



Verisure Holding AB (publ)
€525,000,000 5½% Secured Notes due 2030

Verisure Holding AB (publ) (the "Issuer"), a public limited liability company existing under the laws of Sweden, is offering (the "Offering") €525,000,000 aggregate principal amount of its 5½% Senior Secured Notes due 2030 (the "Notes"). The Notes will be issued under an indenture (the "Indenture") to be dated May 16, 2024 (the "Issue Date"), among, *inter alios*, the Issuer, the Guarantors (as defined below), GLAS Trust Company LLC, as trustee of the Notes (the "Trustee") and Wilmington Trust (London) Limited, as security agent (the "Security Agent").

The Notes will bear interest at a rate of 5.500% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears on May 15 and November 15 of each year, commencing on November 15, 2024. Prior to May 15, 2026, the Issuer will be entitled at its option to redeem all or part of the Notes at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof plus a "make-whole" premium. In addition, (i) at any time the Issuer may, at its option, redeem the Notes, in whole or in part, following the occurrence of any Initial Public Offering (as defined herein), with funds in an aggregate amount not exceeding the net cash proceeds of such Initial Public Offering, at a redemption price equal to 102% of the principal amount of the Notes redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional amounts, if any, and (ii) prior to May 15, 2026, the Issuer may redeem at its option up to 40% of the original principal amount of the Notes (including the original principal amount of any additional Notes of the same series as the Notes issued on the Issue Date) with the net proceeds from certain equity offerings at the redemption price set forth in this offering memorandum, *provided* that at least 50% of the original principal amount of the Notes (including the original principal amount of any additional Notes of the same series as the Notes issued on the Issue Date) remains outstanding. Prior to May 15, 2026, during each 12-month period commencing on the Issue Date, the Issuer may redeem up to 10% of the original aggregate principal amount of the Notes (including the original principal amount of any additional Notes of the same series as the Notes issued on the Issue Date) at its option, from time to time, at a redemption price equal to 103% of the principal amount of the Notes redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional amounts, if any. At any time on or after May 15, 2026, the Issuer may redeem all or part of the Notes at the redemption prices set forth in this offering memorandum. In addition, the Issuer may redeem all, but not part, of the Notes at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional amounts, if any, upon the occurrence of certain changes in applicable tax law. If a change of control occurs, each holder of the Notes may require the Issuer to repurchase all or a portion of its Notes at 101% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional amounts, if any, to but excluding the date of purchase.

The Notes will be senior secured obligations of the Issuer. On the Issue Date, the Notes will be guaranteed (the "Guarantees") on a senior basis by Verisure Midholding AB (publ) (the "Senior Notes Issuer"), ESML SD Iberia Holding, S.A.U., Securitas Direct España, S.A.U., Verisure Group AB (publ), Securitas Direct Sverige AB, Verisure Sverige AB, Securitas Direct Portugal, Unipessoal Lda., Verisure Holding AS, Verisure AS, Verisure, Verisure International AB, Verisure A/S and Verisure S.à r.l. (collectively, the "Guarantors"). The Guarantors also guarantee on a senior basis the obligations under the Existing Senior Secured Notes Indentures and the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement (each as defined herein). On the Issue Date, the Notes will be secured by first-priority security interests in the Closing Collateral (as defined herein). Within 30 business days of the Issue Date, subject to extension under the circumstances described herein (the "Post-Closing Date"), the Notes will be secured by first-priority security interests in the Post-Closing Collateral (as defined herein, and together with the Closing Collateral, the "Collateral"). The Collateral also secures the obligations under the Existing Senior Secured Notes Indentures and the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement on a first-priority basis. The validity and enforceability of the Guarantees and the Notes Collateral will be subject to the limitations described in *"Insolvency Considerations and Limitations on Validity and Enforceability of the Guarantees and the Collateral."*

Application has been made to list the Notes on the Securities Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (the "Exchange"). There can be no assurance that such listing will be maintained.

See "Risk Factors" beginning on page 33 for a discussion of certain risks that you should consider in connection with an investment in the Notes.

The Notes and the Guarantees have not been, and will not be, registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "U.S. Securities Act") or the securities laws of any state or other jurisdiction of the United States, and may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons (as defined in Regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act ("Regulation S")) except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the U.S. Securities Act. The Notes are being offered and sold in the United States only to qualified institutional buyers ("QIBs") in reliance on Rule 144A under the U.S. Securities Act ("Rule 144A"), and to certain non-U.S. persons in offshore transactions outside the United States in reliance on Regulation S. Prospective purchasers that are QIBs are hereby notified that the seller of the Notes may be relying on the exemption from the provisions of Section 5 of the U.S. Securities Act provided by Rule 144A. The Notes and the Guarantees are not transferable except in accordance with the restrictions described under *"Transfer Restrictions."*

Offering price for the Notes: 100.000% ("issue price") plus accrued interest, if any, from the Issue Date

The Notes will be issued in the form of one or more global notes in registered form. The Notes will initially be issued in denominations of €100,000 and integral multiples of €1,000 in excess thereof; *provided* that the Notes may only be transferred in amounts of €100,000 and integral multiples of €1,000 in excess thereof. We expect the global notes to be delivered through Euroclear Bank SA/NV ("Euroclear") and Clearstream Banking, S.A. ("Clearstream") on the Issue Date.

Joint Global Coordinators and Joint Bookrunners

J.P. Morgan
(Billing & Delivery)

BofA Securities

Goldman Sachs Bank Europe SE

Joint Bookrunners

BNP PARIBAS

Citigroup

Deutsche Bank

Morgan Stanley

Nomura

NORDEA

The date of this offering memorandum is June 14, 2024.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

This offering memorandum has been prepared by the Issuer solely for use in connection with the proposed offering of the Notes. This offering memorandum is personal to each offeree and does not constitute an offer to any other person or to the public generally to subscribe for or otherwise acquire the Notes.

The Issuer, having made all reasonable enquiries, confirms that, to the best of its knowledge, information and belief (having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case), this offering memorandum contains all information that is material in the context of the issuance and offering of the Notes and the Guarantees, that the information contained in this offering memorandum is true and accurate in all material respects and is not misleading in any material respect and that there are no other facts the omission of which would make this offering memorandum or any such information misleading in any material respect. The information contained in this offering memorandum is as of the date hereof.

J.P. Morgan SE, BofA Securities Europe SA, BNP Paribas, Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft, Citigroup Global Markets Europe AG, Goldman Sachs Bank Europe SE, Morgan Stanley & Co International plc, Nomura Financial Products Europe GmbH, and Nordea Bank Abp (each an "Initial Purchaser" and collectively, the "Initial Purchasers") or any employee of the Initial Purchasers has authorized the contents or circulation of this offering memorandum and does not assume any responsibility for, and will not accept any liability for, any loss suffered as a result of, arising out of, or in connection with this document or any of the information or opinions contained in it.

In making an investment decision, you should rely only on the information contained in this offering memorandum. None of the Issuer, the Guarantors or any of the Initial Purchasers has authorized anyone to provide you with information that is different from the information contained herein. If given, any such information should not be relied upon. None of the Issuer, the Guarantors or any of the Initial Purchasers is making an offer of the Notes in any jurisdiction where the Offering is not permitted. You should not assume that the information contained in this offering memorandum is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of this offering memorandum.

Market data and certain industry forecasts and statistics in this offering memorandum have been obtained from both public and private sources, including market research, publicly available information and industry and consultant publications. Although the Issuer and the Guarantors accept responsibility for the accurate extraction and summarization of such information and data, the Issuer and the Guarantors have not in any way independently verified the accuracy of such information and data and they accept no further responsibility in respect of such information and data. In addition, the information set out in relation to sections of this offering memorandum describing clearing arrangements, including the sections entitled "*Description of Notes*" and "*Book-Entry, Delivery and Form*," is subject to any change in, or reinterpretation of the rules, regulations and procedures of Euroclear and Clearstream currently in effect. While the Issuer accepts responsibility for accurately summarizing the information concerning Euroclear and Clearstream, it accepts no further responsibility in respect of such information.

In this offering memorandum, unless otherwise specified or the context otherwise requires, a reference to a law or a provision of a law is a reference to that law or provision as extended, amended or re-enacted.

The Issuer reserves the right to withdraw the Offering at any time. The Issuer is making the Offering subject to the terms described in this offering memorandum and the purchase agreement (the "Purchase Agreement") relating to the Notes to be entered into, *inter alios*, between the Issuer and the Initial Purchasers. The Issuer and the Initial Purchasers may reject any offer to purchase the Notes in whole or in part, sell less than the entire principal amount of the Notes offered hereby or allocate to any purchaser less than all of the Notes for which it has subscribed.

The Initial Purchasers and their respective directors, affiliates, advisors and representatives make no representation or warranty, express or implied, as to, and assume no responsibility for, the accuracy or completeness of the information contained in this offering memorandum. Nothing contained in this offering memorandum is, or shall be relied upon as, a promise or representation by the Initial Purchasers or their respective directors, affiliates, advisors or representatives as to the past or the future. The Issuer and the Guarantors have furnished the information contained in this offering memorandum.

In connection with this new issue of Notes, the Initial Purchasers do not act for or provide services, including providing any advice, in relation to this new issue of Notes to any person other than the Issuer. The Initial Purchasers will not regard any person other than the Issuer, including actual or prospective holders of the Notes, as their client in relation to this new issue of Notes. Accordingly, the Initial Purchasers will not be responsible to anyone other than the Issuer for providing the protections (regulatory or otherwise) afforded to its clients.

The Initial Purchasers will provide you with a copy of this offering memorandum and any related amendments or supplements. By receiving this offering memorandum, you acknowledge that you have had an opportunity to ask questions of the Issuer and that you have received all answers you deem necessary to verify the accuracy and completeness of the information contained in this offering memorandum. You also acknowledge that you have not relied on the Initial Purchasers or their respective directors, affiliates, advisors or representatives in connection with your investigation of the accuracy of this information or your decision whether to invest in the Notes. In accordance with normal and accepted market practice, neither the Trustee, the Security Agent, the Principal Paying Agent (as defined below), the Registrar (as defined below) nor the Transfer Agent (as defined below) is responsible for the contents of this offering memorandum or expresses any opinion as to the merits of the Notes under this offering memorandum.

In making an investment decision, you must rely solely on the information contained in this offering memorandum and your own examination of the Issuer and the Guarantors and their respective subsidiaries and the terms of the Offering, including the merits and risks involved. In addition, none of the Issuer, the Guarantors, their respective directors, subsidiaries and affiliates, the Initial Purchasers and none of any of their respective directors, affiliates, advisors or representatives, are making any representation to you regarding the legality of an investment in the Notes, and you should not construe anything in this offering memorandum as legal, business, financial or tax advice. You should consult your own advisers as to legal, tax, business, financial and related aspects of an investment in the Notes. You must comply with all laws applicable in any jurisdiction in which you buy, offer or sell the Notes or possess or distribute this offering memorandum, and you must obtain all applicable consents and approvals; none of the Issuer, the Guarantors, their respective subsidiaries and affiliates, the Initial Purchasers or their respective directors, affiliates, advisors or representatives shall have any responsibility for any of the foregoing legal requirements. The distribution of this offering memorandum and the Offering and sale of the Notes in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law. You should refer to “*Plan of Distribution*” and “*Transfer Restrictions*.”

The offering memorandum is provided for information purposes only. It does not constitute and is not construed as any advice, solicitation, offer, endorsement, commitment or recommendation to invest in the securities described herein. The provision of the offering memorandum is not and shall not be a substitute for your own researches, investigations, verifications, checks or consultation for professional or investment advice. You are using the offering memorandum at your own risks.

The Notes will be available in book-entry form only. We expect that the Notes sold pursuant to this offering memorandum will be issued in the form of one or more global notes. The global notes will be deposited and registered in the name of a common depositary for Euroclear and Clearstream. Transfers of interests in the global notes will be effected through records maintained by Euroclear and Clearstream, respectively, and their respective participants. The Notes will not be issued in definitive registered form except under the circumstances described in the section “*Book-Entry, Delivery and Form*.”

Application has been made to list the Notes on the Securities Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (the “Exchange”), without admission to trading on one of the securities markets operated by the Exchange. We may be required to update the information in this offering memorandum to reflect changes in the business, financial condition or results of operations and prospects of the Issuer, the Guarantors and their respective subsidiaries. There is no assurance that the listing of the Notes on the Securities Official List of the Exchange will be maintained, and settlement of the Notes was not conditioned on obtaining this listing.

Please refer to the sections in this offering memorandum entitled “*Plan of Distribution*” and “*Transfer Restrictions*” for a description of certain further restrictions on offers and sales of Notes and distribution of this offering memorandum.

THE NOTES MAY NOT BE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC WITHIN ANY JURISDICTION. BY ACCEPTING DELIVERY OF THIS OFFERING MEMORANDUM, YOU AGREE NOT TO OFFER, SELL, RESELL, TRANSFER OR DELIVER, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, ANY NOTES TO THE PUBLIC.

Notice to Investors in the European Economic Area

This offering memorandum has been prepared on the basis that all offers of the Notes will be made pursuant to an exemption under the Prospectus Regulation from the requirement to produce a prospectus for offers of the Notes. The expression “Prospectus Regulation” means Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 (as amended or superseded), and includes any relevant implementing measure in each member state (“EU Member State”) of the European Economic Area (the “EEA”).

Accordingly, any person making or intending to make any offer within the EEA of the Notes should only do so in circumstances in which no obligation arises for us or the Initial Purchasers to produce a prospectus for such

offer. Neither we nor the Initial Purchasers have authorized, nor do authorize, the making of any offer of Notes through any financial intermediary, other than offers made by the Initial Purchasers, which constitute the final placement of the Notes contemplated in this offering memorandum.

MiFID II product governance / Professional investors and ECPs only target market: Solely for the purposes of each manufacturer's approval process of the Notes, the target market assessment in respect of the Notes has led to the conclusion that: (i) the target market for the Notes is eligible counterparties ("ECPs") and professional clients only, each as defined in MiFID II; and (ii) all channels for distribution of the Notes to ECPs and professional clients are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a "distributor") should take into consideration the manufacturer's target market assessment; however, and without prejudice to our obligations in accordance with MiFID II, a distributor subject to MiFID II is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the manufacturer's target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

Prohibition of sales to EEA retail investors: The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the EEA. For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, "MiFID II"); (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive 2016/97/EU (as amended, the "Insurance Distribution Directive"), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Regulation. Consequently no key information document required by the PRIIPs Regulation for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.

This offering memorandum has been prepared on the basis that any offer of the Notes in any Member State of the EEA will be made pursuant to an exemption under the Prospectus Regulation from the requirement to publish a prospectus for offers of the Notes. This offering memorandum is not a prospectus for the purposes of the Prospectus Regulation.

Notice to Swedish Investors

This offering memorandum is not a prospectus and has not been prepared in accordance with the prospectus requirements provided for in the Prospectus Regulation nor any other Swedish enactment. Neither the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority (*Finansinspektionen*) nor any other Swedish public body has examined, approved or registered this offering memorandum or will examine, approve or register this offering memorandum. Accordingly, this offering memorandum may not be made available, nor may the Notes otherwise be marketed and offered for sale, in Sweden other than in circumstances that constitute an exemption from the requirement to prepare a prospectus under the Prospectus Regulation.

Notice to Spanish Investors

The Notes may not be sold, offered or distributed in Spain except in accordance with the requirements of the law governing Spanish securities markets and investment services (*Ley 6/2023, de 17 de marzo, de los Mercados de Valores y de los Servicios de Inversión*), as amended from time to time, and Royal Decree 814/2023, of 8 November, on financial instruments, admission to trading, registration of marketable securities and market infrastructures (*Real Decreto 814/2023, de 8 de noviembre, sobre instrumentos financieros, admisión a negociación, registro de valores negociables e infraestructuras de mercado*), as amended or replaced from time to time (jointly, the "Spanish Securities Market Law"). The Notes may not be sold, offered or distributed to persons in Spain, except in circumstances which do not require the registration of a prospectus in Spain or without complying with all legal and regulatory requirements under Spanish securities laws. Neither the Notes, the Offering nor this offering memorandum and its contents have been approved or registered with the Spanish Securities and Exchange Commission (*Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores*).

Notice to Portuguese Investors

Neither the Offering, nor the Notes have been approved by the Portuguese Securities and Exchange Commission (*Comissão do Mercado de Valores Mobiliários*, the "CMVM") or by any other competent authority of another EU Member State and notified to the CMVM. The Notes may not, directly or indirectly, be offered or sold in Portugal, and neither can the offering memorandum, any prospectus, form of application, advertisement or other document or information relating to the Notes be distributed or published in Portugal and no action has been or will be taken in the future that would permit a public offering of any of the Notes in Portugal or for this offering memorandum to be distributed or published in Portugal. Accordingly, no Notes may be offered, sold or distributed, except under circumstances that will not be considered as a public offering under article 109 of the

Portuguese Securities Code (*Código dos Valores Mobiliários*) approved by Decree-Law no. 486/99, of 13 November, as last amended by Decree-Law no. 66/2023, of 8 August (the “PSC”). As a result, the Offering, and any material relating to the Offering, is addressed solely to, and may only be accepted by, any persons or legal entities that are resident in Portugal or that will hold the Notes through a permanent establishment in Portugal (each a “Portuguese Investor”) to the extent that the Portuguese Investors are deemed professional investors (*investidores profissionais*) (each a “Portuguese Professional Investor”) under paragraphs 1 and 4 of article 30 of the PSC.

Notice to U.K. Investors

This offering memorandum is only being distributed to and is only directed at (i) persons who are outside the United Kingdom, (ii) persons who have professional experience in matters relating to investments and are investment professionals as defined within Article 19(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005 (the “Order”), (iii) high net worth bodies corporate and any other person falling within Article 49(2)(a) to (d) of the Order, or (iv) persons to whom an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (as amended), or “FSMA”), and any other persons to whom it may otherwise lawfully be made in accordance with the Order or Section 21 of the FSMA (all such persons together being referred to as “relevant persons”).

This offering memorandum has been prepared on the basis that any offer of the Notes in the UK will be made pursuant to an exemption under Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 as it forms part of UK domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (the “EUWA”) (the “UK Prospectus Regulation”) from a requirement to publish a prospectus for offers of Notes. This offering memorandum is not a prospectus for the purpose of the UK Prospectus Regulation.

Prohibition of Sales to UK Retail Investors: The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the United Kingdom. For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 2017/565 as it forms part of UK domestic law by virtue of the EUWA; (ii) a customer within the meaning of the provisions of the FSMA and any rules or regulations made under the FSMA to implement Directive (EU) 2016/97, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA. Consequently, no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA (the “UK PRIIPs Regulation”) for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the UK has been prepared and, therefore, offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the UK may be unlawful under the UK PRIIPs Regulation.

UK MiFIR product governance / Professional investors and ECPs only target market: Solely for the purposes of each manufacturer’s product approval process, the target market assessment in respect of the Notes has led to the conclusion that: (i) the target market for the Notes is only eligible counterparties, as defined in the FCA Handbook Conduct of Business Sourcebook (“COBS”), and professional clients, as defined in Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA (“UK MiFIR”); and (ii) all channels for distribution of the Notes to eligible counterparties and professional clients are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a “distributor”) should take into consideration the manufacturers’ target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to the FCA Handbook Product Intervention and Product Governance Sourcebook (the “UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules”) is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the manufacturers’ target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

Notice to Swiss Investors

No Notes have been offered or will be offered to the public in Switzerland, except that offers of Notes may be made to the public in Switzerland at any time under the following exemptions under the Swiss Financial Services Act (“FinSA”):

- (a) to any person which is a professional client as defined under FinSA;
- (b) to fewer than 500 persons (other than professional clients as defined under FinSA), subject to obtaining the prior consent of Joint Global Coordinators for any such offer; or
- (c) in any other circumstances falling within Article 36 FinSA in connection with Article 44 FinSO,

Provided, in each case, that no such offer of Notes shall require the Company to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 35 FinSA.

The Notes have not been and will not be listed or admitted to trading on a trading venue (*i.e.*, an exchange or a multilateral trading facility) in Switzerland.

Neither this offering memorandum nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the Notes constitutes a prospectus as such term is understood pursuant to FinSA and neither this document nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the Notes may be publicly distributed or otherwise made publicly available in Switzerland. This and any other offering or marketing materials in relation to the Notes are personal to each recipient and may not be publicly distributed or otherwise made publicly available in or into Switzerland.

Notice to Norwegian Investors

This offering memorandum is not a prospectus and has not been prepared in accordance with the prospectus requirements provided for in the Norwegian Securities Trading Act of 2007 nor any other Norwegian enactment. Neither the Norwegian Financial Supervisory Authority (*Finanstilsynet*) nor any other Norwegian public body has examined, approved or registered this offering memorandum or will examine, approve or register this offering memorandum. Accordingly, this offering memorandum may not be made available, nor may the Notes otherwise be marketed and offered for sale, in Norway other than in circumstances that constitute an exemption from the requirement to prepare a prospectus under the Norwegian Securities Trading Act of 2007.

Notice to French Investors

This offering memorandum has not been prepared and is not being distributed in the context of an offer of securities to the public in France (other than to qualified investors in France) within the meaning of Article 2(d) of the Prospectus Regulation and Title 1 of Book II of the *Règlement Général de l'Autorité des Marchés Financiers*, and has not been approved by, registered or filed with the *Autorité des marchés financiers* (the "AMF"), nor any competent authority of another EU Member State that would have notified its approval to the AMF under the Prospectus Regulation and in any EU Member State. Therefore, the Notes may not be, directly or indirectly, offered or caused to be offered or sold to the public in France (*offre au public de titres financiers*) and this offering memorandum and any other offering or marketing material or information relating to the Notes has not been and will not be released, issued or distributed or caused to be released, issued or distributed to the public in France or used in connection with any offer for subscription or sales of the Notes to the public in France in any way that would constitute, directly or indirectly, an offer to the public in France.

Offers, sales and distributions of the Notes have only been and shall only be made in France to qualified investors (*investisseurs qualifiés*) within the meaning of Article 2(e) of the Prospectus Regulation and in accordance with Articles L.411-1 and L.411-2 of the French Code monétaire et financier.

Prospective investors are informed that (a) this offering memorandum has not been and will not be submitted for clearance to the AMF and (b) the direct and indirect distribution or sale to the public in France of the Notes so acquired by them may only be made in compliance with Articles L.411-1 to L.411-4, L.412-1 and L.621-8 to L. 621-8-2 of the French Code monétaire et financier.

Notice to Danish Investors

This offering memorandum is not a prospectus and has not been filed with or approved by the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority (*Finanstilsynet*) or any other regulatory authority in Denmark. The Notes have not been offered or sold and may not be offered, sold, or delivered directly or indirectly in Denmark, unless in compliance with, as applicable, the Danish Capital Markets Act (Consolidated Act No. 198 of 26 February 2024 as amended and supplemented from time to time (*lov om kapitalmarkedet*)) and the executive orders (*bekendtgørelser*) issued thereunder, and in compliance with the Prospectus Regulation (Regulation 2017/1129/EU) and in compliance with Executive Order No. 191 of 31 January 2022 on Investor Protection in connection with Securities Trading, as amended from time to time, issued pursuant to the Danish Financial Business Act (Consolidated Act No. 1731 of 5 December 2023 as amended and supplemented from time to time (*lov om finansiel virksomhed*)).

Notice Regarding U.S. Securities Laws

THE NOTES OFFERED PURSUANT TO THIS OFFERING MEMORANDUM HAVE NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE REGISTERED UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT, AND ARE BEING OFFERED AND SOLD ONLY TO: (1) QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYERS ("QIBs") WITHIN THE MEANING OF RULE 144A UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OR (2) NON-U.S. PERSONS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES IN "OFFSHORE

TRANSACTIONS" AS DEFINED IN, AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH, REGULATION S. THE TERM "U.S. PERSON" HAS THE MEANING GIVEN TO IT IN REGULATION S.

ANY PERSON WHO PURCHASES OR ACQUIRES THE NOTES WILL BE DEEMED TO HAVE REPRESENTED, WARRANTED AND AGREED, BY ACCEPTING DELIVERY OF THIS OFFERING MEMORANDUM OR DELIVERY OF THE NOTES, THAT IT IS (A) A QIB, OR (B) A PERSON WHO IS NOT A U.S. PERSON AND PURCHASING OR ACQUIRING THE NOTES OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES IN COMPLIANCE WITH RULE 903 OF REGULATION S IN AN "OFFSHORE TRANSACTION" AS DEFINED IN REGULATION S.

IN ADDITION, UNTIL 40 DAYS AFTER THE LATTER OF THE ISSUE DATE AND THE DATE ON WHICH THE NOTES WERE FIRST OFFERED TO PERSONS OTHER THAN DISTRIBUTORS (AS DEFINED IN REGULATION S), AN OFFER OR SALE OF THE NOTES WITHIN THE UNITED STATES BY A BROKER/DEALER (WHETHER OR NOT PARTICIPATING IN THE OFFERING OF THE NOTES) MAY VIOLATE THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT IF SUCH OFFER OR SALE IS MADE OTHERWISE THAN IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN APPLICABLE EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT.

Stabilization

IN CONNECTION WITH THIS OFFERING, J.P. MORGAN SE (THE "STABILIZING MANAGER"), OR PERSONS ACTING ON BEHALF OF THE STABILIZING MANAGER, MAY OVER-ALLOT THE NOTES DURING THE STABILIZATION PERIOD OR EFFECT TRANSACTIONS WITH A VIEW TO SUPPORTING THE MARKET PRICE OF THE NOTES AT A LEVEL HIGHER THAN THAT WHICH MIGHT OTHERWISE PREVAIL. HOWEVER, STABILIZATION ACTION MAY NOT NECESSARILY OCCUR. ANY STABILIZATION ACTION MAY BEGIN ON OR AFTER THE DATE ON WHICH ADEQUATE PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF THE TERMS OF THE OFFER OF THE NOTES IS MADE AND, IF BEGUN, MAY BE ENDED AT ANY TIME, BUT MUST END NO LATER THAN 30 CALENDAR DAYS AFTER THE DATE ON WHICH THE ISSUER RECEIVED THE PROCEEDS OF THE ISSUE, OR NO LATER THAN 60 CALENDAR DAYS AFTER THE DATE OF ALLOTMENT OF THE NOTES, WHICHEVER IS EARLIER. ANY STABILIZATION ACTION OR OVER-ALLOTMENT MUST BE CONDUCTED BY THE STABILIZING MANAGER (OR PERSONS ACTING ON BEHALF OF THE STABILIZING MANAGER) IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE LAWS AND RULES.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This offering memorandum contains forward-looking statements, including statements about market trends and our strategy, investments, future operations, industry forecasts, domestic, regional and global economic conditions and supply and demand levels, competition in our geographies, regulatory framework and levels of leverage and indebtedness. Forward-looking statements provide our current expectations, intentions or forecasts of future events. Forward-looking statements include statements about expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, intentions, assumptions and other statements that are not statements of historical fact. Words or phrases such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “continue,” “ongoing,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “may,” “plan,” “potential,” “predict,” “project,” “target,” “seek” or similar words or phrases, or the negatives of those words or phrases, may identify forward-looking statements, but the absence of these words does not necessarily mean that a statement is not forward-looking.

Forward-looking statements are subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties and are based on potentially inaccurate assumptions that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expected or implied by the forward-looking statements. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in our forward-looking statements for many reasons, including the factors described in the section entitled “*Risk Factors*” in this offering memorandum. In addition, even if our actual results are consistent with the forward-looking statements contained in this offering memorandum, those results or developments may not be indicative of results or developments in subsequent periods. For example, factors that could cause our actual results to vary from projected future results include, but are not limited to:

- our ability to compete effectively in our industry;
- our ability to compete effectively with bundled products and services that may be offered by certain of our potential competitors;
- rapid changes in technology and our ability to successfully manage and address customer expectations;
- adverse changes in both global and regional economic and political conditions;
- our susceptibility to economic downturns;
- our ability to retain our existing customers and to acquire new subscribers on a cost effective basis;
- our exposure in Iberia (Spain and Portugal);
- cybersecurity and privacy concerns, including potential security breaches and compliance with regulations regarding the use of personal customer data;
- costs associated with potential competition with our former parent or disputes over our primary brand name;
- difficulties we may face in increasing our subscriber base or our subscription fees or up-selling new products to our current subscribers;
- increasing operating costs and inflation risks and inability to realize efficiencies and cost savings associated with implementation of our FOG program;
- increased labor costs in the jurisdictions in which we operate;
- prolonged disruption of our monitoring centers;
- product defects or shortfalls in our customer service;
- increased scrutiny of compliance with consumer protection legislation and higher fines for alleged infringements;
- costs of complying with current or future regulatory requirements;
- false alarm ordinances introduced by local governments;
- disruptions in our supply chain;

- increased scrutiny, obligations and compliance related to ESG matters;
- costs arising from our warranty obligations;
- insufficient insurance coverage;
- costs arising from unauthorized use of, or disputes involving, our proprietary technology;
- our ability to effectively manage our growth into new geographies;
- our exposure to risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations;
- impairment losses resulting from potential declines in the fair value of our assets;
- costs arising from legal and arbitration proceedings;
- our dependence on our experienced senior management team, who would be difficult to replace;
- market perceptions regarding the instability of the euro and the possible introduction of individual currencies within the Eurozone;
- risks associated with our ultimate principal shareholder's interests being inconsistent with our own;
- our significant leverage, which may make it difficult for us to service our debt and operate our business; and
- risks associated with our structure and the terms of the Notes and other indebtedness.

These risks and others described under “*Risk Factors*” are not exhaustive. Other sections of this offering memorandum describe additional factors that could materially adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition, liquidity and the development of the industry or the regulatory regimes under which we operate. New risks can emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for us to predict all such risks, nor can we assess the impact of all such risks on our business or the extent to which any risks, or combination of risks and other factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward looking statements. Given these risks and uncertainties, you should not rely on forward looking statements as a prediction of actual results.

Any forward looking statements are only made as of the date of this offering memorandum, and we do not intend, and do not assume any obligation, to update forward looking statements set forth in this offering memorandum. You should interpret all subsequent written or oral forward looking statements attributable to us or to persons acting on our behalf as being qualified by the cautionary statements in this offering memorandum. As a result, you should not place undue reliance on these forward looking statements.

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL AND OTHER INFORMATION

Financial Statements and Other Financial Information

This offering memorandum includes the audited consolidated financial statements of the Senior Notes Issuer as of and for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021 prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (“IFRS”), which have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers AB. The Issuer and the Guarantors are included within the scope of the audited consolidated financial statements of the Senior Notes Issuer. We believe that non-disclosure of the Issuer’s accounts would not be likely to mislead investors with regard to facts and circumstances that are essential for assessing the Notes.

Unaudited Pro Forma As Adjusted Financial Information

We present in this offering memorandum certain financial information of the Group on an as adjusted basis to give *pro forma* effect to the Transactions as if they had occurred on (i) January 1, 2023, for the purposes of as adjusted income statement items for the year ended December 31, 2023, (ii) July 1, 2023, for the purposes of as adjusted income statement items for the six months ended December 31, 2023, annualized, and (iii) December 31, 2023, for the purposes of as adjusted balance sheet items. The historical results of the Senior Notes Issuer and its subsidiaries may not be indicative of our future results following the consummation of the Transactions. The unaudited *pro forma* as adjusted financial information presented has not been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Regulation S-X of the U.S. Securities Act, the Prospectus Regulation, the UK Prospectus Regulation or any generally accepted accounting standards. Neither the assumptions underlying the adjustments nor the resulting as adjusted financial information have been audited or reviewed in accordance with any generally accepted accounting standards.

Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information

We further present in this offering memorandum Adjusted *Pro Forma* EBITDA, last two quarters annualized, which is calculated as Adjusted EBITDA excl. SDIs, last two quarters annualized, adjusted for anticipated incremental cost savings under our “Funding our Growth” (“FOG”) cost savings program. See “Summary Consolidated Historical Financial and Other Data,” “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Industry—We are subject to increasing operating costs and inflation risk which may adversely affect our earnings, and we may not be able to successfully implement our comprehensive cost savings program, Funding our Growth,” “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and “Use of Proceeds.” These *pro forma* and adjusted numbers have not been and cannot be audited, reviewed or verified by any independent accounting firm. This information is inherently subject to risks and uncertainties and may not give an accurate or complete picture of our future results of operations or may not be comparable to our consolidated financial statements or the other financial information included in this offering memorandum and should not be relied upon when making an investment decision. Our historical results may not be indicative of our future results following consummation of the Transactions. The unaudited *pro forma* financial data has not been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Regulation S-X of the U.S. Securities Act, the Prospectus Regulation, the UK Prospectus Regulation or any generally accepted accounting standards. The *pro forma* and adjusted numbers reflect *pro forma* adjustments based upon available information and certain assumptions that we believe to be reasonable. The *pro forma* and adjusted numbers have been prepared for illustrative purposes only and should not be considered indicative of the actual position that would have been achieved had the Transactions been consummated on the date indicated nor is it meant to be indicative of our future financial position or results. Neither the assumptions underlying the *pro forma* adjustments nor the resulting *pro forma* financial information have been audited or reviewed in accordance with any generally accepted accounting standards.

Constant Currency Information

We present certain of our financial and operating results on a constant currency basis to allow investors to compare our results of operations and certain operating metrics across periods on a like-for-like basis. As changes in foreign currency exchange rates have a non-operating impact on financial and operating measures, we believe that evaluating these financial and operating measures on a constant currency basis provides an additional and meaningful assessment of operating results to management. We have removed the effects of foreign exchange rates changes in our discussion of certain operating and financial metrics by re-translating each period's non-euro denominated results into euro using a constant rate of exchange, based on the prior period, for each of the applicable currencies. Constant currency growth rates are not indicative of changes in corresponding operating results. These non-IFRS measures have limitations as analytical tools, and you should not consider them in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of our results or any performance measures under IFRS as set forth in our financial statements, which reflect the impact of foreign exchange rate changes.

Non-IFRS Financial and Operating Information

We have included in this offering memorandum the following financial measures (collectively, the "Non-IFRS Metrics"):

- "Adjusted EBITDA" refers to earnings before net finance costs, income tax expense/benefit, depreciation and amortization and retirement of assets (which relates to the retirement of installed equipment due to subscriber cancellations), as further described under footnote (4) under *"Summary Consolidated Historical Financial and Other Data"*;
- "Adjusted EBITDA excl. SDIs" refers to earnings before net finance costs, income tax expense/benefit, depreciation and amortization, retirement of assets (which relates to the retirement of installed equipment due to subscriber cancellations) and SDIs, as further described under footnote (4) under *"Summary Consolidated Historical Financial and Other Data"*;
- "Adjusted EBITDA for our segments" refers to revenue (including external and internal sales) minus operating expenses (including external and internal costs). Our calculation of Adjusted EBITDA for our segments does not include the impact of depreciation and amortization, retirement of assets, SDIs, financial items or income tax expense because these items are allocated at the Group level. In addition, it does not reflect eliminations due to intercompany sales.
- "Adjusted EBITDA margin excl. SDIs" refers to Adjusted EBITDA excl. SDIs divided by revenue;
- "Adjusted EBITDA, last two quarters annualized" refers to our last two quarters of Adjusted EBITDA, multiplied by two;
- "Portfolio services adjusted EBITDA" refers to Adjusted EBITDA from our Portfolio services segment, calculated as further described under footnote (15) under *"Summary Consolidated Historical Financial and Other Data"*;
- "Portfolio services adjusted EBITDA margin" refers to Portfolio services adjusted EBITDA divided by Portfolio services revenue, as further described under footnote (16) under *"Summary Consolidated Historical Financial and Other Data"*;
- "Monthly adjusted EBITDA per customer" ("EPC") is calculated by dividing the total monthly Adjusted EBITDA from managing our existing subscriber portfolio (which is our adjusted EBITDA from Portfolio services) by the average number of subscribers.
- "Portfolio services adjusted EBITDA, last two quarters annualized" refers to our last two quarters of Portfolio services adjusted EBITDA, multiplied by two;
- "Customer acquisition adjusted EBITDA" refers to Adjusted EBITDA from our Customer acquisition segment, calculated as further described under footnote (15) under *"Summary Consolidated Historical Financial and Other Data"*;
- "Adjacencies adjusted EBITDA" refers to Adjusted EBITDA from our Adjacencies segment, calculated as further described under footnote (15) under *"Summary Consolidated Historical Financial and Other Data"*;

- “Adjusted *Pro Forma* EBITDA, last two quarters annualized” refers to our last two quarters of Adjusted EBITDA, multiplied by two, as further adjusted by the *pro forma* calculations described under footnote (25) under “*Summary Consolidated Historical Financial and Other Data*”; and
- “Last two quarters annualized” refers to our last two quarters of the relevant metric, multiplied by two.

The Non-IFRS Metrics are not specifically defined under IFRS or any other generally accepted accounting principles. These measures are presented in this offering memorandum because we believe that they and similar measures are widely used in our industry as a means of evaluating a company’s operating performance, liquidity and financing structure. These measures may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other companies and are not measurements under IFRS or other generally accepted accounting principles, and you should not consider such items as alternatives to gross profit, operating profit or any other performance measures derived in accordance with IFRS, and they may be different from similarly titled measures used by other companies. In evaluating the Non-IFRS Metrics, investors should carefully consider the financial statements of the Issuer included in this offering memorandum. Although certain of this data has been extracted or derived from the financial statements included in this offering memorandum, this data has not been audited or reviewed by the independent auditors. Our management believes this information, along with comparable IFRS measures, is useful to investors because it provides a basis for measuring the operating performance in the periods presented. These measures are used in the internal management of our business, along with the most directly comparable IFRS financial measures, in evaluating the operating performance.

The Non-IFRS Metrics have limitations as analytical tools, and you should not consider them in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of our results or any performance measures under IFRS as set forth in our financial statements. Some of the limitations relating to EBITDA-based metrics are:

- they do not reflect our cash expenditures or future requirements for capital commitments;
- they do not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs;
- they do not reflect the interest expense or cash requirements necessary to service interest or principal payments on our debt;
- they do not reflect any cash income taxes that we may be required to pay;
- they are not adjusted for all non-cash income or expense items that are reflected in our consolidated income statement;
- they do not reflect the impact of earnings or charges resulting from certain matters we consider not to be indicative of our ongoing operations;
- assets are depreciated or amortized over differing estimated useful lives and often have to be replaced in the future, and these measures do not reflect any cash requirements for such replacements; and
- other companies in our industry may calculate these measures differently than we do, limiting their usefulness as comparative measures.

Because of these limitations, such metrics should not be considered as measures of discretionary cash available to us to invest in the growth of our business or as measures of cash that will be available to us to meet our obligations. You should compensate for these limitations by relying primarily on our IFRS results and using these Non-IFRS Metrics only as supplements to evaluate our performance. See “*Summary Consolidated Historical Financial and Other Data*,” “*Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*” and our consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this offering memorandum.

In this offering memorandum we also present certain operating metrics for each of our segments. Certain of the operating metrics are not specifically defined under IFRS. These measures are presented in this offering memorandum because we believe that they and similar measures are widely used in our industry as a means of evaluating a company’s operating performance and financing structure. We have defined each of these metrics and shown their calculation in “*Summary Consolidated Historical Financial and Other Data*.” These metrics may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other companies and are not measurements under IFRS or other generally accepted accounting principles. These Non-IFRS Metrics have limitations as analytical tools, and you should not consider them in isolation, or as a substitute for analysis of our results or any performance measures under IFRS as set forth in our financial statements. You should compensate for

these limitations by relying primarily on our IFRS results and using these Non-IFRS Metrics only as supplements to evaluate our performance.

Market and Industry Information

This offering memorandum includes market segment share and industry information that was obtained by us from industry publications and surveys, industry reports prepared on our behalf by consultants, internal and external and customer feedback. We have also used data derived and extrapolated from national statistical resources in various countries. Because we do not have access to the facts and assumptions underlying the market data used by third-party sources, we are unable to verify such information and cannot guarantee its accuracy or completeness. We also do not have access to the facts and assumptions underlying the projections made in these reports and various economic and other factors may cause actual results to differ from these projections.

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ESG ratings may vary amongst ESG ratings agencies as the methodologies used to determine ESG ratings may differ. The Group's ESG ratings (if any) are not necessarily indicative of its current or future operating or financial performance, or any future ability to service the Notes and are only current as of the dates on which they were initially issued. Prospective investors must determine for themselves the relevance of any such ESG ratings information contained in this offering memorandum or elsewhere in making an investment decision. Furthermore, ESG ratings shall not be deemed to be a recommendation by the Issuer, the Joint Bookrunners or any other person to buy, sell or hold the Notes. Currently, the providers of such ESG ratings are not subject to any regulatory or other similar oversight in respect of their determination and award of ESG ratings. For more information regarding the assessment methodologies used to determine ESG ratings, please refer to the relevant ratings agency's website (which website does not form a part of, nor is incorporated by reference in, this offering memorandum).

In addition, certain information in this offering memorandum is not based on published data obtained from independent third parties, or extrapolations thereof, but are information and statements reflecting our best estimates based upon information obtained from trade and business organizations and associations, consultants and other contacts within the industries in which we compete, as well as information published by our competitors. Such information is based on the following: (i) in respect of our market segment position, information obtained from trade and business organizations and associations and other contacts within the industries in which we compete; (ii) in respect of industry trends, our senior management team's business experience and experience in the industry and the different regions in which we operate; and (iii) in respect of the performance of our operations, our internal analysis of our own audited and unaudited information. We cannot assure you that any of the assumptions that we have made in compiling this data are accurate or correctly reflect our position in our market segments.

Presentation

Certain financial information included in this offering memorandum, including certain percentages, has been rounded according to established commercial standards. As a result, figures shown as totals in some tables and elsewhere may not be exact arithmetic aggregations of the figures that precede them.

CERTAIN DEFINITIONS

Unless otherwise specified or the context requires otherwise in this offering memorandum the defined terms below have the following meaning:

“2020 Senior Facilities Agreement”	the senior facilities agreement under which the 2020 Senior Term Loan was established, dated July 14, 2020, between, <i>inter alios</i> , the Issuer and the lenders party thereto, as amended and restated on January 20, 2021, and which is expected to be repaid in full in connection with the Transactions;
“2020 Senior Term Loan”	the €800.0 million aggregate principal amount term loan established under the 2020 Senior Facilities Agreement, which is expected to be repaid in full in connection with the Transactions;
“2021 Additional Senior Term Loan”	has the meaning ascribed to it in “ <i>Description of Certain Indebtedness—2021 Senior Facilities Agreement</i> ”;
“2021 Senior Facilities Agreement”	the senior facilities agreement under which the 2021 Senior Term Loan and the Revolving Credit Facility were established, dated January 25, 2021, between, <i>inter alios</i> , the Issuer and the lenders party thereto;
“2021 Senior Term Loan”	has the meaning ascribed to it in “ <i>Description of Certain Indebtedness—2021 Senior Facilities Agreement</i> ”;
“Aegis 2”	Aegis Lux 2 S.à r.l., a <i>société à responsabilité limitée</i> (private limited liability company) existing under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg with registration number B247839 and an indirect parent of the Senior Notes Issuer;
“Agreed Security Principles”	has the meaning ascribed to it in “ <i>Description of Notes—Certain Definitions</i> ”;
“Alba”	Alba Investments S.à r.l., an investment vehicle of Corporación Financiera Alba, S.A, which forms part of the Grupo March, as well as certain co-investors. Corporación Financiera Alba is an entity listed on the Spanish Stock Exchange (<i>Mercado Continuo</i>);
“ARPU”	average monthly revenue per user;
“Clearstream”	Clearstream Banking, S.A. or any successor thereof;
“Closing Collateral”	the collateral securing the Notes on the Issue Date, as further described in “ <i>Description of Notes—Security</i> ”;
“Collateral”	together, the Closing Collateral and the Post-Closing Collateral;
“Company,” “us,” “Group,” “our” and “we” ..	the Senior Notes Issuer and its consolidated subsidiaries;
“COVID-19”	Coronavirus disease 2019;
“CPA”	cash acquisition cost per new subscriber;
“Eiffel”	Eiffel Investment Pte Ltd, a nominated investment vehicle of GIC Special Investments Pte Ltd, a direct subsidiary of GIC;
“EU”	the European Union;
“EURIBOR”	the Euro Interbank Offered Rate;

“euro,” “EUR” and “€”	the lawful currency of the European Monetary Union;
“Euroclear”	Euroclear Bank SA/NV or any successor thereof;
“Exchange”	the Luxembourg Stock Exchange;
“Existing 2026 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes”	the Issuer’s €800.0 million aggregate principal amount of 3 ⁷ / ₈ % Senior Secured Notes due 2026;
“Existing 2026 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes Indenture”	the indenture governing the Existing 2026 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes, dated as of July 20, 2020 (as supplemented by the supplemental indenture dated as of January 12, 2021), among, <i>inter alios</i> , the Issuer, the Guarantors, the Trustee and the Security Agent;
“Existing 2028 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes”	the Issuer’s €450.0 million aggregate principal amount of 7 ¹ / ₈ % Senior Secured Notes due 2028;
“Existing 2028 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes Indenture”	the indenture governing the Existing 2028 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes, dated as of January 30, 2023, among, <i>inter alios</i> , the Issuer, the Guarantors, the Trustee and the Security Agent;
“Existing Euro Senior Notes”	the Senior Notes Issuer’s €1,175.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5 ¹ / ₄ % Senior Notes due 2029 issued under the Existing Senior Notes Indenture;
“Existing February 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes”	the Issuer’s €1,150.0 million aggregate principal amount of 3 ³ / ₄ % Senior Secured Notes due 2027;
“Existing February 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes Indenture”	the indenture governing the Existing February 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes, dated as of January 25, 2021, among, <i>inter alios</i> , the Issuer, the Guarantors, the Trustee and the Security Agent;
“Existing Indentures”	together, the Existing Senior Secured Notes Indentures and the Existing Senior Notes Indenture;
“Existing Notes”	the Existing Senior Secured Notes and the Existing Senior Notes;
“Existing October 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes”	the Issuer’s €500.0 million aggregate principal amount of 9 ¹ / ₄ % Senior Secured Notes due 2027;
“Existing October 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes Indenture”	the indenture governing the Existing October 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes, dated as of October 12, 2022, among, <i>inter alios</i> , the Issuer, the Guarantors, the Trustee and the Security Agent;
“Existing SEK Senior Notes”	the Senior Notes Issuer’s SEK 1,500 million aggregate principal amount of Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2029 issued under the Existing Senior Notes Indenture;
“Existing Senior Notes”	the Existing Euro Senior Notes and the Existing SEK Senior Notes;
“Existing Senior Notes Indenture”	the indenture governing the Existing Senior Notes, dated as of January 25, 2021, among, <i>inter alios</i> , the Senior Notes Issuer, the Guarantors, the Trustee and the Security Agent;
“Existing Senior Secured Notes”	together, the Existing 2026 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes, the Existing February 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes, the Existing October 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes and the Existing 2028 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes;

“Existing Senior Secured Notes Indentures”	the Existing 2026 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes Indenture, the Existing February 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes Indenture, the Existing October 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes Indenture and the Existing 2028 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes Indenture;
“GIC”	GIC Pte Ltd;
“Guarantees”	has the meaning ascribed to it in <i>“Summary—The Offering—Guarantees”</i> ;
“Guarantors”	has the meaning ascribed to it in <i>“Summary—The Offering—Guarantees”</i> ;
“H&F” and “Sponsor”	Hellman & Friedman LLC and, where applicable, the funds and limited partnerships owned or advised thereby;
“Indenture”	the indenture governing the Notes, to be dated as of the Issue Date, among, <i>inter alios</i> , the Issuer, the Guarantors, the Trustee and the Security Agent;
“Initial Purchasers”	J.P. Morgan SE, BofA Securities Europe SA, BNP Paribas, Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft, Citigroup Global Markets Europe AG, Goldman Sachs Bank Europe SE, Morgan Stanley & Co International plc, Nomura Financial Products Europe GmbH, and Nordea Bank Abp;
“Intercreditor Agreement”	the intercreditor agreement, dated October 21, 2015, by and among, <i>inter alios</i> , the Issuer, the Guarantors, the Security Agent, the agent under the 2020 Senior Facilities Agreement, the Trustee and, pursuant to an agent accession undertaking dated January 25, 2021, the agent under the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement, as amended from time to time;
“Issue Date”	May 16, 2024;
“Issuer”	Verisure Holding AB (publ), a public limited liability company existing under the laws of Sweden with registration number 556854-1410;
“NOK”	Norwegian kroner, the lawful currency of Norway;
“Notes”	the €525.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5½% Senior Secured Notes due 2030 offered hereby;
“Offering”	the offering of the Notes;
“Post-Closing Collateral”	the collateral securing the Notes on the Post-Closing Date, as further described in <i>“Description of Notes—Security”</i> ;
“Post-Closing Date”	a date that is within 30 business days from the Issue Date, which is subject to extension as described under <i>“Description of Notes—Security”</i> ;
“Revolving Credit Facility”	the €700.0 million (equivalent) revolving credit facility under the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement;
“SDIs”	separately disclosed items, which are costs or income which management believes, due to their nature, should be disclosed separately in the income statement;
“Security Agent”	Wilmington Trust (London) Limited

“Security Documents”	the security and other documents and agreements that provide for security interests in the Collateral for the benefit of the holders of the Notes, as further described under <i>“Description of Notes—Security”</i> ;
“SEK”	Swedish kronor, the lawful currency of Sweden;
“Senior Credit Facilities”	collectively, the 2021 Senior Term Loan, the 2021 Additional Senior Term Loan and the Revolving Credit Facility;
“Senior Notes Issuer”	Verisure Midholding AB (publ), a public limited liability company existing under the laws of Sweden with registration number 556854-1402;
“Senior Notes Proceeds Loans”	the loans made under one or more promissory notes issued on October 21, 2015 by the Issuer to the Senior Notes Issuer and any subsequent loans made under one or more promissory notes by the Issuer to the Senior Notes Issuer;
“Shareholders”	H&F, Eiffel and Alba;
“Topholding”	Verisure Group Topholding AB, a private limited liability company existing under the laws of Sweden with registration number 559336-2071 and an indirect parent of the Senior Notes Issuer;
“Transactions”	has the meaning ascribed to it in <i>“Summary—The Transactions”</i> ;
“Trustee”	as the context requires, Wilmington Trust, National Association as trustee of the Existing 2026 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes, Citibank N.A., London Branch, in the case of the Existing February 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes and the Existing Senior Notes, and GLAS Trust Company LLC in the case of the Existing October 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes, the Existing 2028 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes and the Notes;
“U.S.” and “United States”	the United States of America; and
“U.S. dollars” or “\$”	the lawful currency of the United States.
“Verisure Group”	Verisure Group AB (publ) (formerly Securitas Direct AB (publ)), a public limited liability company existing under the laws of Sweden with registration number 556222-9012;

SUMMARY

The following summary highlights selected information from this offering memorandum. The following summary does not contain all of the information you should consider before you invest in the Notes and should be read in conjunction with and is qualified in its entirety by the more detailed information included elsewhere in this offering memorandum. See the sections entitled “*Risk Factors*” and “*Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*” for additional factors that you should consider before investing in the Notes.

Overview

We are the leading provider of professionally monitored alarm solutions for residential households and small businesses in Europe. We offer premium monitored alarm services to our portfolio of approximately 5.2 million customers and design, sell and install alarms with network connectivity across 17 countries in Europe and Latin America (in each case, as of December 31, 2023). Through Arlo Europe, we are also one of the leading providers of camera video surveillance systems in Europe, serving users across more than 50 countries. Our management estimates, based on third-party data, that as of December 31, 2023, we were the leading provider in all five of our top five geographies and the leading provider in 13 of our 17 total geographies. Our management also estimates that, on a weighted-average basis and based on our number of customers at the end of 2023, we benefit from a relative size advantage of 2.3 times across the totality of our geographies, 2.8 times across our top ten geographies and 3.3 times in our top five geographies. Since our company was founded in 1988, we have continually expanded our customer base, growing at a compound annual growth rate (“CAGR”) of 16% from December 31, 2000 to December 31, 2023. As of December 31, 2023, residential households comprised 81% of our customers, while small businesses accounted for the remaining 19%. Based on historical trends, we currently estimate that our residential customers remain with us, on average, for more than 15 years and our small business customers remain with us, on average, for more than seven years. As a result, we believe that our Portfolio services revenues (representing 85.5% of our total revenue for the last two quarters ended December 31, 2023, annualized, and 85.3% of our total revenue for the year ended December 31, 2023) provide us with a high-margin, stable source of recurring cash flow. For the last two quarters ended December 31, 2023, annualized, we generated revenue of €3,132.7 million and Adjusted EBITDA of €1,303.6 million, and for the year ended December 31, 2023, we generated revenue of €3,090.0 million and Adjusted EBITDA of €1,298.0 million.

We operate a subscription-based service business, which we conduct through two primary operating segments:

- **Portfolio services.** Our Portfolio services segment provides a professional security service to our approximately 5.2 million customers as of December 31, 2023 for a monthly subscription fee. Our service includes professional installation, 24/7 monitoring, expert verification and response, customer care, maintenance, and technical support to existing customers. We typically enter into self-renewing monitoring agreements with our customers at the time of installation, and most of our customers pay via direct debit. We then monitor our installed base of alarms through 20 dedicated monitoring centers located throughout Europe and Latin America to verify triggered alarms and initiate an appropriate response. We operate all our monitoring centers with our own personnel. We have a strong track record in customer retention, with an attrition rate of 7.6% for the year ended December 31, 2023. This strong retention rate contributes to the stable and recurring cash flow that the segment generates, allowing us to fund investments that grow our customer base. For the last two quarters ended December 31, 2023, annualized, our Portfolio services segment generated revenue of €2,678.5 million (representing 85.5% of our total revenue) and Adjusted EBITDA of €1,925.5 million (representing a 71.9% Adjusted EBITDA margin).
- **Customer acquisition.** Our Customer acquisition segment develops, sources, purchases, provides and installs alarm systems for new customers in return for an upfront sales and installation fee. This installation fee typically only covers a portion of the costs associated with marketing, selling, purchasing equipment and installing each alarm system. As a result, the segment represents an upfront investment (which we partly expense and partly capitalize) in our business to acquire new customers. These new customers then become part of our Portfolio services segment, driving revenue, Adjusted EBITDA and profitability growth. Due to the discretionary nature of our Customer acquisition activities, we are able to increase our marketing, sales and installation investment activities to grow our customer base, or, alternatively, reduce our investment in such activities to manage our cash on hand, over the short to medium term.

Additionally, we classify certain other non-core businesses under our Adjacencies segment. This segment mainly represents the sale of remote monitoring and assistance devices and services for senior citizens, as well as the sale of Arlo cameras and video surveillance services in retail and online channels across Europe.

We offer a range of alarm systems with a variety of features, ranging from simple break-in detectors to more complex alarms with premium features, such as sophisticated cameras, home environment monitoring capabilities, smoke detectors, fog barriers, and two-way audio communication solutions. These alarm systems are directly connected to our monitoring centers, as well as to our customers through our web-based “MyPages” application and our mobile Verisure App, available on Apple iOS, Android and Microsoft-based smartphones. These applications allow our customers to set, monitor and control various alarm functions and settings.

We primarily market under the Verisure and Securitas Direct brands. In all of the countries into which we have most recently expanded, we market exclusively under the Verisure brand.

Our Operating Geographies

As of December 31, 2023, we had alarm monitoring operations in 13 European countries (Spain, Sweden, France, Norway, Portugal, Finland, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, the United Kingdom, Ireland and Germany) and four Latin American countries (Chile, Brazil, Peru and Argentina). Since we first began operations, we have pursued a primarily organic growth strategy when expanding into new geographies, including Peru, Italy, the United Kingdom, Germany, Argentina and Ireland, complemented by selective add-on acquisitions to enhance our position in existing countries. We have added approximately 150,000 customers since 2013 through a series of add-on acquisitions in Brazil (a 90% stake in TeleAtlantic in July 2014 and TeleAlarme in October 2017), Chile (a small portfolio in May 2014), Sweden (Alert Alarm in May 2015), France (MediaVeil in July 2015), Spain (SegurControl in July 2015), Norway (NorAlarm in May 2016 and Falck Norway in September 2016) and Denmark (Falck Denmark in September 2016). None of those add-on acquisitions involved a portfolio of more than 50,000 customers at the time of the transaction.

Our History

We were founded in Sweden in 1988 as a division of Securitas AB, initially focusing on the Swedish residential home security market segment. Within our first ten years of operations, we had expanded our platform internationally, entering the home security market segments of Norway, Denmark, Finland, Spain and France, with subsequent expansion into Portugal in 2001 and Belgium and the Netherlands in 2002. In September 2006, we separated from Securitas AB and were listed on the OMX Stockholm Nordic Exchange, before being taken private in an acquisition by EQT Holdings AB in 2008. In 2009, we entered Latin America by establishing operations in Chile, followed by entry into Brazil in 2011. We were acquired by Bain Capital and H&F in 2011. Between 2012 and 2015 we opened operations in Peru, Italy and the United Kingdom. We began operations in Germany in November 2018, in Argentina in July 2019 and in Ireland in 2022. In late 2015, H&F acquired Bain Capital's stake, placing it in a majority shareholder position alongside Company management. In June 2017, as part of a project to further develop the company's operating model, strategic innovation, operational integration and access to talent, we moved our group headquarters from Malmö, Sweden to Geneva, Switzerland, in the heart of our European footprint. In July 2017, H&F sold a portion of its stake in the Group to Eiffel, a nominated investment vehicle of GIC Special Investments Pte Ltd, which is a direct subsidiary of GIC. In January 2019, H&F sold a further portion of its stake to Eiffel, and, in April 2019, H&F sold a further portion of its stake in the Group to Alba. On December 22, 2020, H&F renewed its longer-term commitment to the Group by completing the transfer of its indirect shareholding in the Senior Notes Issuer from Hellman & Friedman Capital Partners VII, L.P. to certain new H&F managed entities, including Hellman & Friedman Capital Partners IX, L.P. The transaction extended H&F's investment horizon and reaffirmed its commitment to the Group. Today, H&F managed funds own approximately 59.6% of the Group. Throughout our recent history, a portion of our equity has consistently been held by our broad management team, whose interests are thus closely linked to the interests of our investors. As of the date of this offering memorandum, the broad management team owned an approximate 11.0% stake in the Company.

Our Strengths

We have identified several strengths that we believe have enabled our success historically and are key factors in our efforts to deliver future profitable growth.

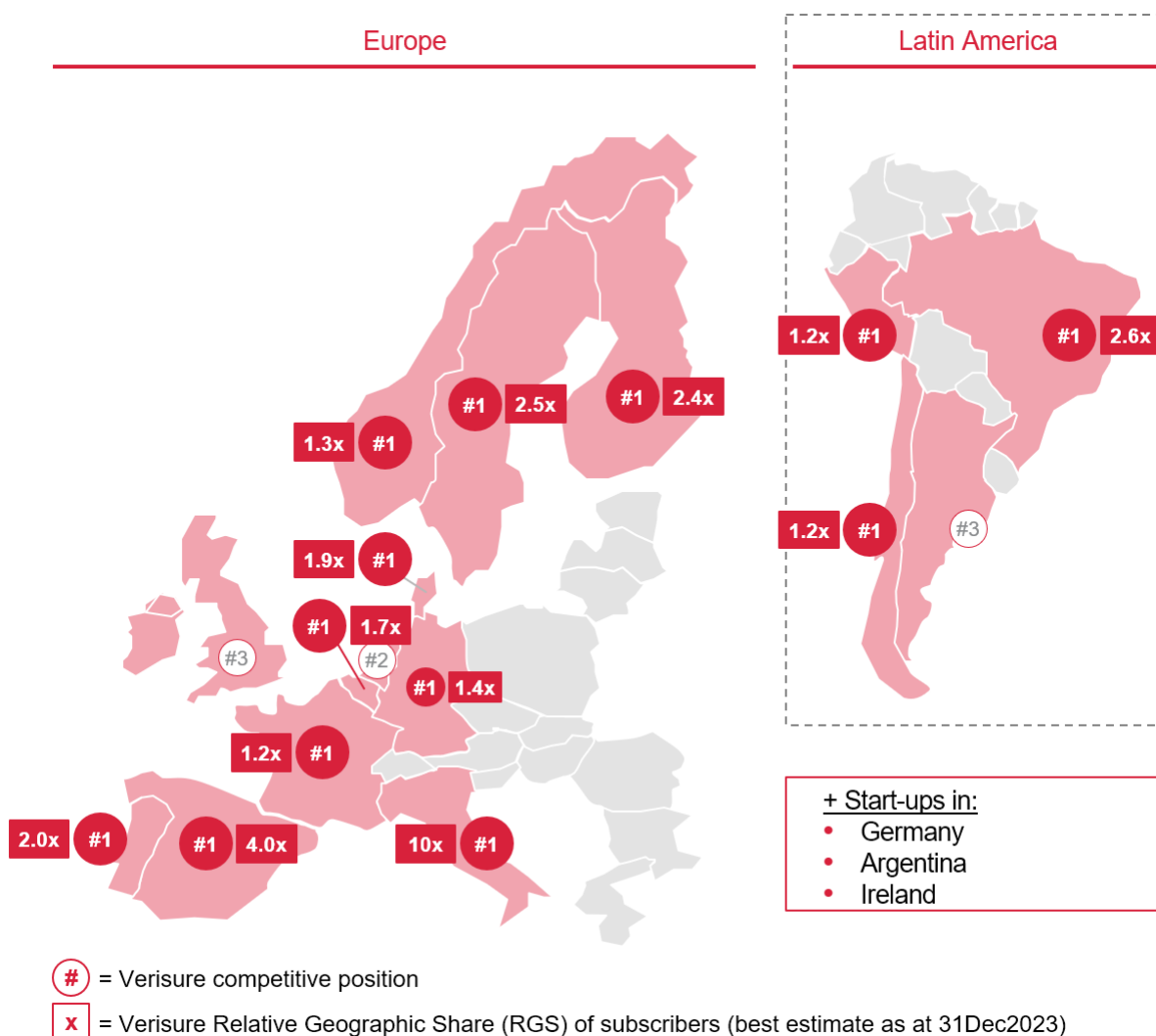
Clear industry leader with significant scale

We are the leading provider of professionally monitored alarm solutions for residential households and small businesses in Europe. As of December 31, 2023, we operated our alarm business in 17 countries across Europe and Latin America and were the leading provider of premium monitored alarm services in all five of our top five

geographies and the leading provider in 13 of our 17 total geographies. We have a weighted-average relative geographic share (“RGS”) of 2.3 times with respect to the total number of customers (residential and small business subscribers) across our total footprint, 2.8 times across our top 10 geographies and 3.3 times across our top five geographies.

The following graphic displays our countries of operations as well as our competitive position and our RGS in most of such countries, in each case, as of December 31, 2023:

Strong Market Segment Leadership Positions in Europe and Latin America



Source: Company information and third-party data.

We estimate, based on available industry data, that we are approximately 7.0 times larger than our next largest competitor in the monitored alarm segment in Europe, based on estimated subscriber counts as of December 31, 2023. We believe our leading position in the geographies where we operate in the monitored alarm segment is due to our differentiated business model. We offer premium monitored alarm services that include high quality products tailored to the residential and small business market segments.

In December 2023, within our market segments, we were the largest player in nine out of ten of our largest operating countries by subscribers count, Spain, France, Sweden, Italy, Norway, Brazil, Portugal, Belgium and Denmark, in which we held a RGS (compared to our nearest competitors) of 4.0 times, 1.2 times, 2.5 times, 10 times, 1.3 times, 2.6 times, 2.0 times, 1.7 times and 1.9 times, respectively. Most of our traditional competitors have small local or national portfolios, the largest of which have an estimate of between 100,000 and 1,000,000 customers. We also believe our position is further strengthened by high brand awareness in our largest geographies, and plan to use our leading position and expertise to drive future growth into new geographies.

We dedicate significant resources to marketing, advertising and selling activities to further grow brand awareness and our subscriber base. Our sales force, in addition to having the advantage of being larger in size than those of our competitors, also benefits from what we believe to be industry-leading training and a sales method that we continually refine and improve in order to most effectively serve our customers. We believe that the depth and scale of our activities provide us with a significant advantage in competing for talented employees, by allowing us to offer a leading, growing and international career platform.

We are the driving force behind the growth of the residential monitored alarm segment in the regions in which we operate. In 2023, we estimate that while we grew our customer portfolio 8.9% year on year, our traditional competitors across our geographies, taken as a whole remained stable. We have been able to grow our subscriber base every year since 2000, from approximately 170,000 subscribers as of December 31, 2000 to approximately 5.2 million subscribers as of December 31, 2023, representing a CAGR of approximately 16%. We believe that our scale, along with the differentiation provided by our brand trust and awareness, sales force coverage and direct go-to-market ("GTM") model (wherein our large network of field sales representatives meet potential customers face-to-face), our focus on innovation and our ability to attract talented employees, have resulted in a track record of above-market growth in certain of our geographies. For example, in Spain from 2008 to 2023, we grew the number of our customers at a CAGR of 8.2% compared to an estimated 2% for all other market participants (based on third-party data), while in France during that same period we grew our customer base at a CAGR of 18.3% compared to 4% for all other market participants (based on third-party data and management estimates). Further, our ability to grow our subscriber base has resulted in an increase in our market share relative to our traditional competitors across the residential monitored alarm segment as a whole. We estimate that our market segment share, in our 2023 geographies, grew from 15% in 2008 to 36% in 2023, representing a CAGR of our share of approximately 6%.

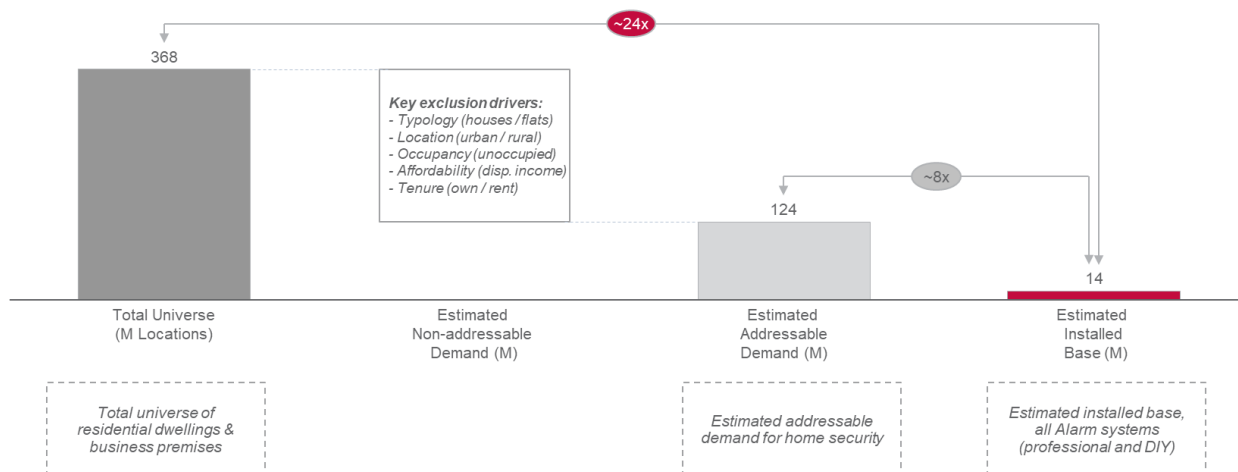
Favorable market dynamics with low penetration rates and significant differentiation

Low penetration rates

We believe that there is substantial potential for further penetration of residential monitored alarms in Europe, which we anticipate will continue to provide us with profitable growth opportunities. Residential monitored alarm penetration rates remain relatively low in the market segments in which we operate. For example, Western Europe and the United States have roughly the same estimated addressable market segment; however, penetration rates in Western Europe are approximately four times lower than in the United States. According to third-party data and our estimates, the average penetration of total residential dwellings and business premises with monitored alarms in 2023 is estimated to be approximately 5% in Western Europe, compared to approximately 20% in the more-developed U.S. market.

Furthermore, there is significant potential for further penetration of monitored alarms in our existing European markets. For example, in 2023, the total number of locations (business and residential households) in our existing geographies was approximately 368 million, comprising approximately 38 million businesses and approximately 330 million residential households, compared to approximately 183 million in the United States, made up of approximately 34 million businesses and approximately 149 million residential households. In 2023, penetration rates were approximately 4% across all our geographies and 5% across our European geographies, compared to approximately 20% in the United States. Based on third-party data and our estimates in relation to the proportion of total locations that form part of our addressable market segment, in all of our existing geographies the addressable market segment was approximately 124 million locations with a penetration rate of approximately 12% (or approximately 14 million locations) compared to approximately 82 million locations in the United States with a penetration rate of approximately 45% (or approximately 37 million locations).

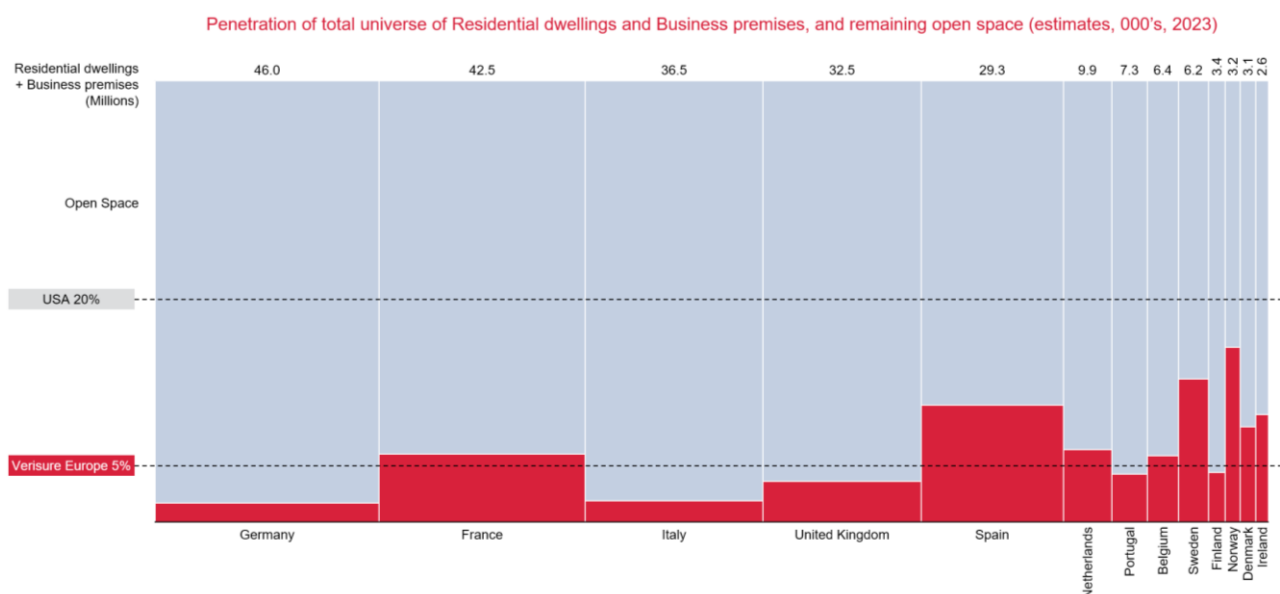
The following chart sets forth the total universe, addressable demand and penetration in our core geographies as of December 31, 2023:



Source: Company estimates and third-party data.

We are present in all large Western European countries. Within Europe, five of the 13 countries in which we operated as of December 31, 2023 had average penetration rates below the Western European average.

The following chart displays our comparative penetration rates in our European countries of operation as of December 31, 2023:



Source: Company estimates and third-party data.

We believe that there is not a permanent structural gap between Western Europe and the United States in terms of the residential monitored security market segment and that Western Europe offers significant headroom to grow. Additionally, we believe we are uniquely positioned to reach the untapped potential customer-base in the Western European market. We believe that the primary driver of the different penetration rates between the United States and Europe is historically lower marketing spending and commercial presence in Europe and, as a result, lower consumer awareness of the benefits of security systems. As we have focused on increasing product awareness, through our GTM model, our European operations have shown strong growth. In ten years, from December 31, 2013 to December 31, 2023, we grew our subscriber base in Europe from approximately 1.6 million subscribers to approximately 5.2 million subscribers.

The following graphic displays the relative structural attractiveness of the European monitored alarm market:

Monitored Alarms – Europe vs U.S.		
		
Penetration	5% of Universe, 12% of Addressable	20% of Universe, 45% of Addressable
Competitors	Very fragmented, usually only 1-2 scale player per country	Somewhat fragmented, but with 10+ scale players
Regulation	Country by Country, including regulations on calling Police	Mostly Federal, and anyone can call 911
Languages	1+ language in each Country	English and Spanish
Monitoring	1+ monitoring centre in each Country	1-3 monitoring centres across all U.S.
Alarm Verification	Verisure filters out >99% of signals, only calling Police on verified cases	Very limited (or no) false alarm filtering
Upfront Fee	High (€400+), driving retention	Low (\$0-200), easing attrition
Housing Turnover	Low, limiting Attrition	High, fostering Attrition
Value Chain	Vertically Integrated (Verisure fully in control over service)	Fully Disintegrated (specialists exist at scale in each stage)

Europe structurally more attractive than the U.S.

Source: Company estimates and third-party data.

Therefore, we believe the European market segment for monitored security is structurally attractive and we are uniquely positioned to take advantage of future business growth opportunities. Our larger scale, sophisticated GTM model and ability to drive and access innovations will continue to enable us to reap the benefits of the structurally attractive European market segment.

Significant market know-how in an industry with scope for differentiation

We believe that there is significant scope for differentiation in the alarm monitoring business.

- First, market participants need to gain awareness and brand trust among customers in order to be given permission to monitor customers' families and assets. This not only requires an established presence in the market but also a balance between lead generation and maintaining a high-density sales force. The GTM model requires interplay of customized products, brand, recruitment, training, lead generation and allocation, which we believe is highly complex to build and operate. We also seek to tailor our approach to the countries where we operate in order to deliver differentiated service to our customers that indicates comprehensive understanding of cultural norms and communities.
- Second, we believe that scale, including on a regional basis, is a differentiating factor in the alarm monitoring market segment. Scale provides avenues for increased investment in innovative product and service features, greater customization of products to fit GTM efforts, enhanced monitoring and response service and the ability to drive operating leverage on fixed and semi-fixed cost structure.
- Third, the demands of customer safety and well-being drives significantly higher service level requirements than in many other subscription-based businesses, which we are able to address through deep customer know-how, our 20 monitoring center locations and our sizeable sales force.

We believe that we are well-positioned to benefit from these market dynamics owing to our established and leading competitive position, our strength of brand and reputation, our scale and density of operations, our differentiated GTM model with experienced face-to-face salespeople, our technology and our diversified customer base.

Subscription business with diversified and high-quality customer base with strong retention

Highly integrated business model with full control over our value chain

We have a geographically diversified portfolio of approximately 5.2 million customers as of December 31, 2023. Our focus on regions throughout Europe, including the Nordics and Southern Europe, as well as certain geographies in Latin America, helps mitigate the risks of localized economic downturns. We focus on residential homes and small businesses, offering differentiated security services and products, which has resulted in a high recurring revenue of approximately 85%. We additionally benefit from relationships with police and fire departments, which allow us to provide exceptional service to our customers, bolstering our levels of customer trust and loyalty.

Our residential customers tend to be middle-to-higher-income households with assets to protect and lower price sensitivity. The resilience of the demand for our security systems is underpinned by the strength and reputation of our brand and the nature of the services we offer, as we address the safety of our customers' families and property, and we believe customers view our solutions as less discretionary than other expenditures. As such, we believe that customers are less prone to cancel our services during economic downturns. Consequently, we currently estimate that our residential customers, which represented 81% of our total customers as of December 31, 2023, have an expected subscription life of, on average, more than 15 years.

We are a vertically-integrated company that benefits from a differentiated product and service offering. We capitalize upon our expertise in both traditional and digital media marketing, which we believe provide us with strong lead-generation when engaging potential new customers. Furthermore, we can invest significant resources in product development to drive the introduction of new technologies and features into our alarm systems which helps up-selling, enhances subscribers' engagement and experience and, as a result, reduces attrition. As a result of our efforts, we have been successful in introducing new products and technologies to enhance our value proposition to our customers such as our Seniors and Guardian offerings (in Spain), anti-jamming (in Spain, Portugal and France) and compact and affordable vision-impairment smoke-releasing devices (now launched in all our geographies). As a result of our high level of engagement with customers and our industry-leading product and service offering, we reap the benefits of high customer advocacy and the high-quality referrals generated by our existing subscriber base, which enables us to consistently grow our business. Our growth strategy is supported by our execution at a local level of a tried and tested set of competencies, as well as by leveraging our industry know-how at an international level by operating in a range of geographies at different stages of their expansion lifecycle. We also supplement our growth strategy through strategic alliances and accretive tuck-in acquisitions, which allow us to grow our business through multiple pathways.

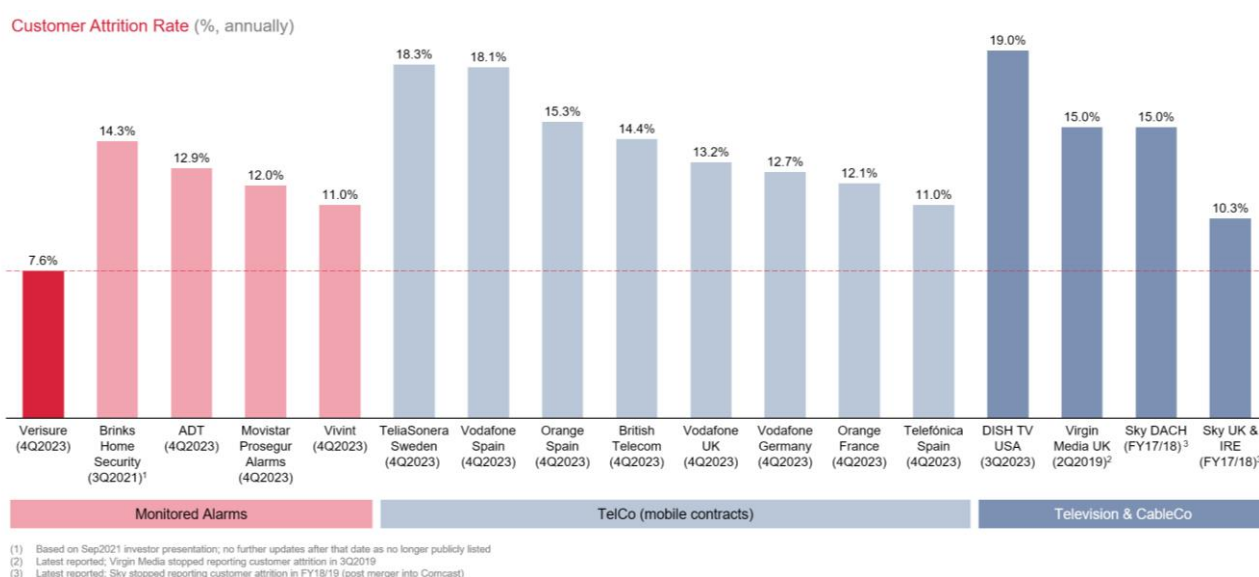
Industry leading customer retention

In addition to our diversified, high quality customer base, we have estimated our attrition to be the lowest rate of customer attrition amongst our industry peers (as shown in the chart below based on a representative sample of other consumer subscription businesses), with an attrition rate of 7.6% for the year ended December 31, 2023, which we define as the number of terminated subscriptions to our monitoring service in the year, divided by the average number of subscribers over the year. Our attrition rates have historically ranged between 6% and 8%.

Management has implemented initiatives to reduce attrition including data-led predictive analytics which indicate when we are more susceptible to the risk of attrition with respect to customer behavior (for example, long periods of inactivity), and specific initiatives for house moves. Our deep retention know-how and on-going customer service efforts have facilitated our maintenance of low attrition rates, and consequently, allowed for better revenue growth and higher and more predictable cash flow generation.

The following chart displays customer attrition rates across our business and similar businesses:

Outstanding Customer Loyalty



Source: Company information and third-party data (peer customer attrition rates as per dates indicated on the chart).

Premium pricing at initial sale

As part of our business model and related to our quality proposition, we have charged higher upfront fees than our competitors in 2023 (our upfront revenue was approximately €454 per customer (on a constant currency basis) during the year ended December 31, 2023). Among other things, we believe the “sunk cost” of the installation fee is a factor supporting our customer loyalty. This helps screen for more committed customers and, we believe, increases the likelihood of customers continuing to use our system over the long term. We believe that our installation fee and subscription service creates “skin in the game” and an incentive to remain a long-term customer, which in turn helps us avoid low-quality customers, since, historically, low upfront fees can be associated with higher levels of attrition. We believe that our high upfront fees well-reflect our quality proposition and give us a long-term competitive edge over competitors, many of who install systems for free or with a lower upfront fee.

Our prices are typically at a premium to our competitors’ prices. We believe our customers’ willingness to pay such premium prices is due to our high level of customer trust, leading brand name, innovative solutions, and exceptional levels of product and service content. Additionally, our premium pricing helps drive the retention of high-quality customers, as they are willing and able to pay for a “high security” professional service, including installation, maintenance, monitoring and response, and 24/7 customer support.

Long-term track record of industry defining innovation

We have leveraged our customer insights to develop and deploy products and services that we believe define the direction of our industry, with R&D centers in Geneva, Madrid and Malmö. We believe our products benefit from industry-leading innovations that provide our customers with premium security solutions for the entire spectrum of residential monitoring needs. We believe these innovations also help us secure higher price points from our customers given they support our premium service (we call this our “more-for-more” strategy) as well as promote greater customer loyalty.

We are also the only European residential alarm provider to have developed an anti-jamming capability, as well as an affordable, compact, wireless and battery-operated vision-impairment smoke-releasing device (promoted under the name “ZeroVision” with the slogan “they can’t steal what they can’t see,” and now launched in all of our countries), in all cases driving upselling and enhancing subscribers’ engagement and experience.

In 2019, we also formed a strategic partnership with Arlo, the world’s leading innovator in the connected camera category, and acquired its European business for \$54 million (approximately €48 million at then-current exchange rates). This allows us to offer connected camera services alongside our professional security proposition. We believe that Arlo’s European retail and e-commerce presence is highly complementary with our

existing go-to-market structures, creating as a result what we view as the first European multi-channel go-to-market strategy for consumer security and surveillance products and services.

Experienced management and strong regional teams with high engagement and proven execution capabilities

Highly qualified leadership team comprised of “owner-operators” with significant skin in the game

Our experienced management and strong regional teams have a proven track record of successfully managing growth and cash flows. Our management team, supported by our strong regional teams, has a successful operating history, with one co-founder still serving in a leadership role. Under their leadership we have delivered growth in customers, revenue and Adjusted EBITDA.

Our management team is a blend of new talent from the consumer and telecom industries as well as those who have significant history with the business. Our Group Chief Executive Officer, Austin Lally, now in his tenth year with the Company, has led the development of our strategic roadmap with our management team, co-founder and Sponsor, leveraging his prior experience of over 25 years in building and growing leading consumer businesses in Europe, the United States and Asia.

Our co-founder Luis Gil remains involved in critical roles that support our plans for further growth, including geographic expansion.

Our senior managers are deeply aligned with their co-shareholders as large shareholders themselves, and have extended this “owner-operator” culture by driving clear accountability down to every branch level in the organization. Our strong culture and strategic alignment across geographies, including sharing of best practices, is another source of competitive differentiation.

High level of employee engagement

We have a high level of employee engagement, evidenced by our sustainable engagement survey launched in 2016, which saw the participation of 90% of our employees in 2023. In the last two years, our level of employee engagement has remained very high, at around 85 points out of a possible 100, based on the arithmetic average of nine questions designed by Willis Towers Watson to assess whether employees are engaged, enabled and energized. We have increased our results for engagement among most of the teams and groups surveyed.

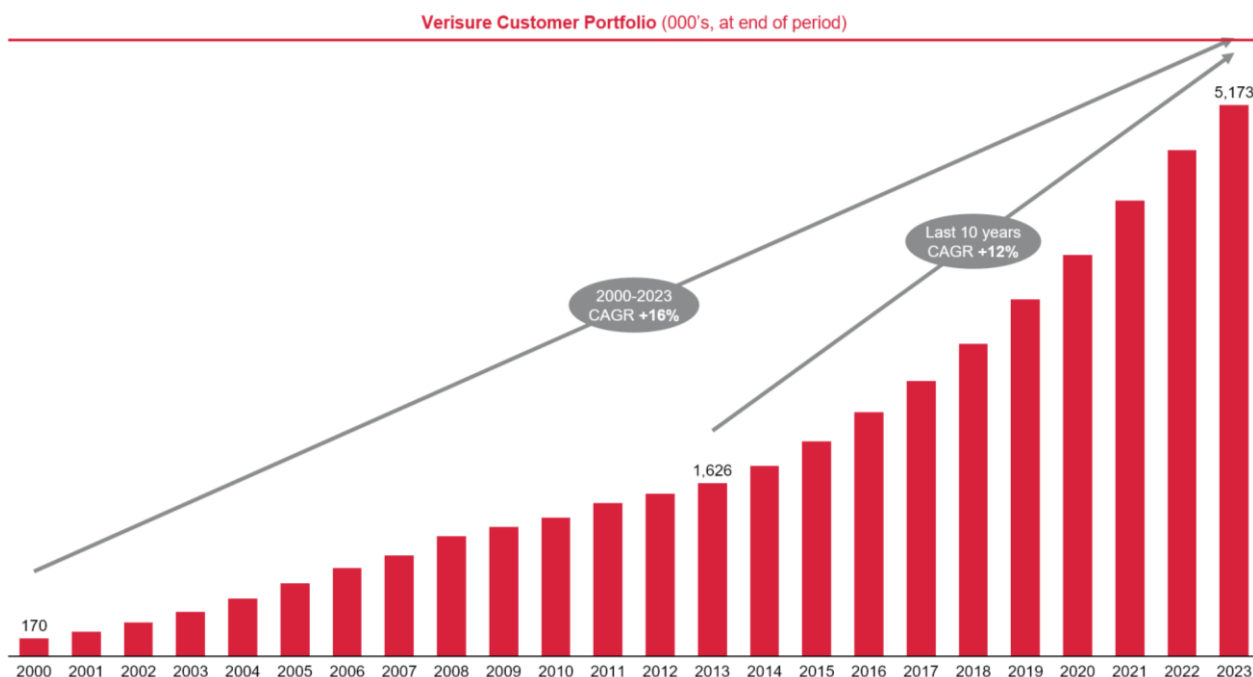
Track record of profitable and resilient growth, including during economic downturns

Track record of profitable growth

Our ability to attract new customers drives our track record of profitable growth. We increased our customer base to approximately 5.2 million customers by December 31, 2023. Additionally, from 2000 to December 31, 2023 and from 2013 to December 31, 2023, our customer base at period end grew by a CAGR of 16% and 12%, respectively, with no year of decline, while our gross subscriber additions grew by a CAGR of 12% and 13%, respectively, over the same periods.

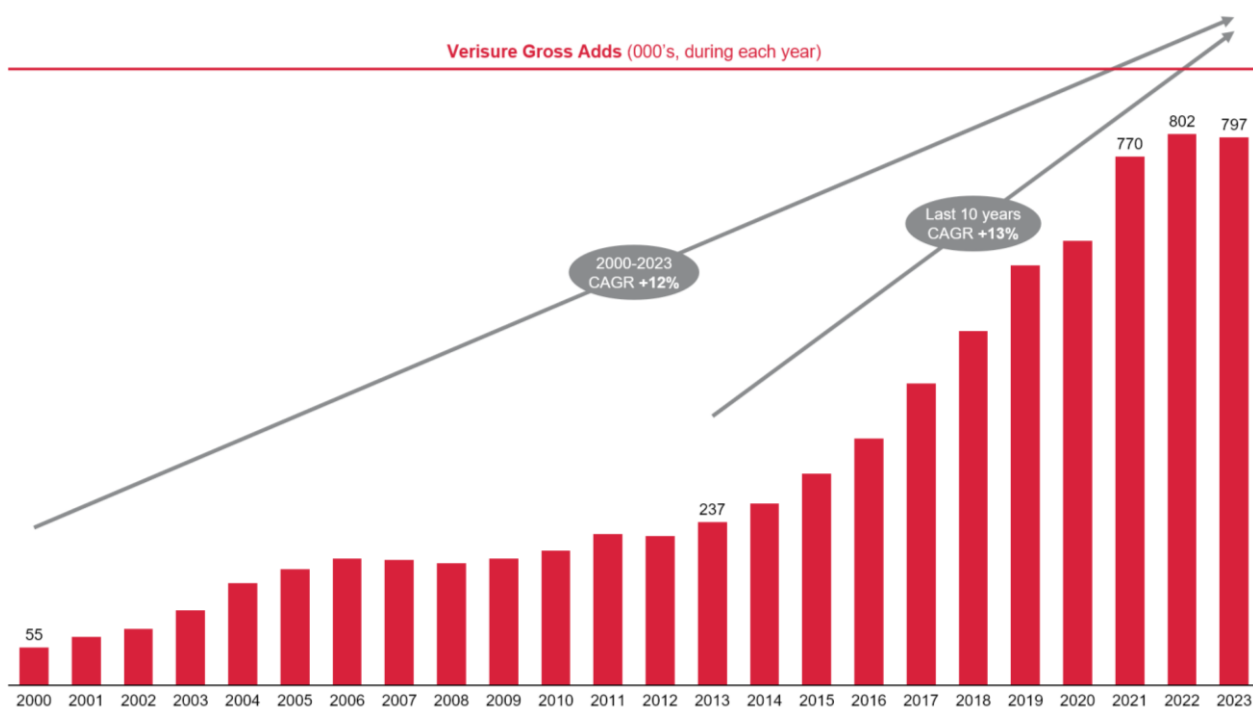
The following graph shows our consistent customer portfolio growth:

Exceptional and Consistent Track Record of New Customer Wins with No Year of Decline



Source: Company information.

The following graph shows our consistent growth in gross subscriber additions during the same timeframe:



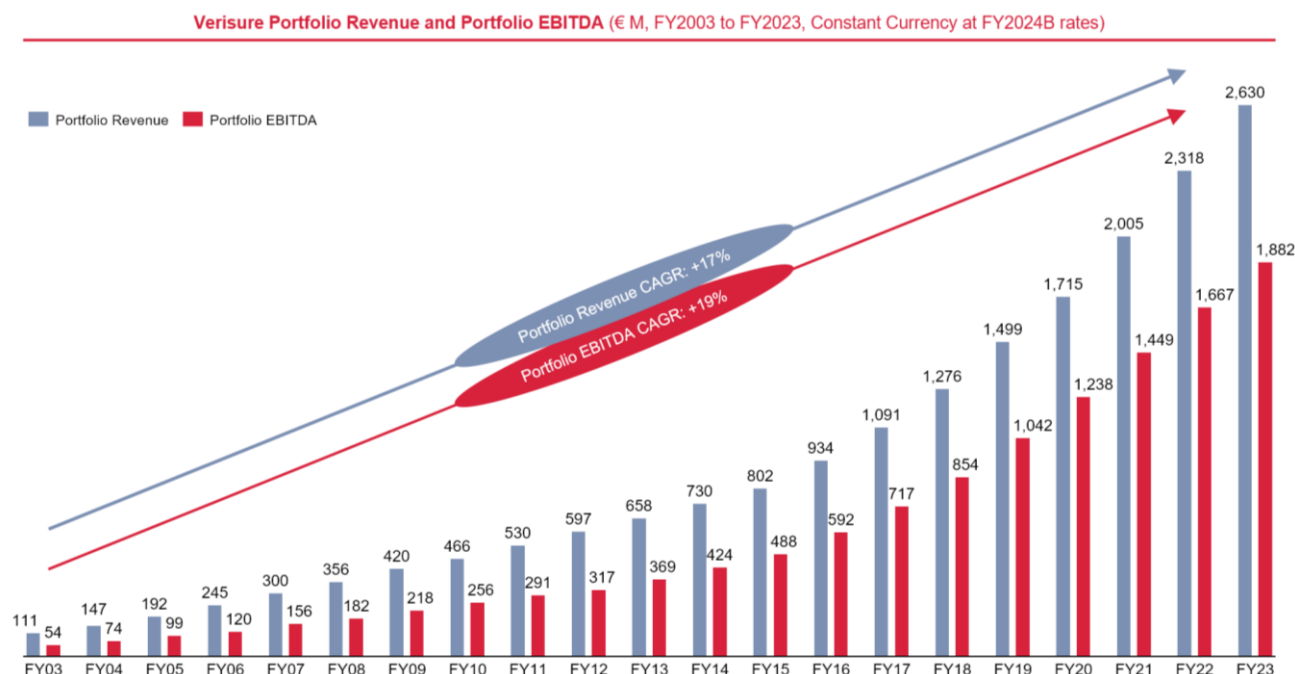
Source: Company information.

We have a history of strong uninterrupted annual growth across both revenue and profitability metrics. For example, we have been able to continuously expand our portfolio margins, increasing recurring monthly revenues to approximately 85% of our total revenues, by employing effective pricing strategies while maintaining tight control over recurring monthly costs. We believe our ability to consistently achieve growth across revenue and profitability metrics year over year will continue as we continue to achieve further penetration of the European and Latin American market segments. For example, from 2003 to the year ended December 31,

2023, on a constant currency basis, our Portfolio services revenue increased from €111 million to €2,630.4 million, which is a CAGR of approximately 17%. Over the same time frame, on a constant currency basis, our Portfolio services Adjusted EBITDA increased from €54 million to €1,881.9 million, which is a CAGR of approximately 19%.

The following graph shows our consistent earnings growth:

History of Strong Uninterrupted Annual Growth across Both Revenue and Profitability Metrics⁽¹⁾



Source: Company information.

(1) All figures shown on a constant currency basis using a foreign exchange rate of EUR/SEK 11.5; EUR/NOK 11.5; EUR/DKK 7.5; EUR/GBP 0.9; EUR/CLP 950.0; EUR/BRL 5.4; EUR/PEN 4.2; EUR/CHF 1.0. For Argentina, considered a hyperinflation economy, a monthly average foreign exchange rate has been used (EUR/ARS 345.5 for December 2023).

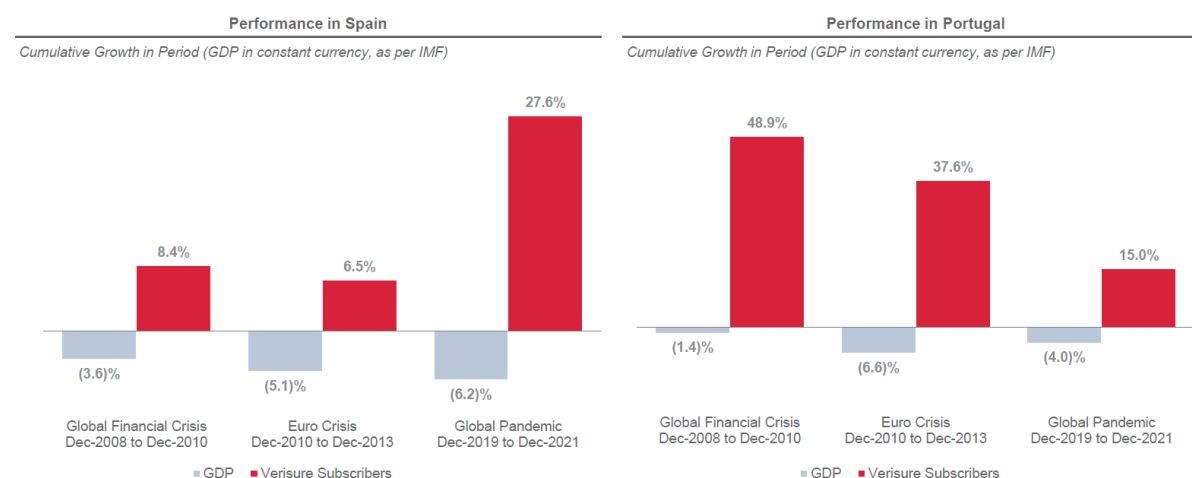
In late 2014, we began a group-wide operational improvement plan, FOG, with the aim of optimizing our cost structure and improving productivity, which is still ongoing and has now become embedded in our culture. The program seeks to leverage our scale and share best practices across our global footprint in order to reduce costs and improve our margins. In 2020, we introduced a new detailed bottom-up cost savings plan which enabled us to achieve gross aggregate cost savings of over €200 million between January 1, 2020 and December 31, 2023, two years ahead of target. In particular, our incremental cost savings for the year ended December 31, 2023 exceeded the €35 million we had anticipated. In early 2024, we introduced a new detailed cost savings program targeting gross aggregate cost savings of over €100 million between January 1, 2024 and December 31, 2026. We estimate that incremental cost savings for the period from January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024 will be at least €25 million. This new program covers approximately €1.5 billion of costs in our portfolio services and customer acquisition segments and has a broad scope including a review of material costs, review of support functions, cost pools, continuous improvement of our operating model, or adoption of new technologies to modernize existing ways of working and increase efficiency, among others. Successful realization of our anticipated cost savings is subject to a number of assumptions. See “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Industry—We are subject to increasing operating costs and inflation risk which may adversely affect our earnings, and we may not be able to successfully implement our comprehensive cost savings program, Funding our Growth.”

Resilient performance during economic downturns

We have a consistent track record of profitable organic growth despite ongoing economic uncertainty in certain of our geographies. Both in Spain and Portugal, where the effects of the previous economic downturns were among the most severe in Europe, we continued to expand our operations. For example, between December 2008 and December 2010 we were able to grow our customers in Spain and Portugal by 8.4% and 48.9%, respectively, despite GDP contracting by 3.6% and 1.4%, respectively. In Spain, from December 2010 to December 2013, during a period of continued economic uncertainty, we were able to grow our customers by

6.5%, while GDP fell 5.5%. Likewise, in Portugal during the same period, we were able to grow our customers by 37.6%, while GDP fell by 6.6%.

The following graphs show our Iberian growth as compared to local GDP trends:



Source: Company information, constant currency GDP data (IMF)

Source: Company information and third-party data.

(1) Cumulative growth at constant prices.

Between 2007 and 2023, our subscribers in Spain and Portugal grew at a CAGR of 8.4% and 11.7%, respectively. Along with increasing the number of total customers during a period of economic uncertainty, we were also able to grow our Portfolio services EBITDA.

Despite the restrictions imposed by governments in response to the COVID-19 pandemic during 2020 and 2021, we continued to grow our customer base at an annual growth rate of 12% and 14% in 2020 and 2021 respectively, and reaching approximately 5.2 million customers as of December 31, 2023.

Flexible cost base can be adjusted amid an economic downturn

Our cost base is highly variable, and in the event of an economic downturn, can be downsized. For example, in response to the economic downturn as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, we reduced customer acquisition spending through a temporary reduction in marketing expenditures and realigned remuneration and commission structures. Our lean structure gives us flexibility to resize our teams to adapt to changes in demand.

For the year ended December 31, 2023, our cost base, including both operating expenses and capital expenditures, was €2,621.5 million (excluding SDIs), of which 57% consisted of costs from our Customer acquisition segment (both operating expenses and capital expenditures), 29% consisted of operating expenses from our Portfolio services segment, 6% consisted of general corporate capital expenditures, 4% consisted of capital expenditures from our Portfolio services segment and 4% consisted of costs from our Adjacencies segment (both operating expenses and capital expenditures). In our Customer acquisition segment, 42% of our costs related to cost of sales and installation, 27% related to branch and central support costs, 24% related to the cost of material (with limited minimum volume commitments) and 17% related to marketing costs (which are fully variable and discretionary). In addition, 63% of our cost of sales and installation and branch and central support costs were salary related costs, and cost of sales and installation salary costs are largely variable and based on commissions. Operating costs from our Portfolio services segment are also largely variable, with most of the cost varying with portfolio size, and the corporate and Portfolio services capital expenditures are largely discretionary.

Strong and stable cash flow generation with ability to flexibly manage growth

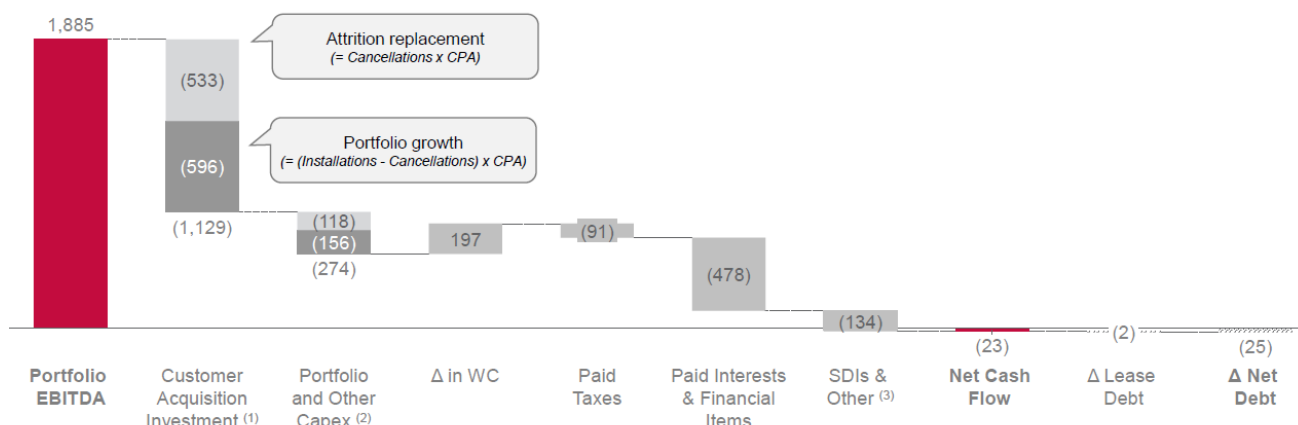
Strong and stable cash generation

Our Portfolio services segment, which holds our portfolio of approximately 5.2 million customers as of December 31, 2023, generates substantial cash flow through subscription-based revenues, with Portfolio services adjusted EBITDA being €1,885.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2023, (representing a 71.5% Adjusted EBITDA margin). The profitability of our Portfolio services segment results from its relatively low operating costs and capital expenditure requirements (in the Portfolio services segment, capital expenditures amounted to 4.5% of

total revenue for the year ended December 31, 2023). Our internal rate of return per new customer is approximately 20% over a twenty-year period.

The following chart shows our cash flow generation and net debt for the year ended December 31, 2023:

2023 Cash Flow Generation and Change in Net Debt, €m, AFX



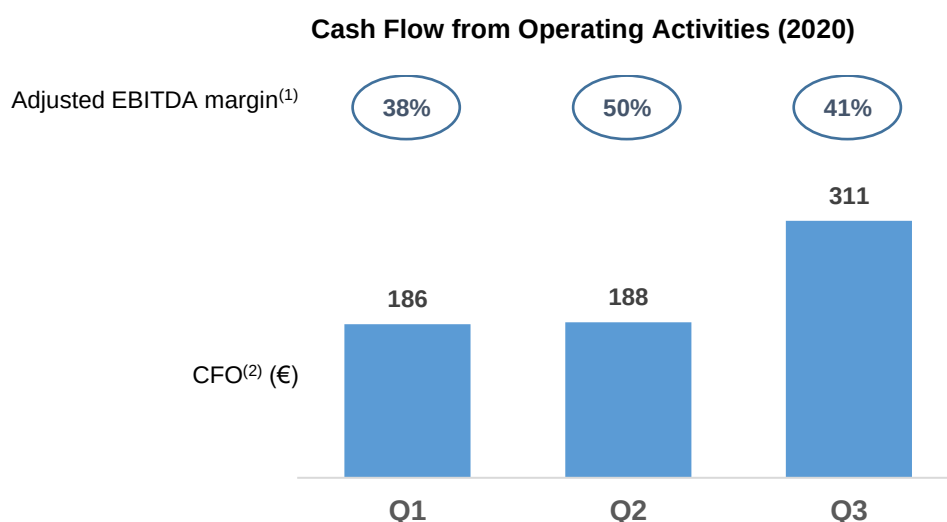
Source: Company information.

- (1) Customer Acquisition Investment is calculated as Customer Acquisition EBITDA plus Customer Acquisition Capex.
- (2) Portfolio capex (€118 million) relates to new equipment for existing customers and Other Capex (€156 million) includes capex related to R&D, IT and premises.
- (3) Includes Separately Disclosed Items, adjacencies, M&A, and IFRS adjustments.

We have discretion as to the rate at which we acquire new customers through our Customer acquisition segment. Our historically low attrition rate has meant that we do not need to divert significant resources towards replenishment of our subscriber portfolio. The majority of our new customer acquisition activities result in net growth in our subscriber portfolio. Furthermore, a significant portion of our Customer acquisition spend is variable in nature, including marketing investment and variable sales commissions. As such, we have flexibility in how we invest the substantial cash flow generated by the Portfolio services segment. In the year ended December 31, 2023, we invested 30.6% of our Adjusted EBITDA from the Portfolio services segment to acquire new customers and used the remaining 69.4% of Adjusted EBITDA from the segment primarily to replace cancelled customers, service our debt, for capital expenditures and other general corporate purposes.

As a result of the discretionary nature of our Customer acquisition spend, we are able to efficiently manage our growth, reducing our costs and capital expenditure requirements and allowing us to use additional cash flow for debt service requirements or other purposes. For example, as lockdowns were instituted in many of the countries in which we operate as a result of COVID-19, which made customer acquisition challenging, we took decisive steps to reduce our costs, including reducing marketing spending and temporarily suspending a portion of our field sales force. During the month of June 2020, as governments began or continued to relax lockdown restrictions, we increased our commercial activity and progressively brought back our field sales force. In the three months ended September 30, 2020, cash flow from operating activities increased to €311 million due to an increase in profitability from the three months ended June 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020, respectively. In the periods that followed, our cash flow from operating activities returned to pre-COVID-19 pandemic levels.

The following chart shows our Adjusted EBITDA margin trends during the year ended December 31, 2020:



Source: Company information.

(1) Adjusted EBITDA margin excl. SDIs represents Adjusted EBITDA excl. SDIs as a percentage of revenue.

(2) Consistent with our regular reporting, cash flow from operating activities is calculated after giving effect to tax liabilities.

Our Strategies

We intend to continue driving our customer-centered model to deliver peace of mind and protection to our customers through a technology-enabled human services approach encompassing professional grade installation, professional monitoring, response and call outs. We aim to adapt our services based on deep customer insight. We are focused on continuing to develop first-to-market solutions that later become industry standards and ensure that we have a leading portfolio of security solutions. We have also developed and will seek to continue to effectively implement strategic initiatives to increase customer retention, such as facilitating the transfer of our services in connection with home moves and offering customers remote access to their alarm systems via the internet and the Verisure App.

Continue to increase penetration of monitored alarms for residential and small business customers in Europe and Latin America through replicable expansion model

We believe significant growth opportunities remain in our existing geographies, as evidenced by the low penetration rates compared to other jurisdictions. In addition to our existing countries we will continue to explore addressing new countries. When growing in “start-up” geographies (such as Germany and Argentina), we utilize the same model for expansion that has proven successful in all areas in which we operate. Our replicable expansion model serves as a blueprint for successful growth into new areas. We aim to further expand our subscriber base in these geographies in a measured manner by continuing to target potential customers who meet our customer demographics and economics criteria and by investing in our portfolio of brands. Moreover, we may consider selective acquisitions to increase our subscriber base in certain regions. We believe many of our potential customers are not yet familiar with the benefits of having a monitored alarm system. We plan to use our large face-to-face sales force, unique GTM model, strong brand and broad product offerings, including new initiatives, to continue to grow our subscriber base. For example, Moonshot is Verisure’s new award-winning product platform. Its modern and minimalist design has received recognition in the form of 3 Red Dot and 2 IF Design awards. Its benefits include improved detection capabilities (through the use of embedded machine learning algorithms in its motion detectors to distinguish between, for instance, people and pets), state-of-the-art high-definition video to enhance verification, additional signaling pathways to ensure robust communication, and a simplified user interface. The new platform will also enable faster delivery of our new service concepts through enhanced computing capacity and more scalable architecture. Our Moonshot product suite was fully launched in Sweden, Norway, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, and Denmark in 2019 and has been launched in all our other European countries over the course of 2022 and 2023. Growing our subscriber base should enable us to increase our profit margins, because we will be able to benefit from the density and economies of scale of our Portfolio services segment. Additionally, given that our average payback period (the time it takes to recover the cost of acquiring a new subscriber and installing an alarm system) is approximately

3.7 years and that we estimate that our residential customers will have subscription lives of, on average, more than 15 years, we believe growing our subscriber base is a strategy worth pursuing.

Strive to provide the best security solution available and do our utmost to protect our customers

Our in-house development teams cooperate closely with our network of equipment manufacturers to design and deliver new products and services to our customers. Our disciplined focus on research and development allows us to efficiently manage our new product development costs and strategically invest where we expect the returns will be the highest. We believe that our scale is an important differentiator when it comes to investing in product development, and we have introduced a number of successful innovations over the years. We plan to continue to invest in research and development to introduce new technologies and features into our alarm systems, thereby increasing up-selling and enhancing our customers' engagement and experience, which we believe will increase customer loyalty and reduce attrition rates. We also plan to leverage our strategic partnership with Arlo to continue enhancing our product offering to our customers. We believe that the integration of Arlo's innovative cameras and cloud services with Verisure's industry-leading high-security proposition delivers a new level of smart security for European families and small business owners.

Focus on achieving the highest levels of customer satisfaction and loyalty in the industry

We recognize that customer satisfaction is a direct driver of customer loyalty and, therefore, we consistently strive to maintain the highest levels of customer satisfaction in the industry in order to reduce attrition. We measure customer satisfaction at key points of interaction (including sales visits, service visits and customer service calls). In addition, we strategically focus on traditionally low-attrition customers and increase our customer engagement by providing innovative new services (such as our anti-jamming technology and vision-impairment smoke-releasing device) while also implementing policies aimed at increasing the quality of our customer base (such as upfront installation fees that attract and help to retain loyal customers).

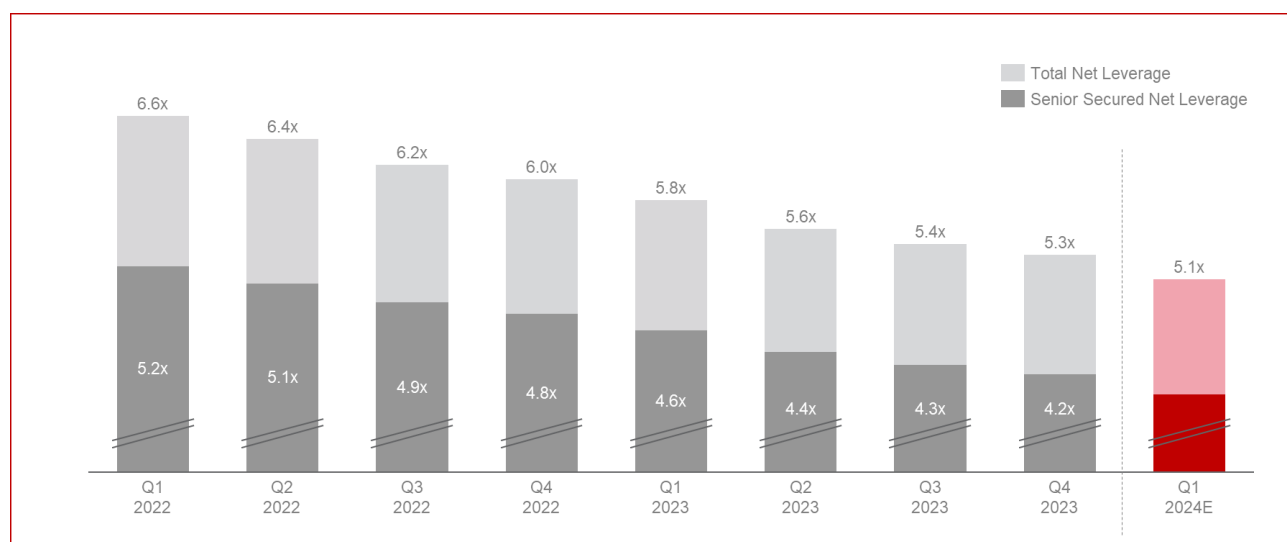
Deliver industry leading profitability through cost optimization, operational excellence and focus on deleveraging

By increasing customer engagement and offering additional services, we believe we will continue to deliver industry-leading attrition and ARPU. Additionally, we are implementing a number of measures designed to improve efficiency by replicating best practices, particularly by implementing a culture of continuous cost improvement and building structural capabilities that support these objectives. We believe that the continuous implementation of cost savings initiatives under our FOG program, which includes cost categories of our business, such as portfolio operations, direct and indirect procurement spend, sales, support functions, marketing or technology spend, will further enhance our cost-savings culture by building on the gains already achieved. We increase our prices through a "more for more" offering by focusing on the identification of value-for-money levers we can give to our customers, ideally with low cost or executional difficulty with high perceived value. By striving for better payback times we believe we are contributing to our continuous focus on improving our "quality of growth."

These initiatives are intended to improve our performance in customer care, reduce direct material costs and operating expenses, sustainably improve product quality and enhance our business stability. Of these initiatives, two-thirds are expected to improve our EBITDA and one-third are expected to positively impact our levels of capital expenditures between October 1, 2020 and December 31, 2025. We have done substantial work to identify cost savings and value-for-money levers, and develop these initiatives, including working with third-party consultants, and seek to leverage our managers' expertise, which includes successful implementation of similar programs. See *"Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Industry—We are subject to increasing operating costs and inflation risk which may adversely affect our earnings, and we may not be able to successfully implement our comprehensive cost savings program, Funding our Growth."*

Additionally, in 2024, we published a new financial policy, pursuant to which we intend to continue our recent track record of delivering consistent reductions in leverage, retain appropriate levels of liquidity and actively manage the maturity profile of our debt structure. Our new policy aims to reduce our net leverage levels to below 4.5x, while remaining flexible to adjust our strategy if circumstances so require, for example in the event of significant mergers and acquisitions. If and to the extent that we achieve our net leverage target of 4.5x, we intend to announce further leverage reduction targets.

The following graph shows an overview of our leverage levels since 2022:



Source: Company information.

Our Principal Shareholders

H&F

H&F is a leading private equity investment firm with offices in San Francisco, New York, and London. Since its founding in 1984, H&F has raised over \$70 billion of committed capital. H&F focuses on investing in superior business franchises and serving as a value-added partner to management in select industries including financial services, software, internet and media, business and information services, energy and industrials, retail and consumer, and healthcare. As of the date of this offering memorandum, H&F indirectly owns approximately 59.6% of the share capital of the Senior Notes Issuer.

Eiffel

Eiffel is a nominated investment vehicle of GIC Special Investments Pte Ltd, a direct subsidiary of GIC. GIC is a leading global investment firm established in 1981 to manage Singapore's foreign reserves. GIC is a long-term value investor with investments across a wide range of asset classes, including real estate, private equity, equities and fixed income. In private equity, GIC invests through funds as well as directly in companies, partnering with its fund managers and management teams to help world class businesses achieve their objectives. GIC has investments in over 40 countries and is headquartered in Singapore. As of the date of this offering memorandum, Eiffel indirectly owns approximately 21.8% of the share capital of the Senior Notes Issuer.

Alba

Alba is an investment vehicle of Corporación Financiera Alba which forms part of the Grupo March. Corporación Financiera Alba is an entity listed on the Spanish Stock Exchange (*Mercado Continuo*). Grupo March is one of the leading family-owned private business and financial groups in Spain in which Banca March and Fundación Juan March are also integrated. Corporación Financiera Alba currently holds assets across industrial, energy, telecom, technology, leisure and consumer sectors. As of the date of this offering memorandum, Alba indirectly owns approximately 7.6% of the share capital of the Senior Notes Issuer.

Recent Developments

During the first three months of 2024, we have seen an increase in our customer portfolio of approximately 109 thousand customers, with our total customer portfolio reaching 5,282 thousand by the end of March 2024, which represents growth of approximately 8.7% compared to the same period in 2023. In terms of new installations, we added approximately 210,000 new customers during the three first months of the year, which represents growth of approximately 4.4% compared to the same period in 2023. In terms of attrition, we decreased our quarterly attrition by approximately 7bps in the first quarter of the year, compared to the same period in 2023. Our LTM attrition stands at 7.6% as of March 31, 2024. As of the end of March 2024, our total net leverage was 5.1x, compared to 5.8x as at the end of March, 2023.

The Transactions

We intend to use the proceeds from the issue of the Notes together with borrowings under the 2021 Additional Senior Term Loan, to (i) repay drawings under the Revolving Credit Facility, (ii) repay in full the 2020 Senior Term Loan, (iii) fund cash to our balance sheet, and (iv) pay fees and expenses in connection with the Transactions. See “*Use of Proceeds*” and “*Capitalization*.”

The “Transactions,” as used herein, shall comprise the following: (i) the Offering, (ii) the incurrence of indebtedness under the 2021 Additional Senior Term Loan (together with the Offering, the “Financing”) and (iii) the use of proceeds therefrom. See “*Use of Proceeds*,” “*Capitalization*,” “*Description of Certain Indebtedness*” and “*Description of Notes*.”

Sources and Uses

The following table presents the sources and uses for the Transactions. Amounts included in the table below are based on estimated data as of the Issue Date. Actual amounts will vary from estimated amounts depending on several factors, including differences from the estimates of outstanding amounts of existing debt to be repaid on or about the Issue Date and differences between estimated and actual fees and expenses. Any increase in these amounts will be funded with cash on balance sheet. This table should be read in conjunction with “*Capitalization*.”

Sources		Uses	
	(€ millions)		(€ millions)
Notes offered hereby ⁽¹⁾	525.0	Repayment of drawings under the Revolving Credit Facility ⁽³⁾	199.5
2021 Additional Senior Term Loan ⁽²⁾	525.0	Repayment in full of the 2020 Senior Term Loan ⁽⁴⁾	800.0
		Transaction costs and expenses ⁽⁵⁾	10.5
		Cash to balance sheet.....	40.0
Total sources	<u>1,050.0</u>	Total uses	<u>1,050.0</u>

(1) Represents the aggregate principal amount the Notes.

(2) Represents euro denominated borrowings under the 2021 Additional Senior Term Loan.

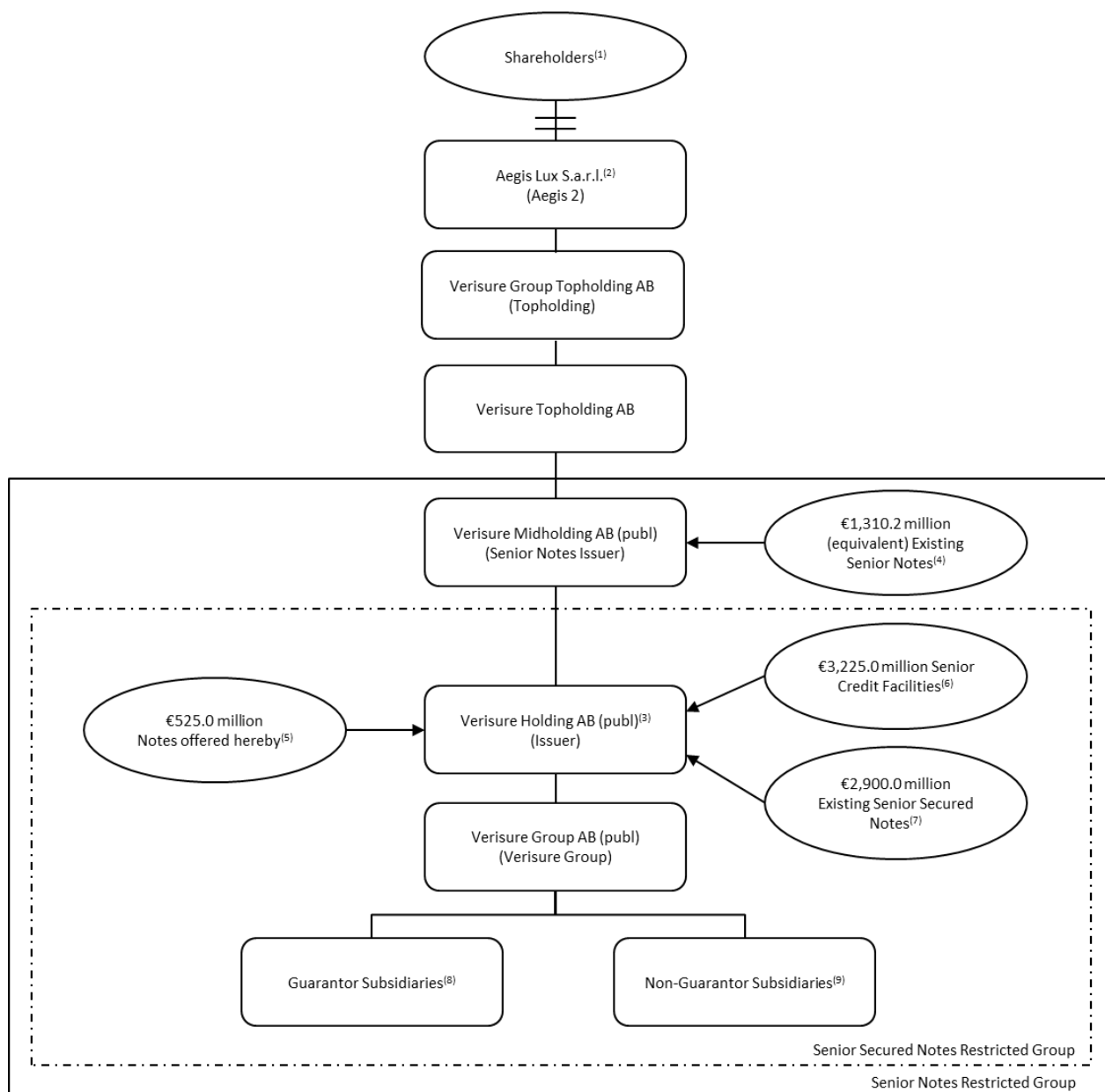
(3) Represents the outstanding aggregate principal amount of drawings under the Revolving Credit Facility to be prepaid with proceeds from the Financing. See “*Capitalization*.”

(4) Represents amounts to be repaid in full under the 2020 Senior Term Loan.

(5) Represents estimated fees and expenses incurred in connection with the Transactions, including underwriting fees and commissions, professional fees and expenses and other transaction costs.

SUMMARY CORPORATE AND FINANCING STRUCTURE

The following diagram shows a summary of our corporate and principal financing structure after giving effect to the Transactions. For a summary of debt obligations identified in this diagram, see the sections entitled “Description of Notes,” “Description of Certain Indebtedness” and “Capitalization.” See also “Principal Shareholders” and “Related Party Transactions.”



- (1) As of the date of this offering memorandum, H&F, Eiffel and Alba indirectly hold approximately 59.6%, 21.8% and 7.6%, respectively, of the share capital of Aegis 2, which indirectly holds all of the outstanding share capital in the Senior Notes Issuer, with the remaining indirect equity interests held by certain members of management. See “Principal Shareholders.”
- (2) Certain members of our management participate in an equity incentive plan whereby they hold (either directly or indirectly) equity interests in Aegis 2. See “Management—Management of the Senior Notes Issuer—Board Committees—Executive Compensation—Equity Ownership Plans and Incentive Awards.”
- (3) The Issuer is a holding company, with no operations of its own. The Issuer’s ability to make payments on the Notes will depend entirely on its subsidiaries’ ability to generate cash and make distributions to the Issuer.
- (4) Represents the aggregate principal amount of Existing Senior Notes outstanding as of the date of this offering memorandum, with the SEK denominated Existing Senior Notes converted into euro at an exchange rate of SEK 11.0960 per €1.00, which was the exchange rate used with respect to our consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2023.

- (5) The Notes will be senior secured obligations of the Issuer and will rank *pari passu* in right of payment with all of the Issuer's existing and future senior indebtedness (including obligations of the Issuer under the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement, the Existing Senior Secured Notes Indentures and certain hedging obligations, if any), and will rank senior in right of payment to all of the Issuer's existing and future indebtedness that is expressly subordinated in right of payment to the Notes, including the obligations of the Issuer under the Existing Senior Notes Indenture. The Notes will be structurally subordinated to all of the existing and future indebtedness of the Issuer's subsidiaries that do not guarantee the Notes, and will be effectively subordinated to the existing and future indebtedness or obligation of the Issuer that is secured by property or assets that do not secure the Notes to the extent of the value of such property or assets.

On the Issue Date, the Notes will be secured by first-priority security interests in: (i) the share capital of the Issuer; (ii) the Senior Notes Issuer's receivables owing from the Issuer under the Senior Notes Proceeds Loans; (iii) the share capital of Verisure Group and certain intercompany loans made available by the Issuer to Verisure Group; (iv) convertible preferred equity certificates issued by Verisure Group to the Issuer; (v) 100% of all issued and outstanding shares of capital stock of the Guarantors (other than the Senior Notes Issuer, Securitas Direct España, S.A.U., ESML SD Iberia Holding, S.A.U. and Securitas Direct Portugal, Unipessoal Lda.); and (vi) bank accounts, fixed and current assets, receivables (including, in certain cases, intercompany loans and assignments of rights under certain contracts and insurance policies) and material intellectual property of certain Guarantors (collectively, the "Closing Collateral"). On the Post-Closing Date, the Notes will be secured by first-priority security interests in: (a) 100% of all issued and outstanding shares of capital stock of Securitas Direct España, S.A.U., ESML SD Iberia Holding, S.A.U. and Securitas Direct Portugal, Unipessoal Lda.; and (b) bank accounts and receivables (including, in certain cases, intercompany loans and assignments of rights under certain contracts and insurance policies) of Securitas Direct España, S.A.U., ESML SD Iberia Holding, S.A.U. and Securitas Direct Portugal, Unipessoal Lda. and, in the case of Securitas Direct Portugal, Unipessoal Lda., certain fixed and current assets (collectively, the "Post-Closing Collateral" and, together with the Closing Collateral, the "Collateral"). The validity and enforceability of the Collateral will be subject to the limitations described in "*Insolvency Considerations and Limitations on Validity and Enforceability of the Guarantees and the Collateral*."

- (6) Represents the aggregate principal amount of the Senior Credit Facilities comprised of up to approximately €3,225.0 million (equivalent), consisting of the €525.0 million (equivalent) 2021 Additional Senior Term Loan, €2,000.0 million (equivalent) 2021 Senior Term Loan and the €700.0 million Revolving Credit Facility (assuming full drawing thereunder) as of the date of this offering memorandum.
- (7) Represents the aggregate principal amount of the Existing Senior Secured Notes outstanding as of the date of this offering memorandum.
- (8) On the Issue Date, the Notes will be jointly and severally and unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed on a senior secured basis (the "Guarantees") by each of the Senior Notes Issuer, ESML SD Iberia Holding, S.A.U., Securitas Direct España, S.A.U., Verisure Group AB (publ), Securitas Direct Sverige AB, Verisure Sverige AB, Securitas Direct Portugal, Unipessoal Lda., Verisure Holding AS, Verisure AS, Verisure, Verisure International AB, Verisure A/S and Verisure S.à r.l. (collectively, the "Guarantors").

Each Guarantee will rank *pari passu* in right of payment with the relevant Guarantor's existing or future indebtedness that is not expressly subordinated in right of payment to such Guarantor's Guarantee (including the obligations of such Guarantor under the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement, the Existing Senior Secured Notes Indentures, certain hedging obligations, if any, and, in the case of the Senior Notes Issuer, its obligations under the Existing Senior Notes Indenture) and rank senior in right of payment to any existing or future indebtedness of such Guarantor that is expressly subordinated in right of payment to its Guarantee (including the obligations of such Guarantor (other than the Senior Notes Issuer) under the Existing Senior Notes Indenture). Each Guarantee will be effectively subordinated to any existing or future indebtedness or obligation of the relevant Guarantor that is secured by property or assets that do not secure such Guarantor's Guarantee, to the extent of the value of the property or assets securing such indebtedness, and be structurally subordinated to any existing or future indebtedness of the subsidiaries of such Guarantor that are not Guarantors. The validity and enforceability of the Guarantees will be subject to the limitations described in "*Insolvency Considerations and Limitations on Validity and Enforceability of the Guarantees and the Collateral*." The Guarantors accounted for 83.8% of our Adjusted EBITDA excl. SDIs for the year ended December 31, 2023.

- (9) The subsidiaries of the Issuer that do not guarantee the Notes accounted for 16.2% of our Adjusted EBITDA excl. SDIs for the year ended December 31, 2023.

THE OFFERING

The following summary of the Offering contains basic information about the Notes, the Guarantees and the Collateral. It is not intended to be complete and is subject to important limitations and exceptions. It may therefore not contain all the information that is important to you. For a more complete understanding of the Notes, the Guarantees and the Collateral, including certain definitions of terms used in this summary, see the sections of this offering memorandum entitled “*Description of Notes*” and “*Description of Certain Indebtedness—Intercreditor Agreement*.”

Issuer	Verisure Holding AB (publ).
Notes Offered	€525,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 5½% Senior Secured Notes due 2030.
Issue Date	May 16, 2024.
Offering Price	100.000% (issue price), plus accrued interest, if any, from the Issue Date.
Maturity Date	May 15, 2030.
Interest Rate	The Notes will bear interest at a rate of 5.500% <i>per annum</i> . Interest on the Notes will accrue from the Issue Date.
Interest Payment Date	Interest will be payable on the Notes semi-annually in arrears on May 15 and November 15 of each year, beginning on November 15, 2024.
Form and Denomination	The Notes will be issued in the form of global notes in denominations of €100,000 and integral multiples of €1,000 in excess of €100,000. Notes in denominations less than €100,000 will not be available.
Ranking	The Notes will: • be general, senior secured obligations of the Issuer; • be secured as set forth below under “—<i>Security</i>”; • be guaranteed by the Guarantors as described under “—<i>Guarantees</i>”; • rank <i>pari passu</i> in right of payment with any existing and future indebtedness of the Issuer that is not expressly subordinated in right of payment to the Notes (including the obligations of the Issuer under the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement, the Existing Senior Secured Notes Indentures and certain hedging obligations, if any); • rank senior in right of payment to any existing or future indebtedness of the Issuer that is expressly subordinated in right of payment to the Notes, including the obligations of the Issuer under the Existing Senior Notes Indenture; • be effectively subordinated to any existing or future indebtedness or obligation (including obligations to trade creditors) of the Issuer that is secured by property or assets that do not secure the Notes to the extent of the value of the property or assets securing such indebtedness; and • be structurally subordinated to any existing or future indebtedness of subsidiaries of the Issuer that do not guarantee the Notes (including obligations to trade creditors).

Guarantees.....	The Notes will be jointly and severally, unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed on a senior secured basis (the “Guarantees”) on the Issue Date by each of the Senior Notes Issuer, ESML SD Iberia Holding, S.A.U., Securitas Direct España, S.A.U., Verisure Group AB (publ), Securitas Direct Sverige AB, Verisure Sverige AB, Securitas Direct Portugal, Unipessoal Lda., Verisure Holding AS, Verisure AS, Verisure, Verisure International AB, Verisure A/S and Verisure S.à r.l. (collectively, the “Guarantors”). The Guarantees will be subject to the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement. See “<i>Description of Certain Indebtedness—Intercreditor Agreement.</i>” The obligations of the Guarantors will be contractually limited under the applicable Guarantees to reflect limitations under applicable law, including, but not limited to, with respect to maintenance of share capital, corporate benefit, fraudulent conveyance and other legal restrictions applicable to the Guarantors and their directors. In certain cases, these limitations may apply to the Guarantees, but not to the Guarantors’ obligations under other debt. See “<i>Insolvency Considerations and Limitations on Validity and Enforceability of the Guarantees and the Collateral.</i>” The Guarantees may also be released under certain circumstances. See “<i>Description of Notes—Releases of the Guarantees.</i>”
Ranking of the Guarantees	The Guarantee of each Guarantor will, at the time such Guarantor grants such Guarantee: • be a general, senior secured obligation of the relevant Guarantor; • rank <i>pari passu</i> in right of payment with any existing or future indebtedness of that Guarantor that is not expressly subordinated in right of payment to such Guarantor’s Guarantee (including the obligations of such Guarantor under the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement, the Existing Senior Secured Notes Indentures, certain hedging obligations, if any, and, in the case of the Senior Notes Issuer, its obligations under the Existing Senior Notes Indenture); • rank senior in right of payment to any existing or future indebtedness of that Guarantor that is expressly subordinated in right of payment to its Guarantee (including the obligations of such Guarantor (other than the Senior Notes Issuer) under the Existing Senior Notes Indenture); • be effectively subordinated to any existing or future indebtedness or obligation (including obligations to trade creditors) of such Guarantor that is secured by property or assets that do not secure such Guarantor’s Guarantee, to the extent of the value of the property or assets securing such indebtedness; and • be structurally subordinated to any existing or future indebtedness of the subsidiaries of such Guarantor that are not Guarantors, including their obligations to trade creditors.
Security.....	On the Issue Date, the Notes will be secured by first-priority security interests in: • the share capital of the Issuer; • the Senior Notes Issuer’s receivables owing from the Issuer under the Senior Notes Proceeds Loans; • the share capital of Verisure Group and certain intercompany loans made available by the Issuer to Verisure Group;

- convertible preferred equity certificates issued by Verisure Group to the Issuer;
- 100% of all issued and outstanding shares of capital stock of the Guarantors (other than the Senior Notes Issuer, Securitas Direct España, S.A.U., ESML SD Iberia Holding, S.A.U. and Securitas Direct Portugal, Unipessoal Lda.); and
- bank accounts, fixed and current assets, receivables (including, in certain cases, intercompany loans and assignments of rights under certain contracts and insurance policies) and material intellectual property of certain Guarantors,

(collectively, the “Closing Collateral”).

On the Post-Closing Date, the Notes will be secured by first-priority security interests (provided that the security governed by Portuguese law shall be eighth-ranking in relation to the security securing the Issuer’s obligations under the Existing Senior Secured Notes and the Senior Credit Facilities, and the security governed by French law shall be fourteenth-ranking in relation to the security securing the Issuer’s obligations under the Indenture, without prejudice to the provisions set out under the caption “Description of Certain Indebtedness—Intercreditor Agreement—Application of Proceeds”) in:

- 100% of all issued and outstanding shares of capital stock of Securitas Direct España, S.A.U., ESML SD Iberia Holding, S.A.U. and Securitas Direct Portugal, Unipessoal Lda.; and
- bank accounts and receivables (including, in certain cases, intercompany loans and assignments of rights under certain contracts and insurance policies) of Securitas Direct España, S.A.U., ESML SD Iberia Holding, S.A.U. and Securitas Direct Portugal, Unipessoal Lda. and, in the case of Securitas Direct Portugal, Unipessoal Lda., certain fixed and current assets.

(collectively, the “Post-Closing Collateral” and, together with the Closing Collateral, the “Collateral”). The Collateral also secures the Existing Senior Secured Notes and the obligations under the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement.

General..... The security interests in the Collateral may be limited by applicable law or subject to certain defenses that may limit their validity and enforceability. See “*Description of Notes—Security*,” “*Insolvency Considerations and Limitations on Validity and Enforceability of the Guarantees and the Collateral*” and “*Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Financing Arrangements and the Notes*.”

The pledges and assignments securing the Notes may be released under certain circumstances. See “*Risk Factors—Risks Related to our Financing Arrangements and the Notes—There are circumstances other than repayment or discharge of the Notes under which the security interests in the Collateral will be released and under which the Guarantees will be released, without your consent or the consent of the Trustee*,” “*Description of Certain Indebtedness—Intercreditor Agreement*” and “*Description of Notes—Security—Release of Liens*.”

Intercreditor Agreement.....	The relative priority with regard to the security interests in the Collateral as between (i) the lenders under the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement, (ii) the holders of the Notes, (iii) the holders of the Existing Senior Secured Notes, (iv) counterparties to certain hedging agreements, if any and (v) the creditors of certain other indebtedness permitted to be secured by the Collateral, is established by the Intercreditor Agreement, which provides that the obligations under the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement, the Indenture, the Existing Senior Secured Notes Indentures and certain hedging obligations, if any, will be secured equally and ratably by security interests granted on a first-priority basis in the Collateral, and the holders of the Existing Senior Notes will receive a benefit of security interests over the portion of the Collateral that secures the Existing Senior Notes on a second-priority basis. Pursuant to the Intercreditor Agreement, subject to certain limited exceptions, the Security Agent will act with respect to the Collateral only at the direction of a simple majority of the senior secured creditors (including, for this purpose, both drawn and undrawn uncanceled commitments under the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement, any hedging obligations and indebtedness under the Existing Senior Secured Notes Indentures and, on and after the Issue Date, the Indenture). See “<i>Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Our Financing Arrangements and the Notes—Holders of the Notes may not control certain decisions regarding the Collateral.</i>”
Optional Redemption.....	Prior to May 15, 2026, the Issuer will be entitled at its option to redeem all or a portion of the Notes at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Notes redeemed, plus the applicable “make-whole” premium described in this offering memorandum and accrued and unpaid interest and additional amounts, if any, to, but excluding, the redemption date. In addition, at any time the Issuer may, at its option, redeem the Notes, in whole or in part, following the occurrence of any Initial Public Offering (as defined herein), with funds in an aggregate amount not exceeding the net cash proceeds of such Initial Public Offering, at a redemption price equal to 102% of the principal amount of the Notes redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional amounts, if any. Prior to May 15, 2026, the Issuer will be entitled at its option on one or more occasions to redeem the Notes in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed 40% of the original principal amount of the Notes (including the original principal amount of any additional Notes of the same series as the Notes issued on the Issue Date) with the net cash proceeds from certain equity offerings at a redemption price equal to 105.500% of the principal amount of the Notes redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional amounts, if any, to, but excluding, the redemption date, so long as at least 50% of the original aggregate principal amount of the Notes (including the original aggregate principal amount of any additional Notes of the same series as the Notes issued on the Issue Date) remains outstanding immediately after each such redemption. Prior to May 15, 2026 during each 12-month period commencing on the Issue Date, the Issuer may redeem up to 10% of the original aggregate principal amount of the Notes (including the original aggregate principal amount of any additional Notes of the same series as the Notes issued on the Issue Date) at its option, from time to time, at a redemption price equal to 103% of the principal amount of the Notes redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional amounts, if any, to, but excluding, the redemption date.

On or after May 15, 2026, the Issuer will be entitled at its option to redeem all or a portion of the Notes at the redemption prices set forth under the heading “*Description of Notes—Optional Redemption*,” plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional amounts, if any, to, but excluding, the redemption date.

Redemption for Tax Reasons....	If certain changes in the law of any relevant taxing jurisdiction impose certain withholding taxes or other deductions on the payments on the Notes, the Issuer may redeem all but not some of the Notes at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional amounts, if any, to, but excluding, the redemption date. See “ <i>Description of Notes—Redemption for Taxation Reasons</i> .”
Additional Amounts	All payments made by the Issuer or any of the Guarantors or a successor of the Issuer or Guarantors on the Notes or any Guarantee, as applicable, will be free and clear of and without withholding or deduction for, or on account of, any taxes unless the withholding or deduction is then required by law or by the official interpretation or administration thereof. If any deduction or withholding for, or on account of, any taxes imposed or levied by or on behalf of any relevant taxing jurisdiction is required, the Issuer or the Guarantors, as applicable, will pay such additional amounts as may be necessary in order that the net amounts received in respect of such payments by the holders, the Principal Paying Agent or the Trustee, as the case may be, after such withholding or deduction, will not be less than the amounts which would have been received in respect of such payments in the absence of such withholding or deduction, subject to certain exceptions and limitations. See “ <i>Description of Notes—Withholding Taxes</i> .”
Change of Control	Upon the occurrence of certain events constituting a change of control, the Issuer may be required to offer to repurchase all outstanding Notes at a purchase price in cash equal to 101% of the principal amount of the relevant Notes on the date of purchase, plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the date of purchase. See “ <i>Description of Notes—Change of Control</i> .”
Certain Covenants.....	The Indenture, among other things, will restrict the ability of the Issuer and its restricted subsidiaries to: • incur or guarantee additional indebtedness and issue certain preferred stock; • create or incur certain liens; • make certain payments, including dividends or other distributions, with respect to the shares of the Issuer or its restricted subsidiaries; • prepay or redeem subordinated debt or equity; • make certain investments; • create encumbrances or restrictions on the payment of dividends or other distributions, loans or advances to and on the transfer of assets to the Issuer or any of its restricted subsidiaries; • sell, lease or transfer certain assets, including capital stock of restricted subsidiaries; • engage in certain transactions with affiliates; • consolidate or merge with other entities; • impair the security interests for the benefit of the holders of the Notes; and

- amend certain documents.

Each of these covenants is subject to significant exceptions and qualifications. See “*Description of Notes—Certain Covenants.*”

Use of Proceeds	The proceeds of the Notes, together with the borrowings under the 2021 Additional Senior Term Loan, will be used to (i) repay drawings under the Revolving Credit Facility, (ii) repay in full the 2020 Senior Term Loan, (iii) fund cash to our balance sheet, and (iv) pay fees and expenses in connection with the Transactions.
U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations	For a discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations of an investment in the Notes, see “ <i>Tax Considerations—U.S. Federal Income Taxation.</i> ” You should consult your own tax advisor to determine the U.S. federal, state, local and other tax consequences of an investment in the Notes.
Transfer Restrictions	The Notes and the Guarantees have not been, and will not be, registered under the U.S. Securities Act or the securities laws of any state or other jurisdiction of the United States, and are subject to restrictions on transferability and resale. See “ <i>Transfer Restrictions.</i> ” We have not agreed to, or otherwise undertaken to, register the Notes (including by way of an exchange offer).
Listing	Application has been made to list the Notes on the Securities Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (the “Exchange”). There can be no assurance that such listing will be maintained.
Governing Law	The Indenture, the Notes and the Guarantees will be governed by the laws of the State of New York. The Intercreditor Agreement is governed by English law. The Security Documents are or will be governed by the applicable law of the jurisdiction under which the security interests in the Collateral are granted.
Trustee	GLAS Trust Company LLC.
Principal Paying Agent, Transfer Agent and Registrar	GLAS Trust Company LLC.
Security Agent	Wilmington Trust (London) Limited.
Risk Factors	Investing in the Notes involves substantial risks. See “ <i>Risk Factors</i> ” for a description of certain of the risks you should carefully consider before investing in the Notes.

SUMMARY CONSOLIDATED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL AND OTHER DATA

We present below the summary consolidated financial and other data of the Senior Notes Issuer as of and for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021.

The historical financial information of the Senior Notes Issuer as of and for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021 presented below has been extracted from the Senior Notes Issuer's audited consolidated financial statements, prepared in each case in accordance with IFRS and included elsewhere in this offering memorandum.

We also present below certain consolidated financial information of the Senior Notes Issuer for the last two quarters annualized, which we calculate by multiplying the applicable metric for the period from July 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023 by two. The financial information for the last two quarters annualized presented herein has not been audited, is not required by or presented in accordance with IFRS or any other generally accepted accounting principles, has been prepared for illustrative purposes only and is not representative of our results for such historical period or for any future period.

We also present below certain key operating metrics used by our management to evaluate, monitor and manage our business. None of these terms are measures of financial performance under IFRS, and so they should not be considered to be alternatives to our results of operations presented in accordance with IFRS. These terms may not be comparable to similar terms used by competitors or other companies. See "*Presentation of Financial and Other Information.*"

We present certain Adjusted *Pro Forma* EBITDA figures, adjusted, among other things, to give effect to the impact of our FOG cost savings initiative. Our FOG cost savings initiative is forward-looking in nature and subject to certain assumptions, as described further in this section. We have also presented below unaudited adjusted data which give effect to the Transactions, including the issuance of the Notes and the application of the proceeds therefrom, as set forth under the heading "*Use of Proceeds*," as if the Transactions had occurred on (i) January 1, 2023, for the purposes of as adjusted income statement items for the year ended December 31, 2023, (ii) July 1, 2023 for the purposes of as adjusted income statement items for the six months ended December 31, 2023, annualized, and (iii) December 31, 2023, for the purposes of as adjusted balance sheet items. The adjusted data have been provided for illustrative purposes only and do not purport to represent what our actual data would have been if the Transactions had occurred on such dates and should not be taken as indicative of the Senior Notes Issuer's future consolidated results of operations or financial position. The Adjusted *Pro Forma* EBITDA figures and the as adjusted data have not been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Regulation S-X of the U.S. Securities Act, the Prospectus Regulation, the UK Prospectus Regulation or any generally accepted accounting standards. None of the assumptions underlying the adjustments in the Adjusted *Pro Forma* EBITDA figures or the adjusted data or the resulting Adjusted *Pro Forma* or as adjusted data has been audited or reviewed in accordance with any generally accepted auditing standards. In addition, the *pro forma* and adjusted financial information presented may not be indicative of our future results of operations.

Prospective investors should read the summary data presented below in conjunction with "*Summary—The Transactions—Sources and Uses*," "*Use of Proceeds*," "*Capitalization*," "*Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*," "*Forward Looking Statements*" and our consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this offering memorandum.

	For the year ended December 31,			Last two quarters annualized ⁽¹⁾
(€ millions)	(audited) 2021	(audited) 2022	(audited) 2023	
Summary Consolidated Income Statement Data				
Revenue	2,508.8	2,827.0	3,090.0	3,132.7
Cost of sales	(1,375.5)	(1,619.6)	(1,702.8)	(1,734.6)
Gross profit	1,133.3	1,207.5	1,387.1	1,398.1
Selling and administrative expenses	(759.7)	(740.9)	(788.4)	(796.9)
Other income	5.3	4.8	4.3	4.2
Operating profit	378.9	471.3	603.0	605.5
Finance income	1.0	1.0	15.9	30.2
Finance costs	(318.0)	(337.7)	(549.6)	(643.6)
Result before tax	61.8	134.5	69.3	(8.0)
Income tax (expense)/benefit	(46.9)	(92.3)	(40.4)	(20.1)
Result for the period	14.9	42.3	28.9	(28.1)

(€ millions)	As of December 31,		
	(audited) 2021	(audited) 2022	(audited) 2023
Summary Consolidated Balance Sheet Data			
Cash and cash equivalents	24.3	43.6	21.3
Inventories ⁽²⁾	252.1	342.7	296.4
Trade receivables ⁽³⁾	147.6	193.1	200.5
Property, plant and equipment	1,170.0	1,316.6	1,450.7
Total assets	4,362.5	4,660.6	4,698.6
Trade payables	190.7	188.7	171.4
Accrued expenses and deferred income	545.8	607.0	698.2
Long-term borrowings	7,029.5	7,252.5	7,269.4
Other non-current liabilities	86.8	111.2	184.5
Deferred tax liabilities	175.5	184.5	202.4
Non-current derivative liabilities	0.0	4.6	23.7
Total liabilities	8,335.7	8,677.4	8,927.8
Total equity	(3,973.2)	(4,016.8)	(4,229.2)

(€ millions)	For the year ended December 31,		
	(audited) 2021	(audited) 2022	(audited) 2023
Summary Consolidated Cash Flow Statement Data			
Cash flow from operating activities	816.9	999.8	1,395.4
Cash flow from investing activities	(764.2)	(841.0)	(884.0)
Cash flow from financing activities	(136.8)	(139.4)	(532.6)

(€ millions, unless otherwise stated)	As of and for the year ended December 31,			Last two quarters annualized ⁽¹⁾
	2021	2022	2023	
Other Financial and Operating Data				
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽⁴⁾	984.4	1,116.2	1,298.0	1,303.6
Adjusted EBITDA excl. SDIs ⁽⁴⁾	1,048.0	1,152.0	1,340.5	1,363.7
Adjusted EBITDA margin excl. SDIs (%) ⁽⁵⁾	41.8%	40.7%	43.4%	43.5%
Capital expenditures ⁽⁶⁾	762.4	841.1	868.5	886.9
Change in net working capital ⁽⁷⁾	(105.9)	(39.2)	197.3	313.1
Payback period (in years) ⁽⁸⁾	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.8
Segment data				
Portfolio services				
Total subscribers (year-end) (units).....	4,274,827	4,752,097	5,173,032	5,173,032
Net subscriber growth (units) ⁽⁹⁾	510,882	477,270	420,935	412,840
Subscriber growth rate, net (%) ⁽¹⁰⁾	13.6%	11.2%	8.9%	8.9%
Cancellation (units) ⁽⁹⁾⁽¹¹⁾	258,701	324,828	376,377	377,666
LTM attrition rate (%) ⁽¹²⁾	6.4%	7.2%	7.6%	7.6%
Average monthly revenue per user ("ARPU") (€) ⁽¹³⁾	42.4	43.4	44.2	44.0
Monthly adjusted EBITDA per customer ("Adjusted EPC")(€) ⁽¹⁴⁾	30.6	31.2	31.6	31.6
Cost to Serve (€).....	11.7	12.2	12.6	12.4
Portfolio services revenue.....	2,043.7	2,358.2	2,635.3	2,678.5
Portfolio services adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁵⁾	1,477.5	1,694.4	1,885.3	1,925.5
Portfolio services adjusted EBITDA margin (%) ⁽¹⁶⁾	72.3%	71.9%	71.5%	71.9%
Customer acquisition				
New subscribers added (gross), units ⁽⁹⁾⁽¹⁷⁾	769,583	802,098	797,312	790,506
Cash acquisition cost per new subscriber ("CPA") (€) ⁽¹⁸⁾	1,257	1,407	1,415	1,433
Customer acquisition revenue.....	373.5	386.0	362.3	358.1
Customer acquisition adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁵⁾	(421.0)	(544.8)	(551.1)	(564.5)
Customer acquisition capital expenditures.....	546.4	583.7	577.5	568.5
Adjacencies				
Adjacencies revenue.....	91.7	82.9	92.4	96.1
Adjacencies adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁵⁾	(8.4)	2.4	6.3	2.7

Pro Forma and as Adjusted Financial Data

(€ millions)	As of and for the year ended December 31, 2023	
As adjusted secured indebtedness ⁽¹⁹⁾		5,950.0
As adjusted net secured indebtedness ⁽²⁰⁾		5,888.7
As adjusted total funded indebtedness ⁽²¹⁾		7,478.9
As adjusted total funded net indebtedness ⁽²²⁾		7,417.6
As adjusted interest expense ⁽²³⁾		427.4
As adjusted cash and cash equivalents ⁽²⁴⁾		61.3
(€ millions, except ratios)	Last two quarters annualized ⁽¹⁾	
Adjusted Pro Forma EBITDA ⁽²⁵⁾		1,388.7
Portfolio services adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁵⁾		1,925.5
Ratio of as adjusted net secured indebtedness/Adjusted Pro Forma EBITDA ⁽²⁰⁾⁽²⁵⁾		4.2x
Ratio of as adjusted secured indebtedness/Adjusted Pro Forma EBITDA ⁽¹⁹⁾⁽²⁵⁾		4.3x
Ratio of as adjusted net secured indebtedness/ Portfolio services adjusted EBITDA ⁽²⁰⁾⁽¹⁵⁾		3.1x
Ratio of as adjusted secured indebtedness/ Portfolio services adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁹⁾⁽¹⁵⁾		3.1x
Ratio of as adjusted total funded net indebtedness/Adjusted Pro Forma EBITDA ⁽²²⁾⁽²⁵⁾		5.3x
Ratio of as adjusted total funded indebtedness/Adjusted Pro Forma EBITDA ⁽²¹⁾⁽²⁵⁾		5.4x
Ratio of as adjusted total funded net indebtedness/ Portfolio services adjusted EBITDA ⁽²²⁾⁽¹⁵⁾		3.9x
Ratio of as adjusted total funded indebtedness/ Portfolio services adjusted EBITDA ⁽²¹⁾⁽¹⁵⁾		3.9x
Ratio of Adjusted Pro Forma EBITDA/as adjusted interest expense ⁽²⁵⁾⁽²³⁾		3.2x

(1) Last two quarters annualized represents the applicable metric for the period from July 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023, multiplied by two.

(2) Inventories primarily include alarm systems and components (materials and consumables) that are purchased for installation at subscriber locations.

- (3) Trade receivables include all receivables due to us within twelve months following the end of the reporting period, net of provisions for bad debt.
- (4) We define Adjusted EBITDA as earnings before net finance costs, income tax (expense)/benefit, depreciation and amortization, and retirement of assets (which relates to the retirement of installed equipment due to subscriber cancellations) and Adjusted EBITDA excl. SDIs as earnings before net finance costs, income tax expense/(benefit), depreciation and amortization, retirement of assets (which relates to the retirement of installed equipment due to subscriber cancellations) and SDIs. Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA excl. SDIs are supplemental measures of financial performance that are not required by, or presented in accordance with, IFRS. Neither Adjusted EBITDA nor Adjusted EBITDA excl. SDIs are a measurement of performance or liquidity under IFRS and you should not consider Adjusted EBITDA or Adjusted EBITDA excl. SDIs as an alternative to (a) gross profit or operating profit (as determined in accordance with IFRS) or other measures derived in accordance with IFRS, (b) cash flow for the period as a measure of our ability to meet our cash needs or (c) any other measure of performance or liquidity under IFRS. We present Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA excl. SDIs because we believe that they are measures commonly used by investors and are measures that we use in managing our business. Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA excl. SDIs, as presented in this offering memorandum, however, may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies due to differences in the way these measures are calculated. Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA excl. SDIs as presented herein differ from "Consolidated EBITDA" as defined in the Indenture. In evaluating Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA excl. SDIs, you should be aware that Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA excl. SDIs are subject to certain limitations as an analytical tools. See "Presentation of Financial and Other Information."

The following table provides a reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA excl. SDIs to result for the periods indicated:

(€ millions)	For the year ended December 31,			Last two quarters annualized
	(audited) 2021	(audited) 2022	(audited) 2023	
Result for the period.....	14.9	42.3	28.9	(28.1)
Net finance costs ^(a)	(317.1)	(336.8)	(533.6)	(613.4)
Income tax (expense)/benefit.....	(46.9)	(92.3)	(40.4)	(20.1)
Depreciation and amortization ^(b)	(477.3)	(557.1)	(580.5)	(584.5)
Retirement of assets ^(b)	(128.2)	(87.8)	(114.6)	(113.6)
Adjusted EBITDA.....	984.4	1,116.2	1,298.0	1,303.6
SDIs ^(c)	(63.6)	(35.8)	(42.5)	(60.1)
Adjusted EBITDA excl. SDIs.....	1,048.0	1,152.0	1,340.5	1,363.7

(a) Net finance costs consist of finance costs net of finance income.

(b) Recognized within selling and administrative expenses in our consolidated income statement.

(c) Our SDIs for the year ended December 31, 2023 increased by €6.7 million to €42.5 million from €35.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. For the last two quarters annualized, our SDIs were €60.1 million, related to various transition projects within the Group. Our financial information for the year ended December 31, 2021 includes provision costs related to a fine imposed by the NCA, in addition to costs related to transformational projects.

- (5) Adjusted EBITDA margin excl. SDIs represents Adjusted EBITDA excl. SDIs as a percentage of revenue.
- (6) Our capital expenditures primarily consist of (i) Customer acquisition capital expenditures, which include purchases of equipment for new customers and direct costs related to the acquisition of customer contracts and (ii) capital expenditures from Portfolio services, which relate to new equipment for existing customers and investments in R&D and IT. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Capital Expenditures" for further details. "Capital expenditures" is not a defined term under IFRS and may therefore not be comparable with other similarly titled measures reported by other companies.
- (7) We define changes in net working capital as the sum of movements in inventories, trade receivables, other receivables, trade payables and other payables for a period. The following table sets forth changes in our net working capital for the periods indicated.

(€ millions)	For the year ended December 31,		
	2021	2022	2023
(Increase)/decrease in inventories.....	(89.2)	(87.0)	44.3
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables.....	21.6	(49.7)	(6.6)
(Increase)/decrease in other receivables.....	(5.9)	(14.0)	(33.9)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables.....	7.8	(0.6)	(12.3)
Increase/(decrease) in other payables.....	(40.2)	112.1	205.8
Changes in net working capital.....	(105.9)	(39.2)	197.3

- (8) Payback period represents the time in years required to recapture the initial capital investment made to acquire a new subscriber and is calculated as CPA divided by Adjusted EPC, divided by twelve.
- (9) Differences in reconciliation with end of period subscriber data are primarily due to acquisition of contract portfolios.
- (10) Subscriber growth rate, net represents the number of subscribers at the end of period divided by the number of subscribers twelve months prior.
- (11) Cancellations (units), represent the total number of cancelled subscriptions during the period, including cancellations on acquired portfolios.
- (12) LTM attrition rate represents the number of terminated subscriptions to our monitoring service in the last twelve months, divided by the average number of subscribers for the last twelve months.
- (13) Monthly ARPU is our Portfolio services segment revenue consisting of monthly average subscription fees and sales of additional products and services divided by the average number of subscribers during the relevant period.
- (14) Monthly adjusted EBITDA per customer ("Adjusted EPC") is calculated by dividing the total monthly adjusted EBITDA from managing our existing subscriber portfolio (which is our adjusted EBITDA from Portfolio services) by the average number of subscribers.

- (15) We evaluate the performance of our operating segments and allocate resources to those segments based on our analysis of Adjusted EBITDA for each of our segments. Adjusted EBITDA for our segments is defined as earnings before net finance costs, income tax (expense)/benefit, depreciation and amortization, and retirement of assets (which relates to the retirement of installed equipment due to subscriber cancellations) and SDIs. Adjusted EBITDA for our segments is not a measure of financial condition or performance determined in accordance with IFRS. Portfolio services adjusted EBITDA and Adjacencies adjusted EBITDA reflect the cash generative segments of our business. Customer acquisition adjusted EBITDA is negative in each period and reflects investment in our business.

The following tables set forth reconciliations of Portfolio services adjusted EBITDA, Customer acquisition adjusted EBITDA and Adjacencies adjusted EBITDA to revenue for the periods indicated.

(€ millions)	For the year ended December 31,			Last two quarters annualized
	2021	2022	2023	
Portfolio services revenue.....	2,043.7	2,358.2	2,635.3	2,678.5
Portfolio services operating expenses.....	(566.2)	(663.8)	(750.0)	(753.0)
Portfolio services adjusted EBITDA	1,477.5^(a)	1,694.4	1,885.3	1,925.5

(€ millions)	For the year ended December 31,			Last two quarters annualized
	2021	2022	2023	
Customer acquisition revenue ^(a)	373.5 ^(a)	386.0	362.3	358.1
Customer acquisition operating expenses.....	(794.5)	(930.8)	(913.4)	(922.6)
Customer acquisition adjusted EBITDA	(421.0) ^(a)	(544.8)	(551.1)	(564.5)

(€ millions)	For the year ended December 31,			Last two quarters annualized
	2021	2022	2023	
Adjacencies revenue.....	91.7	82.9	92.4	96.2
Adjacencies operating expenses.....	(100.1)	(80.5)	(86.1)	(93.5)
Adjacencies adjusted EBITDA.....	(8.4)	2.4	6.3	2.7

The following table sets forth a reconciliation of Portfolio services adjusted EBITDA, Customer acquisition adjusted EBITDA and Adjacencies adjusted EBITDA to Adjusted EBITDA excl. SDIs and Adjusted EBITDA for the periods indicated:

(€ millions)	For the year ended December 31,			Last two quarters annualized
	2021	2022	2023	
Portfolio services adjusted EBITDA.....	1,477.5	1,694.4	1,885.3	1,925.5
Customer acquisition adjusted EBITDA.....	(421.0)	(544.8)	(551.1)	(564.5)
Adjacencies adjusted EBITDA	(8.4)	2.4	6.3	2.7
Adjusted EBITDA excl. SDIs	1,048.0	1,152.0	1,340.5	1,363.7
SDIs ^(a)	(63.6)	(35.8)	(42.5)	(60.1)
Adjusted EBITDA.....	984.4	1,116.2	1,298.0	1,303.6

(a) Represents SDIs, which are not available at the segment level, and include one-off costs related to various transition projects within the Group and costs related to acquisitions of new businesses.

- (16) Portfolio services adjusted EBITDA margin represents Portfolio services adjusted EBITDA as a percentage of Portfolio services revenue.
- (17) Represents total number of new subscribers added in a period.
- (18) CPA is the net investment required to acquire a subscriber, including costs related to the marketing and sales process, installation of the alarm system, costs of alarm system products and overhead expenses for the customer acquisition process. CPA is calculated net of any revenues from installation fees charged to the subscriber and represents the sum of Adjusted EBITDA plus capital expenditures in our Customer acquisition segment on average for every subscriber acquired.
- (19) As adjusted secured indebtedness represents our secured indebtedness as of December 31, 2023, as adjusted to give effect to the Transactions as if they occurred on December 31, 2023. As adjusted secured indebtedness has been presented for illustrative purposes only and does not purport to reflect what our secured indebtedness would have actually been had the Transactions occurred on the date assumed, nor does it purport to project our secured indebtedness for any future period. See "Capitalization."
- (20) As adjusted net secured indebtedness represents our secured indebtedness net of cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2023, in each case, as adjusted to give effect to the Transactions as if they occurred on December 31, 2023. As adjusted net secured indebtedness has been presented for illustrative purposes only and does not purport to reflect what our net secured indebtedness would have actually been had the Transactions occurred on the date assumed, nor does it purport to project our net secured indebtedness for any future period. See "Capitalization."
- (21) As adjusted total funded indebtedness represents our total funded indebtedness as of December 31, 2023, as adjusted to give effect to the Transactions as if they had occurred on December 31, 2023. As adjusted total funded indebtedness has been presented for illustrative purposes only and does not purport to reflect what our indebtedness would have actually been had the Transactions occurred on the date assumed, nor does it purport to project our indebtedness for any future period. See "Capitalization."
- (22) As adjusted total funded net indebtedness represents our total funded indebtedness net of cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2023, in each case, as adjusted to give effect to the Transactions as if they had occurred on December 31, 2023. As adjusted total funded net indebtedness has been presented for illustrative purposes only and does not purport to reflect what our net indebtedness would have actually been had the Transactions occurred on the date assumed, nor does it purport to project our net indebtedness for any future period. See "Capitalization."

- (23) As adjusted interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2023 represents our finance costs in respect of the Senior Credit Facilities, the Existing Notes and the Notes, as adjusted to give effect to the Transactions as if they had occurred on January 1, 2023, based on EURIBOR and STIBOR as of December 31, 2023, and assuming that the Revolving Credit Facility was undrawn throughout the duration of the period. As adjusted interest expense excludes charges related to amortized debt issuance costs as well as interest and amortization expenses in connection with our leases. As adjusted interest expense has been presented for illustrative purposes only and does not purport to reflect what our interest expense would have actually been had the Transactions occurred on the date assumed, nor does it purport to project our interest expense for any future period. In addition, the definition of "Consolidated Interest Expense" for the purposes of calculation of the covenants under the Indenture may differ from "as adjusted interest expense" as presented herein.
- (24) As adjusted cash and cash equivalents represents our cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2023, as adjusted to give effect to the Transactions. See "*Capitalization*."
- (25) The Adjusted *Pro Forma* EBITDA, last two quarters annualized, information presented in this offering memorandum is inherently subject to risks and uncertainties. It is not comparable to our consolidated financial statements or other financial information included elsewhere in this offering memorandum. In addition, Adjusted *Pro Forma* EBITDA, last two quarters annualized, does not purport to indicate our future consolidated results of operations. Our actual results may differ significantly from those reflected in our Adjusted *Pro Forma* EBITDA, last two quarters annualized. Further, the definition of "Consolidated EBITDA" for the purposes of calculation of the covenants under the Indenture and the Existing Senior Secured Notes Indentures will differ from Adjusted *Pro Forma* EBITDA, last two quarters annualized as presented herein. See "*Presentation of Financial and Other Information—Non-IFRS Financial and Operating Information*" and the definition of "Consolidated EBITDA" in the Indenture.

The *pro forma* and adjusted information presented below is for illustrative purposes only and is based on various assumptions and management estimates. These numbers have not been and cannot be audited, reviewed or verified by any independent accounting firm. This information is inherently subject to risks and uncertainties and may not be comparable to our consolidated financial statements or the other financial information included in this offering memorandum and should not be relied upon when making an investment decision.

Adjusted *Pro Forma* EBITDA is included in this offering memorandum because we believe that it provides a useful measure of our results of operations; however, this measure does not constitute a measure of financial performance under IFRS and you should not consider Adjusted *Pro Forma* EBITDA as an alternative to operating profit or any other performance measure derived in accordance with IFRS or as measure of our results of operations or liquidity. Other companies, including those in our industry, may calculate similarly titled financial measures differently from us. Because all companies do not calculate these financial measures in the same manner the presentation of such financial measures may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other companies.

We encourage you to evaluate each adjustment and the reasons we consider it appropriate as a method of supplemental analysis. Our presentation of Adjusted *Pro Forma* EBITDA should not be construed as an inference that our future results will be unaffected by unusual or non-recurring items. The following table sets forth the components of Adjusted *Pro Forma* EBITDA, last two quarters annualized.

(€ millions)	<u>Last two quarters annualized</u>
Adjusted EBITDA excl. SDIs and IFRS 15 and 16 ^(a)	1,345.7
Effect of IFRS 15 ^(b)	(44.9)
Effect of IFRS 16 ^(c)	62.9
Adjusted EBITDA excl. SDIs	1,363.7
Anticipated incremental cost savings under FOG program ^(d)	25.0
Adjusted <i>Pro Forma</i> EBITDA^(e)	<u>1,388.7</u>

(a) Represents Adjusted EBITDA excl. SDIs and the impact of IFRS 15 (*Revenue from Contracts with Customers*) and IFRS 16 (*Leases*) for the two quarters ended December 31, 2023 multiplied by two, which we use for purposes of calculating our Consolidated EBITDA (as defined in the Indenture).

(b) This adjustment reflects the impact of IFRS 15 (*Revenue from Contracts with Customers*) for the two quarters ended December 31, 2023 multiplied by two.

(c) This adjustment reflects the impact of IFRS 16 (*Leases*) for the two quarters ended December 31, 2023 multiplied by two.

(d) Represents management estimates of incremental cost savings for the period from July 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023 in excess of amounts already reflected in our Adjusted EBITDA, last two quarters annualized, based on our estimate of incremental cost savings for the period from January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024. These direct and indirect cost savings relate to material costs, support functions, cost pools, continuous improvement of our operating model, or adoption of new technologies to modernize existing ways of working and increase efficiency, among others, in accordance with the group-wide operational improvement plan, FOG, that was launched in late 2014 with the aim of optimizing our cost structure and improving productivity by leveraging our scale and share proven best practices across our global footprint, thereby reducing costs and improving our margins. The program is closely monitored and savings are reported quarterly at the board and management level. See "*Business—Product Offerings and Product Strategy—Funding Our Growth—Cost Savings Initiative*."

Our ability to realize these savings on the timetable anticipated is based upon internal as well as external factors and assumptions, including, without limitation, local and macroeconomic conditions, engagement with third parties (including contract counterparties), timely launch of various requests for proposals, foreign exchange rate, successful training with respect to customer care efficiency initiatives, effective rollout of automation of various systems, the implementation of initiatives in daily operations, follow-ups by management and effective leverage of successful strategies across jurisdictions, among other key factors. The assumptions used in estimating our cost savings are subject to a wide variety of business, economic, and competitive risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in our cost savings estimates. We can provide no assurances that we will realize our cost savings target in the timeframe specified, if at all. See "*Risk Factors—Risk Related to Our Business and Industry—We are subject to increasing operating costs and inflation risk which may adversely affect our earnings, and we may not be able to successfully implement our comprehensive cost savings program, Funding our Growth*."

- (e) While calculating Adjusted EBITDA, last two quarters annualized, by multiplying Adjusted EBITDA for the last two quarters by two is the method used to calculate our "Consolidated EBITDA" under the Indenture for purposes of our covenants, including debt incurrence and restricted payments, the definition of "Consolidated EBITDA" for the purposes of calculation of the covenants under the Indenture differs from "Adjusted *Pro Forma* EBITDA, last two quarters annualized" as presented herein.

RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the risks described below as well as the other information contained in this offering memorandum before making an investment decision. Any of the following risks may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows, and as a result you may lose all or part of your original investment. The risks described below are not the only risks we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial may also have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

We operate in a highly competitive industry that may adversely affect our results.

We face significant competition from both established and new competitors. In some markets, we compete against companies with greater local scale, easier access to financing, greater personnel resources, greater brand name recognition and experience or longer established relationships with customers.

The residential home and small business segment of the larger security services market (the “RHSB segment”) in Europe and Latin America is highly fragmented and subject to significant competition and pricing pressures. As a result, within our segment, we compete against a variety of players who use various strategies. For example, most of our competitors offer lower installation and lower recurring fees, generally reflecting the product quality and service levels. Likewise, existing competitors may expand their current product and service offerings more rapidly, adapt to new or emerging technologies more quickly, take advantage of acquisitions or devote greater resources to the marketing and sale of their products and services, than we do. Our competitors may use lower pricing to increase their customer base and win market share. Our higher installation fees, compared to our competitors’ could make our competitors’ offers appear more attractive to potential customers, which could have a significant effect on our ability to maintain or grow our customer base. Likewise, if our competitors charge lower recurring fees than we do, we may have to reduce our recurring fees or risk losing our existing customers. These competitive actions could impact our ability to attract new customers or retain existing customers, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and/or cash flows.

We also face competition from do-it-yourself (“DIY”), self-monitored systems, and video-surveillance solutions, which, through the internet, text messages, push notifications, emails, or similar communications, enable consumers to monitor and control their home environment through devices that they install and monitor without third-party involvement, including connected video cameras. Some DIY providers may also offer professional monitoring with the purchase of their systems and equipment without a contractual commitment or offer new “internet of things” devices and services with automated features and capabilities, which may be appealing to customers and put us at a competitive disadvantage. Continued pricing pressure or improvements in technology, as well as increased smart phone penetration, and shifts in consumer preferences towards DIY, self-monitoring and standalone video-surveillance through connected video cameras, could materially adversely impact our customer base, pricing structure, ability to grow, and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and/or cash flows.

With respect to competition from potential new entrants, we believe that players operating in the connected home market and telecommunications market, who have existing access and relationships with subscribers and highly recognized brands, are well-situated to move into the security and safety industry. While within the connected home market, security and safety is the largest growing segment, the connected home market itself is growing quickly and covers many different products and services in segments such as connected video cameras, utility management, entertainment, wellness management and smart appliances. If competitors in these alternative segments move into the security and safety segment of the connected home market, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and/or cash flows.

Additionally, large players in adjacent or overlapping industries, such as Amazon, Google, Apple and Microsoft, have launched smart home platforms. Such players could leverage their well-known brand names and technological superiority to enter or further expand the security and safety segment of the connected home market. For example, Google acquired Dropcam (a manufacturer of security cameras) in June 2014, and merged the company with Nest (a manufacturer of smart thermostats) and subsequently launched a DIY home alarm platform in the U.S. Though Nest’s home alarm offering is not present in Europe and Google has now embraced professional security services provider ADT as strategic go-to-market partner in the U.S., Google or other large tech companies may form similar alliances with European security services providers. As another example, Amazon acquired Blink in December 2017 and Ring in February 2018, and subsequently proceeded to launch a Ring Alarm product suite initially in the U.S., followed by launches in the UK and most European

countries. As another example, in recent years Chinese consumer electronics producers have launched a series of connected video cameras. These cameras could be used by our prospective customers as self-monitored local security solutions, which could reduce the addressable market for our professionally installed and professionally monitored alarms. Chinese consumer electronics manufacturers may also decide to expand into additional home security segments, such as door & window security sensors, sirens, smart locks or DIY alarm systems. Such actions could impact our ability to attract new customers through pricing pressure or erode our existing customer portfolio, each of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and/or cash flows.

Telecommunications players have also shown significant interest in the security and safety market in Europe, bundling their existing offerings with monitored security services, often at lower monthly monitoring rates. While Comcast has already done so successfully in the United States, Telefonica and Orange have both re-entered the alarm category in past years in Spain and France, respectively. These companies may: (i) have existing access to and relationships with customers, as well as highly recognized brands, which may drive increased awareness of their security offerings relative to ours; (ii) have access to greater capital and resources than us; and (iii) spend significantly more on advertising, marketing, and promotional resources, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and/or cash flows.

Certain of our potential competitors may seek to expand their market share by bundling their existing offerings with additional products and services.

We may not be able to compete effectively with companies that integrate or bundle security offerings similar to ours with the other general services they provide. For example, home insurance companies (many of which offer reduced premiums for homes with security alarms), telecommunications companies or utility companies (all of which may already have a relationship with our potential customers) may decide to expand into security and safety services and bundle their existing offerings with such services. For example, Telefonica and Orange have each re-entered the alarm category in past years in Spain and France, respectively, and offer customers bundled packages comprised of their security offering along with their telecommunications offering. The existing access to and relationship with customers that these, and other, companies have could give them a substantial advantage over us, especially if they are able to offer customers a lower price by bundling these services. These potential competitors may subject us to increased pricing pressure, slower growth in our customer base, higher costs, and increased attrition rate among our customers. If we are unable to sufficiently respond to these competitors or otherwise meet these competitive challenges, we may lose customers or experience a decrease in demand for our products and services, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and/or cash flows.

In addition, in many locations, we work with guarding companies to respond to triggered alarms. In some cases, like with Securitas AB, they are also competing with us for security and safety monitoring services. If these or other guarding companies were to successfully expand or further expand into the alarm monitoring and installation market segment, they would become direct and larger competitors with us. This development could also force us to find alternative first responders in the affected regions, and such alternative first responders may not be available on a timely basis or on commercially attractive terms. The costs and difficulties associated with finding alternative providers, as well as any decrease in our share of supply in the relevant region, resulting from the presence of these companies, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and/or cash flows.

The success of our business depends, in part, on our ability to respond to rapid changes in our industry and provide customers with technological features that meet their expectations.

Our business operates in markets that are characterized by rapidly changing technologies, evolving industry standards, potential new entrants, and changes in customer needs and expectations. Therefore, our success and competitive position depend, in part, on our ability to develop and supply competitive and innovative products and services and keep pace with technological developments in the security and safety services industry.

Whether developed by us or by third-party suppliers, our ability to offer new products and services on a timely and cost-effective basis that differentiates us from our competitors can have a significant impact on a customer's initial decision to choose our products and services. Likewise, the quality of our customer services or monitoring services, which heavily depend on the technology used in our security and safety systems, also plays a large role in our ability to attract new customers and retain existing ones. Accordingly, the success of our business depends, in part, on our ability to continue enhancing our existing products and services and anticipating changing customer preferences and requirements, and industry standards. Our ability to develop, independently or with third parties, or to acquire new products and services that are technologically innovative requires the

investment of significant resources and can affect our competitive position. These acquisition and development efforts divert resources from other potential investments in our business and may not lead to the development of new commercially successful technologies, products, or services on a timely basis.

We may not be able to develop or partner with third-party suppliers to gain access to technical advances before our competitors, match technological innovations made by our competitors or design systems that meet customers' preferences and requirements. Alternatively, we may not have the financial resources required to successfully develop or implement such new technologies. If we are unable, for technological, legal, financial, or other reasons, to adapt to changing market conditions or customer preferences and requirements in a timely manner, we could lose existing customers or encounter limitations in attracting new customers.

If we are not able to anticipate and adapt to the technological changes and trends in the sector, or to properly select the investments to be made, this could negatively affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and/or cash flows.

A deterioration in economic conditions, including inflationary pressures, or the alteration of the political environment in the countries where we operate, could negatively affect our business

We are sensitive to the deterioration of economic conditions or the alteration of the political environment of the countries in which we operate, especially in the EU and Latin America. Any deterioration including inflationary pressures, recession, rapid normalization of monetary policy, exchange rate or sovereign-risk fluctuations, as well as growing geopolitical tensions, may adversely affect our business, financial position, debt management, results of operations and/or cash flows.

The global economy is currently facing a number of extraordinary challenges. Russia's invasion of Ukraine opened a period that has been characterized by extraordinary uncertainty and the simultaneous concurrence of multiple negative shocks, including the Israel-Hamas war and the Red Sea crisis. Inflationary pressures, arising from bottlenecks associated with the rapid recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, have been exacerbated by an energy crisis and a strong increase in world food prices, resulting in inflation rates not seen in the last 40 years. The persistence of inflationary pressures, with higher costs increasingly being passed through to the final prices of other goods and services, have led to strong responses from central banks (interest rate hikes and liquidity withdrawal) and a significant loss of consumer purchasing power and weakening of consumer confidence.

Geopolitical and economic risks have also increased lately as a result of the Russia-Ukraine war, trade tensions between the United States and China, Brexit, and the rise of populism in certain countries, among others. Growing tensions may lead, among others, to a deglobalization of the world economy, disruptions to global supply chains, an increase in protectionism, a general reduction of international trade in goods and services and a reduction in consumer confidence, any of which could have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations and/or cash flows.

A material portion of our revenues and profitability is derived from the EU. Weak economic conditions and disruptions in this region, or with connected markets or the wider global financial markets, may impact our ability to obtain financing or to refinance existing debt on acceptable terms, if at all, could increase the cost of our borrowings, and may increase our exposure to currency fluctuations in countries where we operate. Additionally, an increase in price levels generally, or in price levels in a particular sector, such as current inflation related to domestic and global supply chain issues and energy costs, which has led to both overall price increases and pronounced price increases in certain sectors, could result in a shift in consumer demand away from the products we offer.

Additionally, ongoing economic volatility and uncertainty and changing demand patterns affect our business in a number of other ways, including making it more difficult to accurately forecast client demand and effectively build our revenue and resource plans. Economic volatility and uncertainty are particularly challenging because it may take some time for the effects and changes in demand patterns resulting from these and other factors to manifest themselves in our business.

Our financial performance depends primarily on residential consumers in single-family dwellings and, to a lesser extent, on small businesses. Periods of economic downturn, particularly those impacting the housing market or consumer discretionary spending, can increase our attrition rate among existing customers. For example, customer attrition rates increased across our business in 2009 compared to 2008, which coincided with the global economic crisis. More recently, customer attrition rates increased across our business between 2021 and 2023, which we believe has been partially driven by the more challenging economic outlook during this period.

In the residential segment, a proportion of customers discontinued our service in order to reduce their recurring costs, while others moved from their homes and did not re-subscribe to our service. In the small business segment, customers were particularly impacted by the economic downturn and sought to reduce their costs or were forced to close their businesses. Thus, we had a more significant increase in attrition rate in our small business portfolio compared to our residential customers.

Customer attrition or failure to acquire new customers in a cost-effective manner could materially adversely affect our operations.

Our ability to grow is dependent on our ability to retain existing customers and attract new customers. New customers require an upfront investment. Accordingly, our long-term profitability is dependent on long customer tenures. This requires that we minimize our attrition rate, which can increase as a result of factors such as financial distress, customer relocations, problems experienced with our product or service quality, customer service, or unfavorable general economic conditions. We contract with customers on standard terms within each country. Across most of our markets, our customers do not have a minimum contract period. In some markets, however, our customer contracts have minimum periods of duration – typically ranging from 12 to 36 months – during which cancellation fees or payments may be payable if the contract is terminated by the customer. For residential customers, the main reasons for cancelling a subscription include factors such as financial distress, customer relocations, or dissatisfaction with our prices or service. For small businesses, attrition is usually related to financial distress or the failure, closure, or relocation of the business. Our overall attrition rates on a twelve-month trailing basis were 6.4%, 7.2% and 7.6% in the years ended December 31, 2021, 2022 and 2023.

Customer attrition reduces our revenues from monthly subscription fees and, to the extent we decide to invest in replacing such customers with new customers, increases our customer acquisition costs. Consequently, customer attrition, particularly prior to the end of the payback period (the time it takes to recapture our upfront costs) has a negative effect on our business and financial condition. If upfront customer acquisition costs increase, or if the installation fees or monthly subscription fees we charge decrease, the payback period will lengthen, increasing the negative effects that attrition may have on our business, financial condition, results of operations and/or cash flows.

The retirement of older telecommunications technology such as 2G or 3G and limitations on our customers' telecommunications services and equipment could increase customer attrition and require significant capital expenditures.

Our technology may be impacted by obsolescence risks as we are dependent on third party infrastructure, such as mobile networks. If there are changes in third party supplied infrastructure, we may need to upgrade the equipment in our customers' premises earlier than planned, which could require us to incur significant capital expenditures.

For example, telecommunications providers are expected to gradually discontinue 2G and 3G services in Europe over the next decade, as well as the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) technology in certain of the countries in which we operate, with the phasing and timing of such discontinuations varying by operator, network and country. While this will not impact the growing cohort of customers using our “Moonshot” suite of devices, it will impact some of our legacy customers, who use previous-generation devices that rely on such services. This group will gradually need to have their installed hardware modified or upgraded in the upcoming years so we can continue delivering services to them. We have established a group-wide program for the execution of this transition. Although we plan to partly mitigate the cost of this phased transition through monetization of upgrade processes, we expect that the rollout will result in increased capital expenditures spread over a number of years.

Additionally, in the future we may face other situations in which we will not be able to successfully implement new technologies or adapt existing technologies to changing market demands, and in any event, we may be required to incur significant additional costs to upgrade to improved technology. Continued shifts in technology or customers' preferences regarding telecommunications services could divert management's attention and other important resources away from our customer service and sales efforts for new customers and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Our ability to offer our services to customers depends on the performance of these telecommunications services. We rely on them to provide our customers with constant connectivity to our alarm monitoring operations so that we can be made aware of all actual intrusions. Such telecommunications services are, however, vulnerable to damage from a variety of sources, including power loss, malicious human acts and may become unavailable during natural disasters. Moreover, these telecommunications services providers have the right to terminate their services under their agreements in certain circumstances and under certain conditions, some of which are

outside our customers' control. The termination of such services could impact our ability to provide our customers with the services they require, which would materially adversely affect the value of our business.

Our substantial concentration in Iberia (Spain and Portugal) makes us more vulnerable to negative developments in the region.

A significant portion of our operations are located in Iberia (Spain and Portugal). The Iberian segment accounted for 38% of our revenue for the year ended December 31, 2023. Therefore, our business is particularly sensitive to developments that may materially impact the Iberian economy. Negative developments in, or the general weakness of, the Iberian economy may have a direct negative impact on the spending patterns of our existing and potential new customers. A recession, or public perception that economic conditions are deteriorating, could substantially decrease the demand for our services and may materially adversely affect our business. Additionally, increased competition from existing and new competitors in the region could materially impact our business, financial condition, results of operations and/or cash flows.

Cybersecurity breaches, attacks, and other similar incidents, as well as disruptions or failures in our data security procedures, could expose us to liability and adversely impact our business, reputation, results of operations, financial condition and/or cash flows.

We operate in an environment increasingly prone to cyber-threats and all of our products and services are intrinsically dependent on systems and platforms that are susceptible to cyberattacks. Cyberattacks can present themselves in many forms and levels of sophistication, including commodity/generic malware, casual non-targeted external attackers, determined external targeted attackers (organized crime, espionage, hacktivists, nation states) and malicious insider threats. Despite best efforts to protect ourselves, all of these threats have the potential to affect our platform and cause significant business disruption for extended periods of time, causing the business to suspend our alarm monitoring services or customer care services until the issues are resolved.

While we implement security measures with our products, components, networks, security systems and infrastructure, those measures may not prevent cybersecurity breaches, the access, capture, or alteration of data by criminals, the exposure or exploitation of potential security vulnerabilities or the installation of malware or ransomware that could be detrimental to our reputation, business, financial condition, results of operations and/or cash flows.

In particular, if we were to experience a breach of our data security, we might find ourselves in a position where personal data regarding our customers was at risk of exposure. To the extent that any such exposure leads to credit card fraud or identity theft, or the misuse or distribution of other personal data, including images or videos taken by our photo detectors and cameras, we may experience a general decline in consumer confidence in our business, which may lead to an increase in our attrition rate or make it more difficult to attract new customers. In addition, we cannot be certain that advances in criminal capabilities, including as the result of the proliferation of artificial intelligence capabilities, computing power, discoveries in the field of cryptography, or other developments will not compromise or breach the technology protecting the networks that access our products and service, and we can make no assurance that we will be able to detect, prevent, timely and adequately address or mitigate the negative effects of cyber-attacks or other security breaches.

Furthermore, as we expand the automation of our services and offer increasingly centralized access for consumers through features like "Connected Home," the potential risk associated with any form of cyberattack or data breach also increases, threatening to expose consumer data. Any such breach and associated loss of confidence in our business or additional capital expenditure requirement could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and/or cash flows.

In addition, we may be required to expend significant additional resources to continue to modify or enhance our protective measures or to investigate or remediate any cybersecurity vulnerabilities, breaches, attacks, or other similar incidents. Any cybersecurity incident, attack or other similar incident, or our failure to make adequate or timely disclosures to the public, regulators, or law enforcement agencies following any such event, could harm our competitive position, result in violations of applicable data privacy or cybersecurity laws or regulations, result in a loss of customer confidence in the adequacy of threat mitigation and detection processes and procedures, cause disruption to business activities, divert management attention and other resources or otherwise adversely affect the internal operations and our reputation, degrade our financial results, incur significant costs to remedy the damages caused by the incident or defend legal claims, subject us to additional regulatory scrutiny and expose us to civil litigation, fines, damages or injunctions.

If we fail to comply with constantly evolving laws and regulations regarding the use of personal customer data, we could face substantial penalties, liability, and reputational harm, and our business, operations, and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

As part of our operations, we collect and retain a large amount of personal data from our customers, including name, address, bank details, credit card information, images, videos, voice recordings and other personal data.

In all of the countries in which we operate, the processing of personal data is subject to governmental regulation and legislation, including laws and regulations concerning the collection, use, retention, security, processing, and transfer of personal data. In particular, our operations in the EU are subject to the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of April 27, 2016 (the “GDPR”) as well as to other laws and regulations relating to data privacy and protection. Complying with applicable data protection laws and regulations requires significant resources, strong processes, and ongoing focused effort.

Notwithstanding our significant efforts to protect personal data and comply with all applicable laws and regulation, we are exposed to the risk that data could be wrongfully appropriated, lost or disclosed, or processed in breach of data protection regulation, by us or on our behalf.

We may become subject to heightened scrutiny by regulators, and any finding that we failed to comply with such regulations or legislation could lead to sanctions, including fines, or the initiation of criminal or civil proceedings. Such an event could additionally result in unfavorable publicity and therefore materially adversely affect our credibility and reputation with our customers, which may lead to customer distrust and could result in an increase in our attrition rate or make it more difficult to attract new customers. For example, the Swedish Authority for Privacy Protection (“IMY”) opened an investigation into Verisure Sverige AB in 2022 following the publication by a Swedish tabloid media outlet that year of anonymous allegations made about the use of certain customer data by our employees. While unsubstantiated, the allegations triggered an increase in attrition rate in Sweden. As the regulatory focus on privacy issues continues to increase while, at the same time, technology continues to evolve, these potential risks to our business may intensify. The consequences for violating applicable data privacy and protection laws and regulations can be significant: for example, the GDPR provides for maximum fines of up to the higher of (i) €20 million or (ii) 4% of annual global turnover.

Potential disputes or other events relating to the brand name SECURITAS may negatively impact our operating results in countries where we use the SECURITAS DIRECT brand.

We trade under three brand names: VERISURE, SECURITAS DIRECT, and, across Europe, ARLO, for the sale of cameras and related products. We do not own the “SECURITAS” brand name or trademark. Instead, we license the “SECURITAS” (which can only be used in conjunction with “DIRECT”) brand name and trademark from Securitas AB (publ) for the relevant operating geographic locations.

Securitas AB (publ) is our former parent company from whom we demerged in 2006. Although, historically, Securitas AB (publ) has primarily focused on the large enterprise segment of the broader security services market, they compete with us for monitoring services for the residential and small business segment in which we operate in certain of our geographies, including Spain, Sweden, Belgium, the Netherlands, Finland, Norway, France, Germany and Portugal. Securitas AB (publ) is increasing their presence in the residential and small business segment including use of the “SECURITAS” brand name in the geographies in which we operate, which may cause consumer confusion.

Additionally, once our current license for the use of the “SECURITAS” brand name and trademark expires in December 2029, or in case of an early termination event, we may not be able to continue to license the “SECURITAS” brand on commercially reasonable terms, if at all, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and/or cash flows.

We are subject to increasing operating costs and inflation risk which may adversely affect our earnings, and we may not be able to successfully implement our comprehensive cost savings program, Funding our Growth.

We are subject to increasing operating costs. We are also impacted by increases in salaries, wages, benefits, and other administrative costs. While we aim to increase our subscription rates to offset increases in operating costs, we may not be successful in doing so. Price increases are also associated with expenses, in particular, service costs. As a result, our operating costs may increase faster than our associated revenues, resulting in a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and/or cash flows.

In late 2014, we began a group-wide operational improvement plan, FOG, with the aim of optimizing our cost structure and improving productivity, which is still ongoing and has become embedded in our culture. The program seeks to leverage our scale and share best practices across our global footprint in order to reduce costs and improve our margins. We have, since the program's implementation, monitored the obtained savings through the implementation of a diligent bottom-up process with regular reporting to country and group management teams. In 2020, we introduced a new detailed bottom-up cost savings plan which enabled us to achieve gross aggregate cost savings of over €200 million between January 1, 2020 and December 31, 2023, two years ahead of target.

In 2024, we introduced a new detailed cost savings program targeting gross aggregate cost savings of over €100 million between January 1, 2024 and December 31, 2026. We estimate that our incremental EBITDA savings will be at least €25 million from January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024. There can be no guarantee that such benefits will be realized or that additional costs will not be incurred. The continued success of the program is contingent on many factors, including the implementation of initiatives in daily operations, follow-ups by management, effective leverage of successful strategies across jurisdictions, assumptions regarding local and macroeconomic conditions, engagement with third parties (including contract counterparties), timely launch of various request for proposals, foreign exchange rates, successful training with respect to customer care efficiency initiatives and effective rollout of automation of various systems, some of which may not materialize in accordance with our expectations. If the planned measures to increase efficiency and achieve cost savings fail in whole or in part or are not sustainable, we may not operate profitably or may experience less profitability than we expect to. All of the risks described above could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and/or cash flows.

Adverse developments in our relationships with our employees, and inability to attract new talent to sustain our expected future growth, may adversely affect our business and profitability.

We may also become subject to additional collective bargaining agreements in the future or our non-unionized workers may unionize, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our costs, operations and business. Furthermore, if our relationship with our employees deteriorates for any reason, this may result in strikes, work slowdowns or other labor actions. For example, a one-week strike involving a limited number of our monitoring agents in Lille, France occurred in 2022 and, while this did not impact our ability to deliver our services, this may not be the case for future occurrences. In the event that we experience a significant or material increase in labor costs and are not able to pass some or all of those costs on to our customers and/or a deterioration in our relationship with our employees, and/or inability to attract talent to sustain our expected future growth, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Any significant or prolonged disruption of our monitoring centers could constrain our ability to effectively respond to alarms and serve our customers.

A disruption to one or more of our 20 monitoring center locations could constrain our ability to provide alarm monitoring services and serve our customers, which could have a material adverse effect on our business. Our alarm systems are linked to our monitoring centers by a variety of connection platforms (both wired and wireless). It is critical that the communication platforms supporting our monitoring activities function properly and allow us to provide our full range of security solutions. We are exposed to various risks ranging from outages and interruptions in the connections between our alarms and our monitoring centers as well as larger-scale power failures or other catastrophes with respect to our monitoring centers. In addition, because our customer service operators are often in the same location as our monitoring staff, damage, or a protracted outage in telecommunication traffic in a specific area or a wide range of areas that affect more than one of our monitoring stations could significantly disrupt both our operations and customer services operations. For example, if any of our monitoring centers were to be affected by earthquakes, floods, fires or other natural disasters, health epidemics or pandemics, acts of terrorism, war, armed conflicts, power loss or other catastrophes, our operations and customer relations could be, in turn, materially adversely affected. Monitoring could also be disrupted by information systems and network-related events or cybersecurity attacks, such as computer hacking, computer viruses, worms or other malicious software, distributed denial of service attacks, malicious social engineering, or other destructive or disruptive activities that could also cause damage to our properties, equipment, and data. We attempt to mitigate this risk by maintaining auxiliary facilities that can support full monitoring capabilities.

Nevertheless, such facilities may not remain operational, or we may not be able to transfer our monitoring function in a timely manner. In addition, an auxiliary facility typically does not have all the same capabilities and functionalities as the main center, such as invoicing. Any significant disruption to our operations could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and/or cash flows.

Product defects or shortfalls in our customer service may impact our ability to conduct operations, increase our costs, attrition and damage our reputation as a supplier and service provider of high-quality security offerings.

Our recurring service provision is dependent on the quality and functionality of the products installed at our customers' premises. Should there be an issue with the quality of the product installed, we could face a range of issues varying from business disruption to increased costs to mitigate poor product performance. For example, product defects could expose us to a more frequent need to change batteries in a device, a higher number of false alarm signals to be handled by our monitoring centers, or even a full recall of the product installed in cases of serious product defects.

In addition, product defects or shortfalls in our customer service could also expose us to reputational damage. The nature of the services we provide potentially exposes us to risks of liability for operational failures. If we fail to respond effectively to an alarm, our customers could be harmed, their items could be stolen, or their property could be damaged. Our customer contracts and other agreements pursuant to which we sell our products and services typically contain provisions limiting our liability to customers and third parties in the event that certain failures lead to a loss due to a system failure or an inadequate response to alarm activation. However, these provisions as well as our insurance policies may be inadequate to protect us from potential liability. In addition, if a claim is brought against us, these limitations may not be enforced or enforceable. Any significant or material claim related to the failure of our products or services could lead to significant litigation costs, including the payment of monetary damages, reputational damage, and adverse publicity, which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and/or cash flows.

Any harm done to our reputation or business relationships as a result of our actions or the actions of third parties could have a significant negative effect on us. For example, in 2022, Verisure Sverige AB suffered temporarily from adverse publicity following the publication by a Swedish tabloid media outlet of anonymous allegations made about the use of certain customer data by our employees (despite no findings to demonstrate such elements). Our relationships with our customers are of particular importance. Customers generally judge our performance through their interactions with the staff at our monitoring centers, the reliability of our products and our maintenance performance for any products that may require repair. Any failure to meet our customers' expectations could have a material impact on our attrition rate or make it difficult to attract new customers.

Our business is subject to increasing regulatory scrutiny, and noncompliance with general or industry-specific laws or regulations could expose us to fines, penalties and other liabilities and negative consequences.

Our operations and employees are subject to various general and industry-specific laws and regulations. We are subject to EU and local laws, rules, and regulations in the geographic regions in which we operate. These regulations govern our operations, from the marketing, sales and installation process throughout the monitoring and alarm verification process.

Relevant regulation for our operations includes country-specific security industry regulations (including with respect to hardware requirements or operational requirements). For example, in order to install an alarm system, we generally must be licensed in the country where we install the system. Additionally, we generally must obtain operating certificates or permits for our alarm monitoring centers and provide specified levels of training to our employees at those centers. We are also governed by regulations relating to when we can forward alarms to emergency providers, and may in certain countries be subject to consequences if we forward false alarms to such emergency providers. Any failure to comply with the private security-related laws, rules, or regulations (local or otherwise) in jurisdictions in which we operate may result in fines, penalties or a suspension or termination of our right to sell, install and/or monitor alarm systems in the relevant jurisdiction.

We are also subject to numerous laws and regulations relating to a broad range of different areas, including data protection and privacy, antitrust and competition, consumer protection, and anti-money laundering, such as the EU Omnibus Directive. For example, many European countries have regulations governing consumer sales methods such as door-to-door, telemarketing and online sales or regulations governing trial periods during which customers may request a refund if they change their mind about wanting to purchase a given product or service. Scrutiny under these regulatory regimes is increasing, and as we continue to grow within existing countries and globally, including by gaining in market share, entering into a wider range of services and facing increased competition, the risk of being the target of regulatory enforcement action grows. Furthermore, these laws and regulations are becoming increasingly stringent and compliance with them requires the dedication of substantial resources. Failure to comply with any applicable laws or regulations could result in substantial sanctions and fines, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position and results of operations.

Additionally, changes in laws or regulations in the jurisdictions in which we operate, or the introduction of new EU regulation (such the AI Act, Data Act, CSRD and CSDD Directive) could cause us to incur significant costs and expenses to comply with such laws or regulations. Such changes may result in adaptations to our go-to-market channels and related processes and IT systems. Any limitation on our ability to operate our business, or adaptations to our go-to-market model or business processes, due to legal or regulatory reasons could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and/or cash flows.

Increased adoption of false alarm ordinances by local governments or other similar regulatory developments could materially adversely affect our business.

An increasing number of local governmental authorities have adopted, or are considering the adoption of, laws, regulations or policies aimed at reducing the perceived costs of responding to false alarm signals. These measures could include, among other things:

- requiring permits for the installation and monitoring of individual alarm systems and the revocation of such permits following a specified number of false alarms;
- imposing limitations on the number of times the police will respond to alarms at a particular location after a specified number of false alarms;
- requiring further verification of an alarm signal before the police will respond; and
- subjecting alarm monitoring companies to fines or penalties for transmitting false alarms.

Enactment of such measures could materially adversely affect our costs and our ability to conduct our activities. For example, concerns over false alarms in localities adopting these ordinances could cause a decrease in the timeliness of emergency responders. As a result, consumers may be discouraged from purchasing or maintaining a monitored alarm system. In addition, some local governments impose fines, penalties and limitations on either customers or the alarm companies for false alarms. Our alarm service contracts generally allow us to pass these charges on to customers.

However, if more local governments impose fines or penalties, or if local governments increase existing requirements, our customers may find these additional charges prohibitive and be discouraged from using monitored alarm services. If the adoption of such ordinances reduces the demand for our products or services or if we are unable to pass related assessments, fines, and penalties on to our customers, we could experience a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and/or cash flows.

We rely on third-party suppliers for our alarm systems and any failure or interruption in the provision of such products, including international trade restrictions, could harm our ability to operate our business.

The alarm systems and other products that we install are manufactured by third-party suppliers. Our suppliers' abilities to meet our needs and standards are subject to various risks, including political and economic stability, natural calamities, health epidemics or pandemics, interruptions in transportation systems, sourcing issues, financial difficulties, unavailability of raw materials, terrorism, war, armed conflicts and labor issues. We are therefore subject to the interruption of supply or the receipt of faulty products from our suppliers. Difficulties encountered with suppliers may result in disruptions to our operations, loss of profitability and damage to our reputation, and in such instances our business, financial condition, results of operations and future prospects could be adversely affected.

For example, if suppliers for key components face difficulties related to the production or extraction of materials or fail to deliver products or experience delays in delivery, such difficulties may prevent us from upgrading equipment, delivering products to our customers on time, or otherwise hinder our ability to install and upgrade systems and provide replacement parts. This could result in higher costs to us and a potential decline in confidence in our products and services among our existing and potential new customers. We are particularly vulnerable to any disruptions in supply of our legacy systems or replacement parts for these systems, as these products may become obsolete and may be out of production. We also have an important supplier relationship with Essence, a company based in Israel, for devices used for the delivery of our services in certain geographies. We use devices supplied by Essence primarily to maintain our installed base in Iberia, France, Italy and the UK, and for new installations and installed base maintenance in our four Latam countries. While several risk mitigants are in place, the Israel-Hamas war that commenced in October 2023 may adversely impact Essence directly or indirectly and could result in us bearing increased costs or suffering from disruptions to supplies of

the products that are manufactured by Essence, which, in turn, could hinder our ability to maintain our installed base or deliver new installations in certain parts of our geographies.

Across the group, our development efforts and our supply chain depend heavily on certain key partners. Although our target is to have at least dual sourcing in all strategic products and services, we have a number of critical components in our systems where we have a single supplier, which subjects us to a higher risk of interrupted supply.

We also often partner with key suppliers to develop proprietary technologies and products. We use these partnerships to supplement our own internal product development team. If these suppliers fail to keep pace with technological innovations in the RHSB segment, we may incur increased product development costs or lose customers to competitors with access to these technological innovations.

The possible adoption of new protectionist measures in certain parts of the world, and/or the adoption of lockdown or other restrictive measures as a result of any crisis or pandemic, as well as those derived from geopolitical tensions such as the current war in Ukraine, the Israel-Hamas war or the Red Sea crisis, could disrupt global supply chains or may have an adverse impact on certain of our suppliers and other players in the industry. The semiconductor industry in particular is facing various challenges, as a result mainly of supply problems at a global level, which in turn is affecting multiple sectors, including ours, through delivery delays and price increases.

Any interruption in supply, failure to produce quality products or inability to keep pace with technological innovation by a key supplier could materially adversely affect our operations, as it may be difficult for us to find alternatives on terms acceptable to us, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and/or cash flows.

Increased scrutiny and changing expectations from stakeholders, evolving reporting and other legal obligations, and compliance with our goals regarding ESG matters, may expose us to various risks.

We may be unable to adapt to or comply with increasingly demanding expectations from analysts, investors, customers, employees, and other stakeholders and new regulatory reporting or other legal requirements related to ESG issues. Further, expectations and requirements may differ from region to region, may be based on diverging calculations or other criteria and may materially change as they still are at their emerging phase. Increased focus and activism related to ESG matters may hinder our access to capital, as investors may reconsider their capital investment as a result of their assessment of our ESG practices. In addition, we may also be adversely impacted as a result of conduct by suppliers or partners that fail to meet our or our stakeholders' ESG standards.

Further, our disclosure of information on our ESG objectives and initiatives in our public reports and other communications subjects us to the risk that we will fail to achieve these objectives and initiatives. Additionally, the tracking of our ESG performance, the preparation of our ESG reporting and achieving our objectives will require a significant amount of management's and other personnels' time and focus, which may divert attention from operating and growing the business.

Although we are working to comply with new ESG reporting requirements, to achieve our objectives, and to meet the expectations of our stakeholders in these matters, if we are unable to meet these expectations, fail to adequately address ESG matters or fail to achieve the reported objectives, our reputation, business, financial position, results of operations and/or cash flows could be materially and adversely affected.

We may incur unexpectedly high costs as a result of not meeting our warranty obligations.

Given we offer a recurrent monitoring service to our customers, we must ensure that the equipment installed at our customer's premises functions without issue at all times. Therefore, we may need to repair or replace devices during the customer relationship. Consequently, we may be liable for defects in our suppliers' component parts that manifest after the term of the manufacturer's warranty expires. Further, our suppliers' warranties also have limitations on the extent of their liability for repairs or replacements. We may also encounter situations where we believe a product is defective, but the manufacturer may not honor the warranty either because they are not in agreement or because the manufacturer has financial difficulties. Any significant incurrence of warranty expense in excess of our estimates, for which we are unable to receive reimbursement from the supplier, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and/or cash flows.

Our insurance policies may not fully protect us from significant liabilities.

We carry insurance of various types, including claims, general liability, and professional liability insurance, in amounts management considers adequate and customary for our industry. Some of our insurance policies, and the laws of some of the jurisdictions in which we operate, may limit, or prohibit, insurance coverage for punitive or certain other types of damages, or liability arising from gross negligence. As such, our insurance policies may be inadequate to protect us against liability from the hazards and risks related to our business.

Additionally, we may not be able to obtain adequate insurance coverage in the future at rates we consider reasonable. The occurrence of an event not fully covered by insurance, or an event that we did not carry adequate insurance for, could result in substantial losses and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and/or cash flows.

Unauthorized use of or disputes involving our proprietary technology and processes may adversely affect our business.

Our success and competitive position depend in part on a combination of trade secrets and proprietary know-how. We use our in-house development team to design proprietary products, including hardware and software protocols. We also cooperate with our network of manufacturing partners to jointly develop new and share patents for proprietary products and solutions. While we are increasingly seeking patent protection covering such proprietary technologies, the legal protections covering our proprietary technologies from infringement or other misuse may be inadequate. Likewise, the remedy for any breach of such protections may not be adequate to compensate us for the damages suffered. Any access to or use by competitors of our technology could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and/or cash flows.

In addition, we may be subject to claims of patent or other intellectual property rights infringement by third parties. In developing technologies and systems, we may not adequately identify third-party intellectual property rights or assess the scope and validity of these third-party rights. Accordingly, we may become subject to lawsuits alleging that we have infringed on the intellectual property rights of others and seeking that we cease to use the relevant technology. Intellectual property litigation could adversely affect the development or sale of the challenged product or technology or require us to pay damages or royalties to license proprietary rights from third parties. Licenses may not be available to us on commercially reasonable terms, if at all. Any such intellectual property litigation could represent a significant expense and divert our personnel's attention and efforts and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and/or cash flows.

We may be unable to effectively manage our growth into new geographies or realize the intended benefits from our acquisitions.

Our growth plan includes expansion into new or recently entered regions in Europe and Latin America. Expanding into these geographies involves significant expenditures, over a period of several years, on development of monitoring and backup centers, hiring and training of personnel, and marketing efforts to introduce our brand to the new geography. We may not accurately predict such costs or accurately anticipate operational difficulties caused by local conditions, and therefore may not achieve our financial and strategic objectives for our operations in the new geographies. Accordingly, we may incur losses as we expand our operations. Some examples of the risks encountered in entering new regions include:

- costs associated with signing up customers who may not prove as loyal as our current customer base, which would cause our attrition rate to increase;
- increased investment associated with understanding new geographies and following trends in these areas in order to effectively compete;
- increased costs associated with adapting our products and services to different requirements in the local markets, which may decrease our margins and profitability;
- challenges relating to developing and maintaining appropriate, and risk of non-compliance with, risk management and internal control structures for operations in new geographies and understanding and complying with new regulatory schemes;
- reduced ability to predict our performance because we will have less experience in the new geographies than in our existing geographies;

- trade barriers such as export requirements, which could cause us to experience inventory shortages or an inability to offer our full set of products;
- tariffs, taxes and other restrictions and expenses, which could increase the prices of our products and make us less competitive in some countries;
- currency effects, such as future currency devaluations;
- actual and/or perceived decreasing crime and burglary rates, lowering consumer interest in home security solutions; and
- political, regulatory and other local risks.

When we enter into acquisitions, such as the acquisition of all commercial operations of Arlo in Europe in December 2019, we expect such acquisitions will result in various benefits. However, achieving the anticipated benefits is subject to a number of uncertainties, including whether the business we acquire can be operated in the manner in which we intend. Failure to achieve these anticipated benefits and synergies could result in increased costs, decreases in the amount of revenues generated by the combined business and diversion of management's time and energy. In addition, in connection with any acquisitions, we cannot exclude that, even where a diligent review of the business and/or operations acquired is performed in accordance with prevailing industry standards, such reviews may be incomplete and not necessarily reveal all existing or potential problems, including actual or contingent liabilities, defects, legal claims, claims for breach of contract, employment-related claims, environmental liabilities, conditions or damage, hazardous materials or liability for hazardous materials or tax liabilities, among others.

We may also become subject to national or international antitrust investigations in connection with any acquisitions or otherwise. Both our failure to accurately predict or manage costs or any operational difficulties we encounter in expanding into new geographies, and our failure to accurately anticipate or capture expected benefits from our add-on acquisitions, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and/or cash flows.

We are exposed to risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations as we translate our financial results into euro.

We present our consolidated financial statements in euro. As a result, we must translate the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of all of our operations with a functional currency other than the euro into euro at then-applicable exchange rates. Consequently, increases or decreases in the value of certain other currencies (the Swedish krona (SEK) and Norwegian krone (NOK) in particular) against the euro may affect the value of these items with respect to our non-euro businesses in our consolidated financial statements, even if their value has not changed in their original currency. Our primary exposure is to the SEK and NOK. For the year ended December 31, 2023, 72.4% of our revenue was denominated in euro, 12.7% was denominated in SEK and NOK and 14.9% of revenue was denominated in other currencies. Historically, the euro/SEK exchange rate has fluctuated significantly. It averaged SEK 10.1562 = €1.0 in 2021, SEK 10.6571 = €1.0 in 2022 and SEK 11.4842 = €1.0 in 2023. There can be no guarantee that past exchange rates between SEK, NOK and euros are representative of future exchange rates.

Foreign exchange rate fluctuations can significantly affect the comparability of our results between financial periods and result in significant changes to the carrying value of our assets, liabilities, and stockholders' equity. In addition, certain of our supply contracts in non-euro denominated countries contain clauses that reset the prices at which we buy our goods based on fluctuations in exchange rates, which can increase our costs if rates move in a manner that is unfavorable to us.

Where we are unable to match sales received in foreign currencies with costs paid in the same currency, our results of operations are impacted by currency exchange rate fluctuations and any unfavorable movement in currency exchange rates could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and/or cash flows.

We may suffer future impairment losses, as a result of potential declines in the fair value of our assets, or challenges to our accounting classifications.

We have a significant amount of goodwill and intangible assets. In accordance with applicable accounting standards, we review on an annual basis, or more frequently when the circumstances require it, the need to introduce changes to the book value of our goodwill. Goodwill is evaluated for impairment by computing the fair

value of a cash-generating unit and comparing it with its carrying value. If the carrying value of the cash-generating unit exceeds its fair value, a goodwill impairment is recorded. Significant judgment is involved in estimating cash flows and fair value. Management's fair value estimates are based on historical and projected operating performance, recent market transactions and current industry trading multiples. We cannot assure that significant impairment charges will not be required in the future, and such charges may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and/or cash flows. In addition, some of our accounting classifications are based on our interpretation of applicable rules. We cannot assure that our accounting classifications will not be reassessed and that such new classifications may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and/or cash flows.

We are subject to risks from legal and arbitration proceedings, as well as tax audits, including with regards to our transfer pricing model, which could materially adversely affect our financial results and condition.

From time to time, we are involved in legal and arbitration proceedings, the outcomes of which are difficult to predict. We could become involved in legal and arbitration disputes in the future which may involve substantial claims for damages or other payments, or which may result in injunctive rulings that could require us to change certain of our practices. In the event of a negative outcome of any material legal or arbitration proceeding, whether based on a judgment or a settlement agreement, we could be obligated to make substantial payments or to change certain of our practices, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and/or cash flows. In addition, the costs related to litigation and arbitration proceedings may be significant.

As we continue to grow within existing countries and globally, we may enter into a wider range of services and face increased competition, what ultimately may increase the risk of becoming a target of legal and arbitration proceedings. Any increase in litigation, even in the case of a positive outcome in such proceedings, may still result in increased costs to us as we will have to bear part or all of our advisory and other costs to the extent they are not reimbursed by the opponent. All of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and/or cash flows.

As we continue to expand, we may face increasingly thorough tax audits. There is a risk that such audits may find us non-compliant with tax regulations, including those concerning corporate income tax, value-added tax, social security tax, or other taxes. Additionally, there is a possibility of incorrect classifications and treatments, especially regarding our transfer pricing model. While we maintain a transfer pricing methodology that we believe aligns with relevant laws and practices, we may incur penalties from tax authorities if they adjust our related-party prices. Currently, we are undergoing tax audits and responding to information requests from tax authorities in several countries where we operate, primarily related to corporate income tax matters. The outcome of these audits or information requests, whether they result in tax assessments or tax litigation, remains uncertain.

We are dependent on our ability to recruit and retain sufficient personnel at all levels of our organization, including our experienced senior management team, which may be difficult to replace.

Our success and our growth strategy are dependent in part on our ability to attract, train, and retain sufficient talent at all levels of our organization, including our experienced management team, sales marketing, installation and service technicians, finance, and other personnel. Our ability to recruit, train, and retain sufficient talent for these positions is based on our reputation as a successful business with a culture of fairly hiring, training, and promoting qualified employees. In markets where overall employment rates are high, and/or our business is growing quickly, we may have difficulties attracting, training, and retaining personnel of suitable capability. In addition, changes in the global job market (including those caused or accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic) may cause (or continue to cause) difficulty in recruiting, training, and retaining a suitably skilled and qualified labor force. As a result, we could, for example, experience difficulty in scaling our sales teams to grow at the desired growth rates, or delivering our services in a high-quality manner, and could be forced to increase wages to attract, train and retain colleagues, which would result in higher operating costs and reduced profitability. Any of these factors may have a material adverse effect on our business, reputation, results of operations, financial condition and/or cash flows.

In particular, we are dependent on a small group of experienced senior executives. There can be no assurance that we will continue to attract or retain the qualified personnel needed for our business, nor develop sufficient organizational talent to ensure effective succession for key roles. Competition for qualified senior executives in our industry is intense and there is limited availability of professionals with the relevant experience. To the extent that the demand for qualified personnel exceeds supply, we could experience a delay or higher labor costs in

order to attract and retain qualified professionals from time to time. Also, our business model is specific and differentiated. So, we need to ensure new personnel have the time and training to become fully effective.

The loss, incapacity, or unavailability for any reason of sufficient personnel at any level of our organization, higher than expected payroll and other costs associated with the hiring and retention of sufficient talent at all levels of our organization and the inability or delay in hiring new employees, could materially adversely affect our business financial condition, results of operations, and/or cash flows.

There is no assurance that we will be able to refinance or extend the maturity of our indebtedness on favorable terms, or at all. Any inability to refinance our indebtedness on favorable terms could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and/or cash flows.

Risks Related to Our Financing Arrangements and the Notes

The Issuer and certain of the Guarantors are holding companies with no operations of their own.

The Issuer and certain of the Guarantors are holding companies with no independent business operations and no significant assets, other than the equity interests each of the companies holds in its subsidiaries. Each of these holding companies will be dependent upon the cash flow from its subsidiaries in the form of dividends, interest payments on intercompany loans or other distributions or payments to meet its obligations, including its obligations under the Notes and the Guarantees, as applicable. The amounts of dividends, intercompany loan payments, distributions available or other payments to each holding company will depend on the profitability and cash flows of its subsidiaries and the ability of its subsidiaries to make such dividends, payments or distributions under applicable law. The subsidiaries of the Issuer and these Guarantors, however, may not be permitted to make such dividends, payments or distributions to the Issuer or the Guarantors to enable them to make payments in respect of their respective indebtedness, including the Notes and the Guarantees, as applicable. Various regulations, including tax laws, and agreements governing certain of our subsidiaries may restrict, and in some cases, actually prohibit the ability of these subsidiaries to move cash to the Issuer or the Guarantors. Any restrictions on such subsidiaries could materially adversely affect the ability of the Issuer or such Guarantor to make payment on the Notes or the Guarantees, as applicable. See “*Insolvency Considerations and Limitations on Validity and Enforceability of the Guarantees and Collateral.*” In addition, financial assistance or corporate benefit restrictions may prevent upstream loans being made to the Issuer or such Guarantors by their respective subsidiaries to enable the Issuer or such Guarantors to service their respective obligations, including those under the Notes or the Guarantees, as applicable. Although the Indenture will limit the ability of the Issuer’s subsidiaries to enter into future consensual restrictions on their ability to pay dividends and make other payments to the Issuer and the Guarantors, there are significant qualifications and exceptions to these limitations. Goodwill impairment and other non-cash charges in our profit or loss account, as well as charges recognized directly in equity, if incurred, could potentially reduce the Issuer’s subsidiaries’ reserves available for distribution and thus reduce or prevent upstream dividend payments directly or indirectly to the Issuer or the Guarantors. In addition, the subsidiaries of the Issuer that do not guarantee the Notes have no obligation to make payments with respect to the Notes.

Our substantial debt could limit our flexibility to conduct our business, adversely affect our financial health and prevent us from fulfilling our obligations under the Notes.

We have a substantial amount of debt and significant debt service obligations. As of December 31, 2023, as adjusted to give effect to the Transactions, our total indebtedness would have been €7,478.9 million and we would have had €700.0 million available for borrowing under the Revolving Credit Facility and related ancillary facilities after taking into consideration outstanding letters of credit. Our ability to fund capital expenditures and other expenses and to service our indebtedness will depend on our future operating performance and ability to generate sufficient cash. For a detailed description of our debt, please see “*Description of Notes*” and “*Description of Certain Indebtedness.*”

Our substantial debt could have important negative consequences for us and you as holder of the Notes. For example, our substantial debt could:

- make it difficult for us to satisfy our obligations with respect to the Notes and our other debt, including the Existing Notes and the Senior Credit Facilities;
- require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to making payments on our debt, thereby limiting the availability of funds for business opportunities and other general corporate purposes;

- increase our vulnerability to a downturn in our business or adverse general economic or industry conditions;
- limit our flexibility in reacting adequately to changes in our business or the industry in which we operate;
- place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to those of our competitors that have less debt than we do; or
- limit our ability to borrow additional funds in the future and increase the costs of any such additional capital.

Any of these or other consequences or events could have a material adverse effect on our ability to satisfy our debt obligations, including the Notes.

Despite our high level of indebtedness, we may be able to incur significant additional amounts of debt, which could further exacerbate the risks associated with our substantial indebtedness.

We may be able to incur substantial additional debt in the future. Although the Existing Indentures, the Indenture, and the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement contain or will contain restrictions on the incurrence of additional debt, these restrictions are subject to a number of significant qualifications and exceptions. Debt incurred in compliance with these restrictions, including debt that shares in the Collateral securing the Notes on a *pari passu* basis and debt of a Guarantor that ranks on a *pari passu* basis with the Guarantees, could be substantial. Incurring such additional debt could further increase the related risks we now face. In addition, the Existing Indentures and the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement will not prevent us from incurring obligations that do not constitute indebtedness under those agreements.

We are subject to restrictive covenants under our financing agreements that limit our operating and financial flexibility.

The Existing Indentures, the Indenture and the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement contain or will contain covenants that impose significant operating and financial restrictions on us. These agreements limit or will limit our ability to, among other things:

- incur or guarantee additional indebtedness;
- make certain restricted payments and investments;
- transfer or sell assets;
- enter into transactions with affiliates;
- create or incur certain liens;
- make certain loans, investments or acquisitions;
- issue or sell share capital of certain of our subsidiaries;
- issue or sell redeemable preferred shares;
- create or incur restrictions on the ability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends or to make other payments to us;
- do anything that would impair the security interests in the Collateral granted for the benefit of the holders of the Existing Notes and the Notes; and
- merge, consolidate or transfer all or substantially all of our assets.

All of these limitations are or will be subject to significant exceptions and qualifications. See “*Description of Notes—Certain Covenants*.” The covenants to which we are subject could limit our ability to finance our future operations and capital needs and our ability to pursue business opportunities and activities that may be in your interest.

In addition, the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement requires us to comply with certain affirmative and negative covenants and a financial covenant with respect to the Revolving Credit Facility. See “*Description of Certain*

Indebtedness—2021 Senior Facilities Agreement.” Our ability to satisfy our covenants may be affected by events beyond our control, and we cannot assure you that we will satisfy such covenants. A breach of any of those covenants or restrictions could result in an event of default under the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement. Upon the occurrence of any event of default that is continuing under the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement, subject always to any applicable cure periods and other limitations on acceleration or enforcement, the relevant creditors could cancel the availability of the Senior Credit Facilities and elect to declare all amounts outstanding under the Senior Credit Facilities, together with accrued interest, immediately due and payable. In addition, a default under the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement could lead to an event of default and acceleration under other debt instruments that contain cross default or cross acceleration provisions, including the Indenture. If our creditors, including the creditors under the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement, accelerate the payment of those amounts, we cannot assure you that our assets and the assets of our subsidiaries would be sufficient to repay in full those amounts, to satisfy all other liabilities of our subsidiaries that would be due and payable and to make payments to enable us to repay the Notes. In addition, if we are unable to repay those amounts, our creditors could proceed against any Collateral granted to them to secure repayment of those amounts.

We will require a significant amount of cash to service our debt and sustain our operations, which we may not be able to generate or raise.

Our ability to make principal or interest payments when due on our indebtedness, including the Notes, the Existing Notes and the Senior Credit Facilities, and to fund our ongoing operations or expansion plans, will depend on our future performance and ability to generate cash, which, to a certain extent, is subject to the success of our business strategy as well as general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, legal, regulatory and other factors, as well as other factors discussed in these “*Risk Factors*,” many of which are beyond our control.

We cannot assure you that our business will generate sufficient cash flows from operations, that currently anticipated growth, cost savings or synergies will be realized or that future debt financing will be available to us in an amount sufficient to enable us to pay our debts when due, including the Notes, or to fund our other liquidity needs including the repayment at maturity of the then-outstanding amount under the Senior Credit Facilities and the Existing Notes. At the maturity of the Senior Credit Facilities, the Existing Notes, the Notes or any other debt that we may incur, if we do not have sufficient cash flows from operations and other capital resources to pay our debt obligations, or to fund our other liquidity needs, we may be required to refinance or restructure our indebtedness.

If our future cash flows from operations and other capital resources are insufficient to pay our obligations as they mature or to fund our liquidity needs, we may be forced to:

- sell assets;
- obtain additional debt or equity capital; or
- restructure or refinance all or a portion of our debt, including the Notes, on or before maturity.

The type, timing and terms of any future financing, restructuring, asset sales or other capital raising transactions will depend on our cash needs and the prevailing conditions in the financial markets. We cannot assure you that we would be able to accomplish any of these alternatives on a timely basis or on satisfactory terms, if at all. In such an event, we may not have sufficient assets to repay all of our debt.

Any failure to make payments on the Notes on a timely basis would likely result in a reduction of our credit rating, which could also harm our ability to incur additional indebtedness. In addition, the terms of our debt, including the Notes, the Existing Notes, the Indenture and the Senior Credit Facilities, limit or will limit, and any future debt may limit, our ability to pursue any of these alternatives. Any refinancing of our debt could be at higher interest rates and may require us to comply with more onerous covenants, which could further restrict our business. There can be no assurances that any assets that we could be required to dispose of could be sold or that, if sold, the timing of such sale and the amount of proceeds realized from such sale would be acceptable. If we are unsuccessful in any of these efforts, we may not have sufficient cash to meet our obligations.

Adverse credit and financial market events and conditions could, among other things, impede access to or increase the cost of financing, which could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations, financial condition and/or cash flows.

Disruptions in credit or financial markets could make it more difficult for us to obtain, or increase our cost of obtaining, financing for our operations or investments or to refinance our indebtedness, or cause lenders to

depart from prior credit industry practice and not give technical or other waivers under applicable agreements governing such indebtedness to the extent we may seek them in the future, thereby causing us to be in default. The interest rate with respect to any additional financing will be set at the time of the pricing or incurrence of such debt and may be greater than the interest rate applicable to the our existing debt, including, in the case of a refinancing, the debt that is being refinanced, which would increase our cash interest expense on a *pro forma* basis.

The Existing SEK Senior Notes, drawings under the Senior Credit Facilities and any other variable interest rate debt we incur in the future bear or will bear interest at floating rates that could rise significantly, thereby increasing our costs and reducing our cash flow.

As of December 31, 2023, after giving *pro forma* effect to the Transactions, and to certain interest rate swaps, approximately 23% of the Group's indebtedness bears interest at variable rates. The Existing SEK Senior Notes and the Senior Credit Facilities bear interest at floating rates of interest per annum equal to EURIBOR, STIBOR or NIBOR, as applicable, as adjusted periodically, plus a spread. These interest rates could rise significantly in the future, increasing our interest expense associated with these obligations, reducing cash flow available for capital expenditures and hindering our ability to make payments on the Notes. The Existing Indentures and the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement do not, and the Indenture will not, contain a covenant requiring us to hedge all or any portion of our floating rate debt.

Although we may enter into and maintain certain hedging arrangements designed to fix a portion of these rates, there can be no assurance that hedging will continue to be available on commercially reasonable terms. Hedging itself carries certain risks, including that we may need to pay a significant amount (including costs) to terminate any hedging arrangements. To the extent interest rates were to rise significantly, our interest expense would correspondingly increase, thus reducing cash flow.

EURIBOR, NIBOR, STIBOR and other interest rates or other types of rates and indices which are deemed to be "benchmarks" are or may be the subject of ongoing national and international regulatory reform, including the implementation of the IOSCO Principles for Financial Market Benchmarks (July 2013) and the new European regulation on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds, which entered into force on June 30, 2016. Following the implementation of any such reforms, the manner of administration of benchmarks may change, with the result that they may perform differently than in the past, or benchmarks could be eliminated entirely, or there could be other consequences which cannot be predicted. The elimination of any relevant benchmark, changes in the manner of administration of any benchmark, or actions by regulators or law enforcement agencies could result in changes to the manner in which EURIBOR, NIBOR or STIBOR is determined, which could require an adjustment to the terms and conditions, or result in other consequences, in respect of any debt linked to such benchmark (including but not limited to the Existing SEK Senior Notes and the Senior Credit Facilities whose interest rates are linked to EURIBOR, NIBOR and STIBOR as applicable). Any such change, as well as manipulative practices or the cessation thereof, may result in a sudden or prolonged increase in reported EURIBOR or STIBOR, which could have an adverse impact on our ability to service debt that bears interest at floating rates of interest.

The Issuer and the Guarantors will have control over the Collateral securing the Notes, and the sale of particular assets could reduce the pool of assets securing the Notes.

The Security Documents will allow the Issuer and the Guarantors to remain in possession of, retain exclusive control over, freely operate, and collect, invest and dispose of any income from the Collateral securing the Notes. So long as no default or event of default under the Existing Indentures, the Indenture or the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement would result therefrom, the Issuer and the Guarantors may, among other things, without any release or consent by the Security Agent, conduct ordinary course activities with respect to the Collateral, such as selling, abandoning or otherwise disposing of Collateral (other than with respect to the pledges over the shares of the Issuer other than in connection with an enforcement sale) and making ordinary course cash payments, including repayments of indebtedness. To the extent these activities are allowed with regard to security interests under Swedish law such security interests could be considered to be not validly perfected. See "*Insolvency Considerations and Limitations on Validity and Enforceability of the Guarantees and the Collateral—Sweden—Creation of valid security interests.*"

Holders of the Notes may not control certain decisions regarding the Collateral.

The Notes will be secured by the same collateral securing our obligations under our Existing Senior Secured Notes and our Senior Credit Facilities on a *pari passu* basis (*provided* that (i) the security governed by Portuguese law shall be eighth-ranking in relation to the security securing the Issuer's obligations under, amongst others, the Existing Senior Secured Notes and the Senior Credit Facilities and (ii) the security governed

by French law shall be fourteenth-ranking in relation to the security of the Indenture, without prejudice to the provisions set out under the caption “*Description of Certain Indebtedness—Intercreditor Agreement—Application of Proceeds*”). The Notes will also be secured by the same collateral (to the extent of the Collateral) securing our obligations under the Existing Senior Notes and any future Senior Unsecured Notes (as defined in the Intercreditor Agreement), which will be secured on a second priority basis. In addition, under the terms of the Existing Senior Secured Notes Indentures, the Indenture, the Senior Credit Facilities and the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement, we are or will be permitted to incur significant additional indebtedness and other obligations that may be secured by liens over the same Collateral.

Prior to the Senior Term Lender Discharge Date

Prior to the Senior Term Lender Discharge Date, and subject to certain limited exceptions, the Security Agent will act with respect to the Collateral only at the direction of a simple majority (50%) of our senior secured creditors (including, for this purpose, both drawn and undrawn uncanceled commitments under our Senior Credit Facilities, debt in respect of the Existing Senior Secured Notes, debt in respect of certain hedging obligations and debt under the Notes). It is anticipated that, upon issuance of the Notes, the holders of the Notes will, together, hold a lower percentage of the total senior secured credit participations than the lenders under the Senior Credit Facilities, holders of Existing Senior Secured Notes and other obligations (including hedging obligations) that may be secured by the Collateral and, accordingly, the holders of the Notes will not initially have effective control of whether to enforce the Collateral.

The holders of the Notes will not have separate rights to enforce the Collateral. As a result, the holders of the Notes will not be able to instruct the Security Agent, force a sale of the Collateral or otherwise independently pursue the remedies of a secured creditor under the relevant Security Documents, if amounts under any other senior secured debt (including, for this purpose, both drawn and undrawn uncanceled commitments under our Senior Credit Facilities, debt in respect of the Existing Senior Secured Notes and debt in respect of certain hedging obligations) remain outstanding in an amount equal to or greater than 50% of the aggregate principal amount of the total senior secured credit participations.

Disputes may occur between the holders of the Notes, holders of Existing Senior Secured Notes and creditors under our Senior Credit Facilities (and/or other secured creditors) as to the appropriate manner of pursuing enforcement remedies and strategies with respect to the Collateral. In such an event, the holders of the Notes will be bound by any decision of the Instructing Group (as defined in “*Description of Certain Indebtedness—Intercreditor Agreement—Restrictions on Enforcement: Senior Lenders and Senior Secured Noteholders*”) which may result in enforcement action in respect of the Collateral, whether or not such action is approved by the holders of the Notes or may be adverse to such holders. The creditors under our Senior Credit Facilities, holders of Existing Senior Secured Notes and any of our other secured creditors may have interests that are different from the interests of holders of the Notes and they may elect to pursue their remedies under the Security Documents at a time when it would otherwise be disadvantageous for the holders of the Notes to do so.

In addition, if the Security Agent sells Collateral comprising the shares of any of the Issuer’s subsidiaries as a result of an enforcement action in accordance with the Intercreditor Agreement, any Guarantees and the liens provided by any such subsidiaries may be released. See “*Description of Certain Indebtedness—Intercreditor Agreement*,” and “*Description of Notes—Security—Release of Liens*.” In such a situation, your ability to recover on the Notes may be materially impaired.

On and After the Senior Term Lender Discharge Date

On and after the Senior Term Lender Discharge Date, in general, the creditor representatives representing the Senior Creditors (as defined in “*Description of Certain Indebtedness—Intercreditor Agreement*”) whose senior credit participations (representing, on and after the Senior Term Lender Discharge Date, liabilities with super priority status) aggregate more than 66.67% of the total senior credit participations (being the Majority Senior Creditors as defined in “*Description of Certain Indebtedness—Intercreditor Agreement—Restriction on Enforcement: Senior Lenders and Note Holders*”) and the creditor representatives representing the Senior Secured Noteholders and Pari Passu Hedge Counterparties (each as defined in “*Description of Certain Indebtedness—Intercreditor Agreement—Restriction on Enforcement: Senior Lenders and Note Holders*”) whose *pari passu* credit participations aggregate more than 50% of the total Pari Passu Credit Participations at that time (being the “Majority Pari Passu Creditors” as defined in “*Description of Certain Indebtedness—Intercreditor Agreement—Restriction on Enforcement: Senior Lenders and Note Holders*”), may provide enforcement instructions to the Security Agent to enforce the Collateral.

The Intercreditor Agreement provides that, in general, the instructions of the Majority Pari Passu Creditors will prevail. However, if within three months of such Initial Enforcement Notice (as defined in “*Description of Certain*”

Indebtedness—Intercreditor Agreement”), the Majority Pari Passu Creditors have not either: (A) made a determination as to the method of enforcement they wish to instruct the Security Agent to pursue, or (B) appointed a financial adviser to assist them in making such a determination; the Majority Senior Creditors determine in good faith that a delay in issuing enforcement instructions could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on the ability to effect a distressed disposal or on the expected realized proceeds of enforcement and deliver enforcement instructions to the Security Agent which they reasonably believe are necessary or advisable in enhancing the prospects of achieving a prompt and expeditious realization of the value of the Collateral; or (C) an Insolvency Event (other than an Insolvency Event directly caused by any Enforcement Action taken by or at the request or direction of a Senior Lender) is continuing with respect to a Debtor; or (D) if the Super Senior Discharge Date has not occurred within six months of the date of the Initial Enforcement Notice (each as defined in “*Description of Certain Indebtedness—Intercreditor Agreement—Restriction on Enforcement: Senior Lenders and Note Holders*”), then the Security Agent will act in accordance with enforcement instructions received from the Majority Senior Creditors until the discharge date in respect of the Senior Lender Liabilities has occurred.

During the period on and after the Senior Term Lender Discharge Date, the Senior Creditors (as defined in “*Description of Certain Indebtedness—Intercreditor Agreement*”) shall receive proceeds from the enforcement of Collateral and certain distressed disposals of assets in priority to holders of the Notes and may otherwise have interests that are different from the interests of holders of the Notes. As a result, the Senior Creditors may, subject to the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement, elect to pursue their remedies under the Security Documents at a time or in a manner that would be disadvantageous for the holders of the Notes.

In addition, as the Intercreditor Agreement provides that following the Senior Term Lender Discharge Date the Security Agent may be instructed by the Majority Pari Passu Creditors (which encompasses holders of over 50% of the aggregate credit participation of the Notes and other *pari passu* debt as well as certain hedging liabilities), holders of incremental *pari passu* debt may have a significant influence on the outcome of such instructions under the Intercreditor Agreement and such creditors may have interests that are different from the interests of the holders of the Notes. See “*Description of Certain Indebtedness—Intercreditor Agreement*.”

Upon the Senior Term Lender Discharge Date, creditors under the Revolving Credit Facility and certain hedging obligations will be entitled to be repaid with recoveries from the enforcement of the Notes Collateral and certain distressed disposals of assets in priority to the Notes and the Guarantees.

The Notes and the Guarantees will rank *pari passu* with our other senior debt, including the Senior Credit Facilities and the Existing Senior Secured Notes. The Intercreditor Agreement includes provisions governing the sharing of recoveries from proceeds from enforcement of the Collateral. Such recoveries and enforcement proceeds are required to be turned over to the Security Agent after certain events, including the enforcement of the Collateral. After the Senior Term Lender Discharge Date, the Security Agent is required to pay turned over amounts and other recoveries by the Security Agent from enforcement actions on the Notes Collateral and certain distressed disposals of assets to discharge the Senior Lender Liabilities and Super Senior Hedging Liabilities, as defined in “*Description of Certain Indebtedness—Intercreditor Agreement*” and being the liabilities owed to the lenders under the Revolving Credit Facility and the hedging liabilities that are permitted to be secured on the Collateral (the “Senior Liabilities”), prior to paying any such amounts to discharge the Notes and the Guarantees. As such, in the event of a foreclosure of the Collateral, holders of the Notes may not benefit from such recoveries if the then outstanding Senior Liabilities are greater than the proceeds recovered. Any proceeds remaining from an enforcement sale of Collateral and certain distressed disposals, as defined in “*Description of Certain Indebtedness—Intercreditor Agreement*,” will, after all obligations under the Senior Liabilities have been discharged, be applied pro rata in repayment of the Notes and any hedging obligations or other indebtedness secured by the Collateral on a *pari passu* basis with the Notes, including the Existing Senior Secured Notes.

The Notes and the Guarantees will be secured only to the extent of the value of the Collateral that has been granted as security for the Notes and the Guarantees, and such security may not be sufficient to satisfy the obligations under the Notes and the Guarantees.

If there is an event of default on the Notes, the holders of the Notes and the Guarantees will be secured only by the Collateral that has been granted as security for each of the Notes and the Guarantees, which also secures or will secure the obligations under the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement, the Existing Senior Secured Notes and certain hedging obligations. The Collateral may also secure additional debt ranking *pari passu* with the Notes to the extent permitted by the terms of the Indenture, the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement, the Existing Senior Secured Notes and the Intercreditor Agreement. The rights of the holders of the Notes to the Collateral may therefore be diluted by any increase in obligations secured on a *pari passu* basis with the Notes, or a reduction of the Collateral securing such Notes. To the extent that the claims of the holders of the Notes exceed

the value of the Collateral securing the Notes and other obligations, these claims will rank equally with the claims of the holders of all other existing and future senior unsecured indebtedness ranking *pari passu* with the Notes and the Guarantees. There is no guarantee that the value of the Collateral will be sufficient to enable the Issuer to satisfy its obligations under the Notes. The proceeds of any sale of the Collateral following an event of default with respect to the Notes may not be sufficient to satisfy, and may be substantially less than, amounts due on the Notes.

No appraisals have been prepared by or on behalf of the Issuer or the Guarantors in connection with the issue of the Notes. The value of the Collateral may be subject to fluctuations based on factors that include, among others, general economic conditions, industry conditions and similar factors. The amount to be received upon an enforcement of such Collateral will depend upon many factors, including, among others, the ability to sell the Collateral in an orderly sale, the availability of buyers, whether or not our business is sold as a going concern, the jurisdiction in which the enforcement action or sale is completed, the ability to readily liquidate the Collateral and the condition of the Collateral. Further, there may not be any buyer willing and able to purchase our business as a going concern, or willing to buy a significant portion of our assets in the event of an enforcement action. The book value of the Collateral should not be relied on as a measure of realizable value for such assets. All or a portion of the Collateral may be illiquid and may have no readily ascertainable market value. Likewise, we cannot assure you that there will be a market for the sale of the Collateral, or, if such a market exists, that there will not be a substantial delay in our liquidation.

To the extent that security interests and other rights granted to other parties encumber assets constituting Collateral owned by the Issuer or the Guarantors, those parties have or may exercise rights and remedies with respect to the property subject to their security interests or other rights that could materially adversely affect the value of that Collateral and the ability of the Security Agent, the Trustee or investors as holders of the Notes to realize or enforce that Collateral. If the proceeds of any sale of Collateral are not sufficient to repay all amounts due on the Notes and the Guarantees, investors (to the extent not repaid from the proceeds of the sale of the Collateral) would have only an unsecured claim (if the relevant Guarantee has not been released) against the Issuer's and the Guarantors' remaining assets. Each of these factors or any challenge to the validity of the security interests in the Collateral or the Intercreditor Agreement could reduce the proceeds realized upon enforcement of the Collateral.

Not all of our subsidiaries will guarantee the Notes, and the Guarantees will be structurally subordinated to all of the claims of creditors of those subsidiaries that do not guarantee the Notes.

Not all of our subsidiaries will be Guarantors of the Notes. The Indenture will not limit the transfer of assets to, or the making of investments in, any of our restricted subsidiaries, including our restricted subsidiaries that do not guarantee the Notes. As payments on the Notes are only required to be made by the Issuer and the Guarantors, no payments are required to be made from assets of subsidiaries that do not guarantee the Notes unless those assets are transferred by dividend or otherwise to the Issuer or one of the Guarantors.

Accordingly, in the event that any non-guarantor subsidiary becomes insolvent, is liquidated, reorganized or dissolved or is otherwise wound up other than as part of a solvent transaction:

- the creditors of the Issuer and the Guarantors (including the holders of the Notes) will have no right to proceed against the assets of such subsidiary; and
- the creditors of such non-guarantor subsidiary, including trade creditors, will generally be entitled to payment in full from the sale or other disposal of the assets of such subsidiary before the Issuer or any Guarantor, as a direct or indirect shareholder, will be entitled to receive any distributions from such subsidiary.

As such, the Notes and each related Guarantee will be structurally subordinated to the creditors (including trade creditors) and any preferred stockholders of our non-guarantor subsidiaries.

As of December 31, 2023, after giving effect to the Transactions, the subsidiaries of the Issuer that are not Guarantors had no material outstanding financial indebtedness. The subsidiaries of the Issuer that do not guarantee the Notes accounted for 16.2% of our Adjusted EBITDA excl. SDIs for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Any of the debt that our non-guarantor subsidiaries incur in the future in accordance with the Indenture will rank structurally senior to the Notes and the related Guarantees.

The Guarantees and the Collateral securing the Notes will be subject to certain limitations on enforcement and may be limited by applicable laws or subject to certain defenses that may limit their validity and enforceability.

On the Issue Date, the Notes will be guaranteed by the Guarantors, which are incorporated under the laws of Sweden, Norway, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Switzerland and France and secured by security interests over the Collateral, which will be governed by the laws of Sweden, and, in the case of the Collateral, Norway, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Denmark and France. The Indenture will provide that the Guarantees, and the Security Documents provide that the security interests, will be limited to the maximum amount that can be guaranteed or in respect of which security interests may be granted by the relevant Guarantor or grantor, as applicable, without rendering the relevant Guarantee or security interest, as it relates to that Guarantor or grantor, voidable or otherwise ineffective or limited under applicable law. See “*Insolvency Considerations and Limitations on Validity and Enforceability of the Guarantees and the Collateral.*”

In addition, enforcement of any of the Guarantees against any Guarantor or security interests against any security provider will be subject to certain defenses available to Guarantors or security providers in the relevant jurisdiction. Although laws differ among these jurisdictions, these laws and defenses generally include those that relate to corporate purpose or benefit, fraudulent conveyance or transfer, voidable preference, insolvency or bankruptcy challenges, financial assistance, preservation of share capital, thin capitalization, capital maintenance, set-off, counter-claim and prescription (time bar) or similar laws, regulations or defenses affecting the rights of creditors generally. If one or more of these laws and defenses are applicable, a Guarantor or grantor of security interests may have no liability or decreased liability under its Guarantee or security interest, as applicable, depending on the amount of its other obligations and applicable law.

Although laws differ among various jurisdictions, in general, under bankruptcy or insolvency law and other laws, a court could (i) subordinate or void any Guarantee or any security interest, (ii) direct that the holders of the Notes return any amounts paid under a Guarantee or security interest to the relevant Guarantor or security provider, or to a fund for the benefit of the Guarantor's creditors or (iii) take other action that is detrimental to you, typically if the court found that:

- the Guarantee or security interest was granted with actual intent to hinder, delay or defraud creditors or shareholders of the Guarantor or the security provider or, in certain jurisdictions, even when the recipient was merely aware that the Guarantor or the security provider was insolvent when it granted the relevant Guarantee or security;
- the Guarantor or security provider did not receive fair consideration or reasonably equivalent value for the granting of the Guarantee and/or security interest and the Guarantor or security provider: (i) was insolvent or was rendered insolvent as a result of having granted the relevant Guarantee or security interest; (ii) was under-capitalized or became under-capitalized because of the relevant Guarantee or security interest; or (iii) intended to incur, or believed that it would incur, indebtedness beyond its ability to pay at maturity;
- the granting of the relevant Guarantee and/or security interest was held not to be in the best interests or not to be for the corporate benefit of the Guarantor or security provider or was held to exceed the corporate objects of the Guarantor or security provider; or
- the aggregate amounts paid or payable under the relevant Guarantee or enforcement proceeds under the relevant security were in excess of the maximum amount permitted under applicable law.

These or similar laws may also apply to any future guarantee granted by any of our subsidiaries pursuant to the Indenture.

The measures of insolvency for purposes of fraudulent transfer laws vary depending upon applicable governing law. Generally, an entity would be considered insolvent if:

- the sum of its debts, including contingent liabilities, was greater than the fair value of all its assets;
- the present fair value of its assets was less than the amount required to pay its existing debts and liabilities, including contingent liabilities, as they became due; or
- it could not pay its debts as they became due.

The liability of each Guarantor under its Guarantee, or security provider under the relevant Security Document, will be limited to the amount that will result in such Guarantee or security interest not constituting a fraudulent preference or conveyance or improper corporate distribution or otherwise being set aside. However, there can be no assurances as to what standard a court will apply in making a determination of the maximum liability of each Guarantor or security provider. There is a possibility that the entire Guarantee or security interest may be set aside, in which case the entire liability may be extinguished.

If a court were to find that the issuance of the Notes or a Guarantee, or the granting of the security, was a fraudulent preference or conveyance or unenforceable for any other reason, the court could hold that the payment obligations under the Notes or such Guarantee or Security Document are ineffective, could void the security over the Collateral, or could require the holders of the Notes to repay any amounts received with respect to the Notes or such Guarantee or any enforcement proceeds received from enforcement of the security. In the event of a finding that a fraudulent preference or conveyance occurred, you may cease to have any claim in respect of the relevant Guarantor or security provider and would be a creditor solely of the Issuer, any other Guarantor or security provider, if applicable, under any Guarantees or Security Documents that have not been declared void.

Additionally, any future pledge or charge of Collateral in favor of the Security Agent (or, in favor of the holders of the Notes, as represented by the Security Agent, as applicable), including pursuant to Security Documents delivered after the date of the Indenture, might be avoidable by the security provider (as debtor-in-possession) or by its trustee in bankruptcy (or similar officer) if certain events or circumstances exist or occur, including, among others, if the security provider is insolvent at the time of the pledge or charge, the pledge or charge permits the holders of the Notes to receive a greater recovery than if the pledge or charge had not been given and a bankruptcy proceeding in respect of the security provider is commenced within a certain time period following the pledge or charge.

In some of the jurisdictions in which we operate, such as Spain and France, procedural and administrative proceedings, including proceedings for enforcement and insolvency, have been suspended or delayed. This may hinder your ability to enforce your rights in the Collateral or to launch insolvency proceedings. See *“Insolvency Considerations and Limitations on Validity”* and *“Enforceability of the Guarantees and the Collateral”* and *“Enforceability of Judgments.”*

The security over the Collateral will be granted to the holders of the Notes as represented by the Security Agent and the concept of “trust” is not a recognized concept in certain jurisdictions.

The security interests in the Collateral that will secure the obligations of the Issuer and the Guarantors under the Notes and the Guarantees, respectively, will be granted to the holders of the Notes as represented by the Security Agent. The Indenture and the Intercreditor Agreement provide that only the Security Agent has the right to enforce the Security Documents. As a consequence, the holders of the Notes will not be entitled to take enforcement action in respect of the Collateral securing the Notes, except through the Trustee, who will provide instructions to the Security Agent in accordance with the Intercreditor Agreement. Holders of the Notes will also bear some risks associated with a possible insolvency or bankruptcy of the Security Agent as the representative of the holders of the Notes.

To the extent that the appointment of the Security Agent as authorized representative of the holders of the Notes would not be respected by a competent court or a receiver in bankruptcy and the security interests in the Collateral created to the benefit of the holders of the Notes as represented by the Security Agent as a result are successfully challenged by other parties or deemed invalid, holders of the Notes will not be entitled to receive on this basis any proceeds from an enforcement of the security interests in the Collateral. The concept of “trust” does not exist under Swedish law and Spanish law and there can be no assurances that “trust” structure will be recognized and effective in Sweden and Spain.

See *“Insolvency Considerations and Limitations on Validity and Enforceability of the Guarantees and the Collateral.”*

There are circumstances other than repayment or discharge of the Notes under which the security interests in the Collateral will be released and under which the Guarantees will be released, without your consent or the consent of the Trustee.

Under various circumstances, the Collateral will be released, including:

- in connection with any sale or other disposition of Collateral (other than the security interests in respect of the shares of capital stock of the Issuer (the “Issuer Collateral”)) to (a) a person that is not any of the

Issuer or a restricted subsidiary (but excluding any transaction subject to the merger and consolidation covenant), if such sale or other disposition does not violate the asset sales covenant or is otherwise permitted by the Indenture or (b) any restricted subsidiary; *provided* that this clause (b) shall not be relied upon in the case of a transfer of capital stock to a restricted subsidiary (other than in connection with a qualified receivables financing) unless the relevant property and assets remain subject to, or otherwise become subject to, a lien in favor of the Notes following such sale or disposal; *provided* that, nothing in this paragraph shall restrict the release of security interests in respect of Issuer Collateral to the extent security interests over such Issuer Collateral having equivalent ranking as prior to such release are granted substantially concurrently with such release for the benefit of holders of the Notes;

- in the case of a Guarantor that is released from its Guarantee pursuant to the terms of the Indenture, the release of the property and assets, and capital stock, of such Guarantor;
- as described under “*Description of Notes—Amendments and Waivers*”;
- upon payment in full of principal, interest and all other obligations under the Notes, the Indenture, the Security Documents and the Intercreditor Agreement or legal defeasance, covenant defeasance or satisfaction and discharge of the Notes, as provided in “*Description of Notes—Defeasance*” and “*Description of Notes—Satisfaction and Discharge*”;
- upon the designation of any restricted subsidiary as an unrestricted subsidiary in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Indenture, the release of the property and assets, and capital stock, of such unrestricted subsidiary;
- as permitted by the covenants described under “*Description of Notes—Certain Covenants—Suspension of Covenants and Release of Collateral on Achievement of Investment Grade Status or the Occurrence of a Qualifying IPO*,” “*Description of Notes—Certain Covenants—Impairment of Security Interests*” and “*Description of Notes—Certain Covenants—Merger and Consolidation*”;
- in the case of the security interest in respect of the Issuer Collateral, in connection with any offering, of shares of common stock or other common equity interests of the Issuer; or
- as otherwise permitted in accordance with the Indenture.

In addition, the security interests may be released in connection with the Intercreditor Agreement.

As set out under the section “*Insolvency Considerations and Limitations on Validity and Enforceability of the Guarantees and the Collateral—Sweden—Creation of valid security interests*” below, if, in relation to any security interest governed by Swedish law, there are any automatic release provisions or other arrangements providing for the release of a security interest over an asset in connection with the disposal thereof or upon the occurrence of other circumstances, such security interest could be considered not to be validly perfected under Swedish law.

In addition, under various circumstances, the Guarantee of a Guarantor will be terminated, including:

- other than in respect of the Guarantee granted by the Senior Notes Issuer, upon a sale or other disposition (including by way of consolidation or merger) of the capital stock of the relevant Guarantor (whether by direct sale or sale of a holding company) or the sale or disposition of all or substantially all the assets of the Guarantor (other than to the Issuer or a restricted subsidiary) otherwise permitted by the Indenture;
- upon the designation in accordance with the Indenture of the Guarantor as an unrestricted subsidiary;
- upon payment in full of principal, interest and all other obligations under the Indenture, the Notes, the Security Documents and the Intercreditor Agreement or upon defeasance or discharge of the Notes and the Indenture, as provided in “*Description of Notes—Defeasance*” and “*Description of Notes—Satisfaction and Discharge*”;
- in accordance with an enforcement action pursuant to the Intercreditor Agreement or any additional intercreditor agreement;
- as described under “*Description of Notes—Amendments and Waivers*”;

- with respect to a Guarantor that is not a significant subsidiary, so long as no event of default has occurred and is continuing, to the extent that such Guarantor is (i) is unconditionally released and discharged from its liability with respect to the Senior Credit Facilities and (ii) such Guarantor would not otherwise be required at the time of such release to provide a Guarantee pursuant to the covenant described under “*Description of Notes—Certain Covenants—Additional Guarantees*”;
- upon release of the guarantee of indebtedness that resulted in the creation of the Guarantee under the covenant described under “*Description of Notes—Certain Covenants—Additional Guarantees*”; or
- as a result of any transaction permitted by the covenant described under “*Description of Notes—Certain Covenants—Merger and Consolidation*.”

The interests of our controlling shareholder may differ from the interests of the holders of the Notes.

As of the date of this offering memorandum, H&F indirectly beneficially owns approximately 59.6% of the equity of the Issuer and the Guarantors. As controlling shareholder of the Issuer and the Guarantors, H&F is able to control matters requiring shareholder approval, including the election and removal of directors, corporate and management policies, potential mergers or acquisitions, payment of dividends, asset sales and other significant corporate transactions. The interests of H&F may differ from or conflict with yours in material respects, particularly if we encounter financial difficulties or are unable to pay our debts as they mature. The interests of H&F, as ultimate majority shareholder, may be in pursuing acquisitions, divestitures, financings or other transactions that, in their judgment, could enhance their equity investment, or in making large dividend payments (subject to limitations in the Indenture, the Existing Indentures and the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement) or other distributions or payments to it as the ultimate majority shareholder, even though such transactions might involve risks to you as a holder of Notes. H&F has no contractual obligations to fund our business and may not have sufficient liquidity to fund our business if we require additional funding. Furthermore, no assurance can be given that our principal shareholder will not sell all or any part of its shareholding at any time nor that it will not look to reduce its holding by means of a sale to a strategic investor, an equity offering or otherwise. Such divestitures may not trigger a “Change of Control” under the Indenture.

Additionally, the Indenture will permit and the Existing Indentures and the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement permit us to pay advisory fees, dividends or make other restricted payments under certain circumstances, and H&F may have an interest in our doing so.

Additionally, H&F and their respective affiliates are in the business of making investments in companies and may from time to time acquire and hold interests in businesses that compete directly and indirectly with us, or with which we conduct business. H&F and their respective affiliates may also pursue acquisition opportunities that may be complementary to our business and, as a result, those acquisition opportunities may not be available to us. You should consider that the interests of H&F may differ from yours in material respects. See “*Principal Shareholders*.”

Your rights in the Collateral may be adversely affected by the failure to perfect security interests in the Collateral.

Under applicable law, a security interest in certain assets can only be properly perfected, and its priority retained, through certain actions undertaken by the secured party and/or the grantor, as applicable, of the security. The liens on the Collateral securing the Notes may not be perfected with respect to the claims of such Notes if we fail or are unable to take the actions required to perfect any of these liens.

Absent perfection, the holder of the security interest may have difficulty enforcing such holder’s rights in the Collateral with regard to third parties, including a trustee in bankruptcy and other creditors who claim a security interest in the same Collateral. In addition, a debtor may discharge its obligation by paying the security provider until, but not after, the debtor receives a notification of the existence of the security interest granted by the security provider in favor of the security taker over the claims the security taker (as creditor) has against the debtor. Finally, a security interest may not in all circumstances have priority over a security interest granted over the same Collateral on a later date. None of the Trustee or the Security Agent has any obligation to monitor the acquisition of additional property or rights that constitute Collateral or the perfection of, or to take steps to perfect, any security interest in the Notes against third parties. See “*Insolvency Considerations and Limitations on Validity and Enforceability of the Guarantees and the Collateral*.”

Additionally and as set out under the section “*Insolvency Considerations and Limitations on Validity and Enforceability of the Guarantees and the Collateral—Sweden—Creation of valid security interests*” below, under

Swedish law, a security interest over an asset can only be validly perfected if the grantor is deprived of its right to control and deal with the asset being subject to security.

It may be difficult to realize the value of the Collateral securing the Notes.

The Collateral securing the Notes will be subject to any and all exceptions, defects, encumbrances, liens and other imperfections permitted under the Indenture, the Existing Senior Secured Notes Indentures, the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement and Intercreditor Agreement and accepted by other creditors that have the benefit of security interests in the Collateral from time to time. The existence of any such exceptions, defects, encumbrances, liens and other imperfections could materially adversely affect the value of the Collateral securing the Notes as well as the ability of the Security Agent to realize or foreclose on such security. Furthermore, the second-priority ranking of security interests with respect to the Existing Senior Notes can be affected by a variety of factors, including, among others, the timely satisfaction of perfection requirements, statutory liens, re characterization under applicable law or regulatory approvals.

The security interests of the Security Agent will be subject to practical problems generally associated with the realization of security interests over real or personal property such as the Collateral. For example, the Security Agent may need to obtain the consent of a third party to enforce a security interest and be under a fiduciary duty to protect the interest of the pledgor. We cannot assure you that the Security Agent will be able to obtain any such consents or that such consents will be given when required. Accordingly, the Security Agent may not have the ability to foreclose upon security and the value of the security may significantly decrease. See “*Insolvency Considerations and Limitations on Validity and Enforceability of the Guarantees and the Collateral.*”

The value of the Collateral may decrease because of obsolescence, impairment or certain casualty events.

The value of the properties that the Issuer and the other Guarantors own or lease serving as Collateral may be adversely affected by depreciation and normal wear and tear or because of certain events that may cause damage to these properties. Although the Security Documents may contain certain covenants in relation to the maintenance and preservation of assets, the Issuer and the Guarantors will not be required to improve the Collateral.

The granting, confirmation or extension of the security interests in connection with the issuance of the Notes, or the incurrence of permitted debt in the future, may create or restart hardening periods, i.e., the periods of time following the granting of security interests during which such security interests may be challenged in accordance with applicable laws.

The granting, confirmation or extension of security interests in the Collateral to secure the Notes and the Guarantees, or the incurrence of permitted debt in the future, may create or restart hardening periods, i.e., the periods of time following the granting of security interests during which such security interests may be challenged in accordance with the laws of Sweden, Norway, Spain, Portugal and France.

The granting, confirmation or extension of security interests to secure the Notes and the Guarantees may create hardening periods for such security interests in each of the above-mentioned jurisdictions. The granting, confirmation or extension of shared security interests to secure future indebtedness permitted to be secured on the Collateral may restart or reopen such hardening periods in particular, because the Indenture will permit the release and retaking of security granted in favor of the Notes in certain circumstances, including in connection with the incurrence of future indebtedness. The applicable hardening period for these new security interests can run from the moment each new security interest has been granted or perfected. At each time, if the security interest granted or recreated were to be enforced before the end of the respective hardening period applicable in such jurisdiction, it may be declared void or ineffective and/or it may not be possible to enforce it. See “*Insolvency Considerations and Limitations on Validity and Enforceability of the Guarantees and the Collateral.*”

We are relying on the Intercreditor Agreement to achieve a first-priority security interest in respect of the Collateral.

Under Swedish law, the security interests over Swedish Collateral will rank equally, and there are no lien subordination provisions in the relevant security documents governed by Swedish law. The security governed by Portuguese law shall be eighth ranking in relation to the security securing the Issuer's obligations under, amongst others, the Existing Senior Secured Notes and the Senior Credit Facilities. Pursuant to the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement, the liens securing the Collateral will secure obligations under the Notes, the Existing Senior Secured Notes and the Senior Credit Facilities on a first priority basis. Therefore, the ranking of the security interests granted in such Collateral in favor of the Security Agent on behalf of the secured parties and

holders of the Notes will depend on the validity and enforceability of the Intercreditor Agreement. As a result, if the Intercreditor Agreement or the relevant provisions thereof were found to be invalid or held to be unenforceable for any reason, the holders of Notes and Existing Senior Secured Notes and creditors under the Senior Credit Facilities would not benefit from such first priority treatment and the security interests granted in favor of the Security Agent on behalf of the secured parties and holders of the Notes, the Existing Senior Notes, the Existing Senior Secured Notes and creditors under the Senior Credit Facilities would rank *pari passu* under Swedish law, which could reduce the potential recoveries available for the holders of the Notes in the case of an enforcement of such Collateral.

