



## ÅRSREGNSKAPET FOR REGNSKAPSÅRET 2023 - GENERELL INFORMASJON

### Enheten

Organisasjonsnummer:	889 158 212
Organisasjonsform:	Aksjeselskap
Foretaksnavn:	SECTOR ALARM HOLDING AS
Forretningsadresse:	Vitaminveien 1A 0485 OSLO

### Regnskapsår

Årsregnskapets periode:	01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023
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### Konsern

Mørselskap i konsern:	Ja
Konsernregnskap lagt ved:	Ja

### Regnskapsregler

Regler for små foretak benyttet:	Nei
Benyttet ved utarbeidelsen av årsregnskapet til selskapet:	Regnskapslovens alminnelige regler
Benyttet ved utarbeidelsen av årsregnskapet til konsernet:	IFRS

### Årsregnskapet fastsatt av kompetent organ

Bekreftet av representant for selskapet:	Bjørnar Heiaas Bukholm
Dato for fastsettelse av årsregnskapet:	25.04.2024

### Grunnlag for avgivelse

År 2023: Årsregnskapet er elektronisk innlevert
År 2022: Tall er hentet fra elektronisk innlevert årsregnskap fra 2023

*Det er ikke krav til at årsregnskapet m.v. som sendes til Regnskapsregisteret er undertegnet. Kontrollen på at dette er utført ligger hos revisor/enhetens øverste organ. Sikkerheten ivaretas ved at innsender har rolle/rettighet for innsending av årsregnskapet via Altinn, og ved at det bekreftes at årsregnskapet er fastsatt av kompetent organ.*

Brønnøysundregistrene, 07.08.2025



## Resultatregnskap

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2023	2022
<b>RESULTATREGNSKAP</b>			
<b>Inntekter</b>			
Revenues	1,2	119 707 000	124 630 000
<b>Sum inntekter</b>		<b>119 707 000</b>	<b>124 630 000</b>
<b>Kostnader</b>			
Personell costs	3	80 990 000	61 323 000
Depreciations and write-downs	4,5	11 828 000	13 414 000
Other costs	6,7	84 553 000	79 356 000
<b>Sum kostnader</b>		<b>177 371 000</b>	<b>154 093 000</b>
<b>Driftsresultat</b>		<b>-57 664 000</b>	<b>-29 463 000</b>
<b>Finansinntekter og finanskostnader</b>			
Income from investment in subsidiaries	8,9	344 458 000	793 976 000
Renteinntekt fra foretak i samme konsern	8	180 708 000	114 290 000
Financial revenues	8	258 825 000	27 572 000
<b>Sum finansinntekter</b>		<b>783 991 000</b>	<b>935 838 000</b>
Rentekostnad til foretak i samme konsern	8	2 375 000	7 046 000
Finance costs	8,10	994 061 000	633 582 000
<b>Sum finanskostnader</b>		<b>996 436 000</b>	<b>640 628 000</b>
<b>Netto finans</b>		<b>-212 445 000</b>	<b>295 210 000</b>
<b>Ordinært resultat før skattekostnad</b>		<b>-270 109 000</b>	<b>265 747 000</b>
Tax expense	11	-59 476 000	-39 591 000
<b>Ordinært resultat etter skattekostnad</b>		<b>-210 633 000</b>	<b>305 338 000</b>
<b>Årsresultat</b>		<b>-210 633 000</b>	<b>305 338 000</b>
Minoritetsinteresser		0	0
<b>Årsresultat etter minoritetsinteresser</b>		<b>-210 633 000</b>	<b>305 338 000</b>
Andre resultatkomponenter for IFRS-foretak		0	0
<b>Totalresultat</b>		<b>-210 633 000</b>	<b>305 338 000</b>



## Resultatregnskap

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2023	2022
<b>Overføringer og disponeringer</b>			
Allocated to other equity	12	210 634 000	305 338 000
<b>Sum overføringer og disponeringer</b>		<b>210 634 000</b>	<b>305 338 000</b>



### Balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2023	2022
<b>BALANSE - EIENDELER</b>			
<b>Anleggsmidler</b>			
<b>Immaterielle eiendeler</b>			
Brand and software	5	3 930 000	9 944 000
Utsatt skattefordel	11	138 847 000	79 372 000
<b>Sum immaterielle eiendeler</b>		<b>142 777 000</b>	<b>89 316 000</b>
<b>Varige driftsmidler</b>			
Equipment, movables and inventory	4,13	6 682 000	7 260 000
<b>Sum varige driftsmidler</b>		<b>6 682 000</b>	<b>7 260 000</b>
<b>Finansielle anleggsmidler</b>			
Investering i datterselskap	9	9 465 253 000	8 538 812 000
Lån til foretak i samme konsern	14	2 287 595 000	2 331 237 000
<b>Sum finansielle anleggsmidler</b>		<b>11 752 848 000</b>	<b>10 870 049 000</b>
<b>Sum anleggsmidler</b>		<b>11 902 307 000</b>	<b>10 966 625 000</b>
<b>Omløpsmidler</b>			
<b>Varer</b>			
Stock			0
<b>Sum varer</b>			<b>0</b>
<b>Fordringer</b>			
Accounts receivable, group companies	14	77 277 000	100 963 000
Prepayments		2 553 000	2 666 000
Other current receivables		132 000	132 000
Current tax receivable	11	0	10 160 000
Konsernfordringer	14	545 687 000	913 414 000
<b>Sum fordringer</b>		<b>625 649 000</b>	<b>1 027 335 000</b>
<b>Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	15	6 000	102 915 000
<b>Sum bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende</b>		<b>6 000</b>	<b>102 915 000</b>
<b>Sum omløpsmidler</b>		<b>625 655 000</b>	<b>1 130 250 000</b>



### Balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2023	2022
<b>SUM EIENDELER</b>		<b>12 527 962 000</b>	<b>12 096 875 000</b>
<b>BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD</b>			
<b>Egenkapital</b>			
<b>Innskutt egenkapital</b>			
Share capital	12,16	2 918 000	1 605 000
Overkurs	12	1 148 522 000	589 839 000
<b>Sum innskutt egenkapital</b>		<b>1 151 440 000</b>	<b>591 444 000</b>
<b>Opptjent egenkapital</b>			
Other equity	12	3 571 177 000	3 781 811 000
<b>Sum opptjent egenkapital</b>		<b>3 571 177 000</b>	<b>3 781 811 000</b>
<b>Sum egenkapital</b>		<b>4 722 617 000</b>	<b>4 373 255 000</b>
<b>Gjeld</b>			
<b>Langsiktig gjeld</b>			
<b>Annen langsiktig gjeld</b>			
Gjeld til kredittinstitusjoner	10,13	7 101 564 000	6 572 643 000
Langsiktig konserngjeld	10,14	0	71 198 000
Other non current liabilities	10	6 217 000	7 221 000
<b>Sum annen langsiktig gjeld</b>		<b>7 107 781 000</b>	<b>6 651 062 000</b>
<b>Sum langsiktig gjeld</b>		<b>7 107 781 000</b>	<b>6 651 062 000</b>
<b>Kortsiktig gjeld</b>			
Leverandørgjeld		3 077 000	1 330 000
Current tax liabilities	11	0	0
Kortsiktig konserngjeld	14	565 451 000	1 000 128 000
Accounts payable, group companies	14	52 994 000	18 882 000
Accrued costs	17	63 264 000	52 217 000
Cash Pool liability	15	12 777 000	0
<b>Sum kortsiktig gjeld</b>		<b>697 563 000</b>	<b>1 072 557 000</b>
<b>Sum gjeld</b>		<b>7 805 344 000</b>	<b>7 723 619 000</b>



## Balanse

<b>Beløp i: NOK</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
<b>SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD</b>		<b>12 527 961 000</b>	<b>12 096 874 000</b>



### Konsernets resultatregnskap

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2023	2022
<b>RESULTATREGNSKAP</b>			
<b>Inntekter</b>			
Revenue from contracts with customers	5	3 515 732 000	3 046 779 000
Other revenues	5,6	3 493 000	2 472 000
<b>Sum inntekter</b>		<b>3 519 225 000</b>	<b>3 049 251 000</b>
<b>Kostnader</b>			
Personell costs	6,7	1 777 457 000	1 482 651 000
Depreciations and amortization	10,11, 12	732 420 000	525 593 000
Other operating costs	8,9	867 907 000	822 577 000
<b>Sum kostnader</b>		<b>3 377 784 000</b>	<b>2 830 821 000</b>
<b>Driftsresultat</b>		<b>141 441 000</b>	<b>218 430 000</b>
<b>Finansinntekter og finanskostnader</b>			
Finance incom	13,14	226 006 000	119 470 000
<b>Sum finansinntekter</b>		<b>226 006 000</b>	<b>119 470 000</b>
Finance cost	13,14	1 109 637 000	761 743 000
<b>Sum finanskostnader</b>		<b>1 109 637 000</b>	<b>761 743 000</b>
<b>Netto finans</b>		<b>-883 631 000</b>	<b>-642 273 000</b>
<b>Ordinært resultat før skattekostnad</b>			
Income tax expense	15	176 658 000	-46 720 000
<b>Ordinært resultat etter skattekostnad</b>		<b>-918 848 000</b>	<b>-377 123 000</b>
<b>Årsresultat</b>		<b>-918 848 000</b>	<b>-377 123 000</b>
Minoritetsinteresser		0	0
<b>Årsresultat etter minoritetsinteresser</b>		<b>-918 848 000</b>	<b>-377 123 000</b>
Remeasurement gain (loss) from net defined benefit liability		-3 895 000	55 530 000
Currency translation difference		103 669 000	166 779 000
Sum resultatkomponenter for IFRS-foretak		99 774 000	222 309 000



## Konsernets resultatregnskap

<b>Beløp i: NOK</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
<b>Totalresultat</b>		<b>-819 074 000</b>	<b>-154 814 000</b>
<b>Overføringer og disponeringer</b>			
Allocated to other equity		-819 074 000	-154 814 000
<b>Sum overføringer og disponeringer</b>		<b>-819 074 000</b>	<b>-154 814 000</b>



## Konsernets balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2023	2022
<b>BALANSE - EIENDELER</b>			
<b>Anleggsmidler</b>			
<b>Immaterielle eiendeler</b>			
Intangible assets	11	3 110 167 000	2 992 387 000
Utsatt skattefordel	15	163 922 000	223 502 000
Goodwill	11	1 327 050 000	1 249 053 000
<b>Sum immaterielle eiendeler</b>		<b>4 601 139 000</b>	<b>4 464 942 000</b>
<b>Varige driftsmidler</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	10,12	1 879 592 000	1 393 829 000
<b>Sum varige driftsmidler</b>		<b>1 879 592 000</b>	<b>1 393 829 000</b>
Derivative financial instruments			
<b>Sum anleggsmidler</b>		<b>6 480 731 000</b>	<b>5 858 771 000</b>
<b>Omløpsmidler</b>			
<b>Varer</b>			
<b>Fordringer</b>			
Trade and other receivables	16,17	258 480 000	239 439 000
Prepayments	16,17	83 809 000	123 703 000
Current tax receivables	15	10 803 000	17 865 000
<b>Sum fordringer</b>		<b>353 092 000</b>	<b>381 007 000</b>
<b>Investeringer</b>			
Derivative financial instruments	16	132 000	59 000
<b>Sum investeringer</b>		<b>132 000</b>	<b>59 000</b>
<b>Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	16,18	14 048 000	125 378 000
<b>Sum bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende</b>		<b>14 048 000</b>	<b>125 378 000</b>
<b>Sum omløpsmidler</b>		<b>367 272 000</b>	<b>506 444 000</b>
<b>SUM EIENDELER</b>		<b>6 848 003 000</b>	<b>6 365 215 000</b>



### Konsernets balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2023	2022
<b>BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD</b>			
<b>Egenkapital</b>			
<b>Innskutt egenkapital</b>			
Share capital	19,20	2 918 000	1 605 000
Overkurs	19,20	1 148 555 000	589 872 000
<b>Sum innskutt egenkapital</b>		<b>1 151 473 000</b>	<b>591 477 000</b>
<b>Opptjent egenkapital</b>			
Other equity		-3 276 741 000	-2 457 615 000
<b>Sum opptjent egenkapital</b>		<b>-3 276 741 000</b>	<b>-2 457 615 000</b>
<b>Sum egenkapital</b>		<b>-2 125 268 000</b>	<b>-1 866 138 000</b>
<b>Gjeld</b>			
<b>Langsiktig gjeld</b>			
Utsatt skatt	15	354 869 000	314 820 000
Employee benefits	6,16	18 307 000	12 578 000
<b>Sum avsetninger for forpliktelser</b>		<b>373 176 000</b>	<b>327 398 000</b>
<b>Annen langsiktig gjeld</b>			
Gjeld til kredittinstitusjoner	16,21	7 101 564 000	6 572 643 000
Leasing liabilities	12,16, 21	441 644 000	410 031 000
Other non current liabilities	9,16	6 250 000	86 802 000
<b>Sum annen langsiktig gjeld</b>		<b>7 549 458 000</b>	<b>7 069 476 000</b>
<b>Sum langsiktig gjeld</b>		<b>7 922 634 000</b>	<b>7 396 874 000</b>
<b>Kortsiktig gjeld</b>			
Trade and other payables			
Leverandørgjeld	16,22	547 590 000	472 904 000
Current tax liabilities	15	29 219 000	0
Leasing liabilities	12,16, 21	117 930 000	98 729 000
Contract liabilities	5,16,2 1,22	280 887 000	262 845 000
Derivative financial instruments	16,21	75 011 000	



## Konsernets balanse

<b>Beløp i: NOK</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
Sum kortsiktig gjeld		1 050 637 000	834 478 000
Sum gjeld		8 973 271 000	8 231 352 000
<b>SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD</b>		<b>6 848 003 000</b>	<b>6 365 214 000</b>



Skatteetaten

Vår dato  
20.02.2020

Din/Deres dato  
15.01.2020

Saksbehandler  
Joakim Engebretsen

800 80 000  
Skatteetaten.no

Din/Deres referanse

Telefon  
92251412

Org.nr  
974761076

Vår referanse  
2020/5058720

Postadresse  
Postboks 9200 Grønland  
0134 OSLO

SECTOR ALARM HOLDING AS  
Postboks 113 Grefsen  
0409 OSLO

## Dispensasjon fra kravet om å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk

Vi viser til søknad om dispensasjon fra kravet om å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk for Isanor Invest AS, org.nr. 989 153 269.

Skattekontoret gir på bakgrunn av en konkret helhetsvurdering selskapet dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk språk, jf. regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd. Dispensasjonen forutsetter at engelsk språk benyttes i stedet ved utarbeidelsen, og at øvrige opplysninger som vedtaket baserer seg på, heller ikke endres vesentlig.

Kopi av dette brevet må sendes Regnskapsregisteret i Brønnøysund sammen med årsregnskapet. Det påligger den regnskapspliktige å dokumentere ved dette brev at tillatelsen er gitt.

### Bakgrunn

Fra søknaden siteres:

Isanor Invest AS (org nr 989 153 269) er morselskap for blant annet det norske Sector Alarm konsernet. Sector Alarm Holding AS (org.nr 889 158 212, morselskap i Sector Alarm konsernet) vil som følge av ny ekstern finansiering via Wilmington Trust som er basert i London være pliktig å levere revidert årsregnskap til långiver og har derfor fått dispensasjon til å levere regnskap og årsregnskap på engelsk.

Siden Isanor Invest AS's konsernregnskap i stor grad består av konsernregnskapet til Sector Alarm Holding AS gjenbrukes det meste av regnskapsinformasjon og noter når man utarbeider konsernregnskap for Isanor Invest AS. Det vil derfor være praktisk både for selskapet og revisor at begge selskaper rapporterer på engelsk. Selskapet ønsker derfor å søke om å få levere årsregnskap og årsberetning på engelsk.

Isanor Invest AS har en aksjonær som har gitt sitt samtykke (Jørgen Dahl som også er CEO i Sector Alarm konsernet) og det er vurdert slik at det ikke finnes andre regnskapsbrukere som negativt vil påvirkes av at årsregnskap og årsberetning utarbeides på engelsk språk.



## Skattekontorets vurdering

Etter regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd skal *"årsregnskapet og årsberetningen ... være på norsk. Departementet kan ved ... enkeltvedtak bestemme at årsregnskapet og/eller årsberetningen kan være på et annet språk."*

I Ot. prp. nr. 42 (1997-1998) Om lov om årsregnskap mv., er det uttalt følgende om regnskapslovens formål, jf. pkt. 1.1:

Regjeringen har som siktemål at regnskapsloven skal bidra til informative regnskaper for ulike grupper av regnskapsbrukere. Regnskapsbrukerne er dels investorer og kreditorer som tilfører kapital til foretakene, og dels andre grupper som har interesse av å vite hvordan foretaket drives, f.eks. de ansatte og lokalsamfunnet. Informasjonen til kapitalmarkedet skal gi grunnlag for riktig prising av finansielle objekter. Riktig prisdannelse på aksjer er en forutsetning for at ressursbruken i samfunnsøkonomien skal bli best mulig. Gode regnskaper vil også gjøre det vanskeligere for markedsdeltakere å ta ut spekulasjonsgevinster med basis i skjevt fordelt informasjon.

Det fremgår således at et av hovedformålene med regnskapsloven er å bidra til *"informative regnskaper for ulike grupper av regnskapsbrukere"*. Regnskapsbrukere vil omfatte, jf. uttalelsen i proposisjonen, blant andre investorer, kreditorer, ansatte, kunder og lokalsamfunnet.

Det er etter skattekontorets vurdering derfor avgjørende ved vurdering av om dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og/eller årsberetning på norsk kan gis, at det ikke foreligger mulige brukere av regnskapsinformasjon som blir vesentlig berørt negativt ved en eventuell dispensasjon.

Som nevnt ovenfor er det særlig hensynet til brukerne av regnskapsinformasjon som skal vurderes ved en dispensasjonssøknad. I dette tilfellet er det opplyst at selskapet er morselskap til et selskap som har fått dispensasjon til å levere årsregnskap og årsberetning på engelsk. Det er vurdert slik at det ikke finnes andre regnskapsbrukere som vil påvirkes negativt av at årsberetning og årsregnskap utarbeides på engelsk språk. Skattekontoret finner at disse forholdene samlet tilsier at dispensasjon fra kravet om å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk kan gis.

Vennligst oppgi vår referanse ved henvendelse i saken.

Med hilsen

Roar Thorbjørnsen  
underdirektør  
Innsats, storbedrift  
Skatteetaten

Joakim Engebretsen

*Dokumentet er elektronisk godkjent og har derfor ikke håndskrevne signaturer.*

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# Likestillingsredegjørelse

## Sector Alarm 2023

*Sector Alarm jobber for likestilling og mot diskriminering på grunn av kjønn, graviditet, permisjon ved fødsel eller adopsjon, omsorgsoppgaver, etnisitet, religion, livssyn, funksjonsnedsettelse, seksuell orientering, kjønnsidentitet og kjønnsuttrykk, og kombinasjoner av disse grunnlagene*



## Tilstand for kjønnslikestilling

### KARTLEGGINGEN

- **Stillingsnivåer:** Stillingsnivåer har blitt fastsatt i samarbeid med representanter for de ansatte (tillitsvalgte og/eller verneombud). Stillingsnivåene baserer seg på eksisterende stillingskategorier/stillingstitler med tilhørende stillingsbeskrivelser og ansvarsnivå. Vi har også vurdert likt arbeid og arbeid av lik verdi i utformingen av stillingsnivåene. Et eksempel på likt arbeid kan være senior IT-roller innenfor ulike fagfelt/avdelinger. Et eksempel på arbeid av lik verdi er administrativt ansatte i ulike avdelinger med ulike oppgaver, men med samme ansvarsnivå. Virksomheten har tydelig definerte roller og flertallet av de ansatte tilhører stillingsgrupper hvor det er fastsatte lønns- og kompensasjonsmodeller.
- **Ufrivillig deltid:** På tidspunktet for kartleggingen, så var det 68 deltidsansatte i SA Salg AS, 25 i Sector Alarm ALS AS. I SA Salg AS og Sector Alarm ALS AS så arbeider de ansatte deltid etter eget ønske, i de fleste tilfeller fordi deres hovedbeskjeftigelse er studier. I SA Salg AS er det tilgjengelige fulltidsstillinger hvis deltidsansatte skulle ønske dette. I Sector Alarm ALS AS har jevnlig utlysninger av fulltidsstillinger som deltidsansatte er kvalifisert for, og har mulighet til å søke på. Ufrivillig deltid er diskutert med representanter for de ansatte, og de er enige i at det ikke forekommer ufrivillig deltid i virksomheten.



- Lønnskartlegging: Til beregningen av lønnsforskjeller har vi delt opp i kontante ytelser (fastlønn, ulike tillegg, bonuser) og Naturalytelser (goder) for regnskapsåret 2023.

## VURDERINGER

- Kjønnsbalanse: Kjønnsbalansen er svært varierende innenfor virksomhets ulike områder. Sector Alarm Drift AS, SA Salg AS og Sector Alarm IT AS skiller seg ut spesielt med en lav andel kvinner. Virksomheten opplever dessverre at det er vanskelig å rekruttere kvinner til disse områdene, trolig på grunn av arbeidets art (installasjon/service av alarmsystem ute hos kunder, salg av alarmsystem på dør, IT). Mangfold og kjønnsbalanse er viktig for virksomheten, og det bør vurderes ytterligere tiltak for å tiltrekke flere kvinnelige søkere til denne delen av virksomheten. Kjønnsbalansen i øvrige deler av virksomheten vurderes til å være på et godt nivå.
- Midlertidig ansatte: Ved årsskifte hadde virksomheten ingen midlertidig ansatte og benytter kun denne ansettelsesformen ved vikariater eller arbeid som er av midlertidig karakter.
- Foreldrepermisjon: Virksomheten opplever at det er en god balanse når det gjelder foreldrepermisjon blant kvinner og menn.
- Deltidsarbeid: Deltidsarbeidet i virksomheten utgjør totalt 21 %. Gitt virksomhetens art og at det ikke stilles krav til kompetanse i flere stillingsgrupper, så er det naturlig at virksomheten tiltrekker unge arbeidssøkere som gjerne er studenter og som foretrekker å arbeide deltid. Virksomheten har ofte utlyste stillinger innen de fleste virksomhetsområder, og det finnes mange karrieremuligheter internt. Virksomheten føler seg derfor trygg på at hvis deltidsansatte skulle ønske en fulltidsstilling, så vil det i de fleste tilfeller være mulig å legge til rette for dette på relativt kort sikt.
- Lønnsforskjeller: Flertallet av medarbeidere i SA Salg AS, Sector Alarm Drift AS og Sector Alarm ALS AS følger en fastsatt lønns- og kompensasjonsmodell som er lik for den enkelte stillingsgruppe. I SA Salg AS så skyldes ulikheter i lønn hovedsakelig provisjon og at det er ulikt hvor mye medarbeidere selger og dermed hva de tjener. Likevel så er det i gjennomsnitt liten lønnsforskjell blant kvinner og menn totalt sett for alle selgerne. I Sector Alarm Drift AS så utgjør stillingsnivået Sikkerhetsrådgiver den største delen av virksomheten, og det er i denne gruppen kun to kvinner. I Sector Alarm ALS AS så er det ikke betydelige lønnsforskjeller. Forskjeller innad i en stillingsgruppe skyldes i hovedsak forskjeller i ansiennitet. I Sector Alarm AS, Sector Alarm Holding AS og Sector Alarm IT AS så er det i større grad individuelle vurderinger ved lønnsfastsettelse. Som en del av jobbanalysen ved nyansettelser så fastsettes et lønns spenn basert på stillingsnivå, ansvar og ønskelige kvalifikasjoner. Endelig lønnsfastsettelse baserer seg på tidligere erfaring, utdanning og andre relevante kvalifikasjoner. Kritisk kompetanse og hvor lett det er å rekruttere personer som innehar denne kompetansen er også relevant i lønnsvurderingen for noen stillinger. Lønnsbalansen i Sector Alarm AS vurderes til å være god. Hovedårsaken til at mennene samlet sett tjener mer enn kvinnene er at det er flere menn i de øverste lederposisjonene. I Sector Alarm Holding AS så er lønnsforskjellen størst blant kjønn i de høyere lederstillingene, mens det er små forskjeller blant medarbeiderne. Også her er en av årsakene til at mennene samlet sett tjener mer enn kvinnene er at det er flere menn i de øverste lederposisjonene. Lønnsforskjellene blant kjønn er størst i Sector Alarm IT AS. Dette skyldes at det er få kvinner sammenlignet med menn, og at de fleste kvinnene innehar stillinger med mindre grad av ansvar og at de har mindre erfaring. Det var totalt 15 mannlige ledere, og kun 2 kvinnelige ledere.



Tabeller: Tilstand for kjønnslikestilling (Det må være minst fem av hvert kjønn i en gruppe for at resultater fra lønnskartleggingen kan publiseres offentlig)

	Kjønnsfordeling på ulike stillingsnivåer		Lønnsforskjeller Kvinnens andel av menns lønn oppgitt i prosent	
	Kvinner	Menn	Total kontante ytelser	Total naturalytelser
<b>SA SALG AS</b>				
Total	51	112	87 %	93 %
DS Sikkerhetskonsulent	33	67	82 %	131 %
HQ Sikkerhetskonsulent	11	21	110 %	33 %
DS Salgssjef	1	14	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn
HQ Salgssjef	1	2	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn
HQ DS leder	0	4	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn
DS Spesialist	1	0	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn
DS rekrutterer	3	1	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn
DS Regional Salgssjef	0	3	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn
<b>SECTOR ALARM ALS AS</b>				
Total	25	36	105 %	104 %
Alarmoperatør	20	32	106 %	103 %
ARC vaktleder	1	1	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn
ARC teamleder	4	2	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn
ARC leder	0	1	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn



SECTOR ALARM AS				
Total	15	8	53 %	97 %
Øvrig administrativt ansatt	2	0	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn
Spesialist	9	4	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn
Mellomleder	2	1	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn
Ledergruppe	2	3	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn
Administrerende Direktør	0	1	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn
SECTOR ALARM DRIFT AS				
Total	8	100	74 %	30 %
Sikkerhetsrådgiver	2	86	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn
Medarbeider driftsstøtte	4	6	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn
Mellomleder driftsstøtte	1	2	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn
Drift Regionleder	1	5	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn
Driftsdirektør	0	1	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn
SECTOR ALARM HOLDING AS				
Total	11	19	83 %	108 %
Medarbeider	4	1	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn
Spesialist som rapporterer til avdelingsleder	1	5	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn
Mellomleder	1	1	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn
Spesialist som rapporterer til GEM	1	1	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn
Avdelingsleder som rapporterer til GEM	3	7	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn



Konsernledelsen (GEM)	1	3	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn
Administrerende Direktør	0	1	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn
<b>SECTOR ALARM TECH AS</b>				
Total	8	41	76 %	99 %
Engineer	6	20	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn
Senior Engineer	0	6	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn
Teamleder	0	5	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn
Mellomleder	2	5	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn
Tech ledergruppe	0	5	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn	Mindre enn fem av hvert kjønn

Selskap	Kjønns- balanse		Midlertidig ansatte		Foreldre- permisjon		Faktisk deltid		Ufrivillig deltid	
	Oppgitt i antall		Oppgitt i antall		Oppgitt i gjennomsnitt antall uker		Oppgitt i antall		Oppgitt i antall	
	Kvinner	Menn	Kvinner	Menn	Kvinner	Menn	Kvinner	Menn	Kvinner	Menn
SA Salg AS	51	112	0	0	0	20	25	43	0	0
Sector Alarm ALS AS	25	36	0	0	17	17	11	14	0	0
Sector Alarm AS	17	10	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	0
Sector Alarm Drift AS	8	100	0	0	15	11	0	0	0	0
Sector Alarm Holding AS	11	19	0	0	17	7	0	0	0	0
Sector Alarm Tech AS	8	41	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0



# Vårt arbeid for likestilling og mot diskriminering

## PRINSIPPER, PROSEDYRER OG STANDARDER

- Vårt likestillingsarbeid er forankret i virksomhetens ulike strategier, verktøy og retningslinjer.
- Det fremkommer av Sector Alarms *Etiske retningslinjer* at det arbeides for at alle ansatte skal ha et arbeidsmiljø som er fritt for diskriminering, trakassering og mobbing.
- Virksomhetens *Human Resources Policy* viser at Sector Alarm har et tydelig standpunkt om at alle skal ha like muligheter. Våre mål i forbindelse med likestilling er å ha den beste kompetansen uavhengig av kjønn, etnisitet, alder og redusert funksjonsevne, å være et attraktivt arbeidssted for både kvinner og menn, og ha et godt arbeidsmiljø. Virksomheten mener at ved å utnytte verdien som mangfold gir, så vil virksomheten oppnå bedre resultater. Ved tilfeller hvor kandidater er like kvalifiserte for en stilling, skal det underrepresenterte kjønn velges. Et annet fundamentalt prinsipp i Sector Alarm, som beskrevet i *Human Resources Policy*, er at alle ansatte skal behandle hverandre med verdighet, respekt og vennlighet.
- Vårt mål med vår *Compensation Policy* er blant annet å hindre lønnsforskjeller blant kjønn, eller på bakgrunn av etnisitet, religion, seksuell orientering eller nedsatt funksjonsevne.
- Virksomheten har en *Recruitment & Selection Policy* som blant annet har som formål å sikre at våre rekrutteringsprosedyrer er rettfærdige, objektive, upartiske, transparente og brukes konsekvent. Alle kandidater skal behandles rettfærdig og med respekt, og vi skal ikke diskriminere kandidater basert på alder, kjønn, religion, seksuell orientering, familiesituasjon eller annet, som ikke måler deres objektive prestasjoner opp mot ferdighetene som kreves for stillingen.
- Virksomheten har et veletablert varslingsystem med en tilhørende *Varslingsprosedyre*.
- Andre relevante retningslinjer og prosedyrer: *Arbeidsreglement*, *Personalhåndbok* og *HMS-håndbok*.
- Hensynet til likestilling og ikke-diskriminering er ellers inkludert i den øvrige personalpolitikken.

## SLIK JOBBER VI FOR Å SIKRE LIKESTILLING OG IKKE-DISKRIMINERING

- Virksomheten arbeider løpende for å forhindre diskriminering og forskjellsbehandling som kan være til hinder for likestilling. Likestillingsarbeidet er en del av det systematiske HMS-arbeidet og skjer i samarbeid med de ansatte, representert ved vernetjenesten og Arbeidsmiljøutvalget.
- Virksomheten har obligatoriske kurs for ledere innenfor blant annet arbeidsrett, HMS, rekruttering og seleksjon. Kursene omhandler tema slik som psykososialt arbeidsmiljø, diskriminering, likestilling, trakassering, personaloppfølging, intervjueteknikk og seleksjon i henhold til selskapets retningslinjer.
- Virksomheten gjennomfører medarbeiderundersøkelser hver 18. måned, og gjennomfører medarbeidersamtaler og medarbeider- og lederevaluering årlig. Virksomheten har også retningslinjer for at det skal gjennomføres jevnlig samtaler mellom leder og medarbeider.
- Virksomhetens prosedyrer, standarder og policies oppbevares i dokumenthåndteringssystemet TQM, og det utføres årlige revisjoner av alle dokumenter av ledelsen, ledere og HR.



- Vernetjenesten og HR gjennomfører årlige vernerunder, sist utført fjerde kvartal 2023.
- Virksomheten gjennomfører årlige risikovurderinger i TQM, sist utført andre kvartal 2023.
- Eventuelle personhendelser som oppdages av medarbeidere eller ledere skal rapporteres i virksomhetens Feedback-system for videre oppfølging av HR.

## TILTAK I 2024

- Virksomheten opplever at eksisterende tiltak og løpende arbeid for likestilling og mot diskriminering fungerer godt, og at det i liten grad forekommer diskriminering som hemmer likestilling. Samtidig anerkjennes det at diskriminering kan fortone seg på ulike vis, og at det ikke alltid er synlig på organisasjonsnivå. Derfor er det viktig at virksomhetens prinsipper, prosedyrer og standarder er tydelig kommunisert i virksomheten, og at virksomheten fortsetter å styrke likestillingsarbeidet.
- I det kommende året vil virksomheten arbeide spesielt med oppfølging av resultater fra medarbeiderundersøkelsen som ble lansert første kvartal 2023 og Puls måling som ble gjennomført i november 2023. Alle ledere i virksomheten skal fortsette med å følge opp tiltak for at det skal bli enda bedre å arbeide i avdelingen.
- Overordnet viser resultatene fra medarbeiderundersøkelsen og pulsundersøkelsen at engasjementet og motivasjonen blant de ansatte har blitt noe lavere. I 2024 er det derfor ønskelig å sette søkelys på å opprettholde og styrke engasjementet i virksomheten ved å gjennomføre tiltak som har blitt identifisert, samt andre faglige og sosiale aktiviteter.
- Likestillingskartleggingen viser at kjønnsbalansen er svært varierende innenfor virksomhets ulike områder. Det er ønskelig å rekruttere flere kvinner, spesielt til virksomhetene Sector Alarm Drift AS, SA Salg AS og Sector Alarm IT AS. Konkrete tiltak for å tiltrekke flere kvinnelige søkere vil diskuteres med vernetjenesten i Arbeidsmiljøutvalget. Videre er det en overvekt av menn i lederstillinger. Derfor er det også viktig å iverksette tiltak for å tiltrekke kvinnelige søkere til lederstillinger som lyses ut.



# Annual Accounts / 2023

Sector Alarm Holding AS Consolidated (IFRS)



# Directors Report 2023

Sector Alarm Holding AS, headquartered in Oslo, provide professionally monitored alarm services for more than 650,000 residential households and small businesses through its subsidiaries in Norway, Sweden, Finland, Ireland, Spain, France, Italy and Portugal.

2023 was a challenging year for Sector Alarm with an unfavorable market environment caused by the cost-of-living combined with a tight labor market which impacted the commercial performance. Despite the unfavorable market conditions, Sector Alarm continued to perform well with positive net customer growth and significantly improved operating profit financial performance partly explained by the Growth & Improvement Program.

Sector Alarm continued to perform well achieving high customer satisfaction, positive net customer growth and materially improved operating profit despite the unfavorable marketing conditions. In addition, Sector Alarm expanded in existing geographies of France, Italy and Portugal.

Customer satisfaction is at the heart of everything we do. At Sector Alarm, we know that without happy and satisfied customers we will not succeed nor live up to our vision "Safe customers, with happy smiles - every time". Sector Alarm continued to provide excellent customer service throughout 2023 with customer satisfaction at industry leading levels. At the same time, the cost-of-living crisis in Europe drove an increased number of terminations in 2023, contributing to an attrition rate of 8.3%, up from 6.9% at year-end 2022. Customer acquisition activities in 2023 were negatively impacted

by the macro challenges, especially in Northern Europe. In total, Sector Alarm added -75,000 new customers organically in 2023, down 5% y-o-y. Sector Alarm ended the year with about 650,000 customers, up from 635,000 customers in 2022.

In February 2023 Sector Alarm launched the "Growth & Improvement Program" with the intention to reduce costs and ensure more cost efficient and balanced growth going forward. In terms of cost reductions, Sector Alarm identified an ambitious target of NOK 200 million which was delivered in full towards end of 2023 as planned. Moreover, the new Group procurement function delivered about NOK 30 million in contracted savings of which only parts were realized in 2023.

For the Group, revenues for 2023 were NOK 3,519 million. The earnings before tax were NOK -742 million. The annual profit was NOK -919 million. The

Equity was NOK -2,125 million for 2023, but the value adjusted equity would be positive and considered sound. The consolidated interest-bearing debt was NOK 7,697 million at the end of 2023 and consisted mainly of the EUR 590 million Term Loan B, senior secured credit facility and finance leases. The liquidity position is good, but the net cashflow was negative NOK 144 million in 2023, and adjusted for the capital increase of NOK 560 million the cashflow was negative with NOK 704 million. The negative cashflow is mainly driven by investment in organic growth and interest payments.

For Sector Alarm Holding AS (the parent), revenues were NOK 120 million in 2023. The earnings before tax were negative NOK -270 million and the annual profit was negative

NOK -210 million. The Equity was NOK 4,722 million. The parent company's loss of NOK -210 million will be allocated to other equity.

The main financial risk for Sector Alarm is currency exposure and relate to a mismatch between currencies for positive cash flows and outstanding debt. Currently the main sources for positive cash flows are NOK and SEK while outstanding debt is largely in EUR following the refinancing in the Term Loan B market in June 2019. Sector Alarm is therefore exposed to EUR appreciation that would imply higher NOK and/or SEK payments in the future to manage the debt. In addition, changes in the interest rate of the Term Loan B will have effect both on the financial income and the cashflow. Reference is also made to the discussion of financial risk management in note 3.



<p>In Sector Alarm Holding AS there was 30 employees at year end 2023, of which 33% were women. The Group had 2,857 employees of which 32% women. In Sector Alarm Holding AS all employees have full-time positions. The average parental leave for women were 17 weeks and 7 weeks for men. In Norway, women represented 27% of the workforce, in Sweden 28%, in Ireland 29%, in Finland 20%, in Spain 49%, France 26%, Italy 27% and in Portugal 20%. In the Group there were 0.5% of the workforce that had chosen not to declare gender. Sector Alarm endeavor equal gender distribution and has female employees in management positions in all countries. Total sick leave in Sector Alarm was 4,0% in 2023 which is 0.2%-units higher than 2022. The Group had 117 reported incidents in 2023 compared to 123 incidents in 2022.</p>	<p>Sector Alarm strives for equal employment opportunities and diversity in the workplace. This requirement applies in relation to all unequal treatment, exclusion, or preference of an individual or group, for example based on gender, race, disability, age, religion, sexual orientation, political views, national, ethnic or social origin. Sector Alarm follows these principles in all areas of employment, including when we recruit, hire, train, promote and reward our employees. Please see the document "Ligestillingsredegjørelse for Sector Alarm 2023" for further information.</p>	<p>the home security space. Please see the Group's ESG report for further details.</p> <p>Sector Alarm has over the years implemented several measures to make sure the Group don't violate fundamental human rights and fair labor conditions through our own operations or through our partners. This work has been enforced with the Transparency Act that was implemented in Norway in 2022. The Group has published a report that summarizes the steps taken, and the report is part of Sector Alarm's ESG-report and included in the company's financial statements. In addition, it is made available to the public in Norwegian at <a href="http://www.sectoralarm.no/apenhetstloven">www.sectoralarm.no/apenhetstloven</a> (for Sector Alarm Norway) and in English at <a href="https://www.sectoralarm.com/about-us/norwegian-transparency-act">https://www.sectoralarm.com/about-us/norwegian-transparency-act</a> (for Sector Alarm Holding).</p> <p>All entities in the Group are covered by a Director and Officers liability insurance of NOK 100 mill annually.</p> <p>The Board of Directors makes continuous assessments of the market outlook in the countries that the Group operates in. The penetration for monitored alarms in Europe is about 5% and the Board of Directors sees significant growth potential across all European countries, also in the Nordics. Sector Alarm is the second largest provider of professionally monitored alarms</p>
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for Small Systems in Europe and is well positioned to take advantage of the attractive market dynamics and growth opportunities in this space.

The Board of Directors considers the outlook for Sector Alarm to be positive. The Board of Directors are not aware of any matters after the end of the financial year that will have a material bearing on the company's position and earnings for 2023. The war on Ukraine and in Israel/Gaza is expected to have a limited impact Sector Alarm in 2024, while the cost-of-living crisis might have a slight effect our growth ambitions.

The Board of Directors considers the presented Annual Accounts to give an accurate view of Sector Alarms financial position at year end and operations throughout the year. In accordance with section 3-3a of the Norwegian Accounting Act, the Board of Directors confirms that the prerequisites for the going concern assumption exist and that the financial statements have been prepared based on a going concern basis.

The board of Sector Alarm Holding AS  
Oslo, April 25, 2024

Jørgen Dahl  
Chairman of the board

Bjørnar Heiaas Bukholm  
Member of the board

Siv Farstad  
Member of the board



## Income statement

Amounts in TNOK	Note	2023	2022
Revenue from contracts with customers	5	3 515 732	3 046 779
Other revenue	5,6	3 493	2 472
<b>Total revenue</b>		<b>3 519 224</b>	<b>3 049 251</b>
Personnel costs	6, 7	-1 777 457	-1 482 651
Other operating costs	8, 9	-867 907	-822 577
<b>Total operating costs</b>		<b>-2 645 363</b>	<b>-2 305 227</b>
<b>Operating profit before D&amp;A (EBITDA)</b>		<b>873 861</b>	<b>744 024</b>
Depreciation and amortization	10,11,12	-732 420	-525 593
<b>Operating profit</b>		<b>141 441</b>	<b>218 431</b>
Finance income	13,14	226 006	119 470
Finance cost	13,14	-1 109 637	-761 743
<b>Net finance cost</b>		<b>-883 631</b>	<b>-642 273</b>
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>-742 190</b>	<b>-423 842</b>
Income tax expense	15	-176 658	46 720
<b>PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD</b>		<b>-918 847</b>	<b>-377 122</b>
<b>Profit is attributable to:</b>			
Owners of Sector Alarm Holding AS		-918 847	-377 122
Non-controlling interests		0	0

## Statement of comprehensive income

Amounts in TNOK	Note	2023	2022
<b>Profit for the period</b>		<b>-918 847</b>	<b>-377 122</b>
<i>Items that subsequently may be reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Remeasurement gain (loss) from net defined benefit liability		-3 895	55 530
Currency translation differences		103 669	166 779
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>		<b>99 773</b>	<b>222 509</b>
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to parent company shareholders		-819 074	-154 613
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>		<b>-819 074</b>	<b>-154 613</b>

## Balance sheet

Amounts in TNOK	Note	31.12.2023	31.12.2022
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>NON CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Deferred tax asset	15	163 972	223 502
Intangible assets and goodwill	11	4 437 217	4 241 440
Property, plant and equipment	10,12	1 879 592	1 393 829
<b>TOTAL NON CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>6 480 781</b>	<b>5 858 771</b>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Derivative financial instruments	16	132	59
Trade and other receivables	16,17	258 480	239 439
Prepayments	16,17	83 809	123 703
Current tax receivables	15	10 803	17 865
Cash and cash equivalents	16,18	14 048	125 378
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>567 272</b>	<b>506 444</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>6 848 003</b>	<b>6 365 215</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Share capital	19,20	2 918	1 605
Share premium	19,20	1 148 555	589 872
Other equity		-3 276 741	-2 457 615
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b>-2 125 268</b>	<b>-1 866 158</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>NON CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Deferred tax	15	354 869	314 820
Loans and borrowings	16,21	7 101 564	6 572 643
Leasing liabilities	12,16,21	441 644	410 031
Employee benefits	6,16	18 307	12 578
Other non current liabilities	9, 16	6 250	86 802
<b>TOTAL NON CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<b>7 922 634</b>	<b>7 396 874</b>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Derivative financial instruments	16, 21	75 011	0
Leasing liabilities	12,16,21	117 930	98 729
Current tax liabilities	15	29 219	0
Trade and other payables	16, 22	547 590	472 904
Contract liabilities	5,16,21,22	280 887	262 845
<b>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<b>1 050 637</b>	<b>834 479</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY &amp; LIABILITIES</b>		<b>6 848 003</b>	<b>6 365 215</b>

Oslo, April 25, 2024

Jørgen Dahl  
Chairman of the board

Bjørnar Heiaas Bukholm  
Member of the board

Siv Farstad  
Member of the board

## Cash flow statement

Amounts in TNOK	2023	2022
Earnings before tax	-742 190	-423 842
Adjustments for net finance cost	883 631	642 129
Adjustments for depreciation and amortization	732 420	525 593
Change in accounts receivable	-25 471	-25 592
Change in accounts payable	22 225	7 369
Change in other operating receivables/payables	47 809	-17 565
Change in net pension assets/liabilities	1 606	7 398
Income taxes (refund) paid	-49 089	-132 943
<b>CASH FLOW OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>870 941</b>	<b>582 547</b>
Payment for acquisition of subsidiary	0	-87 175
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	336	2 975
Acquisition of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment	-975 330	-870 360
Interests received	1 394	35 740
<b>CASH FLOW INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>-973 600</b>	<b>-918 820</b>
Capital increase	559 996	0
Change in other long term receivables and payables	-10 552	6 320
Change in long term loans from related parties	-70 000	70 000
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	282 360	411 352
Repayment of loans and borrowings	-235 870	0
Payment of lease liabilities	-104 805	-82 172
Interests paid	-442 426	-229 524
Other adjustments to financing activities	-19 724	-43 436
<b>CASH FLOW FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>-40 971</b>	<b>162 347</b>
<b>CASH FLOW TOTAL</b>	<b>-143 631</b>	<b>-173 732</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	125 378	307 686
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	32 301	-8 576
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR</b>	<b>140 048</b>	<b>125 578</b>

## Statement of changes in equity

Amounts in TNOK	Share capital	Other equity	Translation reserve	Non controlling interests	TOTAL EQUITY
<b>Balance at 1 January 2021</b>	<b>1 605</b>	<b>-1 876 513</b>	<b>163 466</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1 711 442</b>
Profit for the period	0	-377 122	0	0	-377 122
Other comprehensive income	0	55 530	166 779	222 309	222 309
Other changes	0	117	0	117	117
<b>Balance at 31 December 2021</b>	<b>1 605</b>	<b>-2 187 988</b>	<b>330 244</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1 866 138</b>
<b>Balance at 1 January 2022</b>	<b>1 605</b>	<b>-2 187 988</b>	<b>330 244</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1 866 138</b>
Profit for the period	0	-918 847	0	-918 847	-918 847
Other comprehensive income	0	-3 895	103 649	99 773	99 773
Capital increase	1 313	558 683	0	559 996	559 996
Other changes	0	-51	0	-51	-51
<b>Balance at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>2 918</b>	<b>-2 562 099</b>	<b>433 913</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-2 125 268</b>



## Notes

Amounts in TNOK

### Note 1 / General information

Sector Alarm Holding AS (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group) provide professionally monitored alarms for residential households and small businesses in Europe. The Group operates in Norway, Sweden, Finland, Spain, France, Italy, and Portugal. Sector Alarm Holding AS is the parent company of the Group and provides centralized services and corporate governance on behalf of the Group. The principal activities of the Company and its subsidiaries are described in note 5 Revenue.

The registered headquarter of Sector Alarm Holding AS is located at Vriminivålen 1A, Oslo in Norway.

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 25 April 2024, for adoption by the Annual General Meeting on 25 April 2024.

### Note 2 / Significant accounting principles

The following section describes the significant accounting principles applied when preparing these consolidated financial statements. These principles are consistently applied for all periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

#### 2.1 Framework for presentation of the financial statement

The consolidated financial statements for 2023 has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by The European Union (EU).

The consolidated financial statements are based on a historical cost principle, except for derivatives measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires use of estimates. Furthermore, the application of the company's accounting principles requires management to exercise judgements. Significant estimates and judgements, are described in note 4.

#### 2.2 Consolidation principles

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to or has the rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method when control is transferred to the Group. The consideration transferred is measured at fair value, as are the identifiable net assets acquired. Included in the consideration is also the fair value of all assets or liabilities arising from an agreement of contingent consideration. Expenses related to the business combination are expensed as incurred. Any non-controlling interests are measured at their proportionate share of the acquired entity's net identifiable assets at the date of acquisition.

If the sum of the consideration, the carrying amount of non-controlling interests and the fair value at the acquisition date of previous ownership interests exceeds the fair value of net identifiable assets in the acquired company, the difference is recognized in the balance sheet as goodwill. Cf. note 2.5. If the sum is lower than the company's net assets, the difference is recognized immediately in the consolidated income statement.

Intra-group transactions, balances and unrealized profits and losses between group companies are eliminated. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are restated when necessary to achieve compliance with the Group's accounting principles.

#### 2.3 Foreign currency translation

Functional currency and presentation currency  
Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of the respective Group companies. The consolidated financial statements are presented in NOK, which is both the functional currency and the presentation currency of the parent company.

#### Transactions and balance sheet items

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Currency gains and losses from translating monetary items (assets and liabilities) in foreign currency, are recognized in the consolidated income statement using the exchange rates at the reporting date.

Translation differences related to working capital are presented as other gains and losses. Translation differences related to loans are presented as a financial item.

#### Group companies

Income statements and balance sheets for Group entities (none with hyperinflation) with operational currencies that differ from the presentation currency are translated as follows:

- The balance sheet is translated at the final exchange rate on the balance sheet date
- The income statement is translated at the average exchange rate (if the average does not provide a reasonable estimate of the accumulated effects of using the transaction exchange rate, the transaction exchange rate is used)
- translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income and appear in the item currency translation differences.

On consolidation, the difference between translation of net investment in foreign companies is recognized in other comprehensive income and as a separate item in equity, when selling parts of foreign companies, the translation difference is recognized in other comprehensive income or recognized in the profit and loss as a part of the gain or loss on the sale.

Assets and liabilities arising from business combinations are regarded as assets and liabilities in the acquired unit and are translated at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date.

#### 2.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recognised at cost, less any accumulated depreciation or impairment losses. The costs include costs that are directly associated with the acquisition of the asset. Subsequent expenditures are added to the asset's carrying amount or are recognised separately in the balance sheet when it is probable that future financial benefits from the expense will flow to the Group and the expense can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of replaced parts are recognised on the income statement. Other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in the income statement during the period in which the expenses are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, and is generally recognised in profit or loss.

The useful lifetime of the assets, and their residual value, is assessed on each balance sheet date and are amended if necessary. When the carrying amount of an asset is higher than the estimated recoverable amount, the value is written down to the recoverable amount. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

#### 2.5 Intangible assets

Goodwill  
Goodwill arising from the acquisition of subsidiaries is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

#### Licenses

Licenses that are acquired by the Group and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

#### Customer contracts

Customer contracts that arise from business combinations or acquisition of alarm portfolios are recognized at fair value or cost at the time of acquisition. Acquired customer contracts are amortized and impairment tested using the same principles as for capitalised contract cost as presented in note 2.4. See also note 2.8 regarding impairment.





**2.9 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

**2.10 Share capital and share premium**

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity. Income tax relating to transaction costs of an equity transaction is accounted for in accordance with IAS 12.

When shares recognised as equity are repurchased, the amount of the consideration paid, which includes directly attributable costs, is recognised as a deduction from equity. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares and are presented in the treasury share reserve. When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently, the amount received is recognised as an increase in equity and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is presented within share premium.

**2.11 Income tax**

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in OCI.

The Group has determined that interest and penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatments, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore accounted for them under IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

**Current tax**

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes. If any, it is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax also includes any tax arising from dividends.

**Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognise a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered, based on the business plans for individual subsidiaries in the Group. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised, such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. For this purpose, the carrying amount of investment property measured at fair value is presumed to be recovered through sale, and the Group has not rebutted this presumption.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

**2.12 Pension obligations, bonus schemes and other compensation schemes for employees**

*Pension obligations*

The employees of the companies in the Group have defined contribution pension schemes or pension insurance policies in accordance with current collective agreements that correspond to defined contribution pensions depending on where they are employed. Employees in Ireland have a closed benefit scheme and a defined contribution scheme for new employees.

For defined contribution plans, the Group pays deposits to public or privately managed insurance plans for pensions on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Group has no further payment obligations after the deposits have been paid. Deposits are accounted for as labor costs when they fall due. Prepaid deposits are recognized as an asset to the extent that the deposit can be reimbursed or reduce future payments.

A defined benefit plan will typically define an amount that an employee will receive from the time of retirement, usually depending on age, number of years in work and salary. The obligation for the defined benefit plans is the present value of the liability at the balance sheet date, less the fair value of the pension assets. The gross liability is calculated by independent actuaries using the linear method by the calculation. Gross liability is discounted to present value by using the interest rate on high-quality corporate bonds issued in the currency to which the obligation is to be paid, and with approximately the same maturity as the payment horizon of the obligation. In countries that do not have a liquid market in their bonds, the market interest rate is applied to government bonds.

Gains and losses arising from the recalculation of the liability as a result of estimate deviations and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the equity through other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Effect of changes in the scheme benefits are recognized in the income statement immediately.

*Severance pay*

Severance pay is paid when the employment contract is terminated by the Group before the normal retirement date or when an employee voluntarily accepts to terminate such remuneration. The Group recognizes severance pay when it is demonstrably obliged to either terminate the employment contract with current employees in accordance with a formal, detailed plan that the Group cannot withdraw, or to provide severance pay as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary departure. Final payments due more than 12 months after the balance sheet date are discounted to present value. Final remuneration is recognized in the income statement over the notice period.

*Profit sharing and bonus schemes*

The Group recognizes a provision where there are contractual obligations or where there is a past practice that creates a self-imposed obligation.

**2.13 Provisions**

The Group recognizes provisions on legal requirements when there is a legal or self-imposed obligation as a result of past events and there is a probability that the obligation will be settled in the form of a transfer of financial resources and the amount of the obligation can be estimated with a sufficient degree of reliability.

In cases where there are several obligations of the same nature, the probability that the obligation will be settled is determined by assessing the group as a whole. Provisions for the group are recognized even though the likelihood of settlement related to the group's individual elements may be low.

Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

**2.14 Revenue from contracts with customers**

Revenues from contracts with customers primarily comprise sale of

- Revenue recognised over time: Subscription revenue
- Revenue recognised at a point in time: Upgrades, Services, Installation fees and other revenue

*Recognition and measurement*

When the Group enters into an agreement with a customer, the goods and services promised in the contract are identified as separate performance obligations to the extent that the customer can benefit from the goods or services either on their own or together with other resources that are readily available to the customer, and that the goods and services are separately identifiable from other promises in the contract. Goods and services that do not meet the criteria to be identified as separate performance obligations are aggregated with other goods and/or services in the agreement, until a separate performance obligation is identified. Example of a service which is normally considered to be a distinct performance obligations within the Group is installation service of additional hardware to subscribers of alarm monitoring services.



The Group determines the transaction price to be the amount of consideration which it expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods and services to the customer, net of discounts and sales related taxes. Sales related taxes are regarded as collected on behalf of the authorities. For corporate customers the Group adjusts the transaction price for a significant financing component if, at contract inception, the expected period between the transfer of a good or service to the customer and when the customer pays for that good or service is more than one year, unless the timing of the transfer of those goods or services is at the discretion of the customer (i.e. prepaid services).

For contracts with corporate customers the consideration promised in a contract can include a variable amount, if so the Group estimates the amount of consideration which it expects to be entitled. An amount of variable consideration is included in the transaction price to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

The transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation in the contract on a relative stand-alone selling price basis. The stand-alone selling price for each performance obligation is determined according to the prices that the Group would achieve by selling the same goods or services to a similar customer on a stand-alone basis. Except when the Group has observable evidence that the entire discount included in a contract relates to only one or more, but not all, performance obligations in a contract, the Group allocates the discount proportionately to all performance obligations in the contract.

Revenue is recognised when the respective performance obligations in the contract are satisfied and payment remains probable.

Revenue from alarm monitoring services is generally recognised over time during the period to which the service relates.

The effects of significant financing components are recognised over the payment period. Revenue from installation service of additional hardware to subscribers of alarm monitoring, is normally recognised at the point in time when the installation service is completed.

#### Capitalised contract cost

Costs incurred that are incremental to obtaining a contract with a customer, and are expected to be recovered, are recognised as contract acquisition costs. Contract acquisition costs include, for example, certain commissions or bonuses to employees or dealers, directly related to the contracts obtained on behalf of the Group.

Costs directly related to fulfilling a specified contract with a customer, which generate or enhance resources that will be used in fulfilling the performance obligations in the contract, are recognised as contract fulfilment cost assets to the extent they are expected to be recovered. The costs are expensed in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. Contract fulfilment costs include equipment and costs incurred for connection and installation of equipment on customer premises, including direct labour and material costs.

Capitalised contract cost is presented as customer contracts in the consolidated balance sheet and in note 10 and 11. The transfer of goods and services is considered to be in accordance with the expected customer life, and amortisation is performed according to historical churn data consistent with the principle for customer contracts obtained through business combinations and portfolio acquisitions. In addition the capitalised contract cost is tested annually for impairment as part of the impairment testing of goodwill as presented in note 2.5.

#### Presentation and impairment

If recognised revenue exceeds amounts received or receivable from a customer, a contract asset is recognised. If amounts received or receivable from a customer exceed revenue recognised for a contract, for example if the Group receives an advance payment from a customer, a contract liability is recognised. Contract assets and contract liabilities are expected to be realised within the Group's normal operating cycle, and are classified as current within trade and other receivables and trade and other payables respectively. Contract assets are adjusted for provision for impairment in accordance with the expected credit loss model.

The Group applies the simplified approach for contract assets, measuring the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Impairment for expected credit losses is recognised in the income statement and updated at each reporting date. The impairment is calculated by taking into account the historic evidence of the level of bad debt experienced for customer types.

Contract assets are transferred to receivables when rights become unconditional. Receivables from contracts with customers are presented separately from contract assets. The effects of significant financing components are presented as interest income, separately from revenue from contracts with customers in the statement of comprehensive income.

The internal reporting of the Group does not differentiate customer contracts arising from business combinations or portfolio acquisitions and customer contracts arising from capitalised contract cost, and as a result, the two elements are presented aggregated in the consolidated balance sheet and note 11.

#### 2.15 Interest and dividend income

Interest income is accrued on a time proportionate basis that reflects an effective yield on the asset and is included in financial income in the income statement. Dividend income from investments is recognised when the Group's rights to receive payment have been established (declared by the General Meeting or otherwise) and classified as financial income.

#### 2.16 Leases

The Group has applied IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach from 1 January 2018 without restating previous periods.

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group uses the definition of a lease in IFRS 16.

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the lease of property the Group has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle or remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Group reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an option renewal period if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Group is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed asset lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases, including IT-equipment. The Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

### 2.17 Governmental Grants

The Group has during the financial year received governmental grant (Skattefråm) of TNOK 4,310 (2022: 4,750) related to research and development project in Sector Alarm Tech AS. The Grant is accounted for in accordance with IAS 20 so that the grant is recognized in profit and loss over the period in which expense that the grant is intended to compensate are recognized.

### Note 3 / Financial risk management

#### 3.1 Credit risk

The Group manages credit risk by assessing the creditworthiness of customers at the time of sale. There are local variations in the countries in which the Group operates. The individual subsidiaries have established procedures for following-up credit with the various customer groups. Pre-billing and increased use of direct debits contribute to increased security for timely payments. The Group has outsourced parts of billing management in Norway, Sweden and Finland, including issue of reminders and debt collection follow-up, which also contributes to minimizing the credit risk. Historically, the Group has had very limited losses on accounts receivable and this trend seems to be continuing. The Group also performs ongoing assessment of new payment systems, such as payment using debt/payment/credit cards in some markets, which will also result in further reduction of credit risk.

#### 3.2 Liquidity risk

The Group's approach to managing liquidity risk is to secure access to sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's relationships. The Group's liquidity risk is considered as a low due to the resilient business model with strong cash flow from the existing customer portfolio combined with flexible growth for new customer acquisition. See note 18 and note 21 for information regarding the Group's cash position and debt position at 31.12.2023.

#### 3.3 Currency risk

The main currency exposure and risk relate to a mismatch between currencies for positive cash flows and outstanding debt. Currently the main sources for positive cash flows are NOK and SEK while outstanding debt is largely in EUR following the refinancing in the Term Loan B market in June 2019. Sector Alarm Holding AS is therefore exposed to EUR appreciation that would imply higher NOK and/or SEK payments in the future to manage the debt (interest cost and refinancing/payment). Over time it's expected that the currency exposure will be reduced as cash flows in EUR will increase over time due to continued growth and expansion outside Norway and Sweden. Sector Alarm has decided not to hedge the exposure for the time being, but to rather monitor the development. In addition, Sector Alarm Holding AS is exposed to a strengthening of the USD against EUR, NOK and SEK as the prices for hardware is in USD.

#### 3.4 Financial risk

The primary source of interest rate risk is the EUR 570 million Term Loan B ("TLB") and EUR 100 million revolving credit facility which have floating interest rates. As a general principle, Sector Alarm Holding AS should aim to reduce a portion of the floating rate exposure through interest rate swaps, but only if it's deemed attractive. During 2023 Sector Alarm mitigated the interest rate risk by purchasing EUR 570 million in interest rate swaps with maturity in June 2026 with an average fixed rate of about 3%.

#### 3.5 Risk related to capital management

The goal of the Group with regard to capital management is to protect continued operations to ensure return for owners and other stakeholders, and maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce capital costs. The capital in Sector Alarm consists mainly of the customer portfolio which is managed with the intention of long-term return for the company's shareholders.

#### 3.6 Information on fair value

Financial assets measured at fair value are divided into the following levels:

- Listed price in active market (level 1)
- Valuation based on other observable factors (price) either directly or indirectly for the financial asset or liability (level 2)
- Valuation based on factors not derived from observable markets (level 3).

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation methods. These methods use observable data where available. If all the essential data required to fix the fair value of an instrument is observable data, the instrument is included in level 2.

As of December 31, 2023, the Group has no financial assets or liabilities at level 1 or 3 that are measured at fair value in the balance sheet. The only instrument in level 2 is the interest derivative as specified in note 16. The same applies for 2022.

### Note 4 / Important accounting estimates and judgmental items

Estimates and discretionary assessments are evaluated on an ongoing basis and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are considered likely under current circumstances. The Group prepares estimates and makes assumptions related to the future. The accounting estimates that result from this will per definition rarely be fully consistent with the final outcome. Estimates and assumptions that represent a significant risk of material changes in the carrying amount of assets and liabilities during the next financial year are discussed below.

#### Impairment of goodwill, other intangible assets and contract cost

The Group's recognised goodwill and other intangible assets are tested annually for impairment based on an estimation of value in use. See further details regarding impairment of goodwill and intangible assets in note 2.8 and note 11.

### Note 5 / Revenue recognition

In the following tables revenue from contracts with customers is disaggregated by major products and service lines and timing of revenue recognition.

Amounts in TNOK	2023				2022					
	Revenue per product/service line	Point in time	Over time	Revenue per product/service line	Point in time	Over time	Revenue per product/service line	Point in time	Over time	
<b>Revenue from contracts with customers comprise of</b>										
Revenue from subscriptions	3 211 447	0	3 211 447	2 794 076	0	2 794 076		0	2 794 076	
Revenue from Upgrades	37 322	37 322	0	9 946	9 946	0		9 946	0	
Revenue from Services	85 008	85 008	0	83 303	83 303	0		83 303	0	
Revenue from Installation service	181 956	181 956	0	161 181	161 181	0		161 181	0	
Other revenues	3 491	3 491	0	746	746	0		746	0	
<b>Total Revenue from contracts with customers</b>	<b>3 549 224</b>	<b>307 777</b>	<b>3 241 447</b>	<b>3 049 251</b>	<b>255 175</b>	<b>2 794 076</b>		<b>255 175</b>	<b>2 794 076</b>	
<b>Movement in contract liability</b>										
<b>Contract liability opening balance</b>					<b>263 845</b>	<b>263 637</b>		<b>263 845</b>	<b>263 637</b>	
Reduction due to revenue being recognized					-1 327 732	-1 066 170		-1 327 732	-1 066 170	
Increase due to cash received and revenue deferred					1 345 773	1 075 395		1 345 773	1 075 395	
<b>Contract liability closing balance</b>					<b>262 845</b>	<b>262 845</b>		<b>262 845</b>	<b>262 845</b>	

Contract liabilities consists of prepayments from customers.

## Note 6 / Governmental grants

The Group has during the financial year received governmental grant (Statstøtning) of TNOK 4,710 (in 2022: TNOK 4,750) related to research and development project in Sector Alarm Tech AS. The Grant is accounted for in accordance with IAS 20 so that the grant is recognized in profit and loss over the period in which expenses for the grant is intended to compensate for. The grant is recognized in profit and loss over the lifetime of the project while the share of the grant related to internal hours incurred (TNOK 1,247 for 2023 and TNOK 816 for 2022) are recognized in profit and loss as credit to payroll costs.

The Grant is contingent on final approval by The Norwegian Directorate of Tax.

## Note 7 / Personell costs

Amounts in TNOK	2023	2022
Wages and salaries	1 391 707	1 149 755
Social security contributions	293 700	246 557
Pension costs - defined contribution pension plans	44 028	37 107
Pension costs - defined benefit plans	3 529	6 012
Other benefits	44 492	43 220
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 777 457</b>	<b>1 482 651</b>
Number of FTEs	2 782	2 662

## Pension costs - defined benefit plans

Current value of the year's pension payments	3 209	5 103
Interest costs from pension commitment	320	909
Changes and closure of pension plans	0	0
<b>Net pension costs including employees' contributions</b>	<b>3 529</b>	<b>6 012</b>

## Changes to the present value of the defined benefit obligation during the period under review

Opening defined benefit obligation	154 784	221 981
Current services cost	3 159	5 044
Interest cost	6 014	2 977
Employee contributions	517	489
Net benefit paid out	-1 383	-2 467
Actuarial gains/losses - experience	-3 215	1 329
Actuarial gains/losses - Demographic	5 216	0
Other	11 366	7 729
Actuarial gains/losses - assumptions	9 652	-92 298
<b>Closing defined benefit obligation</b>	<b>186 109</b>	<b>154 784</b>

## Changes to the fair value of assets during the period under review

Opening fair value of assets	142 206	151 710
Employee contributions	2 810	2 837
Employee contributions	517	489
Net benefits paid out	-1 383	-2 467
Interest Income on Plan Assets	5 699	2 078
Actuarial gains/(losses) on assets	8 116	-18 230
Other	9 837	5 789
<b>Closing fair value of assets</b>	<b>167 802</b>	<b>142 206</b>

## Note 7 / Personell costs

Amounts in TNOK	2023	2022
<b>Financial assumptions:</b>		
Discount rate	3,30%	3,65%
Expected wage regulation	2,68%	2,75%
Expected pension increase	2,40%	2,50%

The actuarial assumptions are based on the commonly used assumptions within insurance with regard to demographic factors.

Amounts in TNOK	2023		2022	
Employee benefit expenses	CEO	Board	CEO	Board
Wages and salaries	0	5 099	3 075	4 840
Bonuses	0	570	724	782
Pension benefits	0	53	23	50
Other benefits	0	165	0	166

No loans or securities have been provided to the CEO, Chairman of the Board or other related parties. There are no agreements on severance salaries to the Board or senior executives.

## Note 8 / Other operating costs

Amounts in TNOK	2023	2022
<b>Other operating costs</b>		
Other operating costs	811 949	818 818
Write down of INV/Alartec receivable	51 620	0
Auditors' fees	4 337	3 759
<b>Total</b>	<b>867 907</b>	<b>822 577</b>
<b>Auditors' fees</b>		
Statutory audit	4 063	3 355
Other attestation services	151	240
Technical assistance and tax advice	94	123
Remuneration for other services	29	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 337</b>	<b>3 759</b>

## Note 9 / Related parties

Sector Alarm Holding AS is controlled by Isenor AS (registered in Norway) which owns 63.01% of the Company's shares directly or indirectly. The shares in Isenor AS are owned by Jørgen Dahli (Founder).

The Group has been involved in transactions with the following associated parties:

### a) Sales of products and services

There have been no sales of products or services to associated parties in 2022 or 2023. Employees are offered alarm subscriptions at discounted rates.

### b) Loans to associated parties

Amounts in TNOK	2023	2022
Sector Alarm Midco AS	756	439
Sector Alarm Mido AS	971	925
Sector SPV AS	863	822
Sector Alarm Topco AS	1,255	1,255
Interests on loans from associated parties	145	69
No other loans were provided to shareholders or their companies in 2022 or 2023.		

### c) Loans from associated parties

Amounts in TNOK	2023	2022
Sector Alarm Topco AS	0	71,198
Interests on loans from associated parties	2,375	1,198
No other loans were provided from shareholders or their companies in 2022 or 2023.		

### d) Loans to senior employees

No loans have been given to senior employees or Board members.

## Note 10 / Property, plant and equipment

Amounts in TNOK	Buildings	Computer equipment	Furnishing and fittings	Vehicles	Alarm systems not in use	Customer contracts	Total
<b>Balance at 31 December 2021</b>	<b>303 235</b>	<b>33 596</b>	<b>83 156</b>	<b>1 109</b>	<b>159 050</b>	<b>195 186</b>	<b>575 331</b>
Translation differences	5 527	976	2 900	-5	7 355	24 950	41 704
Acquisitions	876	19 835	48 298	1 604	111 895	309 250	491 758
Acquisitions through business combinations	5 441	408	436	737	1 646	0	8 668
Disposals	0	-54	-2 777	0	0	0	-2 831
Depreciation for the year	-5 422	-18 982	-27 829	-1 005	0	-129 004	-182 242
<b>Balance at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>109 657</b>	<b>35 778</b>	<b>104 183</b>	<b>2 439</b>	<b>279 947</b>	<b>400 383</b>	<b>932 387</b>
Acquisition cost	135 962	228 117	305 339	9 175	285 087	569 431	1 533 111
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-26 305	-192 338	-201 155	-6 736	-5 141	-169 048	-600 724
<b>Carrying amounts at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>109 657</b>	<b>35 778</b>	<b>104 183</b>	<b>2 439</b>	<b>279 947</b>	<b>400 383</b>	<b>932 387</b>
Depreciation and impairment for the year	-5 422	-18 982	-27 829	-1 005	0	-129 004	-182 242
Useful life	30 years	3-5 years	3-5 years	3-5 years	8 years		

## Amounts in TNOK

Buildings	Computer equipment	Furnishing and fittings	Vehicles	Alarm systems not in use	Customer contracts	Total
<b>Balance at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>109 657</b>	<b>35 778</b>	<b>104 183</b>	<b>2 439</b>	<b>279 947</b>	<b>400 383</b>
Translation differences	8 100	1 743	5 560	177	14 845	17 858
Acquisitions	5 288	34 559	13 355	1 014	58 222	522 377
Disposals	0	-6	-72	-259	0	-336
Depreciation for the year	-3 995	-26 382	-31 966	-1 154	0	-178 686
<b>Balance at 31 December 2023</b>	<b>119 050</b>	<b>45 692</b>	<b>91 060</b>	<b>2 218</b>	<b>353 014</b>	<b>761 931</b>
Acquisition cost	149 563	271 593	332 864	10 393	358 225	1 118 424
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-30 514	-225 901	-241 804	-8 175	-5 211	-356 493
<b>Carrying amounts at 31 December 2023</b>	<b>119 050</b>	<b>45 692</b>	<b>91 060</b>	<b>2 218</b>	<b>353 014</b>	<b>761 931</b>
Depreciation and impairment for the year	-3 995	-26 382	-31 966	-1 154	0	-178 686
Useful life	30 years	3-5 years	3-5 years	3-5 years	8 years	

Alarm systems not in use applies to alarm systems purchased for installation. These are not depreciated until they are installed and then classified as capitalised customer contracts.

## Note 1.1 / Intangible assets and goodwill

Amounts in TNOK	Goodwill software, etc.	Brand	Customer contracts	Total
<b>Balance at 31 December 2021</b>	<b>807 746</b>	<b>151 990</b>	<b>2 566 705</b>	<b>3 976 943</b>
Translation differences	27 060	7 988	25 963	61 507
Acquisitions	0	85 995	0	378 656
Acquisitions through business combinations	44 485	200	0	38 790
Amortization for the year	0	-49 116	0	-259 146
<b>Balance at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>1 249 053</b>	<b>159 978</b>	<b>2 714 087</b>	<b>4 244 440</b>
Acquisition cost	1 249 053	277 975	159 978	5 450 492
Accumulated amortization	0	-159 654	0	-2 736 405
<b>Carrying amounts at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>1 249 053</b>	<b>118 322</b>	<b>159 978</b>	<b>2 714 087</b>
Amortization and impairment for the year	0	-49 116	0	-210 031
Useful life	Indefinite	3-5 years	Indefinite	15 years
Amounts in TNOK	Goodwill software, etc.	Brand	Customer contracts	Total
<b>Balance at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>1 249 053</b>	<b>118 322</b>	<b>159 978</b>	<b>2 714 087</b>
Translation differences	77 997	821	10 917	146 661
Acquisitions	0	95 334	0	245 168
Amortization for the year	0	-106 054	0	-275 067
Reclassification	0	-8 939	8 939	0
<b>Balance at 31 December 2023</b>	<b>1 327 050</b>	<b>99 484</b>	<b>179 833</b>	<b>2 830 850</b>
Acquisition cost	1 327 050	365 724	179 833	5 974 870
Accumulated amortization	0	-266 240	0	-3 144 021
<b>Carrying amounts at 31 December 2023</b>	<b>1 327 050</b>	<b>99 484</b>	<b>179 833</b>	<b>2 830 850</b>
Amortization and impairment for the year	0	-106 054	0	-275 067
Useful life	Indefinite	3-5 years	Indefinite	15 years

Customer contracts is amortised according to churn data per customer portfolio. The customer portfolios varies in historical churn and between countries, but the average useful life for the Group was 12 years in 2023. Customer contracts as presented in the table above comprise of both customer contracts arising from business combinations or portfolio acquisitions and contracts arising from organic sales, where the latter comprise of the capitalised contract cost in accordance with cost to obtain and cost to fulfil contracts with customers. For further details see note 2.5 regarding business combinations and 2.14 regarding revenue from contracts with customers.

### Impairment test goodwill and intangible assets

All goodwill is acquired through purchases and has been of strategic importance in retaining and strengthening the market positions of the Group. The goodwill is linked to cost savings and economies of scale as a result of coordination with the Group's operations in the relevant markets and utilization of the Group's experience and industry knowledge. The goodwill is allocated to the portfolios in Norway, Sweden, Finland, Ireland, Spain, France and Portugal.

Goodwill is not amortised. However, goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually, or when there are identified impairment indicators. An impairment assessment was performed at 31 December 2023. The group use the estimated recoverable value of the customer portfolio as an indicator for the total value of the customer portfolio and goodwill combined. The recoverable value were calculated using a value in use approach were using recurring annual revenue and a multiple based on comparable market transactions adjusted for key assumptions on size and quality of the portfolio. The impairment tests results in a headroom of minimum 40% on all material portfolios. As such the impairment test did not reveal an indication of impairment.

Amounts in TNOK 2023	Opening balance	Acquisition	Disposals	Translation differences	Closing balance
Norwegian portfolio	133 420	0	0	0	133 420
Swedish portfolio	354 373	0	0	25 379	379 752
Irish portfolio	577 272	0	0	39 900	617 173
Spanish portfolio	422 593	0	0	8 474	431 067
French portfolio	20 283	0	0	1 402	21 685
Portuguese portfolio	36 747	0	0	2 540	39 287
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 249 051</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>77 997</b>	<b>1 327 048</b>
Amounts in TNOK 2022	Opening balance	Acquisition	Disposals	Translation differences	Closing balance
Norwegian portfolio	133 420	0	0	0	133 420
Swedish portfolio	365 319	0	0	-10 946	354 373
Irish portfolio	538 880	10 070	0	28 323	577 272
Spanish portfolio	116 472	0	0	6 122	122 593
French portfolio	4 145	0	0	218	4 363
Portuguese portfolio	19 270	0	0	1 013	20 283
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 177 506</b>	<b>44 986</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26 559</b>	<b>1 249 051</b>

**Note 12 / Leasing**

Amounts in TNOK	2023	2022
<b>Amounts recognized in profit and loss</b>		
Expenses related to contracts with exception for short term leases	1 641	2 067
Expenses related to contracts with exception for low value assets	932	746
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>2 812</b>

Short term lease liabilities	117 930	98 729
Long term lease liabilities	441 644	410 031
<b>Total lease liabilities</b>	<b>559 574</b>	<b>508 760</b>

Potential lease payments not included in lease liabilities:	33 774	33 434
Variable lease payments based on index or a rate	88 901	88 256

Interest cost	18 641	14 291
Total cash outflow	104 805	82 172
Incremental borrowing rate	3,50%	3,50%

The maturities for the long-term leasing liabilities are as follows:

Between 1 and 2 years	104 484	69 500
Between 2 and 5 years	189 612	160 762
More than 5 years	147 548	179 769
<b>Total</b>	<b>441 644</b>	<b>410 031</b>

**Right of use assets**

	Cars	Office machines	Buildings	Total
<b>Balance at 01 January 2022</b>	<b>36 424</b>	<b>1 159</b>	<b>285 777</b>	<b>323 360</b>
Translation differences	2 237	15	9 508	11 760
Acquisitions	66 373	85	156 178	222 636
Disposals	-2 928	253	-9 434	-12 109
Depreciation and impairment for the year	-31 921	-1 597	-50 687	-84 205
Reclassification	0	0	0	0
<b>Balance at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>70 186</b>	<b>-86</b>	<b>391 342</b>	<b>461 442</b>

**Right of use assets**

	Cars	Office machines	Buildings	Total
<b>Balance at 01 January 2023</b>	<b>70 186</b>	<b>-86</b>	<b>391 342</b>	<b>461 442</b>
Translation differences	4 592	-39	18 707	23 261
Acquisitions	63 492	518	69 388	133 397
Disposals	-1 477	-309	-571	-2 357
Depreciation and impairment for the year	-46 406	-533	-62 177	-109 116
Reclassification	0	0	0	0
<b>Balance at 31 December 2023</b>	<b>90 387</b>	<b>-449</b>	<b>416 688</b>	<b>506 626</b>

**Note 13 / Other gains and losses**

Amounts in TNOK	2023	2022
Realised currency derivatives in the year	0	0
Net currency gains and losses	-316 877	-396 800
<b>Other gains and losses</b>	<b>-316 877</b>	<b>-396 800</b>

**Note 14 / Financial income and costs**

Amounts in TNOK	2023	2022
Interest income	1 553	38 197
Other finance revenues	1 418	2 961
Interest costs	-454 219	-245 491
Other finance costs	-115 506	-41 140
Net currency gains/losses	-316 877	-396 800
<b>Net financial costs</b>	<b>-883 631</b>	<b>-642 273</b>
Currency gains	77 032	33 902
Currency losses	-393 909	-630 702
<b>Sum net currency gains/losses</b>	<b>-316 877</b>	<b>-396 800</b>
Net currency gain/loss due to operations	-387	-948
Net currency gain/loss due to finance items (i.e. loans)	-316 490	-395 852
<b>Sum net currency finance/operations split</b>	<b>-316 877</b>	<b>-396 800</b>
Net currency gain/loss on external balances	159 411	-321 218
Net currency gain/loss on intercompany balances	-476 288	-75 581
<b>Sum net currency ext/ic split</b>	<b>-316 877</b>	<b>-396 800</b>

## Note 15 / Income tax

Amounts in TNOK	2023	2022
<b>Tax expense</b>		
Current tax expense	-200 961	-141 792
Change in deferred tax - origination and reversal of temporary differences	-7 707	85 967
Change in deferred tax - Losses carried forward derecognized	228 804	0
Change in deferred tax - other	156 150	8 251
Changes in estimates related to prior years	372	853
Other	0	0
<b>Tax expense continuing operations</b>	<b>176 658</b>	<b>-46 770</b>

In other comprehensive income, the remeasurement gain (loss) from the net defined benefit liability has a tax effect included in tax expenses.

### Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2023	2022
Profit before tax from continuing operations	-742 189	-423 842
Income tax using Norwegian tax rate (22%)	-163 282	-93 245
Effect of tax rates in foreign jurisdictions	-46 886	-32 194
Tax effect non deductible expenses	1 500	11 549
Tax effect current-year losses for which no deferred tax asset is recognised	384 459	68 270
Utilized loss carried forward	0	-1 954
Effect of changes in tax rate on deferred tax items	0	0
Changes in estimates related to prior years	955	853
Other effects	-88	0
<b>Income tax</b>	<b>176 658</b>	<b>-46 770</b>
Effective tax rate	-24%	11%

The Group's reconciliation of the effective tax rate is based on its domestic tax rate, with a reconciling item in respect of tax rates applied by Group companies in other jurisdictions.

	2023	2022
<b>Tax payable</b>		
Current tax of tax base before contribution	89 929	53 552
Prepaid taxes	-67 725	-78 790
Other including previous years tax payable	-3 789	7 373
<b>Total tax payable</b>	<b>18 415</b>	<b>-17 865</b>
Tax receivable asset	29 219	-17 865
Tax payable liabilities	-10 803	0
<b>Total tax payable</b>	<b>18 415</b>	<b>-17 865</b>

### Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis. The following is the analysis of the Group's current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	2023	2022
Deferred tax asset	163 972	223 502
Deferred tax liabilities	354 869	314 820
<b>Net deferred benefit/liability (€) in the balance sheet</b>	<b>-190 947</b>	<b>-91 318</b>

The following information presents how deferred tax liability and deferred tax asset are before netting in the balance sheet.

	2023	2022
<b>Changes in deferred tax/deferred tax asset in the balance sheet:</b>		
<b>Balance at 1 January</b>	<b>-91 318</b>	<b>-83 033</b>
Currency translation	-8 069	5 748
Recognised in the period	64 685	85 967
Changes in tax rate	0	0
Other	-156 244	0
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>	<b>-190 947</b>	<b>-91 318</b>

### Specification of the tax effect of temporary differences and losses carried forward:

	2023	2022
Property, plant and equipment	8 494	223 331
Accounts receivables	1 958	0
Other provisions and accruals	738	1 281
Losses carried forward	688 174	0
Limitations of tax deductibility of interest expense	40 786	0
Other	22 153	136 638
<b>Total recognised deferred tax assets</b>	<b>761 352</b>	<b>361 250</b>
Unrecognised deferred tax assets	-591 049	-195 262
<b>Net deferred benefit/liability (€) in the balance sheet</b>	<b>170 304</b>	<b>165 988</b>
<b>Net deferred benefit/liability (€) in the balance sheet</b>	<b>-190 947</b>	<b>-91 318</b>

The deferred tax benefit is included in the balance sheet on the basis of future income.

The Group has losses carried forward of NOK 590 million in France, Spain, Ireland, Finland, Portugal and Italy that was not recognized at 31 December 2023.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for the carryforward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilized.

At the reporting date, the Group has unused tax losses of NOK 2 990 0 million (2022: NOK 1700 4 million) available for offset against future profits. A deferred tax asset has been recognised in respect of NOK 97 8 million (2022: NOK 194 7 million) of such losses. No deferred tax asset has been recognised in respect of the remaining NOK 590 3 million (2022: NOK 194 4 million) as it is not considered probable that there will be future taxable profits available. Included in unrecognised tax losses are losses of NOK 22 million that will expire in 2024, NOK 14 million in 2025, NOK 40 million in 2026, NOK 64 million in 2027, NOK 77 million in 2028 and NOK 343 million above 5 years. Other losses may be carried forward indefinitely.

## Note 16 / Financial instruments

The Group has the following financial instruments:

*Financial assets/liabilities at amortised cost:*

Financial assets: Account's receivables, other current receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

Financial liabilities: Includes most of the Group's financial liabilities including debt to credit institutions, trade payables and other current and non-current financial liabilities.

*Financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL):*

The Group measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in fair value

**Level 1:** Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical financial instruments

**Level 2:** Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly

**Level 3:** Inputs for assets or liabilities that are not based on observable inputs.

Equity Securities are valued based on level 1 inputs at year-end

The table below shows the various financial assets and liabilities, grouped in the different categories of financial instruments according to IFRS 9.

Amounts in TNOK 31.12.2023	Amortised cost	Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	Total
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Account's receivable	238 756	0	0	238 756
Other receivables	103 532	0	0	103 532
Cash and cash equivalents	14 048	0	0	14 048
Derivative financial instruments	0	132	0	132
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>356 337</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>356 469</b>
<b>Financial liabilities (short and long term)</b>				
Loans external	7 101 564	0	0	7 101 564
Leasing liability	559 574	0	0	559 574
Account's payable	156 270	0	0	156 270
Other liabilities	696 764	0	0	696 764
Derivative financial instruments - Interest rate swaps	0	75 011	0	75 011
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>8 514 172</b>	<b>75 011</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8 589 183</b>

31.12.2022	Amortised cost	Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	Total
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Account's receivable	213 285	0	0	213 285
Other receivables	149 857	0	0	149 857
Cash and cash equivalents	125 378	0	0	125 378
Derivative financial instruments	0	59	0	59
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>488 520</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>488 579</b>
<b>Financial liabilities (current and non current)</b>				
Loans external	6 572 643	0	0	6 572 643
Leasing liability	508 760	0	0	508 760
Account's payable	134 045	0	0	134 045
Other liabilities	701 085	0	0	701 085
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>7 916 533</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7 916 533</b>

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### Note 17 / Trade receivables and other receivables

Amounts in TNOK	2023	2022
Trade receivables	259 626	230 708
Allowance for impairment of trade receivables	-20 869	-17 423
<b>Trade receivables net</b>	<b>238 756</b>	<b>213 285</b>
Advance payments	83 809	123 703
Other receivables	19 723	26 154
<b>Total accounts receivable and other receivables</b>	<b>342 289</b>	<b>363 142</b>

For short-term receivables, the carrying amount is considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Total overdue accounts receivable in the Group are associated with a large number of independent customers. The age distribution of these receivables is:

Amounts in TNOK	2023	2022
Up to 60 days	29 781	24 431
More than 60 days	27 222	23 219
<b>Total overdue trade receivables</b>	<b>57 003</b>	<b>47 650</b>
Carrying amount of overdue trade receivables	36 134	30 228
Movement in bad debt allowance:		
Balance at 1 January	-17 423	-15 208
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	-10 712	-5 768
Amounts written off	7 265	3 554
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>	<b>-20 869</b>	<b>-17 423</b>

Write down and reversal of write down on trade receivable are included in other operating costs.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at time of reporting is the fair value of each class of trade receivable stated above. Receivables consist of a large number of receivables from individual customers with no credit rating. The company uses external partners to recover the receivables and there are, historically, low levels of losses on receivables. All new customers undergo a credit check or pay up front before installation.

### Note 18 / Cash and cash equivalents

Amounts in TNOK	2023	2022
In the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents encompasses the following:		
Cash and cash equivalents	14,048	125,378
Of which restricted funds:	5,355	449

### Note 19 / Share capital and share premium

Amounts in TNOK	Number of shares (000)	Share capital	Treasury shares	Share premium	Total
<b>Balance at 1 January 2023</b>	<b>4,863</b>	<b>1,605</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>589,872</b>	<b>591,477</b>
Capital increase	0	1,313	0	558,683	559,996
Treasury shares acquired	0	0	0	0	0
Treasury shares cancelled	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Balance at 31 December 2023</b>	<b>4,863</b>	<b>2,918</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,148,555</b>	<b>1,151,473</b>

See note 20 for list of the Company's shareholders.

### Note 20 / Shareholders and shareholder information

The Company's share capital at 31.12.2023 consists of 4,863,354 shares at NOK 0.6 per share. Each share has one vote. There was one shareholder as at 31 December 2023.

Amounts in TNOK	Number	Share
<b>Shareholders</b>	<b>4,863,354</b>	<b>100%</b>
Sector Alarm Midco AS		
Dividends recognised as distributions to owners during the period	0	0
Dividends per share	0	0

### Note 21 / Loans, borrowings and guarantees

The external financing in the group is mainly obtained by Sector Alarm Holding AS, which provides funding to the companies throughout the Group.

Amounts in TNOK	2023	2022
<b>Non current liabilities</b>	<b>7,101,564</b>	<b>6,572,643</b>
Loans and borrowings		
Leasing liabilities	441,644	410,031
<b>Total non current liabilities</b>	<b>7,543,208</b>	<b>6,982,674</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Loans and borrowings		
Leasing liabilities	117,930	98,729
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>117,930</b>	<b>98,729</b>
Bank overdraft facility	0	0
<b>Total current loans including overdraft</b>	<b>117,930</b>	<b>98,729</b>

In June 2019, Sector Alarm refinanced existing debt by successfully issuing a EUR 590 million 7-year senior secured Term Loan B and a EUR 100 million 6-year senior secured credit facility. The Term Loan B was issued at EURIBOR +350 bps with a 0% floor at par. In February 2020, Sector Alarm successfully concluded a repricing of the EUR 590 million Term Loan B with the margin being reduced from 350 bps to 300 bps and was issued at par with a 0% floor.

The new loan agreement has a dividend limitation of EUR 22.5 million per year. The EUR 100 million revolving credit facility has a gearing covenant of 92x Enterprise value/EBITDA if the facility is drawn 40% or more.

There are no fixed annual instalments for the EUR 590 million Term Loan B. However, Sector Alarm is required to prepay 50% of Excess Cash Flow (as defined in the Term Loan B Facility Agreement) if Net Debt Cover (as defined in the Term Loan B Facility Agreement) is greater than 5.001 and 25% of Excess cash flow if Net Debt Cover is greater than 4.501 but less than or equal to 5.001 within 20 Business Days of delivery of Annual Financial Statements. The conditions regarding Excess Cash Flow and Net Debt Cover is applicable from the Annual Financial Statements for the financial year 2023.

In 2023 Sector Alarm utilized EUR 45 million of the 6-year senior secured credit facility.

In 2023 the group has entered into interest swap agreements of EUR 570 million.

No breaches of covenants have occurred in 2023 or 2022.



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### Note 21 / Loans, borrowings and guarantees

Amounts in TNOK	2023	2022
Term loan B	6 631 895	6 203 142
Senior secured credit facility	595 823	420 552
Other loans	0	0
Amendment fee	-36 153	-51 051
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 101 544</b>	<b>6 572 643</b>

### The maturities for the long-term bank loans and interests on long-term bank loans and interest swaps are as follows:

	2023	2022
Between 1 and 2 years	439 004	325 846
Between 2 and 5 years	7 728 662	7 365 241
More than 5 years	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 167 667</b>	<b>7 691 087</b>

Security	2023	2022
Carrying amount of assets pledged as security	7 101 544	6 572 643
Fixed assets	0	0
Customer contracts	0	0
Alarm systems not in use	0	0
Accounts receivable	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Shares in companies mentioned below, including intercompany loans and bank accounts in the companies have been pledged to secure borrowings of the Group at 31/12/2023:

Sector Alarm Holding AS  
Sector Alarm Ireland AS  
PhoneWatch Ltd  
Sector Alarm AB  
Sector Alarm AS  
Sector Alarm Oy  
Sector Alarm Europe AB

Sector Alarm Holding AS has provided a guarantee on the groups tax withholdings of NOK 25 million and office rent of NOK 11 million. In addition Sector Alarm Holding has issued a patent company guarantee as security for payment of car lease and office rent in some subsidiaries.

### Note 22 / Other short-term liabilities

Amounts in TNOK	2023	2022
Trade Payables	156 270	134 045
Payable to authorities	172 191	135 060
Other short-term liabilities	219 129	203 800
Prepaid from customers / deferred revenue	260 887	262 845
<b>Total</b>	<b>828 477</b>	<b>735 750</b>

Other short-term liabilities consists largely of accrued vacation pay in line with governmental requirements and accruals for vendor invoices not yet processed and lifts or no risk is associated.

No liabilities above mature past 12 months. The carrying amount is considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair value.

### Note 23 / Subsidiaries

The Group comprises the parent company, Sector Alarm Holding AS and the following directly and indirectly owned subsidiaries:

Company	Country	Area of business	Ownership share	Share of Annual profit (000)	Equity (000)
Sector Alarm AS	Norway	Monitored alarm services	100%	NOK 271 917	NOK 55 535
Sector Alarm Dftr AS	Norway	Monitored alarm services	100%	NOK 3 522	NOK 144
Sector Alarm ALS AS	Norway	Monitored alarm services	100%	NOK 1020	NOK 229
SA Salg AS	Norway	Monitored alarm services	100%	NOK 3 042	NOK 21 742
Sector Alarm Tech AS	Norway	Group services	100%	-NOK 20 450	NOK 42 109
Sector Alarm AB	Sweden	Monitored alarm services	100%	-SEK 29 556	SEK 1 037 296
SA Bevakning AB	Sweden	Monitored alarm services	100%	-SEK 32	SEK 1 252
SA Forsijling AB	Sweden	Monitored alarm services	100%	-SEK 163	SEK 2 218
Sector Alarm Service AB	Sweden	Monitored alarm services	100%	-SEK 84	SEK 42 570
Sector Alarm Ireland AS	Norway	Monitored alarm services	100%	-NOK 20	NOK 998 144
PhoneWatch Ltd	Ireland	Monitored alarm services	100%	EUR 19 457	EUR 90 047
HomeSecure Ltd	Ireland	Monitored alarm services	100%	-EUR 223	EUR 2 005
Sector Alarm Europe AB	Sweden	Monitored alarm services	100%	SEK 229 740	SEK 4 608 286
Sector Alarm Spain S.A.U	Spain	Monitored alarm services	100%	-EUR 19 045	EUR 26 190
Sector Alarm SAS	France	Monitored alarm services	100%	-EUR 55 462	EUR 18 360
Sector Alarm Oy	Finland	Monitored alarm services	100%	-EUR 3748	EUR 11 233
Sector Alarm Spain AS	Norway	Monitored alarm services	100%	NOK 3	NOK 13 313
General Services Sector Alarm SLU	Spain	Group services	100%	EUR 880	EUR 6 644
Sector Alarm Real Estate SLU	Spain	Property	100%	-EUR 12	EUR 4 286
Sector Alarm Holland BV	Netherlands	Group services	100%	-EUR 2 294	EUR 852
Sector Alarm Irish SRL	Italy	Monitored alarm services	100%	-EUR 8 160	EUR 3 582
Sector Alarm Portugal Lda	Portugal	Monitored alarm services	100%	-EUR 881	EUR 2 742
Sector Alarm England Ltd	England	Group services	100%	EUR 23	EUR 153

The Group founded Sector Alarm England Ltd in 2023. The company is fully owned by Sector Alarm Holding AS.

## Note 24 / Contingent assets and liabilities

Sector Alarm Spain S.A.U. is involved in a dispute regarding the settlement for purchase of customers from two Spanish companies. The parties do agree on the amount to be settled, but the dispute is for when the settlement is to take place. Sector Alarm Spain S.A.U. has filed a law suit to get a settlement for the total receivable of MEUR 5.6 (incl VAT). The probability of winning our case is considered by our advisors to be good. In 2022 we have however been informed that the counterpart has filed for insolvency proceedings and the receivable has been written down.

PhoneWatch has received initial decisions on enquiries from the Department of Social Protection in 2023 into whether Field Sales Consultants were in insurable employment under Social Welfare legislation. PhoneWatch disagrees with the initial decisions, and in line with legal advice received, is appealing these decisions. The appeals are expected to be finalized in the coming months. Following two independent sets of legal and financial advice, with multiple unknown factors, it is currently impossible to place a reliable estimate of any possible liability, if any at all, and no liability has been recognised in the financial statements of December 2023 in accordance with IAS 37.26. The Company will continue to obtain legal advice on the matter, monitor developments and review all options for our overall business model.

## Note 25 / Going concern

The profit for the period was negative NOK 919 million due to significant investment in growth and a currency loss of NOK 317 million mainly related to the Term Loan B combined with increased interest cost. The underlying performance was solid despite the challenging macro environment and the Board of Directors consider the outlook for 2024 as positive. The equity was NOK 2,125 million for 2023, but the value adjusted equity would be positive and considered sound.

Based on this, the Board of Directors considers the presented Annual Accounts to give an accurate view of Sector Alarms financial position at year end and operations throughout the year and in accordance with section 3-2a of the Norwegian Accounting Act, confirms that the prerequisites of the going concern assumption exist and that the financial statements have been prepared based on a going concern basis.

## Note 26 / Events after the reporting date

There are no known events after the balance sheet date that would have significant effect of the financial statement for 2023.



## Income statement

Amounts in TNOK	Note	2023	2022
Revenues	1, 2	119 707	124 630
Personnel costs	3	80 990	61 323
Depreciations and write-downs	4, 5	11 828	13 414
Other costs	6, 7	84 553	79 356
<b>EBIT</b>		<b>-57 664</b>	<b>-99 464</b>
Income from investments in subsidiaries	8, 9	344 458	793 976
Finance revenues	8	258 825	27 572
Finance revenues from group companies	8	180 708	114 290
Finance costs	8, 10	-994 061	-633 582
Finance costs from group companies	8	-2 375	-7 046
<b>Net finance costs</b>		<b>-212 445</b>	<b>295 271</b>
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>-270 110</b>	<b>265 748</b>
Tax expense	11	59 476	39 591
<b>Profit for the period</b>		<b>-210 634</b>	<b>305 338</b>
<b>Allocations</b>			
Allocated to/from other equity	12	-210 634	305 338
<b>Total allocated</b>		<b>-210 634</b>	<b>305 338</b>

## Annual Accounts / 2023

Sector Alarm Holding AS (NGAAP)



## Balance sheet

Amounts in TNOK	Note	2023	2022
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non current assets</b>			
Equipment, movables and inventory	4, 13	6 682	7 260
Brand and software	5	3 930	9 944
Deferred tax asset	11	138 847	79 372
Investments in group companies	9	9 465 253	8 538 872
Non current receivables from group companies	14	2 287 595	2 331 237
<b>Total non current assets</b>		<b>11 902 307</b>	<b>10 946 625</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Accounts receivable, group companies	14	77 277	100 963
Other current receivables		132	132
Other current receivables from group companies	14	545 687	913 414
Prepayments		2 553	2 666
Current tax receivable	11	0	10 160
Cash and cash equivalents	15	6	102 915
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>625 655</b>	<b>1 130 250</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>12 527 962</b>	<b>12 086 875</b>

Amounts in TNOK	Note	2023	2022
<b>EQUITY</b>			
<b>Contributed equity</b>			
Share capital	12, 16	2 918	1 605
Share premium	12	1 148 522	589 839
<b>Total contributed equity</b>		<b>1 151 440</b>	<b>591 444</b>
<b>Earned equity</b>			
Other equity	12	3 571 177	3 781 811
<b>Total earned equity</b>		<b>3 571 177</b>	<b>3 781 811</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b>4 722 617</b>	<b>4 373 255</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Non current liabilities</b>			
Other non current liabilities	10	6 217	7 221
Liabilities to financial institutions	10, 13	7 101 564	6 572 643
Other non current liabilities to group companies	10, 14	0	71 198
<b>Total non current liabilities</b>		<b>7 107 781</b>	<b>6 651 062</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Accounts payable		3 077	1 330
Accounts payable, group companies	14	52 994	18 682
Accrued costs	17	63 264	52 217
Other current liabilities to group companies	14	565 451	1 000 128
Cash Pool liability	15	12 777	0
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>677 821</b>	<b>1 072 588</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>7 805 345</b>	<b>7 723 620</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>12 527 962</b>	<b>12 086 875</b>

Oslo, April 25, 2024  
The board of Sector Alarm Holding AS

Jørgen Dahl  
Chairman of the board

Bjørnar Heiaas Bukholm  
Member of the board

Siv Farstad  
Member of the board

## Cash Flow Statement

Amounts in TNOK	Note	2023	2022
Earnings before tax		-270 110	265 748
Income taxes (refund) paid		10 160	-56 893
Adjustment for finance costs		212 109	43 281
Depreciations		11 828	33 414
Change in receivables on Group companies		356 273	299 376
Change in account's payables		1 747	-11 155
Change in liabilities to Group companies		34 112	-320 364
Change in other accrual items		10 156	14 002
Adjustment for finance items in working capital		167 730	0
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		<b>564 007</b>	<b>247 410</b>
Acquisition of equipment and stock		-5 236	-4 829
Dividends received		0	455 103
Payment of capital increase in subsidiaries		-926 442	-777 633
<b>Cash flow from investing activities</b>		<b>-931 678</b>	<b>-327 359</b>
Proceeds from loans and borrowings		282 360	411 352
Repayment of loans and borrowings		-305 820	0
Capital increase		559 996	0
Proceeds from increase in other liabilities		0	70 000
Interest paid		-462 945	-206 239
Interest received		233 416	102 639
Currency effect on cash in foreign currency		-3 584	8 029
Change group cash pool		-11 436	-276 833
<b>Cash flow from financing activities</b>		<b>251 986</b>	<b>109 937</b>
<b>Cash flow total</b>		<b>-115 685</b>	<b>29 978</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		102 915	72 937
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>		<b>-12 771</b>	<b>102 915</b>
Cash and cash equivalents		6	102 915
Overdraft facility		-12 777	0

## Notes

Amounts in TNOK

### Accounting principles

The financial statement is prepared in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and generally accepted accounting practice in Norway.

### Revenue recognition

Revenues from sale of services is recognised when delivered. All revenues are related to sale of services to subsidiaries.

### Balance sheet items

Current assets and current liabilities comprise items related to purchase and sale of goods. For items other than accounts receivable, items that fall due within one year of the transaction date are included. Fixed assets are assets intended for permanent ownership and use. Long-term debt is debt that matures later than one year after the transaction date. Current assets are valued at the lower of cost and fair value. Short-term debt is capitalized at the nominal amount at the time of establishment. Fixed assets are valued at cost. Fixed assets are depreciated according to a reasonable depreciation plan. Fixed assets are written down to fair value in the event of impairment. That is not expected to be temporary. Long-term debt with the exception of other provisions is capitalized at nominal amount at the time of establishment.

### Receivable

Account's receivables and other receivables are recognised at denominated value.

### Intangible assets

Intangible assets (brand names and licenses / software) are capitalized at cost and amortized on a straight-line basis over their expected useful lives.

### Fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are capitalized and depreciated over the useful life of the fixed assets if they have assumed a useful life of more than 3 years and have a cost price exceeding NOK 15,000. Maintenance of fixed assets is expensed as operating costs on an ongoing basis, while costs of improvements are added to the acquisition cost of the fixed asset and depreciated in line with the fixed asset.

### Pension

The employees of the company have a defined contribution pension schemes that meet the requirements for compulsory occupational pension (OTP) according to Norwegian law.

### Currency items

Foreign currency items are valued at the exchange rate at the end of the financial year.

### Financial market risk

The company has only intra-group customers and has historically not had any losses on claims. Investments in subsidiaries are monitored on an ongoing basis, and corrective measures are implemented if operations deviate from the plan. As of 31.12.2023, the company has cash and unused credit facilities that are sufficient in relation to expected payments and expected organic growth.

### Cash flow

The cash flow statement has been prepared using the indirect method. Bank accounts that is part of the Group's cash pool scheme are classified as receivables and liabilities to Group companies.

### Income tax

The tax expense in the income statement includes both the tax payable for the period and the change in deferred tax. Deferred tax is calculated at 22 % on the basis of the temporary differences that exist between accounting and tax values, as well as tax loss carryforwards at the end of the financial year. Tax-increasing and tax-reducing temporary differences that reverse or can reverse in the same period are offset and the tax effect is calculated on the net basis.

### Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are assessed according to the cost method in the financial statement. The investment is valued at the acquisition cost of the shares unless an impairment has occurred. Group contributions to subsidiaries, less tax deductions, are recognized as an increased cost price for the shares. Dividends / group contributions are recognized in the same year as they are allocated in the subsidiary. When dividends / group contributions significantly exceed the share of retained earnings after the acquisition, the excess part is considered repayment of invested capital, and the value of the investment is deducted from the balance sheet.



## Note 1 / Related party transactions

Amounts in TNOK	2023	2022
<b>The company has had the following transactions with group companies</b>		
Sale of HR-services	25 035	25 472
Sale of management services	94 672	99 158
Hired personnel	-51 921	-46 290
Interest income	180 708	114 290
Interest costs	-2 375	-7 046

Remuneration to senior executives See note 3.

<b>Loans to related parties</b>	2023	2022
Sector Alarm Midco AS	756	439
Sector Alarm Midco AS	971	925
Sector SPV AS	863	822
Sector Alarm Topco AS	1 295	1 255

No loans have been granted to senior executives or board members. There have been no sales of products or services to associated parties in 2022 or 2023. Employees are offered alarm subscriptions at discounted rates.

<b>Loans from related parties</b>	2023	2022
Sector Alarm Topco AS	0	71 198

For intercompany balances to group companies see note 14.

## Note 2 / Revenues

Amounts in TNOK	2023	2022
<b>Income specified by business area</b>		
HR services	25 472	25 472
Management fee	94 235	99 158
<b>Total</b>	<b>119 707</b>	<b>124 630</b>

## Geographical breakdown of income

	2023	2022
Norway	27 887	25 591
Sweden	24 778	33 030
Ireland	19 227	23 475
France	22 245	12 994
Spain	12 807	17 480
Finland	9 319	10 303
Italy	2 627	1 398
Portugal	817	359
<b>Total</b>	<b>119 707</b>	<b>124 630</b>

## Note 3 / Personell costs

Amounts in TNOK	2023	2022
<b>Salary costs</b>		
Salaries	69 742	52 710
Employment tax	9 615	8 022
Pension costs	1 195	1 144
Other benefits	437	-553
<b>Total</b>	<b>80 990</b>	<b>61 323</b>

Number of fulltime employees

	2023	2022
CEO	0	3 075
Board of directors	0	724
Employee benefit expenses	0	5 099
Salaries	0	5 70
Bonuses	0	782
Pension	0	23
Other benefits	0	53
	0	1 65
		1 66

No loans or securities have been provided to the CEO, Chairman of the Board or other related parties. There are no agreements on severance salaries to the Board or senior executives.



**Note 4 / Fixed assets**

Amounts in TNOK Expected lifetime	Computer equipment 3 years	Fixtures 5 years	Total
<b>Acquisition cost 01.01</b>	<b>10 843</b>	<b>16 667</b>	<b>27 449</b>
Additions	5 185	50	5 235
Disposals	0	0	0
<b>Acquisition cost 31.12</b>	<b>16 028</b>	<b>16 667</b>	<b>32 695</b>

<b>Accumulated depreciations 01.01</b>	<b>-8 236</b>	<b>-11 953</b>	<b>-20 189</b>
Depreciation and impairment for the year	-3 447	-2 368	-5 814
Depreciations on disposals	0	0	0
<b>Accumulated depreciations 31.12</b>	<b>-11 683</b>	<b>-14 321</b>	<b>-26 003</b>

Net book value 01.01	2 606	4 654	7 260
<b>Net book value 31.12</b>	<b>4 346</b>	<b>2 336</b>	<b>6 682</b>

The year's depreciation	-3 447	-2 368	-5 814
Impairment for the year	0	0	0

**Leasing**

The year's rental / leasing costs machines	31		31
The year's rental costs for premises	4 529		4 529

**Note 5 / Intangible assets**

Amounts in TNOK Expected lifetime	Software 5 years	Total
<b>Acquisition cost 01.01</b>	<b>54 154</b>	<b>54 154</b>
Additions	0	0
Disposals	0	0
<b>Acquisition cost 31.12</b>	<b>54 154</b>	<b>54 154</b>

<b>Accumulated depreciations 01.01</b>	<b>-44 209</b>	<b>-44 209</b>
Depreciation and impairment for the year	-6 014	-6 014
Depreciations on disposals	0	0
<b>Accumulated depreciations 31.12</b>	<b>-50 223</b>	<b>-50 223</b>

Net book value 01.01	9 944	9 944
<b>Net book value 31.12</b>	<b>3 930</b>	<b>3 930</b>
Depreciations for the year	-6 014	-6 014

**Note 6 / Commitments**

Amounts in TNOK Operational lease	2023	2022
Maturity within 1 year	5 101	7 775
Maturity within 1 and 5 years	20 208	25 210
Maturity beyond 5 years	18 892	18 476
<b>Total</b>	<b>44 200</b>	<b>51 460</b>

**Note 7 / Auditors fees**

Amounts in TNOK Expensed fees to auditors (excl VAT)	2023	2022
Statutory audit	843	833
Other attestation services	151	240
Technical assistance and tax advice	0	0
Remuneration for other services	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>1 073</b>

**Note 8 / Financial income and financial expenses**

Amounts in TNOK	2023	2022
Interest income	89 270	27 520
Other financial income	0	0
Interest expenses	-500 241	-220 350
Other financial costs	-22 752	-28 616
Foreign exchange gain	169 554	0
Foreign exchange loss	-471 068	-384 616
Financial income from group companies	180 708	114 290
Financial expenses from group companies	-2 375	-7 046
Income from investment in subsidiaries	344 458	794 029
<b>Net finance costs</b>	<b>-212 445</b>	<b>295 271</b>



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### Note 9 / Subsidiaries

Subsidiary	Business office	Share	Percentage of votes	Profit after tax 2023	Equity 2023	Net book value NOK
Sector Alarm Tech AS	Oslo, Norway	100%	100%	NOK -21 423	NOK 41 136	44 671
Sector Alarm AS	Oslo, Norway	100%	100%	NOK 271 917	NOK 55 533	3 168 218
Sector Alarm Spain AS	Oslo, Norway	100%	100%	NOK 3	NOK 13 313	43 517
Sector Alarm Holland B.V.	Rotterdam, Netherlands	100%	100%	EUR - 2 294	EUR 852	52 380
Sector Alarm Ireland AS	Oslo, Norway	100%	100%	NOK -20	NOK 998 144	1 425 071
Sector Alarm Oy	Helsinki, Finland	100%	100%	EUR -3 748	EUR 11 233	699 018
Sector Alarm Europe AB	Oslo, Norway	100%	100%	SEK 229 740	SEK 4 608 286	4 230 612
Sector Alarm England Ltd	London, England	100%	100%	GBP 23	GBP 153	1 767
<b>Total</b>						<b>9 465 283</b>

Investments in subsidiaries are recognised according to the cost method in the company's financial statements.

## Sector Alarm / Annual Report 2023

### Note 10 / Loan

Amounts in TNOK	2023	2022
<b>Non current loan</b>		
Term Loan B and utilized RCF	7 137 718	6 623 694
Amendment fee	-36 153	-51 051
<b>Total non current loan</b>	<b>7 101 564</b>	<b>6 572 643</b>
<b>Current loan</b>		
Term Loan B and RCF	0	0
<b>Total current loan</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Bank overdraft facility	0	0
<b>Total loans including overdraft facility</b>	<b>7 101 564</b>	<b>6 572 643</b>

In 2023 Sector Alarm Holding AS utilized EUR 45 million of the RCF.

The loan agreement has a dividend limitation of 22.5 MEUR pr year and also a gearing covenant of 9,2x Enterprise value/EBITDA if the Revolving Credit Facility is drawn 40% or more.

There are no fixed annual instalments for the EUR 590 million Term Loan B. However, Sector Alarm is required to prepay 50% of Excess Cash Flow as defined in the Term Loan B Facility Agreement if Net Debt Cover as defined in the Term Loan B Facility Agreement is greater than 5.00:1 and 25% of Excess cash flow if Net Debt Cover is greater than 4.50:1 but less than or equal to 5.00:1 within 20 Business Days of delivery of Annual Financial Statements. The conditions regarding Excess Cash Flow and Net Debt Cover is applicable from the Annual Financial Statements for the financial year commencing on 1 January 2023.

### The maturity of non current loans is as follows

Between 2 and 5 years	2023	2022
	7 101 564	6 651 062
<b>Total non current loan</b>	<b>7 101 564</b>	<b>6 651 062</b>
<b>Other long-term liabilities</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
Other non current debt	6 217	7 221
Other non current liabilities to group companies	0	71 198
<b>Total other non current liabilities</b>	<b>6 217</b>	<b>78 419</b>



**Note 11 / Income tax expense and deferred tax**

Amounts in TNOK	2023	2022	Change
<b>Calculation of the tax base for the year</b>	<b>-370 310</b>	<b>265 748</b>	
Result before tax	-374 692	-792 258	
Permanent differences	11 784	1 593	
Changes in temporary differences	344 458	338 873	
Group contribution received	-338 560	-186 045	
<b>This year's tax base</b>	<b>-338 560</b>	<b>-186 045</b>	
<b>Basis for tax payable</b>	<b>-338 560</b>	<b>-186 045</b>	
<b>This year's tax expense divides into:</b>			
Taxes payable on this year's tax base	-56 883	-40 930	
Change in temporary differences	-9 592	-350	
Too much/little allocated previous years	0	1 690	
<b>Total tax charge</b>	<b>-59 476</b>	<b>-39 591</b>	
<b>Payable tax in the balance:</b>			
Payable tax on previous years	0	-10 160	
<b>Total payable tax in the balance</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-10 160</b>	
<b>Temporary differences</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>	
Tangible assets	-5 501	-3 355	-2 146
Swap	-9 580	0	-9 580
Gains and losses account	232	290	-58
<b>Net temporary differences</b>	<b>-14 849</b>	<b>-3 065</b>	<b>-11 784</b>
Accumulated loss to be carried forward	-444 605	-186 045	-258 560
Cur interest deduction	-171 670	-171 670	0
<b>Basis for net deferred benefit/liability</b>	<b>-631 323</b>	<b>-360 780</b>	<b>-270 343</b>
<b>22% deferred tax</b>	<b>-138 847</b>	<b>-79 372</b>	<b>-59 476</b>
Net deferred benefit/liability in the balance sheet	138 847	-79 372	-59 476
Explanation as to why the tax charge for the year does not amount to 22 % of the result before tax:			
Result before tax	-370 110	265 748	
Estimated income tax according to nominal tax rate (22%)	-81 424	58 464	
Other non-deductible expenses	-75 781	-174 297	
Tax on received (recognized) group contribution	75 781	74 552	
Correction tax payable previous years	0	1 690	
<b>Calculated tax charge</b>	<b>-59 476</b>	<b>-39 591</b>	

**Note 12 / Equity**

Amounts in TNOK	Share capital	Own shares	Share premium	Retained earnings	Total
<b>Pt. 01.01.2023</b>	<b>1 605</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>589 839</b>	<b>3 781 811</b>	<b>4 373 255</b>
Result of the year	0	0	0	-210 634	-210 634
Capital increase	1 313	0	5 58 683	0	559 996
<b>Pt. 31.12.2023</b>	<b>2 918</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 148 522</b>	<b>3 571 177</b>	<b>4 722 617</b>

**Note 13 / Pledges and guarantees**

Amounts in TNOK	2023	2022
Bank overdraft facility	0	0
Term loan B	7 101 564	6 572 643

Shares in companies mentioned below, including intercompany loans and bank accounts in the companies have been pledged to secure borrowings of the Group at 31.12.2023:

- Sector Alarm Holding AS
- Sector Alarm Ireland AS
- PhoneWatch Ltd
- Sector Alarm AB
- Sector Alarm AS
- Sector Alarm OY
- Sector Alarm Europe AB

Sector Alarm Holding AS has provided a guarantee on the group's tax withholdings of NOK 25 million and office rent of NOK 11 million. In addition Sector Alarm Holding has issued a parent company guarantee as security for payment of car lease and office rent in some subsidiaries and a parent company guarantee to provide financial support to some subsidiaries.

**Note 14 / Intercompany balances**

Amounts in TNOK	2023	2022	2023	2022
<b>Short-term items</b>				
Liabilities and receivables on group companies	618 445	1 019 010	278 506	675 504
Group Contribution made/received	0	0	344 458	338 873
<b>Total</b>	<b>618 445</b>	<b>1 019 010</b>	<b>622 964</b>	<b>1 014 377</b>
<b>Long-term items</b>				
Liabilities and receivables on group companies	0	71 198	2 287 595	2 331 237
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>71 198</b>	<b>2 287 595</b>	<b>2 331 237</b>

Liabilities and Receivables on group companies include draw of the group cashpool amounting to TNOK -489 702 for 31.12.2023.



#### Note 15 / Cash and cash equivalents

Amounts in TNOK	2023	2022
Cash and bank deposits/ cash pool withdraw	-12 771	102 945
Of which restricted funds (tax withholding account):	6	6

Sector Alarm Holding AS has a guarantee on tax withholdings of NOK 5.5 million.

#### Note 16 / Share capital and shareholder information

The company's share capital as of 31.12.2023 consists of 4 863 354 shares of NOK 0.60 each. Each share has one vote.

The company is controlled by Isnor AS (registered in Norway), which controls 62.99% of the company's shares. The shares in Isnor AS are owned by Jørgen Dahl.

Shareholder overview as at 31.12.2023:	Number	Share
Sector Alarm Midco AS	4 863 354	100.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 863 354</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**Own shares**  
The sale and purchase of own shares in Sector Alarm Holding AS takes place at market prices. Sector Alarm Holding AS does not own any own shares per 31.12.2023.

#### Note 17 / Other current liabilities

Amounts in TNOK	2023	2022
Public rates	10 691	3 775
Other provisions	52 573	48 442
<b>Total</b>	<b>63 264</b>	<b>52 217</b>

#### Note 18 / Going concern

The profit for the period was negative NOK 211 million mainly due to a currency loss related to the Term Loan B combined with increased interest cost. The underlying performance in the group was solid despite the challenging macro environment and the Board of Directors consider the outlook for 2024 as positive.

Based on this the board of Directors considers the presented Annual Accounts to give an accurate view of Sector Alarm's financial position at year end and operations throughout the year and in accordance with section 3-2a of the Norwegian Accounting Act, confirms that the prerequisites of the going concern assumption exist and that the financial statements have been prepared based on a going concern basis.

#### Note 19 / Events after the reporting date

There are no known events after the balance sheet date that would have significant effect on the financial statement of 2023.

# Annual Accounts / 2023

- Audit Opinion



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To the General Meeting of Sector Alarm Holding AS

### Independent Auditor's Report

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sector Alarm Holding AS, which comprise:

- the financial statements of the parent company Sector Alarm Holding AS (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2023, the income statement and cash flow statement, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies; and
  - the consolidated financial statements of Sector Alarm Holding AS and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2023, the income statement, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.
- In our opinion
- the financial statements comply with applicable statutory requirements,
  - the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, and
  - the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU.

#### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under these standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company and the Group as required by relevant laws and regulations in Norway and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' (IESBA) Code of Ethics (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Other Information

The Board of Directors (management) is responsible for the information in the Board of Directors' report. The other information comprises information in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the information in the Board of Directors' report.

Utskrift av årsregnskapet er publisert på [www.brno.no](https://www.brno.no) og er tilgjengelig for alle. Dette er en elektronisk utgave av årsregnskapet som er tilgjengelig for alle. Dette er en elektronisk utgave av årsregnskapet som er tilgjengelig for alle. Dette er en elektronisk utgave av årsregnskapet som er tilgjengelig for alle.

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In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Board of Directors' report. The purpose is to consider if there is material inconsistency between the Board of Directors' report and the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or whether the Board of Directors' report otherwise appears to be materially misstated. We are required to report if there is a material misstatement in the Board of Directors' report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Based on our knowledge obtained in the audit, it is our opinion that the Board of Directors' report

- is consistent with the financial statements and
- contains the information required by applicable statutory requirements.

#### Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements of the Company that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, and for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of the Group that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU. Management is responsible 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 and the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern. The financial statements of the Company use the going concern basis of accounting insofar as it is not likely that the enterprise will cease operations. The consolidated financial statements of the Group use the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group 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 will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in 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 in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. We design and perform audit procedures responsive to these 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 and the Group'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 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 and the Group'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

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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 and the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves a true and fair view.
- obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Board of Directors 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.

Oslo, 30 April 2024  
KPMG AS

Kjetil Kristoffersen  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
(This document is signed electronically)

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## Appendix Alternative performance measures

This section describes the non-GAAP financial alternative performance measures (APM) that are used in the annual report.

<p><b>Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Portfolio EBITDA</b> EBITDA is defined as Total income (Operating revenue and gain/loss) on sale of assets) adjusted for Operating expenses excluding other gain/loss). EBITDA Small system is used as an additional measure of the group's operational profitability, excluding the impact from financial items, taxes, depreciation and amortization related to the Small system business segment.</p>	<p><b>Average Revenue per user</b> Average monthly revenue per user ("ARPU") is the portfolio services segment revenue, consisting of monthly average subscription fees, upselling and service visits divided by the monthly average number of subscribers during the relevant period.</p>	<p>Installation fees charged to the customer.</p>
<p><b>Adjusted EBITDA</b> Adjusted EBITDA is defined as EBITDA excluding items not regarded as part of the underlying operational performance for the period.</p>	<p><b>Monthly adjusted EBITDA per subscriber</b> Monthly adjusted EBITDA per subscriber ("EPC") is calculated by dividing the total Portfolio EBITDA by the monthly average number of customers.</p>	<p><b>Monthly adjusted EBITDA per subscriber</b> Monthly adjusted EBITDA per subscriber ("EPC") is calculated by dividing the total Portfolio EBITDA by the monthly average number of customers.</p>
<p><b>Adjusted EBITDA</b> Adjusted EBITDA is defined as EBITDA excluding items not regarded as part of the underlying operational performance for the period.</p>	<p><b>Terminations</b> Terminations is the total number of terminated contracts during the period. Customers that terminate their contract within the second 6 months are not counted as a termination.</p>	<p><b>New customers added</b> Total number of organic new customers adjusted for customers that have terminated their contract within the second 6 months after installation.</p>
<p><b>Attrition rate</b> The attrition rate is the number of terminations (adjusted for moves when the customers signs a new contract) in the last 12 months, divided by the average number of customers for the last 12 months.</p>	<p><b>Cash acquisition cost per new customers</b> Cash acquisition cost per new customer ("CPA") is the net investment required to acquire a customer, including costs related to the sales and marketing process, installation of the alarm and hardware costs adjusted for</p>	<p><b>Net customer growth</b> The net customer growth is the change in the customer base from one period to the next.</p>



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