings of public insiders is available on www.vaisala.com.

The company's President and CEO held and controlled 2,720 A shares on December 31, 2013.

The Management Group of Vaisala held and controlled 4,463 Vaisala shares on December 31, 2013 accounting for 0.0% of total votes. (In 2012 the extended management team held 11,087 shares and 0.0% voting rights.)

The President and CEO and the members of the Board have not been granted loans nor have guarantees or commitments been given on their behalf.

29. Auditor's Fees

EUR million	2013	2012
Auditors of PricewaterhouseCoopers-chain		
Auditor's fees	0.3	0.3
Statements	0.0	0.0
Tax advice	0.0	0.1
Other fees	0.0	0.1
Total	0.3	0.6

Parent Company Income Statement

EUR million	Note	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 2013	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 2012
Net sales	2	189.7	196.3
Cost of production and procurement		-103.9	-109.2
Gross profit		85.8	87.1
Cost of sales and marketing	5	-20.6	-21.7
Cost of administration			
Development costs	5	-22.0	-19.6
Other administrative costs	5	-27.0	-24.8
Other operating income	4	0.0	0.1
Other operating costs	4	-0.3	-0.0
Operating profit		15.9	21.0
Financial income and expenses	7	14.1	1.6
Profit before appropriations and taxes		30.0	22.7
Appropriations	8	1.1	-0.4
Profit before taxes		31.1	22.3
Direct taxes	9	-4.0	-4.0
Net profit for the financial year		27.1	18.3

Parent Company Balance Sheet

Assets EUR million	Note	Dec. 31, 2013	Dec. 31, 2012
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	10		
Intangible rights		8.5	11.5
Other long-term expenditure		0.3	0.3
		8.7	11.9
Property, plant and equipment	10		
Land and waters		1.3	1.3
Buildings		27.0	29.2
Machinery and equipment		10.2	10.7
Other tangible assets		0.0	0.0
Advance payments and construction in progress		3.8	2.3
		42.3	43.5
Investments	10		
Shares in subsidiaries		30.4	30.4
Other shares		0.1	0.1
Receivables from subsidiaries	19	25.6	9.5
		56.1	40.0
Total non-current assets		107.1	95.3
Current assets			
Inventories			
Materials, consumables and finished goods		19.5	20.3
Project inventories		3.1	0.0
		22.6	20.4
Receivables			
Trade receivables	19	29.2	30.6
Loan receivables	19	4.9	5.5
Other receivables	11	1.7	2.8
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	12, 19	6.0	8.3
		41.8	47.2
Cash and bank balances	13	26.8	52.2
Total current assets		91.2	119.8
Total assets		198.3	215.1

Parent Company Balance Sheet

Shareholders' equity and liabilities EUR million	Note	Dec. 31, 2013	Dec. 31, 2012
Shareholders' equity	16		
Share capital		7.7	7.7
Reserve fund		-	22.3
Fund of invested non-restricted equity		0.1	-
Retained earnings		117.7	115.6
Profit for the financial year		27.1	18.3
		152.5	163.9
Total shareholders' equity		152.5	163.9
Appropriations			
Accumulated depreciation difference	14	2.9	4.0
Provisions	15	-	0.1
Liabilities			
Non-current			
Other non-current liabilities	17	0.8	1.1
Current			
Advances received		3.2	4.2
Trade payables	19	10.3	11.5
Other current liabilities		1.8	2.8
Accrued expenses and deferred income	18, 19	27.0	27.7
		42.1	46.1
Total liabilities		42.9	47.2
Total shareholders' equity and liabilities		198.3	215.1

Parent Company Cash Flow Statement

EUR million	Note	Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 2013	Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 2012
Cash flow from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers		195.2	200.9
Other income from business operations		0.0	0.0
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		-171.3	-164.6
Cash flow from business operations before financial items and taxes		23.9	36.4
Interest received	7	0.9	0.6
Interest paid	7	-0.0	-0.0
Other financial items, net	7	-1.7	-2.3
Dividend received from business operations	7	14.6	2.2
Direct tax paid	9	-4.3	-4.5
Cash flow from business operations (A)		33.3	32.4
Cash flow from investing activities			
Investments in intangible assets	10	-0.6	-2.0
Investments in property, plant and equipment	10	-4.1	-2.0
Loans granted	19	-24.7	-1.2
Other investments	10	-	-0.5
Repayments on loan receivables	19	9.1	11.7
Cash flow from investing activities (B)		-20.3	6.1
Cash flow from financing activities			
Purchase of treasury shares	16	-	-2.3
Return of capital	16	-22.2	-
Dividend paid	16	-16.2	-11.8
Other transactions from Equity	16	-	-0.2
Cash flow from financing activities (C)		-38.5	-14.3
Change in liquid funds (A+B+C) increase (+) / decrease (-)		-25.4	24.1
Liquid funds at beginning of period	13	52.2	28.1
Liquid funds at end of period	13	26.8	52.2

Notes to the Parent Company

Income Statement and Balance Sheet

1. Parent Company Accounting Principles (FAS)

The financial statements of the parent company have been prepared according to the Finnish accounting standards (FAS). Financial statement data are based on original acquisition costs if not otherwise stated in the accounting principles outlined below. Revaluations are not taken into account if not separately mentioned.

Non-current assets

The balance sheet values of fixed assets are stated at historical cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization, with the exception of the office and factory premises in Vantaa, which were revalued in previous years by a total of EUR 5.7 million. Despite of the revaluations, the asset value is significantly less than the market value of the office and factory premises. The cost of self-constructed assets also includes overhead costs attributable to construction work. Interest is not capitalized on fixed assets. Depreciation and amortization is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, except for land, which is not depreciated. Estimated useful lives for various assets are:

Intangible rights	3–5 years
Buildings and structures	5–40 years
Machinery and equipment	3–10 years
Other tangible assets	5–15 years

Inventories

The cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase. Finished goods produced include also fixed and variable production overheads. Inventories are valued using the average cost method.

Foreign currency items

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the date of transaction. Receivables and payables in foreign currency are valued at the exchange rates quoted by the European Central Bank at the balance sheet date. All foreign exchange gains and losses, including foreign exchange gains and losses on trade receivables and payables, are recorded as financial income and expenses.

Pension costs

Pension costs are recorded according to the Finnish regulations. The additional pension coverage of parent company personnel is arranged by the Vaisala Pension

Fund (closed on January 1, 1983). The pension liability of the fund is fully covered.

Research and development costs

Except for investments in machinery and equipment, which are amortized on a straight line basis over a period of five years, research and development costs are expensed in the financial period in which they occurred.

Income taxes

Income taxes consist of current and deferred tax. Current taxes in the income statement include estimated taxes payable or refundable on tax returns for the financial year and adjustments to tax accruals related to previous years. The deferred taxes in the income statement represent the net change in deferred tax liabilities and assets during the year.

Principles of revenue recognition

Sales of goods and services rendered

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when significant risks and rewards of owning the goods are transferred to the buyer. Revenue recognition generally takes place when the transfer has taken place. Revenue for rendering of services is recognized when the service has been performed. When recognizing net sales, indirect taxes and discounts, for example, have been deducted from sales revenue. Possible exchange rate differences are recognized in the financial income and expenses.

Long-term projects

Revenues from long-term projects are recognized using the percentage of completion method, when the outcome of the project can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is determined for each project by reference to the relationship between the costs incurred for work performed to date and the estimated total costs of the project or the relationship between the working hours performed to date and the estimated total working hours.

When the outcome of a long-term project cannot be estimated reliably, project costs are recognized as expenses in the same period when they arise and project revenues only to the extent of project costs incurred where it is probable that those costs will be recoverable. When it is probable that total costs necessary to complete the project will exceed total project revenue, the expected loss is recognized as an expense immediately.

Other operating income and expenses

Gains on the disposal of assets as well as income other than that relating to actual performance-based sales, such as rental income, are recognized as other operating income.

Losses on the disposal of assets and expenses other than those relating to actual performance-based sales are included in other operating expenses.

2. Net Sales

Net sales by market area EUR million	Parent Company 2013	Parent Company 2012
EMEA	87.9	98.5
from which Finland	8.0	5.7
Americas	48.4	41.4
from which United States	34.1	29.5
APAC	53.4	56.4
Total	189.7	196.3

Net sales by function EUR million	Parent Company 2013	Parent Company 2012
Weather	133.5	142.1
Controlled environment	56.2	54.2
Total	189.7	196.3

3. Long-term Projects

EUR million	Parent Company 2013	Parent Company 2012
Net sales recognized as revenue according to percentage of completion (in financial period)	2.3	7.3
Amount recognized as revenue during the financial year and previous years for long-term project in progress	24.9	22.6
Total costs of incomplete long-term projects	18.6	15.2
Net amount of recognized costs, profits and losses from long-term projects	6.5	8.9
Order backlog	5.3	7.6
Specification of balances in the statement of financial position		
Materials and supplies in inventory	0.1	-
Prepayments and accrued income recognized	0.4	3.5
Advances received	0.9	2.8

Accounting principles for long-term projects are presented in the note Accounting Principles.

4. Other Operating Income and Expenses

Other operating income EUR million	Parent Company 2013	Parent Company 2012
Gains on the disposal of fixed assets	0.0	0.0
Other operating income	0.0	0.1
Total	0.0	0.1

Other operating expenses EUR million	Parent Company 2013	Parent Company 2012
Losses from disposal of fixed assets	0.1	0.0
Impairment of intangible assets	0.3	-
Total	0.3	0.0

5. Personnel

Personnel costs EUR million	Parent Company 2013	Parent Company 2012
Wages and salaries	48.9	47.3
Pension costs	9.0	8.4
Other personnel costs	2.6	1.7
Total	60.4	57.4

Personnel on average during the year (persons)

In Finland	862	814
Outside Finland	10	10
Total	872	824

Personnel Dec. 31

In Finland	871	827
Outside Finland	10	10
Total	881	837

Management salaries EUR million	Parent Company 2013	Parent Company 2012
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Salary and bonuses of the President and CEO

Forsén Kjell		
Salary	0.5	0.5
Bonuses	0.1	0.2
Share-based payment	0.1	0.1
Obligatory pension	0.1	0.1
Voluntary pension	0.1	0.1
Total	0.8	0.8

Remuneration to members of the Board of Directors 2013

EUR 1,000		Annual remuneration	Compensation, audit committee	Compensation, remuneration committee	Total
Lappalainen Timo	Member of the Board	33	7		40
Neuvo Yrjö	Vice Chairman of the Board	33		5	38
Niinivaara Mikko	Member of the Board	33	7		40
Torkko Maija	Member of the Board	33	11	5	48
Voipio Mikko	Member of the Board	33			33
Voipio Raimo	Chairman of the Board	43		5	48
Total		205	25	15	245

Remuneration to members of the Board of Directors 2012

EUR 1,000		Annual remuneration	Compensation, audit committee	Compensation, remuneration committee	Total
Gustavsson Stig	Member of the Board	6			6
Lappalainen Timo	Member of the Board	25	6		31
Neuvo Yrjö	Vice Chairman of the Board	25		7	32
Niinivaara Mikko	Member of the Board	25	6		31
Torkko Maija	Member of the Board	25	9	7	41
Voipio Mikko	Member of the Board	25			25
Voipio Raimo	Chairman of the Board	35		7	42
Total		166	21	21	208

Cash loans, securities or contingent liabilities were not granted to the President and CEO or to the members of the Board of Directors.

