

Ossur hf.

Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31st 2006

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Statement by the Board of Directors and President and CEO

It is the opinion of the Board of Directors and the President and CEO of Ossur hf., that these Interim Financial Statements present the necessary information to evaluate the financial position of the Company at 31 March 2006, the operating results for the period 1 January to 31 March 2006, and financial developments that period. Ossur Interim Financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS.

The Board of Directors and President and CEO of Ossur hf. hereby confirm the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements of Ossur hf. for the period from 1 January to 31 March 2006 with their signatures.

Reykjavik, 3 May 2006

Board of Directors

Niels Jacobsen
Chairman of the Board

Ossur Kristinsson

Kristjan T. Ragnarsson

Thordur Magnusson

Sigurbjorn Thorkelsson

President and CEO

Jon Sigurdsson

Financial Ratios

Consolidated statement

		YTD 2006	YTD 2005	2005	2004	2003	2002
Growth							
Net sales	USD '000	60,034	31,150	160,729	124,399	94,467	81,284
EBITDA	USD '000	8,594	5,533	25,832	25,045	9,428	14,310
Profit from operations	USD '000	3,760	4,401	16,525	20,374	6,112	11,501
Net income	USD '000	571	3,173	11,688	15,227	4,661	10,056
Total assets	USD '000	435,227	106,007	407,986	108,915	102,126	71,425
Operational performance							
Cash provided by operating activities	USD '000	1,197	1,253	15,481	16,600	10,383	10,503
- as ratio to total debt ⁽¹⁾	%	9	29	10	30	23	36
- as ratio to net profit		2.1	0.4	1.3	1.1	2.2	1.0
Working capital from operating activities	USD '000	5,026	4,980	18,954	23,095	8,774	14,661
- as ratio to long-term debt and stockh. Equity ⁽¹⁾	%	8	25	8	27	13	30
Liquidity and solvency							
Quick ratio		0.9	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.5
Current ratio		1.5	2.6	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.3
Equity ratio	%	35	54	37	50	43	56
Asset utilization and efficiency							
Total asset turnover ⁽¹⁾		0.7	1.2	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.3
Grace period granted ⁽¹⁾	Days	42	45	44	44	47	44
Profitability							
Return on capital ⁽¹⁾	%	7	19	10	20	9	20
Return on common equity ⁽¹⁾	%	9	29	15	31	11	29
Operating profit as ratio to net sales	%	6	14	10	16	6	14
Net income before taxes as ratio to net sales	%	(2)	13	8	15	6	15
Net income for the period as ratio to net sales	%	1	10	7	12	5	12
Market							
Value of stock	USD '000	627,355	437,909	695,125	395,514	201,237	219,584
Price/earnings ratio, (P/E) ⁽¹⁾		69.0	28.9	59.5	26.0	43.2	21.8
Price/book ratio		4.1	7.6	4.5	7.2	4.6	5.5
Number of shares	Millions	385	318	385	318	328	328
Earnings per Share, (EPS) ⁽¹⁾	US Cent	2.61	4.79	3.53	4.80	1.45	3.12
Diluted Earnings per Share, (Diluted EPS) ⁽¹⁾	US Cent	2.60	4.78	3.52	4.80	1.44	3.10

Notes

1. Financial ratios for YTD 2005 and YTD 2006 are based on operations for the preceding 12 months.

Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Ossur hf.

We have reviewed the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets of Ossur hf. and subsidiaries as of 31 March 2006, and the related Consolidated Statements of Income and Cash Flows for the period then ended. These Consolidated Financial Statements contain Income Statements, Balance Sheets, Statement of Cash Flows, Statement of changes in Equity and Notes to the Financial Statements. These Consolidated Financial Statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to issue a report on these Financial Statements based on our review. The Financial Statements of the foreign subsidiaries of Ossur hf. were reviewed by Deloitte member firms.

We conducted our review in accordance with International Standards applicable to review engagement. Those standards require that we plan and perform the review to obtain moderate assurance as to whether the Financial Statements are free of material misstatement. A review is limited primarily to inquiries of company personnel and analytical procedures applied to financial data and thus provide less assurance than an audit. We have not performed an audit and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Based on our review nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying Financial Statements do not give a true and fair view of the financial position of Ossur hf. and its subsidiaries as of 31 March 2006, of the results of their operations and their cash flows for the period then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Reykjavik, 3 May 2006

Deloitte hf.

Heimir Thorsteinsson
State authorized public accountant

Thorvardur Gunnarsson
State authorized public accountant

Consolidated Income Statements

for the periods 1.1.-31.3.2006 and 1.1.-31.3.2005

	Notes	YTD 2006	YTD 2005
Net sales	4	60,034	31,150
Cost of goods sold		<u>(24,078)</u>	<u>(12,501)</u>
Gross profit		35,956	18,649
Other income		54	76
Sales and marketing expenses		(16,009)	(6,993)
Research and development expenses		(4,699)	(2,435)
General and administrative expenses		(8,542)	(4,896)
Restructuring expenses	7	<u>(3,000)</u>	<u>0</u>
Profit from operations		3,760	4,401
Financial income/(expenses)	8	<u>(4,921)</u>	<u>(411)</u>
Profit (loss) before tax		(1,161)	3,990
Income tax	9	<u>1,732</u>	<u>(817)</u>
Net profit for the period		<u><u>571</u></u>	<u><u>3,173</u></u>
Earnings per Share	10		
Basic Earnings per Share		<u>0.15</u>	<u>1.01</u>
Diluted Earnings per Share		<u>0.15</u>	<u>1.01</u>

Consolidated Balance Sheets

Assets

	Notes	31.3.2006	31.12.2005
Fixed assets			
Property, plant and equipment	11	23,849	22,130
Goodwill	12	259,827	232,134
Other intangible assets	13	51,859	46,694
Loans and receivables	15	1,089	780
Available for sale investments	16	595	593
Deferred tax asset	27	26,042	23,542
		<u>363,261</u>	<u>325,873</u>
Current assets			
Inventories	17	28,857	25,529
Accounts receivable	18	30,051	28,314
Other receivables	18	8,927	7,356
Bank balances and cash	18	4,131	20,914
		<u>71,966</u>	<u>82,113</u>
Total assets		<u><u>435,227</u></u>	<u><u>407,986</u></u>

31 March 2006 and 31 December 2005

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	31.3.2006	31.12.2005
Stockholders' equity			
Share capital	19	4,163	4,160
Capital reserves	20	104,377	104,162
Translation reserves	21	4,180	3,771
Accumulated profits	22	41,307	40,736
		<u>154,027</u>	<u>152,829</u>
Long-term liabilities			
Loans from credit institutions	24	202,341	185,147
Obligation under finance leases	25	112	32
Other long-term liabilities	26	2,395	2,350
Deferred tax liabilities	27	28,341	27,832
		<u>233,189</u>	<u>215,361</u>
Current liabilities			
Long-term liabilities - due within one year	28	14,641	11,048
Accounts payable		7,109	8,844
Bank loans		4,623	0
Tax liabilities		0	917
Other current liabilities		13,612	13,508
Provisions	29	8,026	5,479
		<u>48,011</u>	<u>39,796</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u><u>435,227</u></u>	<u><u>407,986</u></u>

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

for the periods 1.1.-31.3.2006 and 1.1.-31.3.2005

	Notes	YTD 2006	YTD 2005
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit from operations		3,760	4,401
Depreciation and amortization	11, 13	4,834	1,132
Gain on disposal of assets		(5)	1
Changes in current assets and liabilities		(2,513)	(3,157)
Cash generated by operations		<u>6,076</u>	<u>2,377</u>
Interest received		32	16
Interest paid		(3,386)	(356)
Taxes paid		(1,525)	(784)
Net cash provided by operating activities		<u>1,197</u>	<u>1,253</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of fixed assets	11, 13	(2,382)	(1,416)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		140	45
Acquisition of subsidiaries	30, 31	(39,474)	0
Additions in loans and receivables	15	(5)	(5)
Installments of loans and receivables	15	7	0
Proceeds from sale of available for sale investments	16	3	3
		<u>(41,711)</u>	<u>(1,373)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Short-term loans		4,623	0
Borrowing of long-term liabilities		19,336	2,800
Repayments of long-term liabilities		(474)	(4,142)
Exercised share options	19, 20	218	208
		<u>23,703</u>	<u>(1,134)</u>
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		(16,811)	(1,254)
Effects of foreign exchange adjustments		28	(61)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		<u>20,914</u>	<u>4,297</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		<u>4,131</u>	<u>2,982</u>
Other information:			
Net cash provided by operating activities:			
Net profit for the period		571	3,173
Items not affecting cash		4,455	1,807
Working capital provided by operating activities		<u>5,026</u>	<u>4,980</u>
Changes in current assets and liabilities		(3,829)	(3,727)
Net cash provided by operating activities		<u>1,197</u>	<u>1,253</u>

Consolidated Statement of changes in Equity for the period ended 31 March 2006

	Share capital	Capital reserves	Translation reserves	Accumulated profits	Total
Balance at 1 January 2005.....	3,042	17,747	4,636	29,295	54,720
Translation difference of shares in foreign companies.....			(865)		(865)
Net gains / losses not recognised in the income statement.....	0	0	(865)	0	(865)
Exercised share options.....	33	3,896			3,929
Paid in share capital.....	1,085	82,272			83,357
Net profit for the year.....				11,688	11,688
Transferred to statutory reserves.....		247		(247)	0
Balance at 31 December 2005.....	4,160	104,162	3,771	40,736	152,829
Translation difference of shares in foreign companies.....			409		409
Net gains / losses not recognised in the income statement.....	0	0	409	0	409
Exercised share options.....	3	215			218
Net profit for the period.....				571	571
Balance at 31 March 2006.....	4,163	104,377	4,180	41,307	154,027

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Operations

Ossur hf. is a global orthopaedics company specializing in products and services in the areas of prosthetic, braces and support. The principal products manufactured by the Company include liners, sockets, prosthetic feet, prosthetic knees, various components used for the manufacture of artificial limbs and braces and various orthopaedic support products. The principal market areas of the Company are North America, Europe and Asia which are served by companies in the United States, Canada, Sweden, the Netherlands, the UK and in Australia in addition to the Iceland-based parent company.

The production and assembly of the Company's products was conducted in twelve places during the period: at Ossur North America, Inc. in Aliso Viejo, California, at Innovation Sports, Foothill California, at Royce Medical, Inc. in Camarillo California, Thorofare and Moorestown in New Jersey, at Ossur Engineering, Inc. in Albion, Michigan, at Generation II in Vancouver, Canada and Generation II in Seattle in the US, Blackburn in the UK and at Ossur hf. in Iceland. Part of the production is outsourced to China and Taiwan.

According to organizational structure, the consolidation is divided into four divisions, i.e. Corporate Finance, responsible for overall financial management; Manufacturing & Operations, responsible for all production and inventory management; Sales and Marketing, responsible for overall marketing and sales units and R&D and Product Management, responsible for Quality Control, Product Development and New Product Management.

