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BIACORE INTERNATIONAL AB  
Form 20-F  
June 23, 2004

UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

[ ] Registration statement pursuant to section 12(b) or (g) of the  
Securities Exchange Act of 1934

or

[X] Annual report pursuant to section 13 or 15(d) of the  
Securities Exchange Act of 1934  
For the financial year ended December 31, 2003

or

[ ] Transition report pursuant to section 13 or 15(d) of the  
Securities Exchange Act of 1934  
For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission file number 000-28966

Biacore International AB (publ)  
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Kingdom of Sweden  
(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

Biacore International SA, Puits-Godet 12, CH-2000 Neuchatel, Switzerland  
(Address of principal executive offices)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:  
None

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Ordinary Shares of SEK 10 each	The Nasdaq Stock Market until May 21, 2004

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to  
Section 15(d) of the Act:  
None

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of  
capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual  
report.

Ordinary Shares of SEK 10 each.....9,750,000

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required  
to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during  
the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was  
required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing  
requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes x No

Indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected  
to follow.

Item 17 x Item 18

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### INTRODUCTION

In this Annual Report references to "Biacore", the "Group" or "the Company," except as the context may otherwise require, refer to Biacore International AB (publ) including its consolidated subsidiaries. References to "Pfizer" are to Pfizer Inc., its predecessors and its consolidated subsidiaries, including Pharmacia Corporation and Pharmacia AB. However, regarding related party transactions, references to Pfizer before January 1, 2003 relate only to the Pharmacia Group, which was merged with Pfizer on April 16, 2003.

Biacore publishes its financial statements expressed in Swedish kronor (SEK). In this Annual Report, references to "SEK" or "krona" are to the lawful currency of Sweden and references to "USD" or "U.S. dollar" are to the lawful currency of the United States. Solely for the convenience of the reader, this Annual Report contains translations of certain SEK amounts into USD amounts at specified rates. Unless otherwise stated, the translations of SEK into USD have been made at the noon buying rate in New York City for cable transfers in SEK, as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (the "Noon Buying Rate") in effect on December 31, 2003, which was USD 1 = SEK 7.1950. See Item 3A "Selected Financial Data - Exchange Rates" for historical information regarding the Noon Buying Rate. Although the Swedish krona is a convertible currency and Sweden currently has no or limited foreign exchange restrictions, no representation is made that SEK have been, could have been or could be converted into USD at the rates indicated or at any other rate.

All financial information in this annual report has been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Sweden ("Swedish GAAP"), unless otherwise stated. These accounting principles differ in certain significant respects from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("U.S. GAAP"). See Note 26 for a reconciliation of the principal differences between Swedish GAAP and U.S. GAAP affecting Biacore's net income and shareholders' equity.

### CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This annual report contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of section 21E of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and section 27A of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, with respect to certain of Biacore's plans and its current goals and expectations relating to its future financial condition and performance.

Biacore may also make forward-looking statements in other written materials, including other documents filed with or furnished to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). In addition, Biacore's senior management may make forward-looking statements orally to analysts, investors, representatives of the media and others. In particular, among other statements, certain statements in this annual report with regard to customer demand, market growth, competition, technology combinations, sales, earnings per share and other statements relating to Biacore's future business development are forward looking in nature. These forward-looking statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate only to historical or current facts. Forward-looking statements often use words such as "anticipate," "target,"

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"expect," "estimate," "intend," "plan," "goal," "believe," or other words of similar meaning.

By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risk and uncertainty because they relate to events and depend on circumstances that will occur in the future. Biacore's actual future results may differ materially from those set out in Biacore's forward-looking statements. There are many factors that could cause actual results and developments to differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statements made by or on behalf of Biacore speak only as of the date they are made. Biacore does not undertake to update forward-looking statements to reflect any changes in its expectations with regard thereto or any changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based. The reader should, however, consult any further disclosures Biacore may make in documents it files with the SEC, makes public or otherwise provides.

For a discussion of some of the factors that could cause actual results and developments to differ, see Item 3D "Risk Factors."

### PART I

#### ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISORS

Not applicable.

#### ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not applicable.

#### ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION

##### A. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table sets forth selected financial data for Biacore for each of the years in the five-year period ended December 31, 2003. The financial statements of Biacore for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2003 and as of December 31, 2001, 2002 and 2003 have been included elsewhere herein. The selected financial data set forth in the following table, other than "other data," are qualified by reference to these financial statements of Biacore and the notes thereto, which have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers AB, independent public accountants, or its predecessors. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Swedish GAAP, which differ in certain significant respects from U.S. GAAP. A discussion of the principal differences between Swedish GAAP and U.S. GAAP as they relate to Biacore are summarized in Note 26 of Notes to Financial Statements. The following information should be read in conjunction with Item 5 "Operating and Financial Review and Prospects" and the financial statements and the related notes thereto included elsewhere herein.

Amounts are in thousands, except per share and other data, unless otherwise stated	As of and for the years ended December 31	2003	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
	USD (1)	SEK	SEK	SEK	SEK	SEK	SEK

Income statement data

Swedish GAAP

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Sales	71,654	515,549	614,154	543,717	438,820	340,414
Cost of sales	-13,067	-94,016	-100,930	-99,800	-78,096	-66,213
Marketing	-22,988	-165,401	-199,817	-188,696	-147,383	-113,994
Administration	-9,886	-71,129	-68,271	-86,739	-60,827	-34,782
Research and development	-10,921	-78,575	-104,370	-104,667	-72,760	-52,889
Operating foreign currency gains and losses	-2,042	-14,689	-16,644	4,539	3,167	2,206
Other operating income	56	401	20,982	742	9	32
Other operating expenses	-12	-89	-10	-	-	-253
Amortization of goodwill	-562	-4,047	-4,515	-4,964	-4,956	-6,882
Items affecting comparability (2)	-8,126	-58,463	-	-	-	-
Operating income	4,106	29,541	140,579	64,132	77,974	67,639
Gain on sale of long-term investments	173	1,246	-	4,605	-	-
Write-downs of long-term investments	-	-	-28,655	-	-	-
Reversal of write-down of long-term investments	389	2,801	-	-	-	-
Interest income	1,313	9,444	10,158	9,981	8,411	7,329
Interest expense	-229	-1,645	-1,833	-1,055	-1,054	-732
Financial foreign currency gains and losses	4	26	-16	199	1,326	991
Other financial income and expenses	-	-	-	-5	-	34
Financial items, net	1,650	11,872	-20,346	13,725	8,683	7,622
Income after financial items	5,756	41,413	120,233	77,857	86,657	75,261
Income taxes	408	2,938	-40,096	-27,588	-27,536	-24,016
Minority interest	-	-2	623	-	-	-
Net income	6,164	44,349	80,760	50,269	59,121	51,245
Basic earnings per share	0.63	4.55	8.28	5.16	6.06	5.26
Diluted earnings per share	0.63	4.53	8.20	5.04	6.02	5.26
U.S. GAAP						
Net income	-1,929	-13,877	74,644	51,262	75,024	49,090
Basic earnings (loss) per share	-0.20	-1.42	7.66	5.26	7.69	5.03
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	-0.20	-1.42	7.66	5.23	7.67	5.03
Sales by region						
Americas	31,770	228,583	270,524	249,347	191,872	141,199
Europe	18,971	136,496	173,894	151,004	139,152	116,203
Asia-Pacific	20,913	150,470	169,736	143,366	107,796	83,012
Total sales	71,654	515,549	614,154	543,717	438,820	340,414
Financial structure						
Swedish GAAP						
Operating capital	42,531	306,007	327,410	336,476	188,294	207,247
Long-term investments	135	971	7,920	40,470	68,025	17,214
Net interest-bearing assets	43,409	312,328	313,938	193,058	243,582	212,748
Net payable and deferred income tax asset	1,616	11,637	-13,745	-769	-5,770	-8,069
Minority interest	-108	-780	-853	-	-	-
Shareholders' equity	87,583	630,163	634,670	569,235	494,131	429,140
Total assets	113,890	819,442	831,431	730,934	643,769	569,985

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Number of shares, thousands	9,750	9,750	9,750	9,750	9,750	9,750
Average number of shares, thousands	9,750	9,750	9,750	9,950	9,750	9,750
Average number of shares, diluted, thousands	9,787	9,787	9,851	9,981	9,817	9,750

### U.S. GAAP

Shareholders' equity	77,393	556,840	617,099	556,227	478,980	398,654
Average number of shares, diluted, thousands	9,750	9,750	9,750	9,805	9,780	9,750

### Other data

Operating margin, %	5.7	5.7	22.9	11.8	17.8	19.9
Return on operating capital, %	9.3	9.3	42.4	24.4	39.4	38.7
Return on equity, %	7.0	7.0	13.4	9.5	12.8	12.9
Interest coverage, times	26.2	26.2	66.0	74.4	83.2	103.8
Equity ratio, %	77.0	77.0	76.4	77.9	76.8	75.3
Capital expenditures	2,275	16,366	31,764	39,979	14,236	22,922
Dividend per share	0.42	3.00	3.00	-	-	-
Average number of employees (3)	336	336	319	269	212	183

(1) Solely for the convenience of the reader, SEK amounts have been translated into USD at the Noon Buying Rate on December 31, 2003 of USD 1 = SEK 7.1950. Such translated amounts are unaudited.

(2) See Note 4 of Notes to Financial Statements.

(3) Average number of employees is calculated by dividing the total number of hours worked at Biacore during the year by the number of working hours constituting a full-time working year.

### FINANCIAL DEFINITIONS

**Basic earnings per share** Net income divided by the average number of shares (including shares represented by ADSs) issued and outstanding during each year.

**Capital expenditures** Investments in tangible fixed assets, such as buildings, land, land improvements, machinery and equipment.

**Diluted earnings per share** Net income divided by the average number of shares (including shares represented by ADSs) during each year. The average number of shares has been calculated using the treasury stock method to account for options outstanding. In accordance with Swedish GAAP, proceeds from issuance of stock at exercise of options have been discounted to present value. In accordance with U.S. GAAP, such discounting has not been performed in calculating diluted earnings per share according to U.S. GAAP.

**Equity ratio** Shareholders' equity and minority interest, divided by total assets.

**Interest coverage** Income before expenses for interest-bearing liabilities, divided by expenses for interest-bearing liabilities.

**Net interest-bearing assets** The net balance of interest-bearing assets and

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liabilities, including pension liabilities.

Net payable and deferred income tax asset	The total of income tax receivables and deferred tax assets, less the total of income taxes payable and provisions for deferred taxes.
Operating capital	The net balance of assets and liabilities except for long-term investments, net interest-bearing assets, and net payable and deferred income tax asset.
Operating margin	Operating income divided by sales.
Return on equity	Net income divided by average shareholders' equity.
Return on operating capital	Operating income divided by average operating capital.

### EXCHANGE RATES

During the last five years, the exchange rates for the U.S. dollar against the Swedish krona based on the Noon Buying Rate have been as follows.

SEK per USD	Average rate (1)
1999	8.3007
2000	9.2200
2001	10.4328
2002	9.6571
2003	8.0351

(1) The average of the Noon Buying Rates on the last business day of each full month.

Since December 2003, the monthly high and low Noon Buying Rates have been as follows.

SEK per USD	High	Low
2003, December	7.5420	7.1950
2004, January	7.4120	7.0850
2004, February	7.4330	7.1295
2004, March	7.6620	7.3660
2004, April	7.7510	7.4650
2004, May	7.7725	7.4170

On December 31, 2003 and June 18, 2004, the Noon Buying Rate was SEK 7.1950 and SEK 7.5560 per USD, respectively.

### B. CAPITALIZATION AND INDEBTEDNESS

Not applicable.

### C. REASONS FOR THE OFFER AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Not applicable.

### D. RISK FACTORS

Prior to making any investment or other significant decision relating to Biacore, one should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described

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below in addition to other information presented in this annual report. Additional risks and uncertainties that do not currently exist, that we are unaware of or that we currently believe are immaterial may also become important factors that adversely affect Biacore and yourself.

### De-Listing of Biacore from Nasdaq National Market

Beginning in 1996, Biacore American Depositary Shares had been listed on Nasdaq National Market. However, the frequency and amount of trading of ADSs was limited and the cost of maintaining such listing increased. Therefore, during the first half-year 2004, Biacore decided on and executed de-listing of its ADSs from Nasdaq National Market. The de-listing is effective as of May 21, 2004. Biacore's ordinary shares are listed on the Stockholm Stock Exchange. Subject to restrictions concerning the ownership of non-U.S. registered shares by U.S. persons, Biacore ADSs may, during a limited period and against payment by the ADS holder of a certain charge, be cancelled in exchange for ordinary shares listed on the Stockholm Stock Exchange. It is currently expected that this period will end on November 22, 2004. Thereafter, the depositary may sell the ordinary shares underlying the ADSs and distribute the net proceeds to the holders of the ADRs when holders of ADRs surrender their ADRs to the depositary.

### Technological Change

The business environment in which Biacore operates, including Surface Plasmon Resonance (SPR) based systems that measure interactions between biomolecules and other biotechnologies, is characterized by extensive technological change, which is expected to continue at a rapid pace. Existing and potential competitors are investing substantial amounts of resources in research and development. There can be no assurance that technological developments by others will not limit Biacore's ability to expand its business or render Biacore's technologies, products and services obsolete or uneconomical.

Research and development projects are subject to high risk. They generally relate to issues which have not been thoroughly investigated before. Unexpected problems often appear, and research and development projects are sometimes discontinued for lack of success. These and other factors, such as changes in forecasted income from certain technologies, may lead to immediate costing of material capitalized development costs.

Rapid technological change and other technological issues make future planned product introductions uncertain. Lack of successful new product introductions may have a material adverse effect on Biacore's financial condition and results of operations.

In order to acquire patents and otherwise maximize the advantage of new knowledge, Biacore may, during a certain period and to the extent allowed by law and regulation of financial markets, abstain from making public new research and development findings.

### Patents and Proprietary Technologies

Biacore's future development depends to a large extent on its ability to develop proprietary products and technologies, and to establish and protect its existing and future patents and other rights. The patent positions of technology-based companies, including Biacore, involve complex legal and factual questions and may be uncertain, and the laws governing the scope of patent coverage and the periods of enforceability of patent protection are continuing to evolve. In addition, patent applications in certain jurisdictions are maintained in secrecy until patents are issued, and publication of discoveries tend to lag behind actual discoveries. Therefore, no assurance can be given that patents will be issued from any patent application owned by or licensed to



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Biacore or, if patents are issued, that the rights granted will be sufficiently broad to protect Biacore's technology. In addition, no assurance can be given that any issued patent owned by or licensed to Biacore will not be challenged, invalidated or circumvented, or that the rights granted thereunder will provide competitive advantages to Biacore.

Biacore also relies on trade secrets and proprietary know-how, which it generally seeks to protect through confidentiality agreements with its employees and consultants. There can be no assurance that these agreements will not be breached, that Biacore would have adequate remedies for any breach or that Biacore's trade secrets will not otherwise become known or be independently developed by competitors.

Litigation or other proceedings for intellectual property rights infringement may require Biacore to spend time and money on such proceedings, may delay development and commercialization of new or existing technologies and products and, if the outcome of the proceedings are unfavorable to Biacore, may force Biacore to pay damages.

### Competition and Potential Limitations on Growth

Biacore faces competition both directly from other manufacturers of instruments that use SPR or similar technologies and indirectly from other technologies that have certain applications in common with Biacore's products and services. Biacore expects to face increased competition in the future, leading to a reduction of Biacore's rate of growth, market share and operating margin. There can be no assurance that Biacore will be able to develop or enhance its products to compete successfully with new or emerging technologies.

### Customer Demand

The life science research market has grown over many years. While Biacore currently expects this market to continue to grow, market growth is difficult to predict. The development of biotechnology has not progressed as rapidly as many had predicted and the pace of development has slowed down in recent years. Factors such as the already high level of mergers in the pharmaceutical industry, with research laboratories being combined and rationalized, are believed to limit market growth and at times reduce demand. Biacore's sales in the year 2003 decreased by 16% compared with 2002, and during the first quarter of 2004, Biacore's sales fell by 11% compared with the first quarter of 2003. See also the two subsections "Funding of Customers" and "High Fixed Costs, Dependence on Individual Orders, Seasonality and Limited Forecasts" below, Item 5A Operating Results - Year Ended December 31, 2003 Compared with 2002 and Note 25 of Notes to Financial Statements.

### Funding of Customers

Currently, approximately 55% of Biacore's products are sold to academic or government research laboratories, private research foundations and other institutions, the funding of which may depend on grants from government agencies. Research funding by governments is subject to political risk, including fluctuating current political priorities and competition from other technologies as they become available. In addition, government budgets for research funding in all countries may be subject to general political trends and changes in economic growth and government finances, calling for reduced governmental expenditures. Reduction in governmental funding for research or deferral of the availability of such funding may materially affect the ability of Biacore's prospective customers to acquire Biacore's products, which may have a material adverse effect on Biacore's financial condition and results of operations.

### Collaborations

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Biacore currently engages in, and from time to time may engage in, collaborations with academic researchers, institutions, pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies, and others. There can be no assurance that under the terms of such collaborations, third parties will not acquire rights in certain inventions developed during such collaborations.

### High Fixed Costs, Dependence on Individual Orders, Seasonality and Limited Forecasts

Substantial gross margins and a high proportion of relatively fixed research and development, marketing and administrative expenses make the level of Biacore's net income particularly subject to variations in sales. Any slow-down in sales could have a material negative impact on net income.

Each analytical system that Biacore markets has a high unit value and the number of analytical systems sold is comparatively small. This makes analysis of changes in trends more difficult and increases uncertainty relating to future sales during individual periods as a small decline in the number of units sold may cause a significant decline in income.

Historically, Biacore has had approximately 30% or more of annual sales in the fourth quarter of each year. Combined with high fixed costs and significant dependence on individual orders, the disproportionate amount of sales late in the year has caused operating income to vary substantially between different quarters and made forecasts of annual sales and income highly uncertain.

In addition, sales within each quarter have often been higher in the third than in the first and second months.

As a result of these factors, Biacore has often not published any forecast of income, has only provided limited indications of future sales and in the future may not provide any forecast at all.

Fluctuations in sales and income could affect the market price of Biacore's Shares and any other financial instrument issued by Biacore in a manner unrelated to the longer-term operating performance of Biacore.

### Potential Adverse Effect of Exchange Rate Fluctuations

Approximately 99%, 97% and 97% of Biacore's sales in 2001, 2002 and 2003, respectively, were derived from customers located outside Sweden and were generally denominated in currencies other than the Swedish krona, including the U.S. dollar, the Japanese yen, the euro and the British pound. Production and research and development are mainly carried out in Sweden. Therefore, Biacore has larger expenses than revenues denominated in Swedish kronor. As a result, appreciation of the Swedish krona would tend to reduce Biacore's operating income margins.

### Taxation

The interpretation of tax laws involves judgement. It is therefore common for tax experts not to provide firm opinions. Management may then rely on indications from tax experts, and management's own understanding of complex and subjective tax issues. Conditions under which taxes have been calculated may turn out not to have been fulfilled and actual taxes for past periods may be materially different from those estimated, paid or accrued for.

### Acquisitions and Joint Ventures

Biacore's plan for growing its business includes not only organic growth but also the possibility of acquisitions and joint ventures. Biacore may not be able

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to complete such acquisitions and joint ventures. Furthermore, the process of integrating an acquired or co-managed business, project, technology, service or product may result in unforeseen difficulties, expenses and dilution of existing investors' ownership. Finally, acquisitions generally lead to reduction of liquid funds, increased debt, increased goodwill or other intangible assets, increased amortization of intangible assets and, therefore, substantially increased financial risk.

### Dependence on a Single Manufacturing Facility

The vast majority of manufacturing activities performed by Biacore currently take place in a single facility located in a single building in Uppsala, Sweden. A single serious incident, such as a fire, could result in significant interruption of production and result in loss of sales, which could adversely affect Biacore's financial condition and results of operations.

### Dependence on Certain Sources of Supply

Biacore purchases components and other materials from a limited number of suppliers, occasionally on a just-in-time basis. Certain components are only available from a single supplier. From time to time, suppliers may cease operating, extend lead times, limit supply to Biacore or increase prices due to capacity constraints, fires or other factors, which may adversely affect Biacore's financial condition and results of operations.

### Key Personnel

Biacore relies upon a number of key executives and employees, including the President of Biacore. The loss of services of any of Biacore's key executives or employees could have a material adverse effect on its financial condition and results of operations.

### Ability to Attract and Retain Skilled Staff

The high technology and continuously rapid changes necessary to be able to satisfy the requirements of Biacore's existing and potential new customers put high demands on Biacore being able to attract and retain highly competent staff, both in scientific, product development, marketing, management and other functions. Biacore attempts to attract and retain key staff by offering challenging career opportunities, a professional company culture and competitive financial compensation. However, applicable markets for employees with relevant skills are very tight. The general unemployment rate in the Stockholm/Uppsala area, where most of Biacore's research and development, production and certain other functions are located, is approximately 4.1%. The corresponding unemployment rate for skilled scientists, relevant engineers and other key personnel is believed to be substantially lower. In a high technology industry such as Biacore's, any failure to attract and retain highly skilled staff could have a material adverse effect on its financial condition and results of operations.

### Control by Principal Shareholder

Pfizer owns approximately 41% of Biacore. As a result, it is in a position to exercise significant influence over matters put to a vote of shareholders, including the election of Biacore's directors. Pfizer's interests may differ from those of other investors.

### Net Assets per Share

Shareholders' equity per share and net tangible book value per share are substantially below current stock market prices.

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### Stock Options

At December 31, 2003, Biacore had 771,475 long-term stock options outstanding. These stock options are exercisable at prices between SEK 178 and SEK 363. The options are exercisable, and any new shares issued therefore payable, between May 2006 and May 2011. Although exercise of these stock options may increase shareholders' equity per share and/or net tangible assets per share, the possibility of such exercise may have a dilutive effect on earnings per share. See also Notes 23 and 26 of Notes to Financial Statements.

### Accounting standards, policies and issues

Accounting standards and policies are subject to interpretation and continuous change. Currently reported financial statements may be restated in the future as an effect of for example changes in accounting standards. Accounting policies and issues that Biacore currently believes involve significant uncertainty include research and development, impairment of intangible assets, incentive stock options, amortization of goodwill and deferred taxes. See also Item 5A "Operating Results - Important Accounting Policies and New Accounting Standards."

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

### Item 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

#### A. HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMPANY

##### LEGAL ENTITY

The legal and commercial name of the Company is Biacore International AB (publ). It is domiciled in Sweden, was formed at a shareholder's meeting on September 10, 1996 and registered as a limited liability corporation ("aktiebolag") on October 1, 1996 under the Swedish Companies' Act ("Aktiebolagslagen"), primarily acts as a holding company and has no operating revenue of its own apart from sales of services to other group companies. The registered office address is Rapskatan 7, 754 50 Uppsala, Sweden, the website is [www.biacore.com](http://www.biacore.com) and the telephone number is +46 18 675700.

##### IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS

Biacore began developing its SPR-based technology in 1984, when expertise and know-how from several independent research activities were collected within Biacore International AB's predecessor, Pharmacia Biosensor AB. In 1990, the first commercial product was sold. In 1996, Pfizer (Pharmacia) incorporated Biacore International AB and made it the new holding company of the Biacore Group. Later in 1996, Pfizer (Pharmacia) divested 59% of the Company and Biacore was listed on the O-list of the Stockholm Stock Exchange and on the Nasdaq National Market in the United States.

During 2002, Biacore moved its headquarters from Uppsala, Sweden to Neuchatel in Switzerland. The domicile and principle place of operations remains Uppsala, Sweden.

During the first half-year 2004, Biacore decided to de-list its shares from Nasdaq National Market. The de-listing is effective since May 21, 2004. Biacore's ordinary shares are listed on the Stockholm Stock Exchange. See also Item 3D Risk Factors - De-Listing of Biacore from Nasdaq National Market.

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One of Biacore's most important current projects relates to the development of SPR array technology, which Biacore currently expects to lead to the launch of a commercial product based on this technology in approximately the second half-year 2004. Biacore believes that such a product would be of particular use within the drug discovery sector.

### PRINCIPAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES AND DIVESTITURES

During 2001, 2002 and 2003, annual capital expenditures on machinery and equipment were SEK 31 million, SEK 15 million and SEK 14 million, respectively. During the same period, SEK 9 million, SEK 17 million and SEK 3 million were invested in buildings, mainly a logistics unit and offices in Uppsala.

Investments in intangible assets amounted to SEK 58 million, SEK 7 million and SEK 50 million in 2001, 2002 and 2003, respectively. Of the amount in 2001, USD 5 million (SEK 53.6 million) related to the acquisition of a license from Axiom Biotechnologies Inc. ("Axiom") (see Notes 2 and 8 of Notes to Financial Statements). Of the amounts in 2002 and 2003, SEK 5.0 million and SEK 44.9 million, respectively, related to capitalized product development (see notes 1 and 8 of Notes to Financial Statements).

In 2001, Biacore received SEK 32 million from the sale of long-term investments, which related to the sale of 1,000,000 shares in Axiom to Axiom for USD 3 million. The two transactions with Axiom in 2001 referred to in this and the prior paragraph were negotiated simultaneously and the payments of USD 5 million to Axiom and USD 3 million from Axiom were netted. In 2002, the remaining shares in Axiom were exchanged for shares in Sequenom, Inc. (see also Note 10 of Notes to Financial Statements). In 2003, the book value of the license acquired from Axiom Biotechnologies Inc. in 2001 was entirely written down (see Note 8 of Notes to Financial Statements).

Biacore currently has no significant capital expenditure or divestment in progress except as set forth in Item 4D "Property, Plant and Equipment." See also Item 5B "Liquidity and Capital Resources" and Notes 1 and 8 of Notes to Financial Statements in relation to capitalization of product development, which is not included in Biacore's definition of capital expenditure (see Item 3A Selected Financial Data).

### B. BUSINESS OVERVIEW

#### GENERAL

Biacore develops, manufactures and markets analytical systems (generally consisting of an instrument, computer and software) that are used for determining the binding properties of biomolecules and their concentration in a sample. The systems perform continuous optical measurement and computer-based analysis of biochemical reactions as they occur, utilizing the quantum physical phenomenon of surface plasmon resonance (SPR). The technology has been developed by Biacore and Biacore has a global market share of approximately 90%, measured by its share of references to SPR-based systems in scientific literature. Identifying and characterizing the sometimes small changes in the way biomolecules interact can increase understanding of the causes of disease as well as the differences in the effectiveness of different drug therapies. Biacore's products have many applications in for example proteomics, cancer research, immunology, infectious diseases, neurology and clinical research. But the technology can also be applied in other areas, for example quality control, food analysis and environmental control. Biacore's customers primarily include medical and life science laboratories within the pharmaceutical, biotechnology and food industries, universities and research institutes. The Company also offers consumables and related services.

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Biacore believes that it has a well-balanced customer base spanning the world's leading life science research institutes, leading companies in the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries, and major food manufacturers. This wide-ranging customer base has helped the Company handle the significant downturn in sales to early-stage drug discovery customers it experienced in 2003.

In recent years, Biacore has concentrated on the opportunities for its SPR technology to drug discovery customers. In order to achieve this, Biacore has continued to broaden its product offering with systems that are dedicated to important specific applications of its key customer groups.

Biacore's growth strategy is focused on providing its key customer groups with a growing range of targeted systems and disposables allowing them to use Biacore's technology across many of the important steps in the development of new medicines.

### SPR - Applications across Life Science Research

The data that Biacore's SPR technology can generate on the interaction between biomolecules means that these systems have broad applications within life science research. Historically, Biacore's product offering has been directed towards leading academic or government-funded life science laboratories around the world and this is the Company's core customer base.

More recently, Biacore's strategy has been to exploit the potential of its SPR technology to enhance the efficiency of the drug discovery and development process. This strategy has led the Company to introduce a number of systems dedicated to key data points in the drug discovery and development process. These systems include Biacore(r)S51, Biacore(r)C and Biacore(r)3000 in conjunction with the new GxP package (the GxP package facilitates the fulfilment of regulatory requirements).

### Working with Leading Life Science Research Labs

The important role of leading academic and government-funded laboratories in developing new insights into the causes of disease has led Biacore to invest a significant portion of its marketing and product development activities on this key customer group. The increasing number of publications coming out of these academic labs using SPR as their key analytical tool underscores Biacore's belief that SPR technology is already making a major contribution to a better understanding of the molecular causes of many diseases. As of 2003, more than 3,200 papers based on SPR technology had been published in peer-reviewed journals. These papers focus on a wide range of applications including key areas of life science research such as oncology, neuroscience, immunology and infectious diseases.

### The Life Science Analytical Market

Biacore is a niche player in the global analytical and life science instrumentation market. In 2002, the overall market for these systems was estimated to be USD 24 billion (Instrument Business Outlook - January 2003).

The consumers of analytical and life science instrumentation are:

- Government and academic institutions involved in life science research.
- Pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies.
- Other diverse fields including independent test laboratories, agriculture/food and chemistry/polymer.

In 2003, the key development in the market was the sharp slowdown in overall spending by pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies. This was caused

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by a number of factors, such as:

- A natural slowing in investment after the major investments that had been made in both genomics and high-throughput screening (HTS) technologies over the past several years.
- A strategic shift in spending to later stages of the drug discovery and development activities by many pharmaceutical companies.
- Cutbacks in overall R&D spending by smaller/mid-sized biotechnology companies given the difficult financing environment for many of them.

These trends impacted Biacore's business, particularly as the Company's systems are considered to be major investments by many customers.

Fortunately, Biacore was, to some extent, cushioned from the worst of these effects by the growing sales of recent introductions such as Biacore(r)S51, Biacore(r)C and the Biacore(r)3000 GxP combination.

Another key factor that limited the decline in Biacore's 2003 sales to 9%, excluding currency effects, was the Company's business with academic and government life science research laboratories.

Biacore continues to believe that its SPR technology has considerable growth potential. For example, the introduction of Biacore's first system based on its SPR array technology, planned for the second half of 2004, will further extend the technology's applications in life science research.

### Understanding Disease - Means Better Medicines

Biacore believes that growing demand for new medicines from both the public at large and the pharmaceutical industry will continue to create significant opportunities for Biacore's SPR technology.

Building better insights into the molecular basis of disease and normal processes within biological systems drives much of the research currently undertaken in the world's leading life science research laboratories. These include the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research, the National Cancer Institute (NCI) and Cancer Research U.K.

Major research institutions are key customers for Biacore's SPR technology, which offers the ability to generate real-time functional data on biomolecular interactions in biological systems. In many cases, Biacore's systems can deliver this data set from samples with characteristics that mean they generally cannot be handled by other technologies.

This high-quality data allows scientists to develop a better understanding of biological systems. Based on this and on improved knowledge of disease processes, better decisions can be made about which new drugs to develop.

### SPR Technology - Essential to Proteomics Research

The sequencing of the human genome in 2001 resulted in a wealth of new genetic information becoming available to researchers. The unraveling of the information on the proteins derived from these gene sequences - the study of which is called proteomics - is important to the development of new medicines.

At present, the proteomics research market is divided into two key areas:

- Protein mapping, which focuses on discovering and identifying the proteins in a particular sample/cell.
- Functional/interaction proteomics, which aims to discover the role of the proteins in a particular biological system.

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### Functional Proteomics - Enhanced Capabilities

The functional proteomics market represents a major opportunity for Biacore, given that the function of a significant proportion of the proteins found in humans is unknown. This means that there is a great need to determine the functions of many of the proteins in a cell, to determine whether they are involved in the disease process, and whether their activity can be altered by novel drugs. Generating this crucial information is called functional proteomics.

Discovering the function of a protein centers on establishing the interactions of that protein with other molecules, something to which the real-time capabilities of Biacore's SPR technology is well suited. A key advantage of Biacore's SPR technology is that nearly all of the data is generated using proteins in their near native state. This is crucial when conducting studies with proteins, as it is their complex, native three-dimensional structure that dictates their in vivo function.

Using Biacore's SPR technology to identify binding partners to a novel protein, researchers can begin to discover the pathways in which it is involved. This is done via a process called "ligand fishing." Ligand fishing is a key application of Biacore's SPR technology and is an essential element of functional proteomics, as it links a receptor of potential disease or therapeutic interest to a chemical structure (ligand) that might form the basis of a new pharmaceutical product.

Biacore's SPR technology has a number of advantages when it is used for ligand fishing. These include:

- The ability to screen complex mixtures as a source of ligands with only minimal sample preparation.
- The ability to repeat these experiments consistently, owing to Biacore's well-designed microfluidics systems.
- The very high sensitivity of Biacore's systems, which makes them particularly suitable for finding chemical structures (molecules) that only bind with low affinity to the proteins of interest.

In March 2003, Biacore enhanced its product offering with the launch of a major new innovation for accelerating research in functional proteomics. The capabilities of Biacore(r)3000 were extended through the addition of better recovery functionality and a direct MALDI mass spectrometry sample deposition. This new capability will enable researchers to further analyze samples from Biacore(r)3000 using either MALDI-TOF, or even TOF/TOF mass spectrometry to identify the molecules of functional interest.

This new automated SPR-MS functionality for Biacore(r)3000 was developed by Biacore as part of its ongoing collaboration with Bruker Biosciences Corp., which is working to create a comprehensive technology solution for functional proteomics studies.

The SPR technology of Biacore(r)3000 provides the means of detecting, capturing and delivering valuable protein without any labeling or modification. Subsequent sequencing by mass spectrometry is facilitated by automated sample preparation including an option to deposit sample direct onto the MALDI plate. This means that researchers now have ready access to critical functional SPR data on protein-protein or protein-peptide interactions, combined directly with mass spectrometric identification and characterization of novel proteins.

Given the potential growth of the functional proteomics market and the ability of Biacore's SPR technology to unravel this important functional information, proteomics has been a key area for Biacore's marketing efforts to the world's leading life science research centers. In 2004, Biacore intends to



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increase its marketing investment in the proteomics area ahead of the launch of its first system based on its new SPR array technology.

### Working with our Pharmaceutical and Biotechnology Customers

In addition to providing insights into the molecular causes of disease, Biacore's SPR technology plays a role in the discovery and development of new medicines.

A key attribute of SPR technology is that it provides pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies with the ability to discover and develop new drugs more economically. This economic benefit derives from the technology's ability to generate high-quality data at important points of the development process. This, in turn, generally allows more-informed decisions to be made earlier about which targets to focus on or which drug candidates to develop.

An important element of Biacore's strategy to extend its pharma/biotech business has been to develop new systems that tackle some of the key problems faced by the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries.

### Biacore(r)3000 - Focused on Early Drug Discovery Applications

Until recently, Biacore's business with the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries has revolved around Biacore(r)3000, a system that the industry has used for important early-stage drug discovery applications including:

- Target identification and validation, an important step prior to starting the HTS (high throughput screening) of chemical libraries. In order to screen these libraries for the most appropriate new drug candidate molecules, it is vital that the target being screened is actually of value as a potential point of therapeutic intervention.
- Assay development and validation for HTS. In order for HTS to actually find molecules of value, the assays used in these high-throughput screens must reflect accurately the target that any future drugs will be developed against.

High-quality binding data are important for determining the most appropriate targets within a biological system, against which new drugs can be developed. Such analysis may be performed using Biacore(r)3000. In addition, once the most suitable target has been identified, this same system can be used to develop and optimize the assays needed to run the HTS process.

In 2003, demand from early-stage drug discovery customers declined significantly as:

- Pharmaceutical companies shifted the mix of their R&D resources away from early-stage activities to later-stage programs in order to replenish their clinical development pipelines as rapidly as possible.
- Biotechnology companies cut back on their research spending and investment, as the industry's uncertain financing environment took its toll.

Given that these developments led to a near absence of sales to this customer group in 2003, the Company is hopeful of seeing some recovery in demand in 2004 and 2005.

### Lead Optimization - SPR has the Potential to Add Significant Value

A serious bottleneck in the development of new pharmaceuticals occurs in the area of lead optimization and secondary screening. Once a 'hit' has been achieved during HTS, the molecule has to be optimized in terms of its activity in order to generate the best medicine possible. In addition, other characteristics of the molecule have to be investigated to assess its potential

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impact on the effectiveness of the drug when given to humans.

Biacore believes that many companies in the pharmaceutical industry will be able to generate better drugs from their lead optimization process and secondary screening activities by using SPR technology. Biacore(r)S51, which Biacore introduced in 2001, is the Biacore(r) system that addresses the critical bottlenecks in the drug discovery process downstream of HTS. Biacore believes that Biacore(r)S51 can provide more relevant biological information on compound activity, in a single assay, than any other technology available today.

One of the limiting factors in developing drugs faster is the need to convert 'hits' generated from HTS into lead compounds for pre-clinical evaluation. Biacore(r)S51 can rapidly and efficiently address the key steps in the 'hit-to-lead' selection process. In 2003, Biacore introduced a new software upgrade package and two new sensor chips for its Biacore(r)S51 system to facilitate increased assay flexibility and data evaluation options, thus strengthening the instrument's functionality in the areas of:

- Rapid confirmation of HTS 'hits'.
- Comprehensive kinetic characterization of potential lead compounds.
- Detailed kinetics based QSAR (quantitative structure activity relationship) to drive lead optimization.
- Rapid in vitro early ADME (absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion) analysis to maximize lead selection criteria and define likely in vivo behavior.

In addition, the upgrade will streamline the simultaneous screening of compounds against two targets in a single assay run, where different assay methodologies are required.

A major benefit of using Biacore's SPR technology in these areas is that it can highlight problems with a drug candidate earlier in its development. This helps prevent the pharmaceutical company spending large sums of money on unsuccessful human clinical trials.

In 2003, further sales of this new system were made to major pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies around the globe. Given the progress that has been made with Biacore(r)S51 since its launch, Biacore believes that it will become a major contributor to the Company's sales over the next several years.

### Exiting the Cell-Based Assay Market - The Withdrawal of Procel(tm)

In October 2003, Biacore made the strategic decision to exit the cell-based assay market by discontinuing the Procel(tm) program. The Company believed that better returns could be achieved by providing increased marketing support to the Company's SPR-based products rather than trying to build a position in this increasingly competitive market segment. This decision led to a cost of SEK 58.5 million in 2003. This covered the write-off of the entire value of the Procel(tm) technology license, which was acquired from Axiom Biotechnologies Inc. in 2001, as well as some related costs.

### Novel Quality Control Solutions for Pharmaceutical and Biotechnology Companies

The Company introduced Biacore(r)C in late 2001 as part of its strategy of introducing systems targeting specific pharmaceutical/biotechnology applications. This system is designed for the rapid concentration analysis of biotherapeutics in drug development, manufacturing quality control (QC) and in process-control applications.

Biacore(r)C was introduced to assist the pharmaceutical industry in bringing new pharmaceutical products to the market faster by responding to

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increasing regulatory scrutiny. The regulatory authorities are focusing increasingly on ensuring that companies are in strict compliance with Good Laboratory Practice (GLP)/Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP). As a result, the validation of analytical systems and procedures is becoming a major rate-limiting step.

Biacore(r)C was specifically developed within a Good Automation Manufacturing Practice (GAMP) model and the Company expects that it will reduce the time for biomolecular analysis while meeting the demands for accuracy, sensitivity and reproducibility.

The overall package offered by Biacore(r)C is designed to make it easier for users to provide the regulatory authorities with the data needed to comply with the strict guidelines that cover the development and, more importantly, the manufacturing of biopharmaceutical products.

### Biacore(r)3000 GxP Package - Accessing the Biotherapeutics Clinical Market

In April 2003, Biacore launched the Biacore(r)3000 GxP package. This new package, which includes software as well as kit and methodology to perform qualification tests, was introduced to strengthen the system's use in both pre-clinical and clinical applications. The new product was developed to comply with worldwide regulatory expectations and will complement Biacore(r)C for rapid concentration analysis in drug development, manufacturing quality control and in process-control applications.

The combined Biacore(r)3000 GxP package gives Biacore a very strong entry into the rapidly growing biotherapeutics market, as it allows rapid and high-quality kinetic analysis of well-characterized biotherapeutics in the pre-clinical and clinical areas of drug development. The system, which can also be used for small molecules, was developed for use in regulated applications such as immunogenicity studies, biomolecular characterization and stability studies, ligand-binding assays for potency and kinetics-based QC to expedite product release. The addition of the GxP package enables both legacy and new Biacore(r)3000 systems to meet current FDA regulations for electronic records.

### Building our Quality Control Business with the Food Industry

Over the last several years, Biacore has sought to increase recognition of its SPR technology's ability to provide novel solutions for food analysis/QC.

In the past 18 months, both the Company's enhanced product offering and increasing accreditation/validation of the use of Biacore's SPR technology in a range of food analysis applications have led to growing sales to food industry customers, particularly in Europe and Asia-Pacific.

A number of new kits were launched during the course of 2003. In April, Biacore introduced a new rapid screening kit for the detection of chloramphenicol drug residues. The Qflex(r) Kit Chloramphenicol is an important tool in routine screening for this banned antibiotic drug in food products of animal origin. Recently, chloramphenicol residues have been detected in various foodstuffs imported into the European Union. Products affected include poultry, shrimp and honey.

In August 2003, Biacore launched a new rapid kit for the quantitative determination of vitamin B2, developed in collaboration with the Nestle Research Centre, Switzerland. The new Qflex(r) Kit Vitamin B2 provides a rapid and reliable assay for routine measurement of vitamin B2 levels in a wide range of food types. Food producers that use vitamin fortification to enhance the value of their products are under pressure from regulatory bodies and consumer organizations to substantiate the vitamin levels shown on their labels.

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In September 2003, the Company launched a new screening kit for the detection of sulfonamide drug residues, designed to meet statutory requirements. Sulfonamides have both therapeutic and prophylactic applications in veterinary medicine. The E.U. and the U.S. have established a Maximum Residue Limit (MRL) for sulfonamides in edible tissue. These limits are designed to slow the build-up of resistance of animal pathogens to sulfonamides, a development that has reduced their effectiveness in veterinary medicine and could have serious implications for human medicine.

The combination of Biacore(r)Q system and Qflex(r) Kits facilitates reliable and rapid detection of for example chloramphenicol or sulfonamide residues in food products. Providing high-quality alternatives to traditional methods, the assays represent a robust, automated, label-free inhibition method that reduces the risk of experimental errors.

### SPR Array Technology - The Core of Biacore's Next Generation Systems

In the late 1990s, Biacore scientists made a number of important technological breakthroughs in SPR detection and microfluidics that have paved the way for the development of its SPR array technology. The first system based on this technology is expected to deliver a major improvement in the speed with which information on protein interactions can be generated when it is introduced.

This new platform will enable Biacore's SPR technology to be used in a much wider range of applications than is currently possible with Biacore's existing systems. It will be used for both basic life science research and for drug discovery and development applications.

The development of Biacore's SPR array technology is progressing as expected with the Company having made significant investments in order to drive the commercialization of this technology, with the first system due to reach the market in the second half of 2004.

To commercialize its SPR array technology, Biacore has worked with two important partners:

- Millennium Pharmaceuticals Inc., with which Biacore has worked to ensure that its new system is tailored to the needs of major customers in the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries.
- BD Biosciences Pharmingen, which has given Biacore access to reagents needed to address higher throughput proteomics applications.

Biacore's first SPR array technology based system will initially target applications in the interaction proteomics and post-HTS small molecule characterization areas, where its sensitivity, increased throughput and high information content will complement Biacore's existing systems. Over time, the Company expects the SPR array system both to be applied across the spectrum of drug discovery and development activities and to be a valuable tool in many proteomics applications.

### Enhanced Marketing to Maximize our Technologies' Potential

In 2003, Biacore experienced a difficult year, one important factor being the absence of demand from early-stage drug discovery customers. However, Biacore believes that there are substantial further opportunities for its SPR technology. In order to capture these opportunities, marketing and business development activities are planned to increase. A key element of Biacore's marketing activities over the next 12-15 months will be to support the launch of the first system based on its SPR array technology. Biacore believes that this new technology will expand the applications of Biacore's technology within the life science industry.

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### COMPETITION

Biacore's market share in 2003 was approximately 90%, measured by its share of references to SPR-based systems in scientific literature.

Currently, Biacore faces direct competition from approximately five other manufacturers of instruments employing affinity-based biosensor technology.

In the food and beverage analysis market, Biacore faces competition from a variety of other technologies. Immunoassays and culture methods have traditionally dominated the food and beverage analysis market. Biacore also competes in this market against the same techniques with which Biacore currently competes in the life science research area, such as high-performance liquid chromatography and mass spectrophotometry, which have increasingly been adopted in the food analysis market.

Competition may also come from the development of new technologies for measuring biomolecular interactions. Biacore's business environment is characterized by extensive research and technological change, and new developments are expected to continue at a rapid pace. Biacore's future success will depend in large part on its ability to maintain a strong position in technological development. Major general device or instrument manufacturers may choose to enter the affinity-based biosensor market. Moreover, Biacore believes that certain entities have developed, are developing or are investigating the development of technologies in areas that have direct application to affinity-based biosensor systems.

### GEOGRAPHICAL MARKETS AND MARKETING ORGANIZATION

The sales and marketing organization of Biacore focuses on providing high quality support to enable customers to achieve their research and development objectives.

Biacore has a direct presence with its own sales organizations in the largest markets, North America, Europe and Japan, as well as sales branches in Australia and New Zealand and distributors in many other countries. Sales is reported by sales region; Americas, Europe and Asia-Pacific.

The following table presents sales broken down by region during the last three financial years.

SEK	For the years ended December 31		
thousands	2003	2002	2001
Americas	228,583	270,524	249,347
Europe	136,496	173,894	151,004
Asia-Pacific	150,470	169,736	143,366
Total sales	515,549	614,154	543,717

In the Americas region, sales are handled by the Group's wholly-owned subsidiary Biacore Inc. in New Jersey. Staff are based in a number of locations across the United States. There are also distributors in major Latin American countries. More than half of Biacore's sales in the Americas is to industrial customers, primarily North America's pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries.

In the European region, sales in Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Ireland, the Benelux countries, Switzerland, Austria and the Nordic countries are made directly, mainly through branch offices. Biacore also has distributors in other European countries, including Italy and Spain, and in the Middle East. Historically, the majority of Biacore's customers in the European region have

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been in academia. However, Biacore's sales to the pharmaceutical industry in Europe account for close to half of sales in Europe.

In the Asia-Pacific region, sales are made via the wholly-owned subsidiary Biacore KK in Japan and through branch offices in Australia and New Zealand. Other parts of the region are covered by a network of distributors. Sales in Japan are generally made to specialized distributors who service specific segments of the Japanese market. Such distributors act as intermediaries between the importer/specialist and the users of the analytical systems. The main end users in Asia-Pacific are universities and government research institutes, with the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industry being another important customer group.

Outside the main markets, Amersham Biosciences market and distribute Biacore's products in a number of countries. During 2001, Amersham Biosciences was 45% owned by Biacore's largest shareholder Pfizer (Pharmacia) (see also Note 2 of Notes to Financial Statements).

Under Biacore's distributor agreements, Biacore generally supplies the distributor with centrally produced promotional material and assists in the training of the distributor's sales and technical staff. The sales and marketing of Biacore's products is otherwise conducted rather independently by the distributor.

The business unit structure of prior years has been abandoned. There are central functions that continuously develop the [www.biacore.com](http://www.biacore.com) website, which includes extensive customer service features, publish the BIAJournal, develop technical literature, etc. Some of these central marketing functions are highly integrated with the Technology Supply division, which mainly includes the Research and Development organization.

New product launches and the high gross margins make an extensive marketing organization valuable. Total marketing expenses were SEK 165.4 million in 2003, compared with SEK 188.7 million in 2001 and SEK 199.8 million in 2002. Biacore has stated its intention to increase marketing efforts in 2004 as it plans to launch its new SPR array technology. The number of marketing staff increased from 110 at December 31, 2000, to 128 at December 31, 2001 and 143 at December 31, 2002, and decreased to 139 at December 31, 2003.

### SEASONALITY

Historically, Biacore has had approximately 30% or more of annual sales in the fourth quarter of each year. Combined with high fixed costs and significant dependence on individual orders, the strong seasonality of sales has caused operating income to vary substantially between different quarters.

### PRODUCTS

The first Biacore(r) instrument using SPR was launched in 1990. Since then, the technology has advanced considerably. These advances have broadened the application of SPR technology.

There are now several Biacore(r) systems on the market, with the latest products approximately 100 times more sensitive than the first and with substantially increased throughput capacity. The systems generally consist of an SPR instrument and a PC. Most of the instruments consist of a microfluidic system, an optical detection unit and a sample handling unit. The PC controls the system functions, except for manual operations such as inserting the sensor chip into the instrument and pre-loading the samples. The measurements are analyzed using Biacore's own evaluation software. Other examples of features of the instruments include:

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- On-line reference subtraction.
- Optimized wash routines which ensure that an efficient screening process can be developed.
- Efficient recovery of material that has bound to the sensor surface during an analysis which enables samples to be recovered and used for analysis by mass spectrometry for sample identification purposes (the most common technique used for the identification and characterization of a specific target molecule).
- GxP functions for efficient compliance with regulatory requirements.

Biacore(r)S51 was launched in the third quarter of 2001. It is a high-performance and high-throughput system designed to reduce bottlenecks in drug discovery down-stream of high throughput screening (HTS).

Biacore(r)C was also launched in the second half of 2001. It has been designed for concentration analysis with automatic report generation. Biacore(r)C is the first system developed for use in a regulatory environment.

Biacore(r)3000 is Biacore's best-selling instrument and its top of the line general purpose system. Biacore(r)3000 is a high sensitivity, fully automated system for individual sample characterization and multi-sample analysis, and is mainly used upstream of HTS.

Less expensive general purpose systems include Biacore(r)2000, Biacore(r)X and Biacore(r)J. Biacore(r)Q is optimized for food analysis. Other products include a number of different sensor chips, that have been designed for characterization of specific types of interactions, and other consumables such as reagents.

The prices of Biacore(r) instruments range from approximately SEK 400 thousand to approximately SEK 5 million.

In general, Biacore warrants its new systems against defects in design, materials and workmanship for one year. To date, the expense associated with warranty claims has been immaterial.

Biacore also offers comprehensive after sales service contracts, which include both routine maintenance and emergency servicing. Contracts are designed to offer a flexible choice of service support, to suit both the system and the customer's requirements.

To increase the size of the market and maximize utilization of its expertise, Biacore has offered and performed Research Consulting Services (RCS) since late 2001.

### BIACORE'S SPR TECHNOLOGY

#### Comprehensive Data from a Single Technology

The key parameters that Biacore's SPR technology can be used to measure are:

- Specificity - how specific is the binding between two molecules?
- Kinetics - how fast does this binding take place?
- Affinity - how strong is the binding?
- Concentration - how much of a given molecule is present and active?

#### The Basis of Biacore's SPR Technology

SPR is a phenomenon based on the transfer of light energy (photons) to a group of electrons (a plasmon) on a metal surface. In Biacore's SPR technology, the target biomolecule is bound to the surface of a gold-coated sensor chip.

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Once a target molecule has been bound, a solution containing the test material is passed over the sensor chip. The chip surface interacts with light at a characteristic angle that depends on the molecular composition on the gold surface. Any binding to the target molecule by a biomolecule in the test solution can be detected and measured in real-time. This is because the binding of molecules in the test solution to the target molecule at the sensor chip surface increases the angle of reflected light. When they detach, the angle falls. These changes form the basis of the Biacore sensorgram, a continuous, real-time monitoring of the attachment and detachment of the interacting biomolecules.

### Biacore's SPR Technology Delivers Many Advantages

A fundamental advantage of Biacore's SPR technology is that biomolecular binding data can be generated without the need for researchers to label the molecules of interest. This reduces the time and workload required to carry out assays. It also helps eliminate the risk of misleading results caused by the molecular changes that can result from sample labeling.

Another important benefit of Biacore's SPR technology is its ability to monitor biomolecular interactions continuously, thereby providing real-time kinetic information. This is a major benefit for investigating molecular binding events, particularly those that, although quite transient, are extremely significant. It is not possible to generate real-time data using traditional "end-point" analytical methods, which use large numbers of measurements taken at different points in time in order to try and accurately picture biomolecular binding processes.

Using Biacore's SPR technology, samples can often be analyzed without the need for purification. This again improves the data quality and reduces time to results. Because Biacore's technology does not make measurements through the use of light absorption, samples that are light-sensitive, turbid or colored can also be analyzed. It is this ability that has proved crucial to the technology's increasing use in analyses of the levels of biomarkers in the clinical trials of biotherapeutic products, as in most cases the molecules of interest can be measured directly from the patient's blood samples.

### Higher-Throughput SPR

Biacore is on track to launch its first system based on its SPR array technology. The SPR array platform will build on Biacore's SPR technology and further develop its patented flow-based microfluidics capabilities. These capabilities are important to providing the sensitivity and assay flexibility required for high-quality kinetic data and hence high information content.

Initially the system will target applications in two key areas:

- Interaction proteomics, which is of significant interest to academic customers given the importance of understanding exactly how proteins interact as part of the process of determining the causes of disease.
- Post-HTS small molecule characterization, where its sensitivity, increased throughput and high information content will complement Biacore(r)S51 in lead optimization applications.

### Growing Patent Portfolio

Biacore's patent portfolio covers key elements of its SPR technology systems and their application. In 2003, the Company was granted patents covering a broad range of areas such as the combination of SPR with mass spectrometry, hydrodynamic microfluidics, microfluidic valves, quality control in information management, and several methods related to improved binding of ligands to sensor surfaces.



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### R&D INFRASTRUCTURE AND EXPENDITURES

Between 1993 and 1999, Biacore's R&D costs were rather constant and in the range of SEK 41 million to SEK 53 million per year. In 2000 and 2001, R&D expenses increased to SEK 73 million and SEK 105 million, respectively, largely as a result of the programs to develop new high-performance systems and SPR array technology. In 2002, R&D costs were almost unchanged at SEK 104 million. The extent of R&D efforts increased in 2002, but there was less engineering work undertaken or purchased relating to final design of new products. Furthermore, in 2002, SEK 5.0 million of R&D was capitalized in accordance with new Swedish accounting principles relating to product development expenses (see Notes 1 and 8 of Notes to Financial Statements). In 2003, R&D costs decreased to SEK 78.6 million as a result of an increase in capitalization of product development spending to SEK 44.9 million, largely related to SPR array technology.

The number of employees engaged in research and development has increased from 69 at December 31, 2000 to 93, 109 and 118 at December 31, 2001, 2002 and 2003, respectively. Another important factor explaining year-on-year variations in R&D costs is the extent of services purchased from external consultants for generic engineering tasks.

In 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003, the SPR array technology program amounted to approximately SEK 15 million, SEK 30 million, SEK 35 million and SEK 36 million, respectively.

R&D costs as a percentage of sales decreased from 55% in 1993 to 16% in 1999, then increased to 17% and 19% in 2000 and 2001, respectively, and fell to 17% in 2002 and 15% in 2003. Biacore's long-term target is to maintain R&D expenses at a level corresponding to approximately 15% of sales.

### INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Biacore actively seeks to protect its intellectual property by patenting innovative developments, and has approximately 60 patents pending or granted pertaining to most parts of its affinity biosensor technology, including:

- The optical sensor system.
- The sensor surface that enables selective molecular interactions.
- The surface plasmon resonance (SPR) based measurement unit.
- The optical component that is used to couple light from the measurement unit to the sensor surface.
- The microfluidic system.
- SPR array technology.

Biacore has also been granted patents and filed applications for patents pertaining to various analytical procedures.

In 2001, Biacore acquired an exclusive license to Axiom Biotechnologies' proprietary fluorescent cell-based assay technology, with the exception of flow cytometry-based applications.

"Biacore" is a registered trademark owned by Biacore, and Biacore is in possession of the web address [www.biacore.com](http://www.biacore.com), the Biacore homepage.

See also Item 3D "Risk Factors - Patents and Proprietary Technologies" and "Collaborations."

### MANUFACTURING AND SOURCES OF COMPONENTS, MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES

Biacore generally manufactures technically advanced and patented

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components, including sensor chips, the optical measurement unit and key components in the instruments' liquid handling systems. Final assembly of the instruments and quality control are also conducted by Biacore. Through a network of subcontractors for other components, materials and supplies, Biacore's fixed production costs have been limited.

The current Biacore production facilities are sufficient for current production volumes. However, to be able to cope with increases in production volumes and new products, Biacore may extend its production facilities in the medium term, see Item 4D "Property, Plant and Equipment."

See also Item 3D "Risk Factors - Dependence on a Single Manufacturing Facility" and "Dependence on Certain Sources of Supply."

### QUALITY SYSTEMS

In February 2003, Biacore's main research and development and production unit, Biacore AB, received certification according to the international quality standard ISO 9001:2000 of its development and manufacturing of analytical systems and consumables for use in the field of biotechnology. Quality assurance and regulatory factors are becoming increasingly important to Biacore's customers, and Biacore strongly emphasizes these issues.

### C. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Biacore International AB is the parent company of the Biacore Group. Biacore believes that it is not a subsidiary of any other entity and that it is an associated company of Pfizer.

The following legal entities are included in Biacore:

Company	Incorporated in	Ownership, %
Biacore International AB	Sweden	Parent
Biacore AB	Sweden	100
Biacore Administration AB	Sweden	100
Biacore International SA	Switzerland	100
Biacore KK	Japan	100
Biacore Holding Inc.	United States	100
Biacore Inc.	United States	100
XenoSense Ltd	United Kingdom	84 (1)

- (1) Biacore has no formal ownership in XenoSense Ltd but would receive approximately 84% ownership upon conversion of convertible loans made by Biacore to XenoSense.

Business is carried out under the legal name of each respective legal entity.

### D. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Biacore owns one property. It is located in Uppsala, Sweden and has an area of 35,347 square meters of freehold land. At December 31, 2003, the property included one main building for industrial and office use, two office buildings and two mobile office units. All five are attached and have a total usable area ("bruksarea") of approximately 10,700 square meters. The vast majority of Biacore's production and research and development activities are carried out on this property. It also houses the Swedish marketing and administrative functions.

The group headquarters is located at the Swiss subsidiary Biacore International SA, which rents a combined office and light industrial area of

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approximately 1,500 square meters on a five-year lease in Neuchatel, Switzerland.

Biacore believes that the space owned and leased by it at December 31, 2003 is adequate for its current and near-term activities, but may be too small for its anticipated medium-term activities, mainly relating to production facilities. For example, in the medium-term, Biacore may make further extensions of its building complex in Uppsala.

The amount of future expenditure for ongoing and other decided property projects is not expected to be material to Biacore and is expected to be financed from liquid funds.

Biacore leases a small number of other properties of limited size for use in its operations, and believes that the terms of its leases generally reflect market rates in their respective areas.

See also Item 4A "History and Development of the Company - Principle Capital Expenditures and Divestitures."

### ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

#### A. OPERATING RESULTS

##### GENERAL

The following discussion should be read together with and is qualified in its entirety by reference to Item 3A "Selected Financial Data" and the financial statements of Biacore included in Item 17 herein. The financial data analyzed in this discussion has been prepared in accordance with Swedish GAAP, which differs in certain significant respects from U.S. GAAP. See Note 26 of Notes to Financial Statements for a description of significant differences between Swedish GAAP and U.S. GAAP applicable to Biacore.

##### OVERVIEW

There is potential for further significant advances in the life sciences and, as a result, for high demand for new and improved research tools. Products developed, manufactured and sold by Biacore have often been useful and sometimes essential in such life science research and development work. The rapid advances in genomics have increased the potential for research and development within proteomics and other areas. One of the promising areas for increased demand for Biacore's technology is drug discovery applications within for example the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries.

Biacore has developed the technology of SPR-based analytical systems, and the market for these systems has grown in response to Biacore's efforts in fostering awareness of the technology's capabilities and potential. Management expects that, in the medium and long term, the overall market for SPR-based systems will expand through Biacore's efforts as well as through the activities of competitors that have already or may enter the market.

Over time, increased competition is expected to reduce Biacore's share of the market, which since a number of years has been approximately 90%, measured by its share of references to SPR-based systems in scientific literature. Increased competition is expected to increase pressure on product margins over time.

However, one of the key elements of Biacore's strategy is to invest in research and development in order to maintain the technological position of its products, which to date has allowed Biacore to maintain satisfying gross

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margins which have been able to fund substantial research and development activities. Biacore has substantially increased its endeavors to develop technology for the application of SPR technology in the drug discovery sector.

SPR array technology remains one of the primary research and development projects. The technology is based on further development of the principles of detection, immobilization and sample and reagent handling, and will make it possible to use a large number of measurement spots simultaneously. The SPR array project is currently on target. If the project can be completed as planned, the first instrument is expected to be launched in the second half of 2004.

Biacore's results of operations are also dependent on Biacore's ability to further penetrate the market within basic life science research, where major life science research laboratories make up the main customer group. In this market, Biacore has mainly sold to well-known life science laboratories, with proteomics, cancer research, neuroscience, immunology, infectious diseases and clinical research being important areas of application.

Other applications that present opportunities for Biacore include quality control, process control and environmental analysis; with target customer groups in the food and beverage, pharmaceutical, biotechnology and chemical industries, and government laboratories. Biacore's sales will also be affected by Biacore's ability to make further technological advances, expand its product range, introduce new applications and expand the customer base.

In November 2002, Biacore introduced Procel(tm), an analytical system that is based on proprietary fluorescent cell-based assay technology acquired in 2001 for USD 5 million (SEK 53.6 million). In the third quarter of 2003, Biacore decided to discontinue the marketing and product development of the Procel(tm) product line. The Company believed that better returns could be achieved by providing increased marketing support to the Company's SPR-based products rather than trying to build a position in this increasingly competitive market segment. This decision entailed a cost of SEK 58.5 million including a write-down of a technology license of SEK 47.9 million, write-down of machinery and equipment of SEK 1.8 million, write-down of capitalized product development of SEK 0.9 million and other expenses of SEK 7.9 million including charges by a supplier to Biacore (see Note 4 of Notes to Financial Statements).

In March 2003, Biacore announced that its best-selling product, Biacore(r)3000, had been upgraded to include automated and increased capacity recovery functionality and direct MALDI target deposition for further analysis by MALDI-TOF, or even TOF/TOF mass spectrometry. This new functionality has been developed by Biacore as part of its collaboration with Bruker Biosciences to create a comprehensive technology solution for functional proteomics studies.

In April 2003, Biacore launched the Biacore(r)3000 GxP module, an important module which facilitates compliance with regulatory requirements and complements Biacore(r)C.

In light of the further potential that Biacore believes its technology to possess and the substantial gross margins, Biacore continues to emphasize customer service and marketing activities. Marketing expenses increased from SEK 147.4 million in 2000 to SEK 199.8 million in 2002. Although marketing expenses decreased to SEK 165.4 million in 2003, Biacore has stated that marketing activities are a high priority and will increase in the near term as Biacore plans to launch the first SPR array system in the second half of 2004.

Biacore's revenues are generated primarily from sales of analytical systems. Revenues are also generated by sales of consumables, after sales services, spare parts, rental of analytical systems and research consulting services.

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Biacore's sales have typically shown a pattern of being unevenly distributed over the year, with the strongest sales during the fourth quarter of each year, principally due to its customers' typical budgeting and capital expenditure patterns. This pattern, together with the high proportion of fixed costs in Biacore, has caused operating income to be even more disproportionately distributed over the year. This pattern will probably continue, but the future extent of these variations is uncertain.

During the year 2002, the legal and commercial structure of Biacore changed. The head office was moved to the subsidiary Biacore International SA, located in Neuchatel, Switzerland. Biacore International SA also acts as the commercial center of Biacore, and includes certain production and logistics activities. Uppsala remains the domicile of the Company and the Group's center for research and development and production. Biacore believes that the new structure of the Group has a favorable impact on its average tax rate. In the year 2003, Biacore's effective tax rate decreased from a cost of 33% in relation to income before taxes in 2002 to a gain 7% (see Note 7 of Notes to Financial Statements). The difference between the statutory tax rate in Sweden of 28% and the Group's effective tax rate of -7% includes favorable effects from differences in foreign tax rates of 33%, which mainly relates to the Swiss operations.

Other factors which affect sales and income include the timing of new product introductions by Biacore and other manufacturers of competing analytical systems, regulatory actions, government funding of research, the growth rate of the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industry and general economic trends.

Biacore's business is also characterized by a number of other factors which make future sales and income difficult to predict. See Item 3D "Risk Factors."

Biacore's sales in the year 2003 decreased by 16% compared with 2002, and in the first quarter of 2004 sales decreased by 11% to SEK 95.3 million compared with SEK 106.5 million in the first quarter of 2003. Diluted earnings per share decreased by 45% from SEK 8.20 in 2002 to SEK 4.53 in 2003. In the first quarter of 2004, diluted earnings per share decreased by 65% to SEK 0.27 compared with SEK 0.77 in the first quarter of 2003.

On February 25, 2004, the Board of Biacore issued, and on April 28, 2004 it repeated, the following outlook for the full-year 2004: "The current market and currency conditions make an accurate sales forecast for 2004 difficult. However, Biacore expects sales and earnings per share for the full-year 2004 to increase. As always, sales and earnings are likely to vary substantially between the quarters." In contrast to the full-year 2003, Biacore has until now not reported any negative item affecting comparability in 2004, while in 2003 it reported a cost of SEK 58.5 million (see Note 4 of Notes to Financial Statements).

### YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003 COMPARED WITH 2002

The following table sets forth certain consolidated income statement data for Biacore expressed as a percentage of sales for the periods indicated:

%	For the years ended December 31		
	2003	2002	2001
Sales	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cost of sales	-18.2	-16.4	-18.4
Marketing	-32.1	-32.5	-34.7
Administration	-13.8	-11.1	-16.0
Research and development	-15.2	-17.0	-19.3
Operating foreign currency gains and losses	-2.9	-2.7	0.9

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Other income	0.1	3.4	0.2
Other expenses	-0.1	-0.1	-
Amortization of goodwill	-0.8	-0.7	-0.9
Items affecting comparability	-11.3	-	-
Operating income	5.7	22.9	11.8

The table below sets forth Biacore's sales by geographic area for the periods indicated:

SEK thousands	For the years ended December 31					
	2003		2002		2001	
Americas	228,583	44.3%	270,524	44.0%	249,347	45.9%
Europe	136,496	26.5%	173,894	28.3%	151,004	27.8%
Asia-Pacific	150,470	29.2%	169,736	27.7%	143,366	26.3%
Total sales	515,549	100.0%	614,154	100.0%	543,717	100.0%

### Sales

Sales decreased by 16.1% from SEK 614.2 million in 2002 to SEK 515.5 million in 2003. The decrease in total sales was an effect of lower volumes, especially to industrial customers in early developmental phase, and lower currency exchange rates relating to mainly the United States dollar and the Japanese yen. Excluding currency effects, sales decreased by 8.5% (measured by applying currency exchange rates for 2002 to the 2003 revenues in local currencies).

As in every year since 1999, Biacore(r)3000, launched in 1998, was Biacore's best-selling analytical system. Biacore(r)S51 and Biacore(r)X were other important products. Services accounted for SEK 92.8 million of sales compared with SEK 80.9 million in 2002.

In the Americas, sales decreased by 15.5% from SEK 270.5 million in 2002 to SEK 228.6 million in 2003, although sales in local currencies decreased only 5%. Again, the Americas was Biacore's best-selling region, even though sales to industrial customers in early developmental phase were lower than expected. In the fourth quarter, sales increased compared with the corresponding quarter 2002.

Sales in Europe decreased by 21.5% from SEK 173.9 million in 2002 to SEK 136.5 million in 2003. Also in Europe, sales to industrial customers were slower than anticipated.

In Asia-Pacific, sales decreased by 11.4% from SEK 169.8 million in 2002 to SEK 150.4 million in 2003. Outside Japan, sales increased.

### Cost of Sales

Cost of sales decreased from SEK 100.9 million in 2002 to SEK 94.0 million in 2003. As a percentage of sales, these costs increased from 16.4% in 2002 to 18.2% in 2003 after having decreased from 18.4% in 2001. The changes mainly reflect the fixed portion of production costs.

### Marketing

Marketing expenses decreased by 17% from SEK 199.8 million in 2002 to SEK 165.4 million in 2003, corresponding to 32.5% of sales in 2002 and 32.1% in 2003. Thus, marketing expenses were approximately unchanged as a proportion of sales. The number of employees in marketing was reduced and cost containment was emphasized.

### Administration

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Administrative expenses increased by 4% from SEK 68.3 million in 2002 (11.1% of sales) to SEK 71.1 million in 2003 (13.8% of sales), after having decreased by 21% in 2002. The number of employees in administrative functions increased, partly in relation to the new operations in Switzerland.

### Research and Development

Research and development costs decreased from SEK 104.4 million in 2002 to SEK 78.6 million in 2003. As a proportion of sales, research and development costs decreased from 17.0% in 2002 to 15.2% in 2003. Biacore's long-term goal is for research and development costs to be approximately 15% of sales. Excluding capitalization and amortization of product development expenses, i.e. if product development expenses had been charged to R&D costs as incurred (as under U.S. GAAP, see also the table below and Note 8 of Notes to Financial Statements), R&D expenses increased by 12% from SEK 109.4 million in 2002 to SEK 122.9 million in 2003, of which approximately SEK 35 million in 2002 and SEK 36 million in 2003 related to the SPR array project.

The following table reconciles research and development costs in the income statement to research and development expenses as measured without capitalization and amortization of product development expenses. The write-down of certain product development in 2003 was related to Procel(tm) and was charged to Items affecting comparability.

	For the years ended December 31		
	2003	2002	2001
Research and development (income statement)	-78,575	-104,370	-104,667
Less: Capitalization of product development	-44,925	-4,994	-
Less: Amortization of product development	608	-	-
Less: Write-downs of product development charged to research and development	-	-	-
Research and development expenses excluding capitalization and amortization of product development	-122,892	-109,364	-104,667

### Operating Foreign Currency Gains and Losses

Net operating foreign currency gains and losses, which mainly relate to accounts receivable, improved marginally from SEK -16.6 million in 2002 to SEK -14.7 million in 2003. In 2003, the amount mainly relates to the appreciation of the Swedish krona against the U.S. dollar and Japanese yen.

### Amortization of Goodwill

All goodwill relates to the acquisition by Biacore's Japanese subsidiary of Amersham Biosciences' Japanese sales operation for Biacore products. See also Note 8 of Notes to Financial Statements. For a description of the treatment of the contract with Amersham Biosciences according to United States generally accepted accounting principles, see Note 26 of Notes to Financial Statements.

### Items Affecting Comparability

The discontinuation of Procel(tm) caused a write-down of a technology license and other costs totalling SEK 58.5 million. The Company believed that better returns could be achieved by providing increased marketing support to the Company's SPR-based products rather than trying to build a position in this increasingly competitive market segment. See also Note 4 of Notes to Financial Statements.

### Operating Income

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For the reasons discussed above and the SEK 19.6 million in damages awarded in 2002 relating to infringement by Thermo BioAnalysis Corp. on a Biacore patent, Biacore's operating income decreased by 79% from SEK 140.6 million in 2002 to SEK 29.5 million in 2003, representing a decrease in operating margin from 22.9% in 2002 to 5.7% in 2003.

### Financial Items, net

Financial items, net, improved from a loss of SEK 20.4 million in 2002 to income of SEK 11.9 million in 2003. Interest income decreased from SEK 10.2 million in 2002 to SEK 9.4 million in 2003 due to lower interest rates in the money market. Interest expenses decreased slightly from SEK 1.8 million in 2002 to SEK 1.6 million in 2003. Biacore's shares in Diffchamb AB were sold at a gain of SEK 1.2 million, and a write-down of SEK 2.7 million of these shares was reversed. In 2002, write-downs of shares in early-stage biotechnology companies caused a charge to the financial net of SEK 28.7 million.

### Income Taxes

As a result of lower income before taxes, deferred taxes and the geographical distribution of earnings, income taxes improved from a cost of SEK 40.1 million in 2002 to a tax gain of SEK 2.9 million in 2003. Taxes have been limited by deductible expenses for the discontinuation of Procel(tm), a good result from the Swiss operations which are located in a regional development zone, higher deferred tax assets on accruals for intercompany gains in countries with higher tax rates than Sweden, and utilization of a tax loss carryforward on equity-related investments. Tax expenses in 2003 also include a charge for higher valuation allowance against the Company's tax loss carryforward in Japan. The high tax rate in the prior year was caused by losses on equity instruments only being deductible against gains on similar financial instruments. In 2003, Biacore utilized a tax loss carryforward, related to equity instruments, which had not affected the opening deferred tax asset.

### Net Income

Net income decreased from SEK 80.8 million in 2002 to SEK 44.3 million in 2003, corresponding to a decrease in basic earnings per share from SEK 8.28 per share in 2002 to SEK 4.55 per share in 2003, and a decrease in diluted earnings per share from SEK 8.20 in 2002 to SEK 4.53 in 2003.

### YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2002 COMPARED WITH 2001

#### Sales

Sales increased by 13.0% from SEK 543.7 million in 2001 to SEK 614.2 million in 2002. Excluding currency effects, sales increased by 14.0% (measured by applying currency exchange rates for 2001 to the 2002 revenues in local currencies).

In the Americas, sales increased by 8.5% from SEK 249.3 million in 2001 to SEK 270.5 million in 2002. Again, the Americas was Biacore's best-selling region, even though sales in the second half-year and to the pharmaceuticals industry was lower than expected.

Sales in Europe increased by 15.2% from SEK 151.0 million in 2001 to SEK 173.9 million in 2002. Market conditions in Europe remained stable and increased efforts were focused on introducing Biacore's analytical systems in drug discovery applications. During the fourth quarter of 2002, Biacore completed an extensive restructuring of the sales and support organization in Europe.



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In Asia-Pacific, sales increased by 18.4% from SEK 143.4 million in 2001 to SEK 169.8 million in 2002, making Asia-Pacific the fastest-growing region within Biacore in 2002. The increase was equally strong in both Japan, the largest market within the Asia-Pacific region, and other countries.

The increase in total sales was an effect of higher volumes and a change in product mix. The increase also reflected a 15% increase, from SEK 70.6 million in 2002 to SEK 80.9 million in 2003, in sales of services.

### Cost of Sales

Cost of sales remained relatively stable at SEK 100.9 million in 2002 compared with SEK 99.8 million in 2001. As a percentage of sales, these costs decreased from 18.4% in 2001 to 16.4% in 2002 after having increased in the prior year.

### Marketing

Marketing expenses increased by 6% from SEK 188.7 million in 2001 to SEK 199.8 million in 2002, corresponding to 34.7% of sales in 2001 and 32.5% in 2002. Thus, marketing expenses increased at a lower rate than sales.

### Administration

Administrative expenses decreased by 21% from SEK 86.7 million in 2001 (16.0% of sales) to SEK 68.3 million in 2002 (11.1% of sales), after having increased by 43% in 2001. During 2001, administrative expenses included a charge of SEK 13 million relating to pension to the former Chief Executive Officer.

### Research and Development

After having increased by 38% in 2000 and 44% in 2001, research and development expenses decreased marginally from SEK 104.7 million in 2001 to SEK 104.4 million in 2002. In 2001, research and development expenses included significant expenses relating to the development of the Biacore(r)S51 and Biacore(r)C systems. As from 2002, product development expenses that fulfil certain criteria are capitalized and amortized over their estimated economic lives (See Notes 1 and 8 to the financial statements). Capitalization of product development reduced research and development expenses by SEK 5.0 million in 2002. As a proportion of sales, research and development expenses decreased from 19.3% to 17.0%.

### Operating Foreign Currency Gains and Losses

Net operating foreign currency gains and losses, which mainly relate to accounts receivable, decreased from SEK 4.5 million in 2001 to SEK -16.6 million in 2002. The amount mainly relates to the appreciation of the Swedish krona against the U.S. dollar and Japanese yen in 2002.

### Other Operating Income

In 2002, the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit confirmed an earlier judgement relating to infringement by Thermo BioAnalysis Corp. on Biacore's U.S. patent No. 5,436,161. The SEK 19.6 million in damages awarded is included in Other income during 2002, which increased from SEK 0.7 million in 2001 to SEK 21.0 million in 2002.

### Amortization of Goodwill

All goodwill relates to the acquisition by Biacore's Japanese subsidiary of Amersham Biosciences' Japanese sales operation for Biacore products. See also Note 8 of Notes to Financial Statements. For a description of the treatment of

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the contract with Amersham Biosciences according to United States generally accepted accounting principles, see Note 26 of Notes to Financial Statements.

### Operating Income

For the reasons discussed above, Biacore's operating income increased by 119% from SEK 64.1 million in 2001 to SEK 140.6 million in 2002, representing an increase in operating margin from 11.8% in 2001 to 22.9% in 2002.

### Financial Items, net

Financial items, net, decreased from income of SEK 13.8 million in 2001 to a loss of SEK 20.4 million in 2002. Interest income increased slightly from SEK 10.0 million in 2001 to SEK 10.2 million in 2002. Interest expenses increased from SEK 1.1 million in 2001 to SEK 1.8 million in 2002 due to a higher calculated interest on the pension liability administered by the Swedish Pension Registration Institute PRI. Net financial foreign currency gains and losses decreased from SEK 0.2 million in 2001 to SEK 0.0 million in 2002. Biacore's financial foreign currency gains and losses derive from temporary lending to, and temporary borrowing of surplus liquidity from, non-Swedish subsidiaries. As a result of a deteriorating business climate and financing situation for early-stage biotechnology companies, Biacore made write-downs against its portfolio related to this sector. This caused a charge to the financial net of SEK -28.7 million.

### Income Taxes

Income taxes increased from SEK 27.6 million in 2001 to SEK 40.1 million in 2002. Biacore's effective tax rate decreased from 35% in 2001 to 33% in 2002. This still relatively high level of taxation resulted from losses on equity instruments only being deductible against gains on similar financial instruments according to legislation and regulations in effect on December 31, 2002. At December 31, 2002, Biacore had no realized or unrealized gain on any such instrument against which it could offset any loss. This effect was partly offset by a change in the geographical mix of income in subsidiaries, one factor being the establishment of the group headquarters and commercial center in Neuchatel, which is located in a regional development zone in Switzerland.

### Net Income

Net income increased by 60.7% from SEK 50.3 million in 2001 to SEK 80.8 million in 2002, corresponding to an increase in basic earnings per share from SEK 5.16 in 2001 to SEK 8.28 in 2002 and an increase in diluted earnings per share from SEK 5.04 in 2001 to SEK 8.20 in 2002.

### INFLATION

During the three year period ended December 31, 2003, inflation in Sweden amounted to approximately 2% per year. At the level indicated, inflation had limited impact on the Company's operations or financial condition.

### FOREIGN CURRENCY FLUCTUATIONS

For a description of the effects of foreign currency fluctuations and hedging activities, see this Item 5A "Operating Results" above, Item 11 "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" and Notes 3 and 22 of Notes to Financial Statements.

### GOVERNMENTAL POLICIES AND FACTORS

Biacore is affected by a large number of government policies and factors. Apart from large government funding of customers' purchases of products and

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services from Biacore (see Item 3D "Risk Factors - Funding of Customers"), Biacore believes that it is not subject to any other government policy or factor of which a description is required in this context.

### BUSINESS CYCLES AND GENERAL ECONOMY

Biacore believes that it may be less affected by business cycles and the general economy than many other companies, that are often more dependent on limited geographical markets. However, capital goods, which make up the vast majority of Biacore's sales, are highly sensitive to the growth, financial position and competing other short or long-term priorities of their customers and customers' funding organizations.

### OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

At December 31, 2003, Biacore had contractual obligations involving SEK 23.7 million in operating lease payments and contingent liabilities of SEK 0.6 million (see Note 19 of Notes to Financial Statements).

See also Item 11 "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk" and Note 26 of Notes to Financial Statements - Hedge on Social Security Costs of Stock Options.

These off-balance sheet arrangements could have been financed by Biacore's liquid funds and are of limited importance to Biacore.

### IMPORTANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates. See Note 1 of Notes to Financial Statements for a presentation of the Company's principal accounting policies.

Those accounting policies and issues that Biacore believes involve the largest uncertainties in the presentation of the position and performance of the Company under Swedish and U.S. GAAP relate to research and development, impairment of intangible assets, incentive stock options, amortization of goodwill and deferred taxes.

Under Swedish GAAP, the allocation of research and development expenses between product development expenses to be capitalized and amortized, and product development expenses to be charged to income, involves a high degree of judgment on issues such as estimated future sales and the probabilities of such estimates. The same applies to already capitalized product development. Under U.S. GAAP, all research and development costs are expensed as incurred.

If there is indication of an impairment of an intangible asset or a property, plant or equipment, then the recoverable cost of the asset is calculated. If the recoverable cost is less than the carrying amount of the asset, a write-down to the recoverable amount is recorded. Under Swedish GAAP, Biacore has goodwill relating to its Japanese sales operation and a capitalized but fully written down acquisition cost related to fluorescent cell-based assay technology. The estimated fair values of these assets have been regularly calculated by applying the discounted cash flow method to the forecasted future performance of these businesses. The latest such calculations indicated that the goodwill was not impaired and that the license to fluorescent cell-based assay technology assets (Procel(tm)) was fully impaired. However, the analyses rely on forecasts of future sales and expenses which involve considerable uncertainty. Biacore has had no significant revenue from any product based on fluorescent

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cell-based assay technology. Under U.S. GAAP, Biacore has no goodwill.

In Biacore's opinion, Swedish companies are currently not required to charge incentive stock options to income. Accordingly, Biacore has not charged incentive stock options to income. However, as from 2005, Biacore expects to charge certain incentive stock options to income as remuneration in accordance with IFRS 2 Share-based Payment from the International Accounting Standards Board.

The Japanese entity Biacore KK has incurred significant losses. At December 31, 2003, the available accumulated tax loss carryforward was approximately SEK 30.3 million and it expires over the five-year period between 2004 and 2007. Based on a forecast of the future performance of Biacore KK, Biacore has calculated a deferred tax asset as required by generally accepted accounting principles and made a valuation allowance for the portion that is not expected to be utilized (see Note 7 of Notes to Financial Statements). The calculation of the valuation allowance relies on forecasts of future sales and expenses which involve considerable uncertainty. The accounting principles used for tax loss carryforwards under Swedish and U.S. GAAP are the same.

Statement No. 29 Employee Benefits from the Swedish Financial Accounting Standards Council (RR29) is effective for financial years beginning January 1, 2004 or later. The effect of this statement was mainly to reduce shareholders' equity by approximately SEK 4.8 million by January 1, 2004. See also Note 1 of Notes to Financial Statements.

As from 2005, Biacore will use International Financial Reporting Standards as approved by the European Union. Thus, the annual report for 2004 is expected to be the last using the reporting standards of the Swedish Financial Accounting Standards Council. These standards have converged towards IFRS. However, a number of differences remain, and the number of differences may increase by current changes in IFRS. It is still uncertain exactly what accounting standards that listed European Union companies shall apply in their consolidated accounts as from 2005. Biacore continuously follows this development to be able to adjust to the new reporting standards. The differences between the current standards and IFRS include accounting for pensions (however this difference is expected to disappear in 2004 through the implementation of RR29 Employee Benefits), accounting for financial instruments, which will cause more financial instruments to be reported at fair value and which also tightens the requirements for hedge accounting, the previously mentioned IFRS 2 relating to Share-based Payment and IFRS 3 Business Combinations which abolishes depreciation of goodwill.

The Company is currently reviewing its reporting routines to be able to collect the data needed to report according to IFRS. During 2004, the Company will also collect information to be used for comparative figures in interim reports in 2005 and its annual report for 2005.

Currently, the Company cannot quantify all effects from the implementation of IFRS. Biacore plans to present quantified differences in its annual reports for 2004 and 2005, and its interim report for the first quarter 2005. The Company is currently in the process of determining the impact of the adoption of IFRS.

See Note 26 of Notes to Financial Statements regarding generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, including recently announced changes to United States accounting and disclosure requirements.

### B. LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

For a description of Biacore's liquid funds, contractual obligations and treasury policies, see the Balance Sheet included in the Financial Statements,

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and Notes 15, 19, 21, 22 and 26 of Notes to Financial Statements.

Biacore's balance of liquid funds was SEK 351.6 million at December 31, 2002 and SEK 352.5 million at December 31, 2003. Of liquid funds, SEK 182.8 million at December 31, 2002 and SEK 156.3 million at December 31, 2003 consisted of cash and cash equivalents as defined under U.S. GAAP. See Note 26 of Notes to Financial Statements for a further discussion of cash and cash equivalents according to U.S. GAAP.

At December 31, 2003, Biacore had only SEK 3.0 million in financial debt, and no other interest-bearing debt or borrowing commitment from external sources. There is currently no significant seasonality in borrowing requirements. The current financial debt is related to regional development support received in Switzerland.

Net cash provided by operating activities has been between SEK 18 million and SEK 164 million over the past three years, with variations mainly being due to the timing of sales, payments of sales and expenses around year-ends, and changes in income before write-downs.

Transactions and balances with Pfizer (Pharmacia) are specified in Note 2 of Notes to Financial Statements.

Net cash used in investing activities were SEK 65.3 million in 2001, SEK 37.1 million in 2002 and SEK 55.5 million in 2003. Investments in intangible assets amounted to SEK 57.5 million, SEK 7.0 million and SEK 50.2 million in 2001, 2002 and 2003, respectively. Of the amount in 2001, USD 5 million (SEK 53.6 million) related to the acquisition of a license from Axiom Biotechnologies Inc. ("Axiom") and the amounts in 2002 and 2003 mainly related to capitalized research and development (see Notes 1 and 8 of Notes to Financial Statements).

In 2001, SEK 8.6 million was invested in further offices in Uppsala. In 2002 and 2003, SEK 16.7 million and SEK 2.8 million, respectively, were invested in buildings, mainly a storage and logistics unit in Uppsala completed in the beginning of 2003.

Purchases of machinery and equipment were SEK 31.4 million in 2001, SEK 15.1 million in 2002 and SEK 13.6 million in 2003. The high level of purchases of machinery and equipment in 2001 was due to Biacore's expansion and capital expenditure on buildings.

In 2001, USD 3 million was received for the sale of 1,000,000 shares in Axiom to Axiom. The payment for these shares was netted against the USD 5 million paid for the acquisition of a technology license from Axiom in 2001.

The acquisition and consolidation of XenoSense is described in Note 24 of Notes to Financial Statements, and led to SEK 1.6 million in higher liquid funds in the Biacore Group balance sheet in 2002. Due to the classification of marketable securities with more than 3 months until maturity at the day of acquisition as investing activities under U.S. GAAP, net cash used in investing activities was SEK 1.6 million higher in 2001, SEK 33.9 million higher in 2002 and SEK 22.0 million higher in 2003 under U.S. GAAP as compared with Swedish GAAP. See also Note 26 of Notes to Financial Statements.

Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities was SEK 0.0 million in 2001, SEK 4.2 million in 2002 and SEK -30.2 million in 2003. The items relate to a temporary interest-bearing loan received as regional development support in a subsidiary and in 2003 also to SEK -29.3 million in dividend paid to Biacore's shareholders.

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Biacore has a tax loss carry-forward in Japan amounting to approximately SEK 30.3 million (see Note 7 of Notes to Financial Statements).

There have not been, are not currently and are not within the foreseeable future expected to be any or only limited restrictions on the ability of subsidiaries to transfer funds to the parent company in the form of cash dividends, loans or advances.

Biacore's use of financial instruments for hedging purposes is described in Item 11 "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk."

At December 31, 2003, there was no material commitment for capital expenditure.

The working capital of Biacore is sufficient for its present requirements. However, Biacore may make further significant investments, for example in connection with potential acquisitions in new market areas, the development and acquisition of complementary technology and intellectual property, expansion of facilities in Uppsala or elsewhere, and the development of its sales infrastructure both organically and through the acquisition of direct control over distribution in certain geographic markets. To the extent that its existing financial resources are deemed to be insufficient to meet Biacore's capital needs, Biacore intends to seek additional debt and/or equity financing to capitalize on these opportunities.

### C. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, PATENTS AND LICENSES, ETC

Although Biacore has research and development collaborations with other entities, virtually all research and development expenses relate to company-sponsored activities. Total research and development expenses for each of the years in the three-year period ending December 31, 2003 are stated in the Income Statement in the Financial Statements. Furthermore, SEK 5.0 million and SEK 44.9 million was added to assets in the balance sheet as capitalized product development in 2002 and 2003, respectively. For a description of Biacore's research and development activities, see Item 4B "Business Overview," Item 5A "Operating Results" and Notes 1 and 8 of Notes to Financial Statements. See also Item 3D "Risk Factors."

### D. TREND INFORMATION

See Item 5A "Operating Results", Item 5B "Liquidity and Capital Resources" and Note 25 of Notes to Financial Statements.

### E. OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

Biacore has only limited off-balance sheet arrangements totalling only a fraction of its liquid funds. See Note 19 of Notes to Financial Statements.

### F. TABULAR DISCLOSURE OF CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

Contractual obligations as of December 31, 2003	Payments due by Period			
	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	Total
Long-term debt obligations	934	1,867	233	3,034
Long-term operating lease commitments	9,653	10,064	3,940	23,657
Total of forward rate currency exchange agreements with negative values	1,342	-	-	1,342
Total contractual obligations	11,929	11,931	4,173	28,033

### ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

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### A. DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

#### DIRECTORS

Since January 1, 2003, Biacore has had the following directors:

Lars-Goran Andren. Born 1943. Non-Executive Chairman of the Board since 2002. Executive Chairman and Chief Executive Officer between 2000 and 2001. Director, President and CEO between 1992 and 2000. Formerly Group Vice President, Corporate Development, at Kabi Pharmacia AB. Director of Medivir AB. M.Sc. Chem. Eng., Chalmers University of Technology, Gothenburg, Sweden.

Donald R. Parfet. Born 1952. Deputy Chairman of the Board since 2000. Chairman of the Board between 1996 and 2000. Executive President Apjohn Group LLC. Former Senior Vice President, Associated Businesses, of Pharmacia. Director of Afmedica Inc., Bronson Health Care Group, Kalamazoo College, MPI Research Inc., ProNAi Therapeutics Inc. and W.E. Upjohn Institute. MBA, University of Michigan, United States.

Gordon Edge. Born 1937. Director since 1993, Chairman and founder of the Generics Group AG, a U.K. listed technology consulting, business development and investment firm. Treasurer and Council Member of the Royal Society of Arts and Sciences. Chairman of Cambridge University-MIT Advisory Board. Associate Professor at the University of Bath, United Kingdom. Advisory Board member of the University of Lausanne, Switzerland, the Entrepreneurship Center, University of Pennsylvania and Terra Firma Capital. Director of ETech AG. D.Tech., MIEE., C.Eng., CBE, Member of IVA.

Tom Erixon. Born 1960. Director since 1999. President of Sandvik Hard Materials. Between 1988 and 2001 active within the Boston Consulting Group and Managing Partner in Denmark between 1998 and 2001. Director of Seco Tools AB. Master of Laws, Lund University, Sweden and MBA from IESE, Barcelona, Spain.

Donna Janson. Born 1954. Director since April 2004. Director of Sales at Nobelpharma Canada Inc. between 1987 and 1991. Vice President of Marketing in the United States for Nobel Biocare between 1993 and 1996. President of Biora Inc. between 1996 and 2002. President of Biora between 2002 and 2004.

Ulf Jonsson. Born 1953. Chief Executive Officer since 2002. Director and President since 2000. Executive Vice President and Chief Scientific Officer between 1998 and 2000. Former Head of Project Management and Marketing Director at Pharmacia Biotech. Ph.D. in Applied Physics and M.Sc. in Physics and Electronics at Linköping University, Sweden.

Magnus Lundberg. Born 1956. Director from 2002 to April 2004. Executive President of Pharmacia Diagnostics. Chairman of the Board of Allergon AB. Director of Aerocrine AB, Onyx Inc., Sweden Biotechnology Industry Organization and Uppsvenska Handelskammaren. Former Vice President of Chiron Corp. Active within the Pharmacia group between 1981 and 1996. M.Sc. in biochemistry and biology, Abo Akademi, Finland.

Mats Pettersson. Born 1945. Director since 2000. Chief Executive Officer of Biovitrum since 2001. Former Senior Vice President, Mergers & Acquisitions of Pharmacia Corporation. Active within the Pharmacia Group between 1976 and 2001. Director of Lundbeck A/S, Denmark, and Sweden Biotechnology Industry Organization. MBA, Gothenburg School of Economics, Sweden.

Marc Van Regenmortel. Born 1934. Director since 1995. Former Chairman of the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses. Emeritus director at the Biotechnology School of the University of Strasbourg, France. Former Secretary General of the International Union of Microbiological Societies. Director of

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Bioventures Ltd, South Africa, Entomed Ltd., France, Kalmar Biotechnology, Sweden, Pepsan Ltd, The Netherlands, and Shimoda Biotech Ltd, South Africa. Ph.D., University of Cape Town, South Africa.

Anna Hansson. Born 1964. Director (employee representative) since 2000. B.Sc. in Organic Chemistry, Uppsala University, Sweden. Employed since 1987.

Markku Hamalainen. Born 1958. Director (employee representative) since 2000. Ph.D. in Chemometrics, Agricultural University of Sweden. Employed since 1993.

Eva-Lotta Hedstrom. Born 1960. Deputy Director (employee representative) from 2002 to April 2004.

Anette Persson. Born 1956. Deputy Director (employee representative) since April 2004. B.Sc. in Clinical Chemistry, Uppsala University, Sweden.

Hans Sjobom. Born 1968. Deputy Director (employee representative) since 2000.

### SENIOR MANAGEMENT

The Executive Management Group of Biacore currently consists of:

Ulf Jonsson. Born 1953. Chief Executive Officer since 2002 and President since 2000. See also Item 6A "Directors and Senior Management - Directors."

Lars-Olov Forslund. Born 1952. Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since 1997. Former CFO at the Nordic steel group Fundia AB. MBA, Uppsala University, Sweden.

Anders Svenberg. Born 1956. Executive Vice President and Head of Human Resources since 2000. Former Vice President of Human Resources at Pharmacia & Upjohn, Sweden. Master of Laws, Stockholm University, Sweden.

Erik Wallden. Born 1949. Executive Vice President and Head of Marketing and Business Development since January 2004. President and Chief Executive Officer of Pyrosequencing AB between 1998 and 2003. Education in Analytical Chemistry and Biochemistry, Uppsala University.

### B. COMPENSATION

Non-executive board members do not receive stock options or other compensation, except for the board fee and normal remuneration to employee representatives. Senior management participate in stock option plans subject to limitations decided by shareholders' meetings and applied by the Board of Directors of Biacore.

Non-executive board members, except for employee representatives, do not participate in any bonus plan. Senior management do participate in bonus plans. Bonuses are calculated as a proportion of base salaries and depend on group business performance and achievement of individual objectives.

See also Note 23 of Notes to Financial Statements.

### C. BOARD PRACTICES

Directors are elected for a period until the next Annual General Meeting of shareholders. Any Extra General Meeting of shareholders may, effective immediately, end the term of or elect new directors. Apart from notice periods and severance payments disclosed in Note 23 of Notes to Financial Statements, there are no terms of office for senior management. The period during which



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Directors and senior managers have served is disclosed in Item 6A "Directors and Senior Management."

Employee representatives have normal termination and pension benefits. Among other directors, only two, the former Executive Chairman of the Board, and the current President and Chief Executive Officer, have service contracts with Biacore providing for benefits upon termination of employment, see Note 23 of Notes to Financial Statements.

As permitted by Swedish laws and regulations, the Company's audit committee has consisted of all members of the Board of Directors. As from April 28, 2004, it consists of Gordon Edge, Tom Erixon and Mats Pettersson. See also Item 16A, 16B and 16D.

Biacore has a compensation committee. The current members of the compensation committee are Lars-Goran Andren, Gordon Edge and Tom Erixon. See also Note 23 of Notes to Financial Statements).

### D. EMPLOYEES

At year-end 2003, Biacore had 346 permanent employees, an increase of 21 people from 2002.

The following table shows the number of employees at year-end broken down by main category of activity:

Function	2003	2002	2001
Production	49	41	37
Marketing	139	143	128
Administration	40	32	30
Research and development	118	109	93
Number of employees at year end	346	325	288

The number of employees has continued to grow, notably in production, administration, and research and development. In production and administration, personnel have been added in relation to the new operations in Switzerland. The increase in the number of employees in research and development is mainly related to the SPR array project.

The sophistication of Biacore's products and the advanced research and development activities conducted place high demands on Biacore to recruit and retain highly educated and competent employees. Of the 346 Biacore employees at year-end 2003, 40 held a Ph.D. degree. A further 154 held a bachelor's or higher degree, and 76 had other forms of tertiary education. These highly skilled people are from a large number of disciplines, bringing to Biacore the broad base of knowledge that is needed to develop, produce and market Biacore(r) systems and other products and services. Biacore's research and development team encompasses people skilled in biology, chemistry, physics, mechanics, electronics and software programming.

Biacore believes that its labor relations are good.

See also Item 3D "Risk Factors - Key Personnel" and "Ability to Attract and Retain Skilled Staff," Item 4B "Business Overview" and Note 23 of Notes to Financial Statements.

### E. SHARE OWNERSHIP

The ownership of shares in Biacore at December 31, 2003 among the Directors of the Board and other members of senior management is presented in the table below.

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Name	Function	Shares (1)	Options
Lars-Goran Andren	Chairman of the Board	2,281	47,000
Donald R. Parfet	Deputy Chairman of the Board	24,500	-
Gordon Edge	Director	-	-
Tom Erixon	Director	-	-
Donna Janson	Director	-	-
Ulf Jonsson	Director, Chief Executive Officer and President	1,100	41,000
Magnus Lundberg	Director from 2002 to April 2004	-	-
Mats Pettersson	Director	100	-
Marc Van Regenmortel	Director	400	-
Anna Hansson	Director (employee representative)	-	1,500
Markku Hamalainen	Director (employee representative)	281	3,000
Eva-Lotta Hedstrom	Deputy Director from 2002 to April 2004 (employee representative)	-	500
Hans Sjobom	Deputy Director (employee representative)	46	3,500
Anette Persson	Deputy Director from April 2004 (employee representative)	-	2,500
Lars-Olov Forslund	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	-	24,000
Anders Svenberg	Executive Vice President and Head of Human Resources	-	24,000
Erik Wallden	Executive Vice President and Head of Marketing and Business Development	1,750	-

(1) Each of these holdings represents less than 1% of the total number of shares.

Certain other information on stock options granted to employees is presented in Note 23 of Notes to Financial Statements.

### ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

#### A. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

The following table sets forth, as at December 31, 2003, the total number of Ordinary Shares owned by each shareholder whose ownership of Ordinary Shares exceeds 5% of the ordinary shares issued and outstanding on such date and which is known to management.

Title of class	Identity of person or group	Amount owned	Percent of class
Ordinary Shares	Pfizer Health AB	4,000,000	41.0%

Excluding changes in shareholdings in Biacore below the 5% level, and based mainly on statistics of shareholdings in Biacore at December 31, 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003, Biacore knows of no significant change in the ownership of Biacore during the three-year period between 2001 and 2003. Thereafter, Wasatch Advisors, Inc. reported on February 10, 2004 that it owned 982,559 shares in Biacore, corresponding to 10.1% of the total number of shares and votes in Biacore, and on May 10, 2004 that it owned 757,208 shares in Biacore, corresponding to 7.8% of the total number of shares and votes in Biacore.

All shares carry equal voting rights.

According to records available or partly available to Biacore, at

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December 31, 2003, approximately 6% of the holders of Ordinary Shares, including the Ordinary Shares represented by American Depositary Shares, holding approximately 10% of the total number of Ordinary Shares, were registered in names with addresses in the United States.

To the extent known to Biacore, no entity or natural person owns a majority of or controls Biacore.

### B. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

See Item 3D "Risk Factors," 4B "Business Overview - Geographical Markets and Marketing Organization" and Notes 2 and 23 of Notes to Financial Statements.

### C. INTERESTS OF EXPERTS AND COUNSEL

Not applicable.

## ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

### A. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

See also the Financial Statements.

### EXPORTS

Total export sales from Sweden in 2003 was SEK 259.1 million. See also Note 20 of Notes to Financial Statements.

### LEGAL OR ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS

Biacore is not a party to, and is not aware of, any significant current, pending or contemplated legal or arbitration proceeding involving any material claim against it.

### DIVIDENDS

According to the Swedish Companies Act, dividends are decided by the General Meetings of shareholders, and Biacore has no predetermined policy on dividend distributions.

Before 2003, Biacore International AB never declared or paid any dividend. For the financial years 2002 and 2003, Biacore paid dividends of SEK 3.00 per share on May 16, 2003 and May 6, 2004, respectively.

### B. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

See Note 25 of Notes to Financial Statements.

## ITEM 9. THE [OFFER AND] LISTING

### A. [OFFER AND] LISTING DETAILS

The Ordinary Shares are listed for trading in the form of Ordinary Shares on the Attract 40 section of the O-list of the Stockholm Stock Exchange and were until May 21, 2004 listed in the form of American Depositary Shares on Nasdaq National Market. The principal trading market for the Ordinary Shares has been the Stockholm Stock Exchange. Biacore shares were traded on 248 of the 249 trading days on the Stockholm Stock Exchange, and on 179 of 252 trading days on Nasdaq. The combined turnover rate was 46%, 41% and 47% for the years ending December 31, 2001, 2002 and 2003, respectively. Average volumes per trading day

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and trading market are presented in the following table.

Average daily volume	Year ended December 31		
	2003	2002	2001
Stockholm Stock Exchange	16,700	13,600	16,500
Nasdaq National Market	1,600	2,300	1,400

The following are yearly, quarterly and monthly high, low and last paid sales prices of the American Depositary Shares on Nasdaq and the Ordinary Shares on the Stockholm Stock Exchange.

	Nasdaq (USD)			Stockholm Stock Exchange (SEK)		
	High (1)	Low (1)	Period end	High	Low	Period end
1999	11.88	7.25	9.75	96.5	59.0	78.0
2000	45.34	9.00	45.34	460.0	71.0	430.0
2001	43.00	19.00	32.00	435.0	191.0	340.0
2002	32.75	11.95	22.40	340.0	113.0	184.0
2003	27.65	19.01	22.92	216.0	142.0	169.5
2002Q1	32.75	22.05	23.71	340.0	232.0	255.0
2002Q2	27.80	22.40	27.12	285.0	218.0	254.5
2002Q3	28.04	11.95	11.95	256.0	113.0	119.5
2002Q4	24.74	11.95	22.40	229.5	115.5	184.0
2003Q1	23.00	19.01	21.20	198.0	156.0	167.5
2003Q2	24.92	19.50	21.60	200.0	142.0	174.0
2003Q3	27.65	19.75	24.01	216.0	162.0	186.5
2003Q4	26.00	20.61	22.92	200.0	151.0	169.5
2004Q1	25.93	22.00	23.50	189.5	163.5	175.0
2003, Dec.	23.15	20.61	22.92	175.0	151.0	169.5
2004, Jan.	24.75	22.92	24.05	180.0	163.5	175.0
2004, Feb.	25.93	23.25	24.64	189.5	165.0	183.0
2004, Mar.	24.64	22.00	23.50	185.0	165.0	175.0
2004, Apr.	25.00	22.40	23.44	191.0	162.0	176.0
2004, May (2)	23.08	20.66	21.25	179.0	151.0	174.0

(1) Based on the last share price paid each day.

(2) Biacore was delisted from Nasdaq effective May 21, 2004.

### B. PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

Not applicable.

### C. MARKETS

See Item 9A "[Offer and] Listing Details."

### D. SELLING SHAREHOLDERS

Not applicable.

### E. DILUTION

Not applicable.

### F. EXPENSES OF THE ISSUE

Not applicable.

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### ITEM 10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

#### A. SHARE CAPITAL

Not applicable.

#### B. MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

There are currently no limitations, either under the laws of Sweden or in the articles of association of Biacore, on the rights of non-residents to hold or vote Ordinary Shares. See also "Dividends and Dividend Policy" and "Description of Ordinary Shares" in Form F-1 dated November 6, 1996, as amended, and Appendix to Form 20-F for the financial year ended December 31, 1999.

#### C. MATERIAL CONTRACTS

During the two years immediately preceding filing of this document, Biacore has been a party to one contract which management believes is material and which has not been entered in the ordinary course of business or disclosed in Note 23 of Notes to Financial Statements. That contract was dated March 14, 1997, was filed as an exhibit to Biacore's 1996 Form 20-F and concerns the acquisition of the Japanese sales operation from Pfizer (Pharmacia), see Note 8 of Notes to Financial Statements. The parties to the contract were Biacore AB, Biacore KK and Amersham Biosciences KK.

#### D. EXCHANGE CONTROLS

There are currently no Swedish foreign exchange control restrictions on the conduct of Biacore's operations or affecting the remittance of dividends on unrestricted shareholders' equity.

#### E. TAXATION

##### General

The following is a summary of certain United States federal income and Swedish tax consequences of the ownership of Ordinary Shares or ADSs by an investor that holds such Ordinary Shares or ADSs as capital assets for tax purposes. This summary does not purport to address all material tax consequences of the ownership of Ordinary Shares or ADSs, and does not take into account the specific circumstances of particular investors (such as tax-exempt entities, certain insurance companies, dealers in securities or currencies, traders in securities that elect to mark to market, investors liable for alternative minimum tax, investors that actually or constructively own 10% or more of the voting stock of Biacore, investors that hold Ordinary Shares or ADSs as part of a straddle or a hedging or conversion transaction or investors whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar), some of which may be subject to special rules. This summary is based on the tax laws of the United States (including the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, its legislative history, existing and proposed regulations thereunder, published rulings and court decisions) and the laws of Sweden all as currently in effect, as well as on the Convention between the United States and Sweden with respect to Taxes on Income (the "Income Tax Treaty") and the Convention between the United States and Sweden with respect to Taxes on Estate Inheritances and Gifts (the "Estate Tax Treaty"). These laws are subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis. In addition, the summary is based in part upon the representations of the Depositary and the assumption that each obligation in the Deposit Agreement and any related agreement will be performed in accordance with its terms.

For purposes of this discussion, a "U.S. Holder" is any beneficial owner of Ordinary Shares or ADSs that is (1) a citizen or resident of the United States, (2) a domestic corporation, (3) an estate the income of which is subject to

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United States federal income tax without regard to its source or (4) a trust if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

The discussion does not address any aspects of United States taxation other than federal income taxation or any aspects of Swedish taxation other than income tax, capital tax and gift and inheritance taxation. Prospective investors are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the United States federal, state and local and Swedish and other tax consequences of owning and disposing of Ordinary Shares and ADSs. In particular, prospective investors are urged to consult with their tax advisors whether they are eligible for the benefits of the Income Tax Treaty and Estate Tax Treaty.

In general, and taking into account the earlier assumptions, for United States federal income and Swedish tax purposes, holders of ADRs evidencing ADSs will be treated as the owners of the Ordinary Shares represented by those ADSs, and exchanges of Ordinary Shares for ADSs, and ADSs for Ordinary Shares, will not be subject to United States federal income or to Swedish tax.

### Taxation of Dividends

#### Swedish Taxation

In general, under Swedish tax law, dividends paid by a Swedish corporation such as Biacore to non-residents of Sweden are subject to Swedish withholding tax at a rate of 30%. Pursuant to the Income Tax Treaty, however, dividends paid by Biacore to a U.S. Holder will generally be subject to Swedish withholding tax at a reduced rate of 15%, provided that the U.S. Holder is not a resident of Sweden and does not have a permanent establishment or a fixed base in Sweden. U.S. Holders of ADSs or Ordinary Shares may be required to provide documentary evidence that such holder is entitled to the reduced 15% withholding tax rate under the Income Tax Treaty. The Depositary or the Custodian will, to the extent practicable, facilitate all administrative actions necessary to obtain the reduced 15% withholding tax rate at source or obtain refunds of Swedish withholding taxes for U.S. Holders of ADSs. The Securities Register Center (VPC) generally deducts withholding tax on dividends. If the Ordinary Shares are registered with a nominee, the nominee is under a duty to deduct the withholding tax.

#### United States Federal Income Taxation

Under the United States federal income tax laws, and subject to the passive foreign investment company ("PFIC") rules discussed below, the gross amount of any dividend paid to a U.S. Holder (before reduction for Swedish withholding taxes) by Biacore out of its current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined for United States federal income tax purposes) is subject to United States federal income taxation. Dividends paid to a noncorporate U.S. Holder after December 31, 2002 and before January 1, 2009 that constitute qualified dividend income will be taxable to the holder at a maximum tax rate of 15% provided that the Ordinary Shares or ADSs are held for more than 60 days during the 120 day period beginning 60 days before the ex-dividend date and the holder meets other holding period requirements. The Internal Revenue Service recently announced that it will permit taxpayers to apply a proposed legislative change to this holding period requirement as if such change were already effective. This legislative "technical correction" would change the minimum required holding period, retroactive to January 1, 2003, to more than 60 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the ex-dividend date. Dividends paid with respect to the Ordinary Shares or ADSs will be qualified dividend income. The U.S. Holder must include any Swedish tax withheld from the dividend payment in the gross amount even though the U.S. Holder does not in fact receive it. The dividend is taxable to the U.S. Holder when it is actually or constructively

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received by the U.S. Holder, in the case of Ordinary Shares, or by the Depository, in the case of ADSs. The dividend will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction generally allowed to United States corporations in respect of dividends received from other United States corporations. The amount of the dividend distribution includible in income of a U.S. Holder will be the U.S. dollar value of the krona payments made, determined at the spot krona / U.S. dollar rate on the date such dividend distribution is includible in the income of the U.S. Holder, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. dollars. Generally, any gain or loss resulting from currency exchange fluctuations during the period from the date the dividend payment is includible in income to the date such payment is converted into U.S. dollars will be treated as ordinary income or loss and will not be eligible for the special tax rate applicable to qualified dividend income. Such gain or loss generally will be income from sources within the United States for foreign tax credit limitation purposes. Distributions in excess of current and accumulated earnings and profits, as determined for United States federal income tax purposes, will be treated as a return of capital to the extent of the U.S. Holder's basis in the Ordinary Shares or ADSs and thereafter as capital gain.

Subject to certain limitations, the Swedish tax withheld in accordance with the Income Tax Treaty and paid over to Sweden will be creditable against the U.S. Holder's United States federal income tax liability. To the extent a refund of the tax withheld is available to a U.S. Holder under the laws of Sweden or under the Income Tax Treaty, the amount of tax withheld that is refundable will not be eligible for credit against the U.S. Holder's United States federal income tax liability. Special rules apply in determining the foreign tax credit limitation with respect to dividends that are subject to the maximum 15% tax rate.

For foreign tax credit limitation purposes, the dividend will be income from sources without the United States, but generally will be "passive income" (or, in the case of certain holders, "financial services income") which is treated separately from other types of income for purposes of computing the foreign tax credit available to the U.S. Holder. In addition, special rules will apply in determining the foreign tax credit limitation with respect to dividends.

### Taxation of Capital Gains

#### Swedish Taxation

In general, under the Income Tax Treaty, a U.S. Holder will not be subject to Swedish tax on any gains derived from the sale or other disposition of ADSs or Ordinary Shares, provided that the U.S. Holder is not a resident of Sweden and does not have a permanent establishment or a fixed base in Sweden. Special rules may, however, apply to persons whom were residents of Sweden within the ten year period immediately preceding such sale or other disposition.

#### United States Federal Income Taxation

Subject to the PFIC rules discussed below, upon a sale or other disposition of Ordinary Shares or ADSs, a U.S. Holder will recognize gain or loss for United States federal income tax purposes in an amount equal to the difference between the U.S. dollar value of the amount realized and the U.S. Holder's tax basis (determined in U.S. dollars) in such Ordinary Shares or ADSs. Capital gain of a noncorporate U.S. Holder that is recognized on or after May 6, 2003 and before January 1, 2009 is generally taxed at a maximum rate of 15% where the holder has a holding period greater than one year. The gain or loss generally will be income or loss from sources within the United States for foreign tax credit limitation purposes.

#### PFIC rules

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Biacore believes that Ordinary Shares and ADSs should not be treated as stock of a PFIC for United States federal income tax purposes, but this conclusion is a factual determination made annually and thus may be subject to change. If Biacore were to be treated as a PFIC, unless a U.S. Holder elects to be taxed annually on a mark-to-market basis with respect to the Ordinary Shares or ADSs, gain realized on the sale or other disposition of Ordinary Shares or ADSs would in general not be treated as capital gain, and a U.S. Holder would be treated as if such holder had realized such gain and certain "excess distributions" ratably over the holder's holding period for the Ordinary Shares or ADSs and would be taxed at the highest tax rate in effect for each such year to which the gain was allocated, together with an interest charge in respect of the tax attributable to each such year. In addition, dividends received from Biacore will not be eligible for the special tax rates applicable to qualified dividend income if Biacore is a PFIC either in the taxable year of the distribution or the preceding taxable year, but instead will be taxable at rates applicable to ordinary income.

### Transfer and Capital Taxes

Currently there are no Swedish transfer or similar taxes imposed on sales of shares.

Sweden imposes an annual capital tax (net wealth tax) on individuals resident in Sweden. A U.S. Holder may be regarded as a tax resident of Sweden, and will in such case have to pay capital tax on his net wealth, including ADSs or Ordinary Shares. The Income Tax Treaty will in many cases exempt the U.S. Holder from the capital tax if the U.S. Holder is a resident of the United States in accordance with article 4 of the Income Tax Treaty.

### Swedish Gift and Inheritance Taxes

A transfer of an Ordinary Share or an ADS by gift or by reason of the death of the owner may be subject to Swedish gift or inheritance tax, respectively, with the applicable progressive rates varying from 10% to 30% of the taxable amount (determined after certain deductions), depending on the relationship of the donee or beneficiary to the donor or decedent. Transfers of Ordinary Shares or ADSs would be subject to Swedish inheritance tax if (1) the decedent was resident in Sweden at the time of death, (2) the decedent had his habitual place of abode in Sweden at the time of death, (3) the decedent was a Swedish citizen or (4) if the decedent was married to a Swedish citizen and had emigrated from Sweden within 10 years prior to the death. Transfers of Ordinary Shares or ADSs would be subject to gift tax if (1) the donor is resident in Sweden when the gift is made, (2) the donor has his habitual place of abode in Sweden when the gift is made, (3) the donor is a Swedish citizen, (4) the donor is married to a Swedish citizen and had emigrated from Sweden within 10 years prior to when the gift is made, (5) the donee is a Swedish citizen or (6) either the donor or the donee is a Swedish legal entity.

Under the Estate Tax Treaty, the transfer of an ADS or an Ordinary Share by an individual U.S. Holder, by gift or by reason of the death of such holder, will not be subject to Swedish gift or inheritance tax, provided that the U.S. Holder is not a resident of Sweden and the ADS or Ordinary Share does not form part of the business property of a permanent establishment in Sweden or pertain to a fixed base in Sweden used for the performance of independent personal services. In cases where such a transfer is subject to both Swedish inheritance or gift tax and U.S. estate or gift tax, an amount equal to the tax paid to Sweden will be credited against the U.S. tax.

### Responsibility for Withholding of Tax

Biacore does not assume responsibility for withholding of tax. Swedish



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Regulations concerning withholding tax are generally applied by Swedish paying agents.

### F. DIVIDENDS AND PAYING AGENTS

Not applicable.

### G. STATEMENTS BY EXPERTS

Not applicable.

### H. DOCUMENTS ON DISPLAY

All of Biacore's filings and submissions filed or furnished to the SEC on or after November 4, 2002, are available on the SEC's website at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov). Documents referred to on this Form 20-F may also be inspected at Biacore's office at Rapskatan 7, Uppsala, Sweden. It is also possible to read and copy documents referred to in this annual report on Form 20-F that have been filed with the SEC at the SEC's public reference room located at 450 Fifth Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20549, United States. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference rooms and their copy charges.

### I. SUBSIDIARY INFORMATION

Not applicable.

## ITEM 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

### A. FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK

Approximately 99%, 97% and 97% of Biacore's sales in 2001, 2002 and 2003, respectively, were derived from customers located outside Sweden and were generally denominated in currencies other than the Swedish krona, including the U.S. dollar, the Japanese yen, the British pound and the euro. Selling operations are conducted through Biacore's own marketing branches in Europe, New Zealand and Australia; subsidiaries in the United States and Japan; and distributors in certain other countries. Production and research and development are mainly carried out in Sweden. Biacore International SA in Switzerland acts as Biacore's head office and commercial center.

Because of the proportion of international activity, Biacore's income is exposed to exchange rate fluctuations. Risks of two kinds arise as a result: a transaction risk, that is, the risk that currency fluctuations will have a negative effect on the value of Biacore's cash flows in various currencies; and a translation risk, that is, the risk of adverse currency fluctuations in the translation of foreign operations and foreign assets and liabilities into Swedish kronor for Biacore's financial statements. Because of Biacore's operations in Sweden, Biacore has larger expenses than revenues denominated in Swedish kronor. Similarly, Biacore has more foreign currency denominated assets than liabilities. As a result, depreciation of the Swedish krona would tend to improve Biacore's operating income margins while appreciation of the Swedish krona would have the opposite effect. The expense for purchases of production inputs from outside Sweden is small. See also Item 3A "Selected Financial Data - Exchange Rates."

The primary market risk exposure of Biacore is the exchange of foreign sales revenues from the United States, Japan and the euro region to Swiss franc and Swedish kronor.

Biacore's net income is also subject to currency gains and losses on certain intercompany receivables and liabilities. Such currency exposure is

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mainly concentrated to its commercial center in Switzerland, and changes in the currency exchange rates between the Swiss franc and other currencies, including the Swedish krona, may materially affect Biacore's net income.

It is not possible to hedge against all currency risks to which Biacore is exposed, and fluctuations between local currencies and the Swedish krona may have an adverse effect on Biacore's financial condition and results of operations.

Apart from insurance contracts against social security costs on stock options accounted for as derivative instruments under U.S. GAAP, see Note 1, 14, 22, 23 and 26 of Notes to Financial Statements, the only derivative financial instruments Biacore uses are forward foreign exchange contracts, which are mainly used to hedge currency risk in sales. In the normal course of business, Biacore seeks to mitigate transaction risk by entering from time to time into such forward exchange contracts through which Biacore, in exchange for mainly Swiss franc, sells forward the major foreign currencies forecast to be received by it in connection with sales outside of Sweden. The following table presents Biacore's forward foreign exchange contracts.

000's	As of December 31								
	2003			2002			2001		
Contractual amount, local currency	Contractual amount, SEK	Estimated fair value, SEK	Contractual amount, local currency	Contractual amount, SEK	Estimated fair value, SEK	Contractual amount, local currency	Contractual amount, SEK	Estimated fair value, SEK	
USD	4,349	33,819	2,289	11,579	112,383	9,134	5,766	61,474	-357
JPY	646,000	43,978	45	521,000	40,914	2,130	721,000	61,914	2,588
Other	N/a	21,646	-780	N/a	18,373	82	N/a	14,048	-112
Total	N/a	99,443	1,554	N/a	171,670	11,346	N/a	137,436	2,119

All forward exchange contracts outstanding at December 31, 2003 expire during the year 2004.

Biacore has not historically hedged against currency translation risk and does not currently intend to do so in the future.

Biacore does not engage in or sell forward contracts for trading purposes.

Sweden is not among those countries whose currencies since January 1, 1999 make up the euro, the main currency of the European Union.

### ITEM 12. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES

Not applicable.

## PART II

### ITEM 13. DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

None.

### ITEM 14. MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None.

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### ITEM 15. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the Company has evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(c) as of the end of the period covered by the report. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that these disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

There were no significant changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this Form 20-F that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

See also Item 19 Exhibits - Certifications.

In designing and evaluating our disclosure controls and procedures, our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and our management necessarily was required to apply its judgement in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected.

### ITEM 16A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

As permitted by Swedish and United States laws and regulations, the Company has no audit committee as defined under U.S. regulations.

On May 8, 2003, the Board of Directors of Biacore decided to constitute itself as "audit committee" of Biacore. The work plan of the Board of Directors was accordingly adjusted and the auditor of Biacore has been present at Meetings of the Board of Directors of Biacore International AB. On April 28, 2004, Biacore formed an audit committee consisting of Gordon Edge, Tom Erixon and Mats Pettersson, who are believed to be considered "independent."

However, these audit committees have not fulfilled the requirements of a similar United States audit committee, requirements which currently do not apply to Biacore. For example, some duties to be handled by audit committees in the United States are by law handled by the Company's shareholders' meetings or Board of Directors, and some members of Biacore's Board of Directors would not have been considered to be independent by United States standards. Accordingly, the Company has not had "an audit committee financial expert serving on its audit committee." However, the Company has determined that Mats Pettersson has the qualifications required of an audit committee financial expert. The Board of Directors in its capacity as audit committee has implemented a policy of requiring approval of certain non-audit services provided by the Company's auditors.

### ITEM 16B. CODE OF ETHICS

The Company has adopted a code of ethics that applies to its principal executive officer, principal accounting officer, principal financial officer or controller, or persons performing similar functions. The code is provided to any person, without charge, upon request. Such request should be sent to Biacore International AB, Legal Department, Rapskatan 7, SE - 754 50 Uppsala, Sweden.

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There was no change in Biacore's code of ethics during 2003.

### ITEM 16C. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The following table presents the fees of the principal accountant, PricewaterhouseCoopers, for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2002 and 2003, respectively.

SEK thousands	For the years ended December 31	
	2003	2002
Audit fees	1,837	1,511
Audit-related fees	-	-
Tax fees	502	309
All other fees	1,825	1,220
Total	4,164	3,040

Tax fees relate to advice concerning taxation of income within the group's legal entities and branch offices, transfer pricing and value added taxes (VAT).

"All other fees" increased in 2003. In both 2002 and 2003, these fees mainly related to a program to adjust the structure of the European sales and distribution operations.

In addition to the table above, Sojiro Takagaki received audit fees of SEK 159 thousand, SEK 145 thousand and SEK 140 thousand for 2001, 2002 and 2003, respectively.

See also Item 16A Audit Committee Financial Expert.

### ITEM 16D. EXEMPTIONS FROM THE LISTING STANDARDS FOR AUDIT COMMITTEES

As a foreign private issuer, Biacore is currently exempted from certain United States regulations relating to audit committees according to Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 10A-3 to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. See also Item 16A-16C.

### ITEM 16E. PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS

Not applicable.

## PART III

### ITEM 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### CONTENTS

Report of Independent Accountants  
Consolidated Income Statements  
Consolidated Balance Sheets  
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows  
Consolidated Shareholders' Equity  
Notes to Financial Statements

#### REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Biacore International AB:

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We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Biacore International AB and Subsidiaries, collectively "Biacore," (as described in Note 1), as of December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively, and the related consolidated income statements and statements of cash flows and consolidated shareholders' equity for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2003, all expressed in Swedish kronor. These financial statements are the responsibility of Biacore's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform our audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Biacore at December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, and the results of its operations and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2003, (on the basis described in Note 1), in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Sweden.

Accounting principles generally accepted in Sweden vary in certain significant respects from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Application of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States would have affected the determination of consolidated net income expressed in Swedish kronor for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2003 and the determination of consolidated shareholders' equity and consolidated financial position also expressed in Swedish kronor at December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001 to the extent summarized in Note 26 to the consolidated financial statements.

Stockholm, Sweden  
March 26, 2004

Sten Hakansson  
Authorized Public Accountant  
PricewaterhouseCoopers AB

### BIACORE CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENTS (in thousands, except earnings per share)

	For the years ended December 31			
	2003	2003	2002	2001
	USD	SEK	SEK	SEK
Sales	71,654	515,549	614,154	543,717
Cost of sales	-13,067	-94,016	-100,930	-99,800
Gross profit	58,587	421,533	513,224	443,917
Marketing	-22,988	-165,401	-199,817	-188,696
Administration	-9,886	-71,129	-68,271	-86,739
Research and development	-10,921	-78,575	-104,370	-104,667
Operating foreign currency gains and losses	-2,042	-14,689	-16,644	4,539
Other operating income	56	401	20,982	742

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Other operating expenses	-12	-89	-10	-
Amortization of goodwill	-562	-4,047	-4,515	-4,964
Items affecting comparability	-8,126	-58,463	-	-
Operating income	4,106	29,541	140,579	64,132
Gain on sale of long-term investments	173	1,246	-	4,605
Write-downs of long-term investments	-	-	-28,655	-
Reversal of write-down of long-term investments	389	2,801	-	-
Interest income	1,313	9,444	10,158	9,981
Interest expense	-229	-1,645	-1,833	-1,055
Financial foreign currency gains and losses	4	26	-16	199
Other financial income and expenses	-	-	-	-5
Financial items, net	1,650	11,872	-20,346	13,725
Income after financial items	5,756	41,413	120,233	77,857
Income taxes	408	2,938	-40,096	-27,588
Minority interest	-	-2	623	-
Net income	6,164	44,349	80,760	50,269
Basic earnings per share	0.63	4.55	8.28	5.16
Diluted earnings per share	0.63	4.53	8.20	5.04
No. of shares, average, thousands	9,750	9,750	9,750	9,750
No. of shares, average, diluted, thousands	9,787	9,787	9,851	9,981

Solely for the convenience of the reader, the 2003 financial statements have been translated into United States Dollars (USD) using the December 31, 2003 Noon Buying Rate of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York of USD 1 = SEK 7.1950. Such translated amounts are unaudited.

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

### BIACORE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (in thousands)

	2003	As of December 31		2001
	USD	2003 SEK	2002 SEK	2001 SEK
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Long-term assets				
Capitalized product development	6,496	46,740	5,070	-
Goodwill	1,648	11,856	17,190	23,589
Other intangible assets	1,582	11,383	62,581	60,717
Intangible assets	9,726	69,979	84,841	84,306
Buildings	10,191	73,323	79,240	59,662
Land and land improvements	1,407	10,126	6,208	6,246
Machinery and equipment	3,951	28,429	31,692	41,717
Property, plant and equipment	15,549	111,878	117,140	107,625
Long-term investments	135	971	7,920	40,470
Long-term receivables	3,309	23,805	27,672	28,681
Long-term financial assets	3,444	24,776	35,592	69,151
Total long-term assets	28,719	206,633	237,573	261,082
Current assets				
Inventories	9,631	69,292	43,460	29,449
Accounts receivable	17,896	128,763	156,280	179,096

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Other receivables	8,652	62,253	42,529	40,499
Receivables	26,548	191,016	198,809	219,595
Marketable securities	37,826	272,162	273,443	184,838
Cash and bank	11,166	80,339	78,146	35,970
Liquid funds	48,992	352,501	351,589	220,808
Total current assets	85,171	612,809	593,858	469,852
Total assets	113,890	819,442	831,431	730,934

Solely for the convenience of the reader, the 2003 financial statements have been translated into United States Dollars (USD) using the December 31, 2003 Noon Buying Rate of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York of USD 1 = SEK 7.1950. Such translated amounts are unaudited.

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

### BIACORE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (in thousands)

	As of December 31			
	2003 USD	2003 SEK	2002 SEK	2001 SEK
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>				
Shareholders' equity				
Share capital	13,551	97,500	97,500	97,500
Restricted reserves	31,700	228,084	253,904	245,821
Restricted shareholders' equity	45,251	325,584	351,404	343,321
Unrestricted reserves	36,168	260,230	202,506	175,645
Net income	6,164	44,349	80,760	50,269
Unrestricted shareholders' equity	42,332	304,579	283,266	225,914
Total shareholders' equity	87,583	630,163	634,670	569,235
Minority interest	108	780	853	-
Provisions				
Provision for pensions	5,162	37,139	33,347	27,750
Provision for long-term deferred taxes	5,817	41,856	48,436	34,799
Other provisions	226	1,622	1,622	1,622
Total provisions	11,205	80,617	83,405	64,171
Long-term liabilities				
Long-term liabilities to credit institutions, 1-5 years	292	2,100	3,291	-
Current liabilities				
Current liabilities to credit institutions	130	934	1,013	-
Accounts payable	2,979	21,437	26,122	26,796
Income taxes payable	224	1,614	1,270	1,865
Other liabilities	11,369	81,797	80,807	68,867
Total current liabilities	14,702	105,782	109,212	97,528
Total shareholders' equity and liabilities	113,890	819,442	831,431	730,934
Pledged assets and contingent liabilities				
Pledged assets	300	2,159	None	None
Contingent liabilities	83	594	535	4,738

Solely for the convenience of the reader, the 2003 financial statements

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have been translated into United States Dollars (USD) using the December 31, 2003 Noon Buying Rate of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York of USD 1 = SEK 7.1950. Such translated amounts are unaudited.

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

BIACORE  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
(in thousands)

	For the years ended December 31			
	2003	2003	2002	2001
	USD	SEK	SEK	SEK
Cash flows from operating activities				
Net income	6,164	44,349	80,760	50,269
Less: Depreciation and amortization	4,423	31,827	23,743	20,511
Less: Write-down of intangible assets	6,782	48,796	-	-
Less: Reversal of write-down of intangible assets	-266	-1,914	-	-
Less: Write-down of property, plant & equipment	252	1,816	-	-
Less: Gain on sale of long-term investments	-173	-1,246	-	-4,605
Less: Write-down of long-term investments	-	-	28,655	-
Less: Reversal of write-down of long-term investments	-389	-2,801	-	-
Less: Minority interest	-	2	-623	-
Decrease (increase) in long-term deferred tax assets	673	4,841	1,680	-5,428
Decrease (increase) in other long-term receivables	-135	-974	-671	-453
Decrease (increase) in inventories	-3,590	-25,832	-14,586	-4,478
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	3,824	27,517	22,816	-53,589
Decrease (increase) in income tax receivables	-2,281	-16,415	-3,096	-496
Decrease (increase) in current deferred tax assets	-1,052	-7,572	1,350	-1,658
Decrease (increase) in other receivables	740	5,326	-284	165
Increase (decrease) in provision for pensions	527	3,792	5,597	3,579
Increase (decrease) in provision for long-term deferred taxes	-915	-6,580	13,637	6,686
Increase (decrease) in provision for short-term deferred taxes	-	-	-	-530
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	-651	-4,685	-674	-3,635
Increase (decrease) in income taxes payable	48	344	-595	-3,575
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	138	990	11,940	9,536
Other	-2,073	-14,912	-5,986	6,086
Net cash flow from operating activities	12,046	86,669	163,663	18,385
Cash flows from investing activities				
Acquisition of businesses, net of payments made and cash in entities acquired	-	-	1,594	-
Acquisition of intangible assets	-6,973	-50,174	-6,951	-57,511
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-2,275	-16,366	-31,764	-39,979
Proceeds from sale of long-term investments	1,528	10,996	-	32,160
Net cash flow from investing activities	-7,720	-55,544	-37,121	-65,330
Cash flows from financing activities				
Long-term borrowing	-	-	3,990	-
Short-term borrowing	-	-	997	-
Repayment of loan	-134	-963	-748	-



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Dividend paid	-4,065	-29,250	-	-
Net cash flow from financing activities	-4,199	-30,213	4,239	-
Net increase (decrease) in liquid funds	127	912	130,781	-46,945
Liquid funds at beginning of year	48,865	351,589	220,808	267,753
Liquid funds at end of year	48,992	352,501	351,589	220,808

Solely for the convenience of the reader, the 2003 financial statements have been translated into United States Dollars (USD) using the December 31, 2003 Noon Buying Rate of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York of USD 1 = SEK 7.1950. Such translated amounts are unaudited.

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

### BIACORE CONSOLIDATED SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (in thousands of SEK)

	Share capital	Restricted reserves	Unrestricted shareholders' equity	Total shareholders' equity
December 31, 2000	97,500	236,831	159,800	494,131
Currency translation differences	-	-	6,675	6,675
Redistribution between restricted and unrestricted reserves	-	8,990	-8,990	-
Net income	-	-	50,269	50,269
Issue of stock options	-	-	18,160	18,160
December 31, 2001	97,500	245,821	225,914	569,235
Currency translation differences	-	-	-15,325	-15,325
Redistribution between restricted and unrestricted reserves	-	8,083	-8,083	-
Net income	-	-	80,760	80,760
December 31, 2002	97,500	253,904	283,266	634,670
Currency translation differences	-	-	-20,669	-20,669
Redistribution between restricted and unrestricted reserves	-	-25,820	25,820	-
Net income	-	-	44,349	44,349
Issue of stock options	-	-	1,063	1,063
Dividend	-	-	-29,250	-29,250
December 31, 2003	97,500	228,084	304,579	630,163

At December 31, 2001, 2002 and 2003, accumulated currency translation differences amounted to 34,112, 18,787 and -1,882, respectively.

Solely for the convenience of the reader, the 2003 financial statements have been translated into United States Dollars (USD) using the December 31, 2003 Noon Buying Rate of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York of USD 1 = SEK 7.1950. Such translated amounts are unaudited.

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Amounts in these Notes to Financial Statements are in thousands of Swedish kronor, except per share and other data, unless stated otherwise. Figures for the preceding year are indicated in parentheses.

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### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### Basis of Presentation

References to "Biacore" or the "Group" in these notes to the financial statements pertain to Biacore International AB and its subsidiaries in accordance with the description below, unless specifically indicated otherwise. Biacore develops, manufactures and markets advanced scientific instruments that utilize optical measurement based on the quantum physical phenomenon of surface plasmon resonance ("SPR") to measure interactions between biomolecules in scientific research laboratories and in the pharmaceutical, diagnostics, biotechnology, and food and beverage industries.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Sweden ("Swedish GAAP"). These accounting principles differ in certain significant respects from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("U.S. GAAP"). See Note 26 for a reconciliation of the principal differences between Swedish GAAP and U.S. GAAP affecting Biacore's income and shareholders' equity.

#### Changes in Accounting Principles

Those new accounting standards from the Swedish Financial Accounting Standards Council ("Redovisningsradet") which applied as from 2003 did not affect Biacore's income statement or balance sheet. RR29 Employee Benefits is effective for financial years beginning January 1, 2004 or later. Biacore does not expect the impact of the adoption of this accounting standard to be material to its income statement. The effect on shareholders' equity on January 1, 2004 has been estimated at SEK -4.8 million. As from 2005, Biacore will use International Financial Reporting Standards as approved by the European Union. Biacore follows the development of the new accounting principles and continuously assesses their expected impact on Biacore. The changes mentioned above entail changes in the accounting and disclosure of pensions. Future expected salary increases will be explicitly taken into account and the previously applied safety margins will be abolished. The new principles relating to pensions apply as from January 1, 2004 in the Group accounts and may apply as from January 1, 2005 in legal entities. The implementation of IFRS in 2005 will, among other areas, affect the accounting for financial instruments, incentive stock options and goodwill. More financial instruments will be reported at fair value and the requirements for hedge accounting will be tightened. It is expected that certain incentive stock options will be required to be reported as expenses. Amortization of goodwill will be terminated. The Company is currently in the process of determining the impact of the adoption of IFRS.

#### Consolidation Principles

The consolidated financial statements include the parent company Biacore International AB and all entities in which Biacore International AB, directly or indirectly, has a controlling interest.

All business combinations have been accounted for in accordance with the purchase method. Companies acquired are included as from the date of acquisition.

The effects of all significant transactions between the consolidated entities have been eliminated.

#### Foreign Currency Translation

Assets and liabilities of foreign entities are translated at year-end exchange rates to Swedish kronor. Income statements are translated at the

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average exchange rate for the period. Translation differences that arise are recorded directly in shareholders' equity.

Receivables and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at year-end exchange rates. Unrealized exchange gains and losses are reported in the income statement. Exchange gains and losses on operating assets and liabilities are reported within operating income, while exchange gains and losses on financial assets and liabilities are reported within financial items, net.

### Research and Development

As from 2002, product development expenses relating to projects which the Company can show it can technologically complete and profitably commercialize, and which fulfil certain other criteria listed by the Swedish Financial Accounting Standards Council, are stated as assets and are amortized in accordance with "Amortization and Depreciation" below. If the recoverable cost is less than the acquisition value less accumulated depreciation or amortization, a write-down to the recoverable amount is recorded. Write-downs are reversed in the income statement when the recoverable value is higher than the carrying amount of the asset.

Other research and development costs are expensed as incurred.

Prior to 2002, all research and development expenses were charged to the income statement as they occurred. The new accounting policy adopted as from 2002 is only applied prospectively. Thus, earnings during 2002 and thereafter are not charged with amortization of expenses from periods before January 1, 2002 which would have been stated as assets and amortized if the current policy had been applied in prior years.

### Other Intangible Assets, and Property, Plant and Equipment

Other intangible assets, and property, plant and equipment, excluding land, are recorded at acquisition cost less accumulated amortization and depreciation. Land is recorded at acquisition cost. If there is indication of an impairment of an intangible asset or a property, plant or equipment, then the recoverable cost of the asset is calculated. If the recoverable cost is less than the acquisition value less accumulated depreciation or amortization, a write-down to the recoverable amount is recorded. Write-downs are reversed in the income statement when the recoverable value is higher than the carrying amount of the asset.

### Long-Term Investments

Shares in companies in which Biacore holds less than 20% of the voting rights and does not hold a controlling interest, and other long-term investments, are carried at cost. The recorded values of long-term investments are written down when impairment in value is other than temporary. Write-downs are reversed in the income statement when the estimated fair value is higher than the carrying amount of the asset.

### Inventories

Inventories are recorded at the lower of cost, in accordance with the first-in first-out (FIFO) method, and net sales value. Detailed inventory aging reports for all significant inventoried products are maintained and reviewed, and obsolescence is provided for.

### Liquid Funds

Liquid funds include interest-bearing investments with high liquidity and

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low risk. Treasury bills and commercial paper are accounted for using the amortized cost method.

### Revenue Recognition

Sales are recognized when no significant vendor obligation remains and collection of the resulting receivable is probable, which generally takes place at installation when such is included in the terms of sale.

Revenue from maintenance contracts is recognized ratably over the term of the contracts. Unrecognized revenue relating to maintenance contracts is recorded as deferred revenue, which is included in other liabilities in the balance sheet.

### Warranty Costs

Biacore provides, by a current charge to the income statement, an amount it estimates will be needed to cover future warranty obligations for products sold. The accrued liability for warranty costs is included in other provisions in the balance sheet.

### Government Assistance

To the extent Biacore receives government grants or other assistance, such support reduces the expense of the corresponding function.

### Pensions

Defined benefit pension plans are recorded in accordance with actuarial calculations. For defined contribution pension plans, premiums are charged to income when earned by the employee.

Biacore's pension commitments in Sweden are primarily administered through the FPG/PRI system. Accrued pensions are discounted to present value, accrued for and guaranteed by FPG.

PRI (Pension Registration Institute) is an organization that administers pensions in Sweden. Biacore participates in a defined benefit pension plan (non-contributory for employees) which covers essentially all employees in its Swedish operation. The FPG/PRI plan forms part of a Swedish secured multiemployer pension plan which is centrally administered. The level of benefits and actuarial assumptions are established jointly for PRI plans, and cannot unilaterally be changed by Biacore. A prerequisite for joining the FPG/PRI system is that a company reports the actuarially calculated pension obligations as a liability in its balance sheet.

FPG is an insurance company which guarantees the pensions to the beneficiaries. FPG in turn requires a guarantee. Biacore guarantees to FPG its own FPG/PRI pension obligations.

Certain of Biacore's businesses outside Sweden also have retirement plans. Benefits provided under defined benefit pension plans are primarily based on years of service and employee compensation. For international businesses with defined benefit pension plans, Biacore determines the value of accumulated plan benefits and records pension expense in accordance with local requirements. In Germany and Japan, the pension liabilities are generally not funded, but are instead reported within the provision for pensions. Biacore has no significant defined benefit plan in the United States.

### Employee Stock options

Employee stock options that will be settled in shares are not recognized as

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an expense in the income statement when the strike price of the option exceeds the quoted stock price at the date of grant. Instead, at exercise of employee stock options, the exercise price of the options increases the liquid funds and shareholders' equity of the Company. The number of shares is also increased. Prior to exercise, the option plans are disclosed and earnings per share is adjusted to account for the estimated dilutive effect of employee stock options. Social security costs relating to employee stock options are charged to expenses over the option periods and are calculated based on the stock price development of the Biacore share.

### Hedge of Social Security Costs on Incentive Stock Options

In certain countries social security costs are charged on incentive stock options. These social security costs are often dependent on the stock price development of the Biacore share. To hedge against increases in social security costs as a result of increases in the stock price, Biacore generally sells, to an investment bank, some of the stock options issued. The future compensation which Biacore receives is calculated based on the stock price development of the Biacore share. The estimated fair value of this entitlement is recorded as a prepaid expense and is charged to income over the terms of the respective stock options.

### Forward Foreign Exchange Contracts

Apart from hedging of social security costs on stock options, the only derivative financial instruments Biacore uses are forward foreign exchange contracts. These are mainly used to hedge currency risk in sales. Such forward foreign exchange contracts are recorded as a part of sales. Both gains and losses from hedges of sales are reported in the same period as the underlying sales of goods or services protected by the hedge. Thus, unrealized gains and losses on forward foreign exchange contracts entered into for purposes of hedging sales are not recognized until the underlying sales are recorded.

At hedging of intercompany loans, the loan is reported at the secured value. Any premium is amortized over the period of the hedge and included in interest income.

Biacore does not engage in or sell forward contracts for trading purposes.

### Leasing

When a lease agreement transfers to the Group, as lessee, substantially all the risks and rewards incident to ownership, such object is included in long-term assets in the consolidated balance sheet. The corresponding duty to pay future leasing fees is recorded as a liability.

### Borrowing Costs

Financial liabilities are recorded at nominal value, adjusted for any premium or discount paid. Such premium or discount is recorded as interest over the term of the loan.

### Amortization and Depreciation

Amortization and depreciation are systematically charged to income over the expected useful life of the respective assets. They are calculated on the depreciable amount, i.e. the acquisition cost less any expected residual value at the end of the expected useful life. All significant amortization and depreciation are based on the straight-line method.

Capitalized product development is amortized over individually expected useful lives, starting when the respective products are ready for first

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delivery. The amortization periods of product development have varied between 3 and 4 years for the capitalized product development that has been amortized during 2003, which relates to a minor part of the acquisition value of capitalized product development.

Goodwill is amortized over a maximum of 20 years. Goodwill arising from acquisition of sales organizations with established market positions is amortized over 5 to 12 years based on individual assessments.

Licenses and patents are amortized over the shorter of their legal life and their individually expected useful lives, generally no more than 20 years.

Permanent buildings are depreciated over 25 to 50 years, mobile office units 10 years, land improvements 20 years, installations in buildings up to 20 years and other machinery and equipment over 3 to 10 years.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated from the date the assets are put into service.

### Income Taxes

Income taxes include payable and deferred income taxes arising as a result of temporary differences between financial and tax reporting. Deferred income tax liabilities and assets are recorded at the enacted tax rates of the respective countries in accordance with the liability method. Deferred income tax liabilities and assets are offset only for entities within the same tax jurisdiction.

A deferred income tax asset is recognized for temporary differences and tax loss carryforwards that are expected to result in deductible amounts in future years. A valuation allowance is recognized if it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred income tax asset will not be realized.

At elimination of intercompany gains, deferred taxes are calculated using the tax rate of the acquiring entity.

### Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

## 2. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

After having acquired Pharmacia in 2003 and thereby a 41% ownership in Biacore, Pfizer is considered to be a related party of Biacore. The following table presents transactions and balances with related parties to Biacore. For 2001, the table includes Pharmacia and Amersham Biosciences, at that time 45% owned by Pharmacia. For 2002, the table includes Pharmacia, and for 2003 all of Pfizer including Pharmacia.

	For the years ended December 31		
	2003	2002	2001
Sales	4,668	15,159	9,548
Operating expenses	-1,047	-2,918	-9,726
Accounts receivable	808	5,669	4,538
Accounts payable	10	598	1,244
Net receivable from related parties	798	5,071	3,294

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Sales to related parties represent sales to Pfizer/Pharmacia, and during 2001 also to Amersham Biosciences under distributor agreements with Biacore for sales to third parties in Asia. Biacore believes that the pricing and other sales terms provided to related parties have been no less favorable to Biacore than could have been obtained from non-related parties.

From Pfizer/Pharmacia, Biacore purchased canteen services and employee health care until June 30, 2003. In 2001, Biacore purchased certain parts and chemicals from Amersham Biosciences. Management believes that the costs of these goods and services were reasonable and would not have differed significantly if they had been purchased from unrelated third parties, and that there are alternative suppliers for all of these goods and services.

Accounts receivable from related parties represent sales to Pfizer/Pharmacia and distribution companies within Amersham Biosciences.

Accounts payable to related parties represent goods and services mentioned above purchased from Pfizer/Pharmacia and Amersham Biosciences.

Items in the consolidated statements of cash flows which relate to transactions with related parties are presented in the following table.

	For the years ended December 31		
	2003	2002	2001
Cash flows from operating activities			
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	4,861	-1,131	-3,507
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	-588	-646	-977

As of December 31, 2000 and 2001, Biacore owned approximately 15.8% and 4.5%, respectively, of the shares of Axiom Biotechnologies Inc. In 2001, Biacore acquired, for a consideration of USD 5 million, a license to certain fluorescent cell-based assay technology from Axiom Biotechnologies Inc. Concurrently, Biacore sold 1,000,000 shares in Axiom Biotechnologies Inc. to Axiom Biotechnologies Inc. for a consideration of USD 3 million. The two transactions were negotiated simultaneously and the net amount of USD 2 million was paid by Biacore to Axiom Biotechnologies in 2001. At Biacore's decision in 2003 not to continue the development of the Procel(tm) product line, the book value of the license was written off.

### 3. SALES

	For the years ended December 31		
	2003	2002	2001
Sales of goods	401,654	520,721	484,757
Sales of services incl. spare parts	92,807	80,922	70,582
Hedge of sales (1)	21,088	12,511	-11,622
Sales	515,549	614,154	543,717

(1) Hedge of sales relates to exchange gains and losses on forward contracts for the sales of foreign currencies received from sales transactions.

### 4. ITEMS AFFECTING COMPARABILITY

	For the years ended December 31		
	2003	2002	2001
Discontinuation of Procel(tm)	-58,463	-	-
Items affecting comparability	-58,463	-	-

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The cost of the discontinuation of Procel(tm) includes a full write-down of the license acquired from Axiom Biotechnologies of 47,857, write-down of machinery and equipment of 1,816, write-down of capitalized product development of 939 and 7,851 in other expenses including charges by a supplier to Biacore.

### 5. AMORTIZATION AND DEPRECIATION

	For the years ended December 31		
	2003	2002	2001
Cost of sales	-4,947	-3,699	-2,541
Marketing	-4,737	-5,958	-5,774
Administration	-3,527	-3,447	-2,408
Research and development	-14,569	-6,124	-4,824
Goodwill	-4,047	-4,515	-4,964
Amortization and depreciation	-31,827	-23,743	-20,511

### 6. INTEREST EXPENSE

	For the years ended December 31		
	2003	2002	2001
Interest expense on provision for pensions	-1,496	-1,585	-828
Other interest expenses	-149	-248	-227
Interest expense	-1,645	-1,833	-1,055

### 7. INCOME TAXES

Income after financial items was distributed geographically as follows.

	For the years ended December 31		
	2003	2002	2001
Sweden	-37,064	108,282	66,743
United States	9,684	-622	13,730
Rest of world	68,793	12,573	-2,616
Total income after financial items	41,413	120,233	77,857

Income taxes were distributed geographically as presented in the following table.

	For the years ended December 31		
	2003	2002	2001
Payable income taxes			
Sweden	-2,870	-26,104	-21,344
United States	-2,659	3,840	-5,662
Rest of world	-1,697	-2,513	-1,594
Total payable income taxes	-7,226	-24,777	-28,600
Deferred income taxes			
Sweden	11,620	-12,751	-824
United States	3,967	-3,733	1,547
Rest of world	-5,423	1,165	289
Total deferred income taxes	10,164	-15,319	1,012
Total income taxes	2,938	-40,096	-27,588

The principal reasons for the difference between the statutory income tax rate in Sweden and the effective tax rate in relation to income after financial items are set forth in the following table.

%

For the years ended December 31



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	2003	2002	2001
Statutory income tax rate	28	28	28
Differences for foreign tax rates	-33	-4	4
Change in expected utilization of tax loss carryforwards	14	-	-
Deferred taxes on intercompany gains	-22	-	-
Taxes related to prior years	-	1	-2
Capital losses which can only be netted against capital gains	-3	7	-
Other nondeductible costs	9	1	5
Effective income tax rate	-7	33	35

Differences for foreign tax rates mainly relate to the Swiss operations. Deferred taxes on intercompany gains relate to higher deferred tax assets on accruals for intercompany gains in countries with higher tax rates than Sweden. Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of temporary differences between the basis of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and such amounts as measured by tax laws. The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to deferred tax assets and liabilities are presented in the following table.

	As of December 31		
	2003	2002	2001
Deferred tax assets			
Intercompany profits	15,167	10,851	14,380
Tax loss carryforwards	13,926	16,802	20,081
Long-term investments incl. capital loss carryforwards	6,890	8,023	-
Fiscal depreciation below plan	7,847	1,752	1,903
Other	5,348	3,588	2,833
Total deferred tax assets, gross	49,178	41,016	39,197
Valuation allowance	-14,970	-9,539	-4,690
Total deferred tax assets	34,208	31,477	34,507
Deferred tax liabilities			
Tax allocation reserve	31,991	33,728	29,218
Fiscal depreciation in excess of plan	9,865	14,708	5,581
Total deferred tax liabilities	41,856	48,436	34,799
Net deferred tax liabilities	7,648	16,959	292

The deferred tax asset from tax loss carryforwards mainly relates to tax loss carryforwards of approximately 30,325 in Japan, of which approximately 14,244 expire in 2004, approximately 9,766 in 2005, approximately 3,394 in 2006 and approximately 2,921 in 2007. Approximately half of the Japanese tax loss carryforward is expected to be utilized.

The valuation allowance against deferred tax assets mainly relates to tax loss carryforwards in Japan and capital loss carryforwards in Sweden relating to long-term investments. The following table summarizes the activity which has been recorded through the valuation allowance accounts.

Valuation allowance	For the years ended December 31		
	2003	2002	2001
Balance at beginning of period	-9,539	-4,690	-4,602
Changes in tax loss carryforwards not expected to be utilized	-6,849	2,930	-52
Long-term investments	1,133	-8,023	-
Currency translation differences	285	244	-36
Balance at end of period	-14,970	-9,539	-4,690

8. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

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Capitalized product development	Acquisition value	Amortization	Write-downs	Total
December 31, 2001	-	-	-	-
Acquisition	4,994	-	-	4,994
Currency translation differences	76	-	-	76
December 31, 2002	5,070	-	-	5,070
Acquisition	44,925	-	-	44,925
Amortization	-	-608	-	-608
Write-downs	-	-	-939	-939
Disposals	-1,071	132	939	-
Currency translation differences	-1,723	15	-	-1,708
December 31, 2003	47,201	-461	-	46,740

See also Note 1 Research and Development, and Amortization and Depreciation.

Goodwill	Acquisition value	Amortization	Total
December 31, 2001	55,980	-32,391	23,589
Amortization	-	-4,515	-4,515
Currency translation differences	-4,989	3,105	-1,884
December 31, 2002	50,991	-33,801	17,190
Amortization	-	-4,047	-4,047
Currency translation differences	-4,099	2,812	-1,287
December 31, 2003	46,892	-35,036	11,856

Goodwill relates to the acquisition made during the three-year period between 1997 and 1999 by Biacore's Japanese subsidiary of Amersham Biosciences' Japanese sales operation for Biacore products. It is amortized over the ten-year period between 1997 and 2006. As the goodwill is denominated in Japanese yen, the value in Swedish currency fluctuates with the exchange rate between the Japanese yen and the Swedish krona.

Other intangible assets	Acquisition value	Amortization	Write-downs	Total
December 31, 2001	63,548	-2,831	-	60,717
Acquisition	1,957	-	-	1,957
Reclassification	1,858	32	-	1,890
Disposals	-19	-	-	-19
Amortization	-	-1,955	-	-1,955
Currency translation differences	-19	10	-	-9
December 31, 2002	67,325	-4,744	-	62,581
Acquisition	5,249	-	-	5,249
Reclassification	-65	65	-	-
Amortization	-	-10,485	-	-10,485
Write-downs	-	-	-47,857	-47,857
Reversal of write-downs	-	-	1,914	1,914
Currency translation differences	-32	13	-	-19
December 31, 2003	72,477	-15,151	-45,943	11,383

A license acquired from Axiom Biotechnologies in 2001 for USD 5 million which was amortized as from January 1, 2003 and was completely written down on September 30, 2003 is included in other intangible assets. Other intangible assets also include patents acquired and administrative software.

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Buildings	Acquisition value	Depreciation	Total
December 31, 2001	69,059	-9,397	59,662

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Capital expenditure	16,688	-	16,688
Reclassification	7,232	-829	6,403
Depreciation	-	-3,580	-3,580
Currency translation differences	92	-25	67
December 31, 2002	93,071	-13,831	79,240
Capital expenditure	2,758	-	2,758
Reclassification	-4,140	-	-4,140
Depreciation	-	-4,110	-4,110
Currency translation differences	-648	223	-425
December 31, 2003	91,041	-17,718	73,323

Land and land improvements	Acquisition value	Depreciation	Total
December 31, 2001	7,059	-813	6,246
Depreciation	-	-38	-38
December 31, 2002	7,059	-851	6,208
Reclassification	4,140	-	4,140
Depreciation	-	-222	-222
December 31, 2003	11,199	-1,073	10,126

Machinery and equipment	Acquisition value	Depreciation	Write-downs	Total
December 31, 2001	111,707	-69,990	-	41,717
Capital expenditure	15,076	-	-	15,076
Reclassification	-12,851	5,152	-	-7,699
Depreciation	-	-13,655	-	-13,655
Currency translation differences	-4,016	269	-	-3,747
December 31, 2002	109,916	-78,224	-	31,692
Capital expenditure	13,608	-	-	13,608
Reclassification	-3,420	3,420	-	-
Disposals	-3,317	3,317	-	-
Depreciation	-	-12,355	-	-12,355
Write-downs	-	-	-1,816	-1,816
Currency translation differences	-6,587	3,752	135	-2,700
December 31, 2003	110,200	-80,090	-1,681	28,429

The tax value of real estate in Sweden as of December 31, 2003 was 32,710, of which buildings accounted for 24,910.

10. LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS

Name	Number of shares	Ownership, %	Acquisition value	Write-downs	Book value	Market value
Bioreason, Inc.	755,189	10.5	17,640	-17,640	-	N/a
Sequenom, Inc.	53,538	0.1	971	-	971	1,247
Total long-term investments			18,611	-17,640	971	

Long-term investments	Acquisition value	Write-downs	Book value
December 31, 2001	40,470	-	40,470
Acquisitions	971	-	971
Write-downs	-	-28,655	-28,655
Divestments	-9,185	8,214	-971
Reclassification	-3,895	-	-3,895
December 31, 2002	28,361	-20,441	7,920
Reversal of write-downs	-	2,801	2,801
Divestments	-9,750	-	-9,750
December 31, 2003	18,611	-17,640	971

11. LONG-TERM RECEIVABLES

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	As of December 31			
	2003	2002	2001	
Long-term deferred tax assets	19,235	24,076	25,756	
Other long-term receivables	4,570	3,596	2,925	
Total long-term receivables	23,805	27,672	28,681	
		Long-term deferred tax assets	Other long-term receivables	Total
December 31, 2001		25,756	2,925	28,681
Additions		4,644	1,010	5,654
Deductions		-1,186	-81	-1,267
Reclassification		-3,186	-	-3,186
Currency translation differences		-1,952	-258	-2,210
December 31, 2002		24,076	3,596	27,672
Additions		9,030	1,810	10,840
Deductions		-6,329	-558	-6,887
Reclassification		-6,126	-	-6,126
Currency translation differences		-1,416	-278	-1,694
December 31, 2003		19,235	4,570	23,805

### 12. INVENTORIES

	As of December 31		
	2003	2002	2001
Raw materials	9,701	18,675	4,496
Work-in-progress	2,958	2,991	10,596
Finished products	57,974	19,565	15,137
Advances to suppliers	-	3,260	-
Allowance for obsolescence	-1,341	-1,031	-780
Total inventories	69,292	43,460	29,449

	For the years ended December 31		
	2003	2002	2001
Allowance for obsolescence			
Balance at beginning of period	-1,031	-780	-688
Charged to allowance and expense	-1,559	-315	-2,479
Write-offs and other adjustments	1,233	46	2,399
Currency translation differences	16	18	-12
Balance at end of period	-1,341	-1,031	-780

### 13. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Accounts receivable are presented net of allowances for doubtful accounts. The following table summarizes the activity which has been recorded through the allowance for doubtful accounts.

	For the years ended December 31		
	2003	2002	2001
Allowance for doubtful accounts			
Balance at beginning of period	-822	-1,010	-1,768
Charged to allowance and expense	-1,865	-700	-11
Recovery	1,528	-	728
Write-offs	190	719	187
Currency translation differences	133	169	-146
Balance at end of period	-836	-822	-1,010

### 14. OTHER RECEIVABLES

As of December 31

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	2003	2002	2001
Income tax receivables	20,899	4,484	1,388
Current deferred tax assets	14,973	7,401	8,751
Prepaid insurance premiums relating to social security charges on incentive stock options	13,685	15,204	17,656
Other prepaid expenses	4,041	6,322	4,219
Other receivables	8,655	9,118	8,485
Total other receivables	62,253	42,529	40,499

### 15. MARKETABLE SECURITIES

	As of December 31		
	2003	2002	2001
Mortgage commercial paper	123,613	107,495	66,681
Industry commercial paper	68,760	130,913	104,151
Bank commercial paper	29,748	-	-
Bank deposits	50,041	35,035	14,006
Total marketable securities	272,162	273,443	184,838

All marketable securities relate to borrowers with K-1 credit rating, the best credit rating given by Nordisk Rating for commercial paper, or with corresponding credit rating. All marketable securities as of December 31, 2003 are denominated in SEK and mature during the year 2004. At December 31, 2003, the average interest rate was approximately 3%.

### 16. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

As of December 31, 2001, 2002 and 2003, 9,750,000 shares in Biacore International AB with a nominal value of SEK 10 per share were issued and outstanding. As of December 31, 2003, a further 860,000 shares, which are part of the option program described in Note 23 and of which 771,475 were outstanding at December 31, 2003, were authorized, making a total of 10,610,000 shares authorized.

In order to reduce uncertainty regarding the amount of social security taxes to be paid by Biacore relating to incentive stock options issued, 123,300 of the incentive stock options described above and in Note 23 have been issued to an investment bank. The consideration for these stock options consists of an entitlement to receive compensation from the investment bank for certain such social security taxes and the estimated fair value of this entitlement is charged to income over the terms of the respective stock options.

In accordance with the Swedish Companies Act, the distribution of dividends is limited to the lesser of unrestricted shareholders' equity included in either the Biacore Group's or Biacore International AB's balance sheet after proposed transfers to restricted reserves. For the year 2003, the Board of Directors of Biacore has recommended a dividend of SEK 3 per share, making a total of 29,250.

The Annual Report of Biacore was approved by the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, which was held on April 28, 2004.

### 17. PROVISION FOR PENSIONS

	As of December 31		
	2003	2002	2001
FPG/PRI pensions	29,700	26,747	23,562
Other plans	7,439	6,600	4,188
Total provision for pensions	37,139	33,347	27,750

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Annual pension costs for unfunded defined benefit pension plans, including the interest portion, amounted to approximately 3,505, 5,961 and 4,262 for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2002 and 2003, respectively. Interest expense on the Swedish pension liability (FPG/PRI) amounted to 828, 1,585 and 1,496 for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2002 and 2003, respectively, and is included in interest expense.

### 18. OTHER LIABILITIES

	As of December 31		
	2003	2002	2001
Deferred revenue and customer advances	38,572	35,951	23,709
Payroll taxes and social security costs	13,534	12,212	16,078
Accrued vacation	9,298	9,191	7,845
Other compensation to employees	9,102	10,483	9,396
V.A.T. payable	645	1,019	2,316
Other	10,646	11,951	9,523
Total other liabilities	81,797	80,807	68,867

### 19. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

At December 31, 2001, 2002 and 2003, liquid funds included 0, 0 and 2,159, respectively, of cash and bank in restricted accounts.

The contingent liability amounting to 594 at December 31, 2003, relates to the maximum liability resulting from the limited mutual secondary liability among FPG's customers for FPG's pension guarantees (see also Note 17).

Biacore leases certain office facilities and equipment under various noncancelable operating lease agreements. Expenses for rented and leased assets, including real estate, amounted to 9,494, 12,358 and 11,481 for 2001, 2002 and 2003, respectively.

Future lease commitments and rentals under noncancelable leases as of December 31, 2003, are as follows.

Operating leases	
2004	9,653
2005	5,509
2006	4,555
2007	3,935
2008	5
2009 and beyond	-
Total	23,657

Biacore has no material commitment relating to any capital lease.

### 20. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Biacore operates predominantly in a single industry ("primary segment") performing development, manufacturing and marketing of bio-analytical instrumentation. Information on this segment may be found in for example the income statement, balance sheet and statement of cash flows.

The following table presents information by region.

For the years ended December 31		
2003	2002	2001

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Sales			
Americas	228,583	270,524	249,347
Europe	136,496	173,894	151,004
Asia-Pacific	150,470	169,736	143,366
Total sales	515,549	614,154	543,717

Assets			
Americas	75,778	87,617	92,084
Europe	664,889	631,067	530,763
Asia-Pacific	78,775	112,747	108,087
Total assets	819,442	831,431	730,934

Acquired fixed assets (1)			
Americas	1,984	5,418	5,079
Europe	64,022	31,562	91,562
Asia-Pacific	534	1,735	849
Total acquired fixed assets (1)	66,540	38,715	97,490

(1) Acquisition of intangible assets and capital expenditures on property, plant and equipment.

Biacore's Swedish operation includes the parent company legal entity, most research and development, most manufacturing and certain marketing and administrative functions. Biacore's corporate headquarters and commercial center, along with certain manufacturing activities, are located in Switzerland. In the United States and Japan, Biacore has sales subsidiaries. The businesses in France, Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand are sales branches.

	Sales (1)			Long-lived assets (2)		
	Year ended December 31,			As of December 31,		
	2003	2002	2001	2003	2002	2001
Germany	34,624	31,504	35,439	583	607	505
Japan	115,858	144,223	122,067	18,325	23,175	28,209
Switzerland	7,148	11,823	3,649	53,158	13,267	8,876
Sweden	12,937	18,352	8,018	107,775	158,352	148,499
United Kingdom	30,630	48,902	44,046	1,131	1,911	464
United States	208,902	253,422	231,251	5,286	8,011	8,023
Other	105,450	105,928	99,247	169	254	280
Total	515,549	614,154	543,717	186,427	205,577	194,856

(1) Sales are attributed to countries based on location of customer.

(2) Total long-term assets, less long-term investments and long-term deferred tax assets.

### 21. CONCENTRATIONS OF RISK

Items in the balance sheet that potentially subject Biacore to concentration of credit risk, consist primarily of cash and bank, marketable securities and accounts receivable.

In accordance with its treasury policy, Biacore places its cash and bank with high credit quality institutions in order to limit the degree of credit exposure, see Note 15 of Notes to Financial Statements. Treasury activities are controlled based on the treasury policy and an authorization manual approved by the Board. The policy does not limit treasury activities to any stated currency, although at December 31, 2003, all marketable securities were denominated in SEK.

Concentrations of credit risk with respect to accounts receivable are limited, due to the large number of customers comprising Biacore's customer base

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and their dispersion across many different geographic areas. In 2001, 2002 and 2003, no single customer accounted for 10% or more of Biacore's revenues.

Approximately 55% of Biacore's products in 2001, 2002 and 2003 were sold to academic or government research laboratories, private research foundations and other institutions, the funding of which may depend on grants from government agencies. Research funding by governments is subject to significant political risk, and government budgets for research funding may be subject to general political trends, calling for reduced governmental expenditures. Any reduction in governmental funding for research or any deferral of the availability of such funding may materially affect the ability of Biacore's prospective customers to acquire Biacore's products.

Although Biacore has operated largely on a stand-alone basis in recent years, certain members of management were previously associated with Pfizer (or its predecessors).

Approximately 99%, 97% and 97% of Biacore's sales in 2001, 2002 and 2003, respectively, were derived from customers located outside Sweden and were generally denominated in currencies other than the Swedish krona, including the U.S. dollar, Japanese yen, British pound and the euro. Production is mainly carried out in Sweden. Biacore has larger expenses than revenues denominated in Swedish kronor, and more foreign currency denominated assets than liabilities. Depreciation of the Swedish krona would tend to improve Biacore's operating income margins while appreciation of the Swedish krona would have the opposite effect.

The primary market risk exposure of Biacore is the exchange of foreign sales revenues from the United States, Japan and the euro region to Swedish kronor.

It is not possible to hedge against all currency risks to which Biacore is exposed, and fluctuations between local currencies and the Swedish krona may have an adverse effect on Biacore's financial condition and results of operations.

In the normal course of business, Biacore seeks to mitigate transaction risk by entering from time to time into forward exchange contracts through which Biacore sells forward major foreign currencies forecast to be received by it in connection with sales outside of Sweden. Biacore has not historically hedged against currency translation risk (the translation of financial statements of foreign subsidiaries and branches into Swedish kronor) and does not currently intend to do so in the future.

For a specification of forward foreign exchange contracts entered, see Note 22.

Sweden is not among those countries whose currencies since January 1, 1999 make up the euro currency.

### 22. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	2003		As of December 31 2002		2001	
	Carrying value	Estimated fair value	Carrying value	Estimated fair value	Carrying value	Estimated fair value
Long-term investments	971	1,247	7,920	7,920	40,470	39,622
Marketable securities	272,162	272,162	273,443	273,443	184,838	184,838
Liabilities to credit institutions	3,034	3,034	4,304	4,304	-	-



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Derivative financial instruments held or issued for purposes other than trading:						
Forward foreign						
exchange contracts	-276	1,554	777	11,346	297	2,119
Hedge contracts						
relating to social						
security costs	13,685	3,978	15,204	5,145	17,656	17,656

For certain financial instruments, including accounts receivable, cash and bank, accounts payable and other current assets and liabilities, the carrying amounts approximate fair value because of their short maturity, low general interest rate levels and moderate interest rate fluctuations. The fair value of marketable securities is based on quoted market prices. The fair value of long-term investments is based on the quoted market value where available (Sequenom). Other long-term investments, which relate to equity instruments in a privately held company, are included in estimated fair values at their book value of 0. Management believes that the fair value of long-term investments is difficult to estimate but that the book values of non-listed long-term investments approximate their fair value. The methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is the amount that Biacore would receive or pay to terminate the contracts, based upon estimates obtained from external counterparties. The fair value of hedge contracts against social security costs on stock options have been calculated using the Black & Scholes option pricing model.

The following table summarizes the contractual amounts and fair values of forward foreign exchange contracts entered for purposes other than trading and outstanding at December 31, 2001, 2002 and 2003 (contractual amounts are translated to Swedish kronor using forward rates). At December 31, 2001 and 2002, all forward foreign exchange contracts related to hedging from each respective currency to SEK. At December 31, 2003, almost all foreign exchange contracts related to hedging of each respective currency to CHF. In these cases, the forward rate value in CHF has been translated into SEK at the exchange rate at December 31, 2003, which was 5.8345 SEK/CHF.

	As of December 31								
	2003			2002			2001		
000's	Con- tractual amount, local currency	Con- tractual amount, SEK	Esti- mated fair value, SEK	Con- tractual amount, local currency	Con- tractual amount, SEK	Esti- mated fair value, SEK	Con- tractual amount, local currency	Con- tractual amount, SEK	Esti- mated fair value, SEK
USD	4,349	33,819	2,289	11,579	112,383	9,134	5,766	61,474	-357
JPY	646,000	43,978	45	521,000	40,914	2,130	721,000	61,914	2,588
Other	N/a	21,646	-780	N/a	18,373	82	N/a	14,048	-112
Total	N/a	99,443	1,554	N/a	171,670	11,346	N/a	137,436	2,119

All forward exchange contracts outstanding at December 31, 2003 expire during the year 2004.

Biacore has a Treasury policy which includes a currency policy. Although the policy is subject to change and exceptions, it is currently Biacore policy to hedge sales in major currencies by selling such currencies using forward contracts. Generally, Biacore aims to sell 50% of forecasted net cash flow in major currencies during the next coming 6 months and 25% of forecasted net cash flow in major currencies for the period of 6 months that follows the first 6 months.

### 23. PERSONNEL

For the years ended December 31  
2003      2002      2001

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Wages, salaries and other remuneration			
Boards of Directors, Presidents and Executive Vice Presidents (1) (2)	15,743	16,727	18,927
Other employees	158,189	158,362	137,010
Pensions and other social security costs (3) (4)	59,648	59,016	61,509
Total	233,580	234,105	217,446

- (1) Of which 5,335, 2,562 and 1,855 related to bonuses for the years 2001, 2002 and 2003, respectively.
- (2) The amounts relate to officers in all group companies.
- (3) Of which 30,477, 23,723 and 18,905 related to total pension expenses in 2001, 2002 and 2003, respectively.
- (4) Of which 19,354, 8,550 and 4,562 related to pension expenses for Boards of Directors, Presidents and Executive Vice Presidents in 2001, 2002 and 2003, respectively.

	For the years ended December 31		
	2003	2002	2001
<b>Australia</b>			
Average number of employees	2	2	2
Of whom, women	-	-	-
Wages, salaries and other remuneration	1,131	1,571	789
<b>France</b>			
Average number of employees	6	7	6
Of whom, women	1	2	2
Wages, salaries and other remuneration	2,834	3,467	3,915
<b>Germany</b>			
Average number of employees	14	13	12
Of whom, women	7	6	4
Wages, salaries and other remuneration	7,966	9,388	7,226
<b>Japan</b>			
Average number of employees	26	27	24
Of whom, women	12	11	7
Wages, salaries and other remuneration	21,587	21,508	17,320
Of which to Board of Directors, President and Executive Vice Presidents	2,785	3,664	3,955
Of which bonuses	173	876	1,047
<b>Netherlands</b>			
Average number of employees	3	3	4
Of whom, women	1	1	2
Wages, salaries and other remuneration	2,262	1,771	1,598
<b>New Zealand</b>			
Average number of employees	1	1	1
Of whom, women	-	-	-
Wages, salaries and other remuneration	2,076	2,326	1,323
<b>Sweden</b>			
Average number of employees	194	184	165
Of whom, women	67	67	60
Wages, salaries and other remuneration	72,943	68,874	67,454
Of which to Boards of Directors, President and Executive Vice Presidents	1,750	2,401	5,967
Of which bonuses	-	-128	1,122
<b>Switzerland</b>			
Average number of employees	19	10	3

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Of whom, women	4	2	1
Wages, salaries and other remuneration	21,533	13,404	8,173
Of which to Board of Directors,			
President and Executive Vice Presidents	9,325	8,435	5,821
Of which bonuses	1,552	1,814	2,254
United Kingdom			
Average number of employees	17	20	12
Of whom, women	5	8	6
Wages, salaries and other remuneration	9,957	13,559	11,571
United States			
Average number of employees	54	52	40
Of whom, women	24	23	15
Wages, salaries and other remuneration	31,643	39,221	36,568
Of which to Boards of Directors,			
President and Executive Vice Presidents	1,883	2,227	3,184
Of which bonuses	130	-	912
Total			
Average number of employees	336	319	269
Of whom, women	121	120	97
Wages, salaries and other remuneration	173,932	175,089	155,937
Of which to Boards of Directors,			
Presidents and Executive Vice Presidents	15,743	16,727	18,927
Of which bonuses	1,855	2,562	5,335

### Senior management by gender (1)      Men      Women      Total

Directors of the Board	9	1	10
Executive Management	3	-	3

(1) The president is included among both Directors of the Board and Executive Management.

Biacore aims to provide employment terms and conditions that are competitive within its industry. Salaries, pensions and benefits aim to reward accountability, impact on business operations, professional qualifications, experience, performance and achievement of financial and other business objectives. Employment terms and conditions are also affected by regulations, customs and other local factors.

Bonuses within Biacore are calculated based on the achievement of pre-set financial and other business-related objectives of the Company or parts thereof.

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders decides the remuneration of the Board of Directors and the Chairman of the Board of Directors. There is no extra compensation for committee duties. Employee Representatives do not receive Board fees. The Board of Directors decides the compensation, benefits and other terms of employment of the President and Executive Vice Presidents of the Company. The Board of Directors has established a compensation committee which prepares items relating to remuneration and benefits to executive management to be decided by the Board of Directors.

The total remuneration to members of the Biacore Group's Boards of Directors (other than management) amounted to 1,798 (1,442), of which 1,750 (1,392) related to Biacore International AB.

Lars-Goran Andren, Chairman of the Board, received 500 as board fee.

Ulf Jonsson, President and Chief Executive Officer, received a total of 3,514 in salary and other benefits. The President also received a bonus

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amounting to 766. The bonus is based on the achievement of financial objectives in 2002. No bonus has been awarded for 2003.

The President is entitled to retirement benefits under a defined contribution plan calculated on his base salary. In 2003, the Company's contribution was 1,568. The contribution is set to correspond to a pension of 50% of his salary assuming service until the age of 60 years. The pension will amount to the aggregated value of pension contributions and returns from the pension fund. According to the employment agreement, the President's employment ends at the normal retirement age in Switzerland, which is 65 years of age or less. The President may retire from the age of 55 years, but only with pension benefits earned up to his retirement.

Biacore may terminate the employment of the President on 6 months' prior notice with severance pay equal to 24 months' salary and bonus. In case of a major change in the ownership of Biacore, where more than half of the shares are acquired by one party, the President is entitled to severance benefits covering 24 or 30 months including pension and other benefits. The President is obligated to give 6 months prior notice of his resignation. Upon voluntary resignation, the President is not entitled to any severance benefit.

Biacore's two Executive Vice Presidents received aggregate salaries and other benefits of 4,523. Bonuses during 2003 amounted to 785. These were based on the achievement of financial objectives in 2002. No bonus has been awarded for 2003.

The Executive Vice Presidents are entitled to retirement benefits under a defined contribution plan calculated on their base salaries. In 2003, the Company's contribution was 1,477. The contribution is set to correspond to a pension of 50% of salaries assuming service until the age of 60 years. According to the employment agreements, the employment of the Executive Vice Presidents end at the normal retirement age in Switzerland, which is 65 years of age or less. They may retire from the age of 55 years, but only with pension benefits earned up to their retirement.

For Executive Vice Presidents, Biacore's prior notice for terminating employment is 6 months, with severance pay equal to 18 months' salary and bonus. In case of a major change in the ownership of Biacore, where more than half of the shares are acquired by one party, the Executive Vice Presidents are entitled to severance benefits covering 18 months including pension and other benefits. Executive Vice Presidents are obligated to give 6 months prior notice of their resignation. Upon voluntary resignation, they are not entitled to any severance benefit.

Biacore has pension obligations towards the Chairman of the Board, the President and one Executive Vice President which are secured through a pension trust. Until the end of February 2002, the retirement benefits of the president and the executive vice president were based on a defined benefit plan with the retirement age of 60 years. As a result of depreciation of the market value of assets in the pension trust, Biacore has made accruals of 2,400 in 2003.

To attract and retain competent and motivated employees, Biacore has established stock-related incentive plans. The main terms of these plans are summarized in the following table. All stock options relate to call options issued free of charge to the employee except for requirements regarding employment with Biacore. The exercise price of the stock options granted in May 1998 is equal to 125% of the stock market price at the date of issue. For all other stock option plans, the exercise price is equal to the stock market price at the date of issue.

Date of	Expiry date	Group covered	Source of	Vesting period	Exercise price	Related No. of	Of which outstanding
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grant		shares			(SEK)	shares	Dec. 31, 2003
January 1997	Dec. 2001	Management	Pfizer	Immediately	75 to 144	119,500	-
May 1998	Dec. 2007	Management	Pfizer	Immediately	88 to 105	117,000	2,000
July 1999	Dec. 2009	Management	Pfizer	Immediately	70	110,000	10,000
August 2000	Dec. 2010	All employees	Biacore	3 years	273	380,000	337,725
May 2001	May 2006 (1)	Skilled employees	Biacore	3 years	363	300,000	271,850
May 2002	May 2007	Employees in the United States and newly employed	Biacore	3 years	244	80,000	64,150
May 2003	May 2008	Newly employed, management and key personnel	Biacore	3 years	178	100,000	97,750

(1) 37,300 issued of which 24,000 outstanding options expire in May 2011 and the remaining options in May 2006.

At the Annual General Meeting of shareholders held on May 8, 2003, it was decided to initiate a new stock option program, the last plan in the table above. Biacore International AB has, to its wholly owned subsidiary Biacore Administration AB, issued a subordinated note for the amount of SEK 1,000 with 100,000 attached warrants for subscription to new shares in Biacore International AB. Biacore Administration AB has issued corresponding options to employer companies within Biacore, which in turn have issued options to employees free of charge. The plan is mainly directed to newly employed, management and key personnel. The maximum allotment to each employee is 10,000 to the president, 5,000 to other in management and 2,000 to other employees. The exercise price is SEK 178 and corresponds to the stock market price at the time of issuance. The incentive stock options expire in May 2008 and vest over a period starting one year and ending three years after issuance of the options.

The following table presents the changes during 2003 in the number of options outstanding by option plan.

Options out-standing	1997 plan	1998 plan	1999 plan	2000 plan	2001 plan	2002 plan	2003 plan	Total	Biacore (1)
December 31, 2002	-	2,000	15,000	350,725	282,600	63,250	-	713,575	696,575
Granted to personnel	-	-	-	-	-	-	88,000	88,000	88,000
Sold to investment bank (2)	-	-	-	-	-	9,000	11,300	20,300	20,300
Disposal	-	-	-5,000	-	-	-	-	-5,000	-

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Expiry at resig- nations	-	-	-	-13,000	-10,750	-8,100	-1,550	-33,400	-33,400
December 31, 2003	-	2,000	10,000	337,725	271,850	64,150	97,750	783,475	771,475
Of which to:									
Personnel	-	2,000	10,000	279,725	226,850	55,150	86,450	660,175	648,175
Investment bank (2)	-	-	-	58,000	45,000	9,000	11,300	123,300	123,300

(1) Of which granted by Biacore, i.e. option plans 2000-2003.

(2) Relates to hedge of social security costs on incentive stock options.

It is Biacore policy to seek to hedge against social security costs that incentive stock options entail. The objective is for the hedge to correspond to the social security costs. This hedge is generally achieved by selling some of the stock options issued to an investment bank against a future compensation which is calculated based on the stock price development of the Biacore share, and is estimated to correspond to the social security costs that the incentive stock options may cause. The estimated fair value of this entitlement is recorded as a prepaid expense and is charged to income over the terms of the respective stock options. See also the above table and notes 1, 14, 16 and 26.

In total, there are 667,186 (406,522) earned and outstanding stock options issued to employees, of which 469,831 (287,712) have vested with employees.

The following table shows a breakdown of the total number of stock options for ordinary shares in Biacore granted to senior management during the three-year period from 2001 to 2003. No stock option was granted so senior management in 2002.

Issued to	Year	Number	Expiration date	Exercise price (SEK)
Chairman of the Board	2001	22,000	May 31, 2011	363.00
President	2001	18,000	May 31, 2006	363.00
	2003	8,000	May 31, 2008	178.00
Others	2001	20,000	May 31, 2006	363.00
	2003	8,000	May 31, 2008	178.00

#### 24. SUPPLEMENTAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Biacore does not own any share in XenoSense Ltd, but does hold convertible loans acquired in 2000 and 2002 which, since the first quarter of 2002, upon a future conversion, would give Biacore an ownership of 84%. There are also agreements which give Biacore significant influence over XenoSense. As from January 1, 2002, XenoSense is therefore consolidated as a subsidiary to Biacore. XenoSense carries out research and sales of food analysis kits. Its activities, sales, net income, assets and liabilities are very limited compared with Biacore as a whole. The creditors of XenoSense have no recourse to the general credit of Biacore.

Acquisition of XenoSense	For the years ended December 31		
	2002	2001	2000
Fair value of assets acquired, excluding cash	-	-	-
Liabilities assumed and incurred	-	-	-
Total cash paid for net assets acquired	4,048	-	3,895
Cash acquired	9,537	-	-
Minority interest	1,594	-	-

Cash paid for interest and income taxes was as follows:

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For the years ended December 31

	2003	2002	2001
Interest	149	248	227
Income taxes	23,583	29,135	32,871

Audit expenses amount to 1,977 (1,656) and the expense for other services supplied by the auditors has been 2,327 (1,529), 4,304 (3,185) in total. All expenses relate to PricewaterhouseCoopers, except for 140 (145) in audit expenses which relate to Sojiro Takagaki.

### 25. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Biacore's sales fell by 11% in the first quarter of 2004 to SEK 95.3 million compared with SEK 106.5 million in the first quarter of 2003. Diluted earnings per share fell by 65% from SEK 0.77 in the first quarter of 2003 to SEK 0.27 in the first quarter of 2004. In 2004, the Swedish Financial Accounting Standards Council's Statement No. 29 (RR29) Employee Benefits, which includes a new method for calculating provisions for pensions, became effective. As of December 31, 2003, this standard reduced shareholders' equity by SEK 4.8 million. Net income in the first quarter of 2004 was only marginally affected by the new standard. (Unaudited).

Ahead of the April 28, 2004 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, Magnus Lundberg had given notice that he was not available for reelection. The Meeting elected Donna Janson as new Board Member. (Unaudited).

The April 28, 2004 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders adopted the recommendation of the Board of Directors that Biacore pay a dividend of SEK 3.00 per share for 2003. The dividend was paid on May 6, 2004. (Unaudited).

During the first half-year 2004, Biacore decided to de-list its ADSs from Nasdaq National Market. The de-listing is effective as of May 21, 2004. Biacore's ordinary shares continue to be listed on the Stockholm Stock Exchange. Subject to restrictions concerning the ownership of non-U.S. registered shares by U.S. persons, ADSs in Biacore may, during a limited period and against a certain charge, be converted to ordinary shares listed on the Stockholm Stock Exchange. It is currently expected that this possibility will remain open through November 22, 2004. Thereafter, the depositary may sell the ADSs and distribute the net proceeds to the holders of the ADRs when holders of ADRs surrender their ADRs to the depositary. (Unaudited).

### 26. GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES IN THE UNITED STATES (U.S. GAAP)

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Swedish GAAP. These accounting principles differ in certain respects from U.S. GAAP.

Following is a summary of the adjustments from Swedish GAAP to U.S. GAAP that affect Biacore's net income and comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2002 and 2003, and total shareholders' equity and accumulated other comprehensive income as of December 31, 2001, 2002 and 2003, respectively, together with a discussion of the principal differences between Swedish and U.S. GAAP that are significant to Biacore's financial statements.

	For the years ended December 31			
	2003	2003	2002	2001
	USD (1)	SEK	SEK	SEK
	(unaudited)			
Net income in accordance with Swedish GAAP	6,164	44,349	80,760	50,269
Adjustments:				
Capitalized product development	-6,018	-43,302	-5,070	-

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Contract with Amersham Biosciences	562	4,047	4,515	4,964
Foreign exchange contracts	-1,215	-8,739	8,747	1,062
Pensions	-56	-401	734	526
Social security costs on stock options, accrued expense	-	-	-1,974	-16
Social security costs on stock options, insurance claim	-	-	1,974	-1,974
Social security costs on stock options, insurance contract	49	352	-10,059	-
Definition of subsidiary	-	-	1,666	-1,666
Deferred taxes on U.S. GAAP adjustments	61	437	-2,562	-1,903
Deferred taxes on intercompany gains	-1,476	-10,620	-4,087	-
Net income in accordance with U.S. GAAP	-1,929	-13,877	74,644	51,262
Other comprehensive income				
Long-term investments, unrealized gains (losses)	38	276	848	1,309
Currency translation differences	-2,556	-18,394	-14,383	6,883
Other comprehensive income, before tax	-2,518	-18,118	-13,535	8,192
Income tax expense related to long-term investments	-11	-77	-237	-367
Other comprehensive income	-2,529	-18,195	-13,772	7,825
Comprehensive income in accordance with U.S. GAAP	-4,458	-32,072	60,872	59,087
Basic earnings (loss) per share in accordance with U.S. GAAP				
	-0.20	-1.42	7.66	5.26
Diluted earnings (loss) per share in accordance with U.S. GAAP				
	-0.20	-1.42	7.66	5.23
Weighted average No. of shares, U.S. GAAP, (thousands)				
	9,750	9,750	9,750	9,750
Weighted average No. of shares, U.S. GAAP, diluted (thousands)				
	9,750	9,750	9,750	9,805

(1) Solely for the convenience of the reader, 2003 financial information has been translated to USD thousands (USD as regards per share data) using the December 31, 2003 Noon Buying Rate of USD 1 = SEK 7.1950.

		As of December 31		
	2003	2003	2002	2001
	USD (1)	SEK	SEK	SEK
	(unaudited)			
Shareholders' equity in accordance with Swedish GAAP	87,583	630,163	634,670	569,235
Adjustments				
Capitalized product development	-6,496	-46,740	-5,070	-
Contract with Amersham Biosciences	-1,648	-11,856	-17,190	-23,589
Long-term investments	38	276	-	-848
Foreign exchange contracts	254	1,830	10,569	1,822
Pensions	-91	-660	-259	-993
Social security costs on stock options, accrued expense	-	-	-	1,974
Social security costs on stock options, insurance claim	-	-	-	-1,974
Social security costs on stock options, insurance contract	-1,349	-9,707	-10,059	-
Definition of subsidiary	-	-	-	-1,666
Deferred taxes on U.S. GAAP adjustments	1,146	8,241	8,525	12,266
Deferred taxes on intercompany gains	-2,044	-14,707	-4,087	-
Shareholders' equity in accordance with U.S. GAAP	77,393	556,840	617,099	556,227



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Accumulated other comprehensive income				
Long-term investments, unrealized gains (losses)	38	276	-	-848
Currency translation differences	-464	-3,344	15,050	29,433
Accumulated other comprehensive income, before tax	-426	-3,068	15,050	28,585
Income tax expense related to long-term investments	-11	-77	-	237
Accumulated other comprehensive income in accordance with U.S. GAAP	-437	-3,145	15,050	28,822

(1) Solely for the convenience of the reader, 2003 financial information has been translated to USD thousands (USD as regards per share data) using the December 31, 2003 Noon Buying Rate of USD 1 = SEK 7.1950.

### Comprehensive Income

SFAS No. 130, "Reporting Comprehensive Income," establishes standards for the reporting and presentation of comprehensive income and its components. Comprehensive income generally encompasses all changes in shareholders' equity from transactions and events from non-owner sources.

### Capitalized Product Development

As from 2002 and in accordance with Swedish GAAP, certain product development expenses are capitalized and amortized over their individually estimated useful lives, starting when the respective products are ready for first delivery, see Notes 1 and 8.

Under U.S. GAAP, all research and development expenses are charged to earnings as incurred.

### Contract with Amersham Biosciences

Under Swedish GAAP, a contract with Amersham Biosciences has been accounted for as the acquisition of a business which resulted in the recognition of goodwill. This goodwill is being amortized over a period of ten years starting January 1, 1997.

Under U.S. GAAP, the contract with Amersham Biosciences has been accounted for as purchase of services rendered during a three-year period starting January 1, 1997. Accordingly, the costs of the services purchased have been charged to income as marketing expenses in the period the services have been rendered.

### Long-term Investments

In accordance with Swedish GAAP, long-term investments are carried at cost less write-downs recorded when impairment in value is other than temporary.

According to U.S. GAAP, these equity securities qualify as "available for sale" and are carried at fair value. The unrealized gains and losses, net of deferred taxes, are classified as a separate component of shareholders' equity until realized.

### Foreign Exchange Contracts

SFAS No. 133 "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" establishes accounting and reporting standards for derivative instruments and hedging activities. In general, SFAS No. 133 requires that companies recognize all derivatives as either assets or liabilities on the balance sheet and measure those instruments at fair value. Biacore uses derivative instruments to

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manage the risk of fluctuations in foreign currencies and applies SFAS No. 133 for U.S. reporting purposes.

Under both Swedish GAAP and U.S. GAAP, unrealized gains and losses are recorded on forward contracts from the date such contracts are entered. To the extent such contracts qualify as cash flow hedges of forecasted transactions, unrealized gains and losses are deferred until the transaction being hedged is recorded.

The criteria applied under U.S. GAAP for determining which transactions qualify as cash flow hedges are different from those applied under Swedish GAAP and have not been fulfilled as regards the forward contracts entered into by Biacore to hedge cash flow from forecasted sales. Accordingly, under U.S. GAAP, unrealized gains and losses on such forward foreign exchange contracts are included in net income.

### Pensions

Under Swedish GAAP, Biacore provides for its pension obligations based on actuarial calculations. Under U.S. GAAP, the determination of pension costs and obligations is also based on actuarial assumptions, but the methods and assumptions are different under SFAS No. 87, "Employers' Accounting for Pensions."

Some of the pension plans are unfunded. However, provisions for pensions are recorded. A summary of the funded status of Biacore's significant defined benefit pension plans in accordance with SFAS No. 87 and SFAS No. 132 "Employers' Disclosures about Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits" follows.

	As of December 31		
	2003	2002	2001
Accumulated vested benefit obligations	31,113	24,554	21,456
Projected benefit obligation	35,181	30,535	24,947
Plan assets at fair value	-	-	-
Projected benefit obligation in excess of plan assets	35,181	30,535	24,947
Unrecognized prior service cost	4,552	4,811	3,232
Unrecognized actuarial gain (loss)	-9,282	-8,241	-3,516
Unrecognized transition obligation	-91	-99	-108
Liability for FPG/PRI pensions	30,360	27,006	24,555
Liability for other plans	7,439	6,600	4,188
Total liability	37,799	33,606	28,743

The changes in the projected benefit obligation in accordance with U.S. GAAP have been caused by the following factors.

	For the years ended December 31		
	2003	2002	2001
Projected benefit obligation at beginning of the year	30,535	24,947	21,776
Service cost	1,564	1,138	752
Interest cost	1,680	1,372	1,198
Plan amendment	-	-1,720	-
Actuarial losses (gains)	1,412	4,798	1,221
Benefits paid	-10	-	-
Projected benefit obligation at end of year	35,181	30,535	24,947

Pension cost calculated in accordance with U.S. GAAP includes the following.

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For the years ended December 31

	2003	2002	2001
Service cost benefits earned during the year	1,564	1,138	752
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	1,680	1,372	1,198
Amortization of unrecognized prior service cost	-259	-141	-140
Amortization of actuarial loss	371	73	9
Amortization of remaining transition obligation	8	9	8
Net pension cost for FPG/PRI pensions	3,364	2,451	1,827
Net pension cost for other defined benefit plans	1,309	2,776	1,152
Total pension cost for defined benefit plans	4,673	5,227	2,979

Assumptions used for the defined benefit plans were:

	For the years ended December 31		
%	2003	2002	2001
Weighted average discount rate	4.90	5.50	5.50
Rate of increase in compensation levels	3.50	3.25	3.25
Inflation rate	2.00	2.00	2.00

Biacore has not yet paid any significant contribution regarding these defined benefit plans.

### Social Security Costs on Stock Options

In accordance with Swedish GAAP, Biacore accrues for social security costs payable on future exercise of stock options and amortizes prepaid insurance premiums against social security expenses over the terms of the respective stock options.

According to U.S. GAAP, social security costs payable on future exercise of stock options are recorded when the event that triggers the measurement and payment of the tax to the taxing authority occurs.

In Swedish GAAP for the year 2000, Biacore accrued for social security costs payable on future exercise of stock options, expenses which in accordance with the above were not recorded according to U.S. GAAP. In 2001, Biacore purchased an insurance policy against such social security costs.

### Hedge on Social Security Costs of Stock Options

In order to reduce uncertainty regarding the amount of social security taxes to be paid by Biacore relating to incentive stock options issued, 123,300 of the incentive stock options described in Note 23 have been issued to an investment bank. The consideration for these stock options consists of an entitlement to receive compensation from the investment bank for certain such social security taxes and the estimated fair value of this entitlement is charged to income over the terms of the respective stock options.

Under U.S. GAAP, in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force No. 19, "Accounting for Derivative Financial Instruments Indexed to, and Potentially Settled in, a Company's Own Stock," the payment for the insurance instrument is considered a derivative asset. The notional amount and fair value of the derivative asset at December 31, 2003 were 500 and 3,978, respectively. Reimbursement received from the investment bank for social security taxes reduces the value of the derivative asset. The fair value of the derivative asset is evaluated at the end of each year and the unrealized gains/losses are recorded in the income statement.

### Definition of Subsidiary

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In accordance with Swedish GAAP, the consolidated financial statements include entities in which Biacore International AB, directly or indirectly, has a controlling interest.

According to U.S. GAAP, entities shall generally be consolidated based upon the criteria of control.

In 2000, Biacore lent GBP 275 thousand to XenoSense Ltd. In 2002, a further GBP 275 thousand was lent. These loans can be converted to shares in XenoSense. After such conversion, Biacore would own approximately 84% of XenoSense. Through an agreement, Biacore also has certain possibilities to influence XenoSense. Accordingly, under U.S. GAAP, XenoSense is consolidated as a subsidiary to Biacore already in 2001 instead of as from 2002.

### Marketable Securities

Marketable securities consist of mortgage, industry and bank commercial paper, and bank deposits. Under Swedish GAAP, interest on these securities is recognized ratably from acquisition until maturity or sale.

Under U.S. GAAP, these assets qualify as "available for sale" and should be carried at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses, net of deferred taxes, should be classified as a separate component of shareholders' equity until realized.

### Deferred Taxes

Deferred taxes are calculated on the U.S. GAAP adjustments described above in accordance with SFAS No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes," where appropriate.

Deferred taxes are also adjusted for a difference between Swedish and U.S. GAAP relating to intercompany profits. Under Swedish GAAP, deferred taxes from elimination of intercompany profits are calculated using the enacted tax rate of the purchaser. Under U.S. GAAP, the deferred tax is calculated using the tax rate of the seller.

### Diluted Earnings Per Share

The basic methodology for calculating diluted earnings per share ("EPS") under U.S. GAAP is consistent with Swedish GAAP. The diluted EPS calculation assumes that proceeds from a hypothetical exercise of options and warrants are used to re-purchase shares. The incremental shares, calculated as the difference between the number of shares assumed issued and the number of shares assumed purchased, are included in the denominator of the diluted EPS computation. The number of shares assumed purchased is determined by dividing the assumed proceeds from exercise by the average market price during the period. However, there is a difference in application. Swedish GAAP requires that the assumed proceeds be discounted. Under U.S. GAAP, the assumed proceeds are not discounted.

### Classifications

Interest expense associated with the Swedish pension liability that is included in interest expense under Swedish GAAP in the amounts of 828, 1,585 and 1,496 for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2002 and 2003, respectively, would be included in operating expenses under U.S. GAAP.

The accompanying statements of cash flows are prepared in a format consistent with SFAS No. 95 "Statement of Cash Flows," except for the presentation of marketable securities as liquid funds. Under SFAS No. 95, cash and cash equivalents presented should generally only include items with original

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maturities of three months or less. Under Swedish GAAP, marketable securities which would not meet the definition of cash and cash equivalents in accordance with SFAS No. 95, have been presented with cash and bank as liquid funds in the statements of cash flows. As a result, changes in the portion of liquid funds not meeting the U.S. GAAP definition of cash and cash equivalents would be classified as investing activities under SFAS No. 95. These differences between Swedish and U.S. GAAP are indicated in the following table.

	For the years ended December 31		
	2003	2002	2001
Balance sheets			
Swedish GAAP			
Marketable securities	272,162	273,443	184,838
Cash and bank	80,339	78,146	35,970
Liquid funds	352,501	351,589	220,808
U.S. GAAP			
Investments in marketable securities	196,200	168,802	129,941
Cash and cash equivalents	156,301	182,787	90,867
Liquid funds	352,501	351,589	220,808
Statements of cash flows			
Net increase (decrease) in liquid funds (Swedish GAAP)	912	130,781	-46,945
Adjustments			
Cash flows from operating activities			
Deduction of interest on marketable securities	-5,405	-4,955	-6,347
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of marketable securities	-482,993	-335,897	-414,440
Sales and maturities of marketable securities	461,000	301,991	412,845
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (U.S. GAAP)	-26,486	91,920	-54,887

### Effect of Recent Pronouncements

In December 2002, the U.S. Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued SFAS No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation - Transition and Disclosure." SFAS No. 148 changes the transition rules when companies start to recognize grants of incentive stock options as remuneration to be charged to expenses in the income statement. It is effective for financial years ending after December 15, 2002 and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2002, but does not require that incentive stock options be charged to expenses. Biacore has adopted this accounting standard as from the applicable dates. The adoption of SFAS No. 148 has not been material to Biacore's financial statements. However, if incentive stock options would be stated as expenses in the income statement, then such a change of accounting principles may be material to Biacore's financial statements, mainly by reducing net income and earnings per share and increasing other shareholders' equity.

In January 2003, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 46 (FIN 46) "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, an interpretation of Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51, 'Consolidated Financial Statements.'" This was revised in December 2003 and reissued as FIN 46-R. FIN 46 addresses the consolidation of entities for which control is achieved through means other than through voting rights ("variable interest entities" or "VIE") by clarifying the application of Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51, "Consolidated Financial Statements" to certain entities in which equity investors do not have the characteristics of a controlling financial interest or do not have sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support from other parties. FIN 46 provides guidance on how to determine when and which business enterprise (the "primary beneficiary") should consolidate the

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VIE. In addition, FIN 46 requires that both the primary beneficiary and all other enterprises with a significant variable interest in a VIE make additional disclosures. An entity is considered a VIE if the equity investment at risk is not sufficient to permit the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support or if the equity investors lack one of three characteristics of a controlling financial interest. First, the equity investors lack the ability to make decisions about the entity's activities through voting rights or similar rights. Second, they do not bear the obligation to absorb the expected losses of the entity if they occur. Lastly, they do not claim the right to receive expected returns of the entity if they occur, which is the compensation for the risk of absorbing the expected losses. FIN 46 requires that VIEs be consolidated by the interest holder exposed to the majority of the entity's expected losses or residual returns, that is, the primary beneficiary. FIN 46 is required to be immediately applied by all entities with a VIE created after January 31, 2003. A public entity with a variable interest in a VIE created before February 1, 2003 is required to apply FIN 46 to that entity no later than the beginning of the first interim or annual reporting period beginning after June 15, 2003. Biacore does not have any material VIEs created after January 31, 2003. Biacore is adopting FIN 46 as from the applicable dates. Biacore does not have any material VIE, and the adoption of FIN 46 has not been and is not expected to be material to Biacore's financial statements. See also Note 24 of Notes to Financial Statements in relation to XenoSense Ltd.

In November 2002, the Emerging Issues Task Force reached a consensus on EITF Issue No. 00-21, "Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables" ("EITF 00-21"). EITF 00-21 provides guidance on how to account for arrangements that involve the delivery or performance of multiple products, services and/or rights to use assets. The provisions of EITF 00-21 apply to revenue arrangements entered into after June 30, 2003 and is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In May 2003, the U.S. Financial Accounting Standards Board issued SFAS No. 150, "Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity." The statement establishes standards for how an issuer classifies and measures certain financial instruments with characteristics of both liabilities and equity. It is effective for financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003 and otherwise at the first interim period beginning after June 15, 2003. Biacore has adopted this accounting standard as from the applicable dates. The adoption of SFAS No. 150 has not been and is not expected to be material to Biacore's financial statements.

In December 2003, the Staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC or the Staff) issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104 ("SAB 104"), "Revenue Recognition", which supercedes SAB 101, "Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements." SAB 104's primary purpose is to rescind accounting guidance contained in SAB 101 related to multiple element revenue arrangements, superceded as a result of the issuance of EITF 00-21. Additionally, SAB 104 rescinds the SEC's Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements Frequently Asked Questions and Answers (the FAQ) issued with SAB 101 that had been codified in SEC Topic 13, Revenue Recognition. Selected portions of the FAQ have been incorporated into SAB 104. While the wording of SAB 104 has changed to reflect the issuance of EITF 00-21, the revenue recognition principles of SAB 101 remain largely unchanged by the issuance of SAB 104. The application of SAB 104 had no impact to the consolidated financial statements for the financial year 2003.

### Item 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

See Item 17.

### Item 19. EXHIBITS

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Document	Reference
1. Articles of Association of Biacore International Aktiebolag (1)	Exhibit to Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 1999
4a. Collaboration and Purchase Agreement	Exhibit to Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 1996
4b. Biacore Stock Option Plan 2000 (1)	Form S-8 filed during 2000
4c. Biacore Stock Option Plan 2001 (1)	Form S-8 filed during 2001
4d. Biacore Stock Option Plan 2002 (1)	Form S-8 filed during 2002
4e. Biacore Stock Option Plan 2003 (1)	Form S-8 filed during 2003
6. Earnings Per Share	
8. Subsidiaries	See Item 4C herein
12. Certifications	
13. Certifications	
14. Consent of Auditors	

(1) These documents are incorporated by reference to documents previously filed with the SEC.

### SIGNATURES

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this annual report on its behalf.

Date June 21, 2004  
Biacore International AB (publ)  
/s/ Ulf Jonsson  
Name Ulf Jonsson  
Title President and Chief Executive Officer