Certain covenants will be suspended upon the occurrence of a change in the Notes' or the Group's ratings or an initial public offering.

The Indenture will provide that, at any time following the Issue Date, (i) if the Notes, the Issuer or any holding company of the Issuer receive an investment grade rating (Baa3 or better by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and BBB- or better from Standard & Poor's Ratings Group or Fitch Ratings Inc.) from any two such rating agencies, or (ii) following an initial public offering of the common stock or other common equity interests of the Issuer, any parent of the Issuer or any successor or holding company of the Issuer or any parent and the Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio (as defined in the Indenture) is less than 3.50 to 1.00, and, in each case, no default or event of default has occurred and is continuing, then beginning that day and continuing until such time as the Notes are no longer rated investment grade by either ratings agency, certain covenants will cease to be applicable to the Notes. See "*Description of Notes—Certain Covenants—Suspension of Covenants and Release of Collateral on Achievement of Investment Grade Status or the Occurrence of a Qualifying IPO.*" At any time when these covenants are suspended, we will be able to, among other things, incur additional indebtedness, pay cash dividends and redeem subordinated indebtedness without restriction, each of which may conflict with the interests of holders of the Notes. There can be no assurance that the Notes will ever achieve an investment grade rating or that any such rating will be maintained.

We may not be able to finance a change of control offer and the occurrence of certain important corporate events will not constitute a change of control.

Upon a change of control, as defined in the Indenture, we are required to make an offer to repurchase the Notes at 101% of their principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional amounts, if any, to the date of purchase. Our ability to pay cash to the holders of the Notes following the occurrence of a change of control may be limited by our financial resources at that time. Sufficient funds may not be available when necessary to make any required repurchases. We expect that we would require third-party financing to make an offer to repurchase the Notes upon a change of control. We cannot assure you that we would be able to obtain such financing. Any failure by the Issuer to offer to purchase the Notes would constitute a default under the Indenture which would, in turn, constitute a default under the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement and the other Existing Indentures. See "*Description of Notes—Change of Control.*" In addition, a change of control could constitute a default under our other indebtedness. Further, the occurrence of certain of the events that constitute a change of control would also require the Issuer to make a similar offer to the lenders under the Senior Credit Facilities. Future indebtedness of the Issuer or its subsidiaries may also contain prohibitions of certain events that would constitute a change of control or require such indebtedness to be repurchased or repaid upon a change of control.

The change of control provision contained in the Indenture may not necessarily afford you protection in the event of certain important corporate events, including reorganizations, restructurings, mergers or other similar transactions involving us that may adversely affect you, because such corporate events may not involve a shift in voting power or beneficial ownership or, even if they do, may not constitute a "change of control" as defined in the Indenture.

The definition of "change of control" contained in the Indenture will include a disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of the Issuer and its restricted subsidiaries, taken as whole, to any person. Although there is a limited body of case law interpreting the phrase "substantially all," there is no precise established definition of the phrase under applicable law. Accordingly, in certain circumstances there may be a degree of uncertainty as to whether a particular transaction would involve a disposition of "substantially all" of the assets of the Issuer and its restricted subsidiaries, taken as a whole. As a result, it may be unclear as to whether a change of control has occurred and whether the Issuer is required to make an offer to repurchase the Notes. Additionally, an enforcement of the share pledge over the Issuer could constitute a "change of control" under the Indenture.

Enforcement of civil liabilities and judgments against the Issuer or the Guarantors or any of our directors or officers may be difficult.

The Issuer and the Guarantors are incorporated under the laws of Sweden, Norway, Spain, Portugal, France, Denmark, and Switzerland, and some of our assets and substantially all of our operations are located, and substantially all of our revenue is derived, outside the United States. In addition, all of the directors and officers of the Issuer are non-residents of the United States, and all or a substantial portion of the assets of such persons are or may be located outside the United States. As a result, investors may be unable to effect service of process within the United States upon such persons, or to enforce judgments against them obtained in U.S. courts, including judgments with respect to the payment of principal, premium, interest, additional amounts, if any, and any redemption price and any purchase price with respect to the Notes. In addition, we cannot assure you that judgments rendered by a court in the United States will be enforceable in Sweden, Norway, Spain, Portugal, France, Denmark and Switzerland. See “*Enforceability of Judgments*.”

Your rights as a creditor may not be as favorable under the insolvency laws of Sweden, Norway, Spain, Portugal, France, Denmark and Switzerland as compared to the insolvency laws of the United States or other jurisdictions and may limit your ability to enforce your rights under the Notes, the Guarantees or the security interests in the Collateral.

The Issuer and the Guarantors are organized or incorporated, as applicable, under the laws of Sweden, Norway, Spain, Portugal, France, Denmark and Switzerland. Insolvency proceedings with respect to companies in each of these countries would likely be governed by local law. However, they could be required to proceed under the laws of the jurisdiction in which the company has its “centre of main interests,” as defined in Regulation (EU) 2015/848 of the European Parliament and the Council of 20 May 2015 on insolvency proceedings (the “EU Insolvency Regulation”), at the time insolvency proceedings are commenced. Although there is a rebuttable presumption that the “centre of main interests” will be in the jurisdiction where its registered office is situated, this presumption is not conclusive. Accordingly, insolvency proceedings with respect to these companies may proceed under, and be governed by Swedish, Norwegian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, Danish or Swiss laws or potentially by the insolvency laws of another jurisdiction if the centre of main interests of those companies is determined to be in such other jurisdiction at the relevant time. The insolvency laws of such jurisdictions may not be as favorable to your interests as those of the United States or another jurisdiction with which you may be familiar. See “*Insolvency Considerations and Limitations on Validity and Enforceability of the Guarantees and the Collateral*” for a brief description of certain aspects of insolvency laws in Sweden, Norway, Spain, Portugal, France, Denmark and Switzerland.

In the event that the Issuer, the Guarantors, any future Guarantors or any of their subsidiaries experienced financial difficulty, it is not possible to predict with certainty in which jurisdiction or jurisdictions insolvency or similar proceedings would be commenced, or the outcome of such proceedings.

Guarantees and Collateral which may be provided by entities organized in jurisdictions not discussed in this offering memorandum are also subject to material limitations pursuant to their terms, by statute or otherwise. Any enforcement of the Guarantees or Collateral after a bankruptcy or an insolvency event in such other jurisdictions will be subject to the insolvency laws of the relevant entity’s jurisdiction of organization or other jurisdictions. The insolvency and other laws of each of these jurisdictions may be materially different from, or in conflict with, each other, including in the areas of rights of secured and other creditors, the ability to void preferential transfers, priority of governmental and other creditors, ability to obtain post-petition interest and duration of the proceedings. The application of these laws, or any conflict among them, could call into question whether any particular jurisdiction’s laws should apply, or could materially adversely affect your ability to enforce your rights under the Guarantees and limit any amounts that you may receive.

Multi-jurisdictional proceedings are likely to be complex and costly for creditors and otherwise may result in greater uncertainty and delay regarding the enforcement of your rights. There can also be no assurances that you will be able to enforce your rights effectively in such complex, multiple bankruptcy, insolvency or similar proceedings. The application of these laws, or any conflict among them, could call into question whether any particular jurisdiction’s law should apply, adversely affect your ability to enforce your rights under the Notes, the Guarantees and the Collateral in those jurisdictions or limit any amounts that you may receive.

For more information regarding insolvency laws and enforceability issues as they relate to the Issuer, the Guarantees and security interests in the Collateral, see “*Insolvency Considerations and Limitations on Validity and Enforceability of the Guarantees and the Collateral*.”

You may be required to pay a cash amount (“soulte”) in the event you decide to enforce a pledge over securities or securities account granted under French law by judicial or contractual foreclosure of the Collateral consisting of securities rather than by a sale of such Collateral in a public auction.

Security interests governed by French law may only secure payment obligations, may only be enforced following a payment default and may only secure up to the secured amount that is due and remaining unpaid. Under French law, pledges over assets may generally be enforced at the option of the secured creditors either (i) pursuant to a judicial process (x) by way of a sale of the pledged assets in a public auction (the proceeds of the sale being paid to the secured creditors) or (y) by way of the judicial foreclosure (*attribution judiciaire*) of the pledged assets or (ii) by way of contractual foreclosure (*pacte comissoire*) of the pledged assets to the secured creditors, following which the secured creditors become the legal owner of the pledged assets. If the secured creditors choose to enforce by way of foreclosure (whether a judicial foreclosure or private foreclosure), the secured liabilities would be deemed extinguished up to the value of the foreclosed assets. Such value is determined either by the judge in the context of a judicial foreclosure (*attribution judiciaire*) or by an expert pre-contractually agreed or appointed by a judge in the context of a private foreclosure (*pacte comissoire*). In a proceeding regarding an *attribution judiciaire* or a *pacte comissoire*, an expert is appointed to determine the value of the foreclosed collateral (in this case, the securities) and if the value of the foreclosed collateral exceeds the amount of secured debt, the secured creditor may be required to pay the pledgor a cash amount (*soulte*) equal to the difference between the value of the securities as so determined and the amount of the secured debt. This is true regardless of the actual amount of proceeds ultimately received by the secured creditor from a subsequent on-sale of the collateral.

If the value of such securities is less than the amount of the secured debt, the relevant amount owed to the relevant creditors will be reduced by an amount equal to the value of such securities, and the remaining amount owed to such creditors will be unsecured in that respect.

An enforcement of the pledged securities could be undertaken through a public auction in accordance with applicable law. If enforcement is implemented through a public auction procedure, it is possible that the sale price received in any such auction might not reflect the value of the securities since the latter will not be sold pursuant to a competitive bid process and/or a private sale organized by an investment bank and controlled by the vendor on the basis of a value determined pursuant to the methods usually used for the purpose of the acquisition of companies or groups of companies. See “*Insolvency Considerations and Limitations on Validity and Enforceability of the Guarantees and the Collateral — France — Limitations on enforcement of security interests and cash amount (“soulte”).*”

The approval of the French regulatory authorities may be required in order to allow the Security Agent to enforce the pledges over the shares of a French entity.

In addition, in view of the area of activity of the Group or certain members of the Group, it should be noted that foreign investments in companies or businesses which operate in certain sectors (notably where their activities relate to equipment, products or services which are critical to the interests of France in terms of public order, public safety or national security, in particular in the areas of the provision of private security services, energy and water supply, public health, public transport and electronic communication) may require the prior authorization of the French authorities. This requirement may interfere with the enforcement of the Collateral consisting of shares or a business.

Where any of the above sectors are involved, the following shall constitute foreign investments which are subject to the prior authorization procedure:

- A transaction as a result of which a non-EU investor (i) acquires the control (within the meaning of Article L. 233-3 of the French Commercial Code), (ii) acquires all or part of a business (*branche d’activité*) or (iii) crosses the threshold of 33.33% of the share capital, in each case of a company whose registered office is located in France.
- A transaction as a result of which an EU investor (i) acquires the control (within the meaning of Article L. 233-3 of the French Commercial Code) or (ii) acquires all or part of a business, in either case of a company whose registered office is located in France.
- A transaction as a result of which a French investor under non-French control acquires all or part of a business of a company whose registered office is located in France.

When a foreign investment is subject to the authorization of the French authorities as above, the transaction cannot be completed prior to authorization. The foreign investor must submit a formal application for prior

authorization to the French authorities which must render a decision within two months of receipt of a filing which is deemed complete by the French authorities (failing which authorization shall be deemed to have been granted).

We can provide no assurance that the approval of the French authorities would not be required in order to allow the Security Agent to enforce the pledge over the shares of a French entity or that such approval, if required, would be granted.

An active trading market may not develop for the Notes, in which case your ability to sell the Notes may be limited.

The Notes will be a new issue of securities for which there is currently no established trading market. Accordingly, we cannot assure you as to the liquidity of any market in the Notes, your ability to sell your Notes or the prices at which you would be able to sell your Notes.

Even if an active trading market for the Notes does develop, there is no guarantee that it will continue. In addition, recent regulatory actions by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission under Rule 15c2-11 of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") may restrict the ability of brokers and dealers to publish quotations on the Notes on any interdealer quotation system or other quotation medium after January 3, 2023, which may materially adversely affect the liquidity and trading prices for the Notes.

Future trading prices for the Notes will depend on many factors, including, among other things, prevailing interest rates, our operating results and the market for similar securities. Historically, the market for non-investment grade securities has been subject to disruptions that have caused substantial volatility in the prices of securities similar to the Notes. The liquidity of a trading market for the Notes may be adversely affected by a general decline in the market for similar securities and is subject to disruptions that may cause volatility in prices. Subsequent to their initial issuance, the Notes may trade at a discount from their initial offering price, depending upon prevailing interest rates, the market for similar notes, our performance and other factors. The trading market for the Notes may attract different investors and this may affect the extent to which the Notes may trade. It is possible that the market for the Notes will be subject to disruptions. Any such disruption may have a negative effect on you, as a holder of the Notes, regardless of our prospects and financial performance. As a result, there is no assurance that there will be an active trading market for the Notes. If no active trading market develops, you may not be able to resell your holding of the Notes at a fair value, if at all.

We cannot assure you that the Notes will be listed. Failure to be approved for listing or the delisting (whether or not for an alternative admission to listing on another stock exchange) of the Notes or from the Securities Official List of the Exchange, may have a material effect on a holder's ability to resell the Notes in the secondary market.

Credit ratings may not reflect all risks, are not recommendations to buy or hold securities and may be subject to revision, suspension or withdrawal at any time.

One or more independent credit rating agencies may assign, or amend previously assigned, credit ratings to the Notes. The credit ratings address our ability to perform our obligations under the terms of the Notes and credit risks in determining the likelihood that payments will be made when due under the Notes. The ratings may not reflect the potential impact of all risks related to the structure, market, additional risk factors discussed above and other factors that may affect the value of the Notes. A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to revision, suspension or withdrawal by the rating agency at any time. No assurances can be given that a credit rating will remain constant for any given period of time or that a credit rating will not be lowered or withdrawn entirely by the credit rating agency if, in its judgment, circumstances in the future so warrant. A suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time of the credit rating assigned to the Notes by one or more of the credit rating agencies may adversely affect the cost and terms and conditions of our financings and could materially adversely affect the value and trading of the Notes.

Investors may face foreign exchange risks by investing in the Notes.

The Notes will be denominated and payable in euros. Further, if investors measure their investment returns by reference to a currency other than euros, an investment in the Notes will entail foreign exchange-related risks due to, among other factors, possible significant changes in the value of the euro relative to the currency by reference to which such investors measure the return on their investments. These changes may be due to economic, political and other factors over which we have no control. Depreciation of the euro against the currency by reference to which such investors measure the return on their investments could cause a decrease in the effective yield of the Notes below their stated coupon rates and could result in a loss to investors when

the return on the Notes is translated into the currency by reference to which such investors measure the return on their investments.

The transferability of the Notes will be limited under applicable securities laws.

The Notes and the Guarantees have not been, and will not be, registered under the U.S. Securities Act or the securities laws of any state or any other jurisdiction of the United States and, unless so registered, may not be offered or sold in the United States, except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the U.S. Securities Act and the applicable securities laws of any state or any other jurisdiction. The Notes are not being offered for sale in the United States except to QIBs in accordance with Rule 144A. We have not agreed to or otherwise undertaken to register the Notes with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (including by way of an exchange offer). Please see “*Transfer Restrictions*,” and “*Description of Notes—Transfer and Exchange*.” It is the obligation of holders of the Notes to ensure that their offers and sales of the Notes within the United States and other countries comply with applicable securities laws.

The Notes will initially be held in book-entry form and therefore you must rely on the procedures of the relevant clearing systems to exercise any rights and remedies.

The Notes will be initially issued in global registered form and held through Euroclear and Clearstream.

Unless and until definitive Notes are issued in exchange for book-entry interests in the Notes (which will only occur in very limited circumstances), owners of the book-entry interests will not be considered owners or holders of Notes. The common depository (or its nominee) for the accounts of Euroclear and Clearstream will be the sole registered holder of any Global Notes. After payment to the common depository, we will have no responsibility or liability for the payment of interest, principal or other amounts to the owners of book-entry interests. Accordingly, if you own a book-entry interest, you must rely on the procedures of Euroclear or Clearstream, as applicable, and if you are not a participant in Euroclear or Clearstream, on the procedures of the participant through which you own your interest, to exercise any rights and obligations of a holder under the Indenture.

Unlike holders of the Notes themselves, owners of book-entry interests will not have the direct right to act upon our solicitations for consents or requests for waivers or other actions from holders of the Notes. Instead, if you own a book-entry interest, you will be permitted to act only to the extent you have received appropriate proxies to do so from Euroclear or Clearstream or, if applicable, from a participant. We cannot assure you that procedures implemented for the granting of such proxies will be sufficient to enable you to vote on any requested actions on a timely basis.

Similarly, upon the occurrence of an event of default under the Indenture, unless and until definitive registered notes are issued in respect of all book-entry interests, if you own a book-entry interest, you will be restricted to acting through Euroclear or Clearstream. We cannot assure you that the procedures to be implemented through Euroclear or Clearstream will be adequate to ensure the timely exercise of rights under the Notes. See “*Book-Entry, Delivery and Form*.”

USE OF PROCEEDS

The gross proceeds of the Offering of the Notes will be €525.0 million. We intend to use the proceeds from the issue of the Notes, together with the borrowings under the 2021 Additional Senior Term Loan, to (i) repay drawings under the Revolving Credit Facility, (ii) repay in full the 2020 Senior Term Loan, (iii) fund cash to our balance sheet, and (iv) pay fees and expenses in connection with the Transactions.

The following table presents the sources and uses for the Transactions. Amounts included in the table below are based on estimated data as of the Issue Date. Actual amounts will vary from estimated amounts depending on several factors, including differences from the estimates of outstanding amounts of existing debt to be repaid on or about the Issue Date and differences between estimated and actual fees and expenses. Any increase in these amounts will be funded with cash on balance sheet. This table should be read in conjunction with “*Capitalization*.”

Sources		Uses	
	(€ millions)		(€ millions)
Notes offered hereby ⁽¹⁾	525.0	Repayment of drawings under the Revolving Credit Facility ⁽³⁾	199.5
2021 Additional Senior Term Loan ⁽²⁾	525.0	Repayment in full of the 2020 Senior Term Loan ⁽⁴⁾	800.0
		Transaction costs and expenses ⁽⁵⁾	10.5
		Cash to balance sheet	40.0
Total sources	<u>1,050.0</u>	Total uses	<u>1,050.0</u>

(1) Represents the aggregate principal amount the Notes.

(2) Represents euro denominated borrowings under the 2021 Additional Senior Term Loan.

(3) Represents the outstanding aggregate principal amount of drawings under the Revolving Credit Facility to be prepaid with proceeds from the Offering of the Notes. See “*Capitalization*.”

(4) Represents amounts to be repaid in full under the 2020 Senior Term Loan.

(5) Represents estimated fees and expenses incurred in connection with the Transactions, including underwriting fees and commissions, professional fees and expenses and other transaction costs.

CAPITALIZATION

The following table describes the cash and cash equivalents and capitalization as of December 31, 2023 of the Senior Notes Issuer on a historical basis derived from the Senior Notes Issuer's audited consolidated financial statements of December 31, 2023, which are included elsewhere in this offering memorandum, and as adjusted to give effect to the Transactions.

You should read this table in conjunction with “*Summary—The Transactions—Sources and Uses*,” “*Use of Proceeds*,” “*Summary Consolidated Historical Financial and Other Data*,” “*Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*” and the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes appearing elsewhere in this offering memorandum. Except as set forth below, there have been no other material changes to our capitalization since December 31, 2023. The as adjusted information below is illustrative only and does not purport to be indicative of what our actual capitalization will be following the consummation of the Transactions.

As of December 31, 2023			
	Historical	Adjustments (€ millions)	As Adjusted for the Transactions
Cash and cash equivalents ⁽¹⁾	21.3	40.0	61.3
Total debt: ⁽²⁾			
Revolving Credit Facility ⁽³⁾	199.5	(199.5)	—
2020 Senior Term Loan	800.0	(800.0)	—
2021 Senior Term Loan	2,000.0	—	2,000.0
Existing 2026 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes	800.0	—	800.0
Existing February 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes	1,150.0	—	1,150.0
Existing October 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes	500.0	—	500.0
Existing 2028 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes	450.0	—	450.0
2021 Additional Senior Term Loan	—	525.0	525.0
Notes offered hereby	—	525.0	525.0
Total secured indebtedness	5,899.5	50.5	5,950.0
Local Facilities ⁽⁴⁾	57.0	—	57.0
Leases	162.3	—	162.3
Existing Euro Senior Notes	1,175.0	—	1,175.0
Existing SEK Senior Notes ⁽⁵⁾	134.6	—	134.6
Total funded indebtedness	7,428.4	50.5	7,478.9
Total equity	(4,229.2)	—	(4,229.2)
Total capitalization	3,199.2	50.5	3,249.7

(1) Historical cash and cash equivalents reflects our cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2023.

(2) Total debt is reflected at its aggregate principal amount plus capitalized interest as of December 31, 2023, if applicable, and does not reflect capitalized debt issuance costs or accrued interest expense.

(3) Represents the outstanding aggregate principal amount of drawings under the Revolving Credit Facility as of December 31, 2023. As of March 31, 2024, we had €230.0 million in drawings under the Revolving Credit Facility.

(4) See “*Description of Certain Indebtedness—Local Facilities*.”

(5) Represents the euro-equivalent aggregate principal amount of Existing SEK Senior Notes, which have been converted into euro at an exchange rate of SEK 11.0960 per €1.00, which was the exchange rate used with respect to our consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2023. You should not view such translation as a representation that such euro amounts actually represent such SEK amounts, or could have been converted into SEK at the rate indicated or at any other rate, on the Issue Date or any other date.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

You should read the following discussion in conjunction with the "Presentation of Financial and Other Information" and "Summary Consolidated Historical Financial and Other Data" sections of this offering memorandum and our financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this offering memorandum. The statements in this discussion regarding industry outlook, our expectations regarding our future performance, liquidity and capital resources and other non-historical statements in this discussion are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, the risks and uncertainties described in the "Risk Factors" and "Forward-Looking Statements" sections of this offering memorandum. Our actual results may differ materially from those contained in or implied by any forward-looking statements.

Overview

We are the leading provider of professionally monitored alarm solutions for residential households and small businesses in Europe. We offer premium monitored alarm services to our portfolio of approximately 5.2 million customers and design, sell and install alarms with network connectivity across 17 countries in Europe and Latin America (in each case, as of December 31, 2023). Through Arlo Europe, we are also one of the leading providers of camera video surveillance systems in Europe, serving users across more than 50 countries. Our management estimates, based on third-party data, that as of December 31, 2023, we were the leading provider in all five of our top five geographies and the leading provider in 13 of our 17 total geographies. Our management also estimates that, on a weighted-average basis and based on our number of customers at the end of 2023, we benefit from a relative size advantage of 2.3 times across the totality of our geographies, 2.8 times across our top ten geographies and 3.3 times in our top five geographies. Since our company was founded in 1988, we have continually expanded our customer base, growing at a compound annual growth rate ("CAGR") of 16% from December 31, 2000 to December 31, 2023. As of December 31, 2023, residential households comprised 81% of our customers, while small businesses accounted for the remaining 19%. Based on historical trends, we currently estimate that our residential customers remain with us, on average, for more than 15 years and our small business customers remain with us, on average, for more than seven years. As a result, we believe that our Portfolio services revenues (representing 85.5% of our total revenue for the last two quarters ended December 31, 2023, annualized, and 85.3% of our total revenue for the year ended December 31, 2023) provide us with a high-margin, stable source of recurring cash flow. For the last two quarters ended December 31, 2023, annualized, we generated revenue of €3,132.7 million and Adjusted EBITDA of €1,303.6 million, and for the year ended December 31, 2023, we generated revenue of €3,090.0 million and Adjusted EBITDA of €1,298.0 million.

We operate a subscription-based service business, which we conduct through two primary operating segments:

- **Portfolio services.** Our Portfolio services segment provides a professional security service to our approximately 5.2 million customers as of December 31, 2023 for a monthly subscription fee. Our service includes professional installation, 24/7 monitoring, expert verification and response, customer care, maintenance, and technical support to existing customers. We typically enter into self-renewing monitoring agreements with our customers at the time of installation, and most of our customers pay via direct debit. We then monitor our installed base of alarms through 20 dedicated monitoring centers located throughout Europe and Latin America to verify triggered alarms and initiate an appropriate response. We operate all our monitoring centers with our own personnel. We have a strong track record in customer retention, with an attrition rate of 7.6% for the year ended December 31, 2023. This strong retention rate contributes to the stable and recurring cash flow that the segment generates, allowing us to fund investments that grow our customer base. For the last two quarters ended December 31, 2023, annualized, our Portfolio services segment generated revenue of €2,678.5 million (representing 85.5% of our total revenue) and Adjusted EBITDA of €1,925.5 million (representing a 71.9% Adjusted EBITDA margin).
- **Customer acquisition.** Our Customer acquisition segment develops, sources, purchases, provides and installs alarm systems for new customers in return for an upfront sales and installation fee. This installation fee typically only covers a portion of the costs associated with marketing, selling, purchasing equipment and installing each alarm system. As a result, the segment represents an upfront investment (which we partly expense and partly capitalize) in our business to acquire new customers. These new customers then become part of our Portfolio services segment, driving revenue, Adjusted EBITDA and profitability growth. Due to the discretionary nature of our Customer acquisition activities, we are able to increase our marketing, sales and installation investment activities to grow our customer base, or,

alternatively, reduce our investment in such activities to manage our cash on hand, over the short to medium term.

Additionally, we classify certain other non-core businesses under our Adjacencies segment. This segment mainly represents the sale of remote monitoring and assistance devices and services for senior citizens, as well as the sale of Arlo cameras and video surveillance services in retail and online channels across Europe.

We offer a range of alarm systems with a variety of features, ranging from simple break-in detectors to more complex alarms with premium features, such as sophisticated cameras, home environment monitoring capabilities, smoke detectors, fog barriers, and two-way audio communication solutions. These alarm systems are directly connected to our monitoring centers, as well as to our customers through our web-based "MyPages" application and our mobile Verisure App, available on Apple iOS, Android and Microsoft-based smartphones. These applications allow our customers to set, monitor and control various alarm functions and settings.

We primarily market under the Verisure and Securitas Direct brands. In all of the countries into which we have most recently expanded, we market exclusively under the Verisure brand.

Factors Affecting Our Business and Operations

General Market Conditions

While our business model has generally performed well in different macroeconomic environments, economic conditions in the geographic regions in which we operate can affect the result of our operations. While we believe we have a resilient business model as compared to other industries, during periods of economic downturn, we have experienced higher attrition rates than during periods of economic growth in some regions. As customers seek to minimize their expenses, we may determine that more should be spent on marketing and sales per new customer, which may, in turn, increase our CPA. Economic downturns have historically impacted our small business customers more than our residential customers, as certain types of small businesses can often cut spending or can be more likely to go out of business during economic downturns. Conversely, improving economic conditions tend to be correlated with declining attrition rates. Our overall attrition rates, on a twelve-month rolling basis were 6.4%, 7.2% and 7.6% in the years ended December 31, 2021, 2022 and 2023, respectively. Our track record of organic growth and low attrition rates, even during economic downturns, has been consistent to date.

Mix of Residential and Small Business Customers

Monthly subscription and installation fees generated from small businesses are generally higher than from residential customers. However, the average retention life of our residential customers is typically about twice as long as that of our small business customers. Factors that impact our customer mix include our marketing focus and desire to grow our business with different types of customers in different regions and general economic conditions, which tend to cause more fluctuations in renewal rates among our small business customers.

Monthly Subscription Fees Charged by Us

The monthly subscription fees that we charge are normally reviewed annually, and we seek to increase them, at a minimum, to remain in line with applicable inflation indices. Over the last several years, we have generally been able to price our products and services above local inflation indexes. Annual price increases in line with consumer price indices or cost development are generally provided for in our customer contracts. Further, our pricing levels are impacted by our ability to drive the introduction of new technologies and features to enhance our value proposition to customers. Our ability to maintain high customer satisfaction levels with respect to our products and services and competition in our market also impact pricing. Potential increases in fees may vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction depending on local conditions, and we have and will seek to continue to differentiate the pricing within each segment to reflect service and value proposition provided, and between residential and small business customers to compensate for the shorter life span of small business customers. Further, our pricing levels are also impacted by our ability to deliver quality products and services to our customers. From time to time over the last several years, in certain regions we have implemented price increases in excess of inflation indices without a significant impact on our attrition rate.

Cost to Acquire New Customers

Key components of our net costs to sell and install our products include sales commissions, administration and marketing costs, the cost of security alarm equipment we source from our supplier network, labor costs related

to new installations and the prices we charge for installations. The cost of acquiring new customers varies according to a number of factors, including market competition, cost development, our overall growth strategy and investments in marketing. Any increase in these costs or a reduction in our installation fees may increase the amount of time it takes for us to recoup the upfront cost of acquiring customers. At the Group level, this metric is influenced by the mix of countries at different levels of maturity and different go-to market channels. We are comfortable with the range within which we are managing the cost of acquiring new customers. We have also seen an improvement in the time taken to recoup the investment given increases in the profitability per customer.

Growth in Customer Portfolio

Growth in our customer portfolio results from our addition of customers in excess of our attrition rate. We make significant investments to grow our customer portfolio, including expenses to market our products and services and to purchase the equipment used in our security systems. We also incur costs to develop new products. Following any successful expansion of our customer portfolio, we expect to generate increased revenue from customer fees and, because our business model is scalable with costs that are semi-fixed or fixed, improvements in our profit margin. As a result, changes in our growth strategy impact our Adjusted EBITDA and cash flow from operations from period to period. Our customer growth will vary based on numerous factors, including actions by competitors in our geographies, economic conditions and our growth strategy, and we may not in the future grow as rapidly as we have done in the past.

Customer Attrition

Our attrition rates are a key factor impacting our business, since the total sales derived by our Portfolio services segment are directly related to the number of installed customers. We review our attrition rates in order to determine our need to acquire new customers, and thus expend funds to market our products and services and invest in new customers.

Factors influencing customer attrition often differ between our customer types and regions, and to a certain extent also vary over time. For residential customers, the main reasons for cancelling a subscription include factors such as moving to a new home, financial distress or dissatisfaction with customer service or prices. For small businesses, attrition is usually related to financial distress, the failure, closure or relocation of the business or dissatisfaction with customer service or prices.

Our overall attrition rate on a twelve-month trailing basis for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2022 and 2023 was 6.4%, 7.2% and 7.6%, respectively.

Fluctuations in Exchange Rates

We report our consolidated financial statements in euro. As a result, we translate the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of all of our operations with a functional currency other than the euro into euro at then-applicable foreign exchange rate. Consequently, increases or decreases in the value of certain other currencies (the SEK and NOK in particular) against the euro may affect the value of these items with respect to our non-euro businesses in our consolidated financial statements, even if their value has not changed in their original currency. For example, a stronger euro will reduce the reported results of operations of the non-euro businesses and conversely a weaker euro will increase the reported results of operations of the non-euro businesses. Our primary exposure is to the SEK and NOK. For the year ended December 31, 2023, 72.4% of our revenue was denominated in euro, 12.7% was denominated in SEK and NOK and 14.9% of revenue was denominated in other currencies. Historically, the euro/SEK exchange rate fluctuated significantly. For example, the exchange rate averaged SEK 10.1562= €1.0 in 2021, SEK 10.6571= €1.0 in 2022 and SEK 11.4842= €1.0 in 2023. Foreign exchange rate fluctuations can significantly affect the comparability of our results between financial periods and result in significant changes to the carrying value of our assets, liabilities and stockholders' equity. In addition, certain of our supply contracts in non-euro denominated countries contain clauses that reset the prices at which we buy our goods based on fluctuations in exchange rates, which can increase our costs if rates move in a manner that is unfavorable to us. We believe that we have limited foreign exchange transaction risk as we incur costs and derive subscription fees in the local currency of our geographies. Further, although 27.6% of our revenue for the year ended December 31, 2023 is denominated in non-euro currencies, the majority of our indebtedness is euro-denominated.

We have presented in the following table certain of our financial and operating results on a constant currency basis to allow investors to compare our results of operations and certain operating metrics across periods on a like-for-like basis. Because changes in foreign currency exchange rates have a non-operating impact on financial and operating measures, we believe that evaluating these financial and operating measures on a

constant currency basis provides an additional and meaningful assessment of revenue to management. We have removed the effects of foreign exchange rate changes in our discussion of certain operating and financial metrics by re-translating each period's non-euro denominated results using a constant rate of exchange for each of the applicable currencies. Constant currency growth rates are not indicative of changes in corresponding cash flow. These Non-IFRS Metrics have limitations as analytical tools, and you should not consider them in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of our results or any performance measures under IFRS as set forth in our financial statements.

Selected Financial and Operating Results in Constant Currency⁽¹⁾

(€ millions)	For the year ended December 31,			Last two quarters annualized ⁽²⁾
	2021	2022	2023	
Revenue	2,470.0	2,784.5	3,084.4	3,130.1
Adjusted EBITDA.....	972.0	1,096.8	1,296.2	1,303.7
Portfolio services revenue	2,005.0	2,318.2	2,630.4	2,676.5
Customer acquisition revenue	373.3	383.4	361.7	357.5
Adjacencies revenue	91.7	82.9	92.4	96.1
Portfolio services adjusted EBITDA.....	1,449.4	1,666.7	1,881.9	1,924.3
Portfolio services adjusted EBITDA margin (%) .	72.3%	71.9%	71.5%	71.9%
Monthly ARPU (€/month).....	41.6	42.7	44.2	43.9
Adjusted EPC (€).....	30.1	30.7	31.6	31.6
Capital Expenditures.....	760.8	833.7	867.1	886.0
Capital Expenditure from Customer acquisition..	546.2	579.0	576.4	567.7
Other Capital Expenditures.....	214.6	254.7	290.7	318.3
Change in Working Capital	(105.9)	(39.2)	197.3	313.1

(1) Represents results restated at constant currency, using a foreign exchange rate of EUR/SEK 11.5; EUR/NOK 11.5; EUR/DKK 7.5; EUR/GBP 0.9; EUR/CLP 950.0; EUR/BRL 5.4; EUR/PEN 4.2; EUR/CHF 1.0. For Argentina, considered a hyperinflation economy, a monthly average foreign exchange rate has been used (EUR/ARS 345.5 for December 2023). Change in Working Capital is extracted directly from the audited financial statements and is not presented on a constant currency basis.

(2) Last two quarters annualized represents the applicable metric for the period from July 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023, multiplied by two.

Factors Affecting Comparability of Our Financial Results

Increased Leverage

As of December 31, 2023, we had €7,429.0 million of outstanding indebtedness and certain of our indebtedness was denominated in SEK. *Pro forma* for the Transactions, we will have €7,478.9 million of outstanding indebtedness. To the extent the SEK/euro exchange rate varies, the euro equivalent amount due upon repayment of principal could increase. We do not presently intend to hedge our SEK exposure as a portion of our revenues are denominated in SEK. We are also permitted to incur additional debt under the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement and the Existing Indentures, which debt may be used to fund acquisitions or for other purposes. Our large amount of indebtedness may limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and future business opportunities, since a substantial portion our cash flow from operations will be dedicated to the servicing of our indebtedness, and this may place us at a competitive disadvantage as some of our competitors are less leveraged. Our leverage may make us more vulnerable to a downturn in our business, industry or the economy in general. See “*Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Financing Arrangements and the Notes—Despite our high level of indebtedness, we may be able to incur significant additional amounts of debt, which could further exacerbate the risks associated with our substantial indebtedness.*”

Key Operating Metrics

Our management uses a number of key operating metrics, in addition to our IFRS financial measures, in order to evaluate, monitor and manage our business. The Non-IFRS Metrics and related information in regards to our operations included in this section is unaudited and has been derived from internal reporting systems. Although none of these metrics are measures of financial performance under IFRS, we believe that these metrics provide important insight into the operations and strength of our business. These metrics may not be comparable to similar terms used by competitors or other companies, and from time to time we may change our definitions of these metrics. For more information about the Non-IFRS Metrics, see “*Presentation of Financial and Other Information—Non-IFRS Financial and Operating Information.*” These metrics include the following:

Adjusted EBITDA. “Adjusted EBITDA” is defined as the earnings before net finance costs, income tax expense/benefit, depreciation and amortization and retirement of assets (which relates to the retirement of installed equipment due to subscriber cancellations).

Adjusted EBITDA excl. SDIs. “Adjusted EBITDA excl. SDIs” is defined as the earnings before net finance costs, income tax expense/benefit, depreciation and amortization, retirement of assets (which relates to the retirement of installed equipment due to subscriber cancellations) and SDIs.

Adjusted EBITDA for our segments. “Adjusted EBITDA for our segments” is defined as revenue (including external and internal sales) minus operating expenses (including external and internal costs). Our calculation of Adjusted EBITDA for our segments does not include the impact of depreciation and amortization, retirement of assets, SDIs, financial items or income tax expense because these items are allocated at the Group level. In addition, it does not reflect eliminations due to intercompany sales.

Adjusted EBITDA margin excl. SDIs. “Adjusted EBITDA margin excl. SDIs” is defined as Adjusted EBITDA divided by revenue.

Adjusted EBITDA, last two quarters annualized. “Adjusted EBITDA, last two quarters annualized” refers to our last two quarters of Adjusted EBITDA, multiplied by two;

Portfolio services adjusted EBITDA margin. “Portfolio services adjusted EBITDA margin” is calculated by dividing Portfolio services adjusted EBITDA by Portfolio services revenue.

Average monthly revenue per user. (ARPU) is our Portfolio services segment revenue consisting of monthly average subscription fees and sales of additional products and services divided by the monthly average number of subscribers during the relevant period.

Monthly adjusted EBITDA per customer (EPC). “Adjusted EPC” is calculated by dividing the total monthly Adjusted EBITDA from managing our existing subscriber portfolio (which is our adjusted EBITDA from Portfolio services) by the average number of subscribers.

Portfolio services adjusted EBITDA, last two quarters annualized. “Portfolio services adjusted EBITDA, last two quarters annualized” refers to our last two quarters of Portfolio services adjusted EBITDA, multiplied by two;

Customer acquisition adjusted EBITDA. “Customer acquisition adjusted EBITDA” refers to Adjusted EBITDA from our Customer acquisition segment;

Adjacencies adjusted EBITDA. “Adjacencies adjusted EBITDA” refers to Adjusted EBITDA from our Adjacencies segment;

Adjusted Pro Forma EBITDA, last two quarters annualized. “Adjusted Pro Forma EBITDA, last two quarters annualized” refers to our last two quarters of Adjusted EBITDA, multiplied by two; and

Last two quarters annualized. “Last two quarters annualized” refers to our last two quarters of the relevant metric, multiplied by two.

Cancellation. Total number of cancelled subscriptions during the period, including cancellations on acquired portfolios.

LTM attrition rate. The attrition rate is the number of terminated subscriptions to our monitoring service in the last twelve months divided by the average number of subscribers during the relevant period.

Cash acquisition cost per new subscriber (CPA). Cash acquisition cost per new subscriber (CPA) is the net investment required to acquire a subscriber, including costs related to the marketing and sales process, installation of the alarm system, costs of alarm system products and overhead expenses for the customer acquisition process. The metric is calculated net of any revenues from installation fees charged to the subscriber and represents the sum of Adjusted EBITDA plus capital expenditures in our Customer acquisition segment on average for every subscriber acquired.

New subscriber added (gross). Total number of new subscribers added.

Subscriber growth rate. Number of subscribers at the end of the period divided by the number of subscribers twelve months ago.

Payback period. Payback period represents the time in years required to recapture the initial capital investment made to acquire a new subscriber and is calculated as CPA divided by Adjusted EPC, divided by twelve.

The following table shows those key operating metrics for each of our segments as of and for the periods set forth below. These metrics are presented in this offering memorandum because we believe that these metrics provide a clearer picture of our results of operations generated by our core operating activities, thus enabling our management to evaluate relevant trends more meaningfully when considered in conjunction with (but not in lieu of) other measures that are calculated in accordance with IFRS. These metrics may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other companies and are not measurements under IFRS or other generally accepted accounting principles. The Non-IFRS Metrics and related information in regards to our operations included in this section have limitations as analytical tools, and you should not consider them in isolation, or as a substitute for analysis of our results or any performance measures under IFRS as set forth in our financial statements. You should compensate for these limitations by relying primarily on our IFRS results and using these Non-IFRS Metrics and related information in regards to our operations included in this section only as supplements to evaluate our performance. See “*Presentation of Financial and Other Information.*”

We have defined each of the measures and shown their calculation in “*Summary Consolidated Historical Financial and Other Data.*”

	As of and for the year ended December 31,			Last two quarters annualized
(€ millions, unless otherwise stated)	2021	2022	2023	
Other Financial and Operating Data				
Adjusted EBITDA.....	984.4	1,116.2	1,298.0	1,303.6
Adjusted EBITDA excl. SDIs.....	1,048.0	1,152.0	1,340.5	1,363.7
Adjusted EBITDA margin excl. SDIs (%)	41.8%	40.7%	43.4%	43.5%
Capital expenditures	762.4	841.1	868.5	886.9
Change in net working capital.....	(105.9)	(39.2)	197.3	313.1
Payback period (in years).....	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.8
Segment data				
Portfolio services				
Total subscribers (year-end) (units)	4,274,827	4,752,097	5,173,032	5,173,032
Net subscriber growth (units).....	510,882	477,270	420,935	412,840
Subscriber growth rate, net (%)	13.6%	11.2%	8.9%	8.9
Cancellation (units).....	258,701	324,828	376,377	377,666
LTM attrition rate (%).....	6.4%	7.2%	7.6%	7.6%
Average monthly revenue per user (“ARPU”) (€)	42.4	43.4	44.2	44.0
Monthly adjusted EBITDA per customer (“Adjusted EPC”)(€)	30.6	31.2	31.6	31.6
Cost to Serve (€)	11.7	12.2	12.6	12.4
Portfolio services revenue	2,043.7	2,358.2	2,635.3	2,678.5
Portfolio services adjusted EBITDA	1,477.5	1,694.4	1,885.3	1,925.5
Portfolio services adjusted EBITDA margin (%)	72.3%	71.9%	71.5%	71.9%
Customer acquisition				
New subscribers added (gross), units.....	769,583	802,098	797,312	790,506
Cash acquisition cost per new subscriber (“CPA”) (€)	1,257	1,407	1,415	1,433.2
Customer acquisition revenue	373.5	386.0	362.3	358.1
Customer acquisition adjusted EBITDA.....	(421.0)	(544.8)	(551.1)	(564.5)
Customer acquisition capital expenditures	546.4	583.7	577.5	568.5
Adjacencies				
Adjacencies revenue	91.7	82.9	92.4	96.1
Adjacencies adjusted EBITDA.....	(8.4)	2.4	6.3	2.7

Description of Key Items in Our Income Statement

Revenue Recognition

Revenues include alarm monitoring and installation fees. The revenues are recognized only where there is persuasive evidence of a sales agreement, the delivery of goods or services has occurred, the sale price is fixed or determinable and the collectability of revenue is reasonably assured. Revenues are recognized less discounts and value added tax and after eliminating sales within the Group.

For customer agreements containing multiple deliverables (installation and monitoring services) the transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation based on the stand-alone selling prices. Where these are not directly observable, they are estimated based on expected cost plus margin.

More specifically, income is recognized as follows:

- **Alarm monitoring.** Income from alarm monitoring services is recognized during the period to which the service relates.
- **Installation fees.** As part of alarm installation, customers pay an installation fee and, in certain cases, a payment for products sold. This fee is recognized as income on the installation date. In circumstances where part of an installation fee is deferred, we recognize as income the present value of the deferred payments, adjusted for cost of capital and the risk of default.

Revenue also consists of other revenue, which is derived primarily from new products and services sold to customers in our existing installations.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales includes cost of materials (excluding material costs that are capitalized), salaries, commissions, depreciation, amortization, bad debt expense, cost due to retirement of alarms and other costs directly attributable to installation of new alarms or alarm monitoring. We currently capitalize the costs of the alarm equipment purchased by us from our suppliers and installed in connection with newly acquired customers to the extent we retain ownership of the equipment, and these costs are not reflected as cost of sales. In addition to material costs, we also capitalize direct costs related to the acquisition of customer contracts as intangible assets as they fulfil the requirement in IAS 38, intangible assets, of internally generated intangible assets.

Our salespeople sometimes both sell systems to new customers and install such systems once the sales are made. As a result, in these instances, the costs of both selling and installing the systems are included in costs of sales because they cannot be accurately separated. Thus, "cost of sales" includes some costs that are actually selling expenses but cannot be separately allocated to a specific selling and administrative function.

Selling and Administrative Expenses

Selling and administrative expenses includes salaries, commissions, depreciation and amortization, cost due to retirement of property, plant and equipment as used in selling and administrative functions, rents and other indirect costs for sales supervision, sales branches, customer support supervision, information technology services and other overhead costs such as finance and human resources and management and SDIs.

Finance Income

Finance income primarily includes income earned from our currency and interest rate derivatives and interest income.

Finance Costs

Finance costs relates mainly to exchange rate differences, interest expenses, net effects from currency derivatives, changes in fair value of interest rate swaps, foreign exchange rate swaps and other finance costs. External and intra-group loan balances denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the respective entity are revalued at the end of each reporting period and adjusted for currency fluctuations.

Income Tax Expense

Income taxes include current and deferred tax. These taxes have been calculated at a nominal amount according to each country's tax provisions and the tax rates that have been defined or announced and are highly likely to become effective. Current tax is tax that is paid or received for the current year and includes any adjustments to current tax for prior years. In the case of items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, any tax effect on equity or other comprehensive income is also recognized. Deferred income tax is recognized using the balance sheet method, by which deferred income tax is calculated on all temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the amounts can be utilized.

Analysis of Operating Results

The table below sets forth consolidated income statement data for the periods indicated:

(€ millions)	For the years ended December 31,		
	2021 (audited)	2022 (audited)	2023 (audited)
Consolidated Income Statement Data			
Revenue	2,508.8	2,827.0	3,090.0
Cost of sales	(1,375.5)	(1,619.6)	(1,702.8)
Gross profit	1,133.3	1,207.5	1,387.1
Selling and administrative expenses	(759.7)	(740.9)	(788.4)
Other income	5.3	4.8	4.3
Operating profit	378.9	471.3	603.0
Finance income	1.0	1.0	15.9
Finance costs	(318.0)	(337.7)	(549.6)
Result before tax	61.8	134.5	69.3
Income tax (expense)/benefit	(46.9)	(92.3)	(40.4)
Result for the period	14.9	42.3	28.9

The discussions set forth below provide a separate analysis of each of the line items that comprise our consolidated income statement for each of the periods described below. Our consolidated income statement data for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2022 and 2023 are presented on an adjusted basis giving effect to changes in accounting principles as more fully described in “*Presentation of Financial and Other Information.*” Foreign exchange rate changes have had a translation impact on our reported operating results in the periods presented below, since a portion of our operations have functional currencies other than our applicable presentation currency. Our primary exposure is to the SEK and NOK, and for the year ended December 31, 2023, 72.4% of our revenue was denominated in euro, 12.7% was denominated in SEK and NOK and 14.9% of revenue was denominated in other currencies. In preparing our financial statements, translations in currencies other than our functional currency are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of transaction. Accordingly, our results for each of the periods presented have been impacted by fluctuations in foreign exchange rate.

Years Ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022

Revenue

The following table shows the split of our revenue by market segment and geographic region for the years ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022:

(€ millions, other than percentages)	2022	Percent of	2023	Percent of
	(audited)	revenue	(audited)	revenue
Revenue by segment				
Portfolio services	2,358.2	83.4%	2,635.3	85.3%
Customer acquisition	386.0	13.7%	362.3	11.7%
Adjacencies	82.9	2.9%	92.4	3.0%
Total	2,827.0	100.0%	3,090.0	100.0%

Total revenue for the year ended December 31, 2023 increased by 9.3%, or €262.9 million, to €3,090.0 million from €2,827.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. In constant currency the increase in revenue was 10.8%, primarily due to the growing customer base, which increased by 8.9% from 4,752,097 for the year ended December 31, 2022, to 5,173,032 for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Revenue for Portfolio services for the year ended December 31, 2023 increased by 11.8%, or €277.1 million, to €2,635.3 million from €2,358.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. The increase was primarily driven by the higher number of customers in the portfolio as well as a 1.8% increase in average monthly revenue per user.

Revenue for Customer acquisition for the year ended December 31, 2023 decreased by 6.1%, or €23.7 million, to €362.3 million from €386.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. The decrease was mainly due to a lower number of new installations compared to the prior period.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales increased by 5.1%, or €83.3 million, to €1,702.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2023 from €1,619.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. This increase was primarily due to growth in the portfolio.

Selling and Administrative Expenses

Selling and administrative expenses increased by 6.4%, or €47.5 million, to €788.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2023 from €740.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. This increase was primarily due to growth in sales.

Finance Income

Finance income increased by €14.9 million, to €15.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2023 from €1.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Finance Costs

Finance costs increased by 62.7%, or €211.9 million, to €549.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2023 from €337.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. Interest expense increased by €133.3 million mainly driven by increases in the cost of debt. Other financial items increased by €63.7 million compared to the previous period. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2023, other financial items include negative non-cash FX devaluations of debt items and unrealized derivatives of €62.3 million, amortization of prepaid financing fees of €15.5 million, and a negative IFRS 9 adjustment related to the modification of loan agreements of €3.5 million, partly offset by a positive effect from realized derivatives of €0.9 million. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2022, other financial items include a positive non-cash FX revaluation of debt items and unrealized derivatives of €7.1 million, offset by the amortization of prepaid financing fees of €14.0 million, a negative IFRS 9 adjustment related to the modification of loan agreements of €3.4 million, and a negative impact from realized derivatives of €4.1 million.

Income Tax Expense/Benefit

Income tax expense decreased by 56.2%, or €51.9 million, to €40.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2023 from €92.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2022. Current tax cost was €96.2 million in the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to €74.5 million in the year ended December 31, 2022. The corresponding amounts for deferred tax were a benefit of €55.8 million in the year ended December 31, 2023, and an expense of €17.8 million in the year ended December 31, 2022.

Years Ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021

Revenue

The following table shows the split of our revenue by market segment for the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021:

(€ millions, other than percentages)	2021 (audited)	Percent of revenue	2022 (audited)	Percent of revenue
Revenue by segment				
Portfolio services	2,043.7	81.5%	2,358.2	83.4%
Customer acquisition	373.5	14.9%	386.0	13.7%
Adjacencies	91.7	3.7%	82.9	2.9%
Total	2,508.8	100.0%	2,827.0	100.0%

Total revenue for the year ended December 31, 2022 increased by 12.7%, or €318.2 million, to €2,827.0 million from €2,508.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2021. The increase in revenue was primarily due to the growing customer base and increased average monthly revenue per user. Our customer base grew from 4,274,827 as of December 31, 2021 to 4,752,097 as of December 31, 2022, primarily as a result of our continued customer acquisition efforts.

Revenue for Portfolio services for the year ended December 31, 2022 increased by 15.4%, or €314.5 million, to €2,358.2 million from €2,043.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2021. The increase was primarily due to the growing customer base as well as increased average monthly revenue per user.

Revenue for Customer acquisition for the year ended December 31, 2022 increased by 3.3%, or €12.5 million, to €386.0 million from €373.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2021. The increase was mainly due to a higher number of new installations compared to the prior period.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales increased by 17.7%, or €244.1 million, to €1,619.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2022 from €1,375.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2021. The increase was mainly driven by growth in the portfolio and by inflationary pressures on material costs.

Selling and Administrative Expenses

Selling and administrative expenses decreased by 2.5%, or €18.8 million, to €740.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2022 from €759.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2021. This decrease was primarily due to the Norwegian Competition Authority ("NCA") provision of €38 million, which affected the year ended December 31, 2021.

Finance Income

Finance income remained the same, equaling €1.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2022 and €1.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2021.

Finance Costs

Finance costs increased by 6.2%, or €19.7 million, to €337.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2022 from €318.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2021. This increase was mainly driven by an increase in cost of debt.

Income Tax Expense/Benefit

Income tax expense was €92.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to an expense of €46.9 million in the year ended December 31, 2021. Current tax cost was €74.5 million in the year ended December 31, 2022, compared to €98.8 million in 2021. The corresponding amounts for deferred tax were an expense of €17.8 million in the year ended December 31, 2022, and a benefit of €51.9 million in the year ended December 31, 2021.

Cash Flow for the Years Ended December 31, 2021, 2022 and 2023

The following table shows a summary of our cash flow for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2022 and 2023.

(€ millions)	For the years ended December 31,		
	2021 (audited)	2022 (audited)	2023 (audited)
Cash flow from operating activities before change in working capital ⁽²⁾	922.8	1,039.0	1,198.1
Change in working capital ⁽¹⁾	(105.9)	(39.2)	197.3
Cash flow from operating activities ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	816.9	999.8	1,395.4
Cash flow from investing activities	(764.2)	(841.0)	(884.0)
Cash flow from financing activities ⁽³⁾	(136.8)	(139.4)	(532.6)
Cash flow for the period	(84.0)	19.5	(21.2)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	97.9	24.3	43.6
Translation differences on cash and cash equivalents	10.4	(0.1)	(1.2)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	24.3	43.6	21.3

(1) We define "working capital" to include inventories, trade receivables and other operating receivables less trade payables and other operating payables. See "Summary Consolidated Historical Financial and Other Data" for a reconciliation of "working capital" to our statement of cash flows. In connection with our working capital, our customers, on average, pay our invoices within 33 days of receiving them. We generally maintain approximately 138 days of inventory.

(2) Consistent with our regular reporting, cash flow from operating activities is calculated after giving effect to tax liabilities.

(3) Consistent with our regular reporting, cash flow from financing activities includes paid interest.

Cash Flow from Operating Activities before Change in Working Capital

Cash flow from operating activities before change in working capital for the year ended December 31, 2023 was €1,198.1 million compared to €1,039.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. The increase was mainly driven by higher operating profit, partly offset by higher paid taxes.

Cash flow from operating activities before change in working capital was €1,039.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2022, compared to €922.8 million in the year ended December 31, 2021. The increase was mainly driven by an improvement in the underlying operating cash flow, as well as lower cash consumption from variations in working capital.

Change in Working Capital

Change in working capital for the year ended December 31, 2023 was €197.3 million, compared to negative €39.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. The improvement was mainly driven by positive developments in inventory levels, which were elevated in 2022 mainly to support the launch of our next generation product proposition in some of our markets.

Change in working capital for the year ended December 31, 2022 was negative €39.2 million, compared to negative €105.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2021. The improvement was mainly due to lower cash consumption from variations in working capital.

Cash Flow from Investing Activities

Cash outflow from investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2023 was €884.0 million, compared to €841.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2022. The increase relates mainly to incremental investments to further enhance our product and service offering.

Cash outflow from investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2022 was €841.0 million, compared to €764.2 million in the year ended December 31, 2021. The increase is related to investments in new customers and existing customers, as well as incremental investments in IT and R&D to further enhance our product proposition.

Cash Flow from Financing Activities

Cash outflow from financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2023 was €532.6 million, compared to an outflow of €139.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. Key components in the full year of 2023, include net interest payments of €451.9 million, negative net changes in borrowings of €53.7 million and paid bank, advisory fees and other financial items of €27.3 million. Compared to the year ended December 31, 2022, net interest payments increased by €148.0 million, from €303.8 million, mainly due to selected interest payment dates for the 2021 Senior Term Loan and 2020 Senior Term Loan and higher cost of debt.

Cash outflow from financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2022 was €139.4 million, compared to an outflow of €136.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2021. The main elements included an increase in net interest payments by €40.8 million, from €263.0 million, driven mainly by higher cost of debt as well as higher gross debt. Furthermore, cash flow from financing activities in the twelve months ended December 31, 2021, saw new financing totaling €4,472.8 million, a repayment of financing of €2,734.6 million, a paid distribution of €1,703.8 million, a call premia payment of €17.2 million related to the amortization of Senior Unsecured debt during the refinancing conducted in Q1 2021, paid bank, and advisory fees of €74.1 million related also to the refinancing in Q1 2021, and positive changes in borrowings of €190.6 million.

Capital Expenditures

The Group's capital expenditures primarily consist of (i) customer acquisition capital expenditures, which include purchases of equipment for new customers and direct costs related to the acquisition of customer contracts; (ii) portfolio services capital expenditures, which relate to new equipment and related direct costs for existing customers; (iii) adjacencies capital expenditures, which include direct costs related to the acquisition of customer contracts within our Adjacencies segment; and (iv) other capital expenditures related to investments in R&D, IT and premises. The costs of the alarm equipment installed in connection with newly acquired subscribers are capitalized as tangible fixed assets to the extent we retain ownership of the equipment. The Group also capitalizes the incremental (direct) costs to obtain new customer contracts as intangible fixed assets.

The following table shows a summary of our capital expenditures on a historical basis for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2022 and 2023:

(€ millions)	For the years ended December 31,		
	2021	2022	2023
Portfolio services capital expenditures	68.7	94.1	117.8
Customer acquisition capital expenditures, material	307.0	336.2	338.1
Customer acquisition capital expenditures, direct costs	239.4	247.5	239.3
Adjacencies capital expenditures	9.8	8.8	17.3
Capital expenditures, other	137.6	154.4	155.9
Consolidated capital expenditures	762.4	841.1	868.5

Capital expenditures for the year ended December 31, 2023 were €868.5 million, compared to €841.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. This increase was mainly driven by upselling activity to existing customers.

Capital expenditure was €841.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, compared to €762.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2021. The increase was mainly due to growth in the number of new customers acquired, higher capitalization of new material to our existing customers, as well as incremental investments during the period to further enhance our product proposition.

Liquidity, Liabilities and Financing Agreements

Our primary sources of liquidity are cash flow from operations, as well as borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility. Our primary liquidity requirements are to service our debt, to fund our Customer acquisition operations and for other general corporate purposes. Our ability to generate cash from our operations depends on our future operating performance, which is in turn dependent, to some extent, on general economic, financial, competitive, market, legislative, regulatory and other factors, many of which are beyond our control, as well as other factors including those discussed in the section entitled “*Risk Factors*.”

We are a highly leveraged company with significant debt service obligations. As of December 31, 2023, after giving effect to the Transactions, we would have had €7,478.9 million of indebtedness, comprising the Senior Credit Facilities, the Notes, the Existing Notes, our existing local credit facilities and leases. As of December 31, 2023, after giving effect to the Transactions, we would have had €700 million available for borrowing under the Revolving Credit Facility after taking into consideration outstanding letters of credit. We anticipate that our leverage will remain high for the foreseeable future.

Off-Balance Sheet Transactions

We are not a party to any material off-balance sheet arrangements.

Defined Contribution and Pension Plans

Our employees in Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, The United Kingdom, Germany and Switzerland have a pension plan scheme, whereas our employees in Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Peru and Ireland do not. We offer both defined contribution and defined benefit pension plans. Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit schemes under which we pay fixed contributions into a separate legal entity and have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions. Costs for defined contribution schemes are expensed in the period during which the employee carried out his or her work. Costs are in line with the payments made during the period. Defined benefit plans are post-employment benefit schemes other than defined contribution plans with the exception of a limited defined benefit plan in France and Switzerland. For these plans, amounts to be paid as retirement benefits are determined by reference to a formula usually based on employees’ earnings and/or years of service. All pension liabilities in Sweden are classified as defined contribution plans, except pensions for office-based staff which are through a national multi-employer pension plan, which is funded in the same manner as a defined contribution plan. The level of contribution is dependent upon, among other things, the level of employee participation and salaries in each country.

Receivables Financing

To enhance the payment plan flexibility for our customers, some of the Group’s entities offer to finance part of the upfront fee (*i.e.*, the customer gets the opportunity to pay the financed amount in monthly instalments typically over a three-year period). This offered service supports the Group’s growth and profitability targets, and may be arranged in two alternative ways; external or internal financing.

External Financing

In the case of external financing, the customer is first invoiced for all instalments relating to the amount of financed upfront fee. These invoices are then sold at a discount to a financial institution which assumes the credit risk, while the collection process remains with the Group. The Group recognizes the received net amount as installation revenue.

Internal Financing

In the case of internal financing, the customer may be invoiced with a one-off charge for all instalments accrued or the upfront fee is financed and broken down into monthly payments. In this case the Group assumes the credit risk. Interest income from these financial assets is included in installation revenue using the effective interest method.

Quantitative and Qualitative Information Regarding Market and Operating Risks

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the exposure of a company to adverse movements in interest rates. Borrowings raised at variable interest rates expose the Group to interest rate risk. Borrowings raised at fixed interest rates expose the Group to fair value. Our income and cash flow from financing activities are substantially dependent on changes in market interest rates. The Group's borrowings at variable interest rates are denominated in Euro and Swedish krona. Moreover, some items on our balance sheet, such as cash and bank balances or interest-bearing investments are also exposed to interest rate risk.

To reduce the interest rate risk the Group is exposed to, the Group enters into interest rate swap contracts to economically hedge cash flows arising from the Group's long-term debt contracts. At present, all interest rate swaps are used to exchange future interest payments from floating to fixed.

Our borrowings under our Senior Credit Facilities and our Existing SEK Senior Notes bear interest at variable rates, and as a result we have interest risk with respect to this debt. For fixed rate debt, such as our Existing Senior Secured Notes and Existing Euro Senior Notes, interest rate changes affect the fair market value of such debt, but do not impact earnings or cash flow. As of December 31, 2023, after giving *pro forma* effect to the Transactions, 23% of the Group's indebtedness bears interest at variable rates after giving effect to executed interest rate swaps.

Currency Risk

As a result of our operations in various countries, we generate a portion of our sales and incur a portion of our expenses in currencies other than the euro. Our primary exposure, or translation risk, is to the SEK and NOK. For the year ended December 31, 2023, 72.4% of our revenue was denominated in euro, 12.7% was denominated in SEK and NOK and 14.9% of revenue was denominated in other currencies. In the past we have hedged our foreign exchange exposure when we have deemed it appropriate. Our current risk in transactions primarily relates to material purchases in US dollars procured by our logistics centers. In our operating countries we have limited foreign exchange transaction risk as we incur costs and derive subscription fees in the local currency of our countries of operation. Further, although 27.6% of our revenue in the year ended December 31, 2023 is denominated in non-euro currencies, the majority of our indebtedness was euro-denominated. As of December 31, 2023, 5% of our indebtedness was denominated in SEK, after giving *pro forma* effect to the Transactions, and to certain cross currency swaps, which provides a partial natural hedge against movements in foreign exchange rate on both a translational as well as transactional basis.

Translation Risk

Translation risk is the risk that the value in euro of the consolidated income statement and statement of financial position will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates connected with the translation of our foreign subsidiaries. As some of our subsidiaries operate in non-euro jurisdictions, these effects can be significant. A substantial portion of our indebtedness is denominated in euro.

Transaction Risk

Transaction risk is the risk of exchange losses made by us from purchases and sales in currencies other than the functional currency of the subsidiaries concerned. The Group's transaction risk is primarily generated by commitments to pay for material purchases in USD. The Group's exposure is mainly in EUR/USD and SEK/USD

and it is continuously monitored and partly hedged through foreign exchange forwards. Currently, the Group targets hedging between 25% and 75% of its expected material purchases in USD on a 12-month rolling basis.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of financial statements according to IFRS requires the management of our consolidated companies to make assumptions and estimates in order to value the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent liabilities, and the recognition of expenses and income during the reporting periods. These assumptions and estimates are generally based on factors such as historical experience, trends in our industry and information available from our customers and third parties. The amounts that actually arise in future periods may differ from these estimates, with changes being recognized in the profit and loss account as and when the carrying value is changed. Management could change the Group's accounting policies from time to time, including the CPA capitalization rate. Any change in accounting policies could impact reported results for prior and future periods.

The following accounting and measurement policies are those we regard as the material influencing factors for the presented financial data of our business.

Revenue recognition

Revenue recognition in the Group requires management to make judgments and estimates, mainly to determine the standalone selling prices. Determining whether revenues should be recognized immediately or be deferred require management to make judgments on the standalone selling price of each deliverable. The standalone selling price of the installation revenue is dependent of the estimated installation cost and a margin based on a benchmark.

