

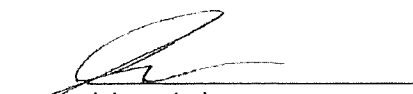
Sonova Denmark A/S
Østre Hougvej 42-44, 5500 Middelfart

Annual report

2019/20

Company reg. no. 10 31 74 87

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 2 July 2020.


Johnny Andreassen
Chairman of the meeting

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Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS British English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

Management's report

Today, the board of directors and the managing director have presented the annual report of Sonova Denmark A/S for the financial year 2019/20.

The annual report has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We consider the accounting policies appropriate and, in our opinion, the financial statements provide a fair presentation of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 March 2020 and of the company's results of activities in the financial year 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2020.

We are of the opinion that the management commentary presents a fair account of the issues dealt with.

We recommend that the annual report be approved by the general meeting.

Middelfart, 2 July 2020

Managing Director

Björn Rudolf Wallentin
Executive Board

Board of directors

Evert Dijkstra
Chairman

Björn Rudolf Wallentin

Claudio Diversi

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Sonova Denmark A/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 March 2019, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 April 2018 - 31 March 2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Sonova Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 April 2018 - 31 March 2019, which comprise accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet and notes ("financial statements")

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, Management's Review is in accordance with the Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement in Management's Review.

Independent auditor's report

Management's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of Financial Statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management..

Independent auditor's report

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern..
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit

Hellerup, 2 July 2020

PricewaterhouseCoopers

State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 33 77 12 31

Rasmus Friis Jørgensen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne28705

Henrik Forthoft Lind
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne31469

Company information

The company	Sonova Denmark A/S Østre Hougvej 42-44 5500 Middelfart
	Phone +45 64 41 78 87
	Fax +45 38 10 46 86
	Web site www.sonova.com
	Company reg. no. 10 31 74 87
	Established: 1 July 1986
	Domicile: Middelfart
	Financial year: 1 April - 31 March 33rd financial year
Board of directors	Evert Dijkstra, Chairman Björn Rudolf Wallentin Claudio Diversi
Managing Director	Björn Rudolf Wallentin, Executive Board
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Strandvejen 44 2900 Hellerup

Management commentary

The principal activities of the company

Sonova Denmark A/S is a 100% owned subsidiary of Sonova Holding AG and Sonova AG.

The Company's object is sale and service of hearing instruments, personal hearing protection and other electronic equipment.

The market is primarily Denmark.

Market overview

The Sonova Group is specialized in design, development, manufacture and distribution of technologically advanced hearing instruments and personal hearing protection and FM systems. The combination of expertise within hearing technology and a strong distribution network makes it possible for Sonova Denmark A/S - together with our customers and business partners - to improve the quality of life for people with hearing impairment.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year totals DKK 21,8m against DKK 21,9m last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK 1,4m against DKK 1,9m last year. Management considers the net profit or loss for the year satisfactory.

Environmental issues

Sonova Denmark A/S complies with existing rules on sorting and disposal of waste.

Research and development activities

All research and development activities are performed by the Parent Company in Switzerland.

Events occurring after the end of the financial year

The Covid-19 situation has left its mark on Sonova Denmark A/S as the main part of the customers has been either fully closed or partly closed for a longer period of time.

Sonova Denmark A/S expects to get reimbursed by 2 of the support packages from the Danish government to make of for some of the loss expected in the period of time. However, in spite of the serious situation, Sonova Denmark expects to keep all employees and expects to be operating a normal business in Q2 of the new financial year and going forward. The company still expects a profit for the year to come.

Targets and expectations for the year ahead

The company expects a decrease in sales and EBITDA based on the Covid-19 situation, however, still a positive EBITDA for the entire year.

Accounting policies

Financial Statements of Sonova Denmark A/S for 2019/20 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to medium-sized enterprises of reporting class B.

The accounting policies used are unchanged compared to last year.

Financial Statements for 2019/20 are presented in DKK thousands.

Changes in the accounting policies

The item "Staff costs" has been reclassified so that certain types of expenses previously recognised under "Staff costs" will, in the future, be recognised under the item "Other external charges".

The change in classification has no effect on the net profit or loss for the year, nor on the statement of financial position, neither for the current financial year, nor the previous financial year. The comparative figures have been adjusted in accordance with the reclassification.

Except for the above, the accounting policies for the financial statements remain unchanged from last year.

Recognition and measurement in general

The Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost method.

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Accounting policies

Recognition and measurement take into account predictable losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the Annual Report which confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

Danish kroner is used as the measurement currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Gains and losses arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Receivables, payables, and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the transaction date rates are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Income statement

Gross profit

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, revenue has not been disclosed in the Annual Report.

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods is recognised in the income statement when the sale is considered effected based on the following criteria:

- delivery has been made before year end;
- a binding sales agreement has been made;
- the sales price has been determined; and
- payment has been received or may with reasonable certainty be expected to be received.

Revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discount relating to sales.

Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise indirect production costs and expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as office expenses etc.

Accounting policies

Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages including holiday allowances, pensions and other costs for social security etc. for staff members. Staff costs are less public reimbursements.

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation and writedown comprise depreciation on, amortisation of and writedown relating to intangible and tangible fixed assets respectively.

Net financials

Financial income and expenses comprise interest, realised and unrealised exchange adjustments, amortisation of mortgage loans as well as extra payments and repayment under the on account taxation scheme.

Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year consist of current tax for the year and deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly to equity.

The tax recognised in the income statement is classified as tax on ordinary activities and tax on extraordinary items respectively.

Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement.

The company is subject to the Danish legislation concerning compulsory joint taxation with the Danish group enterprises. The company acts as an administration company in relation to the joint taxation. This means that the total Danish tax payable of the income of the Danish consolidated companies is paid to the tax authorities by the company.

The current Danish corporate tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

Statement of financial position

Tangible fixed assets

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Accounting policies

	Useful life	Residual value
Buildings	30-40 years	20 %
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-7 years	0-20 %

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

If so, an impairment test is carried out to determine whether the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, and the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of the asset is calculated as the higher of net selling price and value in use. Where a recoverable amount cannot be determined for the individual asset, the assets are assessed in the smallest group of assets for which a reliable recoverable amount can be determined based on a total assessment.

Leasing contracts

All leases are considered operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Writedown of fixed assets

The book values of both intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as equity investments in subsidiaries and associated enterprises are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets respectively. Writedown takes place to the recoverable amount, if this value is lower than the book value.

The recoverable value is equal to the value of the net selling price or the value in use, whichever is higher. The value in use is determined as the present value of the expected net cash flow deriving from the use of the asset or the group of assets.

Previously recognised writedown is reversed when the condition for the writedown no longer exist. Writedown relating to goodwill is not reversed.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost under the FIFO method and net realisable value.

Accounting policies

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated at the amount expected to be generated by sale in the process of normal operations with deduction of selling expenses and cost of completion. The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected sales sum.

The cost of inventories equals landed cost.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which correspond to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities.

Sonova Denmark A/S is jointly taxed with the Danish group companies and acts, in this respect, as the administration company. According to the rules of joint taxation, Sonova Denmark A/S is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable to pay the Danish tax authorities the total income tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties, and dividends, arising from the jointly taxed group of companies.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as "Income tax receivable" or "Income tax payable".

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. In cases where the computation of the tax base may be made according to alternative tax rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax receivables and liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years. Tax receivables and liabilities are off-set if there is a legally enforceable right of set-off and an intention to settle on a net basis or simultaneously.

Accounting policies

Other provisions

Provisions are recognised when - in consequence of an event occurred before or on the balance sheet date - the Company has a legal or constructive obligation and it is probable that economic benefits must be given up to settle the obligation.

Other provisions include warranty obligations in respect of repair work within the warranty period of 2-4 years. Provisions are measured and recognised based on experience with guarantee work.

Liabilities other than provisions

Fixed-interest loans, such as mortgage loans and loans from credit institutions, are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at amortised cost; the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised as an interest expense in the income statement over the loan period.

Other debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.

Income statement 1 April - 31 March

DKK thousand.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2019/20</u>	<u>2018/19</u>
Gross profit	21.772	21.923
2 Staff costs	-19.611	-18.312
Depreciation and impairment of property, land, and equipment	-300	-290
Operating profit	1.861	3.321
Other financial income	8	25
Other financial costs	-17	-65
Pre-tax net profit or loss	1.852	3.281
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-403	-1.415
Net profit or loss for the year	1.449	1.866
Proposed appropriation of net profit:		
Transferred to retained earnings	1.449	1.866
Total allocations and transfers	1.449	1.866

Penneo dokumentnøgle: YLAXQ-05PWE-66LZO-F2JXT-B2SVZ-QW3XW

Statement of financial position at 31 March

DKK thousand.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Assets		
Non-current assets		
Property	5.261	5.503
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	183	107
Total property, plant, and equipment	<u>5.444</u>	<u>5.610</u>
Total non-current assets	<u>5.444</u>	<u>5.610</u>
Current assets		
Manufactured goods and goods for resale	2.892	3.630
Total inventories	<u>2.892</u>	<u>3.630</u>
Trade receivables	11.068	13.481
Receivables from group enterprises	33.805	15.661
Income tax receivables	922	0
Tax receivables from group enterprises	1.119	1.127
Other debtors	0	263
Total receivables	<u>46.914</u>	<u>30.532</u>
Total current assets	<u>49.806</u>	<u>34.162</u>
Total assets	<u>55.250</u>	<u>39.772</u>

Penneo dokumentnøgle: YLAXQ-C5PWE-66LZO-FZJXT-B2SVZ-QW3XW

Statement of financial position at 31 March

DKK thousand.

Equity and liabilities		2020	2019
Note		<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Equity			
3	Contributed capital	14.182	14.182
	Retained earnings	3.876	2.427
	Total equity	<u>18.058</u>	<u>16.609</u>
Provisions			
	Provisions for deferred tax	526	601
4	Other provisions	8.013	7.973
	Total provisions	<u>8.539</u>	<u>8.574</u>
Liabilities other than provisions			
5	Mortgage loans	0	91
	Total long term liabilities other than provisions	<u>0</u>	<u>91</u>
	Current portion of long term payables	81	150
	Trade creditors	235	667
	Debt to group enterprises	19.864	7.237
	Income tax payable	0	470
	Income tax payable to group enterprises	2.088	1.148
	Other payables	6.385	4.826
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	<u>28.653</u>	<u>14.498</u>
	Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>28.653</u>	<u>14.589</u>
	Total equity and liabilities	<u>55.250</u>	<u>39.772</u>
Subsequent events			
1	Subsequent events		
6	Mortgage and securities		
7	Contingencies		
8	Related parties		

Penneo dokumentnøgle: YLAXQ-O5PWE-66LZO-F2JXT-B25VZ-QW3XW

Statement of changes in equity

DKK thousand.

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 April 2018	11.075	3.668	14.743
Adjustment due to merger	0	-3.107	-3.107
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	1.866	1.866
Transferred from distributed reserves	3.107	0	3.107
Equity 1 April 2019	14.182	2.427	16.609
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	1.449	1.449
	14.182	3.876	18.058

Penneo dokumentnøgle: YLXQ-05PME-66LZO-F2JXT-B2SYZ-QW3XW

Notes

DKK thousand.

1. Subsequent events

The Covid-19 situation has left its mark on Sonova Denmark A/S as the main part of the customers has been either fully closed or partly closed for a longer period of time.

Sonova Denmark A/S expects to get reimbursed by 2 of the support packages from the Danish government to make of for some of the loss expected in the period of time. However, in spite of the serious situation, Sonova Denmark expects to keep all employees and expects to be operating a normal business in Q2 of the new financial year and going forward. The company still expects a profit for the year to come.

	<u>2019/20</u>	<u>2018/19</u>
2. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	17.982	16.916
Pension costs	1.440	1.197
Other costs for social security	189	199
	<u>19.611</u>	<u>18.312</u>
Average number of employees	<u>30</u>	<u>28</u>

3. Contributed capital

The share capital consists of 14.182 shares, each with a nominal value of DKK 1,000. No shares hold particular rights.

4. Other provisions

Other provisions 1 April 2019	7.974	6.693
Change of the year in other provisions	39	1.280
	<u>8.013</u>	<u>7.973</u>
Maturity is expected to be:		
0-1 years	4.262	4.172
1-4 year	3.751	3.801
	<u>8.013</u>	<u>7.973</u>

Provisions include expected expenses relating to warranty obligations. Warranty obligations include the obligation to provide repair work within the 3-4 year warranty period. The provisions for this are calculated on the basis of our experience with warranty work.

Notes

DKK thousand.

	<u>31/3 2020</u>	<u>31/3 2019</u>
5. Mortgage loans		
Total mortgage loans	81	241
Share of amount due within 1 year	<u>-81</u>	<u>-150</u>
	<u>0</u>	<u>91</u>

6. Mortgage and securities

Mortgage deeds registered to the mortgagor totalling, DKK 1.938k, providing security on land and buildings at a total carrying amount of DKK 5.261k.

Mortgage deeds registered to the mortgagor totalling, DKK 1.200k, providing security on land and buildings at a total carrying amount of DKK 5.261k.

7. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

Leasing liabilities

In addition to financial leasing contracts, the company has entered into operational leasing contracts with an average annual leasing payment of DKK 724k. The leasing contracts have 2-42 months left to run, and the total outstanding leasing payment is DKK 1.643k, of which DKK 724k is due within 1 year and DKK 919k is due between 1-5 years.

Joint taxation

The company acts as administration company for the group of companies subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, to pay the total corporation tax.

The company is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for any obligations to withhold tax on interest, royalties, and dividends.

The liability relating to obligations in connection with withholding tax on dividends, interest, and royalties represents an estimated maximum of DKK 0 thousands.

Notes

DKK thousand.

7. Contingencies (continued)

Joint taxation (continued)

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withholding taxes, etc., may result in changes in the company's liabilities.

8. Related parties

Consolidated financial statements

The company is included in the Group Annual Report of the Parent Company Sonova Holding AG.

The Group Annual Report of Sonova Holding AG may be obtained at the following address:

Sonova Holding AG
Laubisrütisstrasse 28
8712 Stäfa
Schweiz

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Björn Wallentin

Adm. direktør

På vegne af: Sonova Denmark AS

Serienummer: 19601109xxxx

IP: 81.229.xxx.xxx

2020-07-02 10:33:14Z



Björn Wallentin

Bestyrelsesmedlem

På vegne af: Sonova Denmark AS

Serienummer: 19601109xxxx

IP: 81.229.xxx.xxx

2020-07-02 10:33:14Z



Claudio Diversi

Bestyrelsesmedlem

På vegne af: Sonova Denmark AS

Serienummer: claudio.diversi@sonova.com

IP: 46.140.xxx.xxx

2020-07-07 14:52:39Z

Evert Dijkstra

Bestyrelsesformand

På vegne af: Sonova Denmark AS

Serienummer: evert.dijkstra@phonak.com

IP: 84.75.xxx.xxx

2020-07-13 19:54:31Z



Henrik Forthoft Lind

Statsautoriseret revisor

På vegne af: PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret

Revisionspartnerselskab

Serienummer: CVR:33771231-RID:23388017

IP: 83.136.xxx.xxx

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Rasmus Friis Jørgensen

Statsautoriseret revisor

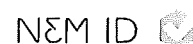
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Revisionspartnerselskab

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-716535607730

IP: 83.136.xxx.xxx

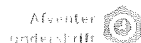
2020-07-14 07:08:25Z



Johnny Andreassen

Dirigent

På vegne af: Sonova Denmark AS



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