

ADI Global Distribution Denmark A/S

Baldershøj 13-15, 2635, Ishøj, Denmark
CVR No.10508894

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2023

*The Annual Report was presented
and adopted at the Annual
General Meeting of the Company
on 29th August 2024.*

Chairman of the general meeting

Jan Nicolaisen

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Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of ADI Global Distribution Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

The Annual Report is 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 at 31 December 2023 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2023.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the development in the Company's operations and financial matters and the results of the Company's operations and financial position. We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Copenhagen, 29th August 2024

Executive Board

Hemant Kumar Trivedi
Managing Director

Board of directors

Jan Nicolaisen
Chairman

Hemant Kumar Trivedi

Tinna Kofoed Pichard

Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholder of ADI GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION DENMARK A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ADI GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION DENMARK A/S for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023, 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 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board of Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified 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.

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

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.

Late filing of the annual report

Management has failed to submit the financial statements to the Danish Business Authorities within the deadline and the company is in risk of compulsory liquidation and management can be held liable.

Copenhagen, 29th August 2024

Grant Thornton

State Authorised Public Accountants

Company registration: 34209936

Kristian Randlov Lydolph

State Authorised Public

Accountant

MNE 47843

Company Information

The Company	ADI Global Distribution Denmark A/S Baldershøj 13-15, 2635, Ishøj, Denmark Telephone: +45 43 24 56 00 Telefax: +45 43 24 56 01 E-mail address: info.dk@adiglobal.com Website: www.adiglobal.dk CVR No.10508894 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Municipality of reg. office: Ishøj, Denmark
Executive Management	Hemant Kumar Trivedi, Managing Director
Board of directors	Hemant Kumar Trivedi, Chairman Tinna Kofoed Pichard Jan Nicolaisen
Auditors	Grant Thornton, State Authorised Public Accountants Stockholmsgade 45 2100 Kobenhaun 0
Bankers	Danske Bank A/S Holmens Kanal 2-12 1092 Copenhagen
Lawyers	Moltke-Leth Amaliegade, 12, 1256 Copenhagen K
Parent Company	ADI Gardiner Holding Limited

Financial Highlights

Seen over a five-year period, the development of the Company is described by the following financial highlights:

Key figures	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Profit/loss					
Gross Profit	13,886	14,953	8,973	9,803	18,041
Operating Loss	-2,654	-547	-5,596	-9,340	-7,150
Net financial (expense)/income	-823	-282	-483	-563	-532
Net loss for the year	-16,660	-874	-12,063	-9,608	-7,515
Balance sheet					
Total Assets	67,069	56,235	45,282	68,621	72,067
Investment in property, plant and equipment	170	-	-	50	-
Equity	583	17,243	18,117	-23,820	-14,212
Financial ratios %					
Return on assets	-4.30%	-1.10%	-9.80%	-13.30%	-9.60%
Solvency ratio	0.87%	30.70%	40.00%	-34.70%	-19.70%
Return on equity	-2857.54%	-5.10%	-66.60%	-40.30%	-52.90%

The financial ratios are calculated in accordance with the Danish Society of Financial Analysts' recommendations and guidelines. For definitions, please see the accounting policies.

Management's review

Principal activity

The Company's principal activities comprise trade in electronic safety and security products as well as design of electronic safety and security systems.

Financial review

The income statement of the Company for 2023 shows a loss of DKK 16.6 million (2022: DKK 0.9 million), and at 31 December 2023 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of DKK 0.6 million (2022: DKK 17.2 million).

Outlook

The safety and security Market expect to remain stable which will lead to the financials of the company remain stable.

Unusual matters having affected the financial statements

Revenue has increased by 16% compared to last year, due to revised strategy under new management including focus on key categories.

External environment

ADI Global Distribution Denmark A/S' activities do not include actual production and all waste disposal is made in accordance with the regulations of the respective local authorities.

Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

ADI Global Distribution Denmark A/S Systems abides with the Resideo Technologies, Inc.'s strong financial and ethical controls and undertakes both Internal Financial and External SOX compliance audits to minimize any revenue recognition issues. Stringent controls remain in place and are reviewed annually, including FCPA training which is established as a mandatory requirement for all company employees.

Knowledge resources

The Company's business foundation states that all core products must be accompanied by Danish manuals and requires that customers must be able to obtain technical support, training, etc. according to need. This means high requirements as to knowledge resources among our employees.

To ensure the continuous ability to provide these services it is essential that the Company is able to recruit and retain employees with extensive professional qualifications in electronics and IT.

Special risks – operating risks and financial risks

Price risks- The Company is not subject to any significant price risks.

Foreign currency risks- Due to activities abroad, profit, cash flows and equity are affected by the development in exchange rates for a number of currencies.

Interest rate risks- The Company does not have any significant interest-bearing debt and therefore the interest level will not have any significant impact on earnings. Accordingly, no interest-rate instruments are entered to hedge interest-rate risks.

Subsequent events

On July 26th 2024, the entity capitalized an intercompany loan, in addition the parent company, ADI Gardiner Holding Limited was granted additional shares.

Accounting Policies

Basis of accounting

Financial Statements of ADI Global Distribution Denmark A/S for 2023 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class C. (medium sized).

Financial Statements for 2023 are presented in TDKK.

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

Omission of consolidated financial statement

In accordance with section 112 (2) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company has not prepared consolidated financial statements. The Company is included in the consolidated financial statements of Resideo Technologies Inc.

Omission of a cash flow statement

With reference to section 86 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, Cash Flow Statement has not been prepared for the Company as it is included in the Consolidated Financial Statement of Resideo Technologies, Inc.. The Financial Statement for the Resideo Group can be obtained at Resideo Technologies Inc; www.resideo.com; 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington DE 19808, United States. The company will ensure that consolidated financial statement of Resideo Technologies, Inc. will be available to public before the company's result are being publicized.

Recognition and measurement

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

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement.

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 policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of 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. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates 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.

Accounting Policies

Income Statement

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods is recognised in the income statement when delivery and transfer of risk to the buyer have been made before year end.

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

A sale is considered completed when:

- delivery has taken place before the end of the financial year,
- a binding sales agreement has been entered into,
- the sales price has been determined, and payment has been received or it is reasonably certain that payment will be received.

Gross profit

Pursuant to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, revenue is not disclosed in the annual report.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises costs incurred to achieve revenue for the year. Cost comprises raw materials, consumables, direct labour costs and indirect production costs such as maintenance and depreciation, etc, as well as operation and administration.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as related costs.

Depreciation/amortisation and impairment losses

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses comprise depreciation for the year on property, plant and equipment, amortisation of intangible assets and impairment losses.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Financial income and financial expenses comprise interest, realised and unrealised exchange rate adjustments as well as value adjustment of securities.

Profit/loss from investments in subsidiaries

The item includes dividend received from subsidiaries in so far as the dividend does not exceed the accumulated earnings in the subsidiary in the period of ownership.

The item includes impairment losses based on impairment test.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The parent company is covered by the Danish rules on mandatory joint taxation of the Group's Danish subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are included in the joint taxation arrangement from the date at which they are included in the consolidated financial statements and up to the date when they are no longer consolidated.

The parent company acts as management company for the joint taxation arrangement and consequently settles all corporate income tax payments with the tax authorities.

On payment of joint taxation contributions, the Danish corporate income tax charge is allocated between the jointly taxed entities in proportion to their taxable income. Entities with tax losses receive joint taxation contributions from entities that have been able to use the tax losses to reduce their own taxable income.

Tax for the year, which comprises the current income tax charge, joint taxation contributions and deferred tax adjustments, including adjustments arising from changes in tax rates, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

Accounting Policies

Balance Sheet

Non-current assets

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. In the case of assets of own construction, cost comprises direct and indirect expenses for labour, materials, components and sub-suppliers.

Interest expenses on loans raised specifically to finance the manufacture of property, plant and equipment are recognised in cost over the manufacturing period. All indirectly attributable borrowing costs are recognised in the income statement.

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

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-16 Years
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Assets costing less than DKK 67,500 are expensed in the year of acquisition.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost. Where cost exceeds the recoverable amount, write-down is made to this lower value.

Financial assets

Deposits comprises rent deposits, which are recognized and measured at cost price. There are no depreciation on deposits.

Write-down of non-current assets

The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment is subject to an annual test for indications of impairment other than the decrease in value reflected by depreciation. If this is the case, an impairment test is made in order to determine whether the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, and a write-down is made to this lower value.

The recoverable amount for the asset concerned is made up as the higher of the net selling price and the net present value. If it is not possible to determine the recoverable amount for individual assets, the assets are assessed jointly in the smallest identifiable group of assets to determine a reliable recoverable amount.

Assets for which no separate value in use can be determinable, as the asset does not in itself generate any future cash flows, are subject to review for impairment together with the group of assets to which they belong.

Current assets

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 costs of completion. The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected sales sum.

Goods for resale and raw materials and consumables are measured at cost, comprising purchase price plus delivery costs.

Accounting Policies

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts. Provisions for bad debts are determined on the basis of an individual assessment of each receivable, and in respect of trade receivables, a general provision is also made based on the Company's experience from previous years.

Exchange rate adjustments of long-term loans to group enterprises are taken to equity, as these loans are considered "equity" loans.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

Cash at hand and in bank

Cash at hand and in bank includes cash and cash equivalents

Equity and liability

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.

Income taxes and deferred taxes

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

As management company for all the entities in the joint taxation arrangement, the parent company is liable for payment of the subsidiaries' income taxes vis à vis the tax authorities as the subsidiaries pay their joint taxation contributions. Joint taxation contributions payable or receivable are recognised in the balance sheet as income tax receivables or payables.

Corporation tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Accounting Policies

Financial debts

Fixed-interest loans, such as mortgage loans and loans from credit institutions, are recognised at the time of borrowing at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs incurred. In subsequent periods, the loans are measured at amortised cost. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised as interest expense in the income statement over the term of the loan.

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

Financial Highlights

Definition of financial ratios

Return on assets	$\frac{\text{Profit from operating activities} \times 100}{\text{Average assets}}$
Solvency ratio	$\frac{\text{Equity at year end} \times 100}{\text{Equity and liabilities at year end}}$
Return on equity	$\frac{\text{Profit for the year after tax} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$

Income Statement

for the year ended 31 December 2023

	Notes	2023 TDKK	2022 TDKK
Gross profit		13,886	14,953
Staff costs	2	(16,534)	(15,459)
Depreciation, amortization and impairment of tangible assets	3	(7)	(41)
Operating loss		(2,654)	(547)
Financial income	5	4,295	256
Impairment of investments in group enterprises	7	(14,500)	(1,120)
Financial expenses	4	(5,118)	(538)
Loss before tax		(17,977)	(12,079)
Tax benefit for the year	6	1,317	1,075
Loss for the year		(16,660)	(874)

Balance Sheet

at 31 December 2023

	Notes	2023 TDKK	2022 TDKK
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment			
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3	170	33
Total property, plant and equipment		170	74
Financial assets			
Investments in subsidiary	7	1,955	1,955
Deposits	8	1,306	1,229
Total financial assets		3,261	3,184
Total non-current assets		3,431	3,217
Current assets			
Inventories			
Finish goods and goods for resale		20,388	18,653
Total inventories		20,388	18,653
Receivables			
Trade receivables		29,082	21,168
Receivables from subsidiaries		-	4,356
Deferred tax assets		1,290	1,204
Receivables from group enterprises		7,813	1,764
Other receivables		2,978	21
Prepayments	9	-	46
Total receivables		41,163	28,559
Cash at hand and in bank		2,087	5,806
Total current assets		63,638	53,018
TOTAL ASSETS		67,069	56,235

Balance Sheet

at 31 December 2023

	Notes	2023 TDKK	2022 TDKK
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	10	500	500
Retained earnings		83	16,743
Total Equity		583	17,243
Current liabilities			
Trade payables		26,192	21,828
Payables to group enterprises		33,459	12,500
Other payables		6,834	4,664
Total current liabilities		66,486	38,992
Total liabilities		66,486	38,992
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		67,069	56,235
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	10		
Related parties and ownership	11		
Appropriation of loss	12		

Statement of Changes in Equity

at 31 December 2023

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Equity at 1 January 2023	500	16,743	17,423
Net loss for the year	-	(16,660)	(16,660)
Equity at 31 December 2023	500	83	583

Notes to the annual report

at 31 December 2023

6 Tax on loss for the year	2023	2022
	TDKK	TDKK
Current tax for the year	(1,231)	(277)
Deferred tax for the year	(86)	(798)
	(1,317)	(1,075)
Deferred tax at 1 January	(1,204)	(406)
Adjustment of the deferred tax for the year	(86)	(798)
Deferred tax at 31 December	(1,290)	(1,204)

7 Investments in subsidiaries	2023
	TDKK
Cost	
Balance at 1 January 2023	16,850
Additions	14,500
Balance at 31 December 2023	31,350
Impairment losses	
Balance at 1 January 2023	(14,895)
Additions during the year	(14,500)
Balance at 31 December 2023	(29,395)
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023	1,955

<i>Name</i>	<i>Registered office</i>	<i>Financial Results</i>	<i>Equity</i>	<i>Voting shares and ownership</i>
ADI Global Distribution AB	Sweden	-TSEK 15,306	TSEK 9,569	100%

The equity and results of the sweden entity are presented for the latest approved annual report of 2023.

8 Deposits	2023
	TDKK
Cost at 1 January 2022	1,229
Additions for the year	77
Cost at 31 December 2023	1,306
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023	1,306

9 Prepayments
Prepayments includes prepaid license fees.

Notes to the annual report

at 31 December 2023

10 Share capital

	Number	Nominal Value
		<i>DKK</i>
Shares at DKK 500	1,000	500
		500

There have been no changes in the share capital during the last 5 years.

11 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

	2023	2022
	TDKK	TDKK
Rental agreements and leases		
Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:		
Within 1 year	2,056	1,815
Between 1 and 5 years	3,508	4,308
	5,564	6,123
Lease obligations, period of non-terminability 12 months	2,056	1,815

There are no contingent liabilities in the current year.

The Company is jointly taxed with all other Danish companies in the Resideo group. As a consolidated entity, the Company has unlimited and joint liability together with the other companies under joint taxation for Danish corporation tax and withholding tax on dividends, interest and royalties within the jointly taxed companies.

12 Related parties and ownership

Transactions

The company's related parties are Resideo group and its subsidiaries. With reference to section 98 C (7) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company has chosen only to disclose transactions with related parties not carried through on normal market terms. All transactions between the related parties are based on arms-length term. The type of transactions with the related parties can be specified as buying and selling of components, management fees, IT-service fees and loan.

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is owned 100% by ADI Gardiner Holding Ltd., which is owned by ADI EMEA SAS, and ADI Global Distribution Denmark A/S is ultimately owned by Resideo Technologies Inc.

Controlling interest	Registered address	Basis
ADI Gardiner Holding Ltd	Unit 6 Broadgate, Oldham Broadway Business Park, Chadderton, Oldham OL9 9XA, United Kingdom	Parent

The company's financial statements are included by full consolidation in the financial statements of Resideo Technologies Inc., a company registered in the USA, which is the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements. The financial statements of Resideo Technologies Inc. are publicly available and can be obtained from Resideo technologies Inc. 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington DE 19808, United States.

13 Appropriation of loss

	2023	2022
	TDKK	TDKK
Recommended appropriation of loss		
Deducted from reserves under equity	(16,660)	(874)
	(16,660)	(874)