Testing for Impairment of Goodwill and Other Assets

IFRS requires us to undertake an annual test for impairment of indefinite-life assets and, for finite-life assets, to test for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. When testing for impairment of goodwill and other assets, the carrying amount should be compared with the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less its costs to sell and its value-in-use.

Impairment testing is an area involving management judgment, requiring assessment as to whether the carrying value of assets can be supported by the net present value of future cash flow derived from such assets using cash flow projections which have been discounted at an appropriate rate. Since there are normally no quoted prices available to estimate the fair value less costs to sell an asset, the asset's value-in-use is usually the value against which the carrying amount is compared for impairment testing purposes and is measured on the basis of assumptions and estimates. In calculating the net present value of the future cash flow, certain assumptions are required to be made in respect of highly uncertain matters, including management's expectations of:

- long-term sales growth rates;
- growth in adjusted EBITDA;
- timing and quantum of future capital expenditures;
- change in working capital; and
- the selection of discount rates to reflect the risks involved.

Changing the assumptions selected by management, in particular the discount rate and growth rate assumptions used in the cash flow projections, could significantly affect impairment evaluation and hence results.

Measurement of Deferred Income Tax Assets and Deferred Income Tax Liabilities

We are liable to pay income taxes in various countries. The calculation of our total tax charge necessarily involves a degree of estimation and judgment regarding certain tax positions, the resolution of which is uncertain until an agreement has been reached with the relevant tax authority or, as appropriate, through a formal legal process. The final resolution of some of these items may give rise to material profits, losses, and/or cash flows.

The complexity of our structure following geographic expansion makes the degree of estimation and judgment more challenging. The resolution of issues is not always within the company's control and is often dependent on the efficiency of the legal processes in the relevant taxing jurisdictions in which we operate.

Issues can, and often do, take many years to resolve. Payments in respect of tax liabilities for an accounting period result from payments on account and on the final resolution of open items. As a result, there may be substantial differences between the tax charge in the consolidated income statement and tax payments, including potential tax cash flow impact from future implementation of local accounting regulation. The Group has also exercised significant accounting judgment regarding net operating loss utilization.

Moreover, we have exercised significant accounting judgments regarding the recognition of deferred tax assets. The recognition of deferred tax assets is based on whether it is probable that sufficient and suitable taxable profits will be available in the future against which the reversal of deductible temporary differences can be realized. Where the temporary differences relate to losses, the availability of the losses to offset against forecast taxable profits is also considered. Recognition therefore involves judgment regarding the future financial performance of the particular legal entity or tax group in which the deferred tax assets have been recognized.

The amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements in respect of each matter are derived from the company's best estimation and judgment as described above. However, the inherent uncertainty regarding the outcome of these items means eventual resolution could differ from the accounting estimates and therefore impact the company's results and cash flow.

Measurement of Provisions and Allocation for Accrued Expenses

We exercise judgment in connection with significant estimates in relation to employee related costs and in measuring and recognizing provisions and the exposures to contingent liabilities related to pending litigation or other outstanding claims subject to negotiated settlement, mediation, arbitration or government regulation, as well as other contingent liabilities. Judgment is necessary in assessing the likelihood that a pending claim will succeed, or a liability will arise, and to quantify the possible range of the financial settlement. Because of the inherent uncertainty in this evaluation process, actual losses may be different from the originally estimated provision.

Depreciation Period for Alarm Equipment and Amortization Period for Customer Portfolio

The charge in respect of periodic depreciation for alarm equipment as well as the amortization of the customer portfolio is derived after determining an estimate of expected useful life of alarm equipment established useful life of customers and the expected residual value at the end of life. An increase in the expected life of an asset or its residual value results in a reduced depreciation/amortization charge being recorded in the consolidated income statement.

The useful lives and residual values of group assets are determined by management at the time of acquisition and are reviewed annually for appropriateness. The lives are based primarily on historical experience with regards to the lifecycle of customers and equipment as well as anticipation of future events that may impact useful life, such as changes in technology and macroeconomic factors.

BUSINESS

Overview

We are the leading provider of professionally monitored alarm solutions for residential households and small businesses in Europe. We offer premium monitored alarm services to our portfolio of approximately 5.2 million customers and design, sell and install alarms with network connectivity across 17 countries in Europe and Latin America (in each case, as of December 31, 2023). Through Arlo Europe, we are also one of the leading providers of camera video surveillance systems in Europe, serving users across more than 50 countries. Our management estimates, based on third-party data, that as of December 31, 2023, we were the leading provider in all five of our top five geographies and the leading provider in 13 of our 17 total geographies. Our management also estimates that, on a weighted-average basis and based on our number of customers at the end of 2023, we benefit from a relative size advantage of 2.3 times across the totality of our geographies, 2.8 times across our top ten geographies and 3.3 times in our top five geographies. Since our company was founded in 1988, we have continually expanded our customer base, growing at a compound annual growth rate ("CAGR") of 16% from December 31, 2000 to December 31, 2023. As of December 31, 2023, residential households comprised 81% of our customers, while small businesses accounted for the remaining 19%. Based on historical trends, we currently estimate that our residential customers remain with us, on average, for more than 15 years and our small business customers remain with us, on average, for more than seven years. As a result, we believe that our Portfolio services revenues (representing 85.5% of our total revenue for the last two quarters ended December 31, 2023, annualized, and 85.3% of our total revenue for the year ended December 31, 2023) provide us with a high-margin, stable source of recurring cash flow. For the last two quarters ended December 31, 2023, annualized, we generated revenue of €3,132.7 million and Adjusted EBITDA of €1,303.6 million, and for the year ended December 31, 2023, we generated revenue of €3,090.0 million and Adjusted EBITDA of €1,298.0 million.

We operate a subscription-based service business, which we conduct through two primary operating segments:

- **Portfolio services.** Our Portfolio services segment provides a professional security service to our approximately 5.2 million customers as of December 31, 2023 for a monthly subscription fee. Our service includes professional installation, 24/7 monitoring, expert verification and response, customer care, maintenance, and technical support to existing customers. We typically enter into self-renewing monitoring agreements with our customers at the time of installation, and most of our customers pay via direct debit. We then monitor our installed base of alarms through 20 dedicated monitoring centers located throughout Europe and Latin America to verify triggered alarms and initiate an appropriate response. We operate all our monitoring centers with our own personnel. We have a strong track record in customer retention, with an attrition rate of 7.6% for the year ended December 31, 2023. This strong retention rate contributes to the stable and recurring cash flow that the segment generates, allowing us to fund investments that grow our customer base. For the last two quarters ended December 31, 2023, annualized, our Portfolio services segment generated revenue of €2,678.5 million (representing 85.5% of our total revenue) and Adjusted EBITDA of €1,925.5 million (representing a 71.9% Adjusted EBITDA margin).
- **Customer acquisition.** Our Customer acquisition segment develops, sources, purchases, provides and installs alarm systems for new customers in return for an upfront sales and installation fee. This installation fee typically only covers a portion of the costs associated with marketing, selling, purchasing equipment and installing each alarm system. As a result, the segment represents an upfront investment (which we partly expense and partly capitalize) in our business to acquire new customers. These new customers then become part of our Portfolio services segment, driving revenue, Adjusted EBITDA and profitability growth. Due to the discretionary nature of our Customer acquisition activities, we are able to increase our marketing, sales and installation investment activities to grow our customer base, or, alternatively, reduce our investment in such activities to manage our cash on hand, over the short to medium term.

Additionally, we classify certain other non-core businesses under our Adjacencies segment. This segment mainly represents the sale of remote monitoring and assistance devices and services for senior citizens, as well as the sale of Arlo cameras and video surveillance services in retail and online channels across Europe.

We offer a range of alarm systems with a variety of features, ranging from simple break-in detectors to more complex alarms with premium features, such as sophisticated cameras, home environment monitoring capabilities, smoke detectors, fog barriers, and two-way audio communication solutions. These alarm systems are directly connected to our monitoring centers, as well as to our customers through our web-based "MyPages"

application and our mobile Verisure App, available on Apple iOS, Android and Microsoft-based smartphones. These applications allow our customers to set, monitor and control various alarm functions and settings.

We primarily market under the Verisure and Securitas Direct brands. In all of the countries into which we have most recently expanded, we market exclusively under the Verisure brand.

Our Operating Geographies

As of December 31, 2023, we had alarm monitoring operations in 13 European countries (Spain, Sweden, France, Norway, Portugal, Finland, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, the United Kingdom, Ireland and Germany) and four Latin American countries (Chile, Brazil, Peru and Argentina). Since we first began operations, we have pursued a primarily organic growth strategy when expanding into new geographies, including Peru, Italy, the United Kingdom, Germany, Argentina and Ireland, complemented by selective add-on acquisitions to enhance our position in existing countries. We have added approximately 150,000 customers since 2013 through a series of add-on acquisitions in Brazil (a 90% stake in TeleAtlantic in July 2014 and TeleAlarme in October 2017), Chile (a small portfolio in May 2014), Sweden (Alert Alarm in May 2015), France (MediaVeil in July 2015), Spain (SegurControl in July 2015), Norway (NorAlarm in May 2016 and Falck Norway in September 2016) and Denmark (Falck Denmark in September 2016). None of those add-on acquisitions involved a portfolio of more than 50,000 customers at the time of the transaction.

Our History

We were founded in Sweden in 1988 as a division of Securitas AB, initially focusing on the Swedish residential home security market segment. Within our first ten years of operations, we had expanded our platform internationally, entering the home security market segments of Norway, Denmark, Finland, Spain and France, with subsequent expansion into Portugal in 2001 and Belgium and the Netherlands in 2002. In September 2006, we separated from Securitas AB and were listed on the OMX Stockholm Nordic Exchange, before being taken private in an acquisition by EQT Holdings AB in 2008. In 2009, we entered Latin America by establishing operations in Chile, followed by entry into Brazil in 2011. We were acquired by Bain Capital and H&F in 2011. Between 2012 and 2015 we opened operations in Peru, Italy and the United Kingdom. We began operations in Germany in November 2018, in Argentina in July 2019 and in Ireland in 2022. In late 2015, H&F acquired Bain Capital's stake, placing it in a majority shareholder position alongside Company management. In June 2017, as part of a project to further develop the company's operating model, strategic innovation, operational integration and access to talent, we moved our group headquarters from Malmö, Sweden to Geneva, Switzerland, in the heart of our European footprint. In July 2017, H&F sold a portion of its stake in the Group to Eiffel, a nominated investment vehicle of GIC Special Investments Pte Ltd, which is a direct subsidiary of GIC. In January 2019, H&F sold a further portion of its stake to Eiffel, and, in April 2019, H&F sold a further portion of its stake in the Group to Alba. On December 22, 2020, H&F renewed its longer-term commitment to the Group by completing the transfer of its indirect shareholding in the Senior Notes Issuer from Hellman & Friedman Capital Partners VII, L.P. to certain new H&F managed entities, including Hellman & Friedman Capital Partners IX, L.P. The transaction extended H&F's investment horizon and reaffirmed its commitment to the Group. Today, H&F managed funds own approximately 59.6% of the Group. Throughout our recent history, a portion of our equity has consistently been held by our broad management team, whose interests are thus closely linked to the interests of our investors. As of the date of this offering memorandum, the broad management team owned an approximate 11.0% stake in the Company.

Our Strengths

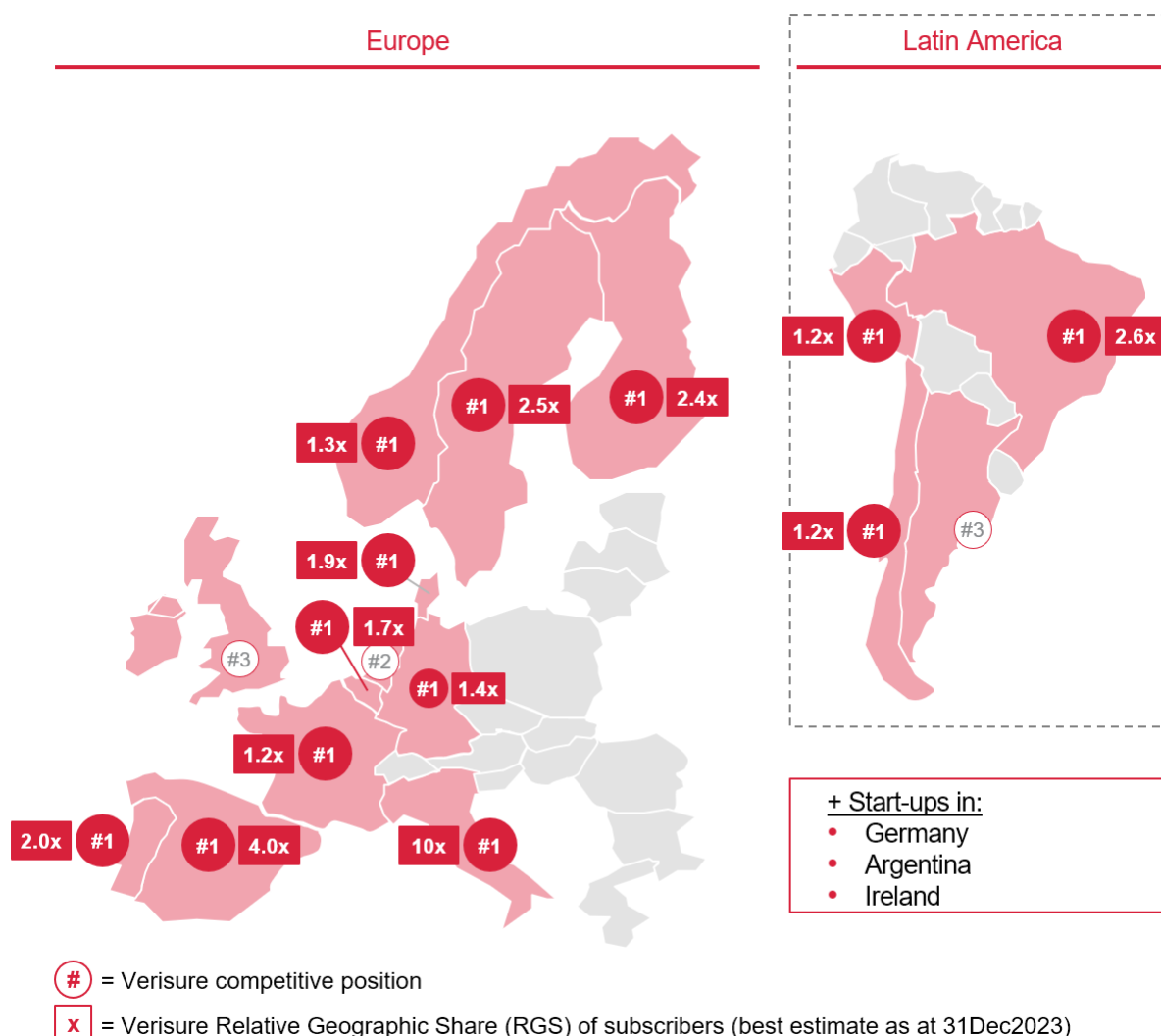
We have identified several strengths that we believe have enabled our success historically and are key factors in our efforts to deliver future profitable growth.

Clear industry leader with significant scale

We are the leading provider of professionally monitored alarm solutions for residential households and small businesses in Europe. As of December 31, 2023, we operated our alarm business in 17 countries across Europe and Latin America and were the leading provider of premium monitored alarm services in all five of our top five geographies and the leading provider in 13 of our 17 total geographies. We have a weighted-average relative geographic share ("RGS") of 2.3 times with respect to the total number of customers (residential and small business subscribers) across our total footprint, 2.8 times across our top 10 geographies and 3.3 times across our top five geographies.

The following graphic displays our countries of operations as well as our competitive position and our RGS in most of such countries, in each case, as of December 31, 2023:

Strong Market Segment Leadership Positions in Europe and Latin America



Source: Company information and third-party data.

We estimate, based on available industry data, that we are approximately 7.0 times larger than our next largest competitor in the monitored alarm segment in Europe, based on estimated subscriber counts as of December 31, 2023. We believe our leading position in the geographies where we operate in the monitored alarm segment is due to our differentiated business model. We offer premium monitored alarm services that include high quality products tailored to the residential and small business market segments.

In December 2023, within our market segments, we were the largest player in nine out of ten of our largest operating countries by subscribers count, Spain, France, Sweden, Italy, Norway, Brazil, Portugal, Belgium and Denmark, in which we held a RGS (compared to our nearest competitors) of 4.0 times, 1.2 times, 2.5 times, 10 times, 1.3 times, 2.6 times, 2.0 times, 1.7 times and 1.9 times, respectively. Most of our traditional competitors have small local or national portfolios, the largest of which have an estimate of between 100,000 and 1,000,000 customers. We also believe our position is further strengthened by high brand awareness in our largest geographies, and plan to use our leading position and expertise to drive future growth into new geographies.

We dedicate significant resources to marketing, advertising and selling activities to further grow brand awareness and our subscriber base. Our sales force, in addition to having the advantage of being larger in size than those of our competitors, also benefits from what we believe to be industry-leading training and a sales method that we continually refine and improve in order to most effectively serve our customers. We believe that

the depth and scale of our activities provide us with a significant advantage in competing for talented employees, by allowing us to offer a leading, growing and international career platform.

We are the driving force behind the growth of the residential monitored alarm segment in the regions in which we operate. In 2023, we estimate that while we grew our customer portfolio 8.9% year on year, our traditional competitors across our geographies, taken as a whole remained stable. We have been able to grow our subscriber base every year since 2000, from approximately 170,000 subscribers as of December 31, 2000 to approximately 5.2 million subscribers as of December 31, 2023, representing a CAGR of approximately 16%. We believe that our scale, along with the differentiation provided by our brand trust and awareness, sales force coverage and direct go-to-market (“GTM”) model (wherein our large network of field sales representatives meet potential customers face-to-face), our focus on innovation and our ability to attract talented employees, have resulted in a track record of above-market growth in certain of our geographies. For example, in Spain from 2008 to 2023, we grew the number of our customers at a CAGR of 8.2% compared to an estimated 2% for all other market participants (based on third-party data), while in France during that same period we grew our customer base at a CAGR of 18.3% compared to 4% for all other market participants (based on third-party data and management estimates). Further, our ability to grow our subscriber base has resulted in an increase in our market share relative to our traditional competitors across the residential monitored alarm segment as a whole. We estimate that our market segment share, in our 2023 geographies, grew from 15% in 2008 to 36% in 2023, representing a CAGR of our share of approximately 6%.

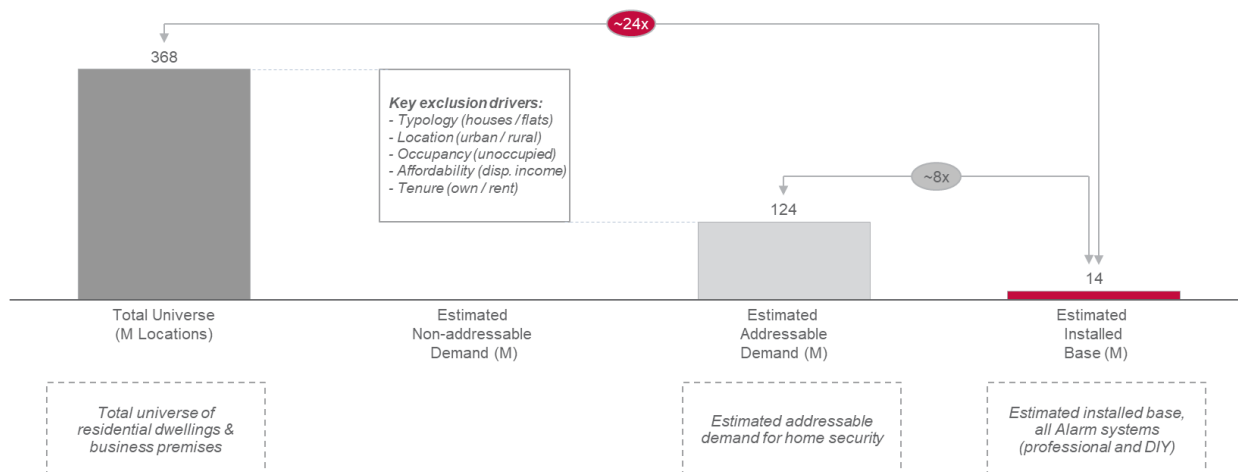
Favorable market dynamics with low penetration rates and significant differentiation

Low penetration rates

We believe that there is substantial potential for further penetration of residential monitored alarms in Europe, which we anticipate will continue to provide us with profitable growth opportunities. Residential monitored alarm penetration rates remain relatively low in the market segments in which we operate. For example, Western Europe and the United States have roughly the same estimated addressable market segment; however, penetration rates in Western Europe are approximately four times lower than in the United States. According to third-party data and our estimates, the average penetration of total residential dwellings and business premises with monitored alarms in 2023 is estimated to be approximately 5% in Western Europe, compared to approximately 20% in the more-developed U.S. market.

Furthermore, there is significant potential for further penetration of monitored alarms in our existing European markets. For example, in 2023, the total number of locations (business and residential households) in our existing geographies was approximately 368 million, comprising approximately 38 million businesses and approximately 330 million residential households, compared to approximately 183 million in the United States, made up of approximately 34 million businesses and approximately 149 million residential households. In 2023, penetration rates were approximately 4% across all our geographies and 5% across our European geographies, compared to approximately 20% in the United States. Based on third-party data and our estimates in relation to the proportion of total locations that form part of our addressable market segment, in all of our existing geographies the addressable market segment was approximately 124 million locations with a penetration rate of approximately 12% (or approximately 14 million locations) compared to approximately 82 million locations in the United States with a penetration rate of approximately 45% (or approximately 37 million locations).

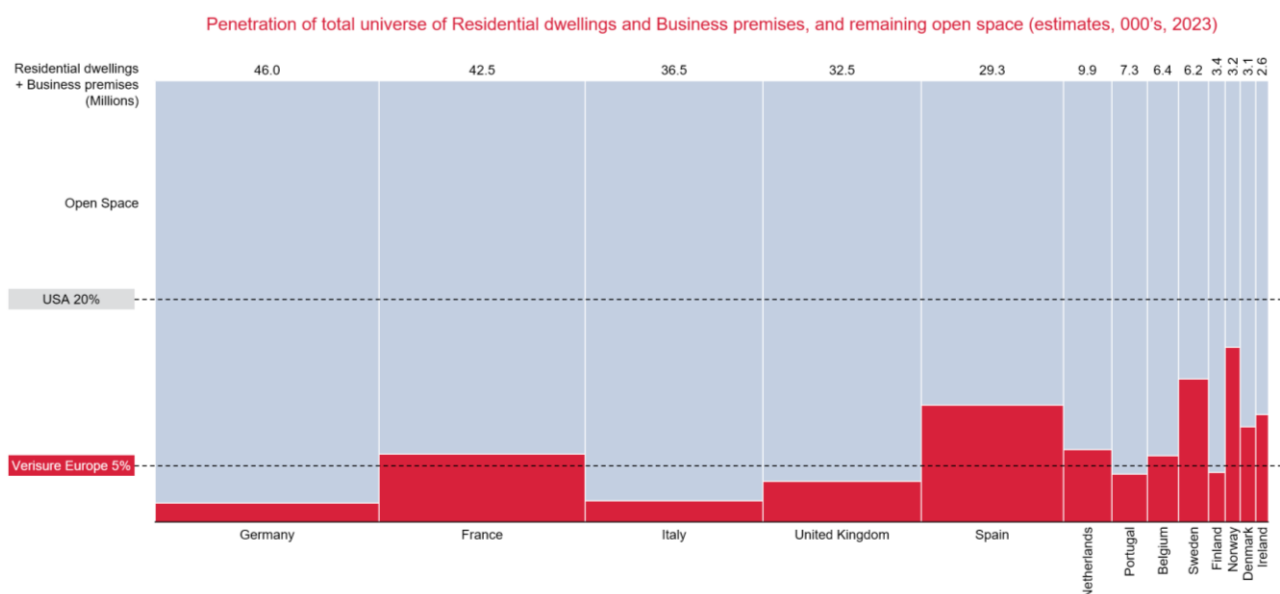
The following chart sets forth the total universe, addressable demand and penetration in our core geographies as of December 31, 2023:



Source: Company estimates and third-party data.

We are present in all large Western European countries. Within Europe, five of the 13 countries in which we operated as of December 31, 2023 had average penetration rates below the Western European average.

The following chart displays our comparative penetration rates in our European countries of operation as of December 31, 2023:



Source: Company estimates and third-party data.

We believe that there is not a permanent structural gap between Western Europe and the United States in terms of the residential monitored security market segment and that Western Europe offers significant headroom to grow. Additionally, we believe we are uniquely positioned to reach the untapped potential customer-base in the Western European market. We believe that the primary driver of the different penetration rates between the United States and Europe is historically lower marketing spending and commercial presence in Europe and, as a result, lower consumer awareness of the benefits of security systems. As we have focused on increasing product awareness, through our GTM model, our European operations have shown strong growth. In ten years, from December 31, 2013 to December 31, 2023, we grew our subscriber base in Europe from approximately 1.6 million subscribers to approximately 5.2 million subscribers.

The following graphic displays the relative structural attractiveness of the European monitored alarm market:

Monitored Alarms – Europe vs U.S.		
		
Penetration	5% of Universe, 12% of Addressable	20% of Universe, 45% of Addressable
Competitors	Very fragmented, usually only 1-2 scale player per country	Somewhat fragmented, but with 10+ scale players
Regulation	Country by Country, including regulations on calling Police	Mostly Federal, and anyone can call 911
Languages	1+ language in each Country	English and Spanish
Monitoring	1+ monitoring centre in each Country	1-3 monitoring centres across all U.S.
Alarm Verification	Verisure filters out >99% of signals, only calling Police on verified cases	Very limited (or no) false alarm filtering
Upfront Fee	High (€400+), driving retention	Low (\$0-200), easing attrition
Housing Turnover	Low, limiting Attrition	High, fostering Attrition
Value Chain	Vertically Integrated (Verisure fully in control over service)	Fully Disintegrated (specialists exist at scale in each stage)

Europe structurally more attractive than the U.S.

Source: Company estimates and third-party data.

Therefore, we believe the European market segment for monitored security is structurally attractive and we are uniquely positioned to take advantage of future business growth opportunities. Our larger scale, sophisticated GTM model and ability to drive and access innovations will continue to enable us to reap the benefits of the structurally attractive European market segment.

Significant market know-how in an industry with scope for differentiation

We believe that there is significant scope for differentiation in the alarm monitoring business.

- First, market participants need to gain awareness and brand trust among customers in order to be given permission to monitor customers' families and assets. This not only requires an established presence in the market but also a balance between lead generation and maintaining a high-density sales force. The GTM model requires interplay of customized products, brand, recruitment, training, lead generation and allocation, which we believe is highly complex to build and operate. We also seek to tailor our approach to the countries where we operate in order to deliver differentiated service to our customers that indicates comprehensive understanding of cultural norms and communities.
- Second, we believe that scale, including on a regional basis, is a differentiating factor in the alarm monitoring market segment. Scale provides avenues for increased investment in innovative product and service features, greater customization of products to fit GTM efforts, enhanced monitoring and response service and the ability to drive operating leverage on fixed and semi-fixed cost structure.
- Third, the demands of customer safety and well-being drives significantly higher service level requirements than in many other subscription-based businesses, which we are able to address through deep customer know-how, our 20 monitoring center locations and our sizeable sales force.

We believe that we are well-positioned to benefit from these market dynamics owing to our established and leading competitive position, our strength of brand and reputation, our scale and density of operations, our differentiated GTM model with experienced face-to-face salespeople, our technology and our diversified customer base.

Subscription business with diversified and high-quality customer base with strong retention

Highly integrated business model with full control over our value chain

We have a geographically diversified portfolio of approximately 5.2 million customers as of December 31, 2023. Our focus on regions throughout Europe, including the Nordics and Southern Europe, as well as certain geographies in Latin America, helps mitigate the risks of localized economic downturns. We focus on residential homes and small businesses, offering differentiated security services and products, which has resulted in a high recurring revenue of approximately 85%. We additionally benefit from relationships with police and fire departments, which allow us to provide exceptional service to our customers, bolstering our levels of customer trust and loyalty.

Our residential customers tend to be middle-to-higher-income households with assets to protect and lower price sensitivity. The resilience of the demand for our security systems is underpinned by the strength and reputation of our brand and the nature of the services we offer, as we address the safety of our customers' families and property, and we believe customers view our solutions as less discretionary than other expenditures. As such, we believe that customers are less prone to cancel our services during economic downturns. Consequently, we currently estimate that our residential customers, which represented 81% of our total customers as of December 31, 2023, have an expected subscription life of, on average, more than 15 years.

We are a vertically-integrated company that benefits from a differentiated product and service offering. We capitalize upon our expertise in both traditional and digital media marketing, which we believe provide us with strong lead-generation when engaging potential new customers. Furthermore, we can invest significant resources in product development to drive the introduction of new technologies and features into our alarm systems which helps up-selling, enhances subscribers' engagement and experience and, as a result, reduces attrition. As a result of our efforts, we have been successful in introducing new products and technologies to enhance our value proposition to our customers such as our Seniors and Guardian offerings (in Spain), anti-jamming (in Spain, Portugal and France) and compact and affordable vision-impairment smoke-releasing devices (now launched in all our geographies). As a result of our high level of engagement with customers and our industry-leading product and service offering, we reap the benefits of high customer advocacy and the high-quality referrals generated by our existing subscriber base, which enables us to consistently grow our business. Our growth strategy is supported by our execution at a local level of a tried and tested set of competencies, as well as by leveraging our industry know-how at an international level by operating in a range of geographies at different stages of their expansion lifecycle. We also supplement our growth strategy through strategic alliances and accretive tuck-in acquisitions, which allow us to grow our business through multiple pathways.

Industry leading customer retention

In addition to our diversified, high quality customer base, we have estimated our attrition to be the lowest rate of customer attrition amongst our industry peers (as shown in the chart below based on a representative sample of other consumer subscription businesses), with an attrition rate of 7.6% for the year ended December 31, 2023, which we define as the number of terminated subscriptions to our monitoring service in the year, divided by the average number of subscribers over the year. Our attrition rates have historically ranged between 6% and 8%.

Management has implemented initiatives to reduce attrition including data-led predictive analytics which indicate when we are more susceptible to the risk of attrition with respect to customer behavior (for example, long periods of inactivity), and specific initiatives for house moves. Our deep retention know-how and on-going customer service efforts have facilitated our maintenance of low attrition rates, and consequently, allowed for better revenue growth and higher and more predictable cash flow generation.

The following chart displays customer attrition rates across our business and similar businesses:



Source: Company information and third-party data (peer customer attrition rates as per dates indicated on the chart).

Premium pricing at initial sale

As part of our business model and related to our quality proposition, we have charged higher upfront fees than our competitors in 2023 (our upfront revenue was approximately €454 per customer (on a constant currency basis) during the year ended December 31, 2023). Among other things, we believe the “sunk cost” of the installation fee is a factor supporting our customer loyalty. This helps screen for more committed customers and, we believe, increases the likelihood of customers continuing to use our system over the long term. We believe that our installation fee and subscription service creates “skin in the game” and an incentive to remain a long-term customer, which in turn helps us avoid low-quality customers, since, historically, low upfront fees can be associated with higher levels of attrition. We believe that our high upfront fees well-reflect our quality proposition and give us a long-term competitive edge over competitors, many of who install systems for free or with a lower upfront fee.

Our prices are typically at a premium to our competitors’ prices. We believe our customers’ willingness to pay such premium prices is due to our high level of customer trust, leading brand name, innovative solutions, and exceptional levels of product and service content. Additionally, our premium pricing helps drive the retention of high-quality customers, as they are willing and able to pay for a “high security” professional service, including installation, maintenance, monitoring and response, and 24/7 customer support.

Long-term track record of industry defining innovation

We have leveraged our customer insights to develop and deploy products and services that we believe define the direction of our industry, with R&D centers in Geneva, Madrid and Malmö. We believe our products benefit from industry-leading innovations that provide our customers with premium security solutions for the entire spectrum of residential monitoring needs. We believe these innovations also help us secure higher price points from our customers given they support our premium service (we call this our “more-for-more” strategy) as well as promote greater customer loyalty.

We are also the only European residential alarm provider to have developed an anti-jamming capability, as well as an affordable, compact, wireless and battery-operated vision-impairment smoke-releasing device (promoted under the name “ZeroVision” with the slogan “they can’t steal what they can’t see,” and now launched in all of our countries), in all cases driving upselling and enhancing subscribers’ engagement and experience.

In 2019, we also formed a strategic partnership with Arlo, the world’s leading innovator in the connected camera category, and acquired its European business for \$54 million (approximately €48 million at then-current exchange rates). This allows us to offer connected camera services alongside our professional security

proposition. We believe that Arlo's European retail and e-commerce presence is highly complementary with our existing go-to-market structures, creating as a result what we view as the first European multi-channel go-to-market strategy for consumer security and surveillance products and services.

Experienced management and strong regional teams with high engagement and proven execution capabilities

Highly qualified leadership team comprised of “owner-operators” with significant skin in the game

Our experienced management and strong regional teams have a proven track record of successfully managing growth and cash flows. Our management team, supported by our strong regional teams, has a successful operating history, with one co-founder still serving in a leadership role. Under their leadership we have delivered growth in customers, revenue and Adjusted EBITDA.

Our management team is a blend of new talent from the consumer and telecom industries as well as those who have significant history with the business. Our Group Chief Executive Officer, Austin Lally, now in his tenth year with the Company, has led the development of our strategic roadmap with our management team, co-founder and Sponsor, leveraging his prior experience of over 25 years in building and growing leading consumer businesses in Europe, the United States and Asia.

Our co-founder Luis Gil remains involved in critical roles that support our plans for further growth, including geographic expansion.

Our senior managers are deeply aligned with their co-shareholders as large shareholders themselves, and have extended this “owner-operator” culture by driving clear accountability down to every branch level in the organization. Our strong culture and strategic alignment across geographies, including sharing of best practices, is another source of competitive differentiation.

High level of employee engagement

We have a high level of employee engagement, evidenced by our sustainable engagement survey launched in 2016, which saw the participation of 90% of our employees in 2023. In the last two years, our level of employee engagement has remained very high, at around 85 points out of a possible 100, based on the arithmetic average of nine questions designed by Willis Towers Watson to assess whether employees are engaged, enabled and energized. We have increased our results for engagement among most of the teams and groups surveyed.

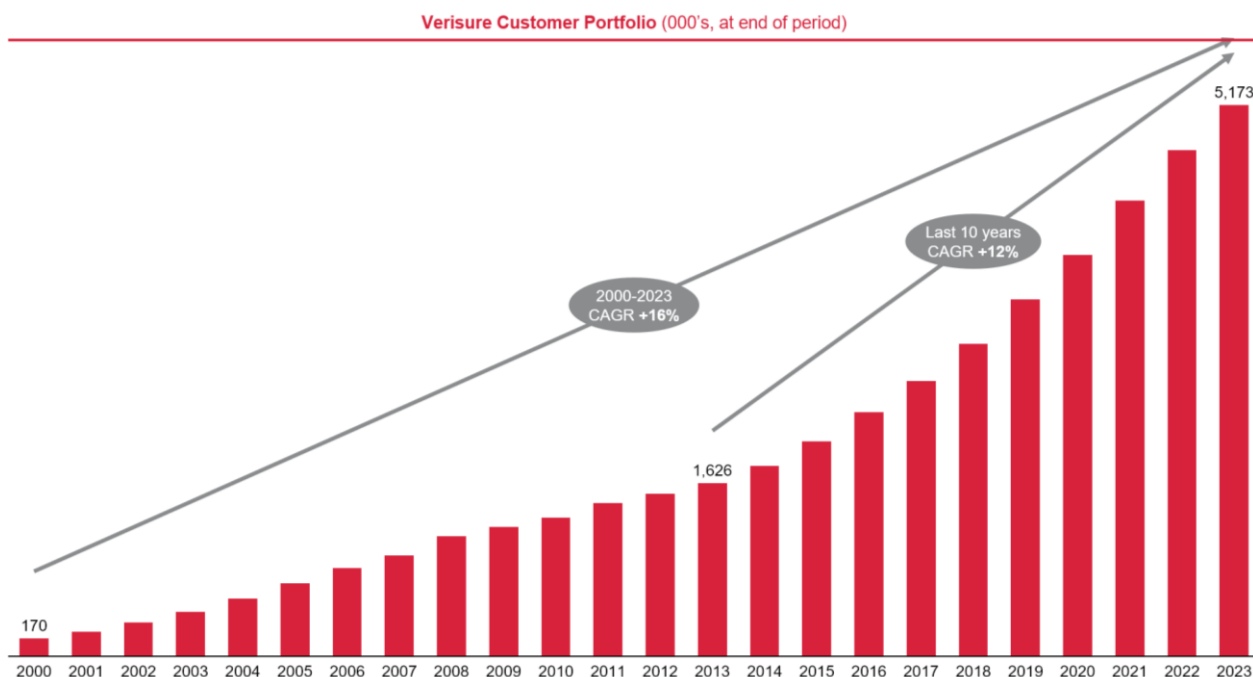
Track record of profitable and resilient growth, including during economic downturns

Track record of profitable growth

Our ability to attract new customers drives our track record of profitable growth. We increased our customer base to approximately 5.2 million customers by December 31, 2023. Additionally, from 2000 to December 31, 2023 and from 2013 to December 31, 2023, our customer base at period end grew by a CAGR of 16% and 12%, respectively, with no year of decline, while our gross subscriber additions grew by a CAGR of 12% and 13%, respectively, over the same periods.

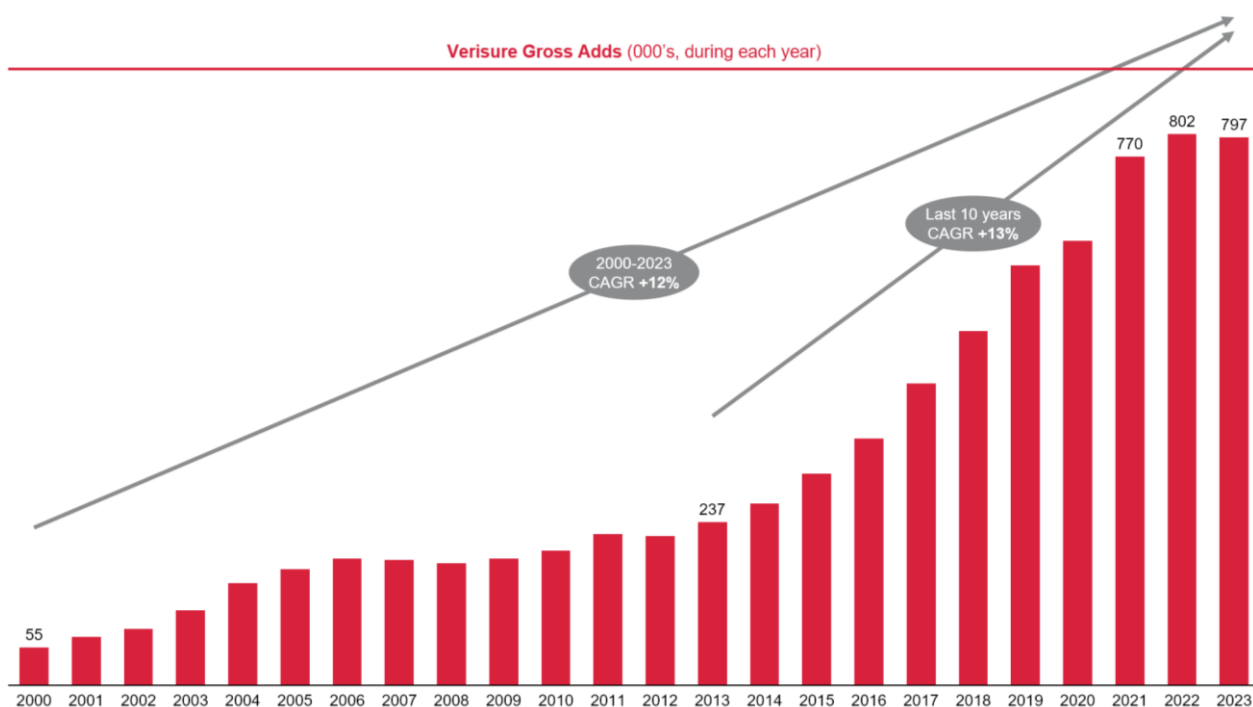
The following graph shows our consistent customer portfolio growth:

Exceptional and Consistent Track Record of New Customer Wins with No Year of Decline



Source: Company information.

The following graph shows our consistent growth in gross subscriber additions during the same timeframe:



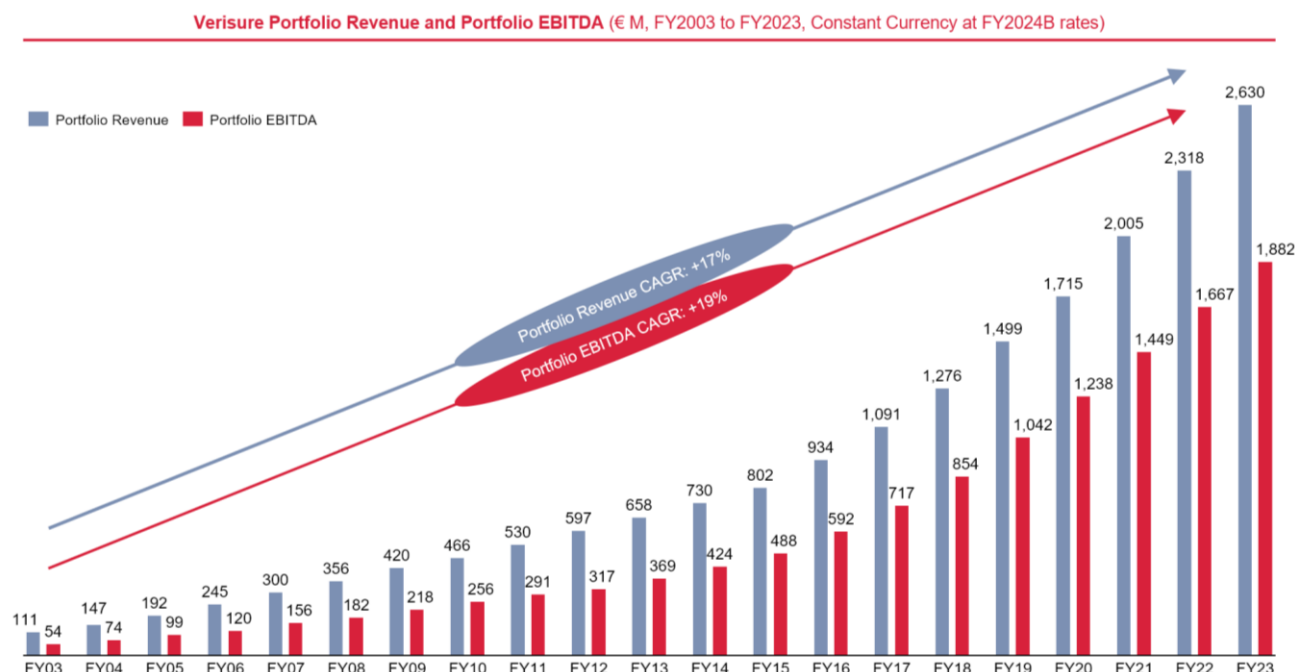
Source: Company information.

We have a history of strong uninterrupted annual growth across both revenue and profitability metrics. For example, we have been able to continuously expand our portfolio margins, increasing recurring monthly revenues to approximately 85% of our total revenues, by employing effective pricing strategies while maintaining tight control over recurring monthly costs. We believe our ability to consistently achieve growth across revenue and profitability metrics year over year will continue as we continue to achieve further penetration of the

European and Latin American market segments. For example, from 2003 to the year ended December 31, 2023, on a constant currency basis, our Portfolio services revenue increased from €111 million to €2,630.4 million, which is a CAGR of approximately 17%. Over the same time frame, on a constant currency basis, our Portfolio services Adjusted EBITDA increased from €54 million to €1,881.9 million, which is a CAGR of approximately 19%.

The following graph shows our consistent earnings growth:

History of Strong Uninterrupted Annual Growth across Both Revenue and Profitability Metrics⁽¹⁾



Source: Company information.

(1) All figures shown on a constant currency basis using a foreign exchange rate of EUR/SEK 11.5; EUR/NOK 11.5; EUR/DKK 7.5; EUR/GBP 0.9; EUR/CLP 950.0; EUR/BRL 5.4; EUR/PEN 4.2; EUR/CHF 1.0. For Argentina, considered a hyperinflation economy, a monthly average foreign exchange rate has been used (EUR/ARS 345.5 for December 2023).

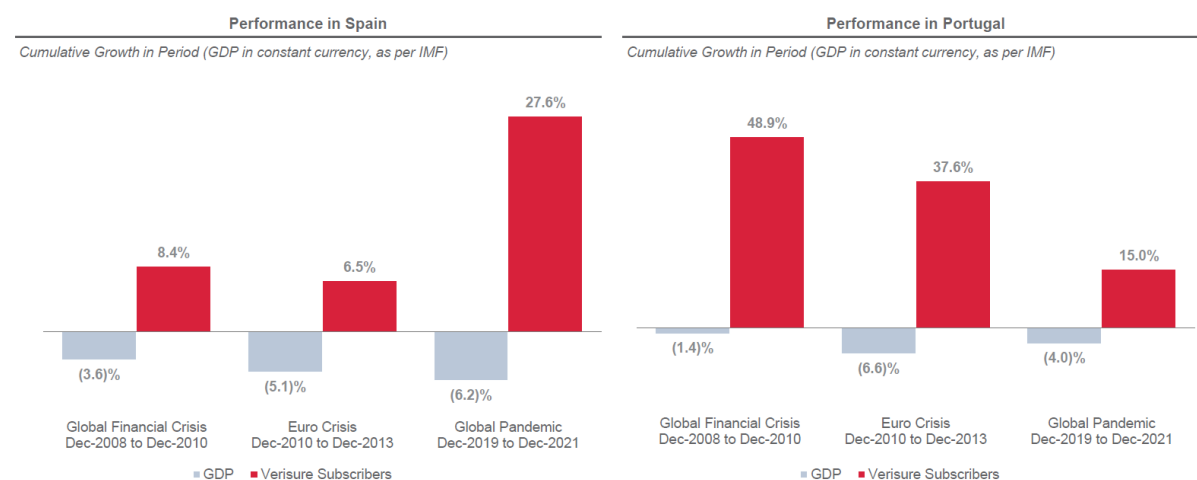
In late 2014, we began a group-wide operational improvement plan, FOG, with the aim of optimizing our cost structure and improving productivity, which is still ongoing and has now become embedded in our culture. The program seeks to leverage our scale and share best practices across our global footprint in order to reduce costs and improve our margins. In 2020, we introduced a new detailed bottom-up cost savings plan which enabled us to achieve gross aggregate cost savings of over €200 million between January 1, 2020 and December 31, 2023, two years ahead of target. In particular, our incremental cost savings for the year ended December 31, 2023 exceeded the €35 million we had anticipated. In early 2024, we introduced a new detailed cost savings program targeting gross aggregate cost savings of over €100 million between January 1, 2024 and December 31, 2026. We estimate that incremental cost savings for the period from January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024 will be at least €25 million. This new program covers approximately €1.5 billion of costs in our portfolio services and customer acquisition segments and has a broad scope including a review of material costs, review of support functions, cost pools, continuous improvement of our operating model, or adoption of new technologies to modernize existing ways of working and increase efficiency, among others. Successful realization of our anticipated cost savings is subject to a number of assumptions. See “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Industry—We are subject to increasing operating costs and inflation risk which may adversely affect our earnings, and we may not be able to successfully implement our comprehensive cost savings program, Funding our Growth.”

Resilient performance during economic downturns

We have a consistent track record of profitable organic growth despite ongoing economic uncertainty in certain of our geographies. Both in Spain and Portugal, where the effects of the previous economic downturns were among the most severe in Europe, we continued to expand our operations. For example, between December 2008 and December 2010 we were able to grow our customers in Spain and Portugal by 8.4% and 48.9%,

respectively, despite GDP contracting by 3.6% and 1.4%, respectively. In Spain, from December 2010 to December 2013, during a period of continued economic uncertainty, we were able to grow our customers by 6.5%, while GDP fell 5.5%. Likewise, in Portugal during the same period, we were able to grow our customers by 37.6%, while GDP fell by 6.6%.

The following graphs show our Iberian growth as compared to local GDP trends:



Source: Company information, constant currency GDP data (IMF)

Source: Company information and third-party data.

(1) Cumulative growth at constant prices.

Between 2007 and 2023, our subscribers in Spain and Portugal grew at a CAGR of 8.4% and 11.7%, respectively. Along with increasing the number of total customers during a period of economic uncertainty, we were also able to grow our Portfolio services EBITDA.

Despite the restrictions imposed by governments in response to the COVID-19 pandemic during 2020 and 2021, we continued to grow our customer base at an annual growth rate of 12% and 14% in 2020 and 2021 respectively, and reaching approximately 5.2 million customers as of December 31, 2023.

Flexible cost base can be adjusted amid an economic downturn

Our cost base is highly variable, and in the event of an economic downturn, can be downsized. For example, in response to the economic downturn as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, we reduced customer acquisition spending through a temporary reduction in marketing expenditures and realigned remuneration and commission structures. Our lean structure gives us flexibility to resize our teams to adapt to changes in demand.

For the year ended December 31, 2023, our cost base, including both operating expenses and capital expenditures, was €2,621.5 million (excluding SDIs), of which 57% consisted of costs from our Customer acquisition segment (both operating expenses and capital expenditures), 29% consisted of operating expenses from our Portfolio services segment, 6% consisted of general corporate capital expenditures, 4% consisted of capital expenditures from our Portfolio services segment and 4% consisted of costs from our Adjacencies segment (both operating expenses and capital expenditures). In our Customer acquisition segment, 42% of our costs related to cost of sales and installation, 27% related to branch and central support costs, 24% related to the cost of material (with limited minimum volume commitments) and 17% related to marketing costs (which are fully variable and discretionary). In addition, 63% of our cost of sales and installation and branch and central support costs were salary related costs, and cost of sales and installation salary costs are largely variable and based on commissions. Operating costs from our Portfolio services segment are also largely variable, with most of the cost varying with portfolio size, and the corporate and Portfolio services capital expenditures are largely discretionary.

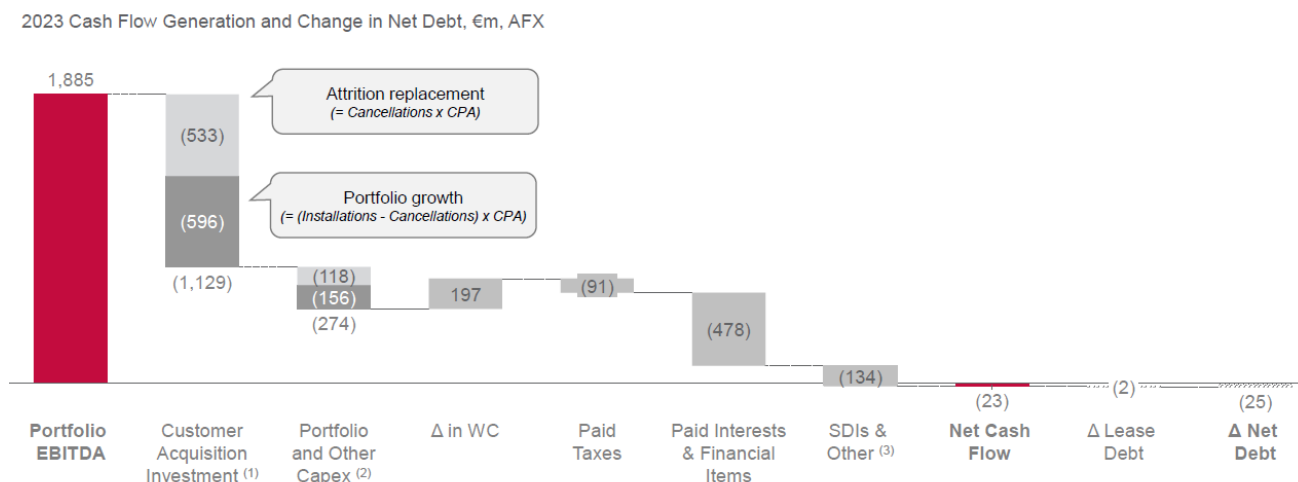
Strong and stable cash flow generation with ability to flexibly manage growth

Strong and stable cash generation

Our Portfolio services segment, which holds our portfolio of approximately 5.2 million customers as of December 31, 2023, generates substantial cash flow through subscription-based revenues, with Portfolio services adjusted

EBITDA being €1,885.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2023, (representing a 71.5% Adjusted EBITDA margin). The profitability of our Portfolio services segment results from its relatively low operating costs and capital expenditure requirements (in the Portfolio services segment, capital expenditures amounted to 4.5% of total revenue for the year ended December 31, 2023). Our internal rate of return per new customer is approximately 20% over a twenty-year period.

The following chart shows our cash flow generation and net debt for the year ended December 31, 2023:



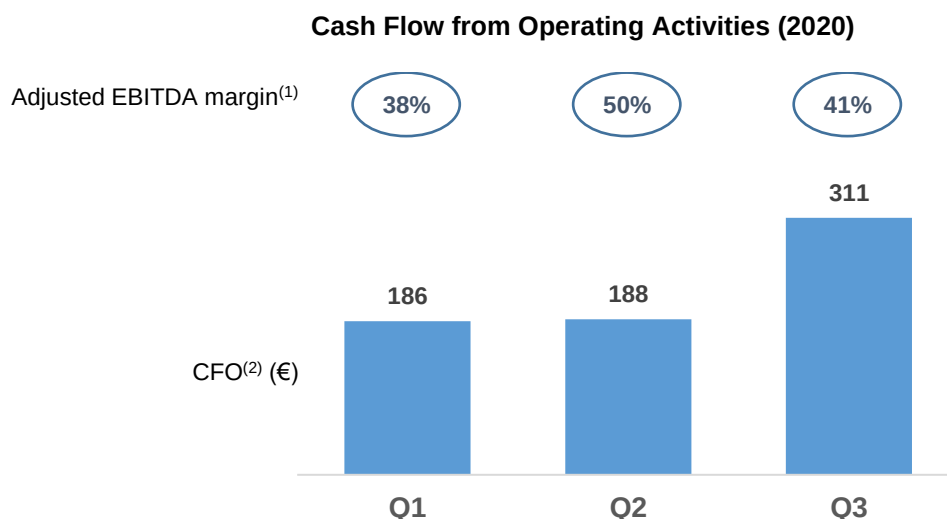
Source: Company information.

- (1) Customer Acquisition Investment is calculated as Customer Acquisition EBITDA plus Customer Acquisition Capex.
- (2) Portfolio capex (€118 million) relates to new equipment for existing customers and Other Capex (€156 million) includes capex related to R&D, IT and premises.
- (3) Includes Separately Disclosed Items, adjacencies, M&A, and IFRS adjustments.

We have discretion as to the rate at which we acquire new customers through our Customer acquisition segment. Our historically low attrition rate has meant that we do not need to divert significant resources towards replenishment of our subscriber portfolio. The majority of our new customer acquisition activities result in net growth in our subscriber portfolio. Furthermore, a significant portion of our Customer acquisition spend is variable in nature, including marketing investment and variable sales commissions. As such, we have flexibility in how we invest the substantial cash flow generated by the Portfolio services segment. In the year ended December 31, 2023, we invested 30.6% of our Adjusted EBITDA from the Portfolio services segment to acquire new customers and used the remaining 69.4% of Adjusted EBITDA from the segment primarily to replace cancelled customers, service our debt, for capital expenditures and other general corporate purposes.

As a result of the discretionary nature of our Customer acquisition spend, we are able to efficiently manage our growth, reducing our costs and capital expenditure requirements and allowing us to use additional cash flow for debt service requirements or other purposes. For example, as lockdowns were instituted in many of the countries in which we operate as a result of COVID-19, which made customer acquisition challenging, we took decisive steps to reduce our costs, including reducing marketing spending and temporarily suspending a portion of our field sales force. During the month of June 2020, as governments began or continued to relax lockdown restrictions, we increased our commercial activity and progressively brought back our field sales force. In the three months ended September 30, 2020, cash flow from operating activities increased to €311 million due to an increase in profitability from the three months ended June 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020, respectively. In the periods that followed, our cash flow from operating activities returned to pre-COVID-19 pandemic levels.

The following chart shows our Adjusted EBITDA margin trends during the year ended December 31, 2020:



Source: Company information.

(4) Adjusted EBITDA margin excl. SDIs represents Adjusted EBITDA excl. SDIs as a percentage of revenue.

(5) Consistent with our regular reporting, cash flow from operating activities is calculated after giving effect to tax liabilities.

Our Strategies

We intend to continue driving our customer-centered model to deliver peace of mind and protection to our customers through a technology-enabled human services approach encompassing professional grade installation, professional monitoring, response and call outs. We aim to adapt our services based on deep customer insight. We are focused on continuing to develop first-to-market solutions that later become industry standards and ensure that we have a leading portfolio of security solutions. We have also developed and will seek to continue to effectively implement strategic initiatives to increase customer retention, such as facilitating the transfer of our services in connection with home moves and offering customers remote access to their alarm systems via the internet and the Verisure App.

Continue to increase penetration of monitored alarms for residential and small business customers in Europe and Latin America through replicable expansion model

We believe significant growth opportunities remain in our existing geographies, as evidenced by the low penetration rates compared to other jurisdictions. In addition to our existing countries we will continue to explore addressing new countries. When growing in “start-up” geographies (such as Germany and Argentina), we utilize the same model for expansion that has proven successful in all areas in which we operate. Our replicable expansion model serves as a blueprint for successful growth into new areas. We aim to further expand our subscriber base in these geographies in a measured manner by continuing to target potential customers who meet our customer demographics and economics criteria and by investing in our portfolio of brands. Moreover, we may consider selective acquisitions to increase our subscriber base in certain regions. We believe many of our potential customers are not yet familiar with the benefits of having a monitored alarm system. We plan to use our large face-to-face sales force, unique GTM model, strong brand and broad product offerings, including new initiatives, to continue to grow our subscriber base. For example, Moonshot is Verisure’s new award-winning product platform. Its modern and minimalist design has received recognition in the form of 3 Red Dot and 2 IF Design awards. Its benefits include improved detection capabilities (through the use of embedded machine learning algorithms in its motion detectors to distinguish between, for instance, people and pets), state-of-the-art high-definition video to enhance verification, additional signaling pathways to ensure robust communication, and a simplified user interface. The new platform will also enable faster delivery of our new service concepts through enhanced computing capacity and more scalable architecture. Our Moonshot product suite was fully launched in Sweden, Norway, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, and Denmark in 2019 and has been launched in all our other European countries over the course of 2022 and 2023. Growing our subscriber base should enable us to increase our profit margins, because we will be able to benefit from the density and economies of scale of our Portfolio services segment. Additionally, given that our average payback period (the time it takes to recover the cost of acquiring a new subscriber and installing an alarm system) is approximately

3.7 years and that we estimate that our residential customers will have subscription lives of, on average, more than 15 years, we believe growing our subscriber base is a strategy worth pursuing.

Strive to provide the best security solution available and do our utmost to protect our customers

Our in-house development teams cooperate closely with our network of equipment manufacturers to design and deliver new products and services to our customers. Our disciplined focus on research and development allows us to efficiently manage our new product development costs and strategically invest where we expect the returns will be the highest. We believe that our scale is an important differentiator when it comes to investing in product development, and we have introduced a number of successful innovations over the years. We plan to continue to invest in research and development to introduce new technologies and features into our alarm systems, thereby increasing up-selling and enhancing our customers' engagement and experience, which we believe will increase customer loyalty and reduce attrition rates. We also plan to leverage our strategic partnership with Arlo to continue enhancing our product offering to our customers. We believe that the integration of Arlo's innovative cameras and cloud services with Verisure's industry-leading high-security proposition delivers a new level of smart security for European families and small business owners.

Focus on achieving the highest levels of customer satisfaction and loyalty in the industry

We recognize that customer satisfaction is a direct driver of customer loyalty and, therefore, we consistently strive to maintain the highest levels of customer satisfaction in the industry in order to reduce attrition. We measure customer satisfaction at key points of interaction (including sales visits, service visits and customer service calls). In addition, we strategically focus on traditionally low-attrition customers and increase our customer engagement by providing innovative new services (such as our anti-jamming technology and vision-impairment smoke-releasing device) while also implementing policies aimed at increasing the quality of our customer base (such as upfront installation fees that attract and help to retain loyal customers).

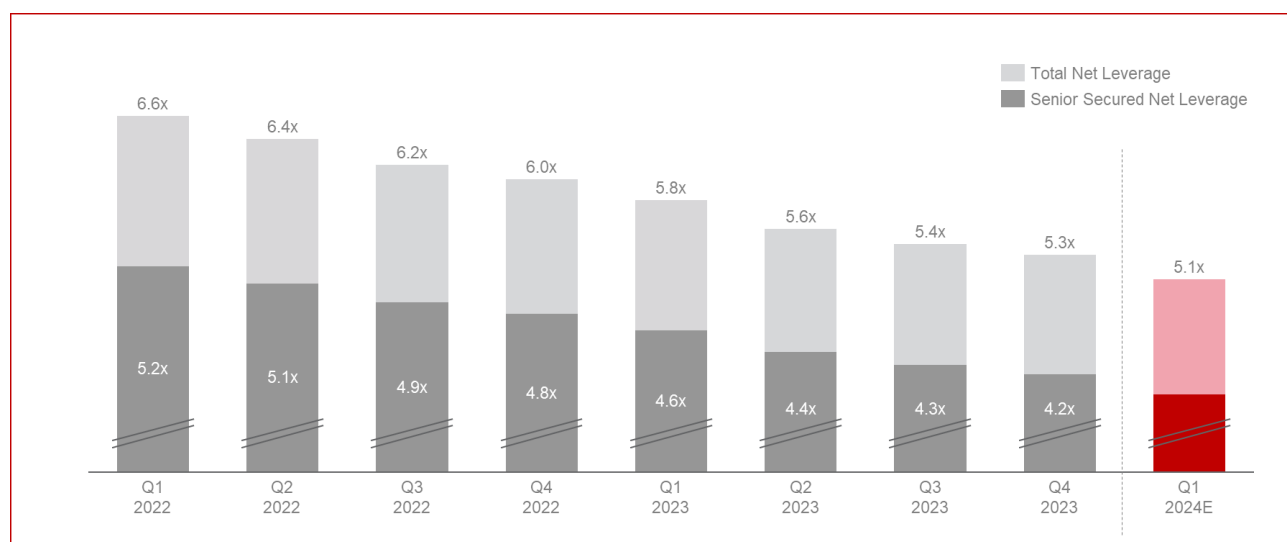
Deliver industry leading profitability through cost optimization, operational excellence and focus on deleveraging

By increasing customer engagement and offering additional services, we believe we will continue to deliver industry-leading attrition and ARPU. Additionally, we are implementing a number of measures designed to improve efficiency by replicating best practices, particularly by implementing a culture of continuous cost improvement and building structural capabilities that support these objectives. We believe that the continuous implementation of cost savings initiatives under our FOG program, which includes cost categories of our business, such as portfolio operations, direct and indirect procurement spend, sales, support functions, marketing or technology spend, will further enhance our cost-savings culture by building on the gains already achieved. We increase our prices through a "more for more" offering by focusing on the identification of value-for-money levers we can give to our customers, ideally with low cost or executional difficulty with high perceived value. By striving for better payback times we believe we are contributing to our continuous focus on improving our "quality of growth."

These initiatives are intended to improve our performance in customer care, reduce direct material costs and operating expenses, sustainably improve product quality and enhance our business stability. Of these initiatives, two-thirds are expected to improve our EBITDA and one-third are expected to positively impact our levels of capital expenditures between October 1, 2020 and December 31, 2025. We have done substantial work to identify cost savings and value-for-money levers, and develop these initiatives, including working with third-party consultants, and seek to leverage our managers' expertise, which includes successful implementation of similar programs. See *"Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Industry—We are subject to increasing operating costs and inflation risk which may adversely affect our earnings, and we may not be able to successfully implement our comprehensive cost savings program, Funding our Growth."*

Additionally, in 2024, we published a new financial policy, pursuant to which we intend to continue our recent track record of delivering consistent reductions in leverage, retain appropriate levels of liquidity and actively manage the maturity profile of our debt structure. Our new policy aims to reduce our net leverage levels to below 4.5x, while remaining flexible to adjust our strategy if circumstances so require, for example in the event of significant mergers and acquisitions. If and to the extent that we achieve our net leverage target of 4.5x, we intend to announce further leverage reduction targets.

The following graph shows an overview of our leverage levels since 2022:



Source: Company information.

Our Business Operations

We offer our customers a comprehensive security solution, including the sales and installation of our alarm systems designed in-house and ongoing monitoring services to verify triggered alarms and coordinate necessary emergency responses. We believe that offering a full and integrated suite of services and products provides us with a competitive advantage in our geographies, especially compared to certain players in the connected home market or the telecommunications market, or competitors in certain countries who offer only a limited range of services. We have two primary segments: our Portfolio services segment, through which we manage our existing customer base; and our Customer acquisition segment, through which we seek to gain new high-value customers to replace cancelling customers and selectively grow our customer base. Additionally, we classify certain non-core business under our Adjacencies segment. This segment mainly captures the sale of remote monitoring and assistance devices and services for senior citizens, as well as the sale of Arlo cameras and video surveillance services in retail and online channels across Europe.

Portfolio services

Our Portfolio services segment provides a professional security service to our existing customers for a monthly subscription fee, and consists primarily of four types of operating activities: 24/7 alarm monitoring; customer service and support; product development; and alarm response coordination.

24/7 Alarm Monitoring

We provide all of our monitoring services in-house, using our own employees with 20 monitoring center locations covering each of the countries in which we have operations. Each of our monitoring centers has a designated back-up facility where we can transfer most of our monitoring and customer service capabilities in a short period of time. In some of our larger countries this backup facility is in the same country. In other countries we use a monitoring center in one of our other countries to serve as the backup facility. In each case, the backup facility will be able to operate as a fully functional monitoring center if we need to transfer operations. This backup capability is intended to ensure that our customers will not experience a significant service gap if one of our centers has a malfunction or disruption. Furthermore, we are able to provide remote alarm monitoring services in the event our employees are not able to reach the monitoring center, which has enabled us to provide consistent service and response levels.

Our alarm monitoring centers receive tens of thousands of alarm triggers every day. Our monitoring staff analyses each triggered alarm through a process of verification and prioritization whereby they identify false alarms and reduce the number of times false alarm messages are forwarded to emergency responders (such as police and fire departments). We use a variety of techniques to verify alarms. In many geographies, we primarily use call-backs, whereby our operator calls the customer to determine the reason for the alarm, often using code words. There is usually a separate code for deactivating a false alarm and another code for a duress

situation. If the duress password is given, our staff will alert the police. A majority of our alarm systems also use camera detectors that record a sequence of images when an alarm is triggered and subsequently transmit these images to the monitoring center for operator verification. A third verification technique used in most geographies is a guard service that will physically respond and investigate upon alarm notification. We outsource this function to third-party security guard services on a contractual basis. Our verification processes are designed to rapidly identify the source of and respond to each alarm, which is key to maintaining customer satisfaction and filtering false alarms.

Customer Service and Support

Top-quality customer service is a key focus of our business. Customer loyalty (and sustaining low attrition rates) is directly linked to the quality of the service we deliver. Maintaining high-quality standards is therefore a key element to retaining customers and thereby maintain our recurring revenue and profitability. We aim to minimize attrition by using a “first time fix” strategy, whereby we make every effort to address a problem when it first arises. This approach reinforces our customers’ perception of our responsiveness, reliability and high-quality service. We regularly evaluate our customer service performance through a variety of key performance indicators, including response time, first time resolution, net promoter score and attrition rate. We believe our customer service and support function is a key reason we have been able to maintain low attrition rates among our customer base.

We also proactively support our customers through a number of quality assurance programs focused on retaining customers. For example, in most regions we offer our customers a structured training program for the first six months after installation of our monitored alarm systems to familiarize them with their systems, recognizing that the more comfortable customers are at using our products, the more likely they are to maintain their subscriptions. We tailor these programs to the dynamics and culture of each region where we operate.

Alarm Response Coordination

To the extent a triggered alarm is verified, we work with local police forces, guarding companies and fire services to coordinate a response. In this context our industry-leading ability to filter false alarms, and only call first responders when there is a high likelihood of a real problematic situation, is key. In Spain, for example, law enforcement trusts us enough to have established a direct connection between our monitoring station and their dispatch system.

Customer acquisition

Our Customer acquisition segment develops, sources, purchases, and installs alarm systems for new customers in return for an upfront sales and installation fee. Within this segment, our marketing activities and partnerships generate high-quality leads, which are converted to sales by our sales force and franchise partners.

The origination of each new customer requires a net investment from us, as the costs associated with acquiring a new customer exceed the upfront sales and installation fee we charge. In addition to the costs of the alarm equipment installed, we also have costs associated with sales commissions, sales activities, training of our sales staff, marketing and installation overhead. For the year ended December 31, 2023, our average CPA (including related capital expenditure and net of installation fees) was €1,415, representing a 3.7 year payback period.

Our Customer acquisition segment comprises three primary operating activities: product development, manufacturing and supply and sales and installation.

Product Development

We use our in-house development team or contract with third parties to design our products. We operate two development centers located in Malmö, Sweden and Madrid, Spain. We actively drive development of next-generation products and applications to meet the changing needs of our customers. We also seek to develop products and applications that allow us to up-sell our existing customers and to attract new customers. We strive to develop products that can be brought to market quickly, with a focus on obtaining approvals from local governments and adhering to local regulatory requirements.

We have many innovative technologies, including battery operated motion detectors with built-in cameras and interconnected smoke detectors. We also have proprietary technology solutions, especially in our wireless communication and integrated solutions capabilities that govern the communication between the alarm system and the operator. We are entering a phase of progressive deployment of our next generation of products and

services, starting with a vision-impairment smoke-releasing device recently launched in Spain, the United Kingdom, Italy and France, which makes it highly difficult for a burglar to see beyond his or her hands. We expect further product launches over the next two to three years, and we expect those products to widen the gap between our offering and that of our competitors.

In 2019, we also formed a strategic partnership with Arlo, one of the world's leading innovators in the connected camera category. Over the past two years this has allowed us to offer camera video surveillance services as a standalone service as well as a complement to our professionally monitored home security proposition. It also allows us to access new go-to-market opportunities in retail and e-commerce, channels we are now piloting for our core alarm services.

Manufacturing and Supply

We outsource the manufacture of our products to our network of electronic equipment manufacturers. Outsourcing the manufacturing of our alarm systems reduces our fixed costs and enhances our flexibility. We source our alarm systems primarily through a limited number of suppliers but have contingency plans in place in case of a disruption in supply. For example, in some cases we have equivalent products that we are able to offer to our customers, and in others we have alternative suppliers for the affected products. We typically have exclusivity agreements with our suppliers with regard to our proprietary technologies. If a supplier fails to meet agreed upon delivery dates, we may (depending on the severity and frequency of the failure) have a contractual right to terminate our agreement with that supplier and, provided that we have the necessary intellectual property rights, switch to a new supplier. We generally also have minimum purchase commitments with our suppliers.

Sales and Installation

Customer Qualification. Customer qualification is an essential component of our customer acquisition strategy, as we seek to attract customers who are more likely to value quality and retain our services over the long term. Consequently, we target households and businesses we believe will be long-term customers, such as residential customers living in wealthier areas and in owned single-family dwellings and, to a lesser extent, owned apartments. We also selectively target small business customers. Our customer qualification process often involves credit checks, where allowed under local laws. Additionally, in the majority of cases, we typically charge a substantial upfront fee for installing an alarm system. We believe this upfront fee essentially acts as a qualifier, ensuring that we attract customers that are financially able and motivated to retain our services for the long term. This function is particularly important in the context of certain types of small businesses that tend to experience higher turnover rates. We believe that the way we shape the customers' expectations and understanding of our solutions through the initial sales and installation process, as well as our customer onboarding process, supports our low attrition levels.

Sales Approach and Marketing Strategy. Our sales efforts are conducted through our large network of field salespeople (including both franchise partners and direct employees) and telesales channels, which seek to engage customers directly at their home. To maximize the potential for customer acquisition, each sales person goes through our rigorous training program, learning both the benefits of our products and the most effective way to communicate these to potential customers. We also provide our salespeople with sales coaches to help them reach sales targets. We source our leads directly from our sales force and by way of a centralized lead-generation process through which we coordinate our various marketing efforts to generate prospects to further support our sales force, particularly our more junior salespeople. Our salespeople are evaluated by strict performance standards and are remunerated with a largely variable compensation package that is linked to attracting quality customers. This enables us to identify and appropriately compensate talented individuals, such that our most talented employees have an incentive to continue working with us on a long-term basis. Our core GTM approach centers on leads-based, face-to-face sales. Additionally, where possible we are employing a "sales-installer" approach, whereby the person responsible for selling an alarm system also has the responsibility for its installation. We gain several operational benefits from the sales-installer model, including reduced costs by combining the roles of salesperson and installer and speed of installation. Moreover, our sales-installers have a more comprehensive knowledge of the benefits and technical details of our offerings and their know-how and ability to deliver an effective security system lends credibility to themselves as sales-installers and to our product offerings. From the sales-installer's perspective, combining the sales and installer roles generates more income for the sales-installer and increases the sense of accountability among our sales force, further fostering a customer service oriented culture and enhancing the sales and service experience for our customers.

In the partner model, which is used predominantly only in Sweden and Norway, we cooperate with local entrepreneurs who sell, install and manage the ongoing customer service within their designated geographic area. Partners are typically local entrepreneurs who work exclusively with us and have the right to use our

SECURITAS DIRECT and VERISURE trademarks. Although these partners become our agents, they remain legally independent from us and we retain full ownership of the contracts negotiated between the partner and the customer on our behalf. Selection of partners involves a strict evaluation process that focuses on key attributes such as entrepreneurial and sales skills and knowledge of the regional area. Once selected, partners undergo rigorous training to ensure that they meet the same high standards we expect of our own employees. We design our compensation plans for our partners to align their goals with our targeted key performance indicators, which helps us generate quality accounts and encourages high quality customer service and long-term partnerships.

We design our marketing strategy to support our field sales and to grow our brand awareness. These efforts often include local TV advertisements, online marketing and cooperation with local companies (for example, utility and insurance companies). Online marketing is an increasingly important component of our marketing strategy, as our websites provide information about our products and services and enable potential customers to book a sales and qualification visit by one of our sales- installers. Further, we work with various alliance partners, including insurance companies and banks, in most of our countries to generate leads and increase awareness of professionally monitored alarm services among families and small business owners.

Product Offerings and Product Strategy

We believe that the more user friendly, functional and integrated into our customers' daily lives our products are, the more likely our customers are to retain our services over the long term. Our product strategy combines what we believe to be superior services with advanced technology. Accordingly, we have five key goals:

- deterrence that relies on exterior signs (explicit rather than generic signs, including, for example, warnings about our anti-jamming capabilities and smoke-releasing devices) and alarm sirens;
- detection using magnetic and motion detectors with cameras;
- identification and verification using high-quality image, two-way voice and voice recording;
- personal protection; and
- rapid response to alarm triggers (within approximately 60 seconds from the time the alarm is triggered), including the ability to quickly expel an intruder through release of thick vision-impairment smoke.

A typical new alarm installation would consist of the following:

- a central unit with wireless communication, control of other alarm components (the gateway), and, often, embedded anti-jamming technology;
- a control panel for switching the alarm system on and off with a security code or smart key;
- an alarm siren;
- a number of cameras and motion detectors;
- door and window magnetic contacts; and
- a vision-impairment smoke-releasing device controlled remotely from our monitoring station.

Additional residential offerings include a wireless smoke detector that communicates with other smoke detectors in the home for quicker warning in the case of a fire.

The control panel for our products uses two-way radio. As an alternative to a security code, the alarm can be activated or deactivated using a smart key. These devices are securely linked to our central monitoring station and can also be accessed from the internet via our web-based MyPages application as well as from customers' smartphones using our Verisure App. With these applications, customers can, for example, activate and deactivate their alarm systems, receive the status of the alarm, remotely unlock doors and control other home automation functions through their personal devices, including smartphones.

By bundling services and establishing partnerships with companies in complementary segments, we have begun extending some of our core services in the context of the "connected home," with examples including our offering of Arlo's digitally connected cameras and alliance with ASSA ABLOY to offer digital locks.

Our platform also provides the flexibility to seamlessly add new applications to our security system. Our add on features include additional keypads, additional door and window magnetic contacts, automatic switches to open doors and windows, flood detectors, humidity detectors, additional encrypted keys and SOS buttons. In some countries, customers are able to order certain add-on features from our websites. Some add on features may be self-installed by the customer, while other features require a sales installer to install such products.

The majority of our small business installations use the same wireless platform that we use in our residential alarms, but we can offer added functionality, such as video capture.

Our ESG strategy

In 2022, we formalized our Group environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) strategy by strengthening our ESG central team and country ESG network, implementing specific ESG governance, including a new ESG Board Committee and defining a roadmap of initiatives. We made our plans more actionable, more measurable, more transparent, and clearer to our stakeholders.

The results of our materiality assessment shaped our sustainability and business strategy across five pillars—*Our Customers*, *Our People*, *Our Communities*, *Our Planet*, and *Ethics & Integrity*—and 11 topics which are identified as material and which drive our action and strategy in an integrated manner across our business operations and functions. Under our ESG strategy, these five core pillars are organized underneath our overall mission headline: “We Protect What Matters Most.” In each of these areas, we have mapped out clear priorities, commitments, and associated KPIs. For some important areas such as gender diversity at company and leadership levels or greenhouse gas emissions we have also defined 2030 targets.

The primary pillar of our ESG strategy is *Our Customers*, which comprises two key topics: (1) best-in-class protection and peace of mind and (2) data privacy and cyber security. The second pillar is centered on *Our People*. Our efforts in this area focus on (1) diversity, equity, inclusion and belonging, (2) employee health, safety and well-being, (3) talent management and sustainable engagement and (4) employee relations. The third pillar, which rounds out our social impact, is *Our Communities*, where we work to maximize our positive community impact and sustainable sourcing. In addition to our focus on our social impact, we are equally committed to protecting *Our Planet*, the fourth pillar of our ESG strategy, by working on lifecycle management and circularity and climate change. The final pillar of our framework addresses *Ethics & Integrity*, with strong corporate governance, built on the foundations of our culture and DNA.

As a testament to the strides made in ESG, Verisure Group (Midholding AB) has been recognized by Morningstar Sustainalytics* as an ESG Global 50 Top Rated company, as well as an ESG Regional and Industry Top Rated company.



* In November 2023, Verisure Midholding AB received an ESG Risk Rating of 7.1 and was assessed by Morningstar Sustainalytics to be at Negligible risk of experiencing material financial impacts from ESG factors. In no event the labels above shall be construed as investment advice or expert opinion as defined by the applicable legislation.

Funding Our Growth—Cost Savings Initiative

In late 2014, we began a group wide operational improvement plan, FOG, with the aim of optimizing our cost structure and improving productivity, which is still ongoing and has become embedded in our culture. The program seeks to leverage our scale and share best practices across our global footprint in order to reduce costs and improve our margins. In 2020, we introduced a new detailed bottom-up cost savings plan which enabled us to achieve gross aggregate cost savings of over €200 million between January 1, 2020 and December 31, 2023, two years ahead of target. In particular, our incremental cost savings for the year ended December 31, 2023 exceeded the €35 million we had anticipated.

In early 2024, we introduced a new detailed cost savings program targeting gross aggregate cost savings of over €100 million between January 1, 2024 and December 31, 2026. We estimate that incremental cost savings for the period from January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024 will be at least €25 million. This new program covers approximately €1.5 billion of costs in our portfolio services and customer acquisition segments and has a broad scope including a review of material costs, review of support functions cost pools, continuous improvement of our operating model, or adoption of new technologies to modernize existing ways of working and increase efficiency, among others.

Successful realization of our anticipated cost savings is subject to a number of assumptions. See “*Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Industry—We are subject to increasing operating costs and inflation risk which may adversely affect our earnings, and we may not be able to successfully implement our comprehensive cost savings program, Funding our Growth.*”

Branding

The Group currently operates under three main brands, SECURITAS DIRECT, VERISURE and ARLO, as follows:

- in recently opened geographies (Chile, Brazil, Peru, Italy, the United Kingdom, Germany, Argentina and Ireland), under the VERISURE brand;
- in most other jurisdictions (France, Norway, Finland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden), under the VERISURE brand supported by an endorsement from the SECURITAS DIRECT brand;
- in Denmark, under the VERISURE brand supported by an endorsement from the DANSIKRING DIRECT brand;
- in Spain and Portugal, where the SECURITAS DIRECT brand recognition is strong, predominantly under the SECURITAS DIRECT brand; and
- across Europe, under the ARLO brand for the sale of camera and related products to the general public.

When we began our business in 1988, the SECURITAS DIRECT name leveraged the reputation that the broader SECURITAS brand name had in the security business market segment, and we expanded this reputation to the residential and small business alarm market segment. We believe our logotype and trademark are now widely recognized in the residential and small business marketplace and make up important elements of our marketing and sales strategy. The Group’s use of the SECURITAS DIRECT and DANSIKRING DIRECT (in Denmark) brand names is subject to license agreements from the Group’s former parent company, Securitas AB (publ). Under these agreements the Group is licensed to use the trademarks SECURITAS and DANSIKRING (only in combination with DIRECT) on a non-exclusive basis and Securitas AB may not use these trademarks, or license other entities to use them, in combination with the word DIRECT. In accordance with these agreements, we can sublicense our rights to our subsidiaries that are wholly owned and controlled by us as well as to our partners who are responsible for installation and maintenance of our alarm systems. The Group currently has a good working relationship with Securitas AB (publ) and the current license agreement is not due to expire until December 2029 (subject to certain termination provisions).

In 2009, we developed the proprietary VERISURE brand to complement Securitas Direct as part of our long term branding strategy. The VERISURE brand is proprietary to the Group and the Group owns over 430 registered trademarks across 31 jurisdictions, many of which relate to the VERISURE brand. The Group continues to invest in developing the VERISURE brand in all jurisdictions in which it operates, and plans to progressively transition all its operations to the VERISURE brand in the future. The Group’s use of the VERISURE brand is subject to the terms of a co-existence agreement with VeriSign.

Regulation

Our operations are subject to a variety of laws, regulations and licensing requirements in the countries in which we operate. Most of the laws and regulations specific to the industry are country or municipal-wide in scope. Legislation relating to consumer protection, fair competition, data privacy and other generally applicable areas are either EU or country-wide in scope. Regulation both poses a threat and offers opportunity to the Group. See *“Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Industry.”* We believe that regulatory and voluntary standards in the area of security and safety services offer us the opportunity to set ourselves apart as a group that is better-equipped than other companies operating in the same segment to meet new requirements, to partner with law enforcement, insurance companies and other relevant stakeholders, and to market our services with certifications valued by consumers. We are actively pursuing opportunities to positively influence the regulatory environment.

Sales and Marketing

Some jurisdictions regulate the method of retail sales by restricting door-to-door sales. These regulations are not currently present in our largest geographies, such as Spain, Sweden, France, Portugal, Italy and Norway. However, Denmark does prohibit door-to-door sales. In this jurisdiction, we have had to alter our sales approach to rely more on advertising our products in media as well as alternative lead sales. A similar restriction is in place in Belgium. The so-called Omnibus Directive that became effective at the end of May 2022 establishes that door-to-door sales cannot be banned “as is” although limitations to this activity can be adopted by Member States. We therefore do not foresee additional bans like that in Denmark and Belgium being adopted elsewhere in the EEA. All of the countries in which we operate have regulations protecting consumers in their dealings with a company’s sales force, which, in the case of the EEA countries in which we operate, are being expanded and strengthened in connection with the Omnibus Directive becoming effective this year. Typically these regulations provide a customer with a withdrawal period, more transparency requirements for companies and the provision of pre-contractual information before services are subscribed for. See *“Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Industry—Our business operates in a regulated industry, and noncompliance with regulations could expose us to fines, penalties and other liabilities and negative consequences.”*

Alarm Verification

We are subject to regulations covering the dispatching of emergency personnel and false alarms. An increasing number of local governmental authorities have adopted laws, regulations or policies aimed at reducing the perceived costs to them of responding to false alarm signals. For example, in France, police will only respond to an alarm they have been forwarded once that alarm has been verified. Spain, our largest country by revenue, has recently regulated verification protocols requiring that alarms have to be verified either through video, audio or personal verification steps in order to be considered “confirmed alarms.” Otherwise, emergency personnel will not respond unless three sequential alarms are triggered within 30 minutes or are verified by means of audio or video. If emergency personnel are dispatched to a false alarm, some jurisdictions allow for penalties to be imposed on either the alarm owner or the alarm provider. In France, police are allowed to penalize the alarm provider for a false alarm that has been forwarded. Likewise, in Spain, emergency responders have discretion to impose penalties for frequent false alarms as high as €30,000 per incident. These changes may cause alarm service providers to adopt additional measures to limit the risk of false alarms, such as the use third-party guard services to verify alarms, install new monitoring equipment or upgrade existing equipment. See *“Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Industry—Increased adoption of false alarm ordinances by local governments or other similar regulatory developments could materially adversely affect our business.”*

Monitoring

We have a monitoring center in each of the key geographies where we operate. In some countries these centers are regulated by either the police or insurance companies and require licenses or permits. For instance, Sweden and Norway consider monitoring centers in the same category as a guarding service, and require each center to obtain an equivalent license that they require of guarding services. In Spain, monitoring centers are subject to stringent approvals by the police. Many countries also impose minimum staffing requirements (normally at least two operators must be present) and minimum training standards for operators in monitoring centers.

Equipment and Installation

The monitoring products we install are regulated by EU and national laws, including with respect to health, safety and environmental protection. The regulatory obligations on the Group and its suppliers depends on their respective roles and activities in a product’s supply chain and the features of the relevant product. In order to conduct installations of alarms, we generally must be registered for this purpose in the countries we operate in.

We currently have all required registrations in each of our countries. Some markets impose regulations on the maintenance of our products. Spain require that we provide certified maintenance service as part of each contract we enter into with a customer. Additionally, some countries that do not currently regulate maintenance of residential alarms do regulate business alarms. Such regulations apply to our small business customers. In the future, these countries may expand such regulations to the residential marketplace.

Employees and Pension Obligations

At the end of 2023 we employed 28,137 employees (headcount). Approximately 38% of them were women and 62% were men. Approximately 30% of the employees were located in Spain and 13% in France. After Spain and France, the highest concentrations of employees were in Brazil, Argentina, Italy, Chile and Sweden. In Sweden and, to a lesser extent in Norway, Finland and Denmark, we work closely with partners to sell and install our products instead of using our own employees.

Our Facilities

We lease all properties used for our business, including our global headquarters, R&D centers and those for monitoring centers and local sales offices. The following table sets forth certain information with respect to our material facilities that we currently operate. We lease all the following facilities:

Location	Approximate Area (square meters)	Main Use of Facility
Versoix, Geneva, Switzerland	1,946	Global Headquarters
Madrid, Spain	31,635	Spain Headquarters and R&D center
Paris, France	8,873	France Headquarters
Newcastle, United Kingdom	8,361	Monitoring center and Contact center
Malmö, Sweden.....	5,500	Sweden Headquarters and R&D center
Linköping, Sweden	5,440	Shared Service Center and Monitoring center
Cornellá, Spain	4,737	Monitoring center
Glostrup, Denmark	4,585	Denmark Headquarters
Angers, France	4,316	Monitoring center
Rome, Italy	4,000	Italy Headquarters
Oslo, Norway	3,554	Norway Headquarters
Brussels, Belgium.....	3,176	Belgium Headquarters
Buenos Aires, Argentina.....	2,913	Argentina Headquarters
São Paulo, Brazil.....	2,900	Brazil Headquarters
Amsterdam, Netherlands.....	2,790	Netherlands Headquarters
Lisbon, Portugal.....	2,597	Portugal Headquarters
Villeneuve-d'Ascq, France.....	2,557	Monitoring center
Santiago, Chile	2,300	Chile Headquarters
Lima, Peru	1,774	Peru Headquarters
Ratingen, Germany	1,557	Germany Headquarters
London, United Kingdom.....	1,200	United Kingdom Headquarters
Solna, Sweden	1,035	Sweden Headquarters and Customer Service
Helsinki, Finland	1,029	Finland Headquarters
Cork, Ireland	325	Ireland Headquarters
Dublin, Ireland	300	Ireland Headquarters
Amsterdam, Netherlands.....	220	Data center

We believe that our facilities meet our present needs and that our properties are generally well maintained and suitable for their intended use.

Insurance

We have obtained liability, property, directors' and officers', and other insurance coverage to the extent we believe necessary to protect our business while this is being reassessed on a reoccurring basis in light of new or elevated threats. We believe our liability insurance is sufficient to meet our needs in the event of future litigation and claims asserted against us as well as certain other risks.

Legal Proceedings

At any given time, we may be a party to regulatory proceedings or to litigation or be subject to non-litigated claims arising out of the normal operations of our businesses such as product liability, unfair trading and employment claims. We currently believe that our likely liability with respect to proceedings pending is not material to our financial position.

In April 2022, the Swedish Authority for Privacy Protection (“IMY”) initiated an investigation of Verisure Sverige AB following the publication by a Swedish tabloid media outlet of anonymous allegations made about the use of certain customer data by Verisure employees: these allegations claim that individual employees infringed on the privacy of certain customers and handled their data in an improper manner. Although we did not recognize ourselves in these unsubstantiated allegations, we nonetheless took them very seriously and conducted an in-depth investigation into the underlying facts with the involvement of our outside privacy counsel. Our investigation did not identify the type of behaviors described in the articles and, thus, we believe that there is a basis for the IMY closing its investigation without imposing a fine or material findings. While we have no reason to believe that the allegations have any underlying basis in fact, we are taking the opportunity to, as part of our efforts to continuously improve, further strengthen our internal processes and control measures, while maintaining our ability to provide effective alarm monitoring.

In July 2023, the Italian Competition and Commerce Authority (“AGCM”) opened an investigation against Verisure Italy S.r.l. (“Verisure Italy”) relating to allegations of consumer protection law infringements. In December 2023, a Statement of Objections was issued with preliminary findings of infringement to which the company responded. In March 2024, the AGCM adopted a decision finding violations on four accounts and imposing a fine against the company of €4.25 million. Verisure Italy disagrees with the findings and will appeal the decision to the competent Administrative Court. At the same time, Verisure Italy has further strengthened its practices in the areas challenged by the AGCM.

As is customary for multinational corporations, our group undergoes routine tax and customs audits. Presently, the tax authorities of Argentina, Chile, Denmark, France, Spain, and the United Kingdom are conducting audits on our local subsidiaries within their respective jurisdictions. As of the date of this offering memorandum, no substantial exposures have been identified.

MANAGEMENT

Management of the Issuer

The Issuer is a public limited liability company incorporated under the laws of Sweden and a wholly owned subsidiary of the Senior Notes Issuer. The Issuer is indirectly wholly owned by Topholding, which is ultimately controlled by H&F through its shareholding and ability to appoint board members. Topholding exercises primary governance and strategic functions for the Group.

The Issuer has a board of directors currently composed of four directors. The directors are Colin Smith, Cecilia Hultén, Elizabeth Henry and Daniel Bruzaeus. The board is responsible for managing the Issuer in accordance with external and internal regulatory frameworks, including the Articles of Association, the Swedish Companies Act, the Swedish Code of Corporate Governance, other applicable Swedish and foreign legislation and regulations, as well as internal codes, policies and guidelines. The principal functions of the board are to carry out the day-to-day business of the Issuer and to legally represent the Issuer in its dealings with third parties. Cecilia Hultén is the Chairman of the Issuer. The Chairman does not have any additional voting rights.

The following table sets forth information regarding the Issuer's key management members and directors. The Issuer's management members and directors may be contacted at c/o Verisure Group, Box 392, 201 23 Malmö, Sweden.

Name	Age	Position
Austin Lally	58	Group Chief Executive Officer, Director
Colin Smith	50	Group Chief Financial Officer
Luis Gil.....	63	President of Expansion, Acquisitions and Business Development
Antonio Anguita	57	President of Iberia, Italy and Latin America
Olivier Allender	54	President for France, Belgium, UK, Ireland and Arlo
Cristina Rivas	53	Group Chief Technology Officer
Marta Panzano Barbero .	47	Group Chief Human Resources, Communications and ESG Officer
Nina Cronstedt.....	54	Group Chief Legal Officer
Olivier Horps.....	51	Group Chief Marketing Officer
Alex Froment-Curtil	45	Managing Director for France
Elizabeth Henry	44	HR and Communications Director for Sweden and Nordics
Daniel Bruzaeus	40	Head of Internal Controls
Cecilia Hultén	59	Director Group Financial Control, Chairman
Adrien Motte	36	Director
Stefan Goetz.....	53	Director

Austin Lally joined the Company as Group Chief Executive Officer in 2014. Mr. Lally previously held senior leadership roles at Procter & Gamble, where he spent 25 years building and growing consumer businesses in Europe, the United States and Asia. This included seven years in China helping to build P&G's sizeable position in that market. Mr. Lally was also the vice president responsible for Gillette marketing globally. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Lally was a Procter & Gamble Global President leading the Braun and Appliances business unit and a member of the company's Global Leadership Council. Mr. Lally holds a Bachelor of Science from the University of Glasgow where he was President of the Students Representative Council and won the World Debating Championship.

Colin Smith joined the Company as Group Chief Financial Officer in June 2023. Prior to joining the company, Colin spent 20 years at Sky UK & Ireland – one of Europe's largest telecommunications and media companies – where he served most recently as CFO and led their Business-to-Business division. His experience at Sky focused on strategy, financial planning and analysis, M&A, as well as pricing, customer management, and go-to-market. Colin is a Chartered Management Accountant and holds an accounting degree from Napier University, Edinburgh.

Luis Gil is a founder of the Company, joining in 1993. Mr. Gil has served as the President of Expansion, Acquisitions and Business Development since 2014. He established the Company's Spanish business in 1993, led the expansion efforts in Portugal, Brazil, Peru and Chile and most recently in Italy, the UK, Netherlands, Germany and Ireland. Prior to joining the Company, he was the President of Esabe Ingeniería de Seguridad SA. Mr. Gil holds a Master's degree in Industrial Engineering.

Antonio Anguita joined the Company as Managing Director for Spain in 2013. Mr. Anguita was promoted to President of Iberia and Latin America in August 2014, and to President of Iberia, Italy and Latin America in July

2022. Before joining the Company, he was a partner and co-founder of Alana Partners, a start-up incubator and accelerator based in Madrid. Prior to this, Mr. Anguita was responsible for all the fixed line and internet services activities at Orange worldwide. He has also held various senior positions at France Telecom Spain, Hewlett Packard and McKinsey & Co. Mr. Anguita holds a Bachelor of Arts and Political Science from Brown University and a Masters of Business Administration from Harvard University. Mr. Anguita is on the Board of Directors of Orange Spain.

Olivier Allender joined the Company as Managing Director for France in 2012. Mr. Allender was promoted to General Manager for France, Belgium & Netherlands in January 2015. Prior to joining the Company, he was the Commercial Director at Cofidis France from 2007 to 2012. Mr. Allender has also acted as General Manager for CBB-Paris, a subsidiary of the L'Oréal Group, in the U.S. and Japan and has held various senior positions in the direct marketing industry in France and Germany. Mr. Allender was appointed to lead our Arlo Europe business in 2020.

Cristina Rivas was appointed as Group Chief Technology Officer in February 2020. Ms. Rivas joined the Company as Technology Director for Iberia and Latin America in 2016 from Vodafone, where she was Head of Group Technology Strategy and Governance, having held several senior positions in Vodafone Spain in customer service, sales and marketing. Before Vodafone, Ms. Rivas worked on strategy, marketing and operational efficiency projects across telecommunications, banking and energy at McKinsey & Co. Ms. Rivas holds a Master's degree in Telecommunications Engineering from the Universidad Politécnica in Madrid.

Marta Panzano Barbero joined the Company as Group Chief Human Resources Officer in 2014, also leading Communications, and since then has expanded her responsibilities to also lead our Company's ESG efforts. Prior to joining the Company, Ms. Panzano Barbero was the HR Director for Orange Spain. Previously, she worked for CEMEX, in Spain, Mexico and Australia among other geographies, where she led Human Resources for Europe, Middle East, Africa, Asia and Australia. Ms. Panzano Barbero also worked for the Boston Consulting Group as a strategy consultant as well as in Finance for Hewlett Packard. Ms. Panzano Barbero holds a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration and Economics from the Universidad Carlos III Madrid.

Nina Cronstedt joined the Company as Group Chief Legal Officer in 2018. Previously, Mrs. Cronstedt served as General Counsel for Cereal Partners Worldwide, a joint venture between Nestlé and General Mills. Ms. Cronstedt was previously General Counsel Strategic Business Units and COE's for Nestlé. Prior to Nestlé, Ms. Cronstedt worked for Philip Morris International, where she held positions of increasing responsibility, including Assistant General Counsel Brand Building and Assistant General Counsel EMEA Region. Ms. Cronstedt studied law at Stockholm University, followed by a Masters in Commercial & European Law from the University of Cambridge.

Olivier Horps was appointed Chief Marketing Officer in January 2022. Mr. Horps joined Verisure in 2017 in France, as the marketing leader for our Digital and Contact centers. His role expanded to include responsibility for all our commercial teams. Before joining the Group, Mr. Horps was Managing Director Asia-Pacific and CEO Greater China for Club Med. Prior to that, Mr. Horps held various marketing leadership positions with Procter & Gamble and L'Oréal across Europe, Asia and Japan. Mr. Horps holds an MBA from ESSEC Business School in Paris.

Alex Froment-Curtil joined the Company as Managing Director of Verisure France in January 2023. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Froment-Curtil was the Chief Commercial Officer of the Vodafone Group and member of the Executive Committee. Over 18 years, he has held many senior commercial roles across Europe and Africa, such as CEO for Vodafone Turkey, Vodafone Egypt and Vodafone Hungary. Prior to working at Vodafone, Mr. Froment-Curtil worked for the strategy consulting firm Booz Allen Hamilton. He holds an MSc in Telecommunications from Supélec, studied at Imperial College and graduated in economics in Paris.

Elizabeth Henry has held a variety of HR and Communication roles with Verisure since 2015. Prior to joining the Group, Ms. Henry grew her career in Human Resources with Procter and Gamble and previously the Gillette Company in the United States, the United Kingdom and in the Nordic region. Ms. Henry holds a Bachelor of Science in Industrial and Labor Relations from Cornell University.

Daniel Bruzeaus, our Group Head of Internal Control, joined the company in 2019. Prior to joining Verisure, Mr. Bruzeaus held different roles in Risk Management at PwC, as well as Group Risk Officer at Ikano Bank, and Senior Internal Auditor at E.ON. Mr. Bruzeaus holds an MBA from Lund University.

Cecilia Hultén serves as the Director Group Financial Control, and has been with the Company since 2006. Prior to joining the Company, Ms. Hultén served as an authorized public accountant at PricewaterhouseCoopers

AB. Ms. Hultén holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Economics and Business Administration from Linnaeus University.

Adrien Motte has served as a director of our company since January 2017. Mr. Motte has been active in H&F's investment in our Company since August 2012. Prior to joining H&F in 2012, Adrien was employed by Park Square Capital. He holds a Bachelors and Masters in Engineering from the University of Cambridge.

Stefan Goetz has served as a director of our company since June 2011. Mr. Goetz has been associated with H&F since April 2007 and has served as a Managing Director of H&F since July 2008. Prior to joining H&F, Mr. Goetz served as an Executive Director in the Principal Investments Area of Goldman Sachs International in London from 2000 to 2007. Prior to that, he worked at McKinsey & Co. in Germany.

Board Committees

Audit Committee

The primary function of the Audit Committee, which is at the Topholding level, is to monitor the company's financial reporting, internal controls, compliance program, and risk management. In this regard, the Audit Committee reviews the reports delivered by the company's external auditors, evaluates the external auditors, monitors accounting and tax matters and monitors the company's compliance program, including its data privacy program. The Audit Committee is required to hold at least three meetings per year. The members of the Audit Committee are Stefan Goetz, Adrien Motte and Henry Ormond. Meetings are generally also attended by Austin Lally, Colin Smith and Nina Cronstedt.

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee, which is at the Topholding level, is responsible for making recommendations to the Board regarding the Group's framework for executive remuneration and the accompanying costs. It reviews and determines, on behalf of the Board, the remuneration and incentive packages of management in order to ensure that they are appropriately rewarded for their individual contributions to the Group's overall performance. The Remuneration Committee also formulates the remuneration policy with respect to the strategic objectives and operational performance of the Group. The members of the Remuneration Committee are Stefan Goetz, Austin Lally, Marta Panzano, Adrien Motte and Henry Ormond.

Executive Compensation

Our executive compensation program has the following objectives:

- recruit and retain key leadership;
- link compensation to an executive's individual performance and our financial performance; and
- align the executives' compensation opportunities with our short-term and long-term financial objectives.

In furtherance of these objectives, the Group's executive compensation package includes (i) fixed compensation in the form of base salary and benefits and (ii) variable compensation based on the executive's performance and our financial performance, in the form of annual cash bonus awards and, in some cases, equity incentive awards.

Base Salary. We aim to pay base salaries consistent with the scope of each executive's responsibilities and such that base salaries reflect the fixed compensation necessary to recruit key leadership.

Benefits. We aim to provide our executives with a benefits package in line with those of other companies in our sector and appropriate for the respective jurisdictions.

Annual Cash Bonus Awards. Our executives are eligible to receive incentive compensation in the form of annual cash bonuses, which we expect will be determined based on performance objectives established on a periodic basis.

Equity Ownership Plans and Incentive Awards. On December 22, 2020, Aegis Lux 1A S.à r.l. and Aegis Lux 1B S.à r.l. (holding companies through which H&F holds its interest in the Group), certain members of management (the "Executives"), holding vehicles that hold securities on behalf of management (the "Executive Securityholders" and together with the Executives and H&F, the "Investors") and our indirect parent company, Aegis Lux 2 S.à r.l. ("Aegis 2") entered into a Subscription and Securityholders' Agreement (the "SSA"). The

SSA provides, among other things, the terms on which securities in Aegis 2 and the Executive Securityholders are held by the Executives (such securities being the “Executive Securities”) and the ability of Aegis 2 or its designee to repurchase such Executive Securities if the Executive is no longer employed or engaged by a group company. The SSA provides certain restrictions on transfers of Executive Securities. Pursuant to the SSA, the holders of Executive Securities receive certain pre-emptive rights as well as tag-along rights entitling each such holder to participate in a transfer of securities by the Sponsor, other than certain specified transfers. Under the SSA, the Sponsor may require the holders of Executive Securities to participate in certain transfers by the Sponsor by transferring an equivalent proportion of their Executive Securities.

The above-referenced management incentive arrangements are designed to promote our interests by providing eligible persons with the opportunity to acquire a proprietary interest in the Group as an incentive for them to remain in our employment or service, as applicable. We anticipate that a portion of the awards will vest based on the length of employment or service by members of management. As of the date of this offering memorandum, H&F indirectly holds approximately 59.6% of the outstanding share capital of Aegis 2, which indirectly holds all of the outstanding share capital in the Senior Notes Issuer, and members of our management team (directly and indirectly) hold approximately 11.0%. The directors of the Issuer who are affiliated with H&F may be deemed to beneficially own shares owned by entities affiliated with H&F. Each such individual disclaims beneficial ownership of any such share in which such individual does not have a pecuniary interest.

Valuation Committee

The primary responsibility of the Valuation Committee, which is at the Topholding level, is to assist the board in calculating the fair market valuation of the securities comprised in the Group’s management equity plan on a quarterly basis. The members of the Valuation Committee are Francois Cornelis, Adrien Motte and Colin Smith.

ESG Committee

The primary responsibilities of the ESG Committee are to assist the Board in aligning on the execution of the Group’s ESG strategy, ensuring that ESG priorities and action plans are consistent with the ambition level defined by the Board, and evaluating progress on ESG priorities and action plans. The members of the ESG Committee are Zomo Fisher, Andrew Barron, Austin Lally, Marta Panzano, Colin Smith, Nina Cronstedt and Enrique Bofill.

PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS

In July 2017, H&F sold a portion of its stake in the Group to Eiffel, a nominated investment vehicle of GIC Special Investments Pte Ltd, which is a direct subsidiary of GIC, representing approximately 9.4% of the Group. In January 2019, H&F further sold a portion of its stake to Eiffel, representing approximately 12.5% in the Group, and, in April 2019, H&F sold a stake of the Group to Alba representing approximately 7.5% of the Group. As of the date of this offering memorandum, H&F, Eiffel and Alba indirectly hold approximately 59.6%, 21.8% and 7.6%, respectively, of the equity interests in Aegis 2, and members of our management team (directly and indirectly) hold approximately 11.0%. See “*Management—Board Committees—Executive Compensation—Equity Ownership Plans and Incentive Awards.*” The directors of the Issuer who are affiliated with H&F may be deemed to beneficially own shares owned by entities affiliated with H&F. Each such individual disclaims beneficial ownership of any such share in which such individual does not have a pecuniary interest.

Aegis Lux 1A S.à r.l., Aegis Lux 1B S.à r.l. (the holding vehicles through which H&F holds its interest in the Group), Eiffel and Alba are each party to a shareholder deed relating to Aegis 2 dated December 23, 2020 (the “Shareholder Deed”). The Shareholder Deed regulates the affairs of Aegis 2 and Aegis 2’s investment in the Group, among other things, including governance rights in relation to Aegis 2 as well as certain reserved matters which require the consent of Eiffel and/or Alba. The Shareholder Deed provides certain restrictions on transfers of the shares in Aegis 2. Pursuant to the Shareholder Deed, Eiffel and Alba receive certain pre-emptive rights as well as tag-along rights entitling Eiffel and Alba to participate in a transfer of securities by H&F, other than certain specified transfers. The Shareholder Deed also includes a drag-along right entitling H&F to require Eiffel and Alba to transfer all of their respective securities upon a transfer of all of the H&F’s securities at any time, subject to certain conditions.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In addition to the management arrangements including the SSA described in “*Management*,” we are party to the following transactions with related parties.

Pursuant to a supervision and assistance services agreement between the Sponsor and Aegis 2 dated December 23, 2020, the Sponsor provides the following services to Aegis 2: the implementation, direction, preparation, guidance, supervision and review of transactions and related documentation and actions, guidance in relation to and supervision of domiciliation services provided to Aegis 2 by Alter Domus Luxembourg S.à r.l., and nominations of managers and directors to Aegis 2. The Sponsor recharges any direct costs to Aegis 2 with a mark-up.

DESCRIPTION OF CERTAIN INDEBTEDNESS

The following is a summary of the material terms of our principal financing arrangements in addition to the Indenture after giving effect to the Transactions. The following summaries do not purport to describe all of the applicable terms and conditions of such arrangements and are qualified in their entirety by reference to the actual agreements.

Existing Senior Notes

On January 15, 2021, the Senior Notes Issuer issued €1,175.0 million aggregate principal amount of euro-denominated 5¼% Senior Notes due 2029 and SEK 1,500.0 million Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2029.

Guarantees and Security

The Existing Senior Notes are secured on a second-ranking basis by:

- (i) the share capital of the Issuer; and
- (ii) the Senior Notes Issuer's receivables under the Senior Notes Proceeds Loans.

The Existing Senior Notes benefit from guarantees on a senior subordinated basis granted by the Issuer, ESML SD Iberia Holding, S.A.U., Securitas Direct España, S.A.U., Verisure Group AB (publ), Securitas Direct Sverige AB, Verisure Sverige AB, Securitas Direct Portugal, Unipessoal Lda., Verisure Holding AS, Verisure AS, Verisure, Verisure International AB and Verisure A/S, which entities also guarantee the Existing Senior Secured Notes and the Senior Credit Facilities, and will guarantee the Notes, on a senior basis.

Ranking

The Existing Senior Notes:

- are general senior secured obligations of the Senior Notes Issuer;
- rank *pari passu* in right of payment with any existing and future indebtedness of the Senior Notes Issuer that is not expressly subordinated in right of payment to the Existing Senior Notes (including the obligations of the Senior Notes Issuer under the Existing Senior Secured Notes, the Senior Credit Facilities and certain hedging obligations, if any, and on the Issue Date, the Notes);
- rank senior in right of payment to any existing or future indebtedness of the Senior Notes Issuer that is expressly subordinated in right of payment to the Existing Senior Notes;
- are secured and guaranteed as set forth above under “—Guarantees and Security”;
- are effectively subordinated to any existing or future indebtedness or obligation (including obligations to trade creditors) of the Senior Notes Issuer that is secured by property and assets that do not secure the Existing Senior Notes, or that is secured on a first-priority basis over property and assets that secure the Existing Senior Notes on a second-priority basis (including the Senior Notes Issuer's obligations under the Existing Senior Secured Notes, the Senior Credit Facilities and certain hedging obligations, if any, and on the Issue Date, the Notes) to the extent of the value of the property and assets securing such indebtedness or obligation; and
- are structurally subordinated to any existing or future indebtedness of subsidiaries of the Senior Notes Issuer that do not guarantee the Existing Senior Notes.

Interest on Existing SEK Senior Notes

Interest on the Existing SEK Senior Notes accrues at a rate per annum, reset quarterly, equal to the sum of (i) three month STIBOR (subject to a 0% floor) plus (ii) 5.750%, as initially determined by Citibank N.A., London Branch as calculation agent. Interest of the Existing SEK Senior Notes:

- accrues from the most recent date to which interest has been paid or duly provided for;
- is payable in cash quarterly in arrears on each February 15, May 15, August 15 and November 15;

- is payable to the holder of record of the Existing SEK Senior Notes on the Clearing System Business Day immediately preceding the related interest payment date, or to the extent Definitive Registered Notes have been issued, to the holders of record of the Existing SEK Senior Notes on the Business Day immediately preceding the related interest payment date; and
- is computed on the basis of a 360-day year and the actual number of days elapsed in the interest period.

Interest on Existing Euro Senior Notes

Interest on the Existing Euro Senior Notes will accrue at the rate of 5.250% per annum:

- accrues from the date of original issuance or, if interest has already been paid, from the date it was most recently paid;
- is payable in cash semi-annually in arrears on February 15 and August 15 of each year;
- is payable to the holder of record of the Existing Senior Notes on the Clearing System Business Day immediately preceding the related interest payment date, or to the extent certificated securities have been issued, to the holders of record of the Existing Senior Notes on the Business Day immediately preceding February 15 and August 15, as applicable; and
- be computed on the basis of a 360-day year comprised of twelve 30-day months.

Optional Redemption of Existing SEK Senior Notes

The Existing SEK Senior Notes are not redeemable until February 15, 2024 (except for redemption for certain taxation reasons as described in the Existing Senior Notes Indenture).

Prior to February 15, 2024, the Senior Notes Issuer may redeem all or, from time to time, a part of the Existing SEK Senior Notes upon not less than 10 nor more than 60 days' notice at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of such Existing SEK Senior Notes plus the relevant SEK applicable premium and accrued and unpaid interest and additional amounts, if any, to, but not including, the applicable redemption date (subject to the right of holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date). On and after February 15, 2024, the Senior Notes Issuer may redeem all or, from time to time, part of the Existing SEK Senior Notes upon not less than 10 nor more than 60 days' notice, at the following redemption prices (expressed as a percentage of principal amount) plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional amounts, if any, to, but not including, the applicable redemption date (subject to the right of holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date), if redeemed during the twelve-month period beginning on February 15 of the years indicated below:

Year	Redemption Price
2024	102.000%
2025	101.000%
2026 and thereafter	100.000%

Optional Redemption of the Existing Euro Senior Notes

The Existing Euro Senior Notes are not redeemable until February 15, 2024 (except for redemption for certain taxation reasons as described in the Existing Senior Notes Indenture).

On and after February 15, 2024, the Senior Notes Issuer may redeem all or, from time to time, part of the Existing Euro Senior Notes upon not less than 10 nor more than 60 days' notice, at the following redemption prices (expressed as a percentage of principal amount) plus accrued and unpaid interest and certain additional amounts, if any, to, but not including, the applicable redemption date (subject to the right of holders of the Existing Euro Senior Notes of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date), if redeemed during the twelve-month period beginning on February 15 of the years indicated below:

Year	Redemption Price
2024.....	102.625%
2025.....	101.313%
2026 and thereafter	100.000%

Prior to February 15, 2024, the Senior Notes Issuer may on any one or more occasions redeem the Existing Euro Senior Notes up to 40% of the original principal amount of the Existing Euro Senior Notes (including the principal amount of any additional Existing Senior Notes denominated in euro), upon not less than 10 nor more than 60 days' notice, with funds in an aggregate amount not exceeding the net cash proceeds of one or more equity offerings at a redemption price of 105.250% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest and certain additional amounts, if any, to, but not including, the applicable redemption date (subject to the right of holders of the Existing Euro Senior Notes of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date); provided that:

- (1) at least 50% of the original principal amount of the Existing Euro Senior Notes (including the original principal amount of any additional Existing Senior Notes denominated in euro) remains outstanding after each such redemption; and
- (2) the redemption occurs within 180 days after the closing of such equity offering.

In addition, prior to February 15, 2024, the Senior Notes Issuer may redeem all or, from time to time, a part of the Existing Euro Senior Notes upon not less than 10 nor more than 60 days' notice at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof plus the relevant euro applicable premium and accrued and unpaid interest and certain additional amounts, if any, to, but not including, the applicable redemption date (subject to the right of holders of the Existing Euro Senior Notes of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date).

Change of Control

Upon the occurrence of certain change of control events, each holder of the Existing Senior Notes may require the Senior Notes Issuer to repurchase all or a portion of the Existing Senior Notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the principal amount of such Existing Senior Notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest and certain additional amounts, if any, to, but not including, the date of purchase.

Covenants and Events of Default

Pursuant to the Existing Senior Notes Indenture, the Senior Notes Issuer and its restricted subsidiaries are required to observe certain covenants, which are substantially similar in nature to the covenants set out under "Description of Notes." The Existing Senior Notes Indenture contains events of default that are also substantially similar to those set out in "Description of Notes."

Listing

The Existing Senior Notes are listed on the Securities Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Governing Law

The Existing Senior Notes Indenture and the Existing Senior Notes, any related guarantees and the rights and duties of the parties thereunder are governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York.

Existing 2028 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes

On January 30, 2023, the Issuer issued €450.0 million aggregate principal amount of 7½% Senior Secured Notes due 2028 pursuant to the Existing 2028 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes Indenture.

Guarantees and Security

The Existing 2028 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes are secured by first-priority security interests in the Collateral and benefit from guarantees granted by the Guarantors.

Ranking

The relative priority of security interests secured by the Collateral among the lenders under the Senior Credit Facilities, counterparties under certain hedging obligations, if any, the Trustee, the Security Agent, the holders of the Existing Senior Secured Notes and the Notes is or will be established by the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement, which provides, among other things, that:

- the obligations under the Notes, the Existing Senior Secured Notes, the Senior Credit Facilities and such hedging obligations are or will be secured equally and ratably by first-priority security interests in the Collateral; and
- the obligations under the Existing Senior Notes are secured by second-priority security interests in (i) all of the issued shares of capital stock of the Issuer; and (ii) the Senior Notes Issuer's receivables owing from the Issuer under the Senior Notes Proceeds Loans (subject to certain exceptions).

Interest on the Existing 2028 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes

Interest on the Existing 2028 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes accrues at the rate of 7.125% per annum and:

- accrues from the date of original issuance or, if interest has already been paid, from the date it was most recently paid;
- is payable in cash semi-annually in arrears on February 15 and August 15, commencing on August 15, 2023;
- is payable to the holder of record of Existing 2028 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes on the Clearing System Business Day immediately preceding the related interest payment date; and
- is computed on the basis of a 360-day year comprised of twelve 30-day months.

Optional Redemption of the Existing 2028 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes

The Existing 2028 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes are not redeemable until February 1, 2025 (except for redemption for certain taxation reasons as described in the Existing 2028 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes Indenture and as set forth below).

On and after February 1, 2025, the Issuer may redeem all or, from time to time, part of the Existing 2028 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes at the following redemption prices (expressed as a percentage of principal amount) plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional amounts, if any, to, but not including, the applicable redemption date (subject to the right of holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date), if redeemed during the twelve-month period beginning on February 1 of the years indicated below:

Year	Redemption Price
2025.....	103.5625%
2026.....	101.7813%
2027 and thereafter	100.0000%

Prior to February 1, 2025, the Issuer is entitled at its option to redeem all or part of the Existing 2028 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof plus a “make-whole” premium, plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional amounts, if any. In addition, prior to February 1, 2025, the Issuer may redeem at its option up to 40% of the original principal amount of the Existing 2028 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes with the net proceeds from certain equity offerings at the redemption price of 107.125% plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional amounts, if any, provided that at least 50% of the original principal amount of the Existing 2028 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes remains outstanding. Prior to February 1, 2025, during each twelve-month period commencing on the issue date of the Existing 2028 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes, the Issuer may redeem up to 10% of the original aggregate principal amount of the Existing 2028 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes at its option, from time to time, at a redemption price equal to 103% of the principal amount of the Existing 2028 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional amounts, if any.

Change of Control

Upon the occurrence of certain change of control events, each holder of the Existing 2028 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes may require the Issuer to repurchase all or a portion of the Existing 2028 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the principal amount of such Existing 2028 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest and certain additional amounts, if any, to, but not including, the date of purchase.

Covenants and Events of Default

Pursuant to the Existing 2028 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes Indenture, the Issuer and its restricted subsidiaries are required to observe certain covenants, which are substantially similar in nature to the covenants set out under “*Description of Notes.*” The Existing 2028 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes Indenture contains events of default that are also substantially similar to those set out in “*Description of Notes.*”

Listing

The Existing 2028 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes are listed on the Securities Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Governing Law

The Existing 2028 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes Indenture, the Existing 2028 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes, any related guarantees and the rights and duties of the parties thereunder are governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York.

Existing October 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes

On October 12, 2022, the Issuer issued €500.0 million aggregate principal amount of 9¼% Senior Secured Notes due 2027 pursuant to the Existing October 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes Indenture.

Guarantees and Security

The Existing October 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes are secured by first-priority security interests in the Collateral and benefit from guarantees granted by the Guarantors.

Ranking

The relative priority of security interests secured by the Collateral among the lenders under the Senior Credit Facilities, counterparties under certain hedging obligations, if any, the Trustee, the Security Agent, the holders of the Existing Senior Secured Notes and the Notes is or will be established by the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement, which provides, among other things, that:

- (1) the obligations under the Notes, the Existing Senior Secured Notes, the Senior Credit Facilities and such hedging obligations are or will be secured equally and ratably by first-priority security interests in the Collateral; and
- (2) the obligations under the Existing Senior Notes are secured by second-priority security interests in (i) all of the issued shares of capital stock of the Issuer; and (ii) the Senior Notes Issuer's receivables owing from the Issuer under the Senior Notes Proceeds Loans (subject to certain exceptions).

Interest on the Existing October 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes

Interest on the Existing October 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes accrues at the rate of 9.250% per annum and:

- accrues from the date of original issuance or, if interest has already been paid, from the date it was most recently paid;
- is payable in cash semi-annually in arrears on April 15 and October 15, commencing on April 15, 2023;
- is payable to the holder of record of Existing October 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes on the Clearing System Business Day immediately preceding the related interest payment date; and
- is computed on the basis of a 360-day year comprised of twelve 30-day months.

Optional Redemption of the Existing October 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes

The Existing October 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes are not redeemable until October 15, 2023 (except for redemption for certain taxation reasons as described in the Existing October 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes Indenture and as set forth below).

On and after October 15, 2024, the Issuer may redeem all or, from time to time, part of the Existing October 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes at the following redemption prices (expressed as a percentage of principal amount) plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional amounts, if any, to, but not including, the applicable redemption date (subject to the right of holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date), if redeemed during the twelve-month period beginning on October 15 of the years indicated below:

Year	Redemption Price
2024	104.6250%
2025	103.3125%
2026 and thereafter	100.0000%

Prior to October 15, 2024, the Issuer is entitled at its option to redeem all or part of the Existing 2026 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof plus a "make-whole" premium, plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional amounts, if any. In addition, prior to October 15, 2024, the Issuer may redeem at its option up to 40% of the original principal amount of the Existing October 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes with the net proceeds from certain equity offerings at the redemption price of 109.250% plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional amounts, if any, provided that at least 50% of the original principal amount of the Existing October 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes remains outstanding. Prior to October 15, 2024, during each twelve-month period commencing on the issue date of the Existing October 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes, the Issuer may redeem up to 10% of the original aggregate principal amount

of the Existing October 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes at its option, from time to time, at a redemption price equal to 103% of the principal amount of the Existing October 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional amounts, if any.

Change of Control

Upon the occurrence of certain change of control events, each holder of the Existing October 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes may require the Issuer to repurchase all or a portion of the Existing October 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the principal amount of such Existing October 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest and certain additional amounts, if any, to, but not including, the date of purchase.

Covenants and Events of Default

Pursuant to the Existing October 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes Indenture, the Issuer and its restricted subsidiaries are required to observe certain covenants, which are substantially similar in nature to the covenants set out under “*Description of Notes*.” The Existing October 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes Indenture contains events of default that are also substantially similar to those set out in “*Description of Notes*.”

Listing

The Existing October 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes are listed on the Securities Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Governing Law

The Existing October 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes Indenture, the Existing October 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes, any related guarantees and the rights and duties of the parties thereunder are governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York.

Existing February 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes

On January 25, 2021, the Issuer issued €1,150.0 million aggregate principal amount of 3¼% Senior Secured Notes due 2027 pursuant to the Existing February 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes Indenture.

Guarantees and Security

The Existing February 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes are secured by first-priority security interests in the Collateral and benefit from guarantees granted by the Guarantors.

Ranking

The relative priority of security interests secured by the Collateral among the lenders under the Senior Credit Facilities, counterparties under certain hedging obligations, if any, the Trustee, the Security Agent, the holders of the Existing Senior Secured Notes and the Notes is or will be established by the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement, which provides, among other things, that:

- (1) the obligations under the Notes, the Existing Senior Secured Notes, the Senior Credit Facilities and such hedging obligations are or will be secured equally and ratably by first-priority security interests in the Collateral; and
- (2) the obligations under the Existing Senior Notes are secured by second-priority security interests in (i) all of the issued shares of capital stock of the Issuer; and (ii) the Senior Notes Issuer’s receivables owing from the Issuer under the Senior Notes Proceeds Loans (subject to certain exceptions).

Interest on the Existing February 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes

Interest on the Existing February 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes accrues at the rate of 3.250% per annum and:

- accrues from the date of original issuance or, if interest has already been paid, from the date it was most recently paid;

- is payable in cash semi-annually in arrears on February 15 and August 15, commencing on August 15, 2021;
- is payable to the holder of record of Existing February 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes on the Clearing System Business Day immediately preceding the related interest payment date; and
- is computed on the basis of a 360-day year comprised of twelve 30-day months.

Optional Redemption of the Existing February 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes

The Existing February 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes are not redeemable until February 15, 2023 (except for redemption for certain taxation reasons as described in the Existing February 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes Indenture and as set forth below).

On and after February 15, 2023, the Issuer may redeem all or, from time to time, part of the Existing February 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes at the following redemption prices (expressed as a percentage of principal amount) plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional amounts, if any, to, but not including, the applicable redemption date (subject to the right of holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date), if redeemed during the twelve-month period beginning on February 15 of the years indicated below:

Year	Redemption Price
2023	101.625%
2024	100.813%
2025 and thereafter	100.000%

Prior to February 15, 2023, the Issuer is entitled at its option to redeem all or part of the Existing 2026 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof plus a “make-whole” premium, plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional amounts, if any. In addition, prior to February 15, 2023, the Issuer may redeem at its option up to 40% of the original principal amount of the Existing February 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes with the net proceeds from certain equity offerings at the redemption price of 103.250% plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional amounts, if any, provided that at least 50% of the original principal amount of the Existing February 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes remains outstanding. Prior to February 15, 2023, during each twelve-month period commencing on the issue date of the Existing February 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes, the Issuer may redeem up to 10% of the original aggregate principal amount of the Existing February 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes at its option, from time to time, at a redemption price equal to 103% of the principal amount of the Existing February 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional amounts, if any.

Change of Control

Upon the occurrence of certain change of control events, each holder of the Existing February 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes may require the Issuer to repurchase all or a portion of the Existing February 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the principal amount of such Existing February 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest and certain additional amounts, if any, to, but not including, the date of purchase.

Covenants and Events of Default

Pursuant to the Existing February 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes Indenture, the Issuer and its restricted subsidiaries are required to observe certain covenants, which are substantially similar in nature to the covenants set out under “*Description of Notes.*” The Existing February 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes Indenture contains events of default that are also substantially similar to those set out in “*Description of Notes.*”

Listing

The Existing February 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes are listed on the Securities Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Governing Law

The Existing February 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes Indenture, the Existing February 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes, any related guarantees and the rights and duties of the parties thereunder are governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York.

Existing 2026 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes

On July 20, 2020, the Issuer issued €800.0 million aggregate principal amount of 3 $\frac{7}{8}$ % Senior Secured Notes due 2026 pursuant to the Existing 2026 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes Indenture.

Guarantees and Security

The Existing 2026 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes are secured by first-priority security interests in the Collateral and benefit from guarantees granted by the Guarantors.

Ranking

The relative priority of security interests secured by the Collateral among the lenders under the Senior Credit Facilities, counterparties under certain hedging obligations, if any, the Trustee, the Security Agent, the holders of the Existing Senior Secured Notes and the Notes is or will be established by the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement, which provides, among other things, that:

- (1) the obligations under the Notes, the Existing Senior Secured Notes, the Senior Credit Facilities and such hedging obligations will be secured equally and ratably by first-priority security interests in the Collateral; and
- (2) the obligations under the Existing Senior Notes will be secured by second-priority security interests in (i) all of the issued shares of capital stock of the Issuer; and (ii) the Senior Notes Issuer's receivables owing from the Issuer under the Senior Notes Proceeds Loans (subject to certain exceptions).

Interest on the Existing 2026 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes

Interest on the Existing 2026 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes accrues at the rate of 3.875% per annum and:

- accrues from the date of original issuance or, if interest has already been paid, from the date it was most recently paid;
- is payable in cash semi-annually in arrears on January 15 and July 15, commencing on January 15, 2021;
- is payable to the holder of record of Existing 2026 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes on the Clearing System Business Day immediately preceding the related interest payment date; and
- is computed on the basis of a 360-day year comprised of twelve 30-day months.

Optional Redemption of the Existing 2026 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes

The Existing 2026 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes are not redeemable until April 15, 2021 (except for redemption for certain taxation reasons as described in the Existing 2026 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes Indenture and as set forth below).

On and after July 15, 2022, the Issuer may redeem all or, from time to time, part of the Existing 2026 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes at the following redemption prices (expressed as a percentage of principal amount) plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional amounts, if any, to, but not including, the applicable redemption date (subject to the right of holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date), if redeemed during the twelve-month period beginning on July 15 of the years indicated below:

Year	Redemption Price
2022	101.9375%
2023	100.9688%
2024 and thereafter	100.000%

Prior to July 15, 2022, the Issuer is entitled at its option to redeem all or part of the Existing 2026 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof plus a “make-whole” premium, plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional amounts, if any. In addition, prior to July 15, 2022, the Issuer may redeem at its option up to 40% of the original principal amount of the Existing 2026 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes with the net proceeds from certain equity offerings at the redemption price of 103.875% plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional amounts, if any, provided that at least 50% of the original principal amount of the Existing 2026 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes remains outstanding. Prior to July 15, 2022, during each twelve-month period commencing on the issue date of the Existing 2026 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes, the Issuer may redeem up to 10% of the original aggregate principal amount of the Existing 2026 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes at its option, from time to time, at a redemption price equal to 103% of the principal amount of the Existing 2026 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional amounts, if any.

Change of Control

Upon the occurrence of certain change of control events, each holder of the Existing 2026 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes may require the Issuer to repurchase all or a portion of the Existing 2026 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the principal amount of such Existing 2026 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest and certain additional amounts, if any, to, but not including, the date of purchase.

