



Bloomhearing ApS

Nymøllevej 6
3540 Lyngø
CVR No. 33859597

Annual report 01.10.2021 - 30.09.2022

The Annual General Meeting adopted the
annual report on 24.02.2023

Dirk Pesch

Chairman of the General Meeting

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Entity details

Entity

Bloomhearing ApS

Nymøllevej 6

3540 Lyngø

Business Registration No.: 33859597

Registered office: Allerød

Financial year: 01.10.2021 - 30.09.2022

Executive Board

Dirk Pesch

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Weidekampsgade 6

2300 Copenhagen S

Statement by Management

The Executive Board has today considered and approved the annual report of Bloomhearing ApS for the financial year 01.10.2021 - 30.09.2022.

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

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 30.09.2022 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.10.2021 - 30.09.2022.

I believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

I recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Lynge, 24.02.2023

Executive Board

Dirk Pesch

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Bloomhearing ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Bloomhearing ApS for the financial year 01.10.2021 - 30.09.2022, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant 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 Entity's financial position at 30.09.2022 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.10.2021 - 30.09.2022 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity 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. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional 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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, 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 commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, 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 commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management commentary 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 commentary.

Copenhagen, 24.02.2023

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No. 33963556

Mads Buch

State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne47793

Management commentary

Primary activities

The Company's main activity is to own and administrate trademarks.

Description of material changes in activities and finances

Gross profit for the year amounts to DKK 289 thousand compared to gross profit of DKK 284 thousand last year. The ordinary resultat after tax amounts to a loss of DKK 183 compared to a profit of 175 last year. Result for the year corresponds to management's expectations.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

Income statement for 2021/22

	Notes	2021/22 DKK'000	2020/21 DKK'000
Gross profit/loss		289	284
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		(58)	(58)
Operating profit/loss		231	226
Other financial expenses		0	(1)
Profit/loss before tax		231	225
Tax on profit/loss for the year	1	(48)	(50)
Profit/loss for the year		183	175
Proposed distribution of profit and loss			
Retained earnings		183	175
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		183	175

Balance sheet at 30.09.2022

Assets

	Notes	2021/22 DKK'000	2020/21 DKK'000
Acquired trademarks		34	93
Intangible assets	2	34	93
Fixed assets		34	93
Receivables from group enterprises		2,096	1,825
Receivables		2,096	1,825
Current assets		2,096	1,825
Assets		2,130	1,918

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2021/22 DKK'000	2020/21 DKK'000
Contributed capital		80	80
Retained earnings		1,747	1,564
Equity		1,827	1,644
Deferred tax		7	20
Provisions		7	20
Trade payables		84	36
Income tax payable		124	130
Other payables		88	88
Current liabilities other than provisions		296	254
Liabilities other than provisions		296	254
Equity and liabilities		2,130	1,918
Contingent liabilities	3		
Group relations	4		

Statement of changes in equity for 2021/22

	Contributed capital DKK'000	Retained earnings DKK'000	Total DKK'000
Equity beginning of year	80	1,564	1,644
Profit/loss for the year	0	183	183
Equity end of year	80	1,747	1,827

Notes

1 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2021/22 DKK'000	2020/21 DKK'000
Current tax	61	63
Change in deferred tax	(13)	(13)
	48	50

2 Intangible assets

	Acquired trademarks DKK'000
Cost beginning of year	582
Cost end of year	582
Amortisation and impairment losses beginning of year	(489)
Amortisation for the year	(59)
Amortisation and impairment losses end of year	(548)
Carrying amount end of year	34

3 Contingent liabilities

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where T&W Medical A/S serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc. for the jointly taxed entities, and for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed entities. The jointly taxed entities' total known net liability under the joint taxation arrangement is disclosed in the administration company's financial statements.

The Entity serves as the administration company in a Danish joint taxation arrangement. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed entities, and for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for these entities.

4 Group relations

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the largest group:
T&W Medical A/S, Nymøllevej 6, 3450 Lynge, Denmark.

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the smallest group:
WS Audiology A/S, Nymøllevej 6, 3450 Lynge, Denmark

Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of a few provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress, own work capitalised, other operating income, cost of raw materials and consumables and external expenses.

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made, risk has transferred to buyer, is the revenue can be calculated reliably and it is expected that payment is received.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including expenses for administration.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses relating to intangible assets comprise depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for the financial year, and gains and losses from the sale of intangible assets.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, net capital or exchange losses on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities, and tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Intellectual property rights etc.

Intellectual property rights etc comprise acquired intellectual property rights.

Intellectual property rights acquired are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Patents are amortised on a straight-line basis over their remaining duration, and licences are amortised over the term of the agreement.

Intellectual property rights etc. are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value is calculated based on the planned use of each asset.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

Tax receivable or payable

Current tax receivable or payable is recognised in the balance sheet, stated as tax computed on this year's taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax.