

# Sonova Audiological Care

## Denmark ApS

Hans Edvard Teglers Vej 5.1 , 2920 Charlottenlund

Annual Report 1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023

Company reg.no. 16 75 31 81

The annual report was presented and approved at the  
Company's annual general meeting

On 28 June 2023

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chairman of the annual general meeting – Tina Gath

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**Sonova Audiological Care Denmark ApS**

Annual report 2022/2023

CVR no. 16 75 31 81

## Statement by the the Executive Board

Today, the Executive Board has discussed and approved the annual report of Sonova Audiological Care Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 March 2023 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the development in the Company's operations and financial matters, the results for the year and the Company's financial position.

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

Charlottenlund, 28 June 2023

Executive Board:

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Peter Brøgger Andreasen

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Tina Gath

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Anette Pia Andersen

## Independent auditor's report

### To the shareholder of Sonova Audiological Care Denmark ApS

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sonova Audiological Care Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 March 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

#### 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 as to 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 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 the financial statements.

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

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- ▶ 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.
- ▶ 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 note 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.

### Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the 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 the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the 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 the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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## Independent auditor's report

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Frederiksberg, 28 June 2023  
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Kim Thomsen  
State Authorised  
Public Accountant  
mne26736

**Sonova Audiological Care Denmark ApS**  
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## Management's review

### Company details

Sonova Audiological Care Denmark ApS  
Hans Edwards Teglers 5.1, 2920 Charlottenlund

Website: [www.audionova.dk](http://www.audionova.dk)

CVR no.	16 75 31 81
Established:	1 January 1993
Registered office:	Charlottenlund
Financial year:	1 April – 31 March

### Executive Board

Peter Brøgger Andreassen

Tina Gath

Anette Pia Andersen

### Auditor

EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab  
Dirch Passers Allé 36  
2000 Frederiksberg

### Parent company

Sonova AG  
Lubisrütistrasse 28  
8712 Stäfa  
Switzerland

## Management's review

### Financial highlights

DKK 000	2022/23	2021/22	2020/21	2019/20	2018/19
Revenue	200,089	174,970	186,586	198,743	184,496
Gross profit	62,865	56,595	89,098	75,442	68,305
Operating profit/loss	-26,511	-25,623	5,448	-2,366	-17,225
Net financials	-698	-148	-378	-1,358	-1,214
Profit/loss for the year	-29,724	-26,441	6.500	-3,840	-17,774
Total assets	85,464	85,676	105,169	105,527	102,496
Investments in property, plant and equipment	4,788	9,597	2,006	10,930	3,191
Equity	14,964	14,688	35,129	28,629	10,469
Gross margin	32,3%	32,3%	46,3%	36,2%	37,0%
Profit margin	-13,2%	-14,6%	2,9%	-1,2%	-9,3%
Acid test ratio	91,1%	61,5%	110,2%	165,4%	101,9%
Solvency ratio	17,6%	17,1%	33,4%	27,1%	12,5%
Return on equity	-145,8%	-102,9%	26,3%	-19,6%	-84,9%
Average number of full-time employees	165	158	162	162	159

The calculation of key figures and ratios does in all material respects follow the Danish Association of Finance Analysts' recommendations and does only in a few respects deviate from the recommendations.

The key figures appearing from the survey have been calculated as follows:

Gross margin	$\frac{\text{Gross profit} \times 100}{\text{Net turnover}}$
Profit margin (EBIT margin)	$\frac{\text{Result from primary activities (EBIT)} \times 100}{\text{Net turnover}}$
Acid test ratio	$\frac{\text{Current assets} \times 100}{\text{Short-term liabilities}}$
Solvency ratio	$\frac{\text{Equity, closing balance} \times 100}{\text{Assets in total, closing balance}}$
Return on equity	$\frac{\text{Results for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$



## Management's review

### The principal activities of the company

The Company's main activity is sales of hearing aid and related services.

### Development in activities and financial matters

The revenue for the year is DKK 200,089 thousand against DKK 174,970 thousand last year. The results after tax are DKK -29,724 thousand against DKK -26,441 thousand last year. Although strong growth vs PY, the negative result is seen as not satisfying as expectation for the year was a profit in the range of DKK 0-3,000 thousand. The negative result versus the expectations for the year is solely driven by less sales than budgeted for and is primarily driven by a challenging Q1 with less sales than budgeted and to a less degree the combination of inflation and decreasing consumer confidence due the Ukraine war, inflation etc.throughout the full FY. Furthermore the restructuring impacted both sales and costs as described below.

During the fiscal year the company completed a restructuring plan leading to closure of 20 non-profitable clinics around the country as well as minor reorganization in the backoffice organization. One-off costs related to the restructuring project has impacted the result for the year negatively with DKK 4,738 thousand.

In March 2023 the shareholder of the company made a share capital increase of 1 share by cash contribution, a total of DKK 30,000 thousand incl premium.

The private market for Hearing aid products and -service has grown, but entry of new market players and regained growth plans from main competition, including the public sector and local Ear, Nose & Throat Doctors, has increased competition. However during the last 3 quarters of the fiscal year the company's market share has increased again and are for the full year satisfying with a significant growth in total market shares.

## Strategy

Sonova Audiological Care Denmark ApS offers a complete range of digital hearing instruments, wireless FM systems and personal hearing protection.

The development and manufacture of hearing instruments take place primarily in Stäfa, (Switzerland) where the Sonova Group has its headquarters and in Kitchener (Ontario, Canada), whereas wireless communication systems are manufactured in Murten (Switzerland).

Product innovation, customer focus and cost management are the three pillars in the strategy.

## Financial risks

### Operating risks

The effects of fluctuations in the economy (expansion or recession) are expected to be limited for the Company, due to the fact that the dependency on the economic cycle is not specific high. The Company acts in a healthcare market, where the dependency on the reimbursement system is *large*. Changes in legislation can lead to significant impact on the result of the Company.

### Financial risks

The Company holds sufficient liquidity to ensure the fulfillment of all planned payment obligations. The amount of the liquidity reserve is regularly reviewed and adjusted as necessary according to circumstances.

The parent company has provided letter of support with the intention to provide the Company with sufficient funds until 25 October 2024, to enable the Company to meet its working capital requirements.

### **Exchange rate risks**

The Company is not significantly exposed to currency rate risks, since purchases take place in EUR and DKK while sales only take place in DKK. The Company does not hold any reserves in other currencies.

### **Credit risks**

The Company is not exposed to significant credit risks. The larger portion of the outstandings are Regions and/or Municipalities.

## **External environment**

Sonova Audiological Care Denmark ApS complies with existing rules on sorting and disposal of waste. The Company does not consider to have other significant impact on the external environment. The Company is part of the Sonova Group's ESG strategy, which can be found at <https://www.sonova.com/en/sustainability>

## **Research and development activities**

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

## **The expected development**

In 2023/24 the Company will continue to growth and continue to develop and further strengthen its business model leading to continued growth. The Company's financial result for 2023/24 is expected to increase due to continued, stable growth in the market leading to market share gains. The restructured costs in combination with closing of selected clinics drive increased profitability. Additional Go-to-market strategies and efficiency gains in existing clinic portfolio drives improved results. On this basis, a result in the range of DKK -5,000 – 0 thousands is expected for 2023/24. Management expects to service more customers and increase efficiency in the shops further with development of the business model

For 2023/24 and subsequent years, Management expects that hearing aid prices in Denmark will remain under pressure. This will require a continued focus on costs and efficiencies and competitive products and services. Management is confident that the Company is well positioned to maintain and further develop the market leader position in the Danish market. The Company expects a continuing positive development in the coming years.

## **Events after the balance sheet date**

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

## Accounting policies

Financial Statements of Sonova Audiological Care Denmark ApS for 2022/23 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to medium-sized enterprises of reporting class C.

Financial Statements for 2022/23 are presented in Danish kroner.

With reference to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act and as the cash flow statement included in the Consolidated financial statements of Sonova A.G., the Company has not prepared a cash flow statement.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

## Recognition and measurement in general

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.

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.

## Translation of foreign currency

Translation 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.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

## Accounting policies

### The profit and loss account

#### Revenue

Revenue from sale of goods for resale and finished goods is recognised in the income statement when the delivery and transfer of risk has been made before year end. The Company has chosen IAS 11/IAS 18 as interpretation for revenue recognition. Sales of Service contracts, such as long-term contracts and extended warranties are separated from the sale of goods and recognized over the term of the contract.

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

#### Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprise the cost of goods sold and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

#### Other operating income

Other operating income include income of secondary nature in relation to the Company's activities. Refund of wages and salaries are recognised at the time as they are expensed and paid out to employees.

#### Other external expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the Company's core activities, including costs of distribution, sales, advertising, administration, rent, bad debts, etc.

#### 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.

#### Financial income and expenses

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

#### Tax 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 transaction is recognised directly to equity.

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 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).

## Accounting policies

### The balance sheet

#### Goodwill

Acquired goodwill is measured at cost with deduction of accumulated amortisation. As it is not possible to determine a reliable estimate of the useful life, the amortisation period is set at 10 years.

#### Depreciation

Goodwill is amortised over the expected economic life of the assets, measured by reference to Management's experience. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the amortisation period, which is 10 years. The amortisation period is fixed on the basis of the expected repayment horizon, longest for strategically acquired business entities with strong market position and long-term earnings profiles.

#### Property, plant and equipment

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.

Gains or losses are calculated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

The basis of depreciation, which is calculated as costs less any residual value, is depreciated on a straight line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows;

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5-10 years
Leasehold improvements	5-10 years

#### 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 setting 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.

## Accounting policies

### Inventories

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

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.

An impairment loss are recognised according to IAS 39, if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

### Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under "assets" comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

### Cash

Cash comprise cash and cash equivalents.

Given the nature of the Group's cash pool arrangement, cash pool balances are not considered cash, but are recognised under "Receivables from group entities".

### Equity Dividend

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under the equity. Proposed dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of approval by the general meeting (the time of declaration).

### 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.

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.

## Accounting policies

### 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 an taxable income 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.

### 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 years. Provisions are measured and recognised based an experience with guarantee work. Provisions with an expected maturity exceeding 1 year from the balance sheet date are discounted at the average band yield.

### Other payables

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

### Deferred income

Deferred income recognised as a liability comprise payments received concerning income in subsequent financial reporting years.

### Liabilities

The company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for recognition and measurement of liabilities. Liabilities are measured amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.

## Profit and loss account 1 April – 31 March

### Income statement

DKK'000	Note	2022/23	2021/22
<b>Revenue</b>		200,089	174,970
Cost of sales		-57,713	-40,690
Other operating income		4,556	5,784
Other external expenses		-84,067	-83,469
<b>Gross profit</b>		62,865	56,595
Staff costs	3	-80,050	-72,953
Depreciation, amortisation and writedown of tangible and intangible fixed assets		-9,326	-9,265
<b>Profit before net financials (EBIT)</b>		-26,511	-25,623
Financial expenses	4	-698	-148
<b>Loss before tax</b>		-27,209	-25,771
Tax for the year	5	-2,516	-670
<b>Loss for the year</b>		-29,724	-26,441



## Balance sheet 31 March

### Assets

DKK'000	Note	2023	2022
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
<b>Intangible assets</b>			
	6		
Goodwill		16,772	20,439
Other intangible assets		719	828
		<u>17,491</u>	<u>21,267</u>
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>			
	7		
Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment		6,931	6,026
Leasehold improvements		9,655	11,166
Property, plant and equipment under construction		0	457
		<u>16,586</u>	<u>17,649</u>
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Other receivables	8	13,148	8,846
		<u>13,148</u>	<u>8,846</u>
<b>Total fixed assets</b>		<u>47,225</u>	<u>47,762</u>
<b>Non-fixed assets</b>			
<b>Inventories</b>			
Manufactured goods and trade goods		13,812	14,395
		<u>13,812</u>	<u>14,395</u>
<b>Receivables</b>			
Trade receivables		16,015	13,049
Receivables from group entities		27	11
Deferred tax assets	9	149	3,558
Income tax receivables		343	799
Other Receivables	8	4,762	2,054
Prepayments	10	1,804	2,114
		<u>23,100</u>	<u>21,585</u>
<b>Cash</b>		<u>1,327</u>	<u>1,934</u>
<b>Total non-fixed assets</b>		<u>38,239</u>	<u>37,914</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<u>85,464</u>	<u>85,676</u>

## Balance sheet 31 March

### Equity and liabilities

DKK'000	Note	2023	2022
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Share capital	11	460	440
Retained earnings		14,504	14,248
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>14,964</b>	<b>14,688</b>
<b>Provisions</b>			
Other provisions	12	1,688	2,383
<b>Total provisions</b>		<b>1,688</b>	<b>2,383</b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities other than provisions</b>			
Deferred income	13	11,532	10,332
		11,532	10,332
<b>Current liabilities other than provisions</b>			
Trade payables		5,848	8,668
Deferred income	14	8,329	8,362
Payables to group entities	13	26,646	25,838
Other payables	15	16,457	15,406
		57,280	58,273
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>68,812</b>	<b>68,605</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>85,464</b>	<b>85,676</b>
Financial support	1		
Unusual matters	2		
Contingencies	16		
Related parties	17		
Appropriation of profit/loss	18		
Events after the balance sheet date	19		

## Statement of changes in equity

DKK'000	Share capital	Share Premium	Retained earnings	Total
	_____	_____	_____	_____
<b>Equity at 1 April 2022</b>	440	0	14,248	14,688
Cash capital increase	20	29,980	0	30,000
Transfer	0	-29,980	29,980	0
Profit and loss for the year brought forward	0	0	-29,724	-29,724
<b>Equity at 31 March 2023</b>	460	0	14,504	14,964

## Notes 1 April – 31 March

### 1 Financial support

The parent company has provided letter of support with the intention to provide the Company with sufficient funds until 25 October 2024, to enable the Company to meet its working capital requirements.

### 2 Unusual matters

Unusual items comprise significant income and expenses of a special nature relative to the Company's revenue-generating operating activities, e.g. expenses incurred for extensive structuring of processes and basic structural adjustments as well as any related disposal gains and losses, that have a material impact over time. Unusual items also comprise significant one-off items that, in Management's opinion, do not form part of the Company's operating activities.

In 2022/23 the Company has costs of DKK 4,738 thousand related to restructuring of the revenue-generating operating activities. The cost is recognised in Other external expenses.

The deferred tax assets have decreased by DKK 3,409 thousand. This is mainly due to the changes in the expected ability to utilize the tax asset within a period of 3-5 years.

DKK'000

### 3 Staff costs

	2022/23	2021/22
Salaries and wages	72,988	66,799
Pension costs	6,125	5,366
Other costs for social security	937	788
	<u>80,050</u>	<u>72,953</u>

Average number of full-time employees	165	158
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Staff costs includes salaries to the Executive Board with DKK 3,853 thousand (2021/22: DKK 4,421 thousand) and pensions with DKK 292 thousand (2021/22: DKK 260 thousand).

DKK'000

### 4 Financial expenses

Financial expenses, group entities	68	41
Other financial expenses	630	107
	<u>698</u>	<u>148</u>

## Notes 1 April – 31 March

DKK'000

<b>5 Tax for the year</b>	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>2021/22</b>
Deferred tax adjustment for the year	-3,409	-1,647
Joint taxation contribution for the year	343	799
Joint taxation contribution adjustment for prior year	550	178
	<u>-2,516</u>	<u>-670</u>

## 6 Intangible assets

DKK'000	Other intangible assets	Goodwill	Total
Cost at 1 April 2022	1,100	149,756	150,856
Additions	0	0	0
Disposals	0	0	0
Cost at 31 March 2023	<u>1,100</u>	<u>149,756</u>	<u>150,856</u>
Amortisation and impairment losses at 1 April 2022	-272	-129,317	-129,589
Amortisation	-109	-3,667	-3,776
Amortization regarding assets disposed	0	0	0
Amortisation and impairment losses at 31 March 2023	<u>-381</u>	<u>-132,984</u>	<u>-133,365</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 March 2023</b>	<u>719</u>	<u>16,772</u>	<u>17,491</u>
Carrying amount at 31 March 2022	828	20,439	21,267

### Justification for depreciation periods for goodwill

Goodwill arising from acquisitions of assets/activities in other companies within the same industry as Sonova Audiological Care Denmark ApS is considered strategically important in order to increase activities and marketshares. Considering the Company's expected plans for increasing activities and growth the economical lifetime for goodwill is fixed at 10 years.

## Notes 1 April – 31 March

### 7 Property, plant and equipment

DKK'000	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	Lease-hold improvements	Property, plant and equip- ment under construc- tion	Total
Cost at 1 April 2022	21,305	27,714	457	49,476
Additions	1,610	3,178	0	4,788
Transferred	14,751	-14,294	-457	0
Disposals	-3,430	0	0	-3,430
Cost at 31 March 2023	34,236	16,598	0	50,834
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 April 2022	-15,279	-16,548	0	-31,827
Depreciation	-3,918	-1,632	0	-5,550
Adjustment depreciation regarding assets transferred	-11,237	11,237		0
Depreciation on disposals	3,129	0	0	3,129
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 March 2023	-27,305	-6,943	0	-34,248
<b>Carrying amount at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>6,931</b>	<b>9,655</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,586</b>
Carrying amount at 31 March 2022	6,026	11,166	457	17,649

## Notes 1 April – 31 March

### 8 Other receivables

DKK'000	2023	2022
Cost at 1 April 2022	10,900	3,793
Additions/disposals during the year	7,010	1,107
<b>Other receivables at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>17,910</b>	<b>10,900</b>
Share of amount due within a year	4,762	2,054

### 9 Deferred tax assets

DKK'000		
Deferred tax assets at 1 April 2022	3,558	5,205
Deferred tax of the results for the year	-3,409	-1,647
<b>Deferred tax assets at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>3,558</b>
The following items are subject to deferred tax:		
Intangible fixed assets	-95	-2,119
Tangible fixed assets	2,509	587
Trade debtors	89	239
Inventories	1,208	813
Deferred revenue	4,370	4,113
Warranty	371	524
Tax loss carry forwards	15,266	9,642
	23,718	13,799
Deferred tax asset not recognised in the balance sheet	-23,569	-10,241
	149	3,558

It is expected that the deferred tax assets of DKK 149 thousand recognised at 31 March 2023 will be realised as current tax within a period of 3-5 years.

### 10 Prepayments

Rent	1,093	1,429
Other expenses	711	685
	<b>1,804</b>	<b>2,114</b>

## Notes 1 April – 31 March

DKK'000	2023	2022
<b>11 Share capital</b>		
Share capital at 1 April	440	420
Cash capital increase	20	20
	<u>460</u>	<u>440</u>

The share capital consists of 23 shares, each with a nominal value of DKK. 20.000. The past five years of changes in share capital specification:

DKK'000	2022/23	2021/22	2020/21	2019/20	2018/19
Share capital at 1 April	440	420	420	380	360
Cash capital increase	20	20	0	40	20
	<u>460</u>	<u>440</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>380</u>

DKK'000	2023	2022
<b>12 Other provisions</b>		
Other provisions at 1 April 2022	2,383	2,620
Change of the year in other provisions	-695	-237
<b>Other provisions at 31 March 2023</b>	<u>1,688</u>	<u>2,383</u>

Sonova Audiological Care Denmark ApS provides a 2 year extended warranty on certain products. A provision of DKK 1,688 thousand (2021/22: DKK 2,383 thousand) has been made for anticipated warranty claims based on historic experience of the level of repairs and returns. It is expected that DKK 1,211 thousand thereof will be used in 2023/24 and DKK 477 thousand in 2024/25.



## Notes 1 April – 31 March

### Notes

DKK'000

<b>13 Payable to group entities</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
Payable to group entities	26,646	25,838
<b>Payable to group entities at 31 March 2023</b>	<u>26,646</u>	<u>25,838</u>
Share of amount due within a year	26,646	25,838
<p>The Sonova Group has a cash pool agreement with Nordea Bank, where Sonova AG is main account owner and Sonova Audiological Care Denmark ApS is sub account owner together with affiliated companies. The conditions for the agreement provide Sonova AG the possibility to offset the liabilities and receivables on the sub accounts so only the net amount of the cash pool is an intermediate with Nordea Bank.</p> <p>Sonova Audiological Care Denmark ApS of the cash pool agreement is a recognized as a payable to group entities of DKK 20,931k (2021/22: DKK 17,427 thousand)</p>		
<b>14 Deferred income</b>		
Share of deferred income due within 1-5 years	11,532	10,332
Share of deferred income due after 5 years	8,329	8,362
<b>Deferred income at 31 March 2023</b>	<u>19,861</u>	<u>18,694</u>
<b>15 Other payables</b>		
Other payables	11,158	10,628
Holiday pay	5,299	4,776
<b>Other payables at 31 March 2023</b>	<u>16,457</u>	<u>15,404</u>
Share of amount due within a year	16,457	15,404

## Notes 1 April – 31 March

### Notes

#### 16 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 16,331 thousands. The leasing contracts have 1-48 months left to run, and the total outstanding leasing payment is DKK 21,328 thousand, of which DKK 10,669 thousand is due within the year and DKK 10,648 thousand is due between 1-5 years, 10 thousand after years. Bank guarantees of DKK 3,882 thousand have been issued as guarantees for before mentioned operational leasing contracts.

##### Restorations obligation

The company has a restoration obligation, when a lease for a location is terminated. The Company does not expect to terminate any location within foreseeable future. The obligation is not possible to measure reliable before a termination is effected.

##### Joint taxation

Sonova Denmark A/S, company reg. no 10317487 being the administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimited jointly and severally liable with the other jointly taxed companies for the total corporation tax.

According to the rules of joint taxation, Sonova Audiological Care Denmark ApS is unlimited, jointly and severally liable towards the Danish tax authorities for the total corporation tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties and dividends, arising within the jointly taxed group of companies .

The jointly taxed enterprises' total, known net liability to the Danish tax authorities appears from the annual accounts of the administration company.

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withheld taxes etc. may cause changes in the company's liabilities.

## Notes 1 April – 31 March

### Notes

#### 17 Related party transactions

Sonova Audiological Care Denmark ApS has carried out the following related party transactions:

DKK'000	2023	2022
Purchase of goods from group entities	51,523	33,756
Purchase of services from group entities	4,147	564
Sale of service to group entities	4,556	5,893
Interest expenses to group entities	630	41
Receivables from group entities	27	0
Payables to group entities	26,646	17,427

#### Ownership

According to the Company's list of shareholders, the following shareholders own 100% of the share capital of Sonova Audiological Care Denmark ApS.

Sonova AG, Laubisrütisstrasse 28, 8712 Stäfa, Switzerland.

#### Consolidated annual accounts

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

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

Sonova AG

Laubisrütisstrasse 28

8712 Stäfa

Switzerland

<https://www.sonova.com/en/financial-reports>

DKK'000	2023	2022
<b>18 Appropriation of profit/loss</b>		
Recommended appropriation of profit/loss		
Retained earnings	-29,724	-26,441
	<u>-29,724</u>	<u>-26,441</u>

#### 19 Events after the balance sheet date

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

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## Tina Gath

### Client Signer

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## Peter Brøgger Andreasen

### Client Signer

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## Anette Pia Andersen

### Client Signer

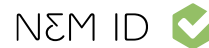
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## Kim Thomsen

### EY Signer

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