Covenants and Events of Default

Pursuant to the Existing 2026 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes Indenture, the Issuer and its restricted subsidiaries are required to observe certain covenants, which are substantially similar in nature to the covenants set out under “*Description of Notes*.” The Existing 2026 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes Indenture contains events of default that are also substantially similar to those set out in “*Description of Notes*.”

Listing

The Existing 2026 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes are listed on the Securities Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Governing Law

The Existing 2026 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes Indenture, the Existing 2026 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes, any related guarantees and the rights and duties of the parties thereunder are governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York.

2021 Senior Facilities Agreement

“**2021 Senior Term Loan**” means the senior term loan outstanding under the 2021 Senior Term Loan Facility.

“**2021 Additional Senior Term Loan**” means the additional senior term loan outstanding or to be outstanding under the 2021 Additional Senior Term Loan Facility.

“**2021 Senior Term Loan Facility**” means the €2.0 billion term loan facility established under the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement.

“**2021 Additional Senior Term Loan Facility**” means the €525.0 million term loan facility established under the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement pursuant to the 2021 Additional Facility Notice (as defined below).

“Group” means the Issuer and each of its Restricted Subsidiaries for the time being.

“Revolving Credit Facility” means the €700.0 million revolving credit facility established under the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement.

“Senior Credit Facilities” means, collectively, the Revolving Credit Facility, the 2021 Senior Term Loan and the 2021 Additional Senior Term Loan.

Overview and Structure

The 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement originally provided for the 2021 Senior Term Loan Facility in a principal amount of €2.0 billion and the Revolving Credit Facility in a principal amount of €700.0 million.

The Revolving Credit Facility may be utilized by the Issuer (and certain wholly-owned restricted subsidiaries of the Issuer who accede as additional borrowers) in euro, Swedish krona, Norwegian krone and any other currency approved by the lenders under the Revolving Credit Facility, by the drawing of cash advances, the issuance of letters of credit and by way of ancillary facilities. Subject to certain exceptions and conditions, amounts under the Revolving Credit Facility that have been repaid or prepaid may be reborrowed. The Revolving Credit Facility may be used for the working capital and general corporate purposes of the Group including, directly or indirectly, financing any acquisitions or investments or refinancing certain financial indebtedness of the Group or of any acquisition target which is owed to third parties and all fees, costs and expenses related thereto.

The Issuer may add one or more facilities either as new facilities or tranches under the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement or under separate agreements up to an aggregate amount which does not exceed the sum of the greater of €725 million and 75% of Consolidated EBITDA and an unlimited amount by reference to a senior secured net leverage ratio (calculated *pro forma* for the incurrence of such indebtedness) in accordance with the terms of the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement, plus an amount equal to all voluntary prepayments of any of the Senior Credit Facilities. The additional facilities may be guaranteed, secured or unsecured and may rank *pari passu* or junior to the 2021 Senior Term Loan.

On or around the Issue Date it is expected that the Issuer and the agent under the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement will enter into an additional facility notice (the “2021 Additional Facility Notice”) pursuant to which the 2021 Additional Senior Term Loan will be established as an additional facility under the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement, ranking *pari passu* with the 2021 Senior Term Loan.

The 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement provides that subject to certain conditions, certain creditors of secured indebtedness will be required to accede to the Intercreditor Agreement.

The Revolving Credit Facility may be utilized until the date which is one month prior to the maturity date applicable to the Revolving Credit Facility.

Maturity and Repayment Requirements

The Revolving Credit Facility matures on the date falling on the earlier of (i) 78 months from the Closing Date (as defined below) and (ii) three months prior to the earliest maturity of the Existing 2026 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes or Facility B under and as defined in the 2020 Senior Facilities Agreement and the 2021 Senior Term Loan is expected to mature on the date falling seven years after the date of initial utilization of the 2021 Senior Term Loan (such date of initial utilization being, the “Closing Date”). The 2021 Additional Senior Term Loan is expected to mature on May 30, 2030.

Each advance of the Revolving Credit Facility will be repaid on the last day of the interest period relating thereto, subject to an ability to rollover cash drawings. All outstanding amounts under the Senior Credit Facilities must be repaid in full on or prior to the maturity date for the relevant Senior Credit Facility.

Interest and Fees

Loans under the 2021 Senior Term Loan Facility bear interest at rates *per annum* initially equal to 3.50% plus EURIBOR subject to margin ratchet step downs based on the Group’s senior secured net leverage ratio as set out in the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement. Loans under the 2021 Additional Senior Term Loan Facility are expected to bear interest at rates *per annum* initially equal to 3.50% plus EURIBOR subject to margin ratchet step downs based on the Group’s total net leverage ratio as set out in the 2021 Additional Facility Notice. Loans under the Revolving Credit Facility bear interest at rates *per annum* initially equal to 3.25% plus EURIBOR

subject to margin ratchet step downs based on the Group's senior secured net leverage ratio as set out in the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement.

If EURIBOR or where applicable STIBOR or NIBOR is less than zero, EURIBOR, STIBOR or NIBOR (as applicable) shall be deemed to be zero in respect of loans under the 2021 Senior Term Loan, the 2021 Additional Senior Term Loan as well as the Revolving Credit Facility.

A commitment fee is payable on the aggregate undrawn and uncanceled amount of the Revolving Credit Facility. The commitment fee is equal to 30% of the margin applicable at that time, and is payable quarterly in arrears, on the last day of the availability period of the Revolving Credit Facility and on the date on which a lender's commitment is cancelled.

Default interest will be calculated as an additional 1% on the overdue amount.

The Issuer is also required to pay customary agency fees to the Senior Agent and the Security Agent in connection with the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement and/or the Intercreditor Agreement, arrangement fees to the arrangers, and fronting fees to the issuing bank, if any, under the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement and 2021 Additional Facility Notice and letter of credit fees to the lenders in an amount equal to the margin of the Revolving Credit Facility with respect to an issuance of a letter of credit.

Borrowers and Guarantors

The borrower under the 2021 Senior Term Loan is the Issuer and the borrower under the 2021 Additional Senior Term Loan is also expected to be the Issuer. Any existing obligor may be a borrower under the Revolving Credit Facility and the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement includes a mechanism to enable any of the existing obligors and any of the Issuer's wholly-owned restricted subsidiaries in Norway, Sweden, Spain, France, the UK or otherwise with the consent of all of the lenders under the Revolving Credit Facility, to accede as an additional borrower under the Revolving Credit Facility, subject to certain conditions.

The Senior Credit Facilities are guaranteed by the Issuer, the Senior Notes Issuer, Verisure Group, Verisure Sverige AB, Securitas Direct Sverige AB, Verisure AS, Verisure Holding AS, ESML SD Iberia Holding, S.A.U., Securitas Direct España, S.A.U, Securitas Direct Portugal, Unipessoal Lda., Verisure, Verisure International AB, Verisure A/S and Verisure S.à r.l. (together with any members of the Group that accede to the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement as additional guarantors, the "Guarantors").

If any of the Issuer's restricted subsidiaries (i) is or becomes a material company under the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement or (ii) any material company is acquired, such material company shall, subject to the Agreed Security Principles, become a guarantor of the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement and shall grant security and shall accede to the Intercreditor Agreement, in each case as soon as reasonably practicable and initially no later than the date falling 180 days after the Closing Date and thereafter no later than the date falling 180 days after the delivery of the annual financial statements (as relevant). The Issuer shall also ensure that, subject to the Agreed Security Principles, initially after the date falling 180 days after the Closing Date (tested by reference to the annual consolidated financial statements of the Issuer for the year ended December 31, 2021 under the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement) and thereafter tested annually by reference to the relevant annual financial statements of the Issuer and accompanying compliance certificate, the aggregate of earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (calculated on the same basis as Consolidated EBITDA is calculated under the Notes) of the Guarantors incorporated in Denmark, Norway or Sweden or any other jurisdiction in which a borrower is incorporated (the "Guarantor Jurisdictions") represents not less than 80% of Consolidated EBITDA of wholly-owned members of the Group incorporated in Guarantor Jurisdictions (the "Guarantor Coverage"). As a condition to a third-party disposal immediately following a third-party disposal the Guarantor Coverage is required to be met (tested on a *pro forma* basis taking account of such disposition).

Security

The liabilities of the Group arising under the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement are secured on a first-priority basis by: (i) the share capital of the Issuer; (ii) the Senior Notes Issuer's receivables owing from the Issuer under the Senior Notes Proceeds Loans; (iii) the share capital of Verisure Group and certain intercompany loans made available by the Issuer to Verisure Group; (iv) convertible preferred equity certificates issued by Verisure Group to the Issuer; (v) convertible preferred equity certificates issued by Verisure Group to the Senior Notes Issuer; and (vi) the share capital, bank accounts, fixed and current assets, receivables and material intellectual property of certain guarantors of the Senior Credit Facilities.

Representations and Warranties

The 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement contains certain customary representations and warranties, subject to certain agreed customary materiality, actual knowledge and other qualifications, exceptions and baskets as applicable (with certain representations and warranties being repeated on the date of each utilization, on the first day of each interest period and at certain other times), including: (i) status and due incorporation; (ii) power and authority; (iii) legal, valid and binding documentation; (iv) no conflict; (v) validity and admissibility in evidence; (vi) governing law and enforcement; (vii) insolvency; (viii) no filing or stamp taxes; (ix) taxation; (x) no default; (xi) no breach of laws; (xii) the accuracy of financial statements; (xiii) no litigation; (xiv) compliance with environmental laws; (xv) intellectual property; (xvi) the accuracy of Group structure chart; (xvii) pensions; (xviii) insurance; (xix) good title to assets; (xx) legal and beneficial ownership; (xxi) shares fully paid up; (xxii) centre of main interests and establishments; (xxiii) money laundering, sanctions and anti-corruption; and (xxiv) information memorandum.

Undertakings and Covenants

The 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement contains certain of the incurrence covenants, information undertakings and related definitions (with, in each case, certain adjustments) that apply to the Notes, including: (i) limitation on indebtedness; (ii) limitation on restricted payments (including certain exceptions including the ability to make restricted payments subject to a senior secured leverage test and the ability to make a distribution to shareholders); (iii) limitation on liens; (iv) restrictions on distributions from Restricted Subsidiaries; (v) limitations on sale of assets and Subsidiary stock; (vi) limitation on affiliate transactions; (vii) merger and consolidation; (viii) suspension of covenants on achievement of investment grade status; (ix) impairment of security interests; (x) additional facility guarantees; (xi) additional intercreditor agreements; (xii) business activities; and (xiii) limitation on holding company activities. In addition, the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement also contains certain additional affirmative and negative covenants and a financial covenant. Set forth below is brief description of such covenants, all of which are subject to customary materiality, actual knowledge and other qualifications, exceptions and baskets (as applicable).

Additional Covenants

The additional covenants include, among others: (i) provision of a compliance certificate with each set of the Issuer's annual audited and quarterly financial statements; (ii) maintenance of the Guarantor Coverage; (iii) authorizations; (iv) compliance with laws; (v) preservation of assets; (vi) *pari passu* ranking; (vii) further assurance; (viii) sanctions; (ix) no change of "centre of main interest"; and (x) obtaining and maintaining a corporate rating.

Financial Covenant

Solely for the benefit of the lenders participating in the Revolving Credit Facility, if on a testing date the aggregate amount of utilizations under the Revolving Credit Facility exceeds 40% of the total commitments net of any cash and cash equivalents held by the Group at such time under any Revolving Credit Facility established after the Closing Date (the "Revolving Test Condition") (for these purposes, only (i) the outstanding principal amount of loans under the Revolving Credit Facility not used to fund an acquisition, capital expenditure or other investments, (ii) all issued and outstanding letters of credit (and ancillary outstandings in respect of guarantees, bonds and letters of credit issued and outstanding under an ancillary facility) under the Revolving Credit Facility (to the extent the same have not been cash collateralized), less the greater of €100 million and 10% of consolidated EBITDA (provided the remainder shall never be less than zero); and (iii) the outstanding principal amount of all loans drawn under any ancillary facility not used to fund an acquisition, capital expenditure or other investments, shall be taken into account in determining whether the Revolving Test Condition has been met), the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement also requires compliance with a consolidated net leverage to portfolio services adjusted EBITDA ratio, which is set at 8.90:1.

The 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement contains an equity cure provision enabling the shareholders of the Issuer to make shareholder injections by way of debt and/or equity to the Issuer to (i) increase the consolidated adjusted EBITDA under the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement or (ii) prepay the Revolving Credit Facility so that the Revolving Test Condition is no longer satisfied. The equity cure right may not be exercised on more than five occasions during the term of the Senior Credit Facilities and may not be utilized in consecutive quarters.

Prepayments

Upon a change of control under the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement, each lender under the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement will have the right to require prepayment of all or, if the relevant lender so elects, any part

of the principal amount of such lender's utilizations, together with accrued interest, and any other amounts accrued under the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement and the related finance documents.

Additional mandatory prepayments of the 2021 Senior Term Loan and 2021 Additional Senior Term Loan are required to be made out of, among other things, net cash proceeds received by the Group in relation to certain disposals, to the extent that such net cash proceeds exceed certain agreed thresholds and subject to various exclusions.

A percentage of excess cash flow generated by the Group during each financial year will (commencing with the first full financial year following the Closing Date) be applied in prepayment of the 2021 Senior Term Loan and 2021 Additional Senior Term Loan subject to (a) step-downs in the required percentage of excess cash flow to be prepaid based on the ratio of consolidated senior secured leverage to Consolidated EBITDA at that time and (b) an excess cash flow *de minimis* of the greater of €155 million and 16% of Consolidated EBITDA.

A borrower may voluntarily prepay amounts outstanding under the 2021 Senior Term Loan, without penalty or premium at any time in whole or in part, subject to agreed minimum amounts and multiples, on not less than three business days' notice to the Agent.

A borrower may voluntarily prepay amounts outstanding under the 2021 Additional Senior Term Loan, without penalty or premium (other than in the case of any prepayment of the 2021 Additional Senior Term Loan within six months of first utilization of the 2021 Additional Senior Term Loan which (subject to certain exceptions) shall be subject to a prepayment fee in accordance with the terms of the 2021 Additional Facility Notice), at any time in whole or in part, subject to agreed minimum amounts and multiples, on not less than three business days' notice to the Agent.

Events of Default

The 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement provides for events of default, the occurrence and continuance of which would allow, unless otherwise indicated below, the majority (being 66²/₃%) of the lenders by commitment under the Senior Credit Facilities to (among other things) accelerate all outstanding loans and terminate their commitments, including (subject in certain cases to customary materiality, actual knowledge and other qualifications, exceptions, baskets and/or grace periods, as appropriate). The 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement provides for the following events of default: (i) breach of financial covenant (subject to certain equity cure rights and provided further that in the event of such breach only a majority (being 66²/₃%) of the lenders by commitment under the Revolving Credit Facility may be entitled to take enforcement action); (ii) misrepresentations; (iii) unlawfulness, invalidity, rescission and repudiation of finance documents; (iv) breach of the Intercreditor Agreement; (v) non-payment of amounts due under the finance documents; (vi) non-compliance with other obligations under the finance documents; and (vii) insolvency and insolvency proceedings.

Governing Law

The 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement and any non-contractual obligation arising out of or in connection with it are governed by, and shall be interpreted in accordance with, English law although the restrictive covenants, the information undertakings and the events of default, which are scheduled to the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with such schedules, shall be interpreted in accordance with the laws of the State of New York (without prejudice to the fact that the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement is governed by English law).

Intercreditor Agreement

General

To establish the relative rights of certain of our creditors under our financing arrangements, the Issuer and each of the Guarantors (together with any Subsidiary of the Senior Notes Issuer which accedes to the Intercreditor Agreement as a debtor, the "Debtors" and, for the purposes of this section, the Senior Notes Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries are hereinafter referred to as the "Group") and together with any members of the Group that provide any financial accommodation to a Debtor or Debtors in excess of a *de minimis* amount and/or subject to other exceptions (the "Intra-Group Lenders") have entered into the Intercreditor Agreement with, among others, the Security Agent, the Trustee, the lenders under our Senior Credit Facilities and the facility agent under our Senior Credit Facilities ("Senior Agent"). The Intercreditor Agreement is governed by English law and sets out, among other things, the turnover provisions, the relative ranking of certain debt of the Debtors, when payments can be made in respect of debt of the Debtors, when enforcement action can be taken in respect

of that debt and the terms pursuant to which certain of that debt will be subordinated upon the occurrence of certain insolvency events.

By accepting an Additional Note, the relevant holder thereof shall be deemed to have agreed to, and accepted the terms and conditions of, the Intercreditor Agreement. The following description is a summary of certain provisions contained in the Intercreditor Agreement which relate to the rights and obligations of the holders of the Notes. It does not restate the Intercreditor Agreement in its entirety. As such, you are urged to read the Intercreditor Agreement because it, and not the discussion that follows, defines certain rights of the holders of the Notes.

Ranking and Priority

Priority of Debts

The Intercreditor Agreement provides that the liabilities owed by the Debtors to creditors under the Senior Credit Facilities, the Existing Senior Secured Notes, the Notes, certain hedging obligations (the creditors of such hedging obligations, the "Hedge Counterparties") and any holders of the Existing Senior Notes and any further debt instruments of the Senior Notes Issuer which are permitted to rank *pari passu* with the Notes or Existing Senior Notes as may be (collectively, for purposes of this "*Intercreditor Agreement*" section, the "Senior Notes") shall rank in right and priority of payment in the following order and are postponed and subordinated to any prior ranking liabilities as follows:

- *first*, the liabilities owed to the lenders, issuing banks and ancillary lenders under the Senior Credit Facilities (each a "Senior Lender" and such liabilities the "Senior Lender Liabilities"), the liabilities owed to the holders of the Notes (and together with liabilities owed under any high yield notes, exchange notes, securities or other debt instruments (not being the Notes) or any facility agreement (not being the Senior Credit Facilities) which are permitted to rank *pari passu* to the Notes, the "Senior Secured Notes Liabilities" and the noteholders and, as applicable, lenders to whom such Senior Secured Notes Liabilities are owed, the "Senior Secured Noteholders," and the Trustee and any other trustee or facility agent which accedes to the Intercreditor Agreement in connection with the issue of new senior secured notes or the entry into such facility agreement, the "Senior Secured Notes Trustee(s)"), the liabilities in relation to certain permitted hedging (the "Hedging Liabilities") and amounts due to the Senior Secured Notes Trustee(s), to the Senior Notes Trustee or any other trustee in respect of the Senior Notes (together, the "Senior Notes Trustee"), to the Senior Agent and the Security Agent (the "Agent Liabilities") *pari passu* and without any preference between them;
- *second*, the liabilities in relation to the Existing Senior Notes (the "Senior Notes Liabilities") *pari passu* between themselves and without any preference between them;
- *third*, the liabilities owed by the Debtors to the Intra-Group Lenders excluding the Parent Liabilities (as defined below) (the "Intra-Group Liabilities"), the liabilities owed by the Issuer to the Senior Notes Issuer (including any liabilities owed to the Senior Notes Issuer from the Issuer in respect of any proceeds loan borrowed by it in relation to any issuance of Senior Notes ("Senior Proceeds Loan Liabilities")) (the "Parent Liabilities") *pari passu* between themselves and without any preference between them; and
- *fourth*, the liabilities owed to any investor or any affiliate or an investor which is not a member of the Group by any Debtor (but excluding any amounts due to an affiliate of an investor which is not a member of the Group in the ordinary course of trade) (the "Investor Liabilities") *pari passu* between themselves and without any preference between them,

save that in respect of liabilities owed by the Senior Notes Issuer to the Primary Creditors (being creditors of the liabilities ranked first and second above), the arrangers under the Senior Credit Facilities, the Senior Agent, the Intra-Group Lenders and the Investors:

- *first*, the Senior Lender Liabilities, the Agent Liabilities, the Senior Secured Notes Liabilities, the Hedging Liabilities, amounts due to the Senior Secured Notes Trustee, the Senior Notes Trustee and the Senior Notes Liabilities shall rank *pari passu* between themselves and without any preference between them; and
- *second*, any Investor Liabilities and the Intra-Group Liabilities shall rank *pari passu* between themselves and without any preference between them.

Priority of Security

The security shall rank and secure the following liabilities (only to the extent that such security is expressed to secure the relevant liabilities) in the following order:

Prior to the date on which all Senior Lender Liabilities with respect to all term facilities under the Senior Credit Facilities have been fully and finally discharged (but where the Senior Lender Liabilities continue to exist with respect to the Revolving Credit Facility) (the “Senior Term Lender Discharge Date”):

- *first*, the Agent Liabilities, the Senior Lender Liabilities, the Senior Secured Notes Liabilities and the Hedging Liabilities *pari passu* and without any preference between them; and
- *second*, to the extent of any Senior Notes shared security, the Senior Notes Liabilities; and

on and from the Senior Term Lender Discharge Date:

- *first*, the Agent Liabilities, the Senior Lender Liabilities, the Senior Secured Notes Liabilities, the Hedging Liabilities in respect of interest rate and cross currency risks in relation to any of the Senior Lender Liabilities, the Senior Secured Notes Liabilities and the Senior Notes Liabilities (the “Super Senior Hedging Liabilities”) and the Hedging Liabilities which are not Super Senior Hedging Liabilities (the “*Pari Passu* Hedging Liabilities”) *pari passu* and without any preference between them; and
- *second*, the Senior Notes Liabilities.

Intra-Group Liabilities and Parent Liabilities

The Intercreditor Agreement provides that the Intra-Group Liabilities and the Parent Liabilities are postponed and subordinated to the liabilities owed by the Debtors to the Primary Creditors.

Investor Liabilities

The Intercreditor Agreement provides that the Investor Liabilities are postponed and subordinated to the liabilities owed by the Debtors to the Primary Creditors, the Parent Liabilities and the Intra-Group Lenders.

Restrictions Relating to the Notes

The Debtors may make payment in respect of the Senior Lender Liabilities and the Notes Liabilities (other than Hedging Liabilities) at any time in accordance with the provisions of the applicable documents governing the terms of the Senior Lender Liabilities (the “Senior Finance Documents”) and the Notes Liabilities (the “Notes Finance Documents”).

The Intercreditor Agreement provides that the terms of the Notes Finance Documents may not be waived or amended without the consent of the Majority Lenders (under and as defined in the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement) if such amendment or waiver would conflict with the provisions of the Intercreditor Agreement or create a Default or Event of Default under (and as defined in) the relevant Notes Finance Document with respect to any action or event that is permitted under the Intercreditor Agreement.

Security and Guarantees: Senior Secured Creditors

The Senior Lenders and the Senior Secured Noteholders may take, accept or receive the benefit of:

- any security from any member of the Group in respect of the Senior Lender Liabilities or the Note Liabilities in addition to the shared security if and to the extent legally possible and subject to certain agreed security principles, the other senior secured parties already benefit from such security or, at the same time, it is also offered either:
 - to the Security Agent as agent or trustee for the other senior secured parties in respect of their secured obligations; or
 - in the case of any jurisdiction in which effective security cannot be granted in favor of the Security Agent as agent or trustee for the other senior secured parties:
 - to the other senior secured parties in respect of their secured obligations; or

- to the Security Agent under a parallel debt structure, joint and several creditor structure or agency structure for the benefit of the other senior secured parties,

and ranks in the same order of priority as set out under the caption “*Ranking and Priority—Priority of Security*,” provided that all amounts received by any Senior Lenders, any Hedge Counterparty and the Senior Secured Noteholders (together, the “Senior Secured Creditors”) with respect to such security are immediately paid to the Security Agent and held and applied in accordance with the provisions set out under the caption “—*Application of Proceeds*”; and

- any guarantee, indemnity or other assurance against loss from any member of the Group regarding the Senior Lender Liabilities or the Notes Liabilities in addition to those in:
 - the original form of the Senior Credit Facilities or the Indenture (and, for the purposes of this section “Indenture” shall include a reference to each indenture and, as the case may be, facility agreement, pursuant to which any Notes Liabilities are incurred);
 - the Intercreditor Agreement; or
 - any guarantee, indemnity or other assurance against loss in respect of any of the liabilities, the benefit of which (however conferred) is, to the extent legally possible and subject to certain agreed security principles, given to all the senior secured parties in respect of their senior secured liabilities,

if and to the extent legally possible, and subject to certain agreed security principles, the other senior secured parties already benefit from such a guarantee indemnity or other assurance against loss or, at the same time, it is also offered to the other senior secured parties in respect of their liabilities and ranks in the same order of priority as set out under the caption “—*Ranking and Priority*” and all amounts received by any Senior Secured Creditor with respect to such security are immediately paid to the Security Agent and held and applied in accordance with the provisions set out under the caption “—*Application of Proceeds*.”

This provision does not require any security or guarantee to be granted in respect of the Senior Notes Liabilities.

Restriction on Enforcement: Senior Lenders and Senior Secured Noteholders

The Intercreditor Agreement provides that the Senior Lenders and the Senior Secured Noteholders may not take any action to enforce the transaction security without the prior written consent of an Instructing Group (as defined below).

An “Instructing Group” means at any time:

- if the Senior Term Lender Discharge Date has not occurred, the Majority Senior Secured Creditors; and
- at any time on or after the Senior Term Lender Discharge Date and:
 - (a) prior to the Senior Secured Discharge Date, the Majority Senior Creditors and the Majority Pari Passu Creditors, *provided* that, in relation to instructions relating to enforcement of the security securing the Senior Finance Documents, the Senior Secured Notes Finance Documents, the documents governing the terms of the Senior Notes Liabilities (the “Senior Notes Finance Documents”) and any hedging agreement entered into in relation to floating interest rate exposures or currency exposures as set out in the Intercreditor Agreement (the “Hedging Agreements”) (the “Security”), the Instructing Group shall be the group of Primary Creditors entitled to give such instructions under the caption “—*Instructions to Enforce—On or following the Senior Term Lender Discharge Date*”; and
 - (b) on or after the Senior Secured Discharge Date but before the Senior Notes Discharge Date, the Majority Senior Notes Creditors.

“Majority Pari Passu Creditors” means, on or after the Senior Term Lender Discharge Date, those Senior Secured Noteholders and Pari Passu Hedge Counterparties whose Pari Passu Credit Participations at any time aggregate more than 50% of the total Pari Passu Credit Participations at that time.

“Majority Senior Creditors” means, at any time, Senior Creditors whose Senior Credit Participations at any time aggregate more than 66²/₃% of the total Senior Credit Participations at that time.

“Majority Senior Secured Creditors” means, at any time, Senior Secured Creditors whose Senior Secured Credit Participations at any time aggregate more than 50% of the total Senior Secured Credit Participations at that time.

“Majority Senior Notes Creditors” means, those holders of Senior Notes whose Senior Notes outstanding at the time aggregate more than 50% of the total principal amount Senior Notes outstanding at that time (but not, in relation to instructions relating to enforcement of the Security, Senior Notes outstanding, in respect of any Senior Notes that do not receive the benefit of any guarantees or security).

“Pari Passu Credit Participations” means, on or after the Senior Term Lender Discharge Date (i) in relation to a holder of any Senior Secured Notes, the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the Senior Secured Notes held by it, if any and any outstanding principal amount of Senior Secured Notes Liabilities in respect of which it is the creditor, if any, (ii) in relation to a Senior Secured Noteholder in respect of any facility agreement (not being the Senior Credit Facilities) which is permitted to rank *pari passu* to the Existing Senior Secured Notes, its drawn and undrawn commitments under such facility agreement and (iii) in relation to any Pari Passu Hedge Counterparty, amounts payable for terminated or closed out hedging obligations and amounts that would be payable in respect of hedging obligations if they were terminated or closed out at that time.

“Pari Passu Hedge Counterparty” means a Hedge Counterparty in respect of Pari Passu Hedging Liabilities.

“Senior Creditors” means (i) prior to the Senior Term Lender Discharge Date, the Senior Lenders and the Hedge Counterparties and (ii) on or after the Senior Term Lender Discharge Date, the Senior Lenders and the Super Senior Hedge Counterparties.

“Senior Credit Participations” means, (i) prior to the Senior Term Lender Discharge Date, drawn and undrawn commitments under the Senior Credit Facilities, amounts payable for terminated or closed out hedging obligations and amounts that would be payable in respect of hedging obligations if they were terminated or closed out at that time and (ii) on or after the Senior Term Lender Discharge Date, means drawn and undrawn commitments under the Senior Credit Facilities, amounts payable for terminated or closed out obligations under any hedging agreement constituting Super Senior Hedging Liabilities and amounts that would be payable in respect of those Super Senior Hedging Liabilities if they were terminated or closed out at that time.

“Senior Notes Discharge Date” means the first date on which all Senior Notes Liabilities have been fully and finally discharged.

“Senior Secured Creditors” means the Senior Secured Noteholders, the Senior Creditors and the Senior Secured Notes Trustee(s).

“Senior Secured Credit Participations” refers to Senior Credit Participations and, in relation to holders of Senior Secured Notes, the principal amount of outstanding Senior Secured Notes held.

“Senior Secured Discharge Date” means the date on which all of the Senior Secured Liabilities have been fully and finally discharged.

“Senior Secured Liabilities” means prior to the Senior Term Lender Discharge Date, the Senior Secured Notes Liabilities and the Senior Lender Liabilities and on and from the Senior Term Lender Discharge Date, the Senior Lender Liabilities, the Senior Secured Notes Liabilities and the Pari Passu Hedging Liabilities.

“Super Senior Discharge Date” means the date on which all of the Super Senior Liabilities have been fully and finally discharged.

“Super Senior Hedge Counterparty” means the Hedge Counterparties in respect of Super Senior Hedging Liabilities.

“Super Senior Liabilities” means following the Senior Term Lender Discharge Date, the Senior Lender Liabilities and the Super Senior Hedging Liabilities.

Option to Purchase Senior Liabilities and transfer Hedging Liabilities: Senior Secured Noteholders

Upon acceleration under the Senior Credit Facilities, the Notes or the Existing Senior Secured Notes, or enforcement of the transaction security, Senior Secured Noteholders may elect to purchase the lenders’ liabilities under the Senior Credit Facilities for the amount that would have been required to prepay such liabilities on such date plus certain costs and expenses. Senior Secured Noteholders must also elect for the Hedge Counterparties to transfer their Hedging Liabilities to them at the same time in exchange for the amount that

would have been payable under such hedging obligations had they been terminated on such date plus certain costs and expenses in connection with any such purchase.

Restrictions Relating to Senior Notes

Restriction on Payment and Dealings

The Intercreditor Agreement provides that, until the Senior Secured Discharge Date, except with the prior consent of the Senior Agent and (to the extent not permitted or prohibited under the Indenture and any other indenture for additional senior secured debt securities (the “Existing Senior Secured Notes Indentures”)) the Trustee(s), the Debtors shall not (and the Parent shall ensure that no member of the Group will):

- (i) pay, repay, prepay, redeem, acquire or defease any principal, interest or other amount on or in respect of, or make any distribution in respect of, any Senior Notes Liabilities in cash or in kind or apply any such money or property in or towards discharge of any Senior Notes Liabilities except as permitted by the provisions set out below under the captions “—*Permitted Senior Note Payments*,” “—*Permitted Senior Notes Enforcement*,” and the fourth paragraph under the caption “—*Effect of Insolvency Event; Filing of Claims*” or by a refinancing of the Existing Senior Notes as permitted by the Intercreditor Agreement;
- (ii) exercise any set-off against any Senior Notes Liabilities, except as permitted by the provisions set out in the caption “—*Permitted Senior Note Payments*” below, the provisions set out in the caption “—*Restrictions on Senior Notes Enforcement*” below or the fourth paragraph under the caption “—*Effect of Insolvency Event; Filing of Claims*” below; or
- (iii) create or permit to subsist any security over any assets of any member of the Group or give any guarantee from any member of the Group for, or in respect of, any Senior Notes Liabilities other than (i) guarantees given by members of the Group which are permitted by the terms of the Senior Finance Documents and the Senior Secured Notes Finance Document to be given with respect to the Senior Notes Liabilities and (ii) any shared security granted over the shares in the Senior Notes Issuer, and shareholder debt instruments issued by the Senior Notes Issuer or the on-loan of the Senior Notes proceeds.

Permitted Senior Notes Payments

Prior to the Senior Secured Discharge Date, the Debtors may make payments to the holders of the Existing Senior Notes (the “Senior Noteholders”) in respect of the Senior Notes Liabilities then due in accordance with the Senior Notes Finance Documents (such payments, collectively, “Permitted Senior Note Payments”):

- (i) if:
 - (A) the payment is of:
 - (I) any of the principal amount of the Senior Notes Liabilities which is either (1) expressly permitted or not prohibited to be paid by the Senior Credit Facilities and is not prohibited from being paid by the Existing Senior Secured Notes Indentures or the Indenture or (2) paid on or after a maturity date of the Senior Notes Liabilities that complies with the terms of the Senior Secured Notes Finance Documents, the Senior Finance Documents and the Hedging Agreements (together, the “Senior Secured Finance Documents”); or
 - (II) any other amount which is not an amount of principal or capitalized interest or a corresponding amount under the on-loan of the Senior Notes proceeds (such other amounts including all scheduled interest payments (including, if applicable, special interest (or liquidated damages)) and default interest on the Senior Notes Liabilities accrued due and payable in cash in accordance with the terms of the relevant Senior Notes Finance Documents (as at the date of issue of the same or as amended in accordance with the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement and the relevant Senior Notes Document), additional amounts payable as a result of the tax gross-up provisions relating to the relevant Senior Notes Liabilities and amounts in respect of currency indemnities in the Existing Senior Notes Indenture and any other indenture for the Senior Notes (the “Existing Senior Notes Indenture”) and/or, as applicable, the on-loan of the Senior Notes proceeds (to the extent such amounts are utilized to fund such interest payments));

- (B) no Senior Notes payment stop notice is outstanding; and
 - (C) no payment default under the Senior Credit Facilities or the Notes (subject to a *de minimis* threshold) ("Senior Secured Payment Default") has occurred and is continuing;
- (ii) if the Majority Senior Creditors and the Senior Secured Notes Trustee(s) give prior consent to that payment being made;
 - (iii) if the payment is of certain amounts due to the Senior Notes Trustee for its own account or in respect of certain defined note security costs;
 - (iv) if the payment is of certain defined permitted administrative costs;
 - (v) if the payment is of costs, commissions, taxes, premiums and any expenses incurred in respect of (or reasonably incidental to) any refinancing of the Senior Notes in compliance with the Intercreditor Agreement, the Senior Credit Facilities; or
 - (vi) if the payment is by the Senior Notes Issuer of any of its obligations under the Senior Notes Finance Documents from its own assets if such payment is not financed by a payment to the Senior Notes Issuer that was prohibited by the Senior Credit Facilities or the Senior Secured Notes Finance Documents.

On or after the Senior Secured Discharge Date, the Debtors may make payments to the Senior Noteholders in respect of the Senior Notes Liabilities in accordance with the Senior Notes Finance Documents.

Payment Blockage Provisions

Until the Senior Secured Discharge Date, except with the prior consent of the Senior Agent, (to the extent otherwise prohibited under the Existing Senior Secured Notes Indentures and the Indenture) the consent of the Senior Secured Notes Trustee(s) and subject to the provisions set out under the caption "*—Effect of Insolvency Event; Filing of Claims*" below, the Senior Notes Issuer shall not make (and shall procure that its subsidiaries shall not), and neither the Senior Notes Trustee nor the holder of Senior Notes (the "Senior Noteholder") may receive from the Senior Notes Issuer or any of its subsidiaries, any Permitted Senior Note Payment (other than certain amounts due to the Senior Notes Trustee for its own account, although this excludes any amounts for services provided by the Senior Notes Trustee or any adviser, receiver, delegate, attorney, agent or appointee thereof, in each case in respect of restructuring advice that exceeds a *de minimis* threshold) if:

- a Senior Secured Payment Default is continuing; or
- an event of default under the Senior Credit Facilities, the Existing Senior Secured Notes Indentures or the Indenture (a "Senior Secured Event of Default") (other than a Senior Secured Payment Default) is continuing,

from the date which is one business day after the date on which the Senior Agent or the Senior Secured Notes Trustee(s) (as the case may be) delivers a payment stop notice specifying the event or circumstance in relation to that Senior Secured Event of Default to the Senior Notes Issuer, the Security Agent and the Senior Notes Trustee until the earliest of:

- the date falling 179 days after delivery of that payment stop notice;
- in relation to payments of Senior Notes Liabilities, if a Senior Notes standstill period is in effect at any time after delivery of that payment stop notice, the date on which that standstill period expires;
- the date on which the relevant Senior Secured Event of Default has been remedied or waived in accordance with the Senior Credit Facilities or the Senior Secured Finance Documents (as applicable);
- the date on which the Senior Agent or the Senior Secured Notes Trustee(s) (as applicable) delivers a notice to the Senior Notes Issuer, the Security Agent and the Senior Notes Trustee cancelling the payment stop notice;
- the Senior Secured Discharge Date; and
- the date on which the Security Agent or the Senior Notes Trustee takes Enforcement Action (as defined below) permitted under the Intercreditor Agreement against a Debtor.

Unless the Senior Notes Trustee waives this requirement (i) a new payment stop notice may not be delivered unless and until 360 days have elapsed since the delivery of the immediately prior payment stop notice and (ii) no payment stop notice may be delivered in reliance on a Senior Secured Event of Default more than 60 days after the date the Senior Agent and the Senior Secured Notes Trustee(s) (as applicable) received notice of that Senior Secured Event of Default.

The Senior Agent and the Senior Secured Notes Trustee(s) may only serve one payment stop notice with respect to the same event or set of circumstances. Subject to the immediately preceding paragraph, this shall not affect the right of the Senior Agent or the Senior Secured Notes Trustee(s) to issue a payment stop notice in respect of any other event or set of circumstances. No payment stop notice may be served by the Senior Agent or the Senior Secured Notes Trustee(s) in respect of a Senior Secured Event of Default which had been notified to the Senior Agent or the Senior Secured Notes Trustee(s) at the time at which an earlier payment stop notice was issued.

Any failure to make a payment due under the Existing Senior Notes Indenture as a result of the issue of a payment stop notice or the occurrence of a Senior Secured Payment Default shall not prevent (i) the occurrence of an Event of Default (as defined in the Existing Senior Notes Indenture) as a consequence of that failure to make a payment in relation to the relevant Senior Notes Indenture or (ii) the issue of an enforcement notice with respect to the relevant Event of Default on behalf of the Senior Noteholders.

No payment stop notice will prevent the Senior Notes Issuer from making a payment from its own assets if that payment is of the Senior Notes Issuer's obligations under the Senior Notes and such payment is not financed by a payment to the Senior Notes Issuer from a member of the Group that was prohibited by the Senior Credit Facilities, or the Senior Secured Notes Finance Documents or prohibited under "*—Payment Blockage Provisions*" above.

Payment Obligations and Capitalization of Interest Continue

No Debtor shall be released from the liability to make any payment (including of default interest, which shall continue to accrue) under any Senior Notes Finance Document (including the Existing Senior Notes Indenture) by the operation of the provisions set out under each section above under the caption "*—Restrictions Relating to Senior Notes*" even if its obligation to make such payment is restricted at any time by the terms of any of those provisions.

The accrual and capitalization of interest (if any) in accordance with the Senior Notes Finance Documents shall continue notwithstanding the issue of a payment stop notice.

Cure of Payment Stop

If:

- (i) at any time following the issue of a payment stop notice or the occurrence of a Senior Secured Payment Default, that payment stop notice ceases to be outstanding and/or (as the case may be) the Senior Secured Payment Default ceases to be continuing; and
- (ii) the relevant Debtor then promptly pays to the Senior Noteholders an amount equal to any payments which had accrued under the Existing Senior Notes Indenture and which would have been Permitted Senior Note Payments but for that payment stop notice or Senior Secured Payment Default,

then any event of default which may have occurred as a result of that suspension of payments shall be waived and any Senior Notes enforcement notice which may have been issued as a result of that event of default shall be waived, in each case without any further action being required on the part of the Senior Noteholders.

Restrictions on Amendments and Waivers

The Intercreditor Agreement provides that the Senior Noteholders may amend or waive the terms of the Senior Notes Finance Documents (other than the Intercreditor Agreement or any security document) in accordance with their terms at any time, provided that the terms of the Senior Notes Finance Documents may not be amended or waived if such amendment or waiver would breach the terms of the Senior Secured Finance Documents.

Restrictions on Senior Notes Enforcement

Until the Senior Secured Discharge Date, except with the prior consent of or as required by an Instructing Group:

- (i) neither the Senior Notes Trustee nor any Senior Noteholders shall direct the Security Agent to enforce, or otherwise (to the extent applicable) require the enforcement of, any transaction security; and
- (ii) neither the Senior Notes Trustee nor any Senior Noteholders shall take or require the taking of any Enforcement Action in relation to the guarantees of the Existing Senior Notes in respect of any member of the Group,

except as permitted under the provisions set out under the caption “—*Permitted Senior Notes Enforcement*” below, *provided, however*, that no such action required by the Senior Agent need be taken except to the extent the Senior Agent otherwise is entitled under the Intercreditor Agreement to direct such action.

“Enforcement Action” is defined as:

- in relation to any liabilities:
 - the acceleration of any liabilities or the making of any declaration that any liabilities are prematurely due and payable (other than as a result of it becoming unlawful for a Senior Lender, a Senior Secured Noteholder or a Senior Noteholder to perform its obligations under, or of any voluntary or mandatory prepayment arising under, the debt documents);
 - the making of any declaration that any liabilities are payable on demand;
 - the making of a demand in relation to a liability that is payable on demand;
 - the making of any demand against any member of the Group in relation to any guarantee liabilities of that member of the Group;
 - the exercise of any right to require any member of the Group to acquire any liability (including exercising any put or call option against any member of the Group for the redemption or purchase of any liability but excluding any such right which arises as a result of the permitted debt purchase transactions provisions of the Senior Credit Facilities or any similar provisions in the Senior Secured Notes Finance Documents or the Senior Notes Finance Documents and excluding any mandatory offer arising as a result of a change of control or asset sale (howsoever described) as set out in the Senior Secured Notes Finance Documents or the Senior Notes Finance Documents);
 - the exercise of any right of set-off, account combination or payment netting against any member of the Group in respect of any liabilities other than the exercise of any such right:
 - as close-out netting by a hedge counterparty or by a hedging ancillary lender;
 - as payment netting by a hedge counterparty or by a hedging ancillary lender;
 - as inter-hedging agreement netting by a Hedge Counterparty;
 - as inter-hedging ancillary document netting by a hedging ancillary lender; and
 - which is otherwise permitted by or not prohibited under the Senior Credit Facilities, the Senior Secured Notes Finance Documents or the Senior Notes Finance Documents to the extent that the exercise of that right gives effect to a permitted payment under the Intercreditor Agreement;
 - the suing for, commencing or joining of any legal or arbitration proceedings against any member of the Group to recover any liabilities;
- the premature termination or close-out of any hedging transaction under any hedging agreement, save to the extent permitted by the Intercreditor Agreement;
- the taking of any steps to enforce or require the enforcement of any security (including the crystallization of any floating charge forming part of the security);
- the entering into of any composition, compromise, assignment or similar arrangement with any member of the Group which owes any liabilities, or has given any security, guarantee or indemnity or other

assurance against loss in respect of the liabilities of the Group owed to a creditor under the Intercreditor Agreement (other than any action permitted under the Intercreditor Agreement or any debt buy-backs pursuant to open market debt repurchases, tender offers or exchange offers not undertaken as part of an announced restructuring or turnaround plan or while a default was outstanding under the relevant finance documents); and

- the petitioning, applying or voting for, or the taking of any steps (including the appointment of any liquidator, receiver, administrator or similar officer) in relation to the winding up, dissolution, administration or reorganization of any member of the Group which owes any liabilities of the Group owed to a creditor under the Intercreditor Agreement, or has given any security, guarantee, indemnity or other assurance against loss in respect of any of the liabilities, or any of such member of the Group's assets or any suspension of payments or moratorium of any indebtedness of any such member of the Group, or any analogous procedure or step in any jurisdiction,

except that the following shall not constitute Enforcement Action:

- the taking of any action falling within the seventh paragraph of the first bullet point above or the bullet point immediately above which is necessary (but only to the extent necessary) to preserve the validity, existence or priority of claims in respect of liabilities, including the registration of such claims before any court or governmental authority and the bringing, supporting or joining of proceedings to prevent any loss of the right to bring, support or join proceedings by reason of applicable limitation periods;
- any discussions or consultations between, or proposals made by, any of the Primary Creditors with respect to instructions to enforce the transaction security;
- to the extent entitled by law, the taking of action against any creditor (or any agent, trustee or receiver acting on behalf of such creditor) to challenge the basis on which any sale or disposal is to take place pursuant to powers granted to such persons under any security documentation;
- an ancillary lender, Hedge Counterparty, issuing bank or the Senior Notes Trustee bringing legal proceedings against any person solely for the purpose of (A) obtaining injunctive relief (or any analogous remedy outside England and Wales) to restrain any actual or putative breach of any debt document to which it is party, (B) obtaining specific performance (other than specific performance of an obligation to make a payment) with no claim for damages, and (C) requesting judicial interpretation of any provision of any debt document to which it is party with no claim for damages;
- bringing legal proceedings against any person in connection with any securities violation, securities or listing relations or common law fraud or to restrain any actual or putative breach of the Senior Note Finance Documents or the Senior Secured Notes Finance Documents or for specific performance with no claims for damages; or
- allegations of material misstatements or omissions made by a Primary Creditor in connection with the offering materials related to the Senior Secured Notes Liabilities or the Senior Notes Liabilities or in reports furnished to the Senior Secured Noteholders, the Senior Secured Notes Trustee and the Security Agent in its capacity as creditor in connection with the Senior Secured Notes Liabilities (the "Senior Secured Notes Creditors") or the Senior Noteholders, the Senior Notes Trustee and the Security Agent in its capacity as creditor in connection with the Senior Notes Liabilities (the "Senior Notes Creditors") or any exchange on which the Notes are listed by a member of the Group pursuant to information and reporting requirements under the Senior Secured Notes Finance Documents or the Senior Notes Finance Documents.

Permitted Senior Notes Enforcement

The restrictions set out under the caption "*—Restrictions on Senior Notes Enforcement*" above will not apply in respect of the Senior Notes Liabilities or the security documents (if any) which secure the Senior Notes Liabilities as permitted by paragraph (iii) set out under the caption "*—Restriction on Payment and Dealings*" above, if:

- (i) an Event of Default (as defined in the Existing Senior Notes Indenture) (the "Relevant Senior Note Default") is continuing;
- (ii) the Senior Agent has received a notice of the Relevant Senior Note Default specifying the event or circumstance in relation to the Relevant Senior Note Default from the Senior Notes Trustee(s);

- (iii) a Senior Note Standstill Period (as defined below) has elapsed; and
- (iv) the Relevant Senior Note Default is continuing at the end of the relevant Senior Note Standstill Period;

provided, however, that no such action may be taken by a Senior Notes Finance Party if the Security Agent is enforcing security over shares of a Debtor in accordance with the instructions of the Instructing Group and such action (by the Senior Notes Finance Party) might be reasonably likely to adversely affect the enforcement being undertaken on the instructions of the Instructing Group or the amount of proceeds to be derived therefrom.

Promptly upon becoming aware of an Event of Default (as defined in the Existing Senior Notes Indenture) (a “Senior Note Default”), the Senior Notes Trustee may by notice (a “Senior Note Enforcement Notice”) in writing notify the Senior Agent and the Senior Secured Notes Trustee(s) of the existence of such Senior Note Default.

Senior Note Standstill Period

In relation to a Senior Note Default, a Senior Note Standstill Period shall mean the period beginning on the date (the “Senior Note Standstill Start Date”) the Senior Notes Trustee serves a Senior Note Enforcement Notice on the Senior Agent and the Senior Secured Notes Trustee(s) in respect of such Senior Note Default and ending on the earliest to occur of:

- (i) the date falling 179 days after the Senior Note Standstill Start Date (the “Senior Note Standstill Period”);
- (ii) the date the Senior Secured Creditors take any Enforcement Action in relation to a particular guarantor of the Senior Notes (a “Senior Note Guarantor”), *provided, however*, that:
 - (A) if a Senior Note Standstill Period ends pursuant to this paragraph, the Senior Noteholders may only take the same Enforcement Action in relation to the Senior Note Guarantor as the Enforcement Action taken by the Senior Secured Creditors against such Senior Note Guarantor and not against any other member of the Group; and
 - (B) Enforcement Action for the purpose of this paragraph shall not include action taken to preserve or protect any security as opposed to realize it;
- (iii) the date of an Insolvency Event (as defined below) in relation to a particular Senior Note Guarantor against whom Enforcement Action is to be taken;
- (iv) the expiry of any other Senior Note Standstill Period outstanding at the date such first mentioned Senior Note Standstill Period commenced (unless that expiry occurs as a result of a cure, waiver or other permitted remedy);
- (v) the date on which the Senior Agent and the Senior Secured Notes Trustee (as applicable) consent to an enforcement in respect of the Relevant Senior Note Default by the relevant Senior Notes Creditor; and
- (vi) a failure to pay the principal amount outstanding on the Existing Senior Notes at the final stated maturity of the Existing Senior Notes.

Subsequent Senior Note Defaults

The Senior Note finance parties may take Enforcement Action under the provisions set out in caption “— Permitted Senior Note Enforcement” above in relation to a Senior Note Default even if, at the end of any relevant Senior Note Standstill Period or at any later time, a further Senior Note Standstill Period has begun as a result of any other Senior Note Default.

Transfer of Hedging Liabilities: Senior Noteholders

The Senior Noteholders may elect for the Hedge Counterparties to transfer their Hedging Liabilities to the Senior Noteholders in exchange for the amount that would have been payable under such hedging obligations had they been terminated on such date plus certain costs and expenses in connection with any such purchase.

Effect of Insolvency Event; Filing of Claims

An “Insolvency Event” occurs in relation to any member of the Group if:

- any resolution is passed or order made for its winding up, dissolution, administration or reorganization, a moratorium is declared in relation to any of its indebtedness or an administrator is appointed to it;
- any composition, compromise, assignment or arrangement is made with creditors generally;
- a liquidator, receiver, administrator, administrative receiver, compulsory manager or other similar officer is appointed in respect of that member of the Group or any of its assets;
- a Portuguese insolvency event in respect of any Portuguese Debtor; or
- any analogous procedure or step to those described above in respect to the member of the Group is taken in any jurisdiction.

The Intercreditor Agreement provides that, after the occurrence of an Insolvency Event in relation to any member of the Group, any party entitled to receive a distribution out of the assets of that member of the Group (in the case of a Primary Creditor on or after the Senior Term Lender Discharge Date, only to the extent such amount constitutes proceeds of an enforcement of transaction security) in respect of liabilities owed to that party shall, to the extent it is able to do so, direct the person responsible for the distribution of the assets of that member of the Group to pay that distribution to the Security Agent until the liabilities owing to the secured parties have been paid in full. In this respect, the Security Agent shall apply distributions paid to it in accordance with the provisions set out under the caption “—*Application of Proceeds*” below.

Generally, to the extent that any member of Group’s liabilities are discharged by way of set-off (mandatory or otherwise) after the occurrence of an Insolvency Event in relation to that member of the Group, any creditor which benefited from that set-off shall (in the case of a Primary Creditor on or after the Senior Term Lender Discharge Date, only to the extent such amount constitutes proceeds of an enforcement of the Security) pay an amount equal to the amount of the liabilities owed to it which are discharged by that set-off to the Security Agent for application in accordance with the provisions set out in the caption “—*Application of Proceeds*” below.

If the Security Agent or any other secured party receives a distribution in a form other than in cash in respect of any of the liabilities owed to them by a member of the Group, the liabilities will not be reduced by that distribution until and except to the extent that the realization proceeds are actually applied towards such liabilities.

After the occurrence of an Insolvency Event in relation to any member of Group, each creditor irrevocably authorizes the Security Agent, on its behalf, to:

- take any Enforcement Action (in accordance with the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement) against that member of the Group;
- demand, sue, prove and give receipt for any or all of that member of Group’s liabilities owed to the creditors under the debt documents;
- collect and receive all distributions on, or on account of, any or all of that member of Group’s liabilities owed to the creditors under the debt documents; and
- file claims, take proceedings and do all other things the Security Agent considers reasonably necessary to recover that member of Group’s liabilities owed to the creditors under the debt documents.

Each creditor will (i) do all things that the Security Agent reasonably requests in order to give effect to the matters disclosed under this section and (ii) if the Security Agent is not entitled to take any of the actions contemplated by this section or if the Security Agent requests that a creditor take that action, undertake that action itself in accordance with the instructions of the Security Agent or grant a power of attorney to the Security Agent (on such terms as the Security Agent may reasonably require, although no trustee shall be under any obligation to grant such powers of attorney) to enable the Security Agent to take such action.

Turnover

Subject to certain exceptions, the Intercreditor Agreement provides that if any Primary Creditor receives or recovers from any member of the Group:

- prior to the Senior Term Lender Discharge Date:
 - any payment or distribution of, or on account of or in relation to, any of the liabilities owed to the creditors under the debt documents which is not either (x) a payment permitted under the Intercreditor Agreement

or (y) made in accordance with the provisions set out below under the caption “—*Application of Proceeds*”;

- (ii) any amount by way of set-off in respect of any of the liabilities owed to it which does not give effect to a payment permitted under the Intercreditor Agreement;
- (iii) any amount:
 - (A) on account of, or in relation to, any of the liabilities owed to the creditors under the debt documents:
 - (I) after the occurrence of an acceleration event or the enforcement of any security; or
 - (II) as a result of any other litigation or proceedings against a member of the Group (other than after the occurrence of an Insolvency Event in respect of that member of the Group); or
 - (B) by way of set-off in respect of any of the liabilities owed to it after the occurrence of an acceleration event or the enforcement of any security,other than, in each case, any amount received or recovered in accordance with the provisions set out below the caption “—*Application of Proceeds*”;
- (iv) the proceeds of any enforcement of any security except in accordance with the provisions set out below under the caption “—*Application of Proceeds*”; or
- (v) any distribution in cash or in kind or payment of, or on account of or in relation to, any of the liabilities owed by any member of Group which is not in accordance with the provisions set out in the caption “—*Application of Proceeds*” and which is made as a result of, or after, the occurrence of an insolvency event in respect of that member of Group; or
 - on or after the Senior Term Lender Discharge Date, the proceeds of any enforcement of any security except in accordance with the provisions set out below under the caption “—*Application of Proceeds*,”

that Primary Creditor will: (i) in relation to receipts and recoveries not received or recovered by way of set-off (x) hold an amount of that receipt or recovery equal to the relevant liabilities (or if less, the amount received or recovered) on trust for the Security Agent and promptly pay that amount to the Security Agent for application in accordance with the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement and (y) promptly pay an amount equal to the amount (if any) by which the receipt or recovery exceeds the relevant liabilities to the Security Agent for application in accordance with the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement; and (ii) in relation to receipts and recoveries received or recovered by way of set-off, promptly pay an amount equal to that recovery to the Security Agent for application in accordance with the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement.

Subject to certain exceptions, the Intercreditor Agreement provides that if any creditor party to the Intercreditor Agreement other than a Primary Creditor receives or recovers from any member of the Group:

- (i) any payment or distribution of, or on account of or in relation to, any of the liabilities owed to the creditors under the debt documents which is not either (x) a payment permitted under the Intercreditor Agreement or (y) made in accordance with the provisions set out below under the caption “—*Application of Proceeds*”;
- (ii) any amount by way of set-off in respect of any of the liabilities owed to it which does not give effect to a payment permitted under the Intercreditor Agreement;
- (iii) any amount:
 - (A) on account of, or in relation to, any of the liabilities owed to the creditors under the debt documents:
 - (I) after the occurrence of an acceleration event or the enforcement of any security; or

- (II) as a result of any other litigation or proceedings against a member of the Group (other than after the occurrence of an Insolvency Event in respect of that member of the Group); or
- (B) by way of set-off in respect of any of the liabilities owed to it after the occurrence of an acceleration event or the enforcement of any security,

other than, in each case, any amount received or recovered in accordance with the provisions set out below the caption “—*Application of Proceeds*”;

- (iv) the proceeds of any enforcement of any security except in accordance with the provisions set out below under the caption “—*Application of Proceeds*”; or
- (v) any distribution in cash or in kind or payment of, or on account of or in relation to, any of the liabilities owed by any member of Group which is not in accordance with the provisions set out in the caption “—*Application of Proceeds*” and which is made as a result of, or after, the occurrence of an insolvency event in respect of that member of Group,

that creditor which is not a Primary Creditor will: (i) in relation to receipts and recoveries not received or recovered by way of set-off (x) hold an amount of that receipt or recovery equal to the relevant liabilities (or if less, the amount received or recovered) on trust for the Security Agent and promptly pay that amount to the Security Agent for application in accordance with the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement and (y) promptly pay an amount equal to the amount (if any) by which the receipt or recovery exceeds the relevant liabilities to the Security Agent for application in accordance with the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement; and (ii) in relation to receipts and recoveries received or recovered by way of set-off, promptly pay an amount equal to that recovery to the Security Agent for application in accordance with the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement.

Enforcement of Security—Prior to the Senior Term Lender Discharge Date

Enforcement Instructions—Prior to the Senior Term Lender Discharge Date

The Security Agent may refrain from enforcing the security unless instructed otherwise by (i) the Instructing Group or (ii) if required under the third paragraph of this section, the Senior Notes Trustee (acting on the instructions of the Majority Senior Notes Creditors).

Subject to the security having become enforceable in accordance with its terms (i) the Instructing Group or (ii) to the extent permitted to enforce or to require the enforcement of the shared security prior to the Senior Lender Liabilities and the Hedging Liabilities having been discharged under the provisions set out under the caption “—*Permitted Senior Notes Enforcement*” above, the Senior Notes Trustee (acting on the instructions of the Majority Senior Notes Creditors) may give, or refrain from giving, instructions to the Security Agent to enforce, or refrain from enforcing, the shared security as they see fit.

Prior to the Senior Secured Discharge Date, (i) if the Instructing Group has instructed the Security Agent not to enforce or to cease enforcing the security or (ii) in the absence of instructions from the Instructing Group, and, in each case, if the Instructing Group has not required any to make a Distressed Disposal (as defined below), the Security Agent shall give effect to any instructions to enforce the security which the Senior Notes Trustee is then entitled to give to the Security Agent under the provisions under the caption “—*Permitted Senior Notes Enforcement*” above respectively. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, if at any time the Senior Notes Trustee is then entitled to give the Security Agent instructions to enforce the security pursuant to the preceding sentence and the Senior Notes Trustee either gives such instruction or indicates any intention to give such instruction, then the Instructing Group may give instructions to the Security Agent to enforce the security as the Instructing Group sees fit in lieu of any instructions to enforce given by the Senior Notes Trustee under the provisions set out under the caption “—*Permitted Senior Notes Enforcement*” above and the Security Agent shall act on such instructions received from the Instructing Group.

No secured party shall have any independent power to enforce, or to have recourse to enforce, any security or to exercise any rights or powers arising under the security documents except through the Security Agent.

Manner of Enforcement

If the security is being enforced as set forth above under the caption “—*Enforcement Instructions*” or other action as to enforcement is being taken, the Security Agent shall enforce the security or take such other action as to enforcement in such manner (including, without limitation, the selection of any administrator of any Debtor to be appointed by the Security Agent) as:

- the Instructing Group; or
- prior to the Senior Secured Discharge Date, if (i) the Security Agent has, pursuant to the third paragraph of the preceding section, received instructions given by the Senior Notes Trustee to enforce the security and (ii) the Instructing Group has not given instructions as to the manner of enforcement of the security, the Majority Senior Creditors,

shall instruct or, in the absence of any such instructions, as the Security Agent sees fit.

Enforcement of Security—On or after the Senior Term Lender Discharge Date

Enforcement Instructions—On or after the Senior Term Lender Discharge Date

If either the Majority Senior Creditors or the Majority Pari Passu Creditors wish to issue enforcement instructions, the creditor representative representing the Majority Senior Creditors or the Majority Pari Passu Creditors, as applicable, shall deliver a copy of the proposed enforcement instructions to the Security Agent (“an Initial Enforcement Notice”) which instructions the Security Agent will promptly forward to the other Primary Creditors.

The Security Agent will act in accordance with enforcement instructions received from the Majority Pari Passu Creditors save that where:

- (i) within three months of the Initial Enforcement Notice, the Majority Pari Passu Creditors have not either:
 - (A) made a determination as to the method of enforcement they wish to instruct the Security Agent to pursue, or
 - (B) appointed a financial adviser to assist them in making such a determination;

and the Majority Senior Creditors determine in good faith that a delay in issuing enforcement instructions could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on the ability to effect a distressed disposal or on the expected realized proceeds of enforcement and deliver enforcement instructions to the Security Agent they deliver enforcement instructions which they reasonably believe are necessary or advisable in enhancing the prospects of achieving a prompt and expeditious realization of the value of transaction security; or

- (ii) the Super Senior Discharge Date has not occurred within six months of the date of the Initial Enforcement Notice; or
- (iii) an Insolvency Event (other than an Insolvency Event directly caused by any Enforcement Action taken by or at the request or direction of a Senior Lender) is continuing with respect to a Debtor,

then the Security Agent will act in accordance with enforcement instructions received from the Majority Senior Creditors until the Super Senior Discharge Date has occurred.

Enforcement Instructions—On or Following the Senior Term Lender Discharge Date

The Security Agent may refrain from enforcing the security unless instructed otherwise by the Instructing Group as set out under the provisions set out under the above caption “—*Instructions to Enforce—On or after the Senior Term Lender Discharge Date.*”

Prior to the Senior Secured Discharge Date, (i) if the Instructing Group has instructed the Security Agent not to enforce or to cease enforcing the security or (ii) in the absence of instructions from the Instructing Group, and, in each case, the Instructing Group has not required any Debtor to make a Distressed Disposal (as defined below), the Security Agent shall give effect to any instructions to enforce the security which the Senior Notes Trustee (acting on the instructions of the Majority Senior Notes Creditors) are then entitled to give to the Security Agent under the provisions under the caption “—*Permitted Senior Notes Enforcement*” above respectively. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, if at any time the Senior Notes Trustee is then entitled to give the Security Agent instructions to enforce the security pursuant to the preceding sentence and the Senior Notes Trustee either gives such instruction or indicates any intention to give such instruction, then the Instructing Group may give instructions to the Security Agent to enforce the security as the Instructing Group sees fit in lieu of any instructions to enforce given by the Senior Subordinated Representative(s) under the provisions set out under the caption “—*Permitted Senior Notes Enforcement*” above and the Security Agent shall act on such instructions received from the Instructing Group (and the Security Agent shall immediately cease any conflicting actions pursued or taken pursuant to the instructions of the Senior Notes Trustee without any liability to any Senior Creditors for any loss, cost, damages and/or expenses that may arise as a result of it ceasing any such

conflicting actions (whether or not the Security Agent is aware that such loss, costs, damages and/or expenses may arise)).

No secured party shall have any independent power to enforce, or to have recourse to enforce, any security or to exercise any rights or powers arising under the security documents except through the Security Agent.

Manner of Enforcement

If the security is being enforced as set forth above under the caption “—Enforcement Instructions—Prior to the Senior Term Lender Discharge Date,” or as set forth above under the caption “—Enforcement Instructions—On or Following the Senior Term Lender Discharge Date,” the Security Agent shall enforce the security in such manner (including, without limitation, the selection of any administrator of any Debtor to be appointed by the Security Agent) as:

- the Instructing Group; or
 - prior to the Senior Secured Discharge Date, if (i) the Security Agent has, pursuant to the penultimate paragraph of the preceding section, received instructions given by the Majority Senior Notes Creditors to enforce the security and (ii) the Instructing Group has not given instructions as to the manner of enforcement of the security, the Majority Senior Notes Creditors,
- shall instruct or, in the absence of any such instructions, as the Security Agent sees fit.

Exercise of Voting Rights

Each creditor (other than a primary creditor) agrees (to the fullest extent permitted by law at the relevant time) with the Security Agent that it will cast its vote in any proposal put to the vote by, or under the supervision of, any judicial or supervisory authority in respect of any insolvency, pre-insolvency or rehabilitation or similar proceedings relating to any member of the Group as instructed by the Security Agent. The Security Agent shall give instructions for the purposes of this paragraph as directed by an Instructing Group.

Waiver of Rights

To the extent permitted under applicable law and subject to certain provisions of the Intercreditor Agreement, each of the secured parties and the Debtