

Definitions

Financial terms

Adjusted earnings per share: Adjusted net profit for the period attributable to Parent Company shareholders in relation to average number of shares.

Adjusted EBIT: Operating profit (EBIT) with add-back of acquisition and restructuring costs and other items affecting comparability.

Adjusted EBITA: EBITA with add-back of acquisition and restructuring costs and other items affecting comparability.

Adjusted EBITDA: EBITDA with add-back of acquisition and restructuring costs and other items affecting comparability.

Adjusted gross profit: Gross profit with add-back of depreciation, amortization and write-downs and other items affecting comparability.

Adjusted net profit for the period: Net profit for the period with add-back of amortization and write-down of acquired intangible assets, acquisition and restructuring costs, other items affecting comparability and tax effect of add-back of income-statement items.

Adjusted profit before tax: Profit before tax for the period with add-back of amortization and write-down of acquired intangible assets, acquisition and restructuring costs and other items affecting comparability.

Capital employed: Average total assets with add-back of cash and cash equivalents, other provisions, accounts payable and other non-interest-bearing liabilities.

Capital goods: Durable products that are not consumed when used.

Currency transaction effect: Exchange of current year's volumes of foreign currency at this year's exchange rates, compared with the exchange rates in the preceding year.

Earnings per share: Net profit attributable to Parent Company shareholders in relation to average number of shares.

EBIT: Operating profit.

EBITA margin: EBITA in relation to net sales.

EBITA: Operating profit (EBIT) before add-back of amortization and write-down of acquired intangible assets.

EBITDA margin: EBITDA in relation to net sales.

EBITDA: Operating profit (EBIT) with add-back of amortization, depreciation and write-downs.

Equity per share: Equity in relation to the number of shares at the end of the period.

Equity/assets ratio: Equity in relation to total assets.

Free cash flow: Cash flow from operating activities and investing activities, excluding acquisitions and divestment of operations.

Gross margin: Gross profit in relation to net sales.

Interest-coverage ratio: Rolling 12 months' adjusted EBITDA in relation to rolling 12 months' net interest.

Items affecting comparability: Acquisition and restructuring costs and other items affecting comparability. Other items affecting comparability are significant revenue/expenses that impact comparability between accounting periods. These items include, but are not limited to, write-downs, disputes and major gains and losses attributable to divestments of assets or businesses.

Net debt/equity ratio: Net interest-bearing debt in relation to equity.

Operating liabilities Accounts payable, other provisions and other non-interest-bearing liabilities (contract liabilities, non-interest-bearing provisions for pensions, accrued expenses and deferred income as well as other liabilities).

Operating margin: Operating profit (EBIT) in relation to net sales.

Operating receivables: Accounts receivable and other current receivables (contract assets, prepaid expenses and accrued income, and other receivables).

Organic change: A financial change adjusted for currency, acquisitions and divestments of operations.

Recurring revenue: Products that are continuously consumed as well as service, spare parts and similar items.

Return on capital employed: Rolling 12 months' adjusted EBIT in relation to capital employed.

Return on equity: Rolling 12 months' profit after tax in relation to average equity.

Medical terms

DPTE®-BetaBags: Bag that ensures contamination-free transfer of components.

ECMO: Extracorporeal membrane oxygenation, meaning oxygenation outside the body through a membrane. Put simply, a modified cardiac and respiratory machine that exchanges oxygen and carbon dioxide, like an artificial lung.

Endoscope: Equipment for visual examination of the body's cavities, such as the stomach.

Endovascular: Vascular treatment using catheter technologies.

Extracorporeal life support: Oxygenation of the patient's blood outside the body (extracorporeal) using advanced medical technology.

Grafts: Artificial vascular implants.

Hemodynamic monitoring: Monitoring the balance between blood pressure and blood flow.

Cardiopulmonary: Pertaining or belonging to both heart and lung.

Cardiovascular: Pertaining or belonging to both heart and blood vessels.

Vessel harvesting: The name of the process for removing blood vessels from the body.

Low temperature sterilization: A device used to sterilize surgical instruments which cannot be sterilized with high temperature steam. It is mainly used for instruments used in the minimal invasive and robotic surgery.

NAVA: Neurally Adjusted Ventilatory Assist (NAVA) identifies the electric activity that activates the diaphragm and using these signals adapts the ventilation to the patient's respiratory rhythm.

Perfusionist: A healthcare professional who operates the heart-lung machine during surgery.

Stent: A tube for endovascular widening of blood vessels.

Sterilizer: A device to eliminate microorganisms on surgical instruments, usually by high temperature with steam.

Vascular intervention: A medical procedure conducted through vascular puncturing instead of using an open surgery method.

Ventilator: Medical device to help patients breath.

Sustainability terms

Double materiality assessment: The process of identifying an organization's impacts on people and the environment and the sustainability-related financial risks and opportunities for the organization. The results are also used to determine whether

a sustainability topic is to be included in the company's sustainability report.

ESRS: European Sustainability Reporting Standards.

Employee engagement: The engagement score in Getinge's employee survey.

Online customer training: The number of training courses held for customers. The total number of times a customer has

completed an e-learning course or participated in a training webinar.

REC (Renewable Energy Certificates): Used to certify that electricity was generated from renewable sources.

Scope 1 & 2: Carbon emissions from production (in ton CO₂ equivalents). Scope 1 includes emissions from oil and gas consumption. Emissions from Getinge's

vehicle fleet are excluded. Scope 2 includes emissions from electricity, heating and cooling.

Geographic areas

Americas: North, South and Central America.

APAC: Asia and Pacific (excluding Middle East).

EMEA: Europe, Middle East and Africa.