

**Advanced Bionics Denmark ApS**

**Høffdingsvej 34, 2500 Valby**

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**Annual report**

**2020/21**

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**Company reg. no. 37 57 64 92**

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 17 September 2021.



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Tiziano Caldera  
Chairman of the meeting

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#### Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS 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

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Today, the board of directors and the managing director have presented the annual report of Advanced Bionics Denmark ApS for the financial year 2020/21.

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 2021 and of the company's results of activities in the financial year 1 April 2020 - 31 March 2021.

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.

Valby, 17 September 2021

### Managing Director



Jens Arne Lanng Henriksen

### Board of directors



Tiziano Caldera  
Chairman



Marta Metelo de Carvalho Neto



Jens Arne Lanng Henriksen

## **Independent auditor's report**

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**To the shareholders of Advanced Bionics Denmark ApS**

### **Auditor's report on the financial statements**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Advanced Bionics Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 April 2020 - 31 March 2021, which comprise accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. 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 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 April 2020 - 31 March 2021 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' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these rules and requirements.

#### **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.

## **Independent auditor's report**

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### **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:

- 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.

## Independent auditor's report

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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.

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 Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

### Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

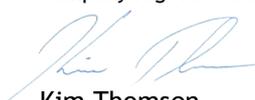
#### *Non-compliance with the provisions of the Danish Companies Act regarding the duty to prepare rules of procedure*

The Company has not prepared any rules of procedure, thus breaching the Danish Companies Act. Management may incur liability in this respect.

Frederiksberg, 17 September 2021

### EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

State Authorised Public Accountants  
Company reg. no. 30 70 02 28



Kim Thomsen  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne26736

## Company information

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<b>The company</b>	Advanced Bionics Denmark ApS Høfdingsvej 34 2500 Valby
	Company reg. no. 37 57 64 92 Established: 22 March 2016 Domicile: Valby Financial year: 1 April - 31 March 5th financial year
<b>Board of directors</b>	Tiziano Caldera, Chairman Marta Metelo de Carvalho Neto Jens Arne Lanng Henriksen
<b>Managing Director</b>	Jens Arne Lanng Henriksen
<b>Auditors</b>	EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Dirch Passers Allé 36 2000 Frederiksberg
<b>Parent company</b>	Advanced Bionics AG

## **Management commentary**

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### **The principal activities of the company**

The Company's main activity is sales of electronic equipment and related services.

### **Development in activities and financial matters**

The gross profit for the year totals DKK 5.724.105 against DKK 4.866.586 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK 327.245 against DKK 567.740 last year. Management considers the net profit or loss for the year satisfactory.

In 2020/21 the Company has received DKK 408.086 in Government grants related to compensation for the impact of Covid-19. This has been part of the relief for the Company.

## Accounting policies

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The annual report for Advanced Bionics Denmark ApS has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

Effective from the financial year 2020/21, the Company has implemented amending act no. 1716 of 27 December 2018 to the Danish Financial Statements Act. The implementation of the amending act has not affected the Company's accounting policies on recognition and measurement of assets and liabilities but has solely entailed a requirement for further disclosures. The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

### Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, writedowns for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

### Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of transaction. Exchange rate differences arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as an item under net financials.

Receivables, payables, and other foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or initial recognition in the latest financial statements of the receivable or payable is recognised in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

## Accounting policies

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### Income statement

#### Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, and work in progress, work performed for own account and capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

The enterprise will be applying IAS 11 and IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Recognition of revenue is exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Cost of sales comprises costs concerning purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise, including Covid-19 compensation.

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss on receivables, and operational leasing costs.

#### Staff costs

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

#### Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment comprise depreciation on, amortisation of, and writedown for impairment of intangible and tangible assets, respectively.

#### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses concerning financial assets and liabilities, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities, additions and reimbursements under the Danish tax prepayment scheme, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year.

#### Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

The company is subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises.

## Accounting policies

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

### Statement of financial position

#### Property, plant, and equipment

Equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and writedown for impairment.

The depreciable amount is cost less any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount, the depreciation is discontinued.

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will, in future, be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

The cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

The cost of a total asset is divided into separate components. These components are depreciated separately when the useful lives of each individual components differ.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life:

	Useful life
Computer hardware	3 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss derived from the disposal of equipment is measured as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

#### Leases

Leases are regarded as operating leases. Payments in connection with operating leases and other lease agreements are recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract. The company's total liabilities concerning operating leases and lease agreements are recognised under contingencies, etc.

## Accounting policies

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### Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets 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 for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount 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 derived from the use of the asset or group of assets.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist. Impairment relating to goodwill is not reversed.

### Investments

#### Other financial instruments and equity investments

Financial instruments and equity investments recognised under non-current assets comprise listed bonds and shares measured at fair value on the reporting date. Listed financial instruments are measured at market price.

Other unlisted financial instruments are measured at cost. Writedown for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

### Deposits

Deposits are measured at amortised cost and represent lease deposits, etc.

### Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost on the basis of weighted measured average prices. In cases when the net realisable value is lower than the cost, the latter is written down for impairment to this lower value.

Costs of goods for resale, raw materials, and consumables comprise acquisition costs plus delivery costs.

Costs of manufactured goods and work in progress comprise the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct wages, and indirect production costs. Indirect production costs comprise indirect materials and wages, maintenance and depreciation of machinery, factory buildings, and equipment used in the production process, and costs for factory administration and factory management. Borrowing expenses are not recognised in cost.

## **Accounting policies**

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The net realisable value for inventories is recognised as the market price less costs of completion and selling costs. The net realisable value is determined with due consideration of negotiability, obsolescence, and the development of expected market prices.

### **Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, they are written down for impairment to the net realisable value.

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired. If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

Accounts receivable for which there is no objective indication of impairment at the individual level are evaluated at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit rating in accordance with the company's and the group's credit risk management policy. Determination of the objective indicators applied for portfolios are based on experience with historical losses.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of accounts receivable and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any securities received. The effective interest rate for the individual account receivable or portfolio is used as the discount rate.

### **Prepayments and accrued income**

Prepayments and accrued income recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year.

### **Equity**

#### **Share premium**

Share premium comprises premium payments made in connection with the issue of shares. Costs incurred for carrying through an issue are deducted from the premium.

The premium reserve can be used for dividend, for issuing bonus shares, and for covering losses.

### **Income tax and deferred tax**

Current tax receivables and tax liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position with the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on previous years' taxable income and prepaid taxes. Tax receivables and tax liabilities are offset to the extent that a legal right of set-off exists and the items are expected to be settled net or simultaneously.

## Accounting policies

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The company is jointly taxed with consolidated Danish companies. The current corporate income tax is distributed between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full distribution with reimbursement as to tax losses. The jointly taxed companies are comprised by the Danish tax prepayment scheme.

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

According to the rules of joint taxation, Advanced Bionics Denmark ApS 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.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates of applicable legislation at the reporting date and prevailing when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax.

Deferred tax is tax on all temporary differences in the carrying amount and tax base of assets and liabilities measured on the basis of the planned application of the asset and disposal of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses eligible for carryforward, are recognised at their expected realisable value, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by setoff in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisation value.

### Liabilities other than provisions

Financial liabilities other than provisions related to borrowings are recognised at the received proceeds less transaction costs incurred. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value when using the effective interest rate. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement during the term of the loan.

Mortgage loans and bank loans are thus measured at amortised cost which, for cash loans, corresponds to the outstanding payables. For bond loans, the amortised cost corresponds to an outstanding payable calculated as the underlying cash value at the date of borrowing, adjusted by amortisation of the market value on the date of the borrowing effectuated over the repayment period.

Also, capitalised residual leasing liabilities associated with financial leasing contracts are recognised in the financial liabilities.

Liabilities other than provisions relating to investment properties are measured at amortised cost.

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

## Income statement 1 April - 31 March

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All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2020/21</u>	<u>2019/20</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>5.724.105</b>	<b>4.866.586</b>
2 Staff costs	-5.255.951	-4.077.304
Depreciation amortisation and impairment losses	<u>-48.463</u>	<u>-54.823</u>
<b>Profit/loss before net financials</b>	<b>419.691</b>	<b>734.459</b>
Financial income	190	0
Financial costs	<u>0</u>	<u>-719</u>
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>	<b>419.881</b>	<b>733.740</b>
Tax for the year	<u>-92.636</u>	<u>-166.000</u>
<b>Net profit or loss for the year</b>	<b><u>327.245</u></b>	<b><u>567.740</u></b>
<b>Proposed appropriation of net profit:</b>		
Transferred to equity reserves	<u>327.245</u>	<u>567.740</u>
<b>Total allocations and transfers</b>	<b><u>327.245</u></b>	<b><u>567.740</u></b>

## Statement of financial position at 31 March

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All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Land and buildings	41.523	42.210
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	26.450	47.971
Total property, plant, and equipment	<u>67.973</u>	<u>90.181</u>
Deposits	63.550	61.000
Total investments	<u>63.550</u>	<u>61.000</u>
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b><u>131.523</u></b>	<b><u>151.181</u></b>
<b>Current assets</b>		
Finished goods and goods for resale	1.266.763	1.390.205
Total inventories	<u>1.266.763</u>	<u>1.390.205</u>
Trade receivables	838.778	439.861
Receivables from group entities	3.992.171	3.299.028
Deferred tax assets	141.364	234.000
Income tax receivables	0	240.253
Prepayments	27.805	15.825
Total receivables	<u>5.000.118</u>	<u>4.228.967</u>
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b><u>6.266.881</u></b>	<b><u>5.619.172</u></b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b><u>6.398.404</u></b>	<b><u>5.770.353</u></b>

## Statement of financial position at 31 March

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All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		
<b>Equity</b>		
Share capital	500.000	500.000
Share premium	1.600.000	1.600.000
Retained earnings	-1.434.511	-1.761.756
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>665.489</b>	<b>338.244</b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		
Other debts	419.544	246.060
3 Total long term liabilities other than provisions	419.544	246.060
Deferred revenue	78.107	1.810.175
Trade payables	114.185	54.283
Payables to group entities	1.448.271	1.662.081
Other payables	3.672.808	1.659.510
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	5.313.371	5.186.049
<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>	<b>5.732.915</b>	<b>5.432.109</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>6.398.404</b>	<b>5.770.353</b>
1 Special items		
4 Contingencies		
5 Related parties		

## Statement of changes in equity

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All amounts in DKK.

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Share premium</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity 1 April 2019	500.000	1.600.000	-2.329.496	-229.496
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>567.740</u>	<u>567.740</u>
Equity 1 April 2020	500.000	1.600.000	-1.761.756	338.244
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>327.245</u>	<u>327.245</u>
	<u><b>500.000</b></u>	<u><b>1.600.000</b></u>	<u><b>-1.434.511</b></u>	<u><b>665.489</b></u>

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

### 1. Special items

Special items include significant income and expenses of a special nature relative to the enterprise's ordinary operating activities, such as the cost of extensive structuring of processes and fundamental structural adjustments and any related gains on disposal and losses which, over time, have a significant impact. Special items also include other significant amounts of a nonrecurring nature.

As mentioned in the management commentary, the net profit or loss for the year is affected by a number of factors that differ from what is considered by management to be part of operating activities.

Special items for the year are specified below, indicating where they are recognised in the income statement.

Income:

Salary compensation COVID-19	372.844
Compensation for fixed costs	35.242
	<u>408.086</u>

Special items are recognised in the following items in the financial statements:

Other operating income	<u>408.086</u>
<b>Profit of special items, net</b>	<b><u>408.086</u></b>

### 2. Staff costs

Salaries and wages	4.864.493	3.808.428
Pension costs	311.015	247.670
Other costs for social security	80.443	21.206
	<u>5.255.951</u>	<u>4.077.304</u>
Average number of employees	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>

### 3. Non current liabilities

	Total payables 31 Mar 2021	Current portion of long term payables	Long term payables 31 Mar 2021	Outstanding payables after 5 years
Other payables	<u>419.544</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>419.544</u>	<u>0</u>
	<b><u>419.544</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>419.544</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

### 4. Contingencies

#### Contingent liabilities

The Company has issued a Prepayment Guarantee against customer, originally DKK 2,000.000, - and reduced to DKK 650,000, by the end of the current Fiscal Year.

#### Joint taxation

With Sonova Denmark A/S, company reg. no 10317487 as administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for 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 jointly taxed enterprises' total known net liability to the Danish tax authorities emerges from the financial statements of the administration company.

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

### 5. Related parties

#### Controlling interest

Advanced Bionics AG, Laubisrütistrasse 28, CH-8712 Stäfa, Switzerland      Majority shareholder

#### 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  
Switzerland