Localized marketing, sales distribution and services is handled by Ossur North America, Inc., Royce Medical, Inc. and Innovation Sports, Inc in the US, the Generation II Operations in Canada, Ossur Europe, B.V. in the Netherlands, Medistox, Ltd. and Technology in Motion, Ltd. in the UK, Össur Nordic, AB in Sweden and Ossur Asia Pacific in Australia.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and are prepared under the historical cost convention except for revaluation of certain properties and financial instruments.

The preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the Consolidated Financial Statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Basis of consolidation

The Consolidated Financial Statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and enterprises controlled by the Company (its subsidiaries). Control is achieved where the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an investee enterprise so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

One of the purposes of Consolidated Financial Statements is to show only the net external sales, expenses, assets and liabilities of the consolidated entities as a whole. Hence, intercompany transactions have been eliminated within the consolidated businesses in the presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements. Unrealised gain in inventories resulting from intercompany transactions has been eliminated and calculated income tax in the Consolidated Financial Statements adjusted accordingly.

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the Consolidation.

Business Combination

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared using the purchase method of consolidation accounting. When ownership in subsidiaries is less than 100%, the minority interest in the subsidiaries' income or loss and stockholders equity is accounted for in the calculation of the consolidated income or loss and the consolidated stockholders equity. Immaterial minority interest is not accounted for in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

On acquisition, the assets and liabilities of a subsidiary are measured at their fair values at the date of acquisition. Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair values of the identifiable net assets acquired is recognised as goodwill.

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the period are included in the Consolidated Income Statement from the effective date of acquisition or up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on consolidation represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the Consolidation's interest in the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of a subsidiary at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is recognised as an asset and reviewed for impairment at each balance sheet date. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period.

On disposal of a subsidiary, the attributable amount of unamortised goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

Risk management

Ossur hf. overall philosophy towards foreign exchange risk is to manage risk by applying natural hedging to the extent as possible and that way keep risk within an acceptable level.

Long term financing is managed from Corporate Finance and individual subsidiaries do not engage in substantial external financing contracts with banks or credit institutions.

Around 63% of the Company's long term debt is in the form of bullet loans that will mature 2011 and 2012. Interest is paid periodically. This limits considerably the cash flow and the liquidity risk for the company for the next years. However, the loans are subject to financial covenants the major ones being debt to EBITDA ratio and equity ratio. To limit interest risk the company has engaged in interest rate swap agreement for long term loans (see note on loans), fixing interest at 5.99% including margin for the remaining term of the loans.

The company is outset for normal business risk in collecting accounts receivable. Adequate allowance is made for bad debt expenses.

Revenue recognition

Revenue from product sales are recognised when earned as required by generally accepted accounting principles. Product sales are recognised when goods are delivered and title has passed and are shown in the Income Statement net of value added tax, discount and internal sales.

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

Leasing

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at their cost value at the date of acquisition. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as an obligation under finance leases.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in currencies other than USD are initially recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in such currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Profits and losses arising on exchange are included in net profit or loss for the period.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For consolidation purposes, the assets and liabilities of the consolidation's overseas operations are translated at exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for each quarter. Translation differences from foreign companies are posted to translation reserves among equity. Such translation differences are recognised as income or as expenses in the period in which the operation is disposed of.

Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are expensed in the period they incur.

Taxation

The income tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the period. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other periods and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The consolidated company's current tax liability is calculated using the tax rates for each country.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax basis used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill (or negative goodwill) or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction which affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items credited or charged directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

In the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements, accumulated gains in inventories from intercompany transactions are eliminated. This has an effect on the income tax expenses of the consolidated companies and an adjustment is included in the deferred tax asset. Income tax expense is calculated in accordance with tax rates in the countries where the inventories originate.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recognised as an asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the consolidation and the cost of the asset can be measured in a reliable manner.

Property, plant and equipment which qualifies for recognition as an asset is initially measured at cost.

The cost of a property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use.

The depreciable amount of the asset is allocated on a straight-line basis over its useful life. The depreciation charge for each period is recognised as an expense.

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the income statement.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets are recognised in an acquisition of subsidiaries only if an asset can be identified, it is probable that the asset will generate future economic benefits and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets include non-compete agreements, non-disclosure agreements, trademarks, customer relationship, patented and unpatented technology and other assets. These intangible assets will be amortized on a straight-line basis over their useful life. The amortization charge for each period is recognised as expense.

All research and development costs incurred during the period are expensed.

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets excluding goodwill

At each balance sheet date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised as an expense immediately.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

Investments

Investments in securities are recognised on a trade-date basis and are initially measured at cost.

Bonds and long-term receivables which the company has the expressed intention and ability to hold to maturity (Loans and receivables) are valued at cost, less an allowance for estimated irrecoverable amounts.

Investments other than held to maturity are classified as either held for trading or available for sale, and are measured at subsequent reporting dates at fair value. Gains and losses arising from the changes in fair values are included in profit or loss for the period.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value, after taking obsolete and defective goods into consideration. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labor costs and those overhead expenses that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is calculated using the standard costing method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs to completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

Accounts receivable

Accounts receivables are valued at nominal value less an allowance for doubtful accounts. The allowance is deducted from accounts receivable in the balance sheet and does not represent a final write-off. Accounts receivable in other currencies than USD, have been entered at the exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Stock option contracts and obligations to increase share capital

The consolidated companies have made stock option agreements with directors, employees and other parties relating to operations. These agreements represent an obligation to increase share capital in the future.

On 1 January 2004, Ossur Consolidated applied the requirement of IFRS 2 Share-based Payments. In accordance with the transition provisions, IFRS will be applied to all options granted after 7 November 2002 that were unvested as of 1 January 2004. All options in Ossur hf. were granted prior to 7 November 2002.

Long-term liabilities

Long-term liabilities are valued at nominal value less payments made and the remaining nominal balance is adjusted by exchange rate or index, if applicable. Long-term liabilities in other currency than USD, are recorded at the exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Interest expense is accrued on a periodical basis, based on the principal outstanding and at the interest rate applicable.

Accounts payable

Accounts payable are valued at nominal value and accounts payable in other currencies than USD have been booked at the exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date.

Provisions

Provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions for warranty costs are recognised at the date of sale of the relevant products, at the directors' best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the Consolidation's liability.

Provisions for restructuring costs are recognised when the company has a detailed formal plan for the restructuring which has been notified to affected parties.

3. Quarterly statements

	Q1 2006	Q4 2005	Q3 2005	Q2 2005	Q1 2005
Net sales	60,034	49,590	44,567	35,422	31,150
Cost of goods sold	(24,078)	(20,367)	(19,607)	(13,863)	(12,501)
Gross profit	35,956	29,223	24,960	21,559	18,649
Other income	54	277	1,007	510	76
Sales and marketing exp.	(16,009)	(13,521)	(10,587)	(7,002)	(6,993)
Research and develop. exp.	(4,699)	(4,057)	(3,149)	(2,767)	(2,435)
General and admin. exp.	(8,542)	(7,680)	(6,430)	(5,800)	(4,896)
Restructuring expenses	(3,000)	(304)	(4,115)	0	0
Profit from operations	3,760	3,938	1,686	6,500	4,401
Financial income/(expenses)	(4,921)	(1,737)	(1,861)	(271)	(411)
Profit (loss) before tax	(1,161)	2,201	(175)	6,229	3,990
Income tax	1,732	887	987	(1,614)	(817)
Net profit for the period	571	3,088	812	4,615	3,173
EBITDA	8,594	7,931	4,610	7,758	5,533

Notes to the Financial Statements

4. Net sales

Net sales are specified as follows according to markets:

	YTD 2006	YTD 2005
North America	36,488	16,201
Europe, other.....	14,773	8,339
Northern Europe.....	4,952	4,742
International markets.....	3,821	1,868
	<u>60,034</u>	<u>31,150</u>

5. Geographical segments

The consolidation uses geographical markets as its primary segments. Segment information is presented below, according to location of customers:

2006	North America YTD 2006	Europe, other YTD 2006	Nordic YTD 2006	International markets YTD 2006	Eliminations YTD 2006	Consolidated YTD 2006
Revenue						
External sales.....	36,488	14,773	4,952	3,821	0	60,034
Inter-segment sales.....	4,104	214	19,838	0	(24,156)	0
Total revenue.....	<u>40,592</u>	<u>14,987</u>	<u>24,790</u>	<u>3,821</u>	<u>(24,156)</u>	<u>60,034</u>

Inter-segment sales are calculated from external sales prices.

Result

Segment result.....	<u>(2,452)</u>	<u>1,138</u>	<u>8,836</u>	<u>260</u>	<u>(4,022)</u>	3,760
Financial income/(expenses).....						<u>(4,921)</u>
Loss before tax.....						(1,161)
Income tax.....						<u>1,732</u>
Net profit.....						<u>571</u>

Other information

Capital additions.....	1,134	114	1,127	7	0	2,382
Depreciation and amortization.....	3,903	385	546	0	0	4,834

Balance sheet

	31.3.2006	31.3.2006	31.3.2006	31.3.2006	31.3.2006	31.3.2006
Assets						
Segment assets.....	413,750	56,415	409,439	2,529	(446,906)	<u>435,227</u>
Liabilities						
Segment liabilities.....	311,828	42,610	253,815	1,996	(329,049)	<u>281,200</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

2005	North America YTD 2005	Europe, other YTD 2005	Nordic YTD 2005	International markets YTD 2005	Eliminations YTD 2005	Consolidated YTD 2005
Revenue						
External sales.....	16,201	8,339	4,742	1,868	0	31,150
Inter-segment sales.....	3,486	88	9,435	0	(13,009)	0
Total revenue.....	<u>19,687</u>	<u>8,427</u>	<u>14,177</u>	<u>1,868</u>	<u>(13,009)</u>	<u>31,150</u>
Net profit						
Segment result.....	<u>2,676</u>	<u>448</u>	<u>389</u>	<u>(308)</u>	<u>1,196</u>	4,401
Financial income/(expenses).....						(411)
Profit before tax.....						3,990
Income tax.....						(817)
Net profit.....						<u>3,173</u>
Other information						
Capital additions.....	778	103	535	0	0	1,416
Depreciation and amortization.....	543	165	424	0	0	1,132
Balance sheet						
	<u>31.12.2005</u>	<u>31.12.2005</u>	<u>31.12.2005</u>	<u>31.12.2005</u>	<u>31.12.2005</u>	<u>31.12.2005</u>
Assets						
Segment assets.....	452,510	51,830	383,036	2,931	(482,321)	<u>407,986</u>
Liabilities						
Segment liabilities.....	308,048	39,035	229,184	1,857	(322,967)	<u>255,157</u>

6. Business segments

Current business segments for the Consolidation are Prosthetics, Orthotics and other products. It is not possible to disclose assets according to business segments due to shared usage of assets.

Net sales are specified as follows according to product lines:

	YTD 2006	YTD 2005
Prosthetics.....	26,892	23,722
Orthotics.....	32,692	7,183
Other products.....	450	245
	<u>60,034</u>	<u>31,150</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

7. Restructuring costs

In connection with the acquisition of the US based Innovation Sports, Inc. 3 million USD one time restructuring and integration costs have been expensed in the income statement. The costs cover areas such as restructuring of manufacturing, restructuring and consolidation of finance and back office functions and severance payments.

8. Financial income / (expenses)

	YTD 2006	YTD 2005
Income from investments:		
Interest on bank deposits.....	20	14
Profit from loans and receivables.....	(28)	4
Other interest income.....	12	1
	<u>4</u>	<u>19</u>
Finance costs:		
Interest on bank loans.....	(3,511)	(352)
Interest on obligations under finance leases.....	(6)	(4)
Other interest expenses.....	(82)	(22)
	<u>(3,599)</u>	<u>(378)</u>
Exchange rate differences.....	(1,326)	(52)
	<u>(4,921)</u>	<u>(411)</u>

9. Income tax expense

Income tax expenses are specified as follows:

	YTD 2006	YTD 2005
Current tax expenses.....	192	371
Deferred tax expenses.....	(1,991)	610
Exchange rate difference.....	67	(164)
	<u>(1,732)</u>	<u>817</u>

Reconciliation of effective tax rate:

	YTD 2006		YTD 2005	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Profit before tax.....	<u>(1,161)</u>		<u>3,990</u>	
Tax at the domestic income tax (18%).....	(209)	18%	718	18%
Effect of different tax rates of other jurisdictions.....	(1,720)	148%	189	5%
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible.....	141	(12%)	8	0%
Effect of change in tax rate.....	56	(5%)	0	0%
Other changes.....	0	0%	(98)	(2%)
	<u>(1,732)</u>	<u>149%</u>	<u>817</u>	<u>20%</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

10. Earnings per share

The calculation of Earnings per Share is based on the following data:

	YTD 2006	YTD 2005
Net profit for the period.....	571	3,173
Total average number of shares outstanding during the period (in thousands).....	384,101	314,042
Total average number of shares including potential shares (in thousands).....	384,721	314,911
Basic Earnings per Share (US cent)	0.15	1.01
Diluted Earnings per Share (US cent)	0.15	1.01

11. Property, plant and equipment

	Buildings and sites	Machinery & equipment	Fixtures & office equip.	Total
Cost				
At 1 January 2006.....	3,161	21,625	13,882	38,668
Additions.....	0	670	1,669	2,339
Acquired on acquisition of subsidiary.....	0	608	292	900
Exchange differences.....	0	51	25	76
Eliminated on disposal.....	0	(100)	(344)	(444)
Fully depreciated assets.....	0	(838)	(813)	(1,651)
At 31 March 2006.....	3,161	22,016	14,711	39,888
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 January 2006.....	610	9,769	6,159	16,538
Charge for the year.....	24	729	676	1,429
Exchange differences.....	0	22	10	32
Eliminated on disposal.....	0	(45)	(264)	(309)
Fully depreciated assets.....	0	(838)	(813)	(1,651)
At 31 March 2006.....	634	9,637	5,768	16,039
Carrying Amount				
At 31 March 2006.....	2,527	12,379	8,943	23,849
At 31 December 2005.....	2,551	11,856	7,723	22,130

Depreciation, classified by operational category, is shown in the following schedule:

	YTD 2006	YTD 2005
Cost of goods sold	798	496
Sales and marketing expenses	53	63
Research and development expenses.....	62	40
General and administrative expenses	516	237
	1,429	836

Notes to the Financial Statements

12. Goodwill

	31.3.2006
Cost	
At 1 January 2006.....	232,134
Arising on acquisition of subsidiaries.....	27,552
Exchange differences.....	141
At 31 March 2006.....	<u>259,827</u>
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2006.....	<u>259,827</u>
At 31 December 2005.....	<u>232,134</u>

The Company tests goodwill annually for impairment, or more frequently if there are indications that goodwill might be impaired.

The recoverable amounts of the cash generating units are determined from value in use calculations. The key assumptions for the value in use calculations are those regarding the discount rates, growth rates and expected changes to selling prices and direct costs during the period. Management estimates discount rates using pre-tax rates that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the cash generating units. The growth rates are based on industry growth forecasts. Changes in selling prices and direct costs are based on past practices and expectations of future changes in the market.

The Company prepares cash flow forecasts based on actual operating results and derived from the most recent financial budgets approved by management for the next five years. Cash flows for future periods are extrapolated using a 2-4 per cent growth rate. This rate does not exceed the average long-term growth rate for the relevant markets. A pre-tax discount rate of 9-11 per cent has been used in discounting the projected cash flows.

13. Other intangible assets

	Patent	Trademark	Other	Total
Cost				
At 1 January 2006.....	13,052	10,518	30,452	54,022
Additions.....	29	14	0	43
Arising on acquisition of a subsidiary.....	1,400	1,700	5,401	8,501
Exchange differences.....	1	18	5	24
At 31 March 2006.....	<u>14,482</u>	<u>12,250</u>	<u>35,858</u>	<u>62,590</u>
Amortization				
At 1 January 2006.....	2,460	552	4,316	7,328
Charge for the period.....	577	918	1,910	3,405
Exchange differences.....	(1)	(1)	0	(2)
At 31 March 2006.....	<u>3,036</u>	<u>1,469</u>	<u>6,226</u>	<u>10,731</u>
Carrying Amount				
At 31 March 2006.....	<u>11,446</u>	<u>10,781</u>	<u>29,632</u>	<u>51,859</u>
At 31 December 2005.....	<u>10,592</u>	<u>9,966</u>	<u>26,136</u>	<u>46,694</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

The amortization of other intangible assets, classified by operational category, is specified as follows:

	YTD 2006	YTD 2005
Cost of goods sold.....	62	53
Sales and marketing expenses.....	1,859	131
Research and development expenses.....	1,134	8
General and administrative expenses.....	350	104
	<u>3,405</u>	<u>296</u>

14. The Consolidation

The Consolidated Financial Statements of Ossur hf. pertain to the following subsidiaries:

Name of subsidiary	Place of registration and operation	Ownership	Principal activity
Ossur Holding, AB.....	Sweden	100%	Holding
Ossur Nordic, AB.....	Sweden	100%	Sales, distribution and services
GBM Medical AB.....	Sweden	100%	No operation
Ossur Nordic, AS.....	Norway	100%	Sales, distribution and services
Empower H. C. Solution, AB.....	Sweden	100%	Healthcare consulting
Ossur Holdings, Inc.....	USA	100%	Holding
Ossur Engineering, Inc.....	USA	100%	Manufacturer
Ossur North America, Inc.....	USA	100%	Sales, distribution and services
Generation II USA, Inc.....	USA	100%	Manufacturer
Royce Medical Holdings, Inc.....	USA	100%	Holding
Royce Medical Company.....	USA	100%	Manufacturer, sales, distribution and services
Rigid Med. Techn., Inc.....	USA	100%	Services
Philad. Cervical Collar Co.....	USA	100%	Manufacturer, sales, distribution and services
The Jerome Group Inc.....	USA	100%	Manufacturer, sales, distribution and services
GHT, Inc.....	USA	100%	No operation
Vistek, Inc.....	USA	100%	No operation
Innovation Sports, Inc.....	USA	100%	Manufacturer, sales, distribution and services
Ortho Vantage, Inc.....	USA	100%	Services
Generation II Orthotics, Inc.,.....	Canada	100%	Manufacturer, sales, distribution and services
GII Orth. Europe, Holding SA.....	Belgium	100%	No operation
GII Orthotics Europe, NV.....	Belgium	100%	No operation
Ossur Europe, BV.....	Netherlands	100%	Sales, distribution and services
Ossur UK, Holdings, Ltd.....	UK	100%	Holding
IMP Holdings, Ltd.....	UK	100%	Holding
Medistox, Ltd.....	UK	100%	Sales, distribution and services
TIM Holdings, Ltd.....	UK	100%	Holding
TIM Ltd.....	UK	100%	Distribution and services
IMP Ltd.....	UK	100%	R&D and manufacturer
Ortex Ltd.....	UK	100%	Manufacturer
Ossur Asia Pacific PTY Ltd.....	Australia	100%	Sales, distribution and services

Ossur hf. operates a finance branch in Switzerland to govern intercompany long-term liabilities and investments.

On 18 January 2006, Ossur's subsidiary Ossur Holdings, Inc. acquired 100 per cent of the issued share capital of the US based Innovation Sports, Inc., a company specialising in development and manufacturing of ligament braces.

On 1 February 2006, Ossur's subsidiary Royce Medical Holdings, Inc. acquired 100 per cent of the issued share capital of the US based Rigid Medical Technology, Inc., a company specialising in providing stock-and-bill reimbursement services.

Notes to the Financial Statements

15. Loans and receivables

	Loans and receivables
Balance at 1 January 2005.....	824
Additions during the period.....	174
Installments during the period.....	(184)
Exchange differences.....	(34)
At 1 January 2006.....	780
Additions during the period.....	5
Acquired on acquisition of subsidiary.....	334
Installments during the period.....	(7)
Exchange differences.....	(23)
At 31 March 2006.....	1,089

The investments included above represent investments in bonds and other long-term receivables which present the Consolidation with opportunity for return through interest income and trading gains. The investments are valued at cost, less an allowance based on impairment by the management.

16. Available for sale investments

	Available for sale
At 1 January 2005	411
Acquired on acquisition of subsidiary.....	306
Disposed of during the period.....	(145)
Fair value and exchange rate adjustments.....	21
At 1 January 2006.....	593
Disposed of during the period.....	(3)
Fair value and exchange rate adjustments.....	5
At 31 March 2006.....	595

The investments included above represent investments in listed equity securities which present the Consolidation with opportunity for return through dividend income and trading gains. The fair values of these securities are based on quoted market prices.

17. Inventories

	31.3.2006	31.12.2005
Raw material.....	13,877	10,063
Work in progress.....	2,034	1,892
Finished goods	12,946	13,574
	<u>28,857</u>	<u>25,529</u>

In the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements, accumulated gains in inventories from intercompany transactions amounting to USD 13,359 thousand were eliminated. This has an effect on the income tax expense of the consolidated companies, and an adjustment of USD 2,695 thousand is made in the Consolidated Financial Statements to reduce income tax expense to account for this.

The Group has pledged certain inventories to secure general banking facilities granted to the Group.

Notes to the Financial Statements

18. Other financial assets

Accounts receivable:

	31.3.2006	31.12.2005
Nominal value.....	31,563	29,978
Allowances for doubtful accounts.....	(797)	(963)
Allowances for sales return.....	(715)	(701)
	<u>30,051</u>	<u>28,314</u>

The average credit period taken on sale of goods is 42 days. An allowance has been made for doubtful accounts and sales returns, this allowance has been determined by management in reference to past default experience.

