

PACKAGE LEAFLET: INFORMATION FOR THE USER



Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine.

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have further questions, please ask your doctor or pharmacist.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them.
- If any of the side effects gets serious, or if you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet, please tell your doctor or pharmacist.

In this leaflet:

1. What Belara is and what it is used for?
2. Before you take Belara.
3. How to take Belara?
4. Possible side effects.
5. How to store Belara?
6. Further information.

1. WHAT BELARA IS AND WHAT IT IS USED FOR?

Belara is a hormonal contraceptive to be taken by mouth. If such oral contraceptives contain two hormones like Belara, they are also called "combined oral contraceptives" (COC). The 21 tablets of a cycle pack contain the same amounts of both hormones, and therefore Belara is also called a "monophasic preparation". Oral contraceptives like Belara will not protect you against AIDS (HIV infection) or other sexually transmitted diseases.

Only condoms can help to do this.

2. BEFORE YOU TAKE BELARA?

Before you start taking Belara, your doctor will give you a thorough general and gynaecological examination, rule out pregnancy, and taking into account the contraindications and precautions, decide whether Belara is suitable for you. This examination should be carried out every year, while you are taking Belara.

2.1 Do not take Belara:

- If you are allergic (hypersensitive) to the active substances ethinylestradiol or chlormadinone acetate or any of the other ingredients of Belara.
- If you suffer from blood clots in the veins or arteries (e.g. deep vein thrombosis, pulmonary embolism, heart attack, and stroke) or these have occurred in the past.
- If you notice the first stages or signs of a blood clot, inflammation of the veins or embolism, such as swelling stabbing pain, chest pain or feeling of tightness in the chest.
- If you are forced to rest for a long period of time (e.g. in strict bed-rest or due to a plaster cast) or if you plan to have an operation (stop taking Belara at least four weeks before the scheduled date of the operation).
- If you have diabetes and your blood sugar fluctuates uncontrollably or if you have changes in the blood vessels.
- If you have high blood pressure which is difficult to control or if your blood pressure rises considerably (values constantly above 140/90 mm Hg).
- If you have a disturbance of blood clotting (for example, protein C deficiency).
- If you suffer from inflammation of the liver (e.g. due to a virus) or from jaundice and your liver values have not yet returned to normal.
- If you have itching all over your body or you suffer from a bile flow disorder, particularly if this occurred in connection with a previous pregnancy or oestrogen treatment.
- If bilirubin (a degradation product of blood pigment) in the urine is raised, e.g. due to an in-born excretion disorder (Dubin-Johnson or Rotor syndrome).
- If you have a liver tumour, or have had one in the past.
- If you have severe stomach ache, an enlarged liver or notice signs of bleeding in the belly.
- If porphyria (disorder of blood pigment metabolism) occurs for the first time or recurs.
- If you have or have had or if you are suspected to have a hormone-dependent malignant tumour, e.g. cancer of the breast or womb.
- If you suffer from severe disorders of fat metabolism.
- If you suffer from severe disorders of fat metabolism.
- If you suffer or have suffered from inflammation of the pancreas and this is associated with severe increase in blood fats (triglycerides).
- If you suffer from migraine for the first time.
- If you suffer from unusually severe, frequent, or long-lasting headache.
- If you suffer or have suffered from migraine accompanied by disorders of sensation, perception and/or movement (migraine accompagnée).
- If you have sudden perceptual disorders (sight or hearing).
- If you have movement disorders (in particular signs of paralysis).
- If you notice worsening of epileptic fits.
- If you suffer from severe depression.
- If you suffer from a certain type of deafness (otosclerosis) that became worse during previous pregnancy.
- If for some unknown reason you had no period.
- If you have an abnormal overgrowth of the inner layer of the womb (endometrial hyperplasia).
- If for some unknown reason bleeding occurs during administration of Belara.
- If one of these conditions occurs during administration of Belara, stop taking Belara immediately. You must not take Belara, or must not stop taking it immediately, if you have a serious risk or several risks of blood clotting disorders (see section 2.2).

2.2 Take special care with Belara:

- If you smoke. Smoking increases the risk of serious side-effects to the heart and blood vessels during the use of combined oral contraceptives. This risk increases with age and increasing cigarette consumption. This applies particularly to women over the age of 35. Smokers over the age of 35 should use other contraceptive methods.
- If you have high blood pressure, abnormally high levels of fat in the blood, if you are overweight, or have diabetes (see also section 2.1 and section 2.2 "Other diseases"). In such a case the risk of serious side-effects of combined oral contraceptives (such as heart attack, embolism, stroke or liver tumours) is increased.
- If one of the following risk factors applies to you, or one of them appears or becomes worse while you are taking Belara. In such a case please consult your doctor immediately. He/she will decide whether you may continue taking Belara or whether you should stop taking it.
 - **Blockage of the blood vessels or other diseases of the blood vessels**
There is evidence that the risk of blood clots in the veins and arteries increases, if you take oral contraceptives. This may possibly cause heart attack, stroke, deep-vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism. However, these events are rare during administration of oral contraceptives. The risk of a blood clot blocking the veins (thrombo-embolism) is higher if combined oral contraceptives (COC) are used than if they are not taken. The additional risk is highest during the first year a COC is ever used. The increase of risk from the use of a COC is lower than that from a pregnancy, which is estimated to be 60 cases per 100,000 pregnancies. In 1-2% of the cases such a blockage of the vessels is fatal. It is not known how Belara influences the risk of venous thrombo-embolism compared with other combined oral contraceptives. Please consult your doctor as soon as possible if you notice symptoms of thrombosis or pulmonary embolism, such as:
 - Pain and/or swelling in the arms or legs.
 - Sudden severe pain in the chest which may or may not radiate to the left arm.
 - Sudden shortness of breath, sudden coughing of unknown cause.
 - Unexpectedly severe or long-lasting headache.
 - Partial or complete loss of sight, double vision, difficulties in speaking or finding the right words.
 - Dizziness, collapse, (in some cases together with an epileptic fit).
 - Sudden weakness or considerable numbness on one side of the body or a part of the body.
 - Problems on movement.
 - Sudden, unbearable pain in the belly.
 - If you notice an increase in frequency or intensity of migraine attacks during administration of Belara (which may indicate a disorder in the blood supply to the brain), consult your doctor as soon as possible. He/she may advise you to stop taking Belara immediately. The risk of blockage of the vessels is increased by the following factors:
 - Age
 - Smoking
 - A history of blockage of the vessels in the family (e.g. your brothers, sisters or parents had thrombosis when they were young). If this applies to you, your doctor may refer you to a specialist (e.g. to check your blood clotting), before you start taking Belara.
 - Considerable overweight, i.e. body mass index more than 30 kg/m².
 - Abnormal change in blood fats and proteins (dyslipoproteinaemia)
 - High blood pressure
 - Heart valve disease
 - Heart-beat disorder (atrial fibrillation)
 - Long periods of rest, major operations, operations on the legs or severe injuries. In these cases you should inform your doctor as soon as possible. He/she will advise you to stop taking Belara at least four weeks before the operation and tell you when you can start taking it again (usually two weeks after you are back on your feet again at the earliest).
 - Other diseases affecting blood circulation such as diabetes, systemic lupus erythematosus (a disease of the immune system) haemolytic uraemic syn drome (a blood disease that damages the kidneys), Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis (chronic inflammation of the bowels) and sickle-cell anaemia (blood disease). Adequate treatment of these diseases may reduce the risk of blockage of the blood vessels.
 - **Cancer**
Some studies show that there is a risk factor for cancer of the neck of the womb, if women whose neck of the womb is infected by a certain sexually transmitted virus (human papilloma virus) take the pill for a long time. However, it is unclear to what extent these results are affected by other factors (e.g. differences in the number of sexual partners or in the use of mechanical contraceptive methods). Studies reported a slightly increased risk of breast cancer in women who are currently using COCs. During the course of 10 years after cessation of COC use this increased risk gradually returns to the age-related background risk. Because breast cancer is rare in women under 40 years of age, the excess number of breast cancer diagnoses in current and recent COC

users is small in relation to the overall risk of breast cancer. In rare cases benign, and even more rarely malignant, liver tumours have occurred after taking oral contraceptives. These may cause dangerous internal bleeding. In the event of severe pain in the stomach region that does not disappear on its own, you should consult your doctor.

- **Other diseases:** Many women have a slight increase in blood pressure while taking oral contraceptives. If your blood pressure rises considerably while taking Belara, your doctor will advise you to stop taking Belara and prescribe a medicine to lower your blood pressure. As soon as your blood pressure has returned to normal, you can start taking Belara again.

If you have suffered from herpes during a previous pregnancy, this may recur during the use of an oral contraceptive. If you have a certain disorder of the blood fat values (hypertriglyceridaemia) or this has occurred in your family, there is an increased risk of an inflammation of the pancreas. If you have acute or chronic disturbances of liver function, your doctor may tell you to stop taking Belara until your liver values have returned to normal. If you had suffered from jaundice during a previous pregnancy or while using an oral contraceptive and this reappears, your doctor will advise you to stop taking Belara. If you are a diabetic and your blood sugar is under control and you take Belara, your doctor will examine you carefully, as long as you are taking Belara. It might be necessary to alter your diabetic treatment. Uncommonly brown blotches may appear on your skin (chloasma), especially if you had them during a previous pregnancy. If you know you have a predisposition, you should avoid direct sun or ultraviolet light while taking Belara.

- **Diseases which may be negatively affected**
Special medical supervision is also necessary

- If you suffer from epilepsy (see also section 2.1)
- If you suffer from multiple sclerosis
- If you suffer from severe muscle cramps (tetany)
- If you suffer from migraine (see also section 2.1)
- If you have a fat metabolism disorder (see also section 2.1)
- If you have a weak heart or kidneys (see also section 2.1)
- If you suffer from St Vitus' dance (chorea minor)
- If you are a diabetic (see also section 2.1 and section 2.2 "Other diseases")
- If you have a liver disease (see also section 2.1)
- If you have a fat metabolism disorder (see also section 2.1)
- If you suffer from diseases of the immune system (including systemic lupus erythematosus)
- If you are considerably overweight
- If you have high blood pressure (see also section 2.1)
- If you have endometriosis (the tissue that lines the cavity of your womb, called the endometrium, is found outside this lining layer) (see also section 2.1)
- If you have varicose veins or inflammation of the veins (see also section 2.1)
- If you have blood clotting problems (see also section 2.1)
- If you have a disease of the breasts (mastopathy)
- If you had had benign tumours (myoma) of the womb
- If you had blisters (herpes gestationis) in a previous pregnancy
- If you suffer from depression (see also section 2.1)
- If you suffer from chronic inflammation of the bowels (Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis).

Please consult your doctor if you have, or have had in the past, one of the above diseases, or if one occurs while you are taking Belara.

- **Effectiveness:** If you do not regularly take the contraceptive, or you vomit or have diarrhoea after administration (see section 3.5), or you take certain medicines at the same time (see section 2.3), the contraceptive effect may be affected. In very rare cases metabolic disorders may impair contraceptive efficacy. Even if you take oral contraceptives correctly, they cannot guarantee complete birth control.

- **Irregular bleeding:** Particularly in the first few months of taking oral contraceptives, irregular bleeding from the vagina (breakthrough bleeding/ spotting) may occur. If such irregular bleeding continues to occur during 3 months, or recurs after previously regular use, please consult your doctor. Spotting may also be a sign that the contraceptive effect is reduced. In some cases, withdrawal bleeding may be absent after Belara has been taken for 21 days. If you have taken Belara according to the instructions in section 3 below, it is unlikely that you are pregnant. If Belara was not taken as instructed before withdrawal bleeding was absent for the first time pregnancy must be ruled out for sure before any further use.

2.3 Taking other medicines: Please tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking or have recently taken any other medicines, including medicines obtained without a prescription. The contraceptive effect of Belara may be affected if you take other active substances at the same time. These include medicines for the treatment of epilepsy (such as carbamazepine, phenytoin and topiramate), medicines for the treatment of tuberculosis (e.g. rifampicin, rifabutin), certain antibiotics such as ampicillin, tetracyclines and griseofulvin, barbiturates, barbitexalone, primidone, modafinil, certain medicines for the treatment of HIV infection (e.g. ritonavir and zalcitabine) and preparations containing St John's wort (Hypericum perforatum). Medicines that stimulate bowel movement (e.g. metoclopramide)

and activated charcoal may affect the absorption of the active substances of Belara. You should not take herbal medicines

containing St. John's wort together with Belara. If you are taking a medicine with one of the active substances above (except for St. John's wort) or start taking one, you can continue taking Belara. During treatment with these medicines you must use additional mechanical contraceptive methods (e.g. condoms). If you take these medicines, you must also use mechanical contraceptive methods for at least 7 or up to 28 days after discontinuation of treatment. If long-term treatment with the above mentioned active substances is necessary, you should use non-hormonal contraceptive methods. Ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice. If concomitant medicinal product administration runs beyond the end of the tablets in the COC blister pack, you should start the next COC pack without the usual tablet-free interval. Inform your doctor if you are taking insulin or other medicines to lower your blood sugar. The dosage of these medicines may have to be changed. When using oral contraceptives, the excretion of diazepam, clobazepam, theophylline or prednisolone may be reduced with the result that the effect of these active substances may be greater and last longer. The effect of preparations containing clobazepam, paracetamol, morphine or lorazepam may be reduced if taken at the same time. Please remember that the above details also apply if you have taken one of these active substances shortly before you start taking Belara. Some laboratory tests on liver, adrenal and thyroid functions, certain blood proteins, carbohydrate metabolism and blood clotting may be affected by the use of Belara. The dosage of Belara. Therefore, before having a blood test, please inform your doctor that you are taking Belara.

2.4 Pregnancy and breast-feeding: Belara is not indicated during pregnancy. If you become pregnant while taking Belara, you must stop taking it immediately. Previous use of Belara, however, does not justify an abortion. If you take Belara, you must remember that milk production may be reduced and its quality affected. Very small amounts of the active substances pass into the milk. Oral contraceptives such as Belara should only be taken after you have stopped breast-feeding.

2.5 Driving and using machines: Combined oral contraceptives are not known to have negative effects on the ability to drive or to operate machines.

2.6 Important information about one of the ingredients of Belara: Belara contains lactose monohydrate. If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking Belara.

3. HOW TO TAKE BELARA

Always take Belara exactly as your doctor has told you. You should check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

This is a medicament.

Medicament is a product which affects your health and its consumption contrary to instructions is dangerous for you. Follow strictly the doctor's prescription, the method of use and the instructions of the pharmacist who sold the medicament.

- The doctor and the pharmacist are the experts in medicines, their benefits and risks.
- Do not by yourself interrupt the period of treatment prescribed.
- Do not exceed the same prescription without consulting your doctor.
- Keep all medicaments out of reach of children.

Council of Arab Health Ministers, Union of Arab Pharmacists.

3.1 Mode of administration: To be taken by mouth.

3.2 How and when should you take Belara? Press out the first tablet at the position on the cycle pack which is marked with the corresponding weekday (e.g. "Sun" for Sunday) and swallow it without chewing. You then take another tablet every day in the direction of the arrow, if possible at the same time of day, preferably in the evening. If you do not start taking Belara on the first day of administration and the day of administration is printed on the cycle pack allow you to check every day whether you have already taken the tablet for that particular day. Take one tablet daily for 21 consecutive days. Afterwards there is a break of seven days. Normally 2-4 days after taking the last tablet withdrawal bleeding begins. Contraception begins on the first day of administration and continue taking the tablets from the next cycle pack of Belara, no matter whether or not bleeding has stopped.

When can you start taking Belara? If you have not taken any oral contraceptives before (during the last menstrual cycle) Take your first tablet of Belara on the first day of your next menstrual period. Contraception begins on the first day of administration and lasts throughout the seven-day break. If your period has already started, take the first tablet on the 2nd - 5th day of your period, no matter whether or not bleeding has already stopped. However, in this case you must use additional mechanical contraceptive

methods during the first seven days of administration (seven-day rule). If your period started more than five days previously, please wait until your next period and then start taking Belara. If you have taken another combined hormonal contraceptive before Take all the tablets of the old pack as usual. You should start taking Belara on the day following the usual tablet-free or placebo tablet interval of your previous combined hormonal contraceptive. If you have taken an oral contraceptive containing only a progestogen (progestogen-only pill, "POP") When an oral contraceptive is used which contains only a progestogen, withdrawal bleeding similar to menstrual period may be absent. Take the first Belara tablet on the day after you took the last progestogen-only pill. In this case, you must use additional mechanical contraceptive methods for the first seven days. If you have had a miscarriage or abortion in the first three months of pregnancy After a miscarriage or abortion you can start taking Belara immediately. In this case you do not have to use any additional contraceptive methods. If you have given birth but had a miscarriage in the 3rd - 6th month of pregnancy If you are not breast-feeding, you can start taking Belara 21-28 days after birth. You do not have to use any additional mechanical contraceptive methods. If, however, more than 28 days have passed since birth, you must use additional mechanical contraceptive methods for the first seven days. If you have already had sexual intercourse, you must rule out pregnancy or wait until your next period before you start taking Belara. Please remember that you should not take Belara if you are breast-feeding (see section "Pregnancy and breast-feeding").

How long can you take Belara? You may take Belara as long as you want, as long as this is not limited by risks to your health (see sections 2.1 and 2.2). After you stop taking Belara the start of your next period may be delayed by about a week. **What should you do in the event of vomiting or diarrhoea while taking Belara?**

If vomiting or diarrhoea occurs within 4 hours after you have taken a tablet, it is possible that not all the active substances of Belara have been completely absorbed. This situation is similar to one forgotten tablet and you have to take a new tablet of a new blister pack immediately. If possible take the new tablet within 12 hours after the last tablet intake and continue taking Belara at the usual time. If this is not possible or more than 12 hours already passed please follow section 3.4 "If you forget to take Belara" or contact your doctor.

3.3 If you take more Belara than you should: There is no evidence that severe signs of poisoning occur after taking a large number of tablets in one dose. Nausea, vomiting, and, particularly in young girls, slight bleeding from the vagina may occur. In these cases, contact your doctor. If necessary, he/she will check the salt and water balance, and liver function.

3.4 If you forget to take Belara: If you forget to take a tablet at the usual time, you must take it within the next 12 hours of this at

the latest. In this case no other contraceptive measures are necessary and you can continue taking the tablets as usual. If the interval is more than 12 hours, the contraceptive effect of Belara is no longer ensured. In this case take the forgotten tablet immediately and continue taking Belara at the usual time. This may even mean that you have to take two tablets in one day. In such a case, you must use additional mechanical contraceptive methods (e.g. condoms) during the next seven days. If during these seven days you happen to use up the cycle pack in use, start taking the tablets from the next cycle pack of Belara immediately, i.e. there must not be a break between the packs (seven-day rule). You will probably have no normal withdrawal bleeding until the new pack has been used up. But there may be an increase in breakthrough bleeding or spotting while the new pack is used. The greater the number of tablets that you have forgotten, the greater is the risk that the protection from pregnancy is reduced. If you missed one or more tablets in week 1 and you have had intercourse in the week before the oversight, you must realize that there is a risk of pregnancy. The same applies if you missed one or more tablets in week 2. Even if you have been in the following tablet-free period. In these cases, contact your doctor.

3.5 If you want to delay your menstrual period: Even if not recommended, delay of your menstrual period (withdrawal bleed) is possible by going straight on to a new strip of tablets. If you want to delay your period for 1 or 2 days, you can do this by the strip. You will experience spotting (drops or flecks of blood) or breakthrough bleeding while using this second strip. After the usual tablet-free period of 7 days, continue with the following strip. You might ask your doctor for advice before deciding to delay your menstrual period.

3.6 If you want to change the first day of your menstrual period: If you take the tablets according to the instructions, then your menstrual period/withdrawal bleed will begin in the tablet-free week. If you have to change this day, you do this by making the tablet-free period shorter (but never longer). For example, if your tablet-free period is 7 days, you can change it to 3 days by changing to a Tueds (3 days earlier) you must start a new strip 3 days earlier than usual. If you make the tablet-free period very short (for example, 3 days or less) then it may be that you do not have any bleeding during this tablet-free period. You may then experience spotting (droplets or flecks of blood) or breakthrough bleeding. If you are not sure how to proceed, contact your doctor for advice.

3.7 If you stop taking Belara: When you stop taking Belara, your ovaries soon will resume their full activity, and you may become pregnant.

4. POSSIBLE SIDE-EFFECTS

Like all medicines, Belara can cause side-effects, although not everybody gets them. The frequencies with which side effects have been reported are defined as follows:

Very common: affecting more than 1 in 10 users Nausea, vaginal discharge, pain during menstruation, absence of menstruation, breakthrough bleeding, spotting, headache, pain in the breasts.

Common: affecting less than 1 in 10, but more than 1 in 100 users Depression, irritability, nervousness, dizziness, migraine (and/or aggravation of these), visual disorders, vomiting, acne, pain in the belly, tiredness, feeling of heaviness in the legs, discomfort when wearing contact lenses, deafness, tinnitus, high blood pressure, low blood pressure, blood circulation changes, varicose veins, venous thrombosis, hives, eczema, inflamed skin, itching, worsening of psoriasis, excessive hair on the body or in the face, enlargement of the breasts, inflammation of the vagina, longer and/or more intense menstruation, pre-menstrual syndrome (physical and emotional problems before the start of menstruation), increased appetite.

Uncommon: affecting less than 1 in 100, but more than 1 in 1,000 users Stomach ache, drug hypersensitivity including allergic skin reaction, rumbling in the bowels, diarrhoea, pigmentation problems, brown blotches on the face, hair loss, dry skin, back pain, muscle problems, secretion from the breasts, benign changes in the connective tissues of the breasts, fungal infection of the vagina, decrease in libido, tendency to sweat, changes in blood circulation including increased triglycerides.

Rare: affecting less than 1 in 1,000, but more than 1 in 10,000 users Conjunctivitis, headache, constipation, hypertension, dizziness, headache, increased blood pressure, low blood pressure, blood circulation changes, varicose veins, venous thrombosis, hives, eczema, inflamed skin, itching, worsening of psoriasis, excessive hair on the body or in the face, enlargement of the breasts, inflammation of the vagina, longer and/or more intense menstruation, pre-menstrual syndrome (physical and emotional problems before the start of menstruation), increased appetite.

Very rare: affecting less than 1 in 10,000 users, including isolated cases Erythema nodosum Combined oral contraceptives have also been linked with an increase of risks for serious diseases and side-effects:

- Risk of blockage of the veins and arteries (see section 2.2),
- Risk of diseases of the bile tract (see section 2.2),
- Risk of tumours (e.g. liver tumours, which in isolated cases cause life-threatening bleeding into the abdominal cavity, cancer of the neck of the womb or breasts; see section 2.2)
- Aggravation of chronic inflammation of the bowels (Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis; see section 2.2). Please read the information in section 2.2 carefully, and if necessary ask your doctor for advice immediately. If any of the side effects gets serious, or if you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet, please tell your doctor or pharmacist.

5. HOW TO STORE BELARA

Do not store above 30°C. Keep out of the reach and sight of children. Do not use Belara after the expiry date which is printed on the carton and tablet strip (cycle pack). The expiry date refers to the last day of that month. Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines no longer required. These measures will help to protect the environment.

6. FURTHER INFORMATION:

What Belara contains:

The active substances are ethinylestradiol and chlormadinone acetate. One film-coated tablet contains 0.030 mg ethinylestradiol and 2.0 mg chlormadinone acetate.

- The other ingredients are:

Tablet core: lactose monohydrate, maize starch, povidone K 30, magnesium Stearate
Tablet coating: croscarmellose sodium, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, macrogol 6000, propylene glycol, talc, titanium dioxide (E 171), red iron oxide (E 172).

What Belara looks like and contents of the pack: Belara is available in packs with 21 consecutive days, light-pink film-coated tablets per cycle pack.

Important information: leaflets have been revised in November 2008.

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