

METTLER TOLEDO INTERNATIONAL INC/

Form 10-K

February 16, 2007

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

Form 10-K

(Mark One)

- ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006
- 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 1-13595

Mettler-Toledo International Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
*(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)*

13-3668641
*(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)*

1900 Polaris Parkway
Columbus, Ohio
(Address of principal executive offices)

43240
(Zip Code)

1-614-438-4511
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value

Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
New York Stock Exchange

Preferred Stock Purchase Rights

New York Stock Exchange

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

NONE

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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 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 No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§ 229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of Registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12 b-2 of the Act). Yes No

As of February 1, 2007 there were 38,249,460 shares of the Registrant's Common Stock, \$0.01 par value per share, outstanding. The aggregate market value of the shares of Common Stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant on June 30, 2006 (based on the closing price for the Common Stock on the New York Stock Exchange as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, June 30, 2006) was approximately \$2.4 billion. For purposes of this computation, shares held by affiliates and by directors of the Registrant have been excluded. Such exclusion of shares held by directors is not intended, nor shall it be deemed, to be an admission that such persons are affiliates of the Registrant.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

| Document | Part of Form 10-K Into Which Incorporated |
|---|---|
| Proxy Statement for 2007 Annual Meeting of Shareholders | Part III |

METTLER-TOLEDO INTERNATIONAL INC.

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FOR THE FISCAL Year Ended December 31, 2006**

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DISCLAIMER

Some of the statements in this annual report and in documents incorporated by reference constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These statements relate to future events or our future financial performance, including, but not limited to, strategic plans, potential growth opportunities in both developed markets and emerging markets, impact of inflation, currency and interest rate fluctuations, planned research and development efforts, product introductions and innovation, manufacturing capacity, adequacy of facilities, anticipated customer spending pattern and levels, expected customer demand, meeting customer expectations, planned operational changes and productivity improvements, effect of changes in internal control over financial reporting, research and development expenditures, competitors product development, levels of competitive pressure, expected capital expenditures, future cash sources and requirements, liquidity, value of inventories, impact of long term incentive plans, expected pension and other benefits contributions and payments, expected tax treatment and assessment, impact of taxes and changes in tax benefits, expected compliance with laws, changes in laws and regulations, impact of environmental costs, expected trading volume and value of stocks and options, impact of issuance of preferred stock, expected cost savings, impact of legal proceedings, satisfaction of contractual obligations by counterparties, benefits and other effects of completed or future acquisitions, which involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our or our businesses actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by any forward-looking statements. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as may, will, could, would, should, expect, plan, anticipate, intend, believe, potential or continue or the negative of those terms or other comparable terminology. These statements are only predictions. Actual events or results may differ materially because of market conditions in our industries or other factors. Moreover, we do not, nor does any other person, assume responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of those statements. Unless otherwise required by applicable laws, we disclaim any intention or obligation to publicly update or revise any of the forward-looking statements after the date of this annual report to conform them to actual results, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise. All of the forward-looking statements are qualified in their entirety by reference to the factors discussed under the captions Factors affecting our future operating results in the Business and Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations sections of this annual report, which describe risks and factors that could cause results to differ materially from those projected in those forward-looking statements.

We caution the reader that the above list of risks and factors that may affect results addressed in the forward-looking statements may not be exhaustive. Other sections of this annual report and other documents incorporated by reference may describe additional risks or factors that could adversely impact our business and financial performance. We operate in a continually changing business environment, and new risk factors emerge from time to time. Management cannot predict these new risk factors, nor can it assess the impact, if any, of these new risk factors on our businesses or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in any forward-looking statements. Accordingly, forward-looking statements should not be relied upon as a prediction of actual results.

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PART I

Item 1. *Business*

We are a leading global supplier of precision instruments and services. We have strong leadership positions in all of our businesses and believe in a majority of them, we hold global number one market positions. Specifically, we are the largest provider of weighing instruments for use in laboratory, industrial and food retailing applications. We are also a leading provider of analytical instruments for use in life science, reaction engineering and real-time analytic systems used in drug and chemical compound development, and process analytics instruments used for in-line measurement in production processes. In addition, we are the largest supplier of end-of-line inspection systems used in production and packaging for food, pharmaceutical and other industries.

Our business is geographically diversified, with sales in 2006 derived 42% from Europe, 40% from North and South America and 18% from Asia and other countries. Our customer base is also diversified by industry and by individual customer.

Mettler-Toledo International Inc. was incorporated as a Delaware corporation in 1991 and became a publicly traded company with its initial public offering in November 1997. In November 2001, we acquired Rainin Instrument, a leading manufacturer of pipetting solutions used in pharmaceutical, biotech and medical research applications.

Business Segments

We have five reportable segments: U.S. Operations, Swiss Operations, Western European Operations, Chinese Operations and Other. See Note 15 to the audited consolidated financial statements and Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations under Results of Operations by Operating Segment for detailed results by segment and geographic region.

We manufacture a wide variety of precision instruments and provide value-added services to our customers. Our principal products and principal services are set forth below. We have followed this description of our products and services with descriptions of our customers and distribution, sales and service, research and development, manufacturing and other certain other matters. These descriptions apply to substantially all of our products and related segments.

Laboratory Instruments

We make a wide variety of precision laboratory instruments, including laboratory balances, pipettes, titrators, thermal analysis systems and other analytical instruments. The laboratory instruments business accounted for approximately 44% of our net sales in 2006.

Laboratory Balances

Our laboratory balances have weighing ranges from one ten-millionth of a gram up to 32 kilograms. To cover a wide range of customer needs and price points, we market our balances in a range of product tiers offering different levels of functionality. Based on the same technology platform, we also manufacture mass comparators, which are used by weights and measures regulators as well as laboratories to ensure the accuracy of reference weights.

Pipettes

Pipettes are used in laboratories for dispensing small volumes of liquids. We operate our pipette business with the Rainin brand name. Rainin develops, manufactures and distributes advanced pipettes, tips and accessories, including single and multi-channel manual and electronic pipettes. Rainin maintains service centers in the key markets where customers periodically send in their pipettes for certified recalibrations. Rainin's principal end markets are pharmaceutical, biotech, clinical and academia.

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Analytical Instruments

Titration systems measure the chemical composition of samples and are used in laboratories as well as the food and beverage and other industries. Our high-end titrators are multi-tasking models, which can perform two determinations simultaneously on multiple vessels. Our offering includes robotics to automate routine work in quality control applications.

Thermal analysis systems measure material properties as a function of temperature, such as weight, dimension, energy flow and viscoelastic properties. Thermal analysis systems are used in nearly every industry, but primarily in the plastics and polymer industries and increasingly in the pharmaceutical industry.

pH meters measure acidity in laboratory samples. We also sell density and refractometry instruments, which measure chemical concentrations in solutions. In addition, we manufacture and sell moisture analyzers, which precisely determine the moisture content of a sample by utilizing an infrared dryer to evaporate moisture.

Laboratory Software

LabX, our PC-based laboratory software platform, manages and analyzes data generated by our titrators and balances. LabX provides full network capability, has efficient, intuitive protocols, and enables customers to collect and archive data in compliance with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's traceability requirements for electronically stored data (also known as 21 CFR Part 11). We plan to expand LabX to include other laboratory instruments.

Automated Chemistry Solutions

Our current Automated Chemistry solutions focus on key aspects of the drug development process. Our automated lab reactors, in situ analysis systems, and VirtualLab Informatics Suite are considered integral to the process development and scale-up activities of our customers. We provide systems for cleaning and purifying synthesized products for use in preclinical trials. Our on-line measurement technologies based on infrared and laser light enables customers to monitor chemical reactions and crystallization processes in the lab and plant. We believe that our portfolio of integrated technologies can bring significant efficiencies to the drug development process, enabling our customers to bring new drugs to market faster.

Process Analytics

Our process analytics business provides instruments for the in-line measurement of liquid parameters used primarily in the production process of pharmaceutical, biotech, beverage, microelectronics, and chemical companies. Approximately half of our process analytics sales are to the pharmaceutical and biotech markets, where our customers need fast and secure scale-up and production that meets the validation processes required for GMP (Good Manufacturing Processes) and other regulatory standards. We are a leading solution provider for liquid analytical measurement to control and optimize production processes. Our solutions include sensor technology for measuring pH, dissolved oxygen, carbon dioxide, conductivity, turbidity and total organic carbons and automated systems for calibration and cleaning of measurement points. Our instruments offer leading multi-parameter capabilities and plant-wide control system integration, which are key for integrated measurement of multiple parameters to secure production quality and efficiency. With a worldwide network of specialists, we support customers in critical process applications, compliance and systems integration questions.

Industrial Instruments

We manufacture numerous industrial weighing instruments and related terminals and offer dedicated software solutions for the pharmaceutical, chemical and food industries. In addition, we manufacture metal detection and other end-of-line inspection systems used in production and packaging. We supply automatic identification and data capture solutions, which integrate in-motion weighing, dimensioning and identification technologies for transport, shipping and logistics customers. We also offer heavy industrial scales and

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related software. The industrial instruments business accounted for approximately 42% of our net sales in 2006.

Industrial Weighing Instruments

We offer a comprehensive line of industrial scales and balances, such as bench scales and floor scales, for weighing loads from a few grams to several thousand kilograms in applications ranging from measuring materials in chemical production to weighing mail and packages. Our products are used in a wide range of applications, such as counting applications and in formulating and mixing ingredients.

Industrial Terminals

Our industrial scale terminals collect data and integrate it into manufacturing processes, helping automate them. Our terminals allow users to remotely download programs or access setup data and can minimize down time through predictive rather than reactive maintenance.

Transportation and Logistics

We are a leading global supplier of automatic identification and data capture solutions, which integrate in-motion weighing, dimensioning and identification technologies. With these solutions, customers can measure the weight and cubic volume of packages for appropriate billing, logistics and quality control. Our solutions also integrate into customers' information systems.

Vehicle Scale Systems

Our primary heavy industrial products are scales for weighing trucks or railcars (i.e., weighing bulk goods as they enter or leave a factory or at a toll station). Heavy industrial scales are capable of measuring weights up to 500 tons and permit accurate weighing under extreme environmental conditions. We also offer advanced computer software that can be used with our heavy industrial scales to facilitate a broad range of customer solutions and provides a complete system for managing vehicle transaction processing.

Industrial Software

We offer a wide range of software that can be used with our industrial instruments. Examples include FreeWeigh.Net, statistical quality control software, Formweigh.Net, our formulation/batching software, and OverDrive. FreeWeigh.Net and Formweigh.Net provide full network capability and enable customers to collect and archive data in compliance with 21 CFR part 11. In addition, our Q.i365 software controls batching processes by monitoring the material transfer control process. Q.i365 also provides statistical, diagnostic and operational information for asset management, process control and database applications.

Product Inspection

Increasing safety and consumer protection requirements are driving the need for more and more sophisticated end-of-line inspection systems (e.g., for use in food processing and packaging, and pharmaceutical and other industries). We are a leading global provider of metal detectors, x-ray visioning equipment and checkweighers that are used in these industries. Metal detectors are most commonly used to detect fine particles of metal that may be contained in raw materials or may be generated by the manufacturing process itself. X-ray-based vision inspection helps detect non-metallic contamination, such as glass, stones and pits, which enter the manufacturing process for similar reasons. Our x-ray systems can also detect metal in metallized containers and can be used for mass control. Checkweighers are used to control the filling content of packaged goods such as food, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics.

Both x-ray and metal detection systems may be used together with checkweighers as components of integrated packaging lines. FreeWeigh.net is our statistical and quality control software that optimizes package filling, monitors weight-related data and integrates it in real time into customers enterprise resource planning and/or process control systems.

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Retail Weighing Solutions

Supermarkets, hypermarkets and other food retail businesses make use of multiple weighing and food labeling solutions for handling fresh goods (such as meats, vegetables, fruits and cheeses). We offer stand-alone scales for basic counter weighing and pricing, price finding and printing. In addition, we offer networked scales and software, which can integrate backroom, counter, self-service and checkout functions and can incorporate fresh goods item data into a supermarket's overall food item and inventory management system. Customer benefits are in the areas of pricing, merchandising, inventory management, and regulatory compliance. The retail business accounted for approximately 14% of our net sales in 2006.

Retail Software

Our subsidiary SofTechnics provides retail software for in-store item and inventory management solutions. SofTechnics' offering complements our retail weighing solutions to food retailers by providing the full scope of real-time item management. Retailers can then match local store inventory levels with local customer demand. As our traditional retail weighing business extends further into the area of information technology, the opportunity to cross-sell SofTechnics' software and services will expand. We continue to introduce SofTechnics software for the improved inventory management of fresh goods and plan to sell more complete and integrated data management solutions for fresh goods now and in the future.

Customers and Distribution

Our principal customers include companies in the following key end markets: the life science industry (pharmaceutical and biotech companies, as well as independent research organizations); food producers; food retailers; the beverage industry; specialty chemicals and cosmetics companies; the transportation and logistics industry; the metals industry; the electronics industry; and the academic community.

Our products are sold through a variety of distribution channels. Generally, more technically sophisticated products are sold through our direct sales force, while less complicated products are sold through indirect channels. Our sales through direct channels exceed our sales through indirect channels. A significant portion of our sales in the Americas is generated through the indirect channels, including sales of our Ohaus-branded products. Ohaus-branded products principally target the educational market and other markets in which customers are interested in lower cost, a more limited set of features and less comprehensive support and service. We have a diversified customer base, with no single customer accounting for more than 2% of 2006 net sales.

Sales and Service

Market Organizations

We maintain geographically focused market organizations around the world that are responsible for all aspects of our sales and service. The market organizations are local marketing and service organizations designed to maintain close relationships with our customers. Each market organization has the flexibility to adapt its marketing and service efforts to account for different cultural and economic conditions. Market organizations also work closely with our producing organizations (described below) by providing feedback on manufacturing and product development initiatives and relaying new product and application ideas.

We have one of the largest and broadest global sales and service organizations among precision instrument manufacturers. At December 31, 2006, our sales and services group consisted of over 3,600 employees in sales,

marketing and customer service (including related administration) and post-sales technical service, located in 35 countries. This field organization has the capability to provide service and support to our customers and distributors in major markets across the globe. This is important because our customers are seeking to do more and more business with a consistent global approach.

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Service

We have expanded our service business from one focused on repair and maintenance to one driven by regulatory compliance and other value-added services. We have a unique offering to our pharmaceutical customers in promoting use of our instruments in compliance with FDA regulations and we can provide these services regardless of the customer's location around the world. This global service network is also an important factor in our ability to expand in emerging markets. We estimate that we have the largest installed base of weighing instruments in the world. In 2006, service (representing service contracts, repairs and replacement parts) accounted for approximately 23% of our total net sales. A significant portion of this amount is derived from the sale of replacement parts.

Beyond revenue opportunities, we believe service is a key part of our solution offering and helps significantly in customer retention. The close relationships and frequent contact with our large customer base provides us with sales opportunities and innovative product and application ideas.

Research and Development and Manufacturing

Producing Organizations

Our research, product development and manufacturing efforts are organized into a number of producing organizations. Our focused producing organizations help reduce product development time and costs, improve customer focus and maintain technological leadership. The producing organizations work together to share ideas and best practices, and there is a close interface and coordinated customer interaction among marketing organizations and producing organizations.

Research and Development

We intend to continue to invest in product innovation in order to provide technologically advanced products to our customers for existing and new applications. Over the last three years, we have invested \$247.9 million in research and development (\$82.8 million in 2006, \$81.9 million in 2005, and \$83.2 million in 2004). In 2006, we spent approximately 5.2% of net sales on research and development. Our research and development efforts fall into two categories:

technology advancements, which increase the value of our products. These advancements may be in the form of enhanced functionality, new applications for our technologies, more accurate or reliable measurement, additional software capability or automation through robotics or other means, and

cost reductions, which reduce the manufacturing cost of our products through better overall design.

We continue to devote an increasing proportion of our research and development budget to software development. This includes software to process the signals captured by the sensors of our instruments, application-specific software, and software that connects our solutions into customers' existing IT systems. We closely integrate research and development with marketing, manufacturing and product engineering. We have over 800 employees in research and development and product engineering.

Manufacturing

We are a worldwide manufacturer, with facilities principally located in China, Germany, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. Laboratory instruments are produced mainly in Switzerland and to a lesser extent in

the United States and China, while our remaining products are manufactured worldwide. We emphasize product quality in our manufacturing operations, and most of our products require very strict tolerances and exact specifications. We use an extensive quality control system that is integrated into each step of the manufacturing process. All major manufacturing facilities have achieved ISO 9001 certification. We believe that our manufacturing capacity is sufficient to meet our present and currently anticipated demand.

We generally manufacture only critical components, which are components that contain proprietary technology. When outside manufacturing is more efficient, we contract with other manufacturers for certain non-proprietary components. We use a wide range of suppliers. We believe our supply arrangements are

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adequate and that there are no material constraints on the sources and availability of materials. From time to time we may rely on a single supplier for all of our requirements of a particular component. Supply arrangements for electronic components are generally made globally.

Backlog; Seasonality

Our manufacturing turnaround time is generally short, which permits us to manufacture orders to fill for most of our products. Backlog is generally a function of requested customer delivery dates and is typically no longer than one to two months.

Our business has historically experienced a slight amount of seasonal variation, particularly the high-end laboratory instruments business. Traditionally, sales in the first quarter are slightly lower than, and sales in the fourth quarter are slightly higher than sales in the second and third quarters. Fourth quarter sales have historically generated approximately 27-29% of our net sales. This trend has a somewhat greater effect on income from operations than on net sales because fixed costs are spread evenly across all quarters.

Employees

As of December 31, 2006, we had approximately 9,100 employees throughout the world, including approximately 4,100 in Europe, 3,000 in North and South America, and 2,000 in Asia and other countries.

We believe our employee relations are good, and we have not suffered any material employee work stoppage or strike during the last five years, except for a strike in early 2003 at our Bethune, France facility, which has been closed. Labor unions do not represent a meaningful number of our employees.

Intellectual Property

We hold over 1,700 patents and trademarks, primarily in the United States, Switzerland, Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Japan and China. Our products generally incorporate a wide variety of technological innovations, some of which are protected by patents of various durations. Products are generally not protected as a whole by individual patents, and as a result, no one patent or group of related patents is material to our business. We have numerous trademarks, including the Mettler-Toledo name and logo, which are material to our business. We regularly protect against infringement of our intellectual property.

Regulation

Our products are subject to various regulatory standards and approvals by weights and measures regulatory authorities. All of our electrical components are subject to electrical safety standards. We believe that we are in compliance in all material respects with applicable regulations.

Approvals are required to ensure our instruments do not impermissibly influence other instruments, and are themselves not affected by other instruments. In addition, some of our products are used in legal for trade applications, in which prices based on weight are calculated, and for which specific weights and measures approvals are required. Although there are a large number of regulatory agencies across our markets, there is an increasing trend toward harmonization of standards, and weights and measures regulation is harmonized across the European Union.

Our products may also be subject to special requirements depending on the end-user and market. For example, laboratory customers are typically subject to Good Laboratory Practices (GLP), industrial customers to Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP), pharmaceutical customers to U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations,

and customers in food processing industries may be subject to Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) regulations. Products used in hazardous environments may also be subject to special requirements.

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Environmental Matters

We are subject to environmental laws and regulations in the jurisdictions in which we operate. We own or lease a number of properties and manufacturing facilities around the world. Like many of our competitors, we have incurred, and will continue to incur, capital and operating expenditures and other costs in complying with such laws and regulations.

We are currently involved in, or have potential liability with respect to, the remediation of past contamination in certain of our facilities. Our subsidiary Mettler-Toledo Hi-Speed, Inc. (Hi-Speed) is one of two private parties ordered to perform certain ground water contamination monitoring under an administrative consent order that the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) signed on June 13, 1988 with respect to certain property in Landing, New Jersey. GEI International Corporation (GEI) is the other ordered party. GEI has failed to fulfill its obligations under the NJDEP consent order, and NJDEP has agreed with Hi-Speed that the residual ground water contaminants can be monitored through the establishment of a Classification Exception Area and concurrent Well Restriction Area for the site. The NJDEP does not view these vehicles as remedial measures, but rather as institutional controls that must be adequately maintained and periodically evaluated. We estimate that the costs of compliance associated with monitoring ground water contamination levels at the site will be approximately \$0.7 million in the coming years.

In addition, certain of our present and former facilities have or had been in operation for many decades and, over such time, some of these facilities may have used substances or generated and disposed of wastes which are or may be considered hazardous. It is possible that these sites, as well as disposal sites owned by third parties to which we have sent wastes, may in the future be identified and become the subject of remediation. Although we believe that we are in substantial compliance with applicable environmental requirements and, to date, we have not incurred material expenditures in connection with environmental matters, it is possible that we could become subject to additional environmental liabilities in the future that could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Competition

Our markets are highly competitive. Weighing and analytical instruments markets are fragmented both geographically and by application, particularly the industrial and food retailing markets. As a result, we face numerous regional or specialized competitors, many of which are well established in their markets. In addition, some of our competitors are divisions of larger companies with potentially greater financial and other resources than our own. Taken together, the competitive forces present in our markets can impair our operating margins in certain product lines and geographic markets.

We expect our competitors to continue to improve the design and performance of their products and to introduce new products with competitive prices. Although we believe that we have technological and other competitive advantages over many of our competitors, we may not be able to realize and maintain these advantages. These advantages include our worldwide market leadership positions; our global brand and reputation; our track record of technological innovation; our comprehensive, high-quality solution offering; our global sales and service offering; our large installed base of weighing instruments; and the diversification of our revenue base by geographic region, product range and customer. To remain competitive, we must continue to invest in research and development, sales and marketing and customer service and support. We cannot be sure that we will have sufficient resources to continue to make these investments or that we will be successful in identifying, developing and maintaining any competitive advantages.

We believe the principal competitive factors in developed markets for purchasing decisions are the product itself, application support, service support and price. In emerging markets, where there is greater demand for less sophisticated products, price is a more important factor than in developed markets. Competition in the U.S. laboratory market is also influenced by the presence of large distributors that sell not only our products but those of our competitors as well.

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Company Website and Information

Our website can be found on the Internet at www.mt.com. The website contains information about us and our operations. Copies of each of our filings with the SEC on Form 10-K, Form 10-Q, Form 8-K and Schedule 14A and all amendments to those reports can be viewed and downloaded free of charge when they are filed with the SEC by accessing www.mt.com, clicking on *About Us*, *Investor Relations* and then clicking on *SEC Filings*. These filings may also be read and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC maintains a website at <http://www.sec.gov> that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC.

Our website also contains copies of the following documents that can be downloaded free of charge:

Corporate Governance Guidelines

Audit Committee Charter

Compensation Committee Charter

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee Charter

Code of Conduct

Any of the above documents, and any of our reports on Form 10-K, Form 10-Q, Form 8-K and Schedule 14A and all amendments to those reports can also be obtained in print by sending a written request to our Investor Relations Department:

Investor Relations
Mettler-Toledo International Inc.
1900 Polaris Parkway
Columbus, OH 43240 U.S.A.
Phone: +1 614 438 4748
Fax: +1 614 438 4646
E-mail: mary.finnegan@mt.com

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Item 1A. Risk Factors

Factors affecting our future operating results

We are subject to certain risks associated with our international operations and fluctuating conditions in emerging markets.

We conduct business in many countries, including emerging markets in Asia, Latin America and Eastern Europe and these operations represent a significant portion of our sales and earnings. For example our Chinese Operations account for \$132.7 million of sales to external customers and \$45.2 million of segment profit. In addition to the currency risks discussed below, international operations pose other substantial risks and problems for us. For instance, various local jurisdictions in which we operate may revise or alter their respective legal and regulatory requirements. In addition, we may encounter one or more of the following obstacles or risks:

tariffs and trade barriers;

difficulties in staffing and managing local operations, and/or mandatory salary increases for local employees;

credit risks arising from financial difficulties facing local customers and distributors;

difficulties in protecting intellectual property;

nationalization of private enterprises may result in the confiscation of assets as we hold significant assets around the world in the form of property, plant and equipment, inventory and accounts receivable, as well as \$55 million of cash at December 31, 2006 in our Chinese subsidiaries;

restrictions on investments and/or limitations regarding foreign ownership;

adverse tax consequences, including imposition or increase of withholding and other taxes on remittances and other payments by subsidiaries; and

other uncertain local economic, political and social conditions, including hyper-inflationary conditions, or periods of low or no productivity growth.

We must also comply with a variety of regulations regarding the conversion and repatriation of funds earned in local currencies. For example, converting earnings from our operations in China into other currencies and repatriating these funds require governmental approvals. If we cannot comply with these or other applicable regulations, we may face increased difficulties in utilizing cash flow generated by these operations outside of China.

Economic conditions in emerging markets have from time to time deteriorated significantly, and some emerging markets are experiencing recessionary trends, severe currency devaluations and inflationary prices. Moreover, economic problems in individual markets can spread to other economies, adding to the adverse conditions we face in emerging markets. We remain committed to emerging markets, particularly those in Asia, Latin America and Eastern Europe. However, we expect the fluctuating economic conditions will affect our results of operations in these markets for the foreseeable future.

We operate in highly competitive markets, and it may be difficult to preserve operating margins, gain market share and maintain a technological advantage.

Our markets are highly competitive. Weighing and analytical instruments markets are also fragmented both geographically and by application, particularly the industrial and food retailing markets. As a result, we face numerous regional or specialized competitors, many of whom are well established in their markets. In addition, some of our competitors are divisions of larger companies with potentially greater financial and other resources than our company. Taken together, the competitive forces present in our markets can impair our operating margins in certain product lines and geographic markets. We expect our competitors to continue to improve the design and performance of their products and to introduce new products with

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competitive prices. Although we believe that we have certain technological and other advantages over our competitors, we may not be able to realize and maintain these advantages.

Our product development efforts may not produce commercially viable products in a timely manner.

We must introduce new products and enhancements in a timely manner, or our products could become technologically obsolete over time, which would harm our operating results. To remain competitive, we must continue to make significant investments in research and development, sales and marketing, and customer service and support. We cannot be sure that we will have sufficient resources to continue to make these investments. In developing new products, we may be required to make substantial investments before we can determine their commercial viability. As a result, we may not be successful in developing new products and we may never realize the benefits of our research and development activities.

Our ability to deliver products and services may be disrupted.

An interruption in our business due to acts such as natural disasters, fires, explosions, or issues with the supply chain may cause us to temporarily be unable to deliver products or services to our customers. It may be expensive to resolve these issues, even though we hold certain insurance. More importantly, customers may switch to competitors and may not return to us even if we resolve the interruption.

A prolonged downturn or additional consolidation in the pharmaceutical, food, food retailing and chemicals industries could adversely affect our operating results.

Our products are used extensively in the pharmaceutical, food and beverage and chemical industries. Consolidation in the pharmaceutical and chemicals industries hurt our sales in prior years. A prolonged downturn or additional consolidation in any of these industries could adversely affect our operating results. In addition, the capital spending policies of our customers in these industries are based on a variety of factors we cannot control, including the resources available for purchasing equipment, the spending priorities among various types of equipment and policies regarding capital expenditures. Any decrease or delay in capital spending by our customers would cause our revenues to decline and could harm our profitability.

We may face risks associated with future acquisitions.

We may pursue acquisitions of complementary product lines, technologies or businesses. Acquisitions involve numerous risks, including difficulties in the assimilation of the acquired operations, technologies and products; diversion of management's attention from other business concerns; and potential departures of key employees of the acquired company. If we successfully identify acquisitions in the future, completing such acquisitions may result in: new issuances of our stock that may be dilutive to current owners; increases in our debt and contingent liabilities; and additional amortization expenses related to intangible assets. Any of these acquisition-related risks could have a material adverse affect on our profitability.

Larger companies have identified life sciences and instruments as businesses they will consider entering, which could change the competitive dynamics of these markets. In addition, we may not be able to identify, successfully complete or integrate potential acquisitions in the future. However, even if we can do so, we cannot be sure that these acquisitions will have a positive impact on our business or operating results.

If we cannot protect our intellectual property rights, or if we infringe or misappropriate the proprietary rights of others, our operating results could be harmed.

Our success depends on our ability to obtain and enforce patents on our technology and to protect our trade secrets. Our patents may not provide complete protection, and competitors may develop similar products that are not covered by our patents. Our patents may also be challenged by third parties and invalidated or narrowed. Although we take measures to protect confidential information, improper use or disclosure of our trade secrets may still occur.

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We may be sued for infringing on the intellectual property rights of others. The cost of any litigation could affect our profitability regardless of the outcome, and management attention could be diverted. If we are unsuccessful in such litigation, we may have to pay damages, stop the infringing activity and/or obtain a license. If we fail to obtain a required license, we may be unable to sell some of our products, which could result in a decline in our revenues.

Departures of key employees could impair our operations.

We have employment contracts with each of our key employees. In addition, our key employees own shares of our common stock and/or have options to purchase additional shares. Nevertheless, such individuals could leave the Company. If any key employees stopped working for us, our operations could be harmed. We have no key man life insurance policies with respect to any of our senior executives.

We may be adversely affected by environmental laws and regulations.

We are subject to various environmental laws and regulations, including those relating to: air emissions; wastewater discharges; the handling and disposal of solid and hazardous wastes; and the remediation of contamination associated with the use and disposal of hazardous substances.

We incur expenditures in complying with environmental laws and regulations. We are currently involved in, or have potential liability with respect to, the remediation of past contamination in various facilities. In addition, some of our facilities are or have been in operation for many decades and may have used substances or generated and disposed of wastes that are hazardous or may be considered hazardous in the future. These sites and disposal sites owned by others to which we sent waste may in the future be identified as contaminated and require remediation. Accordingly, it is possible that we could become subject to additional environmental liabilities in the future that may harm our results of operations or financial condition.

We may be adversely affected by failure to comply with regulations of governmental agencies.

Our products are subject to regulation by governmental agencies. These regulations govern a wide variety of activities relating to our products, from design and development, to labeling, manufacturing, promotion, sales and distribution. If we fail to comply with these regulations, we may have to recall products and cease their manufacture and distribution. In addition, we could be subject to fines or criminal prosecution.

We may experience impairments of goodwill or other intangible assets.

As of December 31, 2006, our consolidated balance sheet included goodwill of \$432.9 million and other intangible assets of \$102.8 million.

Our business acquisitions typically result in goodwill and other intangible assets, which affect the amount of future period amortization expense and possible impairment expense that we will incur. The determination of the value of such intangible assets requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect our consolidated financial statements.

In accordance with SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets (SFAS 142), our goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets are not amortized, but are evaluated for impairment annually in the fourth quarter, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that an asset might be impaired. The evaluation is based on valuation models that estimate fair value based on expected future cash flows and profitability projections. In preparing the valuation models we consider a number of factors, including operating results, business plans, economic

conditions, future cash flows, and transactions and market place data. There are inherent uncertainties related to these factors and our judgment in applying them to the impairment analyses. The significant estimates and assumptions within our fair value models include sales growth, controllable cost growth, perpetual growth, effective tax rates and discount rates. Our assessments to date have indicated that there has been no impairment of these assets.

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Should any of these estimates or assumptions change, or should we incur lower than expected operating performance or cash flows, we may experience a triggering event that requires a new fair value assessment for our reporting units, possibly prior to the required annual assessment. These types of events and resulting analysis could result in impairment charges for goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets if the fair value estimate declines below the carrying value.

Our amortization expense related to intangible assets with finite lives may materially change should our estimates of their useful lives change.

Unanticipated changes in our tax rates or exposure to additional income tax liabilities could impact our profitability.

We are subject to income taxes in both the United States and various other foreign jurisdictions, and our domestic and international tax liabilities are subject to allocation of expenses among different jurisdictions. Our effective tax rates could be adversely affected by: changes in the mix of earnings by jurisdiction; changes in tax laws or tax rates; changes in the valuation of deferred tax assets and liabilities; and material adjustments from tax audits.

In particular, the carrying value of deferred tax assets, which are predominantly in the U.S., is dependent upon our ability to generate future taxable income in the U.S. In addition, the amount of income taxes we pay is subject to ongoing audits in various jurisdictions and a material assessment by a governing tax authority could affect our profitability.

Currency fluctuations may affect our operating profits.

Because we conduct operations in many countries, our operating income can be significantly affected by fluctuations in currency exchange rates. Swiss franc-denominated expenses represent a much greater percentage of our operating expenses than Swiss franc-denominated sales represent of our net sales. In part, this is because most of our manufacturing costs in Switzerland relate to products that are sold outside Switzerland. Moreover, a substantial percentage of our research and development expenses and general and administrative expenses are incurred in Switzerland. Therefore, if the Swiss franc strengthens against all or most of our major trading currencies (e.g., the U.S. dollar, the euro, other major European currencies and the Japanese yen), our operating profit is reduced. We also have significantly more sales in European currencies (other than the Swiss franc) than we have expenses in those currencies. Therefore, when European currencies weaken against the U.S. dollar and the Swiss franc, it also decreases our operating profits. Accordingly, the Swiss franc exchange rate to the euro is an important cross-rate monitored by the Company. We estimate that a 1% strengthening of the Swiss franc against the euro would result in a decrease in our earnings before tax of approximately \$1.0 million on an annual basis. In addition to the effects of exchange rate movements on operating profits, our debt levels can fluctuate due to changes in exchange rates, particularly between the U.S. dollar and the Swiss franc. Based on our outstanding debt at December 31, 2006, we estimate that a 10% weakening of the U.S. dollar against the currencies in which our debt is denominated would result in an increase of approximately \$22.9 million in the reported U.S. dollar value of the debt.

We have substantial debt and we may incur substantially more debt, which could affect our ability to meet our debt obligations and may otherwise restrict our activities.

We have substantial debt and we may incur substantial additional debt in the future. As of December 31, 2006, we had total indebtedness of approximately \$204.4 million, net of cash of \$151.3 million. We are also permitted by the terms of our debt instruments to incur substantial additional indebtedness, subject to the restrictions therein.

Our debt could have important consequences. For example, it could: make it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations under our debt instruments; require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow to payments on our indebtedness, which would reduce the amount of cash flow available to fund working capital, capital expenditures, product development and other corporate requirements; increase our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions, including changes in raw material costs;

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limit our ability to respond to business opportunities; limit our ability to borrow additional funds, which may be necessary; and subject us to financial and other restrictive covenants, which, if we fail to comply with these covenants and our failure is not waived or cured, could result in an event of default under our debt.

The agreements governing our debt impose restrictions on our business.

The indenture governing our senior notes and the agreements governing our credit facility contain covenants imposing various restrictions on our business. These restrictions may affect our ability to operate our business and may limit our ability to take advantage of potential business opportunities as they arise. The restrictions these covenants place on us include limitations on our ability to: enter into sale and leaseback arrangements; incur liens; and consolidate, merge, sell or lease all or substantially all of our assets. Our credit facility also requires us to meet certain financial ratios.

Our ability to comply with these agreements may be affected by events beyond our control, including prevailing economic, financial and industry conditions, and are subject to the risks in this section. The breach of any of these covenants or restrictions could result in a default under the indenture governing the senior notes and/or under our credit facility. An event of default under our credit facility would permit our lenders to declare all amounts borrowed from them to be immediately due and payable. Acceleration of our other indebtedness may cause us to be unable to make interest payments on the senior notes and repay the principal amount of the senior notes.

Our ability to generate cash depends on factors beyond our control.

Our ability to make payments on our debt and to fund planned capital expenditures and research and development efforts will depend on our ability to generate cash in the future. This, to an extent, is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors, including those described in this section, that are beyond our control.

We cannot ensure that our business will generate sufficient cash flow from operations or that future borrowings will be available to us under our credit facility in an amount sufficient to enable us to pay our debt, or to fund our other liquidity needs. We may need to refinance all or a portion of our indebtedness on or before maturity. We cannot ensure that we will be able to refinance any of our debt, including our credit facility and the senior notes, on commercially reasonable terms or at all.

CEO and CFO Certifications

Our CEO submits an annual written affirmation to the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) certifying the Company's compliance with NYSE listing rules. The most recent annual affirmation was submitted in 2006.

Our CEO and CFO also provide certifications pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 in connection with our quarterly and annual financial statement filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The certifications relating to this annual report are attached as Exhibits 31.1 and 31.2.

Item 1B. *Unresolved Staff Comments*

None.

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The following table lists our principal facilities, indicating the location and whether the facility is owned or leased. Our Greifensee, Switzerland facility also serves as our worldwide headquarters and our Columbus, Ohio facility serves as our North American headquarters. We believe our facilities are adequate for our current and reasonably anticipated future needs.

| Location | Owned/Leased | Business Segment |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Europe: | | |
| Greifensee/Nanikon, Switzerland | Owned | Swiss Operations |
| Uznach, Switzerland | Owned | Swiss Operations |
| Urdorf, Switzerland | Owned | Swiss Operations |
| Schwerzenbach, Switzerland | Leased | Swiss Operations |
| Albstadt, Germany | Owned | Western European Operations |
| Giessen, Germany | Owned | Western European Operations |
| Manchester, England | Leased | Western European Operations |
| Oslo, Norway | Leased | Western European Operations |
| Americas: | | |
| Columbus, Ohio | Leased | U.S. Operations |
| Worthington, Ohio | Owned | U.S. Operations |
| Oakland, California | Leased | U.S. Operations |
| Ithaca, New York | Owned | U.S. Operations |
| Woburn, Massachusetts | Leased | U.S. Operations |
| Tampa, Florida | Leased | U.S. Operations |
| Other: | | |
| Shanghai, China | Building Owned; Land Leased | Chinese Operations |
| Changzhou, China (two facilities) | Buildings Owned; Land Leased | Chinese Operations |

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

We are not currently involved in any legal proceeding which we believe could have a material adverse effect upon our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. See the disclosure above under **Environmental Matters** .

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

No matters were submitted to a vote of security holders during the fourth quarter of 2006.

Executive Officers of the Registrant

See Part III, Item 10 of this annual report for information about our executive officers.

Table of Contents**PART II****Item 5. *Market for the Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities*****Market Information for Common Stock**

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol MTD. The following table sets forth on a per share basis the high and low sales prices for consolidated trading in our common stock as reported on the New York Stock Exchange Composite Tape for the quarters indicated.

| | Common Stock Price Range | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|------------|
| | High | Low |
| 2006 | | |
| Fourth Quarter | \$ 80.80 | \$ 66.00 |
| Third Quarter | \$ 66.15 | \$ 56.70 |
| Second Quarter | \$ 68.34 | \$ 58.50 |
| First Quarter | \$ 61.90 | \$ 55.62 |
| 2005 | | |
| Fourth Quarter | \$ 58.20 | \$ 50.88 |
| Third Quarter | \$ 52.50 | \$ 46.61 |
| Second Quarter | \$ 49.57 | \$ 45.24 |
| First Quarter | \$ 53.00 | \$ 47.37 |

Holder

At February 1, 2007, there were 204 holders of record of common stock and 38,249,460 shares of common stock outstanding. We estimate we have approximately 10,000 beneficial owners of common stock held in street name.

Dividend Policy

Historically we have not paid dividends on our common stock. However, we will evaluate this policy on a periodic basis taking into account our results of operations, financial condition, capital requirements, including potential acquisitions, our share buyback program, the taxation of dividends to our shareholders, and other factors deemed relevant by our Board of Directors.

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

Equity Compensation Plan Information as of December 31, 2006

**Number of Securities
Remaining Available
for**

| Plan Category | Number of Securities to be Issued upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights (a) | Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights (b) | Future Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Securities Reflected in Column (a)) (c) |
|--|--|--|---|
| Equity compensation plans approved by security holders | 3,026,085 | \$ 45.05 | 2,559,045 |
| Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders | | \$ | |
| Total | 3,026,085 | \$ 45.05 | 2,559,045 |

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We do not have any equity compensation plans that have not been approved by our shareholders that are required to be disclosed in this annual report on Form 10-K or our proxy statement.

Further details in relation to our stock option plan are given in Note 10 to the audited consolidated financial statements included herein.

Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers*Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities*

| Period | (a) Total Number of Shares Purchased | (b) Average Price Paid per Share | (c) Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs | (d) Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value in Thousands) of Shares that may yet be Purchased under the Plans or Programs |
|------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| October 1 to October 31, 2006 | 418,000 | \$ 66.85 | 418,000 | \$ 421,200 |
| November 1 to November 30, 2006 | 283,000 | \$ 74.91 | 283,000 | \$ 399,994 |
| December 1 to December 31, 2006 | 432,259 | \$ 79.35 | 432,259 | \$ 365,684 |
| Total | 1,133,259 | \$ 73.63 | 1,133,259 | \$ 365,684 |

We have a share repurchase program, under which we have been authorized to buy back up to \$900 million of the company's common shares. We have purchased 9.6 million shares since the inception of the program through December 31, 2006, at a total cost of \$534.3 million. As of December 31, 2006, there was \$365.7 million remaining authorized for repurchases under the plan by December 31, 2008. The share repurchases are expected to be funded from cash balances, borrowings and cash generated from operating activities. Repurchases will be made through open market transactions, and the timing will depend on the level of acquisition activity, business and market conditions, the stock price, trading restrictions and other factors.

During the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, we spent \$265.9 million and \$164.6 million on the repurchase of 4,141,559 shares and 3,229,200 shares at an average price of \$64.18 and \$50.94, respectively.

Table of Contents**Item 6. Selected Financial Data**

The selected historical financial information set forth below as of December 31 and for the years then ended is derived from our audited consolidated financial statements. The financial information presented below, in thousands except share data, was prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP).

| | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 | 2003 | 2002 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Statement of Operations | | | | | |
| Data: | | | | | |
| Net sales | \$ 1,594,912 | \$ 1,482,472 | \$ 1,404,454 | \$ 1,304,431 | \$ 1,213,707 |
| Cost of sales | 804,480 | 752,153 | 722,047 | 686,255 | 645,970 |
| Gross profit | 790,432 | 730,319 | 682,407 | 618,176 | 567,737 |
| Research and development | 82,802 | 81,893 | 83,217 | 78,003 | 70,625 |
| Selling, general and administrative | 481,709 | 441,702 | 419,780 | 372,822 | 331,959 |
| Amortization | 11,503 | 11,436 | 12,256 | 11,724 | 9,332 |
| Interest expense | 17,492 | 14,880 | 12,888 | 14,153 | 17,209 |
| Other (income)/charges, net ^(a) | (7,921) | 20,224 | 42 | 4,563 | 28,202 |
| Earnings before taxes and minority interest | 204,847 | 160,184 | 154,224 | 136,911 | 110,410 |
| Provision for taxes ^(b) | 47,315 | 51,282 | 46,267 | 41,073 | 9,989 |
| Net earnings | \$ 157,532 | \$ 108,902 | \$ 107,957 | \$ 95,838 | \$ 100,421 |
| Basic earnings per common share: | | | | | |
| Net earnings | \$ 3.93 | \$ 2.58 | \$ 2.44 | \$ 2.15 | \$ 2.27 |
| Weighted average number of common shares | 40,065,951 | 42,207,777 | 44,237,214 | 44,473,913 | 44,280,605 |
| Diluted earnings per common share: | | | | | |
| Net earnings | \$ 3.86 | \$ 2.52 | \$ 2.37 | \$ 2.11 | \$ 2.21 |
| Weighted average number of common shares | 40,785,708 | 43,285,121 | 45,483,969 | 45,508,847 | 45,370,053 |
| Balance Sheet Data: | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 151,269 | \$ 324,578 | \$ 67,176 | \$ 45,116 | \$ 31,427 |
| Working capital ^(c) | 144,084 | 128,970 | 143,848 | 150,789 | 127,214 |
| Total assets | 1,587,085 | 1,669,773 | 1,480,072 | 1,387,276 | 1,303,393 |
| Long-term debt | 345,705 | 443,795 | 196,290 | 223,239 | 262,093 |
| Other non-current liabilities ^(d) | 143,526 | 135,160 | 132,723 | 135,613 | 133,600 |
| Shareholders' equity ^(e) | 630,862 | 659,002 | 720,886 | 653,996 | 502,386 |

- (a) *Other (income)/charges, net consists primarily of interest income, (gains) losses from foreign currency transactions, (gains) losses from sales of assets and other items. The 2005 amount includes a \$21.8 million one-time litigation charge related to a \$19.9 million non-cash write-off of an intellectual property license and \$1.9 million of related legal costs. The 2003 amount includes a charge of \$5.4 million related to the final union settlement on the closure of our French manufacturing facility. The 2002 amount also includes a charge of \$28.7 million primarily related to headcount reductions and manufacturing transfers.*

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- (b) *The provision for taxes for 2006 includes net tax benefits related to a legal reorganization that resulted in a reduction of the estimated annual effective tax rate from 30% to 27% and \$8.0 million (net) of discrete tax items. The discrete items include a benefit of \$2.9 million, net, associated with the legal reorganization and a benefit of \$5.1 million from a favorable tax law change. The 2005 amount includes a net tax charge of \$5.4 million related to earnings repatriation associated with the American Jobs Creation Act (\$13.1 million) offset in part by the favorable resolution of certain tax contingencies (\$7.7 million). The provision for taxes for 2002 includes a benefit of \$23.1 million related to the completion of a tax restructuring program and related tax audits. See Note 12 to the audited consolidated financial statements included herein.*
- (c) *Working capital represents total current assets net of cash, less total current liabilities net of short-term borrowings and current maturities of long-term debt.*
- (d) *Other non-current liabilities consist of pension and other post-retirement liabilities, plus certain other non-current liabilities. See Note 11 to the audited consolidated financial statements included herein.*
- (e) *No dividends were paid during the five-year period ended December 31, 2006.*

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read together with our audited consolidated financial statements.

Overview

We operate a global business, with sales that are diversified by geographic region, product range and customer. We hold leading positions worldwide in many of our markets and attribute this leadership to several factors, including the strength of our brand name and reputation, our comprehensive offering of innovative instruments and solutions, and the breadth and quality of our global sales and service network.

Net sales in U.S. dollars increased by 8% and 6% in 2006 and 2005, respectively. Excluding the effect of currency exchange rate fluctuations, or in local currencies, net sales increased 7% and 5% in 2006 and 2005, respectively. We enjoyed an improved world economy in 2006 compared to recent years with improved market conditions in Europe, continued solid growth in the United States and generally strong demand in most Asian countries.

In respect to our end user markets, we experienced improved results during 2006 in our laboratory-related end user markets, such as pharmaceutical and biotech customers as well as the laboratories of chemical companies, food and beverage companies and universities. We believe that the long-term fundamentals of the pharmaceutical and biotech markets are particularly attractive and our solutions assist these companies in enhancing their productivity as they meet the challenges of new drug approval activity, heightened price regulation and industry consolidation.

In our industrial markets, the principal growth driver in recent years has been increased investment in China related to production capacity. Although this provides a significant opportunity for our Chinese operations, this manufacturing shift has a negative impact on certain of our industrial end user markets in the U.S. and Europe. However despite this challenge, our U.S. and European industrial end user markets experienced solid sales growth during 2006.

In our food retail end markets, we experienced strong results in both Europe and the U.S. related to increased project activity. Traditionally the spending levels in this sector have experienced more volatility than our other customer sectors. Increased spending in the past has come from events such as Y2K and the introduction of the euro currency. While we have not experienced similar triggering events in recent years, we have enjoyed strong overall demand in

2006. Similar to our industrial business, China also provides growth as the expansion of their local economy is creating a significant number of new retail stores each year.

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In 2007, we expect to continue to pursue the overall business growth strategies which we have followed in recent years:

Gaining Market Share. Our global sales and marketing initiative, Spinnaker, continues to be an important growth strategy. We aim to achieve above market sales growth by improving the productivity and effectiveness of our global sales and marketing processes. While this initiative is broad based, efforts to improve these processes include increased segment marketing and leads generation activities, the implementation of more effective pricing strategies and processes and further automation of field processes. Our comprehensive service offering also helps us further penetrate developed markets. In addition to traditional services, we offer installation, calibration, regulatory compliance services and remote service support.

Expanding Emerging Markets. We have a two-pronged strategy in emerging markets: first, to capitalize on growth opportunities in these markets and second, to leverage our low-cost manufacturing operations in China. We have nearly a 20 year track record in China, and our sales in Asia have grown more than 10% per year in local currency since 1999. We have broadened our product offering to the Asian markets and are benefiting as multinational customers shift production to China. We are shifting more of our manufacturing to China to reduce costs, where our three facilities manufacture for the local markets as well as for export. We are also experiencing rapid growth in India from increased life science research activities, as well as our acquisition of our distribution channel for laboratory products in 2005. In addition, Russia continues to be an important growth driver due in part to the expansion of their local economy.

Extending Our Technology Lead. We continue to focus on product innovation. In the last three years, we spent between 5.2% and 5.9% of net sales on research and development. We seek to drive shorter product life cycles, as well as improve our product offerings and their capabilities with additional integrated technologies and software. In addition, we aim to create value for our customers by having an intimate knowledge of their processes via our significant installed product base.

Maintaining Cost Leadership. We continue to strive to improve our margins by reducing our cost structure. As previously mentioned, shifting production to China has been an important component of our cost savings initiatives. We have also implemented global procurement and supply chain management programs over the last several years aimed at lowering supply costs. Our cost leadership initiatives are also focused on continuously improving our invested capital efficiency, such as reducing our working capital levels and ensuring appropriate returns on our expenditures.

Pursuing Strategic Acquisitions. While we have not completed a significant acquisition since 2001, acquisitions remain part of our growth strategy. We seek to pursue acquisitions that may leverage our global sales and service network, respected brand, extensive distribution channels and technological leadership. We have identified life sciences, product inspection and process analytics as three key areas for acquisitions.

Results of Operations Consolidated

Net sales

Net sales were \$1,594.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, compared to \$1,482.5 million in 2005 and \$1,404.5 million in 2004. This represents increases in 2006 and 2005 of 8% and 6% in U.S. dollars and 7% and 5% in local currencies, respectively.

In 2006, our net sales by geographic destination increased in local currencies by 5% in the Americas, 7% in Europe and 10% in Asia/Rest of World. A discussion of sales by operating segment is included below.

As described in Note 15 to our consolidated financial statements, our net sales comprise product sales of precision instruments and related services. Service revenues are primarily derived from regulatory compliance qualification, calibration, certification and repair services, much of which is provided under contracts, as well as sales of spare parts.

Net sales of products increased in 2006 and 2005 by 8% and 6% in U.S. dollars and by 7% and 6% in local currencies, respectively. Service revenue (including spare parts) increased in 2006 and 2005 by 8% and 5% in U.S. dollars and by 7% and 5% in local currencies, respectively.

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Net sales for our laboratory-related products increased 6% in local currencies during 2006 with strong growth in process analytics, laboratory balances and analytical instruments.

Net sales of our industrial-related products increased 6% in 2006 in local currencies. We experienced sales growth in our core industrial products, most notably our heavy industrial and standard industrial weighing products, as well as our product inspection products, especially x-ray products.

In our food retailing markets, net sales increased 11% in 2006 in local currencies over the previous year due to increased sales across all geographic regions, particularly in Europe and the U.S., related to strong project activity. The food retailing markets also continue to experience improved growth of software solutions.

Gross profit

Gross profit as a percentage of net sales was 49.6% for 2006, compared to 49.3% for 2005 and 48.6% for 2004.

Gross profit as a percentage of net sales for products was 53.3% for 2006, compared to 53.2% for 2005 and 52.3% for 2004. Gross profit as a percentage of net sales for services (including spare parts) was 36.9% for 2006, compared to 36.0% for 2005 and 36.1% for 2004.

The increase in gross profit percentage reflects benefits from our sales volume leveraging our fixed production costs, our cost rationalization initiatives and the impact of increased pricing. These trends were offset in part by unfavorable product mix and lower margin project activity.

Research and development and selling, general and administrative expenses

Research and development expenses as a percentage of net sales were 5.2% for 2006, compared to 5.5% for 2005 and 5.9% in 2004. Research and development expenses increased by 1% in 2006 and decreased by 2% in 2005 in local currencies. Our research and development spending levels reflect improved productivity, the timing of projects and our desire to reallocate research and development resources to marketing.

Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of net sales increased to 30.2% for 2006, compared to 29.8% for 2005 and 29.9% for 2004. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased 9% in 2006 and 5% in 2005 in local currencies. This increase is due in part to share-based compensation expense in 2006 of \$8.2 million, sales and marketing investments, particularly in China, higher performance related compensation as well as charges associated with our cost reduction programs in 2006. During 2004, we incurred \$5.0 million related to an investigation into allegations made by an employee with respect to the Company and various Company processes.

Other (income) charges, net

Other (income) charges, net consisted of other income, net of \$7.9 million in 2006, compared to other charges, net of \$20.2 million in 2005 and \$0.1 million in 2004. Other (income) charges, net consisted primarily of interest income, (gains) losses from foreign currency transactions, (gains) losses from sales of assets and other items. In 2006, other (income) charges, net includes increased interest income associated with higher cash balances in the U.S. as a result of our foreign earnings repatriation during 2005 associated with the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004. During 2005, other (income) charges, net also included a \$21.8 million charge related to litigation. We wrote off a \$19.9 million intangible asset relating to an intellectual property license that was subject to litigation with the grantor in June 2005. This license enabled one of our wholly owned subsidiaries exclusive rights to distribute certain third-party manufactured pipettes in the United States. A judgment entered on June 6, 2005 terminated the license agreement and

awarded damages to the other party. We also incurred \$1.9 million of related legal costs during 2005, which included damages of \$0.6 million. The damages of \$0.6 million were subsequently reversed during 2006.

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Interest expense and taxes

Interest expense was \$17.5 million for 2006, compared to \$14.9 million for 2005 and \$12.9 million for 2004. The increase in 2006 and 2005 was principally due to higher average borrowings over the prior year due to our increased debt balance in Europe as a result of our foreign earnings repatriation during 2005 associated with the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004.

During the third quarter of 2006, we implemented a legal reorganization that resulted in a reduction of the estimated annual effective tax rate before discrete items from 30% to 27%. In addition to the change in our annual effective tax rate, we recorded three discrete tax items: a charge of \$10.5 million related to the establishment of a valuation allowance on foreign tax credit carryforwards, a benefit of \$13.4 million associated with a reduction of a liability previously established for estimated costs to repatriate unremitted earnings of foreign subsidiaries, and a favorable tax law change resulting in a benefit of \$5.1 million.

Pursuant to the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004, we repatriated \$396 million of cash during 2005 that was generated over time by our foreign operations. As a result of this repatriation, we recorded additional income tax expense of \$13.1 million. This amount reflects the federal tax impact in the United States (including certain state taxes) of \$12.3 million, foreign withholding taxes of \$2.0 million and a net decrease of \$1.2 million of deferred tax liabilities associated with the reassessment of pre-existing and future dividend repatriations. In addition, we recorded tax benefits of \$7.7 million related to the favorable resolution of certain tax matters. Our tax rate for 2005 also included a tax benefit associated with the previously described litigation.

Excluding the tax effects of the previously described discrete tax items, our annual effective tax rate would have been 27%, 30% and 30% for 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Including these items, our annual effective tax rate was 23%, 32% and 30% for 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Earnings before taxes and net earnings

Earnings before taxes were \$204.8 million for 2006, compared to \$160.2 million in 2005 and \$154.2 million in 2004. Net earnings were \$157.5 million for 2006, compared to \$108.9 million in 2005 and \$108.0 million in 2004.

The 2006 results included \$8.2 million of share-based compensation expense (\$5.5 million after tax). Net earnings in 2006 also included the previously described discrete tax items amounting to a \$8.0 million net benefit. The 2005 results included a one-time \$21.8 million (\$13.1 million after tax) charge related to the litigation described above. Net earnings in 2005 also included a \$5.4 million net after tax expense related to the previously described discrete tax items. The 2004 results included \$5.0 million (\$3.5 million after tax) related to the previously mentioned investigation. The increase in net earnings excluding these items primarily reflected improved sales volume leveraging our fixed production costs, benefits from our cost rationalization initiatives and a reduced tax rate in 2006.

Net earnings per diluted share were \$3.86 for 2006 compared to \$2.52 in 2005 and \$2.37 in 2004. Net earnings per diluted share for 2006 includes \$0.14 of share-based compensation expense and a benefit of \$0.20 related to the previously described discrete tax items associated with a legal reorganization and the favorable tax law change. Net earnings per diluted share for 2005 includes a net charge of \$0.12 related to the previously described tax items associated with the earnings repatriation associated with the American Jobs Creation Act offset in part by the favorable resolution of certain tax contingencies and \$0.30 related to the one-time litigation charge. Net earnings per diluted share for 2004 includes \$0.08 of expense related to the previously described investigation. Net earnings per diluted share, as reported, increased 53% during 2006 compared to 6% in 2005 and 12% in 2004. Excluding the effect of share-based compensation, the one-time litigation charge, discrete tax items and investigation charge, net earnings per diluted share would have increased 29% in 2006, 20% in 2005 and 12% in 2004. In addition to our improved net

earnings, the increase in net earnings per diluted share also benefits from our share repurchase program.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations by Operating Segment**

The following is a discussion of the financial results of our operating segments. We currently have five reportable segments: U.S. Operations, Swiss Operations, Western European Operations, Chinese Operations and Other. A more detailed description of these segments is outlined in Note 15 to our consolidated financial statements.

U.S. Operations

| | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 | Increase in %⁽¹⁾ 2006 vs. 2005 | Increase in %⁽¹⁾ 2005 vs. 2004 |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|--|
| Net sales | \$ 637,418 | \$ 610,599 | \$ 578,450 | 4% | 6% |
| Net sales to external customers | \$ 586,069 | \$ 560,238 | \$ 529,020 | 5% | 6% |
| Segment profit | \$ 89,384 | \$ 79,448 | \$ 75,651 | 13% | 5% |

⁽¹⁾ Represents U.S. dollar growth (decline) for net sales and segment profit.

The increase in total net sales during 2006 is the result of improved sales to external customers and includes solid growth across most products, particularly our food retailing products due to strong project activity as well as continued growth in our in-store retail software solutions. The increase in 2005 in total net sales reflected improved sales to external customers across most product lines, including particularly strong results in our food retailing and transportation and logistics products due to significant project activity as well as solid growth in laboratory balances, process analytics and analytical instruments.

Segment profit increased \$9.9 million in our U.S. Operations segment during 2006, compared to an increase of \$3.8 million during 2005. The increase in segment profit for 2006, was primarily due to increased sales volume and our ability to leverage our fixed production costs and benefits of our cost rationalization initiatives. The increase in segment profit of our U.S. Operations segment during 2005 is due to an increase in sales volume, partially offset by an unfavorable product mix.

Swiss Operations

| | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 | Increase in %⁽¹⁾ 2006 vs. 2005 | Increase in %⁽¹⁾ 2005 vs. 2004 |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|--|
| Net sales | \$ 340,849 | \$ 324,901 | \$ 312,992 | 5% | 4% |
| Net sales to external customers | \$ 96,311 | \$ 88,138 | \$ 92,321 | 9% | -5% |
| Segment profit | \$ 70,083 | \$ 65,471 | \$ 59,576 | 7% | 10% |

⁽¹⁾ Represents U.S. dollar growth (decline) for net sales and segment profit.

Total net sales in local currency increased 6% in 2006 and 4% in 2005. Net sales to external customers in local currency increased 10% in 2006 and decreased by 4% in 2005. The exit of our third party electronic component product line reduced total net sales by approximately 1% in 2005. The increase in sales to external customers during 2006 related primarily to particularly solid growth in our laboratory-related and industrial-related products offset in part by reduced project activity. We also experienced strong export sales growth to emerging markets. The decrease in sales in 2005 related primarily to the exit of our third party electronic component product line combined with reduced food retailing project activity and reduced direct export sales to emerging markets, partially offset by a strong increase in our industrial-related products.

Segment profit increased \$4.6 million in our Swiss Operations segment during 2006, compared to an increase of \$5.9 million during 2005. The increase in segment profit in 2006 is primarily due to increased sales volume, our ability to leverage our fixed production costs, particularly for laboratory balances, and favorable currency translation fluctuations. The increase in segment profit is partially offset by changes in intercompany pricing to other segments and higher research and development expense. The increase in segment profit in 2005 primarily related to increased sales to other segments of laboratory-related products as well as benefits from our cost rationalization initiatives.

Table of Contents*Western European Operations*

| | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 | Increase in %⁽¹⁾ 2006 vs. 2005 | Increase in %⁽¹⁾ 2005 vs. 2004 |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|--|
| Net sales | \$ 607,836 | \$ 577,582 | \$ 545,366 | 5% | 6% |
| Net sales to external customers | \$ 538,953 | \$ 508,289 | \$ 494,921 | 6% | 3% |
| Segment profit | \$ 50,635 | \$ 45,466 | \$ 40,185 | 11% | 13% |

⁽¹⁾ Represents U.S. dollar growth (decline) for net sales and segment profit.

Total net sales in local currency increased 5% in 2006 and 6% in 2005. Net sales to external customers in local currency increased 5% in 2006 and 3% in 2005. The 2006 increase is primarily due to improved market conditions across most countries. We also experienced strong sales growth in our food retailing products primarily related to project activity, as well as solid growth in our laboratory-related products, particularly process analytics. The 2005 increase was primarily due to improved market conditions in the major European economies, especially Germany. We experienced sales growth in 2005 across most product lines, particularly laboratory-related products.

Segment profit increased \$5.2 million in our Western European Operations segment during 2006, compared to an increase of \$5.3 million in 2005. The increase in segment profit for 2006 is principally a result of increased net sales volume and our ability to leverage our fixed production costs. These benefits were partly offset by costs associated with our ongoing cost rationalization activities. The increase in segment profit in 2005 is primarily a result of increased net sales and benefits from our cost rationalization initiatives.

Chinese Operations

| | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 | Increase in %⁽¹⁾ 2006 vs. 2005 | Increase in %⁽¹⁾ 2005 vs. 2004 |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|--|
| Net sales | \$ 201,431 | \$ 174,909 | \$ 159,784 | 15% | 9% |
| Net sales to external customers | \$ 132,710 | \$ 116,912 | \$ 102,867 | 14% | 14% |
| Segment profit | \$ 45,160 | \$ 40,245 | \$ 31,705 | 12% | 27% |

⁽¹⁾ Represents U.S. dollar growth (decline) for net sales and segment profit.

Total net sales in local currency increased 12% in 2006 and 8% in 2005. Net sales to external customers in local currency increased 10% in 2006 and 12% in 2005. These increases were due to continued sales growth for all product lines, in particular industrial-related products.

Segment profit increased \$4.9 million in our Chinese Operations segment during 2006, compared to an increase of \$8.5 million in 2005. The increase in 2006 and 2005 segment profit is primarily due to the continued improvement in

sales volume and leveraging our fixed production costs. The increase in 2006 is partially offset by further investments in sales and marketing.

Other

| | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 | Increase in %⁽¹⁾ 2006 vs. 2005 | Increase in %⁽¹⁾ 2005 vs. 2004 |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|--|
| Net sales | \$ 240,869 | \$ 209,454 | \$ 185,325 | 15% | 13% |
| Net sales to external customers | \$ 240,869 | \$ 208,895 | \$ 185,325 | 15% | 13% |
| Segment profit | \$ 21,412 | \$ 14,745 | \$ 12,882 | 45% | 14% |

⁽¹⁾ Represents U.S. dollar growth (decline) for net sales and segment profit.

Total net sales in local currency increased 14% in 2006 and 11% in 2005. Net sales to external customers in local currency increased 14% in 2006 and 11% in 2005. This performance reflected increased sales in our Other Asian Pacific, Eastern European and Other North American markets.

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Segment profit increased \$6.7 million in our Other Operations segment during 2006, compared to an increase of \$1.9 million during 2005. Segment profit increased during 2006 primarily due to strong sales volume, improved cost levels and inventory charges that occurred during 2005. Segment profit increased during 2005 primarily due to the continued improvement in sales volume.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity is our ability to generate sufficient cash flows from operating activities to meet our obligations and commitments. In addition, liquidity includes the ability to obtain appropriate financing. Currently, our financing requirements are primarily driven by working capital requirements, capital expenditures, share repurchases and acquisitions. In 2005, we have also increased our debt balance in Europe and our cash balance in the United States as a result of our foreign earnings repatriation associated with the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004.

Cash provided by operating activities totaled \$191.6 million in 2006, compared to \$177.1 million in 2005 and \$166.0 million in 2004. The increase in 2006 resulted principally from improved operating results and reduced inventory levels, which was offset in part by a \$6 million voluntary incremental pension contribution to our U.K. pension plan. The increase in 2005 resulted principally from improved operating results offset in part by approximately \$15 million of higher payments relating to 2004 performance related compensation incentives (bonus payments). Cash provided by operating activities in 2004 was impacted by voluntary incremental pension contributions of \$10.0 million to our U.S. pension plan. Similar to previous years, we expect to make normal employer pension contributions of approximately \$11.5 million in 2007.

Capital expenditures are made primarily for machinery, equipment and the purchase and expansion of facilities. Our capital expenditures totaled \$34.3 million in 2006, \$32.5 million in 2005 and \$27.9 million in 2004. We expect capital expenditures to increase as our business grows and to fluctuate as currency exchange rates change. In 2006, we launched a building project for a new plant in China which will cost in the range of \$10 million to \$15 million over a two year period.

We continue to explore potential acquisitions. In connection with any acquisition, we may incur additional indebtedness.

November 2005 Refinancing

On November 7, 2005, we entered into a revised credit agreement (the Amended Credit Agreement), which amended and restated the existing Credit Agreement, dated as of November 12, 2003. The Amended Credit Agreement increased the amount that can be borrowed under the facility from \$300 million to \$450 million, extended the maturity date to November 2010 and lowered the margin applicable to the interest rate payable thereunder. The remaining terms of the Amended Credit Agreement are substantially the same as under the existing Credit Agreement. We incurred fees of approximately \$0.9 million in conjunction with amending and restating the Credit Agreement which are amortized to interest expense through 2010.

Amended Credit Agreement

The \$450 million Amended Credit Agreement is provided by a group of financial institutions and has a maturity date of November 5, 2010. It is not subject to any scheduled principal payments. Borrowings under the Amended Credit Agreement bear interest at current market rates plus a margin based on our senior unsecured credit ratings (currently BBB by Standard & Poor's and Baa3 by Moody's) and is currently set at LIBOR plus 0.375%. We must also pay facility fees that are tied to our credit ratings. The Amended Credit Agreement contains covenants, including maintaining a ratio of debt to earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization of less than 3.25 to 1.0 and

an interest coverage ratio of more than 3.5 to 1.0. This also places certain limitations on us, including limiting the ability to grant liens or incur debt at a subsidiary level. In addition, the Amended Credit Agreement has several events of default, including upon a change of control. As of December 31, 2006, approximately \$253.9 million was available under the facility. The Amended Credit Agreement is unsecured.

Table of Contents*Senior Notes*

In November 2003, we issued \$150 million of 4.85% unsecured Senior Notes due November 15, 2010. The Senior Notes rank equally with all our unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness. Interest is payable semi-annually in May and November. Discount and issuance costs approximated \$1.2 million and are being amortized to interest expense over the seven-year term of the Senior Notes.

At our option, the Senior Notes may be redeemed in whole or in part at any time at a redemption price equal to the greater of:

The principal amount of the Senior Notes; or

The sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest thereon discounted to the redemption date on a semi-annual basis at a comparable treasury rate plus a margin of 0.20%.

The Senior Notes contain limitations on our ability to incur liens and enter into sale and leaseback transactions exceeding 10% of our consolidated net worth.

Our short-term borrowings and long-term debt consisted of the following at December 31, 2006.

| | U.S. dollar | Other principal trading currencies | Total |
|--|-------------|--|------------|
| \$150 million Senior Notes (net of unamortized discount) | \$ 149,420 | \$ | \$ 149,420 |
| \$450 million Amended Credit Agreement | | 185,295 | 185,295 |
| Other local arrangements (long-term) | | 10,990 | 10,990 |
| Total long-term debt | 149,420 | 196,285 | 345,705 |
| Other local arrangements (short-term) | 5 | 9,957 | 9,962 |
| Total debt | \$ 149,425 | \$ 206,242 | \$ 355,667 |

Changes in exchange rates between the currencies in which we generate cash flow and the currencies in which our borrowings are denominated affect our liquidity. In addition, because we borrow in a variety of currencies, our debt balances fluctuate due to changes in exchange rates.

At December 31, 2006, we were in compliance with all covenants set forth in our Amended Credit Agreement and Senior Notes. In addition, we do not have any downgrade triggers relating to ratings from rating agencies that would accelerate the maturity dates of our debt.

We currently believe that cash flow from operating activities, together with liquidity available under our Amended Credit Agreement and local working capital facilities, will be sufficient to fund currently anticipated working capital needs and capital spending requirements for at least the next several years.

Table of Contents*Contractual Obligations*

The following summarizes certain of our contractual obligations at December 31, 2006 and the effect such obligations are expected to have on our liquidity and cash flow in future periods. We do not have significant outstanding letters of credit or other financial commitments.

| | Total | Payments Due by Period | | | After 5 Years |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Less than 1 Year | 1-3 Years | 3-5 Years | |
| Short and long-term debt | \$ 355,667 | \$ 9,962 | \$ | \$ 345,705 | \$ |
| Interest expense on long-term debt | 56,592 | 13,949 | 28,991 | 13,487 | 165 |
| Non-cancelable operating leases | 80,076 | 23,645 | 28,696 | 15,043 | 12,692 |
| Pension funding | 11,545 | 11,545 | | | |
| Purchase obligations | 15,037 | 15,037 | | | |
| Total | \$ 518,917 | \$ 74,138 | \$ 57,687 | \$ 374,235 | \$ 12,857 |

In addition to the above table, we also have liabilities for income taxes, pension and post-retirement funding however we cannot determine the timing or the amounts for periods beyond 2006 for income taxes and beyond 2007 for pension and post-retirement funding.

We have purchase commitments for materials, supplies, services and fixed assets in the normal course of business. Due to the proprietary nature of many of our materials and processes, certain supply contracts contain penalty provisions. We do not expect potential payments under these provisions to materially affect results of operations or financial condition. This conclusion is based upon reasonably likely outcomes derived by reference to historical experience and current business plans.

Share Repurchase Program

We have a share repurchase program. Under the program, we have been authorized to buy back up to \$900 million of equity shares. As of December 31, 2006, there were \$365.7 million of remaining equity shares authorized to be repurchased under the plan by December 31, 2008. The share repurchases are expected to be funded from cash balances, borrowings and cash generated from operating activities. Repurchases will be made through open market transactions, and the timing will depend on the level of acquisition activity, business and market conditions, the stock price, trading restrictions and other factors. We have purchased 9.6 million shares since the inception of the program through December 31, 2006.

During the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, we spent \$265.9 million and \$164.6 million on the repurchase of 4,141,559 shares and 3,229,200 shares at an average price of \$64.18 and \$50.94, respectively. An additional \$5.4 million and \$4.2 million relating to the settlement of shares repurchased as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 were cash settled during 2007 and 2006, respectively. We reissued 1,152,892 shares and 1,261,332 shares held in treasury for the exercise of stock options during 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Currently, we have no off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that is material.

Effect of Currency on Results of Operations

Because we conduct operations in many countries, our operating income can be significantly affected by fluctuations in currency exchange rates. Swiss franc-denominated expenses represent a much greater percentage of our operating expenses than Swiss franc-denominated sales represent of our net sales. In part, this is because most of our manufacturing costs in Switzerland relate to products that are sold outside Switzerland. Moreover, a substantial percentage of our research and development expenses and general and

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administrative expenses are incurred in Switzerland. Therefore, if the Swiss franc strengthens against all or most of our major trading currencies (e.g., the U.S. dollar, the euro, other major European currencies and the Japanese yen), our operating profit is reduced. We also have significantly more sales in European currencies (other than the Swiss franc) than we have expenses in those currencies. Therefore, when European currencies weaken against the U.S. dollar and the Swiss franc, it also decreases our operating profits. Accordingly, the Swiss franc exchange rate to the euro is an important cross-rate that we monitor. We estimate that a 1% strengthening of the Swiss franc against the euro would result in a decrease in our earnings before tax of \$0.9 million to \$1.1 million on an annual basis. In addition to the effects of exchange rate movements on operating profits, our debt levels can fluctuate due to changes in exchange rates, particularly between the U.S. dollar and the Swiss franc. Based on our outstanding debt at December 31, 2006, we estimate that a 10% weakening of the U.S. dollar against the currencies in which our debt is denominated would result in an increase of approximately \$22.9 million in the reported U.S. dollar value of the debt.

Taxes

We are subject to taxation in many jurisdictions throughout the world. Our effective tax rate and tax liability will be affected by a number of factors, such as the amount of taxable income in particular jurisdictions, the tax rates in such jurisdictions, tax treaties between jurisdictions, the extent to which we transfer funds between jurisdictions, earnings repatriations between jurisdictions and changes in law. Generally, the tax liability for each taxpayer within the group is determined either (i) on a non-consolidated/non-combined basis or (ii) on a consolidated/combined basis only with other eligible entities subject to tax in the same jurisdiction, in either case without regard to the taxable losses of non-consolidated/non-combined affiliated legal entities. As a result, we may pay income taxes to certain jurisdictions even though on an overall basis we incur a net loss for the period.

Environmental Matters

We are subject to environmental laws and regulations in the jurisdictions in which we operate. We own or lease a number of properties and manufacturing facilities around the world. Like many of our competitors, we have incurred, and will continue to incur, capital and operating expenditures and other costs in complying with such laws and regulations.

We are currently involved in, or have potential liability with respect to, the remediation of past contamination in certain of our facilities in both the United States and abroad. Our subsidiary Mettler-Toledo Hi-Speed, Inc. (*Hi-Speed*) is one of two private parties ordered to perform certain ground water contamination monitoring under an administrative consent order that the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (*NJDEP*) signed on June 13, 1988 with respect to certain property in Landing, New Jersey.

GEI International Corporation (*GEI*) is the other ordered party. GEI has failed to fulfill its obligations under the NJDEP consent order, and NJDEP has agreed with Hi-Speed that the residual ground water contaminants can be monitored through the establishment of a Classification Exception Area and concurrent Well Restriction Area for the site. The NJDEP does not view these vehicles as remedial measures, but rather as institutional controls that must be adequately maintained and periodically evaluated. We estimate that the costs of compliance associated with monitoring ground water contamination levels at the site will be approximately \$0.7 million in the coming years.

In addition, certain of our present and former facilities have or had been in operation for many decades and, over such time, some of these facilities may have used substances or generated and disposed of wastes which are or may be considered hazardous. It is possible that these sites, as well as disposal sites owned by third parties to which we have sent wastes, may in the future be identified and become the subject of remediation. Accordingly, although we believe that we are in substantial compliance with applicable environmental requirements and to date we have not incurred material expenditures in connection with environmental matters, it is possible that we could become subject to

additional environmental liabilities in the future that could result in a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

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Inflation

Inflation can affect the costs of goods and services that we use, including raw materials to manufacture our products. The competitive environment in which we operate limits somewhat our ability to recover higher costs through increased selling prices.

Moreover, there may be differences in inflation rates between countries in which we incur the major portion of our costs and other countries in which we sell products, which may limit our ability to recover increased costs. We remain committed to operations in China and Eastern Europe, which have experienced inflationary conditions. To date, inflationary conditions have not had a material effect on our operating results. However, as our presence in China and Eastern Europe increases, these inflationary conditions could have a greater impact on our operating results.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We have only limited involvement with derivative financial instruments and do not use them for trading purposes.

We have entered into foreign currency forward contracts to economically hedge short-term intercompany balances with our international businesses on a monthly basis. Such contracts limit our exposure to both favorable and unfavorable currency fluctuations. The fair value of these contracts was a \$0.2 million gain and a \$0.2 million loss at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. A sensitivity analysis to changes on these foreign currency-denominated contracts indicates that if the primary currency (U.S. dollar, Swiss franc and British pound) declined by 10%, the fair value of these instruments would decrease by \$3.5 million at December 31, 2006, as compared with a decrease of \$4.1 million at December 31, 2005. Any resulting changes in fair value would be offset by changes in the underlying hedged balance sheet position. The sensitivity analysis assumes a parallel shift in foreign currency exchange rates. The assumption that exchange rates change in parallel fashion may overstate the impact of changing exchange rates on assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency. We also have other currency risks as described under **Effect of Currency on Results of Operations** .

We have entered into certain interest rate swap agreements. These contracts are more fully described in Note 4 to our audited consolidated financial statements. The fair value of these contracts was a \$0.4 million loss at December 31, 2006 and 2005. Based on our agreements outstanding at December 31, 2006, a 100-basis-point increase in interest rates would result in a decrease in the net aggregate market value of these instruments of \$1.0 million, as compared with a decrease of \$1.3 million at December 31, 2005. Conversely, a 100-basis-point decrease in interest rates would result in a \$1.1 million increase in the net aggregate market value of these instruments at December 31, 2006, as compared with a net increase of \$1.4 million at December 31, 2005. Any change in fair value would not affect our consolidated statement of operations unless such agreements and the debt they hedge were prematurely settled.

Critical Accounting Policies

Management's discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based upon our audited consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates, including those related to pensions and other post-retirement benefits, inventories, intangible assets, income taxes, revenue and warranty costs. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

We believe the following critical accounting policies affect our more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our audited consolidated financial statements. For a detailed discussion on the

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application of these and other accounting policies, see Note 2 to our audited consolidated financial statements.

Employee benefit plans

The net periodic pension cost for 2006 and projected benefit obligation as of December 31, 2006 were \$1.4 million and \$113.2 million, respectively, for our U.S. pension plans, and \$6.1 million and \$569.7 million, respectively, for our international pension plans. The net periodic post-retirement cost for 2006 and expected postretirement benefit obligation as of December 31, 2006 for our U.S. post-retirement medical benefit plan were \$0.6 million and \$23.9 million, respectively.

Pension and post-retirement benefit plan expense and obligations are developed from assumptions utilized in actuarial valuations. The most significant of these assumptions include the discount rate and expected return on plan assets. In accordance with U.S. GAAP, actual results that differ from the assumptions are accumulated and deferred over future periods. While management believes the assumptions used are appropriate, differences in actual experience or changes in assumptions may affect our plan obligations and future expense.

The expected rates of return on the various defined benefit pension plans' assets are based on the asset allocation of each plan and the long-term projected return of those assets, which represent a diversified mix of U.S. and international corporate equities and government and corporate debt securities. In April 2002, we froze our U.S. defined benefit pension plan and discontinued our retiree medical program for certain current and all future employees. Consequently, no significant future service costs will be incurred on these plans. For 2006, the weighted average return on assets assumption was 8.5% for the U.S. plan and 5.1% for the international plans. A change in the rate of return of 1% would impact annual benefit plan expense by approximately \$4.5 million after tax.

The discount rates for defined benefit and post-retirement plans are set by benchmarking against high-quality corporate bonds. For 2006, the average discount rate assumption was 5.75% for the U.S. plans and 3.30% for the international plans, representing a weighted average of local rates in countries where such plans exist. A decrease in the discount rate of 1% would impact annual benefit plan expense by approximately \$2.3 million after tax.

In 2006 and 2004, we made voluntary incremental funding payments of \$6.0 million and \$10.0 million, respectively, to reduce the under funded status of our U.K. and U.S. pension plans. In the future, we may make additional mandatory or discretionary contributions to our plan or we could be required to make additional cash funding payments.

Equity compensation

We also have an equity incentive plan that provides for the grant of stock options, restricted stock, restricted stock units and other equity-based awards which, as of January 1, 2006, are accounted for and recognized in the consolidated statement of operations based on the grant date fair value of the award under SFAS No. 123R,

Share-Based Payment (SFAS 123R). Prior to January 1, 2006, these equity awards were accounted for under the intrinsic value method pursuant to Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees and related interpretations. Note 10 to the audited consolidated financial statements provides supplemental information, including pro forma earnings and earnings per share, as if we had accounted for options based on the fair value method prescribed by SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation. These methodologies yield an estimate of fair value based in part on a number of management estimates, the most significant of which include future volatility and estimated option lives. Changes in these assumptions could significantly impact the estimated fair value of stock options.

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Inventory

As of December 31, 2006, inventories were \$148.4 million.

We record our inventory at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost, which includes direct materials, labor and overhead, is generally determined using the first in, first out (FIFO) method. The estimated net realizable value is based on assumptions for future demand and related pricing. Adjustments to the cost basis of our inventory are made for excess and obsolete items based on forecast usage, orders and technological obsolescence. If actual market conditions are less favorable than those projected by management, reductions in the value of inventory may be required.

Goodwill and other intangible assets

As of December 31, 2006, our consolidated balance sheet included goodwill of \$432.9 million and other intangible assets of \$102.8 million.

Our business acquisitions typically result in goodwill and other intangible assets, which affect the amount of future period amortization expense and possible impairment expense that we will incur. The determination of the value of such intangible assets requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect our consolidated financial statements.

In accordance with SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets* (SFAS 142), our goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets are not amortized, but are evaluated for impairment annually in the fourth quarter, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that an asset might be impaired. The evaluation is based on valuation models that estimate fair value based on expected future cash flows and profitability projections. In preparing the valuation models, we consider a number of factors, including operating results, business plans, economic conditions, future cash flows, and transactions and market place data. There are inherent uncertainties related to these factors and our judgment in applying them to the impairment analyses. The most significant of these estimates and assumptions within our fair value models include estimated cash flows resulting from estimates of sales growth and controllable cost growth, perpetual growth, effective tax rates and discount rates. Our assessments to date have indicated that there has been no impairment of these assets.

As of December 31, 2004, our intangible assets included a \$19.9 million indefinite life intangible asset relating to an intellectual property license. This license was previously subject to litigation with the grantor, and on June 6, 2005, we were ordered to pay \$0.6 million in damages and the respective intellectual property license was terminated. Due to the cancellation of the license, we concluded that the intangible asset had no future benefit and as such, during the second quarter of 2005, we wrote off the total value of the asset, \$19.9 million (\$12 million after tax). This charge has been included as a component of Other charges, net within the Statement of Operations. The damages of \$0.6 million were subsequently reversed during 2006.

Should any of these estimates or assumptions in the preceding paragraphs change, or should we incur lower than expected operating performance or cash flows, we may experience a triggering event that requires a new fair value assessment for our reporting units, possibly prior to the required annual assessment. These types of events and resulting analysis could result in impairment charges for goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets if the fair value estimate declines below the carrying value.

Our amortization expense related to intangible assets with finite lives may materially change should our estimates of their useful lives change.

Income taxes

Income tax expense and deferred tax assets and liabilities reflect management's assessment of actual future taxes to be paid on items in the consolidated financial statements. We record a valuation allowance to reduce our deferred tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized. While we have considered future taxable income and ongoing prudent and feasible tax planning strategies in assessing the need for the valuation allowance, in the event we were to determine that we would be able to realize our

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deferred tax assets in the future in excess of the net recorded amount, an adjustment to the deferred tax asset would increase income, equity or goodwill in the period such determination was made. Likewise, should we determine that we would not be able to realize all or part of the net deferred tax asset in the future, an adjustment to the deferred tax asset would be charged to income in the period such determination was made.

The Company has undistributed earnings of non-U.S. subsidiaries and currently believes that there will be no cost associated with the repatriation of such foreign earnings.

The significant assumptions and estimates described in the preceding paragraphs are important contributors to our ultimate effective tax rate for each year in addition to our income mix from geographical regions. If any of our assumptions or estimates were to change, or should our income mix from our geographical regions change, our effective tax rate could be materially affected. Based on earnings before taxes of \$204.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, each increase of \$2.0 million in tax expense would increase our effective tax rate by 1%.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized when title to a product has transferred and any significant customer obligations have been fulfilled. Standard shipping terms are generally FOB shipping point in most countries and, accordingly, title transfers upon shipment. In countries where title cannot legally transfer before delivery, we defer revenue recognition until delivery has occurred. Other than a few small software applications, we do not sell software products without the related hardware instrument as the software is embedded in the instrument. Our typical solution requires no significant production, modification or customization of the hardware or software that is essential to the functionality of the products. To the extent our solutions have a post shipment obligation, such as customer acceptance, revenue is deferred until the obligation has been completed. In addition, we also defer revenue where installation is required, unless such installation is perfunctory. We also generally maintain the right to accept or reject a product return in our terms and conditions and we also maintain accruals for outstanding credits. Distributor discounts are offset against revenue at the time such revenue is recognized. Revenues from service contracts are recognized ratably over the contract period.

Warranty

We generally offer one-year warranties on most of our products. Product warranties are recorded at the time revenue is recognized for certain product shipments. While we engage in extensive product quality programs and processes, our warranty obligation is affected by product failure rates, material usage and service costs incurred in correcting a product failure. If we experience claims or significant cost changes in material, freight and vendor charges, our cost of goods sold could be affected.

New Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 2. to the audited consolidated financial statements.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Discussion of this item is included in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

The financial statements required by this item are set forth starting on page F-1 and the related financial schedule is set forth on page S-1.

Item 9. *Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure*

None.

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Item 9A. *Controls and Procedures*

Conclusion Regarding the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this annual report under the supervision and with the participation of our disclosure committee, our CFO and CEO. Based upon that evaluation, our CFO and CEO concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective in permitting us to comply with our disclosure obligations and ensure that the material information required to be disclosed is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC. There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2006 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our controls over financial reporting.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the Company's financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements.

Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006. In making this assessment, we used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control - Integrated Framework. Based on our assessment, we concluded that, as of December 31, 2006, the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective.

Our management's assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers, LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which appears on page F-2.

Item 9B. *Other Information*

None.

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PART III

Item 10. *Directors, Executive Officers of the Registrant and Corporate Governance*

The directors and executive officers of the Company are set forth below. All directors hold office until the annual meeting of shareholders following their election or until their successors are duly elected and qualified. Officers are appointed by the Board of Directors and serve at the discretion of the Board.

| Name | Age | Position |
|------------------------------------|------------|---|
| Robert F. Spoerry | 51 | President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors |
| William P. Donnelly | 45 | Chief Financial Officer |
| Peter Bürker | 61 | Head of Human Resources |
| Olivier A. Filliol | 40 | Head of Global Sales, Service and Marketing and Head of Process Analytics |
| Jean-Lucien Gloor | 54 | Head of Information Systems |
| Beat E. Lüthi | 45 | Head of Laboratory |
| Hans-Peter von Arb | 52 | Head of Retail |
| Joakim Weidemanis | 37 | Head of Product Inspection |
| Urs Widmer | 56 | Head of Industrial |
| Wah-Hui Chu ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾ | 55 | Director |
| Francis A. Contino ⁽¹⁾ | 61 | Director |
| John T. Dickson ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ | 60 | Director |
| Philip H. Geier ⁽²⁾ | 71 | Director |
| Hans Ulrich Maerki ⁽³⁾ | 60 | Director |
| George M. Milne ⁽³⁾ | 63 | Director |
| Thomas P. Salice ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ | 47 | Director |

⁽¹⁾ *Audit Committee member*

⁽²⁾ *Compensation Committee member*

⁽³⁾ *Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee member*

⁽⁴⁾ *Effective as of January 1, 2007*

Robert F. Spoerry has been a Director since October 1996. Mr. Spoerry has been President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company since 1993. He served as Head of Industrial and Retail (Europe) of the Company from 1987 to 1993. Mr. Spoerry has been Chairman of the Board of Directors since May 1998.

William P. Donnelly has been Chief Financial Officer of the Company from August 2004. From July 2002 to August 2004, he was Head of Product Inspection and the Company's pipette business, and he was Chief Financial Officer of the Company from 1997 to July 2002.

Peter Bürker has been Head of Human Resources of the Company since 1995. From 1992 to 1994 he was the Company's General Manager in Spain, and from 1989 to 1991 he headed the Company's operations in Italy.

Olivier A. Filliol has been Head of Global Sales, Service and Marketing of the Company since April 2004, and Head of Process Analytics of the Company since June 1999. From June 1998 to June 1999 he served as General Manager of the Company's U.S. checkweighing operations. Prior to joining the Company, he was a Strategy Consultant with the international consulting firm Bain & Company working in the Geneva, Paris and Sydney offices.

Jean-Lucien Gloor has been Head of Information Systems and Chief Information Officer of the Company since March 2001. From 1999 until joining the Company, he served as Head of Central Server Platforms at

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Credit Suisse Financial Services. Prior to 1999, he held various senior information systems positions during fifteen years with The Dow Chemical Company.

Beat E. Lüthi has been Head of Laboratory of the Company since March 2003. From 1998 until returning to the Company, he served as Chief Executive Officer of Feintool International Holding, a Swiss public company. Feintool is a global technology and systems provider in fineblanking/forming and assembly/automation as well as a global supplier of metal and plastic components. From 1990 to 1998 he held various management positions with the Company in Switzerland.

Hans-Peter von Arb has been Head of Retail of the Company since June 2006. From 2001 until June 2006, he served as the Head of the Company's Load Cell Competence Center. From 1996 to 2000 he held various management positions with the Company in Switzerland and Germany. Prior to joining the Company in 1996 he worked in the field of industrial laser systems.

Joakim Weidemanis has been Head of Product Inspection of the Company since January 2006. From August 2005 to January 2006, he served as Head of Business Development of the Product Inspection Division. Prior to joining the Company, he held various management positions at ABB, including from July 2000 to August 2005 when he served as President of the North American water metering systems business and from early 2004 as the Head of the global water metering division that became Elster Water Metering Systems.

Urs Widmer has been Head of Industrial since 1999. From 1984 to 1999 he served in various management functions within the Company, including most recently Head of Standard Industrial (Europe) from 1995 to 1999. Prior to 1984 he held various management positions with Siemens, a global manufacturer of solutions for information and communications, automation and control, power and transportation.

Francis A. Contino has been a Director since October 2004. Mr. Contino is Executive Vice President Strategic Planning and Chief Financial Officer of McCormick & Company, Inc. He is a member of the Management Committee and has been a member of the Board of Directors and Chief Financial Officer of McCormick since joining the company in 1998. Prior to joining McCormick, Mr. Contino was Managing Partner of the Baltimore office of Ernst & Young.

Wah-Hui Chu has been a Director since January 2007. Mr. Chu is President of PepsiCo International China Beverages Business Unit and Chairman of PepsiCo (China) Investment Company Limited. Before joining PepsiCo in 1998, he held various senior management positions in several U.S. multinational companies, including Quaker Oats, HJ Heinz, Whirlpool and Monsanto. Mr. Chu is a member of Best Buy's China Advisory Board and serves as Chairman of the Multinational Corporation Club of Guangzhou.

John T. Dickson has been a Director since March 2000. Mr. Dickson was President and Chief Executive Officer of Agere Systems Inc. from August 2000 to October 2005. Previously, Mr. Dickson had been Executive Vice President and Chief Executive Officer of Lucent Technologies' Microelectronics and Communications Technologies Group since October 1999. He joined AT&T Corp. in 1993 as Vice President of its Integrated Circuit business unit, moved to Lucent following its spin-off in 1996, and was named Chief Operating Officer of Lucent's Microelectronics Group in 1997. Mr. Dickson is also a Director of National Semiconductor Corporation and Frontier Silicon Limited.

Philip H. Geier has been a Director since July 2001. Mr. Geier was Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of the Interpublic Group of Companies, Inc. from 1980 to 2000 and was a Director of Interpublic from 1975 to 2000. Mr. Geier is also a Senior Advisor for Lazard Frères & Co. LLC and a Director of AEA Investors LLC, Alcon, Inc., Fiduciary Trust Co. International and Foot Locker, Inc.

Hans Ulrich Maerki has been a Director since September 2002. Mr. Maerki has been the Chairman of IBM Europe/Middle East/Africa (EMEA) since August 2001. From July 2003 to May 2005, Mr. Maerki was also the General Manager of IBM EMEA. From 1996 to July 2001, Mr. Maerki was General Manager of IBM Global Services, EMEA. Mr. Maerki has been with IBM in various positions since 1973. Mr. Maerki is also a Director of ABB Ltd. and Menuhin Festival Gstaad AG. He also serves on the Board of Trustees of IMD Lausanne, IESE Madrid and HEC Paris, as well as The Heritiage Museum in St. Petersburg, Russia.

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George M. Milne, Jr., Ph.D., has been a Director since September 1999. From 1970 to July 2002, Dr. Milne held various management positions with Pfizer Corporation, including most recently Executive Vice President, Pfizer Global Research and Development and President, Worldwide Strategic and Operations Management. Dr. Milne was also a Senior Vice President of Pfizer Inc. and a member of the Pfizer Management Council. He was President of Central Research from 1993 to July 2002 with global responsibility for Pfizer's Human and Veterinary Medicine Research and Development. Dr. Milne is also a Director of Aspreva Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Charles River Laboratories, Inc. and MedImmune, Inc.

Thomas P. Salice has been a Director since October 1996. Mr. Salice is a co-founder and Managing Member of SFW Capital Partners, LLC, a private equity firm. Previously, he was President of AEA Investors LLC, a private equity firm, from January 1999, Chief Executive Officer from January 2000, and Vice Chairman from September 2002 to December 2004. Mr. Salice is also a Director of Agere Systems Inc. and Waters Corporation. He also serves on the Board of Trustees of Fordham University.

Audit Committee

The Company has a separately designated standing Audit Committee established in accordance with Section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Exchange Act. The members of the Audit Committee are Wah-Hui Chu (effective January 1, 2007), Francis Contino (Chair), and Thomas Salice.

Audit Committee Financial Expert

The Board of Directors has determined that each member of the Audit Committee except Mr. Chu is an audit committee financial expert as defined by Item 401(h) of Regulation S-K of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act) and is independent within the meaning of Item 7(d)(3)(iv) of Schedule 14A of the Exchange Act.

Code of Ethics

The Company has adopted a code of business conduct and ethics for directors, officers (including the principal executive officer, principal financial officer and controller) and employees, known as the Code of Conduct. The Code of Conduct is available on the Company's website at <http://www.mt.com> under Investor Relations/Corporate Governance. Stockholders may request a free copy of the Code of Conduct from:

Investor Relations
Mettler-Toledo International Inc.
1900 Polaris Parkway
Columbus, OH 43240
U.S.A.
Phone: +1 614 438 4748
Fax: +1 614 438 4646
E-mail: mary.finnegan@mt.com

Corporate Governance Guidelines

The Company has adopted Corporate Governance Guidelines, which are available on the Company's website at <http://www.mt.com> under Investor Relations/Corporate Governance. Stockholders may request a free copy of the Corporate Governance Guidelines from the address and phone numbers set forth under Code of Ethics above.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Information regarding Section 16(a) beneficial ownership reporting compliance is set forth under **Additional Information Compliance with Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance** in the Proxy Statement for the 2007 Annual Meeting of Shareholders (the **2007 Proxy Statement**), which information is incorporated herein by reference.

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Item 11. *Executive Compensation*

The information appearing in the sections captioned Board of Directors General Information, Compensation Discussion and Analysis and Additional Information Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation in the 2007 Proxy Statement is incorporated by reference herein.

Item 12. *Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters*

The information appearing in the section Share Ownership in the 2007 Proxy Statement is incorporated by reference herein.

Item 13. *Certain Relationships and Related Transactions and Director Independence*

None.

Item 14. *Principal Accountant Fees and Services*

Information appearing in the section Audit Committee Report in the 2007 Proxy Statement is hereby incorporated by reference.

PART IV

Item 15. *Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules*

(a) Exhibits, Financial Statements and Schedules:

1. *Financial Statements*. See Index to Consolidated Financial Statements included on page F-1.
2. *Financial Statement Schedule*. See Schedule II, which is included on page S-1.
3. *List of Exhibits*. See Index of Exhibits included on page E-1.

(b) Reports on Form 8-K:

None.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Mettler-Toledo International Inc.

(Registrant)

Date: February 16, 2007

By: /s/ Robert F. Spoerry

Robert F. Spoerry
Chairman of the Board, President and Chief
Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, this Annual Report on Form 10-K has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant as of the date set out above and in the capacities indicated.

| Signature | Title |
|-------------------------|--|
| /s/ Robert F. Spoerry | Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer |
| Robert F. Spoerry | |
| /s/ William P. Donnelly | Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal financial and accounting officer) |
| William P. Donnelly | |
| /s/ Francis A. Contino | Director |
| Francis A. Contino | |
| /s/ John T. Dickson | Director |
| John T. Dickson | |
| /s/ Philip H. Geier | Director |
| Philip H. Geier | |
| /s/ Hans Ulrich Maerki | Director |
| Hans Ulrich Maerki | |
| /s/ George M. Milne | Director |

George M. Milne

/s/ Thomas P. Salice

Director

Thomas P. Salice

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| Exhibit | Description |
|----------------|--|
| 3.1 | Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Company ⁽¹⁾ |
| 3.2* | Amended By-laws of the Company, effective as of February 8, 2007 |
| 4.6 | Rights Agreement dated as of August 26, 2002 between the Company and Mellon Investor Services LLC, as Rights Agent, which includes as Exhibit A thereto, the Certificate of Designation, as Exhibit B thereto, the Form of Rights Certificate, and as Exhibit C thereto, the Summary of Rights to Purchase Preferred Shares ⁽⁹⁾ |
| 10.10 | Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of November 7, 2005 ⁽²⁾ |
| 10.11 | Indenture, dated as of November 12, 2003 ⁽¹²⁾ |
| 10.20 | 1997 Amended and Restated Stock Option Plan ⁽³⁾ |
| 10.21 | Amendment to the 1997 Amended and Restated Stock Option Plan ⁽⁴⁾ |
| 10.22 | Mettler-Toledo International Inc. 2004 Equity Incentive Plan ⁽¹³⁾ |
| 10.31 | Regulations of the Performance Oriented Bonus System(POBS) Incentive System for the Management of Mettler Toledo, effective as of November 5, 1998 ⁽⁵⁾ |
| 10.32 | Regulations of the POBS Plus Incentive Scheme for Senior Management of Mettler Toledo, effective as of March 14, 2000 ⁽⁶⁾ |
| 10.33 | Regulations of the POBS PLUS Incentive Scheme for Members of the Group Management of Mettler Toledo, effective as of March 7, 2000 ⁽⁶⁾ |
| 10.41 | Employment Agreement between Robert Spoerry and Mettler-Toledo AG, dated as of October 30, 1996 ⁽⁷⁾ |
| 10.42 | Indemnification Agreement between Robert Spoerry and Mettler-Toledo International Inc., dated June 6, 2002 ⁽¹⁰⁾ |
| 10.43 | Employment Agreement between William Donnelly and Mettler-Toledo GmbH, dated as of November 10, 1997 ⁽¹⁾ |
| 10.44 | Employment Agreement between Olivier Filliol and Mettler-Toledo GmbH, dated as of May 21, 2001 ⁽⁸⁾ |
| 10.45 | Indemnification Agreement between Olivier Filliol and Mettler-Toledo International Inc., dated June 6, 2002 ⁽¹⁰⁾ |
| 10.46 | Employment Agreement between Beat Luethi and Mettler-Toledo International Inc., dated as of October 31, 2002 ⁽¹¹⁾ |
| 10.47 | Indemnification Agreement between Beat Luethi and Mettler-Toledo International Inc., dated March 31, 2003 ⁽¹¹⁾ |
| 10.48 | Employment Agreement between Urs Widmer and Mettler-Toledo International Inc., dated as of May 11, 2001 ⁽⁸⁾ |
| 10.49 | Indemnification Agreement between Urs Widmer and Mettler-Toledo International Inc., dated as of June 6, 2002 ⁽¹⁴⁾ |
| 10.50 | Employment Agreement between Joakim Weidemanis and Mettler-Toledo International Inc., dated as of May 23, 2005 ⁽¹⁵⁾ |
| 10.51 | Employment Agreement between Hans-Peter von Arb and Mettler-Toledo International Inc., dated as of April 11, 2006 ⁽¹⁵⁾ |
| 10.52 | Indemnification Agreement between Hans-Peter von Arb and Mettler-Toledo International Inc., dated as of June 1, 2006 ⁽¹⁵⁾ |
| 21* | Subsidiaries of the Company |
| 23.1* | Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP |
| 23.2 | Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers AG |
| 31.1* | Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 |
| 31.2* | Certification of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 |
| 32* | Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 |

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- (1) *Incorporated by reference to the Company's Report on Form 10-K dated March 13, 1998*
 - (2) *Incorporated by reference to the Company's Report on Form 8-K dated November 8, 2005*
 - (3) *Incorporated by reference to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Reg. No. 333-35597)*
 - (4) *Incorporated by reference to the Company's Report on Form 10-Q dated August 15, 2000*
 - (5) *Incorporated by reference to the Company's Report on Form 10-K dated March 18, 1999*
 - (6) *Incorporated by reference to the Company's Report on Form 10-K dated March 24, 2000*
 - (7) *Incorporated by reference to the Company's Report on Form 10-K dated March 31, 1997*
 - (8) *Incorporated by reference to the Company's Report on Form 10-K dated March 4, 2002*
 - (9) *Incorporated by reference to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 8-K/A filed on August 29, 2002*
 - (10) *Incorporated by reference to the Company's Report on Form 10-K dated March 14, 2003*
 - (11) *Incorporated by reference to the Company's Report on Form 10-Q dated August 4, 2003*
 - (12) *Incorporated by reference to the Company's Report on Form 10-K dated March 15, 2004*
 - (13) *Incorporated by reference to the Company's Form DEF 14-A filed March 29, 2004*
 - (14) *Incorporated by reference to the Company's Report on Form 10-K dated February 25, 2005*
 - (15) *Incorporated by reference to the Company's Report on Form 10-Q dated July 28, 2006*
- * *Filed herewith*

METTLER-TOLEDO INTERNATIONAL INC.

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| <u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004</u> | F-5 |
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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and
Shareholders of Mettler-Toledo International Inc.

We have completed integrated audits of Mettler-Toledo International Inc.'s 2006 and 2005 consolidated financial statements and of its internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006 in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Our opinions, based on our audits, are presented below.

Consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedules

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements listed in the index appearing on Page F-1 present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Mettler-Toledo International Inc. and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedules appearing on Page S-1 presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. These financial statements and financial statement schedules are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial statement schedules based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these statements in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit of financial statements includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As discussed in Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements, effective January 1, 2006 the Company changed the manner in which it accounts for share-based compensation. In addition, as discussed in Note 11, the Company changed the manner in which it records the funded status of its defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans.

Internal control over financial reporting

Also, in our opinion, management's assessment, included in Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 9A, that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006 based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on those criteria. Furthermore, in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the COSO. The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express opinions on management's assessment and on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit of internal control over financial reporting in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. An audit of internal control over financial reporting includes obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, evaluating

management's assessment, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control, and performing such other procedures as we consider necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

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A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Columbus, OH
February 15, 2007

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and
Shareholders of Mettler-Toledo International Inc.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements listed in the accompanying index appearing on Page F-1 present fairly, in all material respects, the results of operations and cash flows of Mettler-Toledo International Inc. and its subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2004, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedules appearing on Page S-1 present fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. These financial statements and financial statement schedules are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial statement schedules based on our audit. We conducted our audit of these statements in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit 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, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

PricewaterhouseCoopers AG

/s/ Rolf Johner

Rolf Johner

Zurich, Switzerland
February 25, 2005

/s/ Bernhard Bichsel

Bernhard Bichsel

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METTLER-TOLEDO INTERNATIONAL INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

For the Years Ended December 31

(In thousands, except share data)

| | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Net sales | | | |
| Products | \$ 1,230,360 | \$ 1,144,309 | \$ 1,082,097 |
| Service | 364,552 | 338,163 | 322,357 |
| Total net sales | 1,594,912 | 1,482,472 | 1,404,454 |
| Cost of sales | | | |
| Products | 574,550 | 535,626 | 516,118 |
| Service | 229,930 | 216,527 | 205,929 |
| Gross profit | 790,432 | 730,319 | 682,407 |
| Research and development | 82,802 | 81,893 | 83,217 |
| Selling, general and administrative | 481,709 | 441,702 | 419,780 |
| Amortization | 11,503 | 11,436 | 12,256 |
| Interest expense | 17,492 | 14,880 | 12,888 |
| Other (income) charges, net | (7,921) | 20,224 | 42 |
| Earnings before taxes | 204,847 | 160,184 | 154,224 |
| Provision for taxes | 47,315 | 51,282 | 46,267 |
| Net earnings | \$ 157,532 | \$ 108,902 | \$ 107,957 |
| Basic earnings per common share: | | | |
| Net earnings | \$ 3.93 | \$ 2.58 | \$ 2.44 |
| Weighted average number of common shares | 40,065,951 | 42,207,777 | 44,237,214 |
| Diluted earnings per common share: | | | |
| Net earnings | \$ 3.86 | \$ 2.52 | \$ 2.37 |
| Weighted average number of common and common equivalent shares | 40,785,708 | 43,285,121 | 45,483,969 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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METTLER-TOLEDO INTERNATIONAL INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

As of December 31

(In thousands, except share data)

| | 2006 | 2005 |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| ASSETS | | |
| Current assets: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 151,269 | \$ 324,578 |
| Trade accounts receivable, less allowances of \$7,073 in 2006 and \$7,897 in 2005 | 306,879 | 271,915 |
| Inventories | 148,372 | 150,201 |
| Current deferred tax assets, net | 33,054 | 30,210 |
| Other current assets and prepaid expenses | 30,196 | 23,755 |
| Total current assets | 669,770 | 800,659 |
| Property, plant and equipment, net | 229,138 | 218,519 |
| Goodwill | 432,871 | 423,048 |
| Other intangible assets, net | 102,750 | 105,161 |
| Non-current deferred tax assets, net | 69,083 | 73,042 |
| Other non-current assets | 83,473 | 49,344 |
| Total assets | \$ 1,587,085 | \$ 1,669,773 |
| LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY | | |
| Current liabilities: | | |
| Trade accounts payable | \$ 95,971 | \$ 88,553 |
| Accrued and other liabilities | 71,209 | 68,277 |
| Accrued compensation and related items | 110,644 | 91,409 |
| Deferred revenue and customer prepayments | 41,553 | 34,803 |
| Taxes payable | 49,607 | 59,015 |
| Current deferred tax liabilities | 5,433 | 5,054 |
| Short-term borrowings | 9,962 | 6,345 |
| Total current liabilities | 384,379 | 353,456 |
| Long-term debt | 345,705 | 443,795 |
| Non-current deferred tax liabilities | 82,613 | 78,360 |
| Other non-current liabilities | 143,526 | 135,160 |
| Total liabilities | 956,223 | 1,010,771 |
| Commitments and contingencies (Note 14) | | |
| Shareholders' equity: | | |
| Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value per share; authorized 10,000,000 shares | | |
| Common stock, \$0.01 par value per share; authorized 125,000,000 shares; issued 44,786,011 and 44,786,011 shares, outstanding 38,430,124 and 41,404,071 shares at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively | 448 | 448 |

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| | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Additional paid-in capital | 528,863 | 457,129 |
| Treasury stock at cost (6,355,887 shares in 2006 and 3,381,940 shares in 2005) | (374,819) | (170,325) |
| Retained earnings | 493,691 | 417,075 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) | (17,321) | (45,325) |
| Total shareholders' equity | 630,862 | 659,002 |
| Total liabilities and shareholders' equity | \$ 1,587,085 | \$ 1,669,773 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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METTLER-TOLEDO INTERNATIONAL INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the Years Ended December 31

(In thousands, except share data)

| | Common Stock | | Additional | Treasury | Retained | Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income | Total |
|---|--------------|--------|--------------------|-------------|------------|---|------------|
| | Shares | Amount | Paid-In Capital | Stock | Earnings | (Loss) | |
| Balance at December 31, 2003 | 44,582,017 | \$ 446 | \$ 471,628 | \$ | \$ 200,216 | \$ (18,294) | \$ 653,996 |
| Exercise of stock options | 992,622 | 2 | (10,820) | 36,385 | | | 25,567 |
| Repurchases of common stock | (2,208,500) | | | (103,789) | | | (103,789) |
| Tax benefit resulting from exercise of certain employee stock options | | | 5,037 | | | | 5,037 |
| Reversal of deferred tax valuation allowance | | | 10,859 | | | | 10,859 |
| Comprehensive income: Net earnings | | | | | 107,957 | | 107,957 |
| Unrealized gain on cash flow hedging arrangements | | | | | | 436 | 436 |
| Change in currency translation adjustment | | | | | | 23,087 | 23,087 |
| Minimum pension liability adjustment, net of tax | | | | | | (2,264) | (2,264) |
| Total comprehensive income | | | | | | | 129,216 |
| Balance at December 31, 2004 | 43,366,139 | \$ 448 | \$ 476,704 | \$ (67,404) | \$ 308,173 | \$ 2,965 | \$ 720,886 |
| Exercise of stock options | 1,267,132 | | (34,704) | 61,671 | | | 26,967 |
| Repurchases of common stock | (3,229,200) | | | (164,592) | | | (164,592) |
| Tax benefit resulting from exercise of certain employee stock options | | | 15,129 | | | | 15,129 |
| Comprehensive income: Net earnings | | | | | 108,902 | | 108,902 |
| Change in currency translation adjustment | | | | | | (37,473) | (37,473) |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|--------|------------|--------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| Minimum pension liability adjustment, net of tax | | | | | | (10,817) | (10,817) |
| Total comprehensive income | | | | | | | 60,612 |
| Balance at December 31, 2005 | 41,404,071 | \$ 448 | \$ 457,129 | \$ (170,325) | \$ 417,075 | \$ (45,325) | \$ 659,002 |
| Exercise of stock options and restricted stock units | 1,166,612 | | | 61,388 | (30,956) | | 30,432 |
| Common stock issued as equity compensation | 1,000 | | 8 | 53 | | | 61 |
| Repurchases of common stock | (4,141,559) | | | (265,935) | | | (265,935) |
| Reclassification related to treasury stock reissuances | | | 49,960 | | (49,960) | | |
| Tax benefit resulting from exercise of certain employee stock options | | | 13,527 | | | | 13,527 |
| Stock based compensation | | | 8,239 | | | | 8,239 |
| Adoption of SFAS 158, net of tax | | | | | | 19,638 | 19,638 |
| Comprehensive income: | | | | | | | |
| Net earnings | | | | | 157,532 | | 157,532 |
| Change in currency translation adjustment | | | | | | 10,570 | 10,570 |
| Minimum pension liability adjustment, net of tax | | | | | | (2,204) | (2,204) |
| Total comprehensive income | | | | | | | 165,898 |
| Balance at December 31, 2006 | 38,430,124 | \$ 448 | \$ 528,863 | \$ (374,819) | \$ 493,691 | \$ (17,321) | \$ 630,862 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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METTLER-TOLEDO INTERNATIONAL INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the Years Ended December 31

(In thousands)

| | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Cash flows from operating activities: | | | |
| Net earnings | \$ 157,532 | \$ 108,902 | \$ 107,957 |
| Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by operating activities: | | | |
| Depreciation | 26,069 | 25,977 | 26,668 |
| Amortization | 11,503 | 11,436 | 12,256 |
| Deferred taxes | 7,365 | 10,962 | (107) |
| Excess tax benefits from share-based payment arrangements | (11,336) | | |
| Share-based compensation | 8,239 | | |
| Other | (1,001) | 20,057 | 676 |
| Increase (decrease) in cash resulting from changes in: | | | |
| Trade accounts receivable, net | (20,066) | (18,377) | (11,337) |
| Inventories | 11,379 | (5,171) | 4,449 |
| Other current assets | 2,594 | 2,790 | 4,584 |
| Trade accounts payable | 1,958 | 9,409 | 12,934 |
| Taxes payable | (19,568) | 3,056 | 6,577 |
| Accruals and other | 16,898 | 8,018 | 1,336 |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | 191,566 | 177,059 | 165,993 |
| Cash flows from investing activities: | | | |
| Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment | 4,181 | 1,423 | 1,819 |
| Purchase of property, plant and equipment | (34,329) | (32,498) | (27,882) |
| Acquisitions | (790) | (4,087) | (2,287) |
| Net cash used in investing activities | (30,938) | (35,162) | (28,350) |
| Cash flows from financing activities: | | | |
| Proceeds from borrowings | 119,989 | 667,901 | 81,027 |
| Repayments of borrowings | (234,602) | (414,578) | (121,631) |
| Proceeds from exercise of stock options | 30,453 | 27,007 | 25,567 |
| Repurchases of common stock | (264,640) | (161,832) | (102,397) |
| Excess tax benefits from share-based payment arrangements | 11,336 | | |
| Refinancing fees | | (760) | |
| Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities | (337,464) | 117,738 | (117,434) |
| Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents | 3,527 | (2,233) | 1,851 |
| Net increase in cash and cash equivalents | (173,309) | 257,402 | 22,060 |

| | | | |
|--|------------|------------|-----------|
| Cash and cash equivalents: | | | |
| Beginning of period | 324,578 | 67,176 | 45,116 |
| End of period | \$ 151,269 | \$ 324,578 | \$ 67,176 |
| Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information: | | | |
| Cash paid during the year for: | | | |
| Interest | \$ 16,845 | \$ 13,594 | \$ 12,426 |
| Taxes | \$ 48,151 | \$ 37,263 | \$ 39,798 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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METTLER-TOLEDO INTERNATIONAL INC.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(In thousands, except share data, unless otherwise stated)

METTLER-TOLEDO INTERNATIONAL INC.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(In thousands, except share data, unless otherwise stated)

1. *BUSINESS DESCRIPTION AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION*

Mettler-Toledo International Inc. (*Mettler-Toledo* or the *Company*) is a leading global supplier of precision instruments and services. The Company manufactures weighing instruments for use in laboratory, industrial, packaging, logistics and food retailing applications. The Company also manufactures several related analytical instruments, and provides automated chemistry solutions used in drug and chemical compound discovery and development. In addition, the Company manufactures metal detection and other end-of-line inspection systems used in production and packaging, and provides solutions for use in certain process analytics applications. The Company's primary manufacturing facilities are located in China, Germany, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. The Company's principal executive offices are located in Greifensee, Switzerland.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (*U.S. GAAP*) and include all entities in which the Company has control, which are its majority owned subsidiaries.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with *U.S. GAAP* requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, as well as disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

Certain reclassifications have been made to prior year amounts to conform to the current year presentation.

2. *SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES*

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include highly liquid investments with original maturity dates of three months or less.

Trade Accounts Receivable

Trade accounts receivable are recorded at the invoiced amount and do not bear interest. The allowance for doubtful accounts represents the Company's best estimate of probable credit losses in its existing trade accounts receivable.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost, which includes direct materials, labor and overhead, is generally determined using the first in, first out (FIFO) method. The estimated net realizable value is

based on assumptions for future demand and related pricing. Adjustments to the cost basis of our inventory are made for excess and obsolete items based on forecasted usage, orders and technological obsolescence. If actual market conditions are less favorable than those projected by management, reductions in the value of inventory may be required.

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METTLER-TOLEDO INTERNATIONAL INC.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(In thousands, except share data, unless otherwise stated)

Long-Lived Assets

a) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Repair and maintenance costs are charged to expense as incurred. Depreciation and amortization is charged on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Buildings and improvements | 15 to 50 years |
| Machinery and equipment | 3 to 12 years |
| Computer software | 3 to 5 years |
| Leasehold improvements | Shorter of useful life or lease term |

b) Capitalized Software

In accordance with Statement of Position 98-1, *Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use* (SOP 98-1), the Company expenses all internal-use software costs incurred in the preliminary project stage and capitalizes certain direct costs associated with the development and purchase of internal-use software within property, plant and equipment. Capitalized costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the software, generally not exceeding five years.

c) Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

In accordance with SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets* (SFAS 142), goodwill, representing the excess of purchase price over the net asset value of companies acquired, and indefinite-lived intangible assets are not amortized, but are reviewed for impairment annually in the fourth quarter, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that an asset might be impaired. The annual evaluation is based on valuation models that estimate fair value based on expected future cash flows and profitability projections.

Other intangible assets also include definite-lived assets which are subject to amortization. Where applicable, amortization is charged on a straight-line basis over the expected period to be benefited. The straight-line method of amortization reflects an appropriate allocation of the cost of the intangible assets to earnings in proportion to the amount of economic benefits obtained by the company in each reporting period. The Company assesses the recoverability of other intangible assets subject to amortization in accordance with SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets* (SFAS 144).

Accounting for Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

In accordance with SFAS 144, the Company assesses the need to record impairment losses on long-lived assets with finite lives when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of assets may not be recoverable. An impairment loss would be recognized when future estimated undiscounted cash flows expected to

result from use of the asset are less than the asset's carrying value, with the loss measured at fair value based on discounted expected cash flows.

Taxation

The Company files tax returns in each jurisdiction in which it operates. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax

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METTLER-TOLEDO INTERNATIONAL INC.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(In thousands, except share data, unless otherwise stated)

credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates in the respective jurisdictions in which the Company operates. In assessing the ability to realize deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

Deferred taxes are not provided on the unremitted earnings of subsidiaries outside of the United States when it is expected that these earnings are permanently reinvested. Such earnings may become taxable upon the sale or liquidation of these subsidiaries or upon the remittance of dividends. Deferred taxes are provided when the Company no longer considers subsidiary earnings to be permanently invested, such as in situations where the Company's subsidiaries plan to make future dividend distributions.

Currency Translation and Transactions

The reporting currency for the consolidated financial statements of the Company is the U.S. dollar. The functional currency for the Company's operations is generally the applicable local currency. Accordingly, the assets and liabilities of companies whose functional currency is other than the U.S. dollar are included in the consolidated financial statements by translating the assets and liabilities into the reporting currency at the exchange rates applicable at the end of the reporting period. The statements of operations and cash flows of such non-U.S. dollar functional currency operations are translated at the monthly average exchange rates during the year. Translation gains or losses are accumulated in other comprehensive income (loss) in the consolidated statements of shareholders' equity. Transaction gains and losses are included as a component of net earnings.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized when title to a product has transferred and any significant customer obligations have been fulfilled. Standard shipping terms are generally FOB shipping point in most countries and, accordingly, title transfers upon shipment. In countries where title cannot legally transfer before delivery, we defer revenue recognition until delivery has occurred. Other than a few small software applications, we do not sell software products without the related hardware instrument as the software is embedded in the instrument. The Company's products typically require no significant production, modification or customization of the hardware or software that is essential to the functionality of the products. To the extent the Company's solutions have a post shipment obligation, such as customer acceptance, revenue is deferred until the obligation has been completed. In addition, we also defer revenue where installation is required, unless such installation is deemed perfunctory. We also generally maintain the right to accept or reject a product return in our terms and conditions and we also maintain accruals for outstanding credits. Distributor discounts are offset against revenue at the time such revenue is recognized. Revenues from service contracts are recognized ratably over the contract period. Shipping and handling costs charged to customers are included in total net sales and the associated expense is recorded in cost of sales for all periods presented.

Research and Development

Research and development costs primarily consist of salaries, consulting and other costs. The Company expenses these costs as incurred.

Warranty

The Company generally offers one-year warranties on most of its products. Product warranties are recorded at the time revenue is recognized for certain product shipments. While the Company engages in

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METTLER-TOLEDO INTERNATIONAL INC.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(In thousands, except share data, unless otherwise stated)

extensive product quality programs and processes, our warranty obligation is affected by product failure rates, material usage and service costs incurred in correcting a product failure.

Earnings per Common Share

In accordance with the treasury stock method, the Company has included 719,757, 1,077,344 and 1,246,755 equivalent shares in the calculation of diluted weighted average number of common shares for the years ending December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively, relating to outstanding stock options.

Outstanding options to purchase 416,375, 127,125 and 748,813 shares of common stock for the years ending December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively, have been excluded from the calculation of diluted weighted average number of common shares as such options would be anti-dilutive.

Share-Based Compensation

The Company applies the fair value methodology under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R, Share-Based Compensation (SFAS 123R), and related interpretations in accounting for its share-based compensation plan.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company has only limited involvement with derivative financial instruments and does not use them for trading purposes. As described more fully in Note 4, the Company enters into foreign currency forward exchange contracts to economically hedge certain short-term intercompany balances involving its international businesses. Such contracts limit the Company's exposure to currency fluctuations on the items they hedge. These contracts are adjusted to fair market value as of each balance sheet date, with the resulting changes in fair value being recognized in the appropriate financial statement caption in the income statement consistent with the underlying hedged item.

The Company also enters into certain interest rate swap agreements in order to manage its exposure to changes in interest rates. The differential paid or received on interest rate swap agreements is recognized as interest expense over the life of the agreements as incurred. The Company's fixed to floating interest rate swap agreements are accounted for as fair value hedges. The change in fair value of outstanding interest rate swap agreements that are effective as fair value hedges is recognized in earnings as incurred and is offset by the change in fair value of the hedged item.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 (FIN 48). FIN 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement process for recording in the financial statements uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. Additionally, FIN 48 provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition for uncertain tax positions. This interpretation will be effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2007. The Company does not believe the implementation of FIN 48 will have a material impact on its consolidated results of operations or financial position.

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued FASB Statement No. 158, Employers Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans (SFAS 158). SFAS 158 requires the Company to record the funded status of its defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans in its financial statements. The Company is required to record an asset in its financial statements if a plan is overfunded or record a liability in its financial statements if a plan is underfunded with a corresponding

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METTLER-TOLEDO INTERNATIONAL INC.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(In thousands, except share data, unless otherwise stated)

offset to shareholders' equity. Previously unrecognized assets and liabilities are recorded as a component of shareholders' equity in accumulated other comprehensive income, net of applicable income taxes. SFAS 158 also requires the Company to measure the value of its assets and liabilities as of the end of its fiscal year ending after December 15, 2008. The Company has implemented SFAS 158 using the required prospective method. The recognition provisions of SFAS 158 are effective for the fiscal year ending after December 15, 2006 (see Note 11).

3. INVENTORY

Inventory consisted of the following at December 31:

| | 2006 | 2005 |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Raw materials and parts | \$ 81,596 | \$ 80,201 |
| Work-in-progress | 18,163 | 19,777 |
| Finished goods | 48,613 | 50,223 |
| | \$ 148,372 | \$ 150,201 |

4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

As described in Note 8, on November 7, 2005, the Company amended and restated its existing \$300 million Credit Agreement (the "Amended Credit Agreement"). The Amended Credit Agreement increased the amount that can be borrowed under the facility from \$300 million to \$450 million, extended the maturity date to November 2010 and lowered the margin applicable to the interest rate payable thereunder. The remaining terms of the Amended Credit Agreement are substantially the same as under the prior Credit Agreement. The Company incurred fees of approximately \$0.9 million in conjunction with amending and restating the Credit Agreement which are amortized to interest expense through 2010.

In November 2003, the Company issued \$150 million of seven-year Senior Notes (the "Senior Notes"). In connection with this issuance, the Company entered into an interest rate swap agreement, designated as a fair value hedge, which changes the fixed interest obligation associated with \$30 million of the Senior Notes into a floating rate. This agreement has a maturity date of November 15, 2010. Under the swap, the Company will receive a fixed interest rate of 4.85% (i.e., the same rate as the Senior Notes) and pay interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 0.22%. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, the fair value of the swap was a loss of approximately \$0.4 million.

At December 31, 2006, the Company had outstanding foreign currency forward contracts with notional amounts of \$86.1 million, in order to economically hedge short-term intercompany balances with its foreign businesses. The fair value of these contracts was a \$0.2 million gain and a \$0.2 million loss as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

The Company may be exposed to credit losses in the event of nonperformance by the counterparties to its derivative financial instrument contracts. Counterparties are established banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings. The Company believes that such counterparties will be able to fully satisfy their obligations under these contracts.

The fair values of all derivative financial instruments are estimated based on current settlement prices of comparable contracts obtained from dealer quotes. The values represent the estimated amount the Company would pay or receive to terminate the agreements at the balance sheet date.

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METTLER-TOLEDO INTERNATIONAL INC.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(In thousands, except share data, unless otherwise stated)5. *PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, NET*

Property, plant and equipment, net, consisted of the following at December 31:

| | 2006 | 2005 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Land | \$ 52,920 | \$ 49,837 |
| Building and leasehold improvements | 147,392 | 142,734 |
| Machinery and equipment | 237,959 | 212,327 |
| Computer software | 4,337 | 3,829 |
| | 442,608 | 408,727 |
| Less accumulated depreciation and amortization | (213,470) | (190,208) |
| | \$ 229,138 | \$ 218,519 |

6. *GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS*

The following table shows the changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the years ended December 31:

| | 2006 | 2005 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Balance at beginning of year | \$ 423,048 | \$ 433,675 |
| Goodwill acquired | 790 | 3,401 |
| Foreign currency translation and other | 9,033 | (14,028) |
| Balance at year end | \$ 432,871 | \$ 423,048 |

In accordance with SFAS 142, goodwill and indefinite-lived assets are reviewed for impairment on an annual basis in the fourth quarter. The Company completed its impairment review under SFAS 142 and determined that, through December 31, 2006, there had been no impairment of these assets.

The components of other intangible assets as of December 31 are as follows:

| | 2006 | | 2005 | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Gross Amount | Accumulated Amortization | Gross Amount | Accumulated Amortization |

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| Customer relationships | \$ 73,340 | \$ (9,166) | \$ 72,339 | \$ (7,104) |
| Proven technology and patents | 30,691 | (15,538) | 29,918 | (13,402) |
| Tradename (finite life) | 1,539 | (550) | 1,427 | (451) |
| Tradename (indefinite life) | 22,434 | | 22,434 | |
| | \$ 128,004 | \$ (25,254) | \$ 126,118 | \$ (20,957) |

The annual aggregate amortization expense based on the current balance of other intangible assets for each of the next five years is estimated at \$4.4 million. The non-indefinite-lived intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over periods ranging from 7 to 45 years. The straight-line method of amortization reflects an appropriate allocation of the cost of the intangible assets to earnings in proportion to the amount of economic benefits obtained by the Company in each reporting period.

The Company had amortization expense associated with the above intangible assets of \$4.5 million and \$4.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

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METTLER-TOLEDO INTERNATIONAL INC.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(In thousands, except share data, unless otherwise stated)

In addition to the above amortization, the Company recorded amortization expense associated with capitalized software of \$7.0 million and \$7.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

7. WARRANTY

The Company's accrual for product warranties is included in accrued and other liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet. Changes to the Company's accrual for product warranties for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 are as follows:

| | 2006 | 2005 |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Balance at beginning of year | \$ 10,732 | \$ 10,483 |
| Accruals for warranties | 13,247 | 14,062 |
| Foreign currency translation | 635 | (846) |
| Payments/utilizations | (13,637) | (12,967) |
| Balance at year end | \$ 10,977 | \$ 10,732 |

8. LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt consisted of the following at December 31:

| | 2006 | 2005 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| \$150 million Senior Notes, interest at 4.85%, due November 15, 2010 | \$ 149,557 | \$ 149,640 |
| Less: unamortized discount | (137) | (172) |
| | 149,420 | 149,468 |
| Revolving credit facilities, interest at LIBOR plus 0.375% | 185,295 | 294,327 |
| Other local arrangements | 10,990 | |
| | \$ 345,705 | \$ 443,795 |

November 2005 Refinancing

On November 7, 2005, the Company amended and restated its Credit Agreement, which amends and restates its prior Credit Agreement, dated as of November 12, 2003. The Amended Credit Agreement increased the amount that can be borrowed under the facility from \$300 million to \$450 million, extended the maturity date to November 2010 and

lowered the margin applicable to the interest rate payable thereunder. The remaining terms of the Amended Credit Agreement are substantially the same as under the prior Credit Agreement. The Company incurred fees of approximately \$0.9 million in conjunction with amending and restating the Credit Agreement which are being amortized to interest expense through 2010.

Amended Credit Agreement

The \$450 million Amended Credit Agreement is provided by a group of financial institutions and has a maturity date of November 5, 2010. It is not subject to any scheduled principal payments. Borrowings under the Amended Credit Agreement bear interest at current market rates plus a margin based on our senior unsecured credit ratings (currently BBB by Standard & Poor's and Baa3 by Moody's) and is currently set at LIBOR plus 0.375%. We must also pay facility fees that are tied to our credit ratings. The Amended Credit Agreement contains covenants, for which the Company was in compliance as of December 31, 2006, including maintaining a ratio of debt to earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization of less

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than 3.25 to 1.0 and an interest coverage ratio of more than 3.5 to 1.0. This also places certain limitations on us, including limiting the ability to grant liens or incur debt at a subsidiary level. In addition, the Amended Credit Agreement has several events of default, including upon a change of control. The borrowings under the amended credit agreement have been classified as long-term debt in accordance with the Company's intent and ability to refinance such obligations on a long-term basis. As of December 31, 2006, approximately \$253.9 million was available under the facility. The Amended Credit Agreement is unsecured.

Senior Notes

In November 2003, the Company issued \$150 million of 4.85% unsecured Senior Notes due November 15, 2010. The Senior Notes rank equally with all our unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness. Interest is payable semi-annually in May and November. Discount and issuance costs approximated \$1.2 million and are being amortized to interest expense over the seven-year term of the Senior Notes. At the Company's option, the Senior Notes may be redeemed in whole or in part at any time at a redemption price equal to the greater of:

The principal amount of the Senior Notes; or

The sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest thereon discounted to the redemption date on a semi-annual basis at a comparable treasury rate plus a margin of 0.20%.

The Senior Notes contain limitations on the ability to incur liens and enter into sale and leaseback transactions exceeding 10% of the Company's consolidated net worth.

Other Local Arrangements

During the third quarter of 2006, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company issued and sold \$10 million of redeemable instruments to one of the Company's non-U.S. sponsored defined benefit plans. These instruments are redeemable beginning in July 2011 and, as such, are classified as long-term debt on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet.

The Company's weighted average interest rate for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 was approximately 4% and 6% respectively. The carrying value of the Company's debt obligations approximates fair value.

9. *SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY*

Common Stock

The number of authorized shares of the Company's common stock is 125,000,000 shares with a par value of \$0.01 per share. Holders of the Company's common stock are entitled to one vote per share. At December 31, 2006, 5,585,130 shares of the Company's common stock were reserved for issuance pursuant to the Company's stock option plans.

Preferred Stock

The Board of Directors, without further shareholder authorization, is authorized to issue up to 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share in one or more series and to determine and fix the rights, preferences and privileges of each series, including dividend rights and preferences over dividends on the common stock and one or more series of the preferred stock, conversion rights, voting rights (in addition to those provided by law), redemption rights and the terms of any sinking fund therefore, and rights upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up, including preferences over the common stock and one or

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more series of the preferred stock. The issuance of shares of preferred stock, or the issuance of rights to purchase such shares, may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of the Company or an unsolicited acquisition proposal.

Restricted Stock Units

In 2006 and 2005, the Company granted 61,100 and 74,600, respectively, restricted stock units to certain employees. The grant-date fair value of the restricted stock units granted in 2006 and 2005 was \$68.06 and \$52.37, respectively, and the restricted units vest ratably over a five-year period. The fair value of the restricted stock units on the date of grant for 2006 and 2005 of \$4.2 and \$3.9 million, respectively, will be recorded as compensation expense ratably over the vesting period. Approximately \$0.9 million and \$0.1 million of compensation expense was recognized during the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Shareholder Rights Plan

On August 26, 2002, the Board of Directors adopted a Shareholder Rights Plan under which the Company declared a non-cash dividend of one right for each outstanding share of common stock. The Rights, which expire on September 5, 2012, entitle stockholders to buy one one-thousandth of a share of preferred stock at an exercise price of \$150. The Rights were distributed to those stockholders of record as of close of business on September 5, 2002 and are attached to all certificates representing those shares of common stock.

The Rights Plan provides that should any person or group acquire, or announce a tender or exchange offer for 15% or more of the Company's common stock, each Right, other than Rights held by the acquiring person or group, would entitle its holder to purchase a number of shares of the Company's common stock for 50% of its then-current market value. Unless a 15% acquisition has occurred, the Rights may be redeemed by the Board of Directors of the Company at any time. The Rights Plan will not be triggered by a tender or exchange offer for all outstanding shares of the Company at a price and on terms that the Company's Board of Directors determines to be adequate and in the best interest of the Company and its stockholders.

The Rights Plan exempts any stockholder that beneficially owned 15% or more of the Company's common stock as of August 26, 2002. However, the Rights will become exercisable if, at any time after August 26, 2002, any of these stockholders acquire additional shares of the Company's common stock in an amount which is greater than 2% of the Company's outstanding common stock.

Share Repurchase Program

The Company has a share repurchase program. Under the program, the Company has been authorized to buy back up to \$900 million of equity shares. As of December 31, 2006, there were \$365.7 million of remaining equity shares authorized to be repurchased under the plan by December 31, 2008. The share repurchases are expected to be funded from cash balances, borrowings and cash generated from operating activities. Repurchases will be made through open market transactions, and the timing will depend on the level of acquisition activity, business and market conditions, the stock price, trading restrictions and other factors. The Company has purchased 9.6 million shares since the inception of the program through December 31, 2006.

During the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, the Company spent \$265.9 million and \$164.6 million on the repurchase of 4,141,559 shares and 3,229,200 shares at an average price of \$64.18 and \$50.94, respectively. An additional \$5.4 million and \$4.2 million relating to the settlement of shares repurchased as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 were cash settled during 2007 and 2006, respectively. The Company reissued 1,152,892 shares and 1,261,332 shares held in treasury for the exercise of stock options during 2006 and 2005, respectively. In connection with these reissuances, the Company has reclassified

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amounts within stockholders' equity to reflect the differential between treasury stock cost and option proceeds as part of retained earnings rather than additional paid in capital.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) consisted of the following at December 31:

| | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Currency translation adjustment | \$ 7,028 | \$ (3,542) | \$ 33,931 |
| Pension and post-retirement benefit related items | (42,914) | (61,860) | (46,948) |
| Deferred tax pension and post-retirement benefit related items | 18,565 | 20,077 | 15,982 |
| Total accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) | \$ (17,321) | \$ (45,325) | \$ 2,965 |

10. *EQUITY INCENTIVE PLAN*

The Company's equity incentive plan provides employees and directors of the Company additional incentive to join and/or remain in the service of the Company as well as to maintain and enhance the long-term performance and profitability of the Company. The Company's 2004 equity incentive plan was approved by shareholders on May 6, 2004 and provides that 3.5 million shares of common stock, plus any options outstanding under the Company's prior option plan that terminate without being exercised, may be the subject of awards. Of the 3.5 million shares of common stock available for awards, up to 2.1 million shares may be issued in the form of restricted stock or restricted stock units. The plan provides for the grant of options, restricted stock, restricted stock units and other equity-based awards. The exercise price of options granted shall not be less than the fair market value of the common stock on the date of grant. Options generally vest equally over a five-year period from the date of grant and have a maximum term of up to 10 years and six months. Restricted units vest equally over a five-year period from the date of grant. During 2005, the compensation committee of the Board of Directors determined to grant restricted share units to participating managers and non-qualified stock options to executive officers.

On January 1, 2006, the Company adopted SFAS 123R and Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 107, "Share-Based Payments", applying the modified prospective method. SFAS 123R requires all share-based compensation arrangements granted to employees, including stock option grants, to be recognized in the consolidated statement of operations based on the grant date fair value of the award over the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award. Under the modified prospective method, the Company is required to record share-based compensation expense for all awards granted after the date of adoption and for the unvested portion of previously granted awards outstanding as of the date of adoption.

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Share-based compensation expense is recorded within selling, general and administrative in the consolidated statement of operations with a corresponding offset to additional paid-in capital in the consolidated balance sheet. Prior year amounts have not been restated. The effect on net earnings and net earnings per share for year ended December 31, 2006 is as follows:

| | 2006 |
|---|-------------|
| Share-based compensation by award type: | |
| Stock options | \$ 7,355 |
| Restricted stock units | 884 |
| Total share-based compensation | 8,239 |
| Tax effect on share-based compensation | (2,716) |
| Effect on net earnings | \$ 5,523 |
| Effect on net earnings per share: | |
| Basic | \$ 0.14 |
| Diluted | \$ 0.14 |

The fair values of stock options granted were calculated using the Black-Scholes pricing model. The aggregate intrinsic value of an option is the amount by which the fair value of the underlying stock exceeds its exercise price. The following table summarizes all stock option activity from December 31, 2003 through December 31, 2006:

| | Number of Options | Weighted Average Exercise Price | Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in millions) |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|
| Outstanding at December 31, 2003 | 5,621,976 | \$ 29.61 | |
| Granted | 588,500 | 47.53 | |
| Exercised | (992,622) | (25.76) | |
| Forfeited | (251,900) | (39.24) | |
| Outstanding at December 31, 2004 | 4,965,954 | \$ 32.02 | \$ 95.8 |
| Granted | 496,000 | 51.70 | |
| Exercised | (1,267,132) | (21.28) | |
| Forfeited | (270,450) | (39.67) | |

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| | | | | | |
|--|-------------|----|---------|----|-------|
| Outstanding at December 31, 2005 | 3,924,372 | \$ | 37.44 | \$ | 69.7 |
| Granted | 362,500 | | 67.88 | | |
| Exercised | (1,151,892) | | (26.42) | | |
| Forfeited | (108,895) | | (43.79) | | |
| Outstanding at December 31, 2006 | 3,026,085 | \$ | 45.05 | \$ | 102.3 |
| Options exercisable at December 31, 2004 | 2,845,782 | \$ | 25.38 | \$ | 73.8 |
| Options exercisable at December 31, 2005 | 2,285,472 | \$ | 32.32 | \$ | 52.3 |
| Options exercisable at December 31, 2006 | 1,662,485 | \$ | 39.94 | \$ | 64.7 |

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(In thousands, except share data, unless otherwise stated)

The following table details the weighted average remaining contractual life of options outstanding at December 31, 2006 by range of exercise prices:

| Number of Options Outstanding | Weighted Average Exercise Price | Remaining Contractual Life of Options Outstanding | Options Exercisable |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------|
| 158,910 | \$ 20.99 | 1.5 | 158,910 |
| 372,850 | \$ 32.63 | 6.1 | 247,950 |
| 625,400 | \$ 37.59 | 6.8 | 439,000 |
| 1,081,425 | \$ 46.69 | 6.3 | 732,425 |
| a787,500 | \$ 59.47 | 9.7 | 84,200 |
| 3,026,085 | | 7.0 | 1,662,485 |

As of the date granted, the weighted average grant-date fair value of the options granted during the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 was approximately \$21.32, \$16.15 and \$13.52, respectively. Such weighted average grant-date fair value was determined using an option pricing model that incorporated the following assumptions:

| | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Risk-free interest rate | 4.60% | 4.50% | 3.30% |
| Expected life in years | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Expected volatility | 25% | 25% | 25% |
| Expected dividend yield | | | |

The following table summarizes all restricted stock unit activity from December 31, 2004 through December 31, 2006:

| | Number of Restricted Stock Units | Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in millions) |
|----------------------------------|---|--|
| Outstanding at December 31, 2004 | | |
| Granted | 74,600 | |

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|----|-----|
| Vested | | | |
| Forfeited | | | |
| Outstanding at December 31, 2005 | 74,600 | \$ | 4.1 |
| Granted | 61,100 | | |
| Vested | (14,720) | | |
| Forfeited | (1,000) | | |
| Outstanding at December 31, 2006 | 119,980 | \$ | 9.5 |

At December 31, 2006, a total of 2,559,045 shares of common stock were available for grant in the form of stock options or restricted stock units, of which up to a total of 1,965,300 were available for grant as restricted stock units.

As of December 31, 2006, the unrecorded deferred share-based compensation balance related to both stock options and restricted stock units was \$26.3 million and will be recognized using a straight-line method over an estimated weighted average amortization period of 2.5 years.

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Prior to January 1, 2006, the Company applied the intrinsic valuation methodology under Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25 and related interpretations in accounting for its share-based compensation plan.

Had compensation cost for the Company's share-based plan been determined based upon the fair value of such awards at the grant date, consistent with the methods of SFAS 123, the Company's net earnings and basic and diluted net earnings per common share for the year ended December 31, 2005 would have been as follows:

| | 2005 | 2004 |
|--|------------|------------|
| Net earnings: | | |
| As reported | \$ 108,902 | \$ 107,957 |
| Compensation expense, net of tax benefit | (6,277) | (7,290) |
| Pro forma | \$ 102,625 | \$ 100,667 |
| Basic earnings per common share: | | |
| As reported | \$ 2.58 | \$ 2.44 |
| Compensation expense | (0.15) | (0.16) |
| Pro forma | \$ 2.43 | \$ 2.28 |
| Weighted average number of common shares | 42,207,777 | 44,237,214 |
| Diluted earnings per common share: | | |
| As reported | \$ 2.52 | \$ 2.37 |
| Compensation expense | (0.14) | (0.15) |
| Pro forma | \$ 2.38 | \$ 2.22 |
| Weighted average number of common and common equivalent shares | 43,122,131 | 45,281,189 |

11. *BENEFIT PLANS*

Mettler-Toledo maintains a number of retirement and other post-retirement employee benefit plans.

Certain subsidiaries sponsor defined contribution plans. Benefits are determined and funded annually based upon the terms of the plans. Amounts recognized as cost under these plans amounted to \$11.1 million, \$9.2 million and \$7.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Certain subsidiaries sponsor defined benefit plans. Benefits are provided to employees primarily based upon years of service and employees' compensation for certain periods during the last years of employment. Prior to 2002, the Company's U.S. operations also provided post-retirement medical benefits to their employees. Contributions for

medical benefits are related to employee years of service.

In May 2004, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position No. 106-2 (FSP 106-2), Accounting and Disclosure Requirements related to the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003. FSP 106-2 relates to the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 (the Act) signed into law on December 8, 2003. The Act introduced a prescription drug benefit under Medicare (Medicare Part D), as well as federal subsidy to sponsors of retiree health care benefit plans that provide a benefit that is at least actuarially equivalent to Medicare Part D. During the third quarter of 2004, the Company adopted the provisions of FSP 106-2. The Company sponsors post-retirement health care plans that provide prescription drug benefits that are deemed actuarially equivalent to the Medicare Part D and elected to

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recognize the impact of the federal subsidy on its accumulated post-retirement benefit obligation and net post-retirement benefit costs in the third quarter of 2004. Recognition of the Medicare Drug Act decreased the Company's accumulated post-retirement benefit obligation by \$3.5 million and reduced its net post-retirement benefit cost by approximately \$0.2 million in the year ended December 31, 2004.

The Company uses a measurement date of September 30 for its defined benefit pension and other benefit plans. The following table sets forth the change in benefit obligation, the change in plan assets, the funded status and amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements for the Company's defined benefit plans and post-retirement plans at December 31, 2006 and 2005:

| | U.S. Pension Benefits | | Non-U.S. Pension Benefits | | Other Benefits | |
|--|-----------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| | 2006 | 2005 | 2006 | 2005 | 2006 | 2005 |
| Change in benefit obligation: | | | | | | |
| Benefit obligation at beginning of year | \$ 115,904 | \$ 107,445 | \$ 479,254 | \$ 465,347 | \$ 25,232 | \$ 26,348 |
| Service cost, gross | 660 | 635 | 19,250 | 18,494 | 253 | 211 |
| Interest cost | 6,227 | 6,030 | 16,453 | 17,241 | 1,321 | 1,431 |
| Actuarial (gains) losses | (4,067) | 7,145 | 29,040 | 68,549 | (998) | (332) |
| Plan amendments and other | | | 3,319 | (8,983) | | |
| Benefits paid | (5,514) | (5,351) | (20,754) | (16,289) | (1,885) | (2,426) |
| Impact of foreign currency | | | 43,137 | (65,105) | | |
| Benefit obligation at end of year | \$ 113,210 | \$ 115,904 | \$ 569,699 | \$ 479,254 | \$ 23,923 | \$ 25,232 |
| Change in plan assets: | | | | | | |
| Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year | \$ 97,980 | \$ 83,625 | \$ 439,037 | \$ 460,698 | \$ | \$ |
| Actual return on plan assets | 8,292 | 9,665 | 44,069 | 40,637 | | |
| Employer contributions | 41 | 10,041 | 13,501 | 11,666 | 1,885 | 2,426 |
| Plan participants' contributions | | | 6,165 | 6,193 | 119 | 146 |
| Benefits paid | (5,514) | (5,351) | (20,754) | (16,289) | (2,004) | (2,572) |
| Impact of foreign currency | | | 37,889 | (63,868) | | |
| Fair value of plan assets at end of year | \$ 100,799 | \$ 97,980 | \$ 519,907 | \$ 439,037 | \$ | \$ |
| Funded status | \$ (12,411) | \$ (17,924) | \$ (49,792) | \$ (40,217) | \$ (23,923) | \$ (25,232) |
| Unrecognized net actuarial (gain) loss | 33,755 | 40,651 | 12,529 | 1,537 | (3,370) | (3,331) |

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| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Post-measurement date contributions | 10 | 10 | 5,566 | | 376 | 504 |
| Net amount recognized | \$ 21,354 | \$ 22,737 | \$ (31,697) | \$ (38,680) | \$ (26,917) | \$ (28,059) |

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(In thousands, except share data, unless otherwise stated)

Amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheets consist of:

| | U.S. Pension Benefits | | Non-U.S. Pension Benefits | | Other Benefits | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| | 2006 | 2005 | 2006 | 2005 | 2006 | 2005 |
| Other non-current assets | \$ | \$ | \$ 32,846 | \$ 23,110 | \$ | \$ |
| Pension and other post-retirement liabilities | (12,401) | (17,914) | (99,647) | (82,999) | (26,917) | (28,059) |
| Accumulated other comprehensive loss | 33,755 | 40,651 | 35,104 | 21,209 | | |
| Net amount recognized | \$ 21,354 | \$ 22,737 | \$ (31,697) | \$ (38,680) | \$ (26,917) | \$ (28,059) |

In accordance with the transition disclosure requirements of SFAS 158, the Company has identified the incremental effect of applying this Statement on the following individual balance sheet line items at December 31, 2006:

| | Before Application of SFAS 158 | SFAS 158 Transition Adjustments | After Application of SFAS 158 |
|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Other non-current assets | \$ 59,622 | \$ 23,851 | \$ 83,473 |
| Non-current deferred tax assets, net | 75,390 | (6,307) | 69,083 |
| Total assets | 1,569,541 | 17,544 | 1,587,085 |
| Accrued and other liabilities | 59,664 | 11,545 | 71,209 |
| Other non-current liabilities | 157,165 | (13,639) | 143,526 |
| Total liabilities | 958,317 | (2,094) | 956,223 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income | (36,959) | 19,638 | (17,321) |
| Total shareholder equity | 611,224 | 19,638 | 630,862 |

The prepaid pension asset is recorded in other non-current assets on the consolidated balance sheet. The short-term and long-term portion of the accrued pension liability is recorded on the consolidated balance sheet within accrued and other liabilities and other non-current liabilities, respectively. The Company previously recorded \$68.9 million of additional minimum liabilities under SFAS 87 and SFAS 106.

The following amounts have been recognized in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income, before taxes, at December 31, 2006 and have not yet been recognized as a component of net periodic pension cost:

| U.S. Pension | Non-U.S. Pension |
|--------------|------------------|
|--------------|------------------|

| | Benefits | Benefits | Other Benefits |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Prior service cost, net | \$ | \$ 1,621 | \$ (3,781) |
| Actuarial (gains)/losses | 33,755 | 26,144 | 411 |
| Transition obligations/(assets) | | (15,236) | |
| Total | \$ 33,755 | \$ 12,529 | \$ (3,370) |

The accumulated benefit obligations at December 31, 2006 and 2005 were \$113.2 million and \$115.9 million, respectively, for the U.S. defined benefit pension plan and \$497.7 million and \$429.4 million, respectively, for all non-U.S. plans. Certain of the plans included within non-U.S. Pension Benefits have benefit obligations which exceed the fair value of plan assets. The projected benefit obligation, the accumulated benefit obligation and fair value of assets of these plans as of December 31, 2006 were \$169.1 million, \$160.7 million and \$62.6 million, respectively.

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The assumed discount rates and rates of increase in future compensation levels used in calculating the projected benefit obligations vary according to the economic conditions of the country in which the retirement plans are situated. The weighted average rates used for the purposes of the Company's plans are as follows:

| | 2006 | U.S. 2005 | 2004 | 2006 | Non-U.S. 2005 | 2004 |
|----------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| Discount rate | 5.75% | 5.50% | 5.75% | 3.30% | 3.30% | 4.20% |
| Compensation increase rate | n/a | n/a | n/a | 2.10% | 2.30% | 2.20% |

The assumed discount rates, rates of increase in future compensation levels and the long-term rate of return used in calculating the net periodic pension cost vary according to the economic conditions of the country in which the retirement plans are situated. The weighted average rates used for the purposes of the Company's plans are as follows:

| | 2006 | U.S. 2005 | 2004 | 2006 | Non-U.S. 2005 | 2004 |
|--|-------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| Discount rate | 5.50% | 5.75% | 6.25% | 3.30% | 3.30% | 4.20% |
| Compensation increase rate | n/a | n/a | n/a | 2.10% | 2.30% | 2.20% |
| Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets | 8.50% | 8.50% | 8.50% | 5.10% | 5.20% | 5.20% |

Net periodic pension cost for the defined benefit plans includes the following components for the years ended December 31:

| | 2006 | U.S. 2005 | 2004 | 2006 | Non-U.S. 2005 | 2004 |
|--|-------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| Service cost, net | \$ 660 | \$ 635 | \$ 506 | \$ 13,009 | \$ 12,607 | \$ 13,081 |
| Interest cost on projected benefit obligations | 6,227 | 6,030 | 6,062 | 16,453 | 17,241 | 16,980 |
| Expected return on plan assets | (8,047) | (7,612) | (6,390) | (23,722) | (22,216) | (21,304) |
| Recognition of actuarial losses (gains) | 2,583 | 2,407 | 2,279 | 371 | (1,035) | (1,620) |
| Net periodic pension cost | \$ 1,423 | \$ 1,460 | \$ 2,457 | \$ 6,111 | \$ 6,597 | \$ 7,137 |

Net periodic post-retirement benefit cost for the U.S. post-retirement plans includes the following components for the years ended December 31:

| | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Service cost | \$ 253 | \$ 211 | \$ 226 |
| Interest cost on projected benefit obligations | 1,321 | 1,431 | 1,617 |
| Net amortization and deferral | (958) | (958) | (841) |
| Net periodic post-retirement benefit cost | \$ 616 | \$ 684 | \$ 1,002 |

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(In thousands, except share data, unless otherwise stated)

The amounts remaining in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income that are expected to be recognized as a component of net periodic pension during 2007 are as follows:

| | U.S. Pension | Non-U.S. Pension | Other |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| | Benefits | Benefits | Benefits |
| Prior service cost, net | \$ | \$ 826 | \$ |
| Actuarial (gains)/losses | 2,058 | 1,251 | (957) |
| Transition obligations | | 33 | |
| Total | \$ 2,058 | \$ 2,110 | \$ (957) |

The accumulated post-retirement benefit obligation was principally determined using discount rates of 5.75% in 2006, 5.50% in 2005 and 5.75% in 2004 and net periodic post-retirement benefit cost was principally determined using discount rates of 5.50% in 2006, 5.75% in 2005 and 6.25% in 2004 and health care cost trend rates ranging from 8.5% to 12% in 2006, 9% to 12% in 2005 and 9% to 13.5% in 2004, decreasing to 4.5% in 2010.

The health care cost trend rate assumption has a significant effect on the accumulated post-retirement benefit obligation and net periodic post-retirement benefit cost. A one-percentage-point change in assumed health care cost trend rates would have the following effects:

| | One-Percentage-Point | One-Percentage-Point |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Increase | Decrease |
| Effect on total of service and interest cost components | \$ 139 | \$ (123) |
| Effect on post-retirement benefit obligation | \$ 1,756 | \$ (1,571) |

Plan assets relate principally to the Company's U.S. and Swiss subsidiaries and consist of equity investments, obligations of the U.S. Treasury or other governmental agencies, and other interest-bearing investments. Actual and target asset allocations in the Company's pension plans at December 31, 2006 and 2005 were as follows:

| | Target | U.S. | 2006 | 2005 | Target | Non-U.S. | 2006 | 2005 |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
| Debt securities | 30-40% | 34% | 33% | 50-70% | 53% | 51% | 51% | |
| Equity securities | 60-70% | 66% | 67% | 20-40% | 41% | 38% | 38% | |
| Real estate and other | 0-5% | 0% | 0% | 5-15% | 6% | 11% | 11% | |

| | | | | | | |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

Investment policies and strategies for each of the Company's pension plans are determined periodically by pension trustees for each plan, having regard for the potential risks and returns offered by investment in the various assets available. Target asset allocation and investment return criteria are established by the trustees with the overriding objective of stable earnings growth. Actual results are monitored against those targets and the trustees are required to report to the members of each plan, including an analysis of investment performance on an annual basis at a minimum. Day-to-day asset management is typically performed by a third party asset management company, reporting to the pension trustees. The long-term rate of return on plan asset assumptions used to determine pension expense under U.S. GAAP are generally based on historical investment performance and the target investment return criteria for the future determined by the trustees.

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METTLER-TOLEDO INTERNATIONAL INC.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(In thousands, except share data, unless otherwise stated)

The following benefit payments, which reflect expected future service as appropriate, are expected to be paid:

| | U.S. Pension | Non-U.S. Pension | Other Benefits | Other Benefits |
|-------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Benefits | Benefits | Gross | Net of |
| | | | | Subsidy |
| 2007 | \$ 5,423 | \$ 14,090 | \$ 2,555 | \$ 2,271 |
| 2008 | 5,542 | 15,196 | 2,583 | 2,281 |
| 2009 | 5,700 | 16,606 | 2,633 | 2,320 |
| 2010 | 5,823 | 17,315 | 2,646 | 2,323 |
| 2011 | 6,048 | 18,475 | 2,592 | 2,265 |
| 2012 - 2016 | 34,368 | 114,229 | 12,041 | 10,501 |

The Company has made voluntary incremental pension contributions of \$6.0 million in 2006 and \$10.0 million in 2004 to certain underfunded pension plans. As a result of its voluntary incremental pension payments, the Company was not required to make pension funding payments to its U.S. and U.K. pension plans during 2006 and 2005. The Company does not expect to receive any refunds from its benefit plans during 2007.

In 2007, the Company expects to make normal employer pension contributions of approximately \$9.2 million to its non-U.S. pension plans and normal employer contributions of approximately \$2.3 million to its U.S. post-retirement medical plan.

12. *TAXES*

The sources of the Company's earnings (losses) before taxes were as follows for the years ending December 31:

| | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| United States | \$ 31,889 | \$ (1,955) | \$ 11,964 |
| Non-United States | 172,958 | 162,139 | 142,260 |
| Earnings before taxes | \$ 204,847 | \$ 160,184 | \$ 154,224 |

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METTLER-TOLEDO INTERNATIONAL INC.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(In thousands, except share data, unless otherwise stated)

The provisions for taxes consist of:

| | Current | Deferred | Total |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Year ended December 31, 2006: | | | |
| United States federal | \$ | \$ 9,798 | \$ 9,798 |
| State and local | 738 | (491) | 247 |
| Non-United States | 39,212 | (1,942) | 37,270 |
| Total | \$ 39,950 | \$ 7,365 | \$ 47,315 |
| Year ended December 31, 2005: | | | |
| United States federal | \$ 4,442 | \$ 17,511 | \$ 21,953 |
| State and local | 1,473 | (2,137) | (664) |
| Non-United States | 33,040 | (3,047) | 29,993 |
| Total | \$ 38,955 | \$ 12,327 | \$ 51,282 |
| Year ended December 31, 2004: | | | |
| United States federal | \$ 643 | \$ 4,606 | \$ 5,249 |
| State and local | 594 | 1,571 | 2,165 |
| Non-United States | 45,137 | (6,284) | 38,853 |
| Total | \$ 46,374 | \$ (107) | \$ 46,267 |

The provisions for tax expense for the years ending December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 differed from the amounts computed by applying the United States federal income tax rate of 35% to the earnings before taxes as a result of the following:

| | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Expected tax | \$ 71,696 | \$ 56,064 | \$ 53,978 |
| United States state and local income taxes, net of federal income tax benefit | 247 | (1,574) | 2,165 |
| Change in valuation allowance | 10,860 | 160 | 2,375 |
| Special foreign earnings repatriations and audit settlements | | 5,411 | |
| Other non-United States income taxes at other than a 35% rate | (17,700) | (9,428) | (12,646) |
| Release of unremitted foreign earnings liability | (13,450) | | |
| Foreign jurisdiction tax law change | (5,050) | | |
| Other, net | 712 | 649 | 395 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Total provision for taxes | \$ 47,315 | \$ 51,282 | \$ 46,267 |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|

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METTLER-TOLEDO INTERNATIONAL INC.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(In thousands, except share data, unless otherwise stated)

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are presented below at December 31:

| | 2006 | 2005 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Deferred tax assets: | | |
| Inventory | \$ 14,170 | \$ 6,138 |
| Accrued and other liabilities | 21,337 | 25,345 |
| Accrued post-retirement benefit and pension costs | 36,237 | 36,317 |
| Net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards | 48,445 | 46,097 |
| Other | 13,904 | 14,515 |
| Total deferred tax assets | 134,093 | 128,412 |
| Less valuation allowance | (31,956) | (25,160) |
| Total deferred tax assets less valuation allowance | 102,137 | 103,252 |
| Deferred tax liabilities: | | |
| Inventory | 2,506 | 2,866 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 35,617 | 30,047 |
| Rainin intangibles amortization | 19,054 | 13,695 |
| Prepaid post-retirement benefit and pension costs | 22,184 | 9,364 |
| Other | 8,685 | 14,815 |
| International earnings | | 12,627 |
| Total deferred tax liabilities | 88,046 | 83,414 |
| Net deferred tax asset | \$ 14,091 | \$ 19,838 |

The Company has recorded valuation allowances related to certain of its deferred income tax assets due to the uncertainty of the ultimate realization of future benefits from such assets. The potential decrease or increase of the valuation allowance in the near term is dependent on the future ability of the Company to realize the deferred tax assets that are affected by the future profitability of operations in various worldwide jurisdictions. During 2006, the Company incurred a \$10.5 million charge related to the establishment of a valuation allowance for foreign tax credit carryforwards described below. \$4.4 million of the Company's total valuation allowance will be credited to shareholders' equity if and when realized.

At December 31, 2006, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the Company had net operating loss carryforwards of \$0.3 million that expire in various amounts through 2021. The Company has various U.S. state net operating losses and various foreign net operating losses that have various expiration periods.

The Company has undistributed earnings of non-US subsidiaries and currently believes that there will be no cost associated with the repatriation of such foreign earnings. The Company plans to repatriate \$100 million of such earnings in future years. All other undistributed earnings are considered to be permanently reinvested.

During the third quarter of 2006, the Company implemented a legal reorganization that resulted in a reduction of the estimated annual effective tax rate before discrete items from 30% to 27%. In addition to the change in the Company's annual effective tax rate, the Company recorded three discrete tax items: a charge of \$10.5 million related to the establishment of a valuation allowance on foreign tax credit carryforwards, a benefit of \$13.4 million associated with a reduction of a liability previously established for estimated costs to

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METTLER-TOLEDO INTERNATIONAL INC.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(In thousands, except share data, unless otherwise stated)

repatriate unremitted earnings of foreign subsidiaries and a favorable tax law change resulting in a benefit of \$5.1 million.

As a result of the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004, the Company repatriated \$396 million of cash during 2005 that had been generated over time by its foreign operations. As a result of this repatriation, the Company recorded additional income tax expense of \$13.1 million. This amount reflects the federal tax impact in the United States (including certain state taxes) of \$12.3 million, foreign withholding taxes of \$2.0 million and a net decrease of \$1.2 million of deferred tax liabilities associated with the reassessment of pre-existing and future dividend repatriations. In addition, the Company recorded tax benefits of \$7.7 million related to the favorable resolution of certain tax matters.

The Company is currently under examination in various taxing jurisdictions in which it conducts business operations. While the Company has not yet received any material assessments from these taxing authorities, the Company believes that adequate amounts of taxes and related interest and penalties have been provided for any adverse adjustments as a result of these examinations and that the ultimate outcome of these examinations will not result in a material impact on the Company's consolidated results of operations or financial position.

13. *OTHER (INCOME) CHARGES, NET*

Other (income) charges, net consists primarily of interest income, (gains) losses from foreign currency transactions, (gains) losses from sales of assets and other items.

In 2005, other (income) charges, net includes a \$21.8 million charge related to litigation. In June of 2005, the Company wrote off a non-cash \$19.9 million (\$12 million after tax) intangible asset relating to an intellectual property license that was subject to litigation with the grantor which is included as a component of Other and Deferred taxes in the interim consolidated statements of cash flows. This license enabled a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company exclusive rights to distribute certain third-party manufactured pipettes in the United States. A judgment entered on June 6, 2005 terminated the license agreement and awarded damages to the other party. The Company also incurred \$1.9 million of related legal costs during the three months ended June 30, 2005, which includes damages of \$0.6 million due to the grantor. The damages of \$0.6 million were subsequently reversed during 2006.

14. *COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**Operating Leases*

The Company leases certain of its facilities and equipment under operating leases. The future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases are as follows at December 31, 2006:

| | |
|------|-----------|
| 2007 | \$ 23,645 |
| 2008 | 17,606 |
| 2009 | 11,090 |
| 2010 | 8,530 |

| | |
|------------|-----------|
| 2011 | 6,513 |
| Thereafter | 12,692 |
| Total | \$ 80,076 |

Rent expense for operating leases amounted to \$31.2 million, \$30.7 million and \$29.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

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METTLER-TOLEDO INTERNATIONAL INC.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(In thousands, except share data, unless otherwise stated)*Legal*

The Company is party to various legal proceedings, including certain environmental matters, incidental to the normal course of business. Management does not expect that any of such proceedings will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

15. *SEGMENT REPORTING*

Operating segments are the individual reporting units within the Company. These units are managed separately, and it is at this level where the determination of resource allocation is made. The units have been aggregated based on operating segments in geographic regions that have similar economic characteristics and meet the aggregation criteria of SFAS No. 131, *Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information* (SFAS 131). The Company has determined there are five reportable segments: U.S. Operations, Swiss Operations, Western European Operations, Chinese Operations, and Other. Prior year segment information has been restated to conform with current period presentation.

U.S. Operations represent certain of the Company's marketing and producing organizations located in the United States. Western European Operations include the Company's marketing and producing organizations in Western Europe, excluding operations located in Switzerland. Swiss Operations include marketing and producing organizations located in Switzerland as well as extensive R&D operations that are responsible for the development, production and marketing of precision instruments, including weighing, analytical and measurement technologies for use in a variety of industrial and laboratory applications. Chinese Operations represents the Company's marketing and producing organizations located in China. The Company's market organizations are geographically focused and are responsible for all aspects of the Company's sales and service. Operating segments that exist outside these reportable segments are included in Other.

The accounting policies of the operating segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies. The Company evaluates performance based on segment profit for segment reporting (gross profit less research and development, selling, general and administrative expenses and restructuring charges, before amortization, interest, other charges and taxes). Inter-segment sales and transfers are priced to reflect consideration of market conditions and the regulations of the countries in which the transferring entities are located. The following tables show the operations of the Company's operating segments:

| For the Year Ended | Net Sales to | Net Sales to | Total Net | Segment | | Total | Purchase | Goodwil |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-----------|--------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| | External | Other | | Profit | Depreciation | | | |
| December 31, 2006 | Customers | Segments | Sales | Profit | Depreciation | Assets | Equipment | Goodwil |
| S. Operations | \$ 586,069 | \$ 51,349 | \$ 637,418 | \$ 89,384 | \$ 6,959 | \$ 818,841 | \$ (7,497) | \$ 272,62 |

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| | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------|--------------|------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|-----------|
| Swiss Operations | 96,311 | 244,538 | 340,849 | 70,083 | 7,632 | 431,542 | (5,071) | 23,82 |
| Western European Operations | 538,953 | 68,883 | 607,836 | 50,635 | 5,490 | 887,866 | (6,506) | 116,77 |
| Chinese Operations | 132,710 | 68,721 | 201,431 | 45,160 | 3,294 | 138,853 | (8,723) | 1,88 |
| Other ^(a) | 240,869 | | 240,869 | 21,412 | 1,901 | 140,177 | (2,444) | 17,77 |
| Eliminations and Corporate ^(b) | | (433,491) | (433,491) | (42,514) | 793 | (830,194) | (4,088) | |
| Total | \$ 1,594,912 | \$ | \$ 1,594,912 | \$ 234,160 | \$ 26,069 | \$ 1,587,085 | \$ (34,329) | \$ 432,87 |

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METTLER-TOLEDO INTERNATIONAL INC.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(In thousands, except share data, unless otherwise stated)

| For the Year Ended | Net Sales to | | Total Net Sales | Segment | | Total Assets | Purchase of Property Plant and Equipment | Goodwill |
|---|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--|------------|
| | External Customers | Other Segments | | Profit | Depreciation | | | |
| December 31, 2005 | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. Operations | \$ 560,238 | \$ 50,361 | \$ 610,599 | \$ 79,448 | \$ 7,058 | \$ 904,758 | \$ (12,056) | \$ 272,680 |
| Swiss Operations | 88,138 | 236,763 | 324,901 | 65,471 | 7,777 | 348,799 | (4,739) | 22,660 |
| Western European Operations | 508,289 | 69,293 | 577,582 | 45,466 | 5,548 | 801,900 | (5,192) | 107,300 |
| Chinese Operations | 116,912 | 57,997 | 174,909 | 40,245 | 3,110 | 114,481 | (3,326) | 1,830 |
| Other ^(a) | 208,895 | 559 | 209,454 | 14,745 | 1,646 | 118,793 | (2,369) | 18,560 |
| Eliminations and Corporate ^(b) | | (414,973) | (414,973) | (38,651) | 838 | (618,958) | (4,816) | |
| Total | \$ 1,482,472 | \$ | \$ 1,482,472 | \$ 206,724 | \$ 25,977 | \$ 1,669,773 | \$ (32,498) | \$ 423,040 |
| December 31, 2004 | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. Operations | \$ 529,020 | \$ 49,430 | \$ 578,450 | \$ 75,651 | \$ 7,193 | \$ 888,844 | \$ (6,763) | \$ 271,060 |
| Swiss Operations | 92,321 | 220,671 | 312,992 | 59,576 | 7,845 | 427,411 | (6,175) | 24,930 |
| Western European Operations | 494,921 | 50,445 | 545,366 | 40,185 | 6,324 | 408,008 | (6,776) | 117,770 |
| Chinese Operations | 102,867 | 56,917 | 159,784 | 31,705 | 2,857 | 117,806 | (2,476) | 1,790 |
| Other ^(a) | 185,325 | | 185,325 | 12,882 | 1,440 | 122,563 | (2,245) | 18,110 |
| Eliminations and Corporate ^(b) | | (377,463) | (377,463) | (40,589) | 1,009 | (484,560) | (3,447) | |
| Total | \$ 1,404,454 | \$ | \$ 1,404,454 | \$ 179,410 | \$ 26,668 | \$ 1,480,072 | \$ (27,882) | \$ 433,670 |

^(a) Other includes reporting units in Eastern Europe, Latin America and segments from other countries.^(b)

Eliminations and Corporate includes the elimination of inter-segment transactions as well as certain corporate expenses, intercompany investments, which are not included in the Company's operating segments.

Reconciliation of earnings before tax to segment profit:

| | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Earnings before taxes | \$ 204,847 | \$ 160,184 | \$ 154,224 |
| Share-based compensation | 8,239 | | |
| Amortization | 11,503 | 11,436 | 12,256 |
| Interest expense | 17,492 | 14,880 | 12,888 |
| Other (income) charges, net | (7,921) | 20,224 | 42 |
| Segment profit | \$ 234,160 | \$ 206,724 | \$ 179,410 |

The Company sells precision instruments, including weighing instruments and certain analytical and measurement technologies, and related services to a variety of customers and industries. None of these customers account for more than 2% of net sales. Service revenues are primarily derived from sales of spare

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(In thousands, except share data, unless otherwise stated)

parts and services such as calibration, certification and repair, much of which is provided under contracts. A breakdown of the Company's sales by category for the years ended December 31 follows:

| | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Weighing-related instruments | \$ 758,882 | \$ 703,581 | \$ 670,011 |
| Non-weighing instruments | 471,478 | 440,728 | 412,086 |
| Service | 364,552 | 338,163 | 322,357 |
| Total net sales | \$ 1,594,912 | \$ 1,482,472 | \$ 1,404,454 |

In certain circumstances, our operating segments sell directly into other geographies. A breakdown of net sales to external customers by geographic customer destination and property, plant and equipment, net for the year ended December 31 is as follows:

| | Net Sales | | | Property, Plant and Equipment, Net | |
|--------------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|---|-------------|
| | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 | 2006 | 2005 |
| United States | \$ 535,654 | \$ 513,102 | \$ 486,660 | \$ 36,111 | \$ 41,846 |
| Other Americas | 105,588 | 94,240 | 79,316 | 2,422 | 2,124 |
| Total Americas | 641,242 | 607,342 | 565,976 | 38,533 | 43,970 |
| Germany | 148,003 | 140,877 | 131,862 | 30,773 | 27,406 |
| France | 114,065 | 108,352 | 112,669 | 5,301 | 4,858 |
| United Kingdom | 60,026 | 59,210 | 58,734 | 7,363 | 7,923 |
| Switzerland | 54,779 | 52,431 | 56,669 | 110,477 | 105,352 |
| Other Europe | 289,865 | 256,909 | 245,323 | 7,529 | 6,072 |
| Total Europe | 666,738 | 617,779 | 605,257 | 161,443 | 151,611 |
| China | 129,682 | 114,782 | 101,298 | 26,781 | 20,868 |
| Rest of World | 157,250 | 142,569 | 131,923 | 2,381 | 2,070 |
| Total Asia/Rest of World | 286,932 | 257,351 | 233,221 | 29,162 | 22,938 |
| Total | \$ 1,594,912 | \$ 1,482,472 | \$ 1,404,454 | \$ 229,138 | \$ 218,519 |

16. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

As part of the Rainin acquisition, the Company entered into an agreement to lease certain property from the former owner and former General Manager of Rainin. During the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, the Company made lease payments with respect to this agreement of \$2.6 million, \$2.5 million and \$2.3 million, respectively. In addition, Rainin continued to purchase certain products from its former owner. During the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, the volume of these purchases was \$0.1 million and \$0.8 million, respectively. The formal agreement to purchase these products was terminated during the third quarter of 2004. This termination did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements. All of the Company's transactions with the former owner of Rainin were in the normal course of business.

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(In thousands, except share data, unless otherwise stated)17. *QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA (UNAUDITED)*

Quarterly financial data for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 are as follows:

| | First Quarter | Second Quarter | Third Quarter | Fourth Quarter |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 2006 | | | | |
| Net sales | \$ 346,160 | \$ 389,157 | \$ 397,318 | \$ 462,277 |
| Gross profit | 170,340 | 192,435 | 194,057 | 233,600 |
| Net earnings | \$ 23,715 | \$ 34,757 | \$ 47,040 | \$ 52,020 |
| Basic earnings per common share: | | | | |
| Net earnings | \$ 0.58 | \$ 0.86 | \$ 1.18 | \$ 1.34 |
| Weighted average number of common shares | 41,050,849 | 40,535,389 | 39,795,452 | 38,882,113 |
| Diluted earnings per common share: | | | | |
| Net earnings | \$ 0.57 | \$ 0.84 | \$ 1.16 | \$ 1.31 |
| Weighted average number of common shares | 41,774,068 | 41,237,812 | 40,455,687 | 39,675,263 |
| Market price per share: | | | | |
| High | \$ 61.90 | \$ 68.34 | \$ 66.15 | \$ 80.80 |
| Low | \$ 55.62 | \$ 58.50 | \$ 56.70 | \$ 66.00 |
| 2005 | | | | |
| Net sales | \$ 337,160 | \$ 368,637 | \$ 365,428 | \$ 411,247 |
| Gross profit | 162,795 | 180,425 | 179,006 | 208,093 |
| Net earnings | \$ 20,781 | \$ 18,311 | \$ 25,618 | \$ 44,192 |
| Basic earnings per common share: | | | | |
| Net earnings | \$ 0.48 | \$ 0.43 | \$ 0.61 | \$ 1.06 |
| Weighted average number of common shares | 43,139,233 | 42,356,672 | 41,786,186 | 41,549,018 |
| Diluted earnings per common share: | | | | |
| Net earnings | \$ 0.47 | \$ 0.42 | \$ 0.60 | \$ 1.04 |
| Weighted average number of common shares | 44,388,971 | 43,438,961 | 42,893,530 | 42,419,020 |
| Market price per share: | | | | |
| High | \$ 53.00 | \$ 49.57 | \$ 52.50 | \$ 58.20 |
| Low | \$ 47.37 | \$ 45.24 | \$ 46.61 | \$ 50.88 |

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Schedule II Valuation and Qualifying Accounts (in thousands)

| Column A | Column B | Column C Additions | | Column D | Column E |
|---|--|---|--|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Description | Balance at the Beginning of Period | (1) Charged to Costs and Expenses Other Accounts | (2) Charged to Other Accounts Note (A) | -Deductions- Note (B) | Balance at End of Period |
| Accounts Receivable-allowance for doubtful accounts: | | | | | |
| Year ended December 31, 2006 | 7,897 | 961 | 394 | 2,179 | 7,073 |
| Year ended December 31, 2005 | 9,759 | 1,034 | (498) | 2,398 | 7,897 |
| Year ended December 31, 2004 | 10,489 | 731 | 443 | 1,904 | 9,759 |
| Deferred tax valuation allowance: | | | | | |
| Year ended December 31, 2006 | 25,160 | 11,877 | | 5,081 | 31,956 |
| Year ended December 31, 2005 | 25,000 | 160 | | | 25,160 |
| Year ended December 31, 2004 | 36,238 | 2,375 | | 13,613 | 25,000 |

Note (A)

For accounts receivable, primarily comprised of currency translation adjustments.

Note (B)

For accounts receivable, represents excess of uncollectible balances written off over recoveries of accounts previously written off.

For deferred tax valuation allowance, 2004 represents a reduction in the deferred tax assets related to tax credit and tax loss carryforwards.