The directors consider that the carrying amount of trade receivables approximates their fair value.

Other receivables:

	31.3.2006	31.12.2005
VAT refundable.....	1,498	2,556
Prepaid expenses.....	4,559	4,031
Other.....	2,870	769
	<u>8,927</u>	<u>7,356</u>

The directors consider that the carrying amount of other receivables approximates their fair value.

Bank balances and cash:

Bank balances and cash comprise cash and short-term deposits held by the Consolidation treasury function. The carrying amount of these assets approximates their fair value.

19. Share capital

Common stock is as follows in millions of shares and USD thousands:

	Shares	Ratio	Nominal value
Total share capital at period-end.....	384.2	99.8%	4,163
Treasury stock at period-end.....	0.7	0.2%	7
	<u>384.9</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>4,170</u>

Shares issued and outstanding at year-end numbered a total of 384,940,447. The nominal value of each share is one Icelandic krona.

Changes in share capital are as follows:

	Share capital
Share capital as of 1 January 2005	3,042
Exercised share options.....	33
Paid in share capital.....	1,085
Share capital as of 1 January 2006.....	4,160
Exercised share options.....	3
Balance at 31 March 2006.....	<u>4,163</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

20. Capital reserves

	Share premium	Statutory reserves	Total
Balance at 1 January 2005.....	16,951	796	17,747
Exercised share options.....	3,896	0	3,896
Paid in share capital.....	82,272	0	82,272
Transferred from accumulated profits.....	0	247	247
Balance at 1 January 2006.....	103,119	1,043	104,162
Exercised share options.....	215	0	215
Balance at 31 March 2006.....	103,334	1,043	104,377

21. Translation reserves

	Translation reserves
Balance at 1 January 2005.....	4,636
Exchange differences arising on translation of subsidiaries.....	(865)
Balance at 1 January 2006.....	3,771
Exchange differences arising on translation of subsidiaries.....	409
Balance at 31 March 2006.....	4,180

22. Accumulated profits

	Accumulated profits
Balance at 1 January 2005.....	29,295
Transferred to statutory reserves.....	(247)
Net profit for the period.....	11,688
Balance at 1 January 2006.....	40,736
Net profit for the period.....	571
Balance at 31 March 2006.....	41,307

23. Stock Option Contracts and Obligations to Increase Share Capital

Following is a schedule of stock option agreements and obligations to increase share capital assuming all conditions will be fully met:

Contract rate (ISK) / conditions / date granted	Number of shares (in Thousands)	
	2006	Total
46.0 / conditional / June 2001.....	1,000	1,000
73.7 / conditional / July 2000	100	100
	1,100	1,100

Notes to the Financial Statements

All options are forfeited if the employee leaves the company before the options vest.

	1/1 - 31/3 2006		1/1 - 31/12 2005	
	Number of shares (in Thousands)	Weighted average contract rate (in ISK)	Number of shares (in Thousands)	Weighted average contract rate (in ISK)
Outstanding at beginning of year	1,340	50.31	4,803	66.05
Exercised during the period.....	(240)	58.50	(3,463)	72.15
Outstanding at the end of the period.....	1,100	48.52	1,340	50.31
Exercisable at the end of the period.....	100	73.70	340	62.97

At 31 March 2006, the total outstanding number of shares in Ossur hf. amounted to 384,940,447.

24. Loans from credit institutions

	Remaining balances	
	31.3.2006	31.12.2005
Loans in USD	150,519	136,989
Loans in EUR	64,914	57,548
	215,433	194,537
Current maturities.....	(13,092)	(9,390)
Loans from credit institutions.....	202,341	185,147
Aggregated annual maturities are as follows:		
In 1.4.2006 - 31.3.2007 / 2006.....	13,092	9,390
In 1.4.2007 - 31.3.2008 / 2007.....	14,253	14,256
In 1.4.2008 - 31.3.2009 / 2008.....	15,544	14,295
In 1.4.2009 - 31.3.2010 / 2009.....	19,335	19,282
In 1.4.2010 - 31.3.2011 / 2010.....	14,546	19,344
Later.....	138,663	117,970
	215,433	194,537
The average interest rates were as follows:		
	YTD 2006	YTD 2005
Bank loans.....	5.99%	5.99%

In connection with the acquisition of Innovation Sports, Inc., the Company's USD 200 million Term loan agreement was increased by USD 40 million, maturing in 2011 and 2012. USD 20 million are undrawn and available. 70% of total term loan drawdowns have been made in USD and 30% in EUR.

Debt issuance cost has been capitalized and is amortized over the term of the loan.

The terms of the loan facility include various provisions that limits certain actions by the company without prior consulting with the lender. In addition the loan facilities include certain financial covenants. The Consolidation has pledged certain buildings, machinery, equipments and inventories to secure banking facilities granted.

Ossur uses interest rate swaps to manage its exposure to interest rate movements on its bank borrowings. Contracts with nominal values of USD 140 million and of EUR 48.6 million have been made to swap floating interest rates to weighted average fixed interest rates of 5.99% including margin for periods up until 2012.

During the period a total of USD 212 thousand was expensed in the Income Statement due to the swap agreements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

25. Obligation under finance leases

	Minimum lease payments		Remaining balances	
	31.3.2006	31.12.2005	31.3.2006	31.12.2005
Finance leases in USD	169	37	163	37
Finance leases in EUR	152	190	149	184
	321	227	312	221
Current maturities.....	(205)	(193)	(200)	(189)
Obligation under finance leases.....	116	34	112	32

Aggregated annual maturities are as follows:

	Minimum lease payments		Remaining balances	
	31.3.2006	31.12.2005	31.3.2006	31.12.2005
In 1.4.2006 - 31.3.2007 / 2006.....	205	193	200	189
In 1.4.2007 - 31.3.2008 / 2007.....	28	34	27	32
In 1.4.2008 - 31.3.2009 / 2008.....	30	0	28	0
In 1.4.2009 - 31.3.2010 / 2009.....	31	0	30	0
In 1.4.2010 - 31.3.2011 / 2010.....	27	0	27	0
	321	227	312	221
Less: future finance charges.....	(9)	(6)		
Remaining balances.....	312	221		

The management estimates that the fair value of the consolidated lease obligations approximates their carrying amount.

The obligations under finance leases are pledged by the lessor's charge over the leased assets.

26. Other long-term liabilities

	Remaining balances	
	31.3.2006	31.12.2005
Other liabilities in USD	670	639
Other liabilities in EUR.....	0	118
Other liabilities in SEK.....	965	944
Other liabilities in GBP.....	2,048	2,060
Other liabilities in AUD.....	61	58
	3,744	3,819
Current maturities.....	(1,349)	(1,469)
Other long-term liabilities.....	2,395	2,350

Aggregated annual maturities are as follows:

In 1.4.2006 - 31.3.2007 / 2006.....	1,349	1,469
In 1.4.2007 - 31.3.2008 / 2007.....	1,204	1,201
In 1.4.2008 - 31.3.2009 / 2008.....	777	749
In 1.4.2009 - 31.3.2010 / 2009.....	0	104
Later.....	414	296
	3,744	3,819

Notes to the Financial Statements

27. Deferred tax

	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liabilities	Total
At 1 January 2006.....	23,542	(27,832)	(4,290)
Calculated tax for the period.....	2,424	(692)	1,732
Income tax payable for the period.....	0	192	192
Exchange differences.....	76	(9)	67
At 31 March 2006.....	<u>26,042</u>	<u>(28,341)</u>	<u>(2,299)</u>

28. Long-term liabilities - due within one year

	31.3.2006	31.12.2005
Loans from credit institutions.....	13,092	9,390
Obligations under finance leases.....	200	189
Other long-term liabilities.....	1,349	1,469
	<u>14,641</u>	<u>11,048</u>

29. Provisions

	Warranty Provisions	Restructuring Provisions	Total
At 1 January 2006.....	1,396	4,083	5,479
Additional provision in the period.....	446	3,000	3,446
Exchange differences.....	0	14	14
Utilization of provision.....	(127)	(786)	(913)
At 31 March 2006.....	<u>1,715</u>	<u>6,311</u>	<u>8,026</u>

The warranty provision represents management's best estimate of the Consolidation's liability under warranties granted on prosthetics products, based on past experience and industry averages for defective products.

Notes to the Financial Statements

30. Acquisition of Innovation Sports Inc.

On 18 January 2006 Ossurs' subsidiary Ossur North America, Inc. acquired 100 per cent of the issued share capital of the Innovation Sports, Inc. for a cash consideration of USD 39.1 million. This transaction has been accounted for by the purchase method of accounting.

	USD Acquisition 18.01.2006
Net assets acquired:	
Operating fixed assets.....	882
Intangible assets.....	8,500
Available for sale investments.....	334
Inventories.....	1,094
Other current assets.....	3,597
Bank balances and cash.....	203
Long-term liabilities.....	(400)
Current liabilities.....	(2,093)
	<u>12,117</u>
Goodwill.....	26,945
Total consideration.....	<u>39,062</u>
Satisfied by cash.....	<u>39,062</u>
	<u>39,062</u>
Net cash outflow arising on acquisition:	
Cash consideration.....	39,062
Bank balances and cash acquired.....	(203)
	<u>38,859</u>

Fair value of intangible assets were valued with the assistance of Strategic Equity Group, a valuation advisory service company. Intangible assets recognized in the acquisition include patents, trademarks, customer relationship and non-compete agreements.

According to the share purchase agreement the cash consideration included a working capital adjustment which was subject to change after the sellers review of the opening balance of the companies.

Innovation Sports contributed USD 4,564 thousand of revenue for the period between the date of acquisition and the balance sheet date.

Notes to the Financial Statements

31. Acquisition of Rigid Medical Technologies, Inc.

On 1 February 2006 Ossur's subsidiary Royce Medical Holdings, Inc. acquired 100 per cent of the issued share capital of Rigid Medical Technologies, Inc. in USA for a cash consideration of USD 715 thousand. This transaction has been accounted for by the purchase method of accounting.

	USD Acquisition 01.02.2006
Net assets acquired:	
Operating fixed assets.....	18
Intangible assets.....	1
Inventories.....	39
Current assets.....	123
Current liabilities.....	(73)
	<u>108</u>
Goodwill.....	<u>607</u>
Total consideration.....	<u><u>715</u></u>
Satisfied by cash.....	<u>715</u>
	<u><u>715</u></u>
Net cash outflow arising on acquisition:	
Cash consideration.....	715
Payable later.....	(100)
	<u><u>615</u></u>

Rigid Medical Technologies, Inc. contributed USD 169 thousand of revenue for the period between the date of acquisition and the balance sheet date.

32. Approval of the Financial Statements

The Consolidated Financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 3 May 2006.