Össur hf.

Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31st 2013

Össur hf.
Grjóthálsi 5
110 Reykjavík
Id-no. 560271-0189

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Table of Contents

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 Össur hf. (the Company), that these Consolidated Financial Statements present the necessary information to evaluate the financial position of the Company at year end, the operating results for the year and financial developments during the year 2013. Össur Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union and additional Danish disclosure requirements for listed companies.

Össur hf. designs, manufactures and sells orthopaedic products specializing in prosthetics, bracing and supports and compression therapy solutions. The Company is headquartered in Iceland and the Company owns and operates subsidiaries in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Brazil, France, the Netherlands, Germany, United Kingdom, Sweden, Norway, Spain, S-Africa, China, Hong Kong, Korea and Australia. The Company sells its products world wide, but the principal market areas are North America and Europe.

The total sales of the Össur Consolidation amounted to USD 436.3 million, compared to USD 399.4 million in the preceding year. This represents an increase in sales of 9.2%. Net profit amounted to USD 41.0 million compared to USD 37.8 million in 2012. Diluted Earnings per Share amounted to US cents 9.1 compared to US cents 8.4 in 2012. Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) amounted to USD 75.5 million compared to USD 70.0 million in the preceding year.

The total assets of the Össur Consolidation amounted to USD 706.2 million at year end, liabilities were 258.2 million and equity was 448.0 million. The equity ratio at year end was 63%, compared to 69% the preceding year.

In the course of the year the Company employed on average 1,765 employees and 2,097 at year end.

Össur is listed on the NASDAQ OMX Copenhagen. The market value of the Company at year end was USD 880 million. During the year the share price in DKK increased by 39%. At year end, shareholders in Össur hf. numbered 2,748 compared to 2,781 at the beginning of the year. The ten biggest shareholders and their ownership percentage are: William Demant Invest A/S - 41.2%, Lífeyrissjóður Verslunarmanna - 7.6%, Gildi lífeyrissjóður - 6.0%, Arbejdsmarkedets Tillægspension - 5.1%, LSR-Lífeyrissjóður Bankastræti 7 - 4.6%, Stefnir IS-15 - 1.8%, JP Morgan Chase Bank - 1.7%, Sameinaði lífeyrissjóðurinn - 1.5%, Highclere Investment Fund - 1.5%, Fidelity funds - 1.4%, Stafir lífeyrissjóður - 1.4%.

A new share option scheme was approved by the Annual General Meeting on 15 March 2013 in accordance with the Company's Remuneration Policy. The CEO, Excecutive Management and next level of management can be granted up to 6,750,000 share options at each time, vesting three years after grant date and can be exercised for a period of one year during open trading windows. At this time 6,350,000 share options have been issued and are outstanding in total. The exercise price is determined as the Company's average share price on NASDAQ OMX Copenhagen 20 trading days prior to the grant date. The exercise price shall be adjusted for any dividend payments made by the Company after the grant date.

In its procedures, the Board of Directors complies with the Articles of Association of the Company, the Board of Directors' Rules of Procedure and follows the Danish Recommendations for Corporate Governance issued by the Danish Committee on Corporate Governance. The Rules of Procedure address issues such as allocation of responsibilities and power of decision within the Board, independency issues, confidentiality etc. An Audit Committee is present within the Board. No Össur employees are sitting on the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors recommends payment of dividends to shareholders in 2014 amounting to DKK 0.10 per share, this approximates USD 8 million and 20% of 2013 net profit. As regards to changes in the equity of the Company, the Board refers to the Notes attached to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Statement by the Board of Directors and President and CEO

The Board of Directors and President and CEO of Össur hf. hereby confirm the Consolidated Financial Statements of Össur for the year 2013 with their signatures.

Reykjavík, 5 February 2014

Board of Directors

Niels Jacobsen
Chairman of the Board

Arne Boye Nielsen

Kristján T. Ragnarsson

Guðbjörg Edda Eggertsdóttir

Svafa Grönfeldt

President and CEO

Jón Sigurðsson

Financial Highlights and Key Ratios

Consolidated statements

		Unaudited					
		Q4 2013	Q4 2012	2013	2012	2011	2010
Income Statements							
Net sales	USD '000	128.472	98.395	436.274	399.437	398.325	358.538
Gross profit	USD '000	79.889	60.327	269.938	247.952	246.070	222.622
Operating expenses (excl. other income)	USD '000	60.236	49.834	210.094	191.278	188.773	163.964
Profit from operations	USD '000	19.677	10.768	60.207	56.776	59.400	60.245
Net profit	USD '000	14.130	8.071	40.954	37.763	34.608	35.362
EBITDA	USD '000	24.352	14.384	75.471	69.956	72.606	74.358
Sales growth							
Sales growth USD	%	31	1	9	0	11	9
Growth breakdown:							
Organic growth in LCY	%	7	1	2	3	5	6
Currency effect	%	2	(1)	1	(3)	3	(1)
Acquired/divested business	%	23	1	6	1	4	4
Balance Sheets							
Total assets	USD '000	706.248	591.163	706.248	591.163	579.968	607.078
Equity	USD '000	448.037	407.734	448.037	407.734	364.733	343.558
Net interest-bearing debt (NIBD)	USD '000	107.785	82.218	107.785	82.218	111.413	132.816
Cash Flows							
Cash generated by operations	USD '000	28.706	25.123	72.629	70.553	68.377	64.331
Cash provided by operating activities	USD '000	25.977	18.619	66.154	57.568	48.447	39.995
Cash flows from investing activities	USD '000	(57.595)	(4.348)	(80.861)	(26.633)	(18.585)	(18.987)
Cash flows from financing activities	USD '000	(8.394)	(11.774)	32.783	(29.173)	(64.507)	(45.594)
Free cash flow	USD '000	21.724	14.792	49.205	43.310	32.493	33.389
Key figures							
Operating margin	%	15,3	10,9	13,8	14,2	14,9	16,8
EBITDA margin	%	19,0	14,6	17,3	17,5	18,2	20,7
Equity ratio	%	63,4	69,0	63,4	69,0	62,9	56,6
Ratio of net debt to EBITDA [1]		1,4	1,2	1,4	1,2	1,5	1,8
Ratio of debt to EBITDA [1]		2,0	1,5	2,0	1,5	1,8	2,5
Current ratio		1,9	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,7	1,9
Return on equity [1]	%	9,5	10,0	9,5	10,0	9,6	10,2
Number of employees at period end		2.097	1.878	2.097	1.878	1.850	1.523
Number of employees on average		2.096	1.890	1.765	1.860	1.864	1.627
Market							
Market value of equity	USD '000	880.075	605.649	880.075	605.649	675.533	777.593
Number of shares	Millions	454	454	454	454	454	454
Price/earnings ratio, (P/E) [1]		21,7	15,8	21,7	15,8	20,0	22,3
Diluted EPS	US cent	3,1	1,8	9,1	8,4	7,7	7,8
Diluted cash EPS	US cent	4,1	2,6	12,5	11,3	10,6	10,9

1. Financial ratios for Q4 2013 and Q4 2012 are based on operations for the preceding 12 months.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Össur hf.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Össur hf, which comprise the statement of Board of Directors and the CEO, balance sheet as of December 31, 2013, the income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's and the Board of directors Responsibility for the Financial Statements
Management and the board of directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and additional Danish disclosure requirements for listed companies and for such internal control as management and the board of directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinion
In our opinion, the Consolidated Financial Statements gives a true and fair view, of the financial position of Össur hf. as of 31 December 2013, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and additional Danish disclosure requirements for listed companies.

Kópavogur, 5 February 2014

Deloitte ehf.

Þorsteinn Pétur Guðjónsson
State Authorized Public Accountant

Signý Magnúsdóttir
State Authorized Public Accountant

Consolidated Income Statements 2013 and 2012

	Notes	2013	2012	Unaudited Q4 2013	Unaudited Q4 2012
Net sales	5	436.274	399.437	128.472	98.395
Cost of goods sold		(166.336)	(151.485)	(48.583)	(38.068)
Gross profit		269.938	247.952	79.889	60.327
Other income		363	102	24	275
Sales and marketing expenses		(139.080)	(120.924)	(42.501)	(31.254)
Research and development expenses		(21.537)	(22.131)	(5.493)	(5.897)
General and administrative expenses		(49.477)	(48.223)	(12.242)	(12.683)
Profit from operations		60.207	56.776	19.677	10.768
Financial income		217	153	27	42
Financial expenses		(4.619)	(6.788)	(1.260)	(1.274)
Net exchange rate difference		681	281	640	747
Net financial income / (expenses)	8	(3.721)	(6.354)	(593)	(485)
Share in net profit of associated companies		(1.197)	456	14	274
Profit before tax		55.289	50.878	19.098	10.557
Income tax	9	(14.335)	(13.115)	(4.968)	(2.486)
Net profit		40.954	37.763	14.130	8.071
Attributable to:					
Owners of the Company		40.483	38.451	13.659	8.572
Non-controlling interests		471	(688)	471	(501)
		40.954	37.763	14.130	8.071
Earnings per share	10				
Basic earnings per share (US cent)		9,1	8,4	3,1	1,8
Diluted earnings per share (US cent)		9,1	8,4	3,1	1,8

All amounts in thousands of USD 6

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income 2013 and 2012

	Notes	2013	2012	Unaudited Q4 2013	Unaudited Q4 2012
Net profit		40.954	37.763	14.130	8.071
Other comprehensive income					
Change in cash flow hedges		1.036	1.334	199	279
Transl. difference of shares in foreign operations		1.055	3.894	148	1.704
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income		538	199	294	331
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)		2.629	5.427	641	2.314
Total comprehensive income		43.583	43.190	14.771	10.385
Attributable to:					
Owners of the Company		43.112	43.878	14.300	10.886
Non-controlling interests		471	(688)	471	(501)
		43.583	43.190	14.771	10.385

All amounts in thousands of USD

Consolidated Balance Sheets

Assets

	Notes	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	12	40.360	35.489
Goodwill	13	396.601	348.935
Other intangible assets	14	47.871	33.136
Other financial assets	16	5.486	6.824
Deferred tax assets	25	22.159	26.565
		512.477	450.949
Current assets			
Inventories	17	66.825	56.757
Accounts receivables	18	71.239	52.666
Other assets	19	13.938	8.913
Bank balances and cash	20	41.769	21.878
		193.771	140.214
Total assets		706.248	591.163

All amounts in thousands of USD 8

31 December 2013 and 31 December 2012

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Equity			
Issued capital	21	198.365	193.791
Reserves		4.083	1.091
Retained earnings		244.202	211.971
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		446.650	406.853
Non-controlling interest in equity		1.387	881
Total equity		448.037	407.734
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	23	129.556	83.742
Deferred tax liabilities	25	21.117	17.687
Provisions	26	4.751	4.838
Other financial liabilities	24	1.264	2.151
		156.688	108.418
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	23	19.998	20.354
Accounts payable		21.070	17.120
Taxes payable		6.342	767
Provisions	26	4.491	4.762
Accrued salaries and related expenses		25.951	16.894
Other liabilities	28	23.671	15.114
		101.523	75.011
Total equity and liabilities		706.248	591.163

All amounts in thousands of USD

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows 2013 and 2012

	Notes	2013	2012	Unaudited Q4 2013	Unaudited Q4 2012
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit from operations		60.207	56.776	19.677	10.768
Depreciation and amortization	12, 14	15.266	13.180	4.677	3.616
(Gain) / loss on disposal of assets		119	127	(2)	(12)
Change in provisions		(408)	1.394	(167)	1.143
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		(2.555)	(924)	4.521	9.608
Cash generated by operations		72.629	70.553	28.706	25.123
Interest received		199	127	8	15
Interest paid		(3.426)	(4.637)	(909)	(1.194)
Taxes (paid)/received		(3.248)	(8.475)	(1.828)	(5.325)
Net cash provided by operating activities		66.154	57.568	25.977	18.619
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of fixed and intangible assets	12, 14	(17.052)	(14.319)	(4.275)	(3.856)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		103	61	22	29
Acquisition of subsidiaries		(64.238)	(11.443)	(53.254)	17
Changes in financial assets		326	(932)	(88)	(538)
		(80.861)	(26.633)	(57.595)	(4.348)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from long-term borrowings		866	0	423	0
Repayments of long-term borrowings		(21.424)	(21.718)	(6.266)	(5.609)
Changes in revolving credit facility		61.630	(6.840)	(2.479)	(5.688)
Payment of dividends		(7.861)	0	0	0
Dividends from subsidiaries paid to non-controlling interests		(428)	(615)	(72)	(477)
		32.783	(29.173)	(8.394)	(11.774)
Net change in cash		18.076	1.762	(40.012)	2.497
Effects of exchange rate changes on:					
Balance of cash held in foreign currencies		(393)	(240)	(189)	(147)
Other items held in foreign currencies		2.208	700	1.152	352
Cash at beginning of period		21.878	19.656	80.818	19.176
Cash at end of period		41.769	21.878	41.769	21.878

Additional information regarding cash flow 11

All amounts in thousands of USD

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity for the period ended 31 December 2013

	Share capital	Share premium	Statutory reserve	Share option reserve	Hedging reserve	Translation reserve	Accumulated profits	Attributable to owners of the parent	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2012	5.024	188.767	1.267	1.453	(2.979)	(3.582)	173.120	363.070	1.663	364.733
Net profit							38.451	38.451	(688)	37.763
Change in cash flow hedges net of tax					1.392			1.392		1.392
Translation difference of shares in foreign operations						4.035		4.035		4.035
Total comprehensive income for the period	0	0	0	0	1.392	4.035	38.451	43.878	(688)	43.190
Payment of dividends								0	(307)	(307)
Share option charge for the period				892				892		892
Share option reserve release				(400)			400	0		0
Share option vested during the period				(987)				(987)		(987)
Arising on acquisition								0	213	213
Balance at 31 December 2012	5.024	188.767	1.267	958	(1.587)	453	211.971	406.853	881	407.734
Net profit							40.483	40.483	471	40.954
Change in cash flow hedges net of tax					852			852		852
Translation difference of shares in foreign operations						1.777		1.777		1.777
Total comprehensive income for the period	0	0	0	0	852	1.777	40.483	43.112	471	43.583
Payment of dividends							(7.861)	(7.861)	(428)	(8.289)
Share option charge for the period				847				847		847
Share options forfeited				(298)				(298)		(298)
Share option vested during the period				(186)				(186)		(186)
Arising on acquisition								0	463	463
Movement of treasury shares	24	4.550					(391)	4.183		4.183
Balance at 31 December 2013	5.048	193.317	1.267	1.321	(735)	2.230	244.202	446.650	1.387	448.037

All amounts in thousands of USD

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

1. General information

Össur hf. is a global orthopaedics company, specializing in the design, development, manufacturing and sales of prosthetics, bracing and supports and compression therapy products. The principal market areas of the Company are the Americas, Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA) and Asia.

According to the Company's organizational structure, the consolidation is divided into five main functions; Corporate Finance, responsible for overall financial management; Manufacturing & Operations, responsible for quality control and all production, inventory management and distribution; Research & Development, responsible for product development, Global product management, responsible for aligning practices within marketing and across divisions in: product management, marketing communication and clinical education; Sales & Marketing, responsible for sales and marketing through the subsidiaries.

2. Adoption of new and revised Standards

2.1 Standards and interpretations effective in the current and prior periods

The Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in accordance with the new and revised standards (IFRS / IAS) and new interpretations (IFRIC), applicable in the year 2013. Management believes that those new and revised IFRS standards do not have material effect on amounts reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

2.2 Standards not yet effective

The Company has not early adopted new and revised IFRS's that have been issued but are not yet effective. Management believes that implementation of those standards and interpretations do not have a material effect on the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

3.1 Statement of compliance

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU and additional Danish disclosure requirements for Consolidated Financial Statements for listed companies. The Financial Statements are presented in USD, which is the Company´s functional currency.

3.2 Basis of preparation

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Company's Annual Financial Statements for the period ended 31 December 2012.

3.3 Basis of consolidation

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

The results of subsidiaries acquired during the year are included in the Consolidated Income Statement from the effective date of acquisition as appropriate. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the Financial Statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by other members of the Company.

All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

3.4 Business Combination

Acquisitions of subsidiaries and businesses are accounted for using the acquisition (purchase) method. The cost of the business combination is measured as the aggregate of the fair values (at the date of exchange) of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed and equity instruments issued by the Company in exchange for control of the acquire. Acquisition-related costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

The acquires identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities that meet the conditions for recognition under IFRS 3 are recognized at their fair value at the acquisition date, except that:

- deferred tax assets or liabilities and liabilities or assets related to employee benefit arrangements are recognized and measured in accordance with IAS 12 Income Taxes and IAS 19 Employee Benefits respectively;
- liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment arrangements of the acquire or share-based payment arrangements of the Company entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquire are measured in accordance with IFRS 2 Share-based Payment at the acquisition date;
- assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that standard.

Goodwill arising on acquisition is recognized as an asset and initially measured at cost, being the excess of the purchase price of the business combination over the Company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquire, and the fair value of the acquirer´s previously held equity interest in the acquire (if any) recognized. If, after reassessment, the Company's interest in the net fair value of the acquires identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities exceeds the cost of the business combination, the excess is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When the consideration transferred by the Company in a business combination includes assets or liabilities resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, the contingent consideration is measured at its acquisition-date fair value and included as part of the consideration transferred in a business combination. Changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments are adjusted retrospectively, with corresponding adjustments against goodwill. Measurement period adjustments are adjustments that arise from additional information obtained during the 'measurement period' about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Company reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period (see below), or additional assets or liabilities are recognized, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognized at that date.

The subsequent accounting for changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that do not qualify as measurement period adjustments depends on how the contingent consideration is classified. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured at subsequent reporting dates and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration that is classified as an asset or a liability is remeasured at subsequent reporting dates in accordance with IAS 39, or IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, as appropriate, with the corresponding gain or loss being recognized in profit or loss.

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Company's previously held equity interest in the acquire is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date (i.e. the date when the Company obtains control) and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognized in profit or loss. Amounts arising from interests in the acquire prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed of.

The measurement period is the period from the date of acquisition to the date the Company obtains complete information about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date – and is subject to a maximum of one year.

3.5 Investments in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

The results, assets and liabilities of associates are incorporated in the Consolidated Financial Statements using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, investments in associates are initially recognized in the balance sheet and adjusted for post-acquisition changes in the Company's share of the net assets of the associate, less any impairment in the value of individual investments. Losses of an associate in excess of the Company's interest in that associate are recognized only to the extent that the Company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the associate recognized at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill. The goodwill is included within the carrying amount of the investment and is assessed for impairment as part of that investment. Any excess of the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the cost of acquisition, after reassessment, is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Where a group entity transacts with an associate of the Company, profits and losses are eliminated to the extent of the Company's interest in the relevant associate.

3.6 Goodwill

Goodwill arising in a business combination represents the excess of the purchase price over the Company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the subsidiary or jointly controlled entity recognized at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognized as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Goodwill is not amortized but is reviewed for impairment at least annually. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Company'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 its carrying amount, 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. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognized directly in profit or loss in the Consolidated Income Statement. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period.

On disposal of the relevant cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

The Company's policy for goodwill arising on the acquisition of an associate is described at 3.5 above.

3.7 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when all the following conditions are satisfied; the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods, the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Royalties

Royalty revenue is recognized on an accrual basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreement. Royalties determined on a time basis are recognized on a straight-line basis over the period of the agreement. Royalty arrangements that are based on production, sales and other measures are recognized by reference to the underlying arrangement (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably).

Interest revenue and dividend

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition. Dividend income from investments is recognized when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established.

3.8 Leasing

Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognized as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognized as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

3.9 Foreign currencies

For the purpose of presenting Consolidated Financial Statements, the assets and liabilities of the Company's foreign operations are expressed in USD using exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for each month, unless exchange rates fluctuated significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are classified as equity and transferred to the Company's translation reserve (attributed to non-controlling interests as appropriate).

Exchange differences are recognized in the Income Statement in the period they occur, except for exchange differences related to hedging instruments that are designed as hedges of net investment in foreign operations. These exchange differences are included in the foreign currency translation reserve in Other Comprehensive Income. Such exchange differences are recognized in the income statement in the period which the foreign operations are disposed of.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rate. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognized in equity.

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e. a disposal of the Company's entire interest in a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation or a disposal involving loss of significant influence over an associate that includes a foreign operation) all of the exchange differences accumulated in equity in respect of that operation attributable to the owners of the Company are reclassified to profit or loss.

In addition, in relation to a partial disposal of a subsidiary that does not result in the Company losing control over the subsidiary, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences are re-attributed to non-controlling interests and are not recognized in profit or loss. For all other partial disposals (i.e. partial disposals of associates that do not result in the Company losing significant influence), the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences is reclassified to profit or loss.

3.10 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

3.11 Share-based payments

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. Details regarding the determination of the fair value of equity-settled share-based transactions are set out in note 22.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognized in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the equity-settled employee benefits reserve.

3.12 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the period. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the Consolidated 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 tax rates that apply for 2013 in each country.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Consolidated Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

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 profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

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 are purchased.

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

3.13 Property, plant and equipment

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

Property, plant and equipment which qualify for recognition as an asset are 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 recognized as an expense. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each balance sheet date, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

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 recognized in the Consolidated Income Statement.

3.14 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful life are reported at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is allocated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each balance sheet date, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Internally-generated intangible assets - research and development expenditure

Expenditure on research activities is recognized as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

An internally-generated intangible asset arising from the Company's development is recognized only if all of the following conditions are met: the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale; the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it; the ability to use or sell the intangible asset; the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits; the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset and the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The amount initially recognized for internally-generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above. Where no internally-generated intangible asset can be recognized, development expenditure is charged to profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, internally-generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets acquired separately.

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are identified and recognized separately from goodwill where they satisfy the definition of an intangible asset and their fair values can be measured reliably. The cost of such intangible assets is their fair value at the acquisition date.

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets acquired in a business combination are reported at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets acquired separately.

Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

3.15 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. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell 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 for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

3.16 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Costs, including an appropriate portion of fixed and variable overhead expenses, are assigned to inventories held by the method most appropriate to the particular class of inventory, with the majority being valued on a standard cost basis. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

3.17 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Warranties

Provisions for expected warranty costs are recognized at the date of sale of the relevant products, at management´s best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the Company's obligation.

3.18 Risk management

Financial risk management is governed by the Company's Treasury Manual, approved by the Board of Directors. The policy sets limits to the extent of financial risks and guidelines for financial transactions in general. The general policy is to apply natural currency hedging to the extent possible and prohibit any speculative trading of financial instruments.

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

The Company is exposed to normal business risk in collecting accounts receivable. Adequate allowance is made for bad debt expenses.

3.19 Financial assets

Financial assets are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets (other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets as 'at fair value through profit or loss' (FVTPL) and 'loans and receivables'. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees on points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument or, where appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognized on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified as at fair value through profit or loss where the financial asset is either held for trading or it is designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value, with any resultant gain or loss recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset.

Loans and receivables

Account receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at fair value through profit or loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been impacted.

For certain categories of financial assets, such as account receivables, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are subsequently assessed for impairment on a collective basis. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the Company's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio past the Company's average credit period, as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of accounts receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When an accounts receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in Other Comprehensive Income and accumulated in equity is recognized in profit or loss.

3.20 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at 'fair value through profit and loss' or 'other financial liabilities'.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial liabilities (other than financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities are classified at fair value through profit or loss when the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'other gains and losses' line item in the Income Statement.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability or, where appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

3.21 Derivative financial instruments

The Company enters into derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risk, including foreign exchange forward contracts and interest rate swaps. Further details of derivative financial instruments are disclosed in note 29.

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each balance sheet date. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship. The Company designates certain derivatives as either hedges of cash flow of recognized liabilities or hedges of net investments in foreign operations.

A derivative is presented as a non-current asset or a non-current liability if the remaining maturity of the instrument is more than 12 months and it is not expected to be realized or settled within 12 months. Other derivatives are presented as current assets or current liabilities.

Hedge accounting

The Company designates certain hedging instruments, which include derivatives and non-derivatives in respect of foreign currency risk and interest rate risk, as either cash flow hedges or hedges of net investment in foreign operations.

At the inception of the hedge relationship the entity documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Company documents whether the hedging instrument that is used in a hedging relationship is highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item.

The hedging reserve within equity represents the cumulative portion of gains and losses on hedging instruments deemed effective in cash flow hedges. The cumulative deferred gain or loss on the hedging instrument is reclassified to profit or loss only when the hedged transaction affects the profit or loss, or is included as a basis adjustment to the non-financial hedged item, consistent with the relevant accounting policy.

Note 24 sets out details of the fair values of the derivative instruments used for hedging purposes. Movements in the hedging reserve in equity are detailed in the equity overview.

Hedges of net investments in foreign operations

Any gain or loss on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge is recognized in equity in the foreign currency translation reserve.

Gains and losses deferred in the foreign currency translation reserve are recognized in profit or loss on disposal of the foreign operation.

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives, that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges, is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of hedging reserve. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in profit or loss, and is included in the 'other financial expense / income' line item.

Amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item is recognized in profit or loss, in the same line of the income statement as the recognized hedged item. However, when the hedged forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, the gains and losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are transferred from equity and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the Company revokes the hedging relationship, when the hedging instrument expires, is sold, terminated, exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any gain or loss recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognized when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognized in profit or loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is recognized immediately in the income statement.

4. Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Determining whether goodwill is impaired requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated. The value in use calculation requires the entity to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash-generating unit and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value. Details of impairment calculations are set out in note 13.

As described at 3.15, the Company reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each balance sheet date.

5. Net sales

Specified according to product lines:

	2013	2012	Unaudited Q4 2013	Q4 2012
Bracing and Supports	233.872	208.255	73.431	50.167
Prosthetics	182.578	171.895	49.553	42.916
Compression Therapy (Phlebology)	18.892	18.440	5.206	5.092
Other products	932	847	282	220
	436.274	399.437	128.472	98.395

6. Segment information

2013	Americas	EMEA	Asia	Eliminations	Consolidated
Sales					
External sales	206.773	206.008	23.493	0	436.274
Inter-segment sales	45.693	146.909	0	(192.602)	0
Total sales	252.466	352.696	23.715	(192.602)	436.274
Results					
Segment results	18.275	37.079	4.853	0	60.207
Financial income/(expenses)					(3.721)
Share in net profit of associated companies					(1.197)
Profit before tax					55.289
Income tax					(14.335)
Net profit					40.954
Balance sheet 31.12.2013					
Assets					
Segment assets	497.729	530.303	17.891	(339.675)	706.248
Liabilities					
Segment liabilities	199.422	408.574	7.859	(357.644)	258.211
Other information 2013					
Capital additions	9.042	7.655	355	0	17.052
Depreciation and amortization	5.481	9.425	358	0	15.264

The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Company's accounting policies described in note 3. Segment profit represents the profit earned by each segment without allocation of financial income, financial expenses and income tax expense. This is the measure reported to the President and CEO for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

Sales of approximately 21 million USD (2012: 25 million USD) arose from sales to the Company's largest customer.

All amounts in thousands of USD 22

2012	Americas	EMEA	Asia	Eliminations	Consolidated
Sales					
External sales	207.999	169.932	21.506	0	399.437
Inter-segment sales	39.846	121.104	0	(160.950)	0
Total sales	247.845	291.036	21.506	(160.950)	399.437
Results					
Segment results	20.379	31.260	5.137	0	56.776
Financial income/(expenses)					(6.354)
Share in net profit of associated companies					456
Profit before tax					50.878
Income tax					(13.115)
Net profit					37.763
Balance sheet 31.12.2012					
Assets					
Segment assets	511.778	384.283	15.455	(320.353)	591.163
Liabilities					
Segment liabilities	187.483	217.119	6.522	(227.695)	183.429
Other information 2012					
Capital additions	4.583	9.105	631	0	14.319
Depreciation and amortization	4.817	8.033	330	0	13.180

7. Salaries

Salaries and salary-related expenses, paid by the Company, are specified as follows:

	2013	2012
Salaries	132.669	111.435
Salary-related expenses	29.023	26.520
	161.692	137.955

Included in salary-related expense are pension related expenses amounting to 5.8 million (2012: 5.1 million).

	2013	2012
Number of employees on average	1.765	1.860
Number of employees at period end	2.097	1.878

All amounts in thousands of USD

Salaries and salary-related expenses, classified by operational category, are specified as follows:

	2013	2012
Cost of goods sold	46.094	37.184
Sales and marketing	75.366	63.565
Research and development	11.472	12.006
General and administrative	28.760	25.200
	161.692	137.955

Management salaries and benefits

Board of Directors:	Salaries and related exp	Stock options	Shares owned
Niels Jacobsen - Chairman of the Board (i)	93	0	187.279.233
Kristján Tómas Ragnarsson - Vice Chairman	56	0	623.789
Arne Boye Nielsen	37	0	0
Guðbjörg Edda Eggertsdóttir	0	0	26.318
Svafa Grönfeldt	37	0	0
Þórður Magnússon (prior board member)	37	0	0

(i) Shares owned by William Demant Invest A/S which Niels Jacobsen represents on the Board. Niels and financially related parties own personally 193,405 shares.

2013	Fixed base salary	Cash based incentive	Pension	Other benefits	Share based incentive	Total renumeration
Executive Management:						
Jón Sigurðsson President and CEO (i)	897	100	0	153	153	1.303
Sveinn Sölvason CFO	150	20	14	0	37	221
Egill Jónsson EVP of M&O (ii)	283	60	34	0	67	444
Margrét Friðriksdóttir EVP HR & Strategy (iii)	193	26	7	11	5	242
Þorvaldur Ingvarsson EVP of R&D	286	38	31	0	67	422
Ólafur Gylfason EVP Sales & Marketing	414	68	23	34	61	600
Jos Van Poorten MD EMEA	263	66	37	20	32	418
Left the company during the year:						
Hjörleifur Pálsson CFO	284	27	31	0	0	342
Mahesh Mansukhani Presid. of S&M America	283	6	4	67	0	360
	3.053	411	181	285	422	4.352

Two new positions were added to the Executive Management during the year. At beginning of year Ólafur Gylfason moved into a new position as Executive vice president of Sales and Marketing leading sales both in Americas and EMEA and Jos Van Poorten took over his position as Managing Director of EMEA. At June 1st. Margret Friðriksdóttir moved into a new position as EVP HR & Strategy. The CFO position was filled by Sveinn Sölvason at April 30th.

2012	Fixed base salary	Cash based incentive	Pension	Other benefits	Share based incentive	Total renumeration
Executive Management:						
Jón Sigurðsson President and CEO (i)	927	224	0	175	115	1.441
Hjörleifur Pálsson CFO	470	64	43	0	50	627
Egill Jónsson EVP of M&O (ii)	296	51	36	0	50	433
Þorvaldur Ingvarsson EVP of R&D	135	0	11	0	44	190
Mahesh Mansukhani Presid. of S&M America	449	35	7	10	65	566
Ólafur Gylfason Man. Director S&M EMEA	435	85	44	0	46	610
Left the company during the year:						
Hilmar Bragi Janusson EVP of R&D	298	44	28	0	0	370
	3.010	503	169	185	370	4.237

(i) Shares owned by Jón Sigurðsson 381.168 (2012: 341.168), (ii) shares owned by Egill Jónsson 822.749 (2012: 822.749),
(iii) shares owned by Margrét Lára Friðriksdóttir 14.100

All amounts in thousands of USD

8. Financial income / (expenses)

Financial income and (expenses) are specified as follows:

	2013	2012	Unaudited Q4 2013	Unaudited Q4 2012
Financial income				
Interests on bank deposits	77	71	29	18
Other financial income	140	82	(2)	24
	217	153	27	42
Financial expenses				
Interests on loans	(3.979)	(6.219)	(1.015)	(1.161)
Other financial expenses	(640)	(569)	(245)	(113)
	(4.619)	(6.788)	(1.260)	(1.274)
Net exchange rate differences	681	281	640	747
Net financial income / (expenses)	(3.721)	(6.354)	(593)	(485)

9. Income tax

	2013	2012	Unaudited Q4 2013	Unaudited Q4 2012
Current tax expenses	(9.370)	(6.120)	(3.106)	1.247
Deferred tax expenses	(4.965)	(6.995)	(1.862)	(3.733)
	(14.335)	(13.115)	(4.968)	(2.486)

	2013		2012	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Profit before taxes	55.289		50.878	
Income tax calculated at 20%	(11.058)	20%	(10.176)	20%
Effect of different tax rates of other jurisdictions	(2.823)	5%	(1.970)	4%
Effect of non-deductible expenses / nontaxable income	(289)	1%	(1.061)	2%
Other effects	(165)	0%	92	(0%)
	(14.335)	26%	(13.115)	26%

All amounts in thousands of USD

Deferred tax:

	2013	2012
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(5.010)	(6.991)
Write-downs (reversals of previous write-downs) of deferred tax assets	0	(104)
Losses (recognized) and utilized	42	0
Effect of changes in tax rate	3	100
	(4.965)	(6.995)

Deferred tax balances:

2013	1.1.2013	Recognized in Income statement	Recognized directly in equity	Acquisitions / disposals	Exc. rate difference	Reclassified	31.12.2013
Goodwill	10.268	(4.819)		0	(11)	0	5.438
Intangible assets	(4.687)	704		(1.978)	(216)	225	(5.952)
Operating fixed assets	(889)	(1.347)		44	(4)	(225)	(2.421)
Tax loss carry forward	688	1.816		283	2	0	2.789
Inventories	1.743	(94)		124	(1)	0	1.772
Provisions	(598)	811		(1)	(8)	0	204
Current liabilities	2.123	(882)		(982)	(6)	0	253
Receivables	(744)	14		0	2	0	(728)
Other	974	(1.168)	(82)	(51)	14	0	(313)
Total	8.878	(4.965)	(82)	(2.561)	(228)	0	1.042

2012	1.1.2012	Recognized in Income statement	Recognized directly in equity	Acquisitions / disposals	Exc. rate difference	Reclassified	31.12.2012
Goodwill	15.038	(4.774)			4		10.268
Intangible assets	(4.996)	341			(32)		(4.687)
Operating fixed assets	(787)	(107)			5		(889)
Tax loss carry forward	859	(175)			4		688
Inventories	1.624	137			(18)		1.743
Provisions	(235)	(365)			2		(598)
Current liabilities	3.310	(1.190)			3		2.123
Receivables	(941)	198			(1)		(744)
Other	2.069	(1.060)	(44)		9		974
Total	15.941	(6.995)	(44)	0	(24)		8.878

All amounts in thousands of USD 26

10. Earnings per share

	2013	2012	Unaudited Q4 2013	Unaudited Q4 2012
Net profit	40.954	37.763	14.130	8.071
Total weighted average number of ordinary shares (in thousands)	449.638	448.732	452.328	448.732
Total average number of shares including potential shares from options (in thousands)	449.850	448.965	453.333	448.965
Basic earnings per share (US cent)	9,1	8,4	3,1	1,8
Diluted earnings per share (US cent)	9,1	8,4	3,1	1,8
Cash earnings per share	12,5	11,4	4,2	2,6
Diluted cash earnings per share	12,5	11,3	4,1	2,6

11. Additional information regarding cash flow

	2013	2012	Unaudited Q4 2013	Unaudited Q4 2012
Net profit	40.954	37.763	14.130	8.071
Items not affecting cash	22.393	22.143	6.724	7.376
Working capital provided by operating activities	63.347	59.906	20.854	15.447
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	317	(3.476)	(1.959)	(1.440)
(Increase) / decrease in receivables	(7.590)	9.974	3.193	13.407
Increase / (decrease) in payables	10.080	(8.836)	3.889	(8.795)
Net cash provided by operating activities	66.154	57.568	25.977	18.619

12. Property, plant and equipment

2013	Buildings & sites	Machinery & equipment	Fixtures & office equip.	Total
Cost				
At 1 January 2013	14.155	42.464	26.959	83.578
Additions	544	6.913	5.128	12.585
Acquired on acquisition of subsidiary	429	10.634	4.011	15.074
Exchange rate differences	657	721	263	1.641
Eliminated on disposal	(601)	(287)	(1.971)	(2.859)
Fully depreciated assets	0	(2.422)	(1.090)	(3.512)
At 31 December 2013	15.184	58.023	33.300	106.507
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2013	8.734	25.047	14.308	48.089
Charge for the period	403	5.707	3.451	9.561
Acquired on acquisition of subsidiary	316	9.736	3.335	13.387
Exchange rate differences	470	581	202	1.253
Eliminated on disposal	(471)	(192)	(1.968)	(2.631)
Fully depreciated assets	0	(2.422)	(1.090)	(3.512)
At 31 December 2013	9.452	38.457	18.238	66.147
Carrying amount at 31 December 2013	5.732	19.566	15.062	40.360

2012	Buildings & sites	Machinery & equipment	Fixtures & office equip.	Total
Cost				
At 1 January 2012	13.865	38.957	25.469	78.291
Additions	141	5.227	2.669	8.037
Acquired on acquisition of subsidiary	0	390	496	886
Exchange rate differences	274	176	339	789
Eliminated on disposal	(125)	(366)	(44)	(535)
Fully depreciated assets	0	(1.920)	(1.970)	(3.890)
At 31 December 2012	14.155	42.464	26.959	83.578
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2012	8.226	21.453	12.373	42.052
Charge for the period	384	5.556	3.625	9.565
Acquired on acquisition of subsidiary	0	120	103	223
Exchange rate differences	164	134	183	481
Eliminated on disposal	(40)	(296)	(6)	(342)
Fully depreciated assets	0	(1.920)	(1.970)	(3.890)
At 31 December 2012	8.734	25.047	14.308	48.089
Carrying amount at 31 December 2012	5.421	17.417	12.651	35.489

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

	2013	2012
Cost of goods sold	4.811	4.937
Sales and marketing expenses	1.131	705
Research and development expenses	473	662
General and administrative expenses	3.146	3.261
	9.561	9.565

All amounts in thousands of USD

The following useful lives are used in the calculation of depreciation:

Buildings	20 - 50 years
Fixtures and furniture	2 -10 years
Machinery and equipment	4 - 10 years

Assets pledged as security

None of the Company's properties, plants and equipments are pledged. Major divestments are subject to bank approval.

13. Goodwill

Cost	2013	2012
At 1 January	348.935	333.484
Arising on acquisition of subsidiaries	43.473	12.295
Exchange rate differences	4.193	3.156
At 31 December	396.601	348.935

The carrying amount of goodwill was allocated to the following cash-generating units:

	Wacc %	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Americas	8.7 / 7.4	225.717	225.624
EMEA	8.9 / 7.6	167.976	120.162
Asia	9.1 / 7.8	2.907	3.149
		396.601	348.935

The recoverable amount of the cash-generating units is determined based on a value in use calculation which uses cash flow projections based on the financial forecast for 2014 approved by management and the Board of Directors. The discount rate of 8.7 - 9.1% (2012: 7.4 - 7.8%) per annum was used.

Cash flow projections in the forecast are based on the same expected gross margins and raw materials prices throughout the period. Cash flows beyond 2018 have been extrapolated using a steady 3% per annum growth rate for all segments. This growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the market in each market area. Management believes that any reasonably further change in the key assumptions on which recoverable amount is based would not cause the carrying amount to exceed its recoverable amount.

At balance sheet date an intangible asset with indefinite useful life is allocated to the EMEA cash-generating unit amounting to 15.4 million (2012: 14.7 million). Initial accounting for the newly acquired companies has been provisionally accounted for at year end. Adjustment to provisional amounts in the measurement period could lead to reclass from goodwill.

All amounts in thousands of USD 29

14. Other intangible assets

	Cust./distrib. relationships	Patents	Trademarks	Software and other	Total
2013					
Cost					
At 1 January 2013	24.065	4.806	15.826	17.951	62.648
Additions	0	165	105	2.333	2.603
Additions - internally generated	0	0	0	1.864	1.864
Acquired on acquisition of subsidiary	11.255	0	0	1.764	13.019
Purchase price allocation	237	1.372	0	699	2.308
Fully depreciated assets	0	(2.133)	0	(354)	(2.487)
Exchange rate differences	851	77	709	58	1.695
At 31 December 2013	36.408	4.287	16.640	24.315	81.650
Amortization					
At 1 January 2013	15.011	4.140	708	9.653	29.512
Charge for the period	2.934	157	8	2.606	5.705
Acquired on acquisition of subsidiary	0	0	0	421	421
Fully depreciated assets	0	(2.133)	0	(354)	(2.487)
Exchange rate differences	536	26	51	15	628
At 31 December 2013	18.481	2.190	767	12.341	33.779
Carrying amount at 31 December 2013	17.927	2.097	15.873	11.974	47.871

	Cust./distrib. relationships	Patents	Trademarks	Software and other	Total
2012					
Cost					
At 1 January 2012	23.403	10.892	15.438	13.739	63.472
Additions	324	72	0	2.072	2.468
Additions - internally generated	0	0	0	3.814	3.814
Acquired on acquisition of subsidiary	0	165	0	0	165
Fully depreciated assets	0	(6.360)	0	(1.749)	(8.109)
Exchange rate differences	338	37	388	75	838
At 31 December 2012	24.065	4.806	15.826	17.951	62.648
Amortization					
At 1 January 2012	12.394	10.172	593	10.392	33.551
Charge for the period	2.387	256	0	972	3.615
Fully depreciated assets	0	(6.360)	0	(1.749)	(8.109)
Exchange rate differences	230	72	115	38	455
At 31 December 2012	15.011	4.140	708	9.653	29.512
Carrying amount at 31 December 2012	9.054	666	15.118	8.298	33.136

Amortization classified by operational category is shown in the following schedule:

	2013	2012
Cost of goods sold	554	47
Sales and marketing expenses	3.555	2.498
Research and development expenses	214	336
General and administrative expenses	1.382	734
	5.705	3.615

All amounts in thousands of USD

Part of the intangible assets included above have finite useful lives, over which the assets are amortized. These intangible assets will be amortized on a straight line basis over their useful lives.

The following useful lives are used in the calculation of amortization:

Customer and distribution relationships	4 - 10 years
Patents	5 - 50 years
Trademarks	3 - infinitive
Software and other	3 - 10 years

The Gibaud trademarks amounting to USD 15.4 million (2012: 14.7 million) are estimated to have infinitive life. The trademark has been well established within the French market since the foundation of the company in 1890.

15. The Consolidation

The Consolidation is split into three geographical segments, Americas, EMEA and Asia. The main operation is carried out in the following companies:

Name of subsidiary	Place of registration and operation	Ownership %	Principal activity
Americas			
Össur Americas, Inc.	USA	100%	Sales, R&D, distribution and services
Össur Canada, Inc.	Canada	100%	Sales, distribution and services
Össur Mexico S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico	100%	Manufacturer
EMEA			
Össur Europe BV	Netherlands	100%	Sales, distribution and services
Gibaud SAS	France	100%	Manufacturer, sales, distribution and services
Össur Nordic AB	Sweden	100%	Sales, distribution and services
Össur UK Ltd	UK	100%	Sales, distribution and services
Össur Deutschland GmbH	Germany	100%	Sales, distribution and services
Össur Iberia SA	Spain	100%	Sales, distribution and services
Össur South Africa (Pty) Ltd	South Africa	100%	Sales, distribution and services
TeamOlmed AB	Sweden	100%	Sales, distribution and services
Asia			
Össur Asia Pacific PTY, Ltd	Australia	100%	Sales, distribution and services
Össur Prosth. & Rehabilit. Co, Ltd	China	100%	Sales, distribution and services
Össur Hong Kong, Ltd	Hong Kong	100%	Sales, distribution and services

The Consolidation is financed through two companies, Össur Americas LP and Össur Finance AG.

16. Other financial assets

	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Investment in associates	2.493	4.144
Restricted cash	1.617	1.180
Loans and receivables	1.376	1.500
	5.486	6.824

Investments in associates
The Company has invested 30-50% of shares in associated companies located in France and USA. The principal activities of those companies are manufacturing and distribution.

	2013	2012
At 1 January	4.145	2.986
Additions due to acquisitions	0	1.050
Share in net profit (net of dividend received)	(1.196)	108
Sold associates	(456)	0
At 31 December	2.493	4.144

All amounts in thousands of USD 31

17. Inventories

	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Raw material	14.787	14.275
Work in progress	5.347	2.632
Finished goods	46.691	39.850
	66.825	56.757

Inventories of 3.3 million (2012: 2.8 million) are expected to be sold or used in production after more than twelve months.

In the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements, accumulated gains in inventories from intercompany transactions amounting to 10.1 million (2012: 10.7 million) were eliminated. This has an effect on the income tax expense of the consolidated companies, and an adjustment of 3.2 million (2012: 3.2 million) is made in the Consolidated Financial Statements to reduce income tax expense to account for this.

The cost of inventories recognized as an expense includes 1.6 million (2012: 2.1 million) in respect of write-downs of inventory to net realizable value. Reserve for obsolete inventories at year end is 5.4 million compared to 4.9 million in 2012.

18. Accounts receivables

	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Nominal value	74.113	55.612
Allowances for doubtful accounts	(1.934)	(1.886)
Allowances for sales return	(940)	(1.060)
	71.239	52.666

The average credit period on sales of goods is 44 days (2012: 40 days). Allowance has been made for doubtful accounts and sales returns, this allowance has been determined by management in reference to past default experience. Management considers that the carrying amount of receivables approximates their fair value.

Aging of accounts receivables

	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Less than three months	66.827	49.963
Three to six months	4.223	3.300
Six to nine months	663	589
Older than nine months	2.400	1.760
	74.113	55.612

Movement in the allowance for doubtful accounts

	2013	2012
At 1 January	(1.886)	(1.419)
Impairment (losses)/gains recognized on receivables	(1.031)	(712)
Amounts written off as uncollectible	1.021	266
Exchange rate difference	(38)	(21)
At 31 December	(1.934)	(1.886)

In determining the recoverability of accounts receivable, the Company considers any change in the credit quality of the accounts receivable from the date credit was initially granted up to the reporting date. The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the customer base being large and unrelated. Accordingly, management believe that there is no further credit provision required in excess of the allowance for doubtful debts. Within accounts receivables are 6.8 million (2012: 4.6) with more than 30 days past due of which 4.9 million (2012: 2.6) is considered recoverable.

All amounts in thousands of USD

19. Other assets

	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
VAT refundable	3.603	2.398
Prepaid expenses	7.799	4.583
Taxes receivable	427	319
Other	2.109	1.613
	13.938	8.913

20. Bank balances and cash

	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Bank accounts	38.853	19.123
Bankers draft received	2.856	2.738
Cash and other cash equivalents	60	17
	41.769	21.878

21. Issued capital

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

	Shares	Nominal value
Total share capital	453.750	5.068
Treasury shares	(2.243)	(20)
	451.507	5.048

Total shares issued at balance sheet date are 453,750,008. The nominal value of each share is one Icelandic Króna. All shares are fully paid.

	Share capital	Share premium	Issued capital
Balance at 1 January 2012 / 2013	5.024	188.767	193.791
Movement in treasury shares	24	4.550	4.574
Balance at 31 December 2013	5.048	193.317	198.365

22. Share option contracts and obligations to increase share capital

22.1 Employee share option plan

The Company has in place a share option plan, approved at the Company's Annual General Meetings, under which managers may be granted options to purchase ordinary shares at an exercise price. The exercise price of each share option is determined by the average closing price on shares traded in the OMX Copenhagen stock exchange over the 20 trading days prior to the issue date. The employee must remain continuously employed with the Company until expiring date, either as an employee or in any other way, deemed satisfactory by the Company.

Each employee share option converts into one ordinary share on exercise. No amounts are paid or payable by the recipient on receipt of the option. The options carry neither rights to dividends nor voting rights and are valued using the Black-Scholes pricing model. The expected volatility assumptions used to value the options range from 31.7% to 42.3% and the annual discount rate range from 0.3% to 1.9%. The options expire one month after the exercise date. If a share option vests during a closed period for insider trading the vesting period is automatically extended until the next open window for insider trading.

The following share-based payment arrangements were in existence at balance sheet date:

	Number of shares	Grant/Issue year	Exercise year	Exercise price (in DKK)	Fair value at grant date (in DKK)
Issued to Executive Management:					
Jón Sigurðsson President and CEO	1.250.000	2012	2015	8,6	8.8
Sveinn Sölvason CFO	600.000	2009 / 2013	2014 / 2016	5.3 / 7.8	5.3 / 7.4
Egill Jónsson EVP of M&O	500.000	2012	2015	8,6	8.8
Þorvaldur Ingvarsson EVP of R&D	500.000	2012	2015	8,6	8.8
Ólafur Gylfason EVP of S&M	500.000	2012	2015	8,6	8.8
Jos Van Poorten MD of EMEA	300.000	2012 / 2013	2015 / 2016	7.9 / 8.7	7.9 / 8.8
Margrét Friðriksdóttir EVP HR & Strategy	100.000	2009	2014	5,3	5.32
	3.750.000				
Issued to Management team:					
One manager	100.000	2009	2014	5,3	5.3
One manager	100.000	2011	2014	8,7	8.7
Eighteen managers	1.800.000	2012	2015	8,7	8.8
Six managers	600.000	2013	2016	7.7 - 7.9	7.4 - 7.9
	2.600.000				
Total issued option contracts	6.350.000				

22.2 Movements in share options during the period

The following reconciles the share options outstanding at the beginning and end of the period:

	2013		2012	
	Number of shares	Weighted average contract rate (in DKK)	Number of shares	Weighted average contract rate (in DKK)
Outstanding at beginning of period	6.750.000	8,3	3.300.000	6,6
Granted during period	1.400.000	7,8	5.850.000	8,6
Forfeited during period	(1.600.000)	8,4	(100.000)	10,7
Exercised during period	(200.000)	4,4	(2.300.000)	6,5
Outstanding at end of period	6.350.000	8,3	6.750.000	8,3

All amounts in thousands of USD

22.3 Share options exercised during the period

The following share options were exercised during the period:

	Number exercised	Exercise date	Share price at exercise date (in DKK)
Issued to Management team	200.000	1.4.2013	8,3

22.4 Costs due to share options

Estimated remaining cost due to the share option contracts is 1.1 million (2012: 1.8 million). An expense of 0.5 million (2012: 0.9 million) is recognized in the Income Statement for the period.

23. Borrowings

	31.12.2013		31.12.2012	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Loans in USD	12.881	35.677	12.866	44.791
Loans in EUR	6.594	12.522	6.527	21.850
Revolver in USD	0	8.500	0	11.500
Revolver in EUR	0	71.926	0	4.616
Other borrowings	523	931	961	985
	19.998	129.556	20.354	83.742

The maturity of the revolving credit facility is March 2016. The Company has classified the revolver as non-current liability as the intention is to use to finance further growth of the Company.

Aggregated maturities of borrowings are as follows:

	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
In 2014 / 2013	19.998	20.354
In 2015 / 2014	20.338	20.498
In 2016 / 2015	109.218	19.544
In 2017 / 2016	0	43.700
	149.554	104.096

24. Other financial liabilities

At balance sheet date, two interest rate swap agreements are effective, with a negative value of 1.2 million (2012 2.2 million).

All amounts in thousands of USD

25. Deferred tax asset / (liability)

	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
At beginning of period	8.878	15.941
Income tax payable for the period	9.370	6.120
Calculated tax for the period	(14.335)	(13.115)
Arising on acquisition of a subsidiary	(2.561)	0
Recognized directly through equity	(82)	(44)
Exchange rate differences	(228)	(24)
	1.042	8.878
Deferred tax in the balance sheet:		
Deferred tax asset	22.159	26.565
Deferred tax liabilities	(21.117)	(17.687)
	1.042	8.878

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognized:

31.12.2013	Assets	Liabilities	Net
Goodwill	19.334	(13.896)	5.438
Intangible assets	1.024	(6.976)	(5.952)
Operating fixed assets	102	(2.523)	(2.421)
Tax loss carry forward	2.789	0	2.789
Inventories	1.772	0	1.772
Provisions	546	(342)	204
Current liabilities	4.096	(3.843)	253
Receivables	2	(730)	(728)
Other	637	(950)	(313)
Total tax assets / (liabilities)	30.302	(29.260)	1.042
Tax asset and liabilities offsetting	(8.143)	8.143	0
	22.159	(21.117)	1.042

31.12.2012	Assets	Liabilities	Net
Goodwill	22.400	(12.132)	10.268
Intangible assets	784	(5.471)	(4.687)
Operating fixed assets	217	(1.106)	(889)
Tax loss carry forward	688	0	688
Inventories	1.743	0	1.743
Provisions	0	(598)	(598)
Current liabilities	2.473	(350)	2.123
Receivables	329	(1.073)	(744)
Other	1.070	(96)	974
Total tax assets / (liabilities)	29.704	(20.826)	8.878
Tax asset and liabilities offsetting	(3.139)	3.139	0
	26.565	(17.687)	8.878

All amounts in thousands of USD

26. Provisions

	31.12.2013		31.12.2012	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Warranty [i]	2.511	4.503	2.589	4.591
Other	1.980	248	2.173	247
	4.491	4.751	4.762	4.838

(i) The warranty provision represents management's best estimate of the Company's liability under warranties granted on prosthetic products, based on past experience.

	Warranty provisions	Other provisions	Total
At 1 January 2012	7.025	1.102	8.127
Additional provision recognized	3.091	1.859	4.950
Utilization of provision	(2.936)	(556)	(3.492)
Exchange differences	0	15	15
At 31 December 2012	7.180	2.420	9.600
Additional provision recognized	2.971	3.008	5.979
Utilization of provision	(3.137)	(3.239)	(6.376)
Exchange differences	0	39	39
Balance at 31 December 2013	7.014	2.228	9.242
Non-current	4.503	248	4.751
Current	2.511	1.980	4.491
Balance at 31 December 2013	7.014	2.228	9.242

27. Related party transactions

The Company had no material transactions with related parties during the period.

28. Other liabilities

	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Accrued expenses	11.101	7.327
Accrued royalties	967	1.052
Sales tax and VAT	6.120	2.110
Payable due to previous acquisition	2.324	2.324
Other	3.159	2.301
	23.671	15.114

All amounts in thousands of USD 37

29. Financial instruments

29.1 Capital risk management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2012.

The capital structure of the Company consists of debt, which includes the borrowings disclosed in note 23, cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to equity holders of the parent, comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings as disclosed in the equity overview.

Net debt to EBITDA ratio

The Company's management continuously reviews the capital structure. As a part of this review, the management considers, amongst other, the cost of capital and net debt to EBITDA.

The net debt to EBITDA at period end was as follows:

	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Net debt	107.785	82.218
EBITDA	75.473	69.956
Net debt/EBITDA	1,4	1,2

29.2 Significant accounting policies

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognized, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

29.3 Financial risk management objectives

The Company's Corporate Finance function provides services to the business, co-ordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company through internal risk reports which analyze exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include liquidity risk, interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk and counterparty credit risk.

The general policy is to apply natural hedging to the extent possible and prohibit any speculative trading of financial instruments. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Company's policies approved by the Board of Directors, which provide written principles on foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, the use of financial derivatives and non-derivative financial instruments and the investment of excess liquidity. The Company does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

29.4 Foreign currency risk management

The Company operates on a global market, hence exposure to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Exchange rate exposures are managed within approved policy parameters. The general policy is to apply natural exchange rate hedging to the extent possible.

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the reporting date are as follows:

	Liabilities		Assets	
	31.12.2013	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
EUR	112.123	49.091	46.973	29.972
USD	81.642	96.981	44.891	45.588
SEK	12.971	2.448	13.659	2.510
GBP	2.011	1.861	5.568	3.921
Other	19.106	5.761	21.341	8.290
	227.852	156.142	132.432	90.281

All amounts in thousands of USD 38

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The Company is mainly exposed to the fluctuation of the Iceland (ISK) and the Eurozone (EUR) currency.

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 10% decrease in USD against the relevant foreign currencies with all other variables fixed. The sensitivity analysis includes all foreign currency denominated items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 10% change in foreign currency rates. The table below indicates the effect on profit or loss and other equity where USD weakens 10% against the relevant currency. For a 10% strengthening of USD against the relevant currency, there would be an equal and opposite impact on the profit or loss and other equity.

	EUR (i)		ISK (ii)	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Profit or loss	2.524	2.163	(2.486)	(2.446)
Other equity	9.487	12.734	(256)	(146)

(i) 24% (2012: 25%) of the Company's operating cost is in EUR against 28% (2012: 29%) of its income causing an increase in profit if the USD decreases against the EUR.

(ii) 9% (2012: 10%) of the Company's operating cost is in ISK against 0.4% (2012: 0.4%) of its income causing a decrease in profits if the USD decreases against the ISK.

29.5 Interest rate risk management

The Company is exposed to interest rate risks as funds are borrowed at floating interest rates. Interest rate risk is managed by the Corporate Finance function by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings, by the use of interest rate swap contracts. Hedging activities are evaluated regularly to align with interest rate views and defined risk appetite; ensuring optimal hedging strategies are applied.

The Company's exposures to interest rates on financial assets and financial liabilities are detailed in the liquidity risk management section of this note.

Contracts made to swap floating interest rates to fixed with an average weighted interest rate of 2.5% for periods up to March 2016 are outstanding at year end with nominal values of USD 40 million (2012: USD 61 million). At year end the fair value of the swaps amounted to negative USD 1.2 million (2012: negative USD 2.2 million). The fair value of the interest rate swaps at the reporting date is determined by the present value of the expected future cash flows. Changes in fair value are realized through equity. The interest swaps are the Company's sole derivative financial liability valued at fair value and belong to level 2 in the fair value hierarchy in accordance to IFRS's 7.27A.

29.6 Liquidity risk management

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. At period end the Company had undrawn revolving credit facilities at its disposal amounting to USD 32.5 million (2012: USD 95.6 million) to further reduce liquidity risk.

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows.

All amounts in thousands of USD

	Weighted average effective interest	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	5+ years	Total
2013					
Borrowings	3,3%	25.471	136.965	0	162.436
Non-interest bearing liabilities	-	76.941	19.878	0	96.819
		102.412	156.843	0	259.255
2012					
Borrowings	5,1%	26.396	93.698	0	120.094
Non-interest bearing liabilities	-	49.648	19.187	0	68.835
		76.044	112.885	0	188.929

29.7 Credit risk management

The Company's counterparty credit risks arise mainly from short-term investment of liquid assets and the mark-to-market effect of interest rate swaps.

The Company reviews the credit quality of counterparties. The Company's policy is that all counterparties have at least an A3 credit rating from Moody's or A minus from Standard & Poor's. The Company has one exception where deposits are at a local bank rated BB+ from Standard & Poor's.

The Company does not undertake any trading activity in financial instruments.

Accounts receivables consist of a large number of customers spread across geographical areas. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of accounts receivables.

29.8 Fair value of financial instruments

Except as detailed in the following table, management considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognized in the Consolidated Financial Statements approximate their fair values.

	31.12.2013		31.12.2012	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial liabilities:				
Borrowings	149.554	150.753	104.096	106.163

The fair values of financial instruments are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis.

All amounts in thousands of USD 40

30. Acquisitions

In 2013 the Company finalized one major and two minor acquisitions. At October 1st Össur acquired 100% of the shares of TeamOlmed, a leading Swedish orthotic and prosthetic (O&P) provider. Össur has a long standing business relationship with TeamOlmed. With the acquisition, Össur gains a significant share of the Swedish O&P market. Össur and TeamOlmed together will be a strong partner for county councils, prescribers and patients offering innovative, cost effective and clinically proven solutions in Sweden. The transactions are accounted for by the purchase method of accounting.

Net assets acquired:	TeamOlmed	Other	Total
Operating fixed assets	972	715	1.687
Customer relationship	8.769	2.486	11.255
Other intangible assets	718	625	1.343
Inventories	5.993	4.049	10.042
Other current assets	9.992	8.248	18.240
Bank balances and cash	1.460	1.243	2.703
Deferred tax liability	(2.418)	(143)	(2.561)
Current liabilities	(10.218)	(5.303)	(15.521)
	15.268	11.920	27.188
No controlling interest	0	463	463
Goodwill	36.235	7.238	43.473
Total consideration	51.503	19.621	71.124
Consideration transferred:			
Cash consideration	51.503	15.438	66.941
Satisfied by share	0	4.183	4.183
	51.503	19.621	71.124
Net cash outflow arising on acquisition:			
Cash consideration	51.503	15.438	66.941
Bank balances and cash acquired	(1.460)	(1.243)	(2.703)
	50.043	14.195	64.238

Össur is required to pay additional payments of up to SEK 30 million (USD 5 million) depend on TeamOlmed meeting certain conditions in 2014. A preliminary purchase price allocation has been performed where the necessary market valuations and other calculations have been provisionally determined based on management best estimate. None of the goodwill arising on these acquisitions is expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

Included in the sales for the year are USD 26 million attributable to the three acquisitions and the EBITDA for the year includes USD 4 million in respect of the three acquisitions. Had all three acquisitions been effected at 1 January 2013, the Consolidated revenue from continuing operations would have been 489 million, and the EBITDA from continuing operations would have been 79 million. Management consider these 'pro-forma' numbers to represent an approximate measure of the performance of the combined group on an annualized basis and to provide a reference point for comparison in future periods

31. Operating lease arrangements

Payments recognized as an expense:

	2013	2012
Minimum lease payments	14.286	11.700

Non-cancellable operating lease commitments	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
No longer than 1 year	15.908	11.308
Longer than 1 year and no longer than 5 years	33.668	34.541
Longer than 5 years	2.510	2.286
	52.086	48.135

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the Company for certain of its office properties and cars. Ninety three rental agreements are in place in multiple countries. The leases expire in the periods 2014-2026.

All amounts in thousands of USD 41

32. Litigation

Otto Bock, Össur's largest competitor in the prosthetics segment, filed a lawsuit in the US against Össur in Q2 2013. Otto Bock claims that certain Össur products, namely the Unity and Iceross Seal-In V liner, infringe one of Otto Bock's patents and that Össur has breached an earlier settlement agreement between the parties. Össur has denied the allegations and claims that Otto Bock's patent is invalid and that Össur's products do not infringe that patent. In addition, Össur claims that the settlement agreement is no longer effective because of Otto Bock's material breach of that agreement. As a consequence of this dispute, legal costs were incurred in 2013. However, as the case is still in its early stages, management expects the majority of related expenses to materialize in 2014 and 2015. While Össur is confident in its positions on the merits, given the nature of US litigation, the likely outcome of the case remains uncertain.

33. Insurance

	31.12.2013		31.12.2012	
	Insurance value	Book value	Insurance value	Book value
Fixed assets and inventories	210.000	112.070	213.000	97.131

The Company has purchased a business interruption insurance intended to compensate for temporary breakdown of operations. The insurance amount is 334 million (2012: 413 million). In addition the Company has a product and professional liability insurance with a USD 30 million limit and a product recall insurance with a USD 2 million limit. The deductible amount on the product and professional liability and product recall insurances is USD 50 thousand.

34. Approval of the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Consolidated Financial Statements were approved by the board of directors and authorized for issue on 5 February 2014.

All amounts in thousands of USD

Appendix I - Unaudited Information

A Unaudited information

The following information is not audited as they relate to quarterly information and the Company only requires an audit for the full year.

A1 Quarterly statements

	Q4 2013	Q3 2013	Q2 2013	Q1 2013	Total 2013
Net sales	128.472	104.738	105.963	97.101	436.274
Cost of goods sold	(48.583)	(39.349)	(41.348)	(37.056)	(166.336)
Gross profit	79.889	65.389	64.615	60.045	269.938
Gross profit margin	62%	62%	61%	62%	62%
Other income	24	96	58	185	363
Sales and marketing expenses	(42.501)	(30.967)	(33.802)	(31.810)	(139.080)
Research and development expenses	(5.493)	(4.813)	(5.296)	(5.935)	(21.537)
General and administrative expenses	(12.242)	(11.147)	(13.657)	(12.431)	(49.477)
Profit from operations	19.677	18.558	11.918	10.054	60.207
Net financial income /expenses	(1.233)	(1.061)	(997)	(1.111)	(4.402)
Net exchange rate difference	640	810	347	(1.116)	681
Total financial income/(expenses)	(593)	(251)	(650)	(2.227)	(3.721)
Share in net profit in associated companies	14	(1.269)	(14)	72	(1.197)
Profit before tax	19.098	17.038	11.254	7.899	55.289
Income tax	(4.968)	(4.357)	(2.889)	(2.121)	(14.335)
Net profit	14.130	12.681	8.365	5.778	40.954
EBITDA	24.352	22.295	15.301	13.523	75.471
EBITDA ratio	19%	21%	14%	14%	17%
EBITDA adjusted	24.352	22.295	20.265	13.523	80.435
EBITDA adjusted ratio	19%	21%	19%	14%	18%

All amounts in thousands of USD