Age of retirement for the President and CEO is 62 years.

The President and CEO has a compensation based retirement plan. Notice period, severance pay and conditions of other severance compensations: 6 months for the employee, 12 months for the employer, compensation equal to the salary.

6. Depreciation, Amortization and Impairment

EUR million	Parent Company 2013	Parent Company 2012
Amortization on intangible assets	3.5	3.4
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	5.8	6.5
Impairment on intangible assets	0.3	-
Total	9.5	9.9

7. Financial Income and Expenses

EUR million	Parent Company 2013	Parent Company 2012
Dividend income		
From Group companies	14.6	2.2
From others	0.0	0.0
Interest income on long-term investments		
From Group companies	0.2	0.4
Other interest and financial income		
From others	2.3	2.1
Interest and other financial expenses		
From others	-0.7	-1.8
Foreign exchange gains and losses		
From Group companies	-0.4	-0.2
From others	-1.9	-1.1
Total	14.1	1.6

8. Appropriations

Appropriations consist of accumulated depreciation differences.

9. Income Taxes

EUR million	Parent Company 2013	Parent Company 2012
Taxes for the financial year	3.9	4.9
Taxes from previous years	0.1	-0.9
Total	4.0	4.0

10. Fixed Assets and Other Long-term Investments

Parent Company 2013

Intangible assets			
EUR million	Intangible rights	Other long-term expenditure	Total
Acquisition cost Jan. 1	31.9	1.0	32.9
Increases	0.6		0.6
Decreases	-1.8		-1.8
Transfers between items	0.0		0.0
Acquisition cost Dec. 31	30.8	1.0	31.8
Accumulated amortization and write-downs Jan. 1	20.4	0.7	21.1
Accumulated amortization of decreases and transfers	-1.8		-1.8
Amortization for the financial year	3.4	0.1	3.5
Impairment	0.3		0.3
Accumulated amortization Dec. 31	22.3	0.8	23.1
Balance sheet value Dec. 31, 2013	8.5	0.3	8.7

Parent Company 2012

Intangible assets			
EUR million	Intangible rights	Other long-term expenditure	Total
Acquisition cost Jan. 1	30.1	1.0	31.1
Increases	0.5		0.5
Decreases	-0.2		-0.2
Transfers between items	1.5	0.1	1.5
Acquisition cost Dec. 31	31.9	1.0	32.9
Accumulated amortization and write-downs Jan. 1	17.1	0.6	17.8
Accumulated amortization of decreases and transfers	-0.1		-0.1
Amortization for the financial year	3.3	0.1	3.4
Accumulated amortization Dec. 31	20.4	0.7	21.1
Balance sheet value Dec. 31, 2012	11.5	0.3	11.9

Parent Company 2013

Property, plant and equipment	Land and waters	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Other tangible assets	Advance payments and construction in progress	Total
EUR million						
Acquisition cost Jan. 1	1.2	45.3	50.1	0.0	2.3	98.8
Increases		0.0	2.2	0.0	4.0	6.2
Decreases		-0.5	-3.0			-3.5
Transfers between items		0.1	2.3		-2.5	-0.0
Acquisition cost Dec. 31	1.2	45.0	51.6	0.0	3.8	101.5
Accumulated depreciation and write-downs Jan. 1		21.7	39.3			61.1
Accumulated depreciation of decreases and transfers		-0.1	-1.7			-1.9
Depreciation for the financial year		2.0	3.7			5.8
Accumulated depreciation Dec. 31		23.6	41.3			65.0
Revaluation	0.1	5.6				5.7
Balance sheet value Dec. 31, 2013	1.3	27.0	10.2	0.0	3.8	42.3

Parent Company 2012

Property, plant and equipment EUR million	Land and waters	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Other tangible assets	Advance payments and construction in progress	Total
Acquisition cost Jan. 1	1.2	43.6	46.6	0.0	6.0	97.4
Increases			1.3		2.3	3.6
Decreases			-0.6			-0.6
Transfers between items		1.7	2.8		-6.0	-1.5
Acquisition cost Dec. 31	1.2	45.3	50.1	0.0	2.3	98.8
Accumulated depreciation and write-downs Jan. 1		19.4	35.6			55.0
Accumulated depreciation of decreases and transfers			-0.5			-0.5
Depreciation for the financial year		2.3	4.3			6.5
Accumulated depreciation Dec. 31		21.7	39.3			61.1
Revaluation	0.1	5.6				5.7
Balance sheet value Dec. 31, 2012	1.3	29.2	10.7	0.0	2.3	43.5

The carrying amount of machinery and equipment used in production was EUR 7.5 million on December 31, 2013 (EUR 6.9 million on December 31, 2012).

Parent Company 2013

Investments EUR million	Subsidiary shares	Other shares and holdings	Other long-term receivables from Group companies	Total
Acquisition cost Jan. 1	30.4	0.1	9.5	40.0
Increases			22.3	22.3
Decreases			-6.2	-6.2
Balance sheet value Dec. 31, 2013	30.4	0.1	25.6	56.1

Parent Company 2012

Investments EUR million	Subsidiary shares	Other shares and holdings	Other long-term receivables from Group companies	Total
Acquisition cost Jan. 1	29.9	0.1	15.5	45.5
Increases	0.5		1.2	1.6
Decreases			-7.1	-7.1
Balance sheet value Dec. 31, 2012	30.4	0.1	9.5	40.0

11. Other Receivables

EUR million	Parent Company 2013	Parent Company 2012
Advances paid	0.2	0.1
Value added tax receivables	1.4	2.6
Other	0.1	0.1
Total	1.7	2.8

12. Deferred Assets

EUR million	Parent Company 2013	Parent Company 2012
Tax related deferred assets	1.4	1.1
Deferred revenue	3.0	5.4
Other deferred assets	1.6	1.8
Total	6.0	8.3

13. Cash and Bank Balances

Cash and Bank Balances EUR million	Parent Company 2013	Parent Company 2012
Cash and balance in the bank accounts	26.8	52.2
Total	26.8	52.2
Fair value of off-balance sheet contracts made to hedge against exchange rate and interest rate risks EUR million	Parent Company 2013	Parent Company 2012
Currency forwards	0.6	0.4
Fair value, total	0.6	0.4

The change in fair value has been recognized in the income statement group financial income and expenses.

14. Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

Deferred tax assets EUR million	Parent Company 2013	Parent Company 2012
Deferred depreciation	0.1	-
Credit loss provision	0.1	-
Total	0.2	-
Deferred tax liabilities EUR million	Parent Company 2013	Parent Company 2012
Accumulated depreciation differences	0.6	1.0

Deferred taxes have not been recognized in the parent company balance sheet. Deferred taxes arising from revaluation have not been recognized. If realized the tax effect of revaluation would be EUR 1,149 thousands at the current 20% tax rate.

15. Provisions

EUR million	Parent Company 2013	Parent Company 2012
Provision for R&D function restructuring	-	0.1

16. Shareholders' Equity

The parent company's shares are divided into series, with 3,389,351 series K shares (20 votes/share) and 14,829,013 series A shares (1 vote/share). In accordance with the Company Articles, series K shares can be converted into series A shares through a procedure defined in detail in the Company Articles.

EUR million	Parent Company 2013	Parent Company 2012
Share capital		
Series A Jan.1	6.4	6.4
Converted from series K to A	-	-
Series A Dec.31	6.4	6.4
Series K Jan.1	1.3	1.3
Converted from series K to A	-	-
Share capital Dec. 31	7.7	7.7
Reserve fund Jan.1	22.3	22.3
Transfer to fund of invested non-restricted equity	-22.3	-
Reserve fund Dec. 31	-	22.3
Fund of invested non-restricted equity Jan. 1	-	-
Transfer from reserve fund	22.3	-
Return of capital	-22.2	-
Fund of invested non-restricted equity Dec. 31	0.1	-
Retained earnings Jan. 1	133.9	129.9
Dividends paid	-16.3	-11.8
Treasury shares	-	-2.3
Other transactions from Equity	-	-0.2
Retained earnings Dec. 31	117.7	115.6
Profit for the financial year	27.1	18.3
Total equity	152.5	163.9
Distributable funds		
EUR million	Parent Company 2013	Parent Company 2012
Retained earnings	117.7	115.6
Profit for the financial year	27.1	18.3
Fund of invested non-restricted equity	0.1	-
Total	144.9	133.9

17. Non-Current Liabilities

The company has no loans that would mature after five years or a longer period. Other non-interest bearing long-term liabilities EUR 0.8 million (2012: 1.1 million) comprise of long-term part of trade payable of ASIC-circuits. Circuits are Vaisala's property and they will be paid according to the use of current circuits during the years 2012 to 2016. The liability is interest-free.

18. Accrued Expenses and Deferred Income

EUR million	Parent Company 2013	Parent Company 2012
Wages, salaries and wage-related liabilities	9.7	11.0
Tax liabilities	-	1.1
Deferred revenue	12.7	10.6
Other accrued expenses and deferred income	4.6	4.9
Total	27.0	27.7

19. Receivables and Liabilities from Other Companies in Vaisala Group

EUR million	Parent Company 2013	Parent Company 2012
Non-current loan receivables	25.6	9.5
Current loan receivables	4.9	5.5
Trade receivables	7.3	5.9
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	1.5	1.2
Total receivables	39.3	22.1
Trade payables	1.8	1.6
Accrued expenses and deferred income	1.6	0.0
Total liabilities	3.4	1.6

20. Contingent Liabilities and Pledges Given

EUR million	Parent Company 2013	Parent Company 2012
For own debt or liability		
Guarantees	8.9	10.5
For Group companies		
Guarantees	2.0	2.0
Other own liabilities		
Pledges given	0.1	0.1
Leasing liabilities		
Payable during the financial year	0.3	0.7
Payable later	0.3	0.6
	0.6	1.3
Total contingent liabilities and pledges given	11.5	13.9
Derivative contracts		
EUR million	Parent Company 2013	Parent Company 2012
Capital of off-balance sheet contracts made to hedge against exchange rate and interest risks		
Currency forwards	19.7	20.9
Total capital	19.7	20.9

21. Auditor's Fees

EUR million	Parent Company 2013	Parent Company 2012
PricewaterhouseCoopers Oy, Authorized Public Accountants		
Auditor's fees	0.1	0.1
Statements	0.0	0.0
Tax advice	0.0	0.0
Other fees	0.0	0.1
Total	0.2	0.3

Board of Directors' Proposal for Distribution of Earnings

The parent company's distributable earnings amount to EUR 144,858,803.54, of which the net result for the period is EUR 27,087,116.38.

The Board of Directors proposes to the Annual General Meeting that the distributable earnings be used as follows:

- a dividend of EUR 0.90 per share, totaling EUR 16,253,292.60 to be paid to shareholders
- EUR 128,605,510.94 to be carried forward in distributable earnings

No dividend will be paid for own shares held by the company.

There have been no significant changes to the company's financial position since the close of the financial period. According to the Board of Directors, the proposed dividend distribution does not endanger the company's financial standing.

Signing of the Board of Directors' Report and Financial Statements

Vantaa, February 10, 2014

Timo Lappalainen

Yrjö Neuvo
Vice Chairman of the Board

Mikko Niinivaara

Maija Torkko

Mikko Voipio

Raimo Voipio
Chairman of the Board

Kjell Forsén
President and CEO

Auditor's Report

To the Annual General Meeting of Vaisala Oyj

We have audited the accounting records, the financial statements, the report of the Board of Directors and the administration of Vaisala Oyj for the year ended 31 December, 2013. The financial statements comprise the consolidated statement of financial position, income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, as well as the parent company's balance sheet, income statement, cash flow statement and notes to the financial statements.

Responsibility of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU, as well as for the preparation of financial statements and the report of the Board of Directors that give a true and fair view in accordance with the laws and regulations governing the preparation of the financial statements and the report of the Board of Directors in Finland. The Board of Directors is responsible for the appropriate arrangement of the control of the company's accounts and finances, and the Managing Director shall see to it that the accounts of the company are in compliance with the law and that its financial affairs have been arranged in a reliable manner.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements, on the consolidated financial statements and on the report of the Board of Directors based on our audit. The Auditing Act requires that we comply with the requirements of professional ethics. We conducted our audit in accordance with good auditing practice in Finland. Good auditing practice requires that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements and the report of the Board of Directors are free from material misstatement, and whether the members of the Board of Directors of the parent company or the Managing Director are guilty of an act or negligence which may result in liability in damages towards the company or whether they have violated the Limited Liability Companies Act or the articles of association of the company.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements and the report of the Board of

Directors. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements and report of the Board of Directors that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements and the report of the Board of Directors.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows of the group in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU.

Opinion on the Company's Financial Statements and the Report of the Board of Directors

In our opinion, the financial statements and the report of the Board of Directors give a true and fair view of both the consolidated and the parent company's financial performance and financial position in accordance with the laws and regulations governing the preparation of the financial statements and the report of the Board of Directors in Finland. The information in the report of the Board of Directors is consistent with the information in the financial statements.

Other Opinions

We support that the financial statements and the consolidated financial statements should be adopted. The proposal by the Board of Directors regarding the use of the profit shown in the balance sheet and the distribution of other unrestricted equity is in compliance with the Limited Liability Companies Act. We support that the Members of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director of the parent company should be discharged from liability for the financial period audited by us.

Vantaa, February 10, 2014

PricewaterhouseCoopers Oy
Authorised Public Accountants

Hannu Pellinen
Authorised Public Accountant



Information for Shareholders

Invitation to Annual General Meeting

Notice is given to the shareholders of Vaisala Corporation of the Annual General Meeting to be held on Wednesday, March 26, 2014 at 6 p.m. at Vaisala Corporation's head office, Vanha Nurmijärventie 21, 01670 Vantaa, Finland. The reception of persons who have registered for the meeting will commence at 5:15 p.m.

A. Matters of the agenda of the Annual General Meeting

At the Annual General Meeting, the following matters will be handled:

1. Opening of the Meeting

2. Matters of order for the Meeting

3. Election of the persons to confirm the minutes and to verify the counting of votes

4. Recording the legal convening of the Meeting

5. Recording the attendance at the Meeting and adoption of the list of votes

6. Presentation of the annual accounts, the review by the Board of Directors and the auditor's report for the year 2013

Review by the President and CEO

7. Adoption of the annual accounts

8. Resolution on the use of the profit shown on the balance sheet and the payment of dividend

The Board of Directors proposes to the Annual General Meeting a dividend of EUR 0.90 per share for the fiscal year 2013 to be paid. The dividend would be paid to shareholders registered in the Register of Shareholders held by Euroclear Finland Ltd on the record date of the dividend distribution, March 31, 2014. The Board of Directors proposes that the dividend will be paid on April 7, 2014.

9. Resolution on the discharge of the members of the Board of Directors and the CEO and President from liability

10. Resolution on the remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors proposes to the Annual General

Meeting that the annual fee payable to the Board members elected at the same meeting for a term until the close of the Annual General Meeting in 2015 will be: the Chairman of the Board of Directors EUR 45,000 and each Board member EUR 35,000 per year. Approximately 40 percent of the annual remuneration will be paid in Vaisala Corporation's A shares acquired from the market and the rest in cash. The shares will be acquired directly in the name of the Board members within two weeks from the release of the interim report for January 1–March 31, 2014. The Company will pay the costs related to the acquisition of the Company shares.

The Board of Directors proposes to the Annual General Meeting that the compensation for the Chairman of the Audit Committee would be EUR 1,500 per attended meeting and EUR 1,000 for each member of the Audit Committee for a term until the close of the Annual General Meeting in 2015.

The Board of Directors proposes to the Annual General Meeting that the compensation for the Chairman and each member of the Remuneration Committee and any other committee established by the Board of Directors would be EUR 1,000 per attended meeting for a term until the close of the Annual General Meeting in 2015.

11. Resolution on the number of members of the Board of Directors

Shareholders representing more than 10% of all the votes in the company have announced their intention to propose to the Annual General Meeting, that the number of Board members be seven. The proposal for the number of the Board members is integrally related to the proposal by the same shareholders for the election of the members of the Board of Directors as presented in section 12 below.

12. Election of members of the Board of Directors

The terms of office of Board members Raimo Voipio, Mikko Niinivaara and Timo Lappalainen will end at the Annual General Meeting. Board member Timo Lappalainen has informed that he will not be available for re-election at the Annual General Meeting. Mr. Lappalainen has been a Board member since 2011. As Mr. Lappalainen is not available for re-election the shareholders representing more than 10% of all the votes in the company have announced their intention to propose to the Annual General Meeting, that Raimo Voipio and Mikko Niinivaara be re-elected as members of the Board of Directors and that Ms. Petra Lundström and Mr. Pertti Torstila be elected as a new members of the Board of Directors. Due to stipulations of the Articles of Association concerning the term of

the members of the Board of Directors Ms. Petra Lundström would be elected for a term until the close of the Annual General Meeting in 2015 and the other member candidates proposed to be elected for a term until the close of the Annual General Meeting in 2017. The above mentioned candidates have given their consent to the election and their personal information is presented on the Company's website www.vaisala.com/investors.

13. Resolution on the remuneration of the Auditors

The Board of Directors proposes to the Annual General Meeting that the Auditors be reimbursed according to their reasonable invoice presented to the company.

14. Election of Auditor

Following the competitive tenders for auditing services, the Board of Directors proposes to the Annual General Meeting that Authorized Public Accountants Deloitte & Touche Oy be elected to act as auditor of the Company until the end of the following Annual General Meeting. Deloitte & Touche Oy has informed that APA Merja Itäniemi will act as the auditor with the principal responsibility.

15. Proposal by the Board of Directors for authorizing the Board of Directors to decide on the directed acquisition of own A shares

The Board of Directors proposes that the General Meeting authorize the Board of Directors to decide on the directed acquisition of a maximum of 160,000 of the Company's own A shares in one or more instalments with funds belonging to the Company's unrestricted equity.

The shares shall be acquired in a proportion other than that of the shareholders' current shareholdings in the Company in public trading arranged by NASDAQ OMX Helsinki Ltd at the market price on the moment of acquisition. The shares shall be acquired and paid according to the rules of NASDAQ OMX Helsinki Ltd and Euroclear Finland Ltd. The Board of Directors is authorized to decide on the acquisition of own shares in all other respects.

It is proposed that the authorization is valid until the closing of the next Annual General Meeting, however, no longer than September 26, 2015. The authorization replaces the previous authorization for directed acquisition of own A shares granted by the Annual General Meeting on March 26, 2013.

16. Proposal by the Board of Directors for authorizing the Board of Directors to decide on the transfer of the Company's own shares

The Board of Directors proposes that the General Meeting authorize the Board of Directors to decide on the transfer of the Company's own shares as follows.

The authorization concerns only A shares held by the Company. The authorization is limited to a

maximum of 319,150 shares, which corresponds to approximately 2.15 per cent of all A shares in the Company and to approximately 1.75 per cent of all shares in the Company.

The transfer of own shares may be carried out in deviation from the shareholders' pre-emptive rights (directed issue). The authorization entitles the transfer of shares that are held by the Company as a directed issue without payment as part of the Company's share based incentive plan. The Board of Directors can also use this authorization to grant special rights entitling subscription of the Company's own shares that are held by the Company. The subscription price of the shares can instead of cash also be paid in full or in part as contribution in kind.

The Board of Directors decides on all other conditions of the transfer of own shares. It is proposed that the authorization is valid until March 26, 2019. The authorization replaces the previous authorization for transferring own A shares granted by the Annual General Meeting on March 26, 2013.

17. Proposal by the Board of Directors for authorizing the Board of Directors to decide on donations

The Board of Directors proposes that the Annual General Meeting authorize the Board of Directors to decide on donations of maximum EUR 250,000. The donations may be granted in one or several payments. The Board of Directors decides on the related payments. It is proposed that the authorization is valid until the close of the Annual General Meeting in 2015.

18. Closing of the Meeting

B. Documents of the Annual General Meeting

The aforementioned proposals of the Board of Directors on the agenda of the Annual General Meeting and this notice are available at Vaisala Corporation's web site at www.vaisala.com/investors starting from the date of this notice. The Company's annual accounts, the review by the Board of Directors and the Auditor's report are available on the above-mentioned website no later than March 5, 2014. The proposals of the Board of Directors and the annual accounts will also be available on view at the Annual General Meeting at Corporation's head office in Vantaa, Vanha Nurmijärventie 21. Copies of these documents and of this notice will be sent to shareholders upon request.

C. Instructions for the Participants in the Annual General Meeting

1. Right to attend and registration

Each shareholder, who is registered on March 14, 2014 in the Register of Shareholders held by Euroclear Finland Ltd, has the right to participate in the Annual General Meeting. A shareholder, whose shares are registered on his/her Finnish book-entry account,

is registered in the Register of Shareholders of the Company.

A shareholder, who wishes to participate in the Annual General Meeting, may register for the Meeting by giving a prior notice of participation no later than on March 21, 2014 at 10:00 a.m. (Finnish time).

A prior notice of participation can be given:

- through Vaisala's website at www.vaisala.com/investors
- by email to paivi.aaltonen@vaisala.com
- by telephone to +358 9 8949 2201 during working days between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. (Finnish time).

In connection with the registration, a shareholder is expected to notify his/her name, personal identification number, address, telephone number, the name of a possible assistant or representative and the name and the personal identification number of a possible proxy representative. The personal data given to Vaisala Corporation by the shareholders will be used only in connection with the Annual General Meeting and with the processing of related registrations.

2. Proxy representative and powers of attorney

A shareholder may participate in the Annual General Meeting and exercise his/her rights at the Meeting by representative. A proxy representative shall produce a dated proxy document or otherwise in a reliable manner demonstrate his/her right to represent the shareholder. Should a shareholder participate in the meeting by means of several proxy representatives representing the shareholder with shares in different book-entry accounts, the shares by which each proxy representative represents the shareholder shall be identified in connection with the registration for the Annual General Meeting.

Possible proxy documents should be delivered in originals to Vaisala Oyj, Päivi Aaltonen, PL 26, 00421 Helsinki or by email to paivi.aaltonen@vaisala.com before the end of the registration time.

3. Holders of nominee registered shares

A holder of nominee registered shares is advised without delay to request from his/her custodian bank necessary instructions regarding the registration in the Register of Shareholders of the Company, issuing of proxy documents and registration for the Annual General Meeting.

The account management organization of the custodian bank will register a holder of nominee registered shares, who wants to participate in the Annual General Meeting, to be entered in the temporary Register of Shareholder of the Company at the latest on March 21, 2014 at 10:00 a.m. (Finnish time).

4. Other instructions and information

A shareholder present in the meeting has the right to present questions at the Annual General Meeting in accordance with Chapter 5 Section 25 of the Companies Act relating to the matters handled in the meeting.

On the date of this notice of the Annual General Meeting, February 10, 2014, the total number of shares in Vaisala Corporation is 18,218,364 shares constituted of 3,389,351 K shares and 14,829,013 A shares. Vaisala has 159,150 A shares in treasury. Each K share entitles its holder to twenty (20) votes and each A share entitles its holder to one (1) vote. The total number of votes excluding the treasury shares is 82,456,883 of which K shares represent 67,787,020 votes and A shares represent 14,669,863 votes.

Vantaa, February 10, 2014

Vaisala Corporation
Board of Directors

Vaisala Publications and Releases

Financial Review

Vaisala's Financial Review is published in Finnish and English. A pdf version of the review is available at www.vaisala.com/investors. Hard copies can be ordered from www.vaisala.com/publications.

Interim Reports

- January-March on April 24, 2014
- January-June on July 23, 2014
- January-September on October 22, 2014

Interim reports, result presentations, webcasts and stock exchange releases are available at www.vaisala.com/investors.

Corporate Responsibility Report

Hard copies of Vaisala's corporate responsibility report can be ordered from www.vaisala.com/publications. The report is also available in pdf at www.vaisala.com/sustainability.

Press Releases

Vaisala press releases are available on the company website at www.vaisala.com/news. You can subscribe to releases at www.vaisala.com/subscribetoreleases.

Vaisala News

Vaisala News is the corporate customer magazine published three times a year. Pdf versions of the magazine are available at www.vaisala.com/vaisalanews. Hard copies can be ordered from www.vaisala.com/publications.

Vaisala Knowledge eNewsletter

Vaisala Knowledge eNewsletter introduces updates on environmental and industrial measurement topics. The different themes cover meteorology and hydrology, energy and water, life science, building automation, road solutions and industrial measurements. The newsletter is published six times a year and can be subscribed at www.vaisala.com/knowledge.



Corporate Governance

Vaisala's Corporate Governance Statement has been drawn up in accordance with the recommendation 54 of the Finnish Corporate Governance Code and Chapter 2, section 6, of the Finnish Securities Market Act. Vaisala's Corporate Governance Statement is available at www.vaisala.com/investors.

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twitter.com/VaisalaGroup



[Linkedin.com/company/vaisala-oyj](https://www.linkedin.com/company/vaisala-oyj)

Vaisala World Wide

Finland

Head Office

Vaisala Corporation
P.O. Box 26, 00421 Helsinki
Street address: Vanha Nurmi­järventie 21,
01670 Vantaa
Switchboard: +358 9 894 91
Corporate communications: info@vaisala.com
Business ID 0124416-2

United Kingdom

Vaisala Ltd

- Birmingham
- Bury St Edmunds

France

Vaisala SAS

- Paris
- Lyon

Sweden

Vaisala Corporation

- Malmö
- Stockholm

Germany

Vaisala GmbH

- Bonn
- Hamburg
- Bonn

Canada

Vaisala Canada Inc.

- Vancouver

United States

Vaisala Inc.

- Boston, MA
 - Boulder, CO
- North America
Head Office
- Houston, TX
 - Minneapolis, MN
 - Newton, MA
 - San Jose, CA
 - Seattle, WA
 - St. Louis, MO
 - Tucson, AZ
 - Westford, MA

Brazil

Vaisala Servicos De Marketing Ltda

- Rio de Janeiro

Panama

3TIER, a Vaisala Company

- Panama City

United Arab Emirates

Vaisala Corporation

- Dubai

India

Vaisala Corporation

- Bangalore
- New Delhi

Malaysia

Vaisala Sdn Bhd

- Kuala Lumpur

China

Vaisala China Ltd

- Beijing
- Shanghai
- Shenzhen

South Korea

Vaisala Corporation

- Seoul

Japan

Vaisala KK

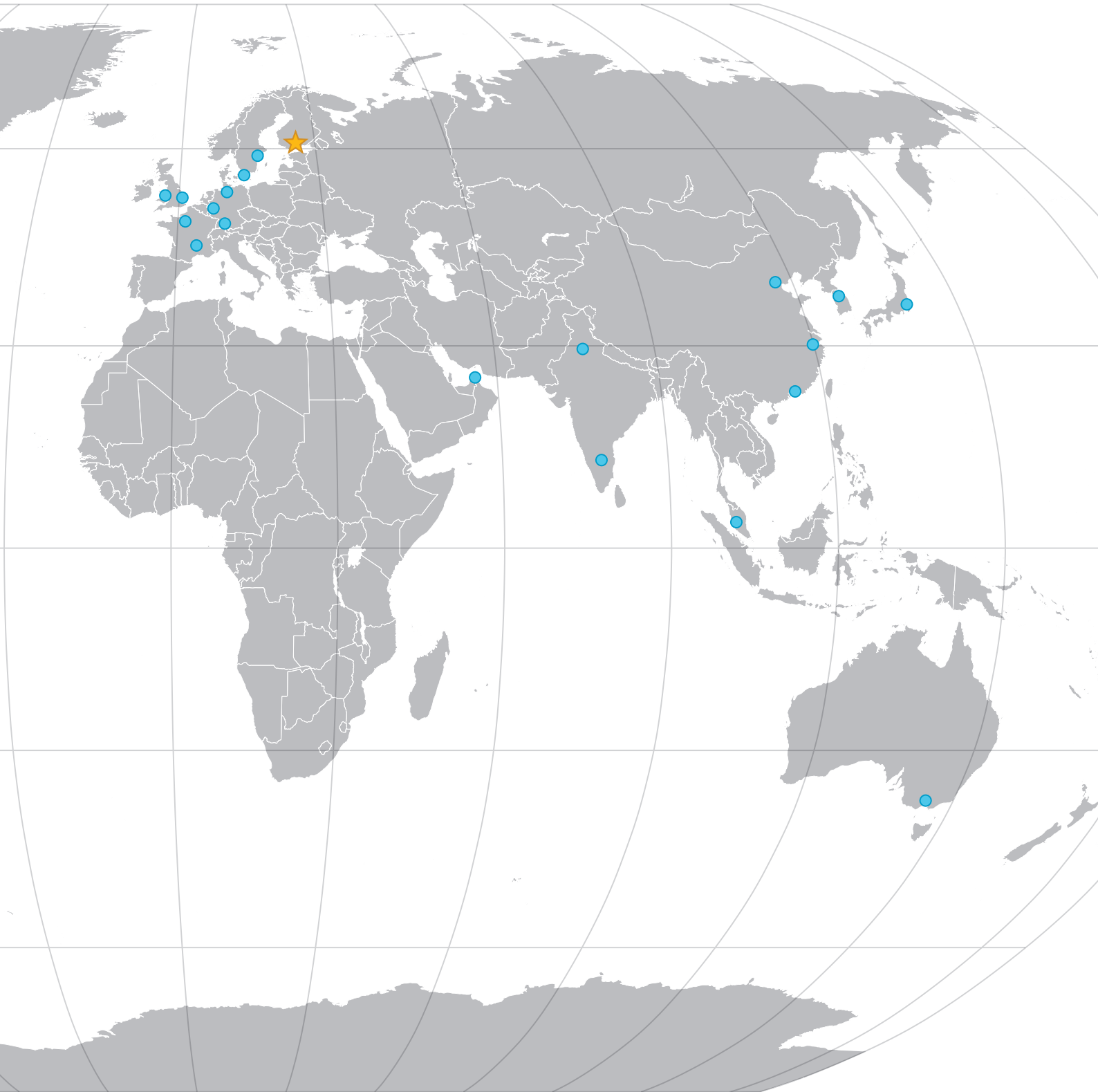
- Tokyo

Australia

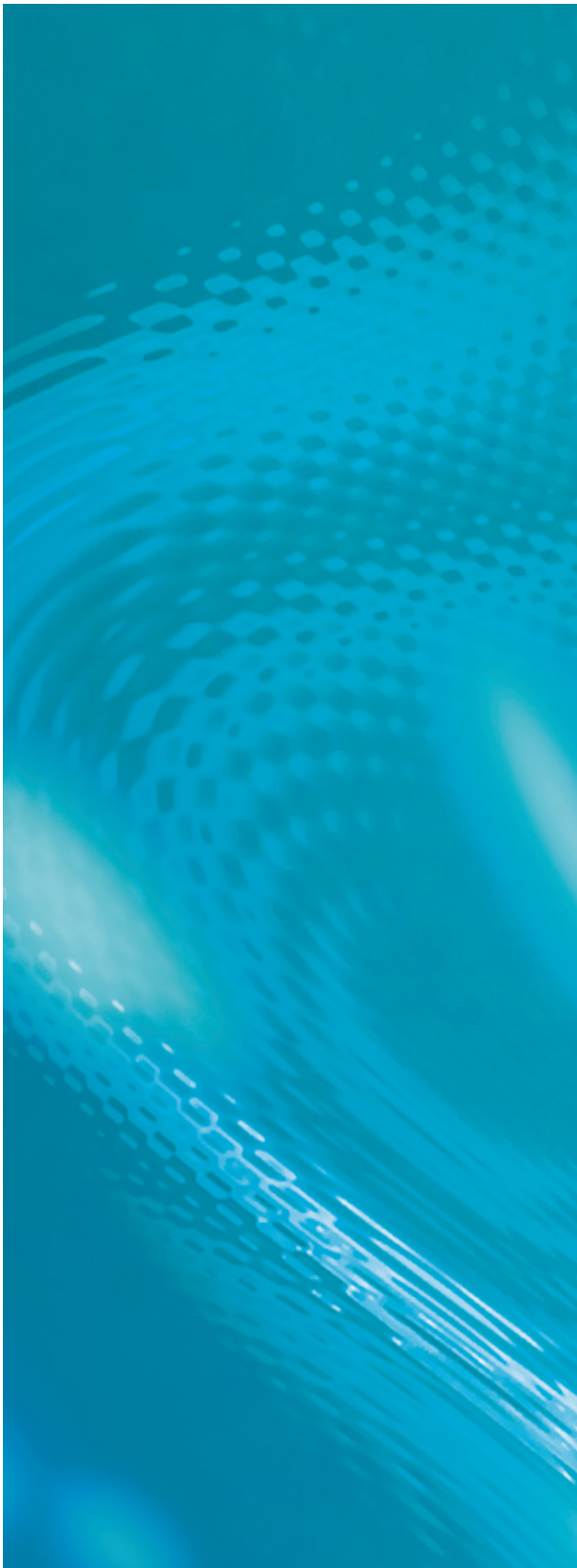
Vaisala Pty Ltd

- Melbourne





Detailed contact information at www.vaisala.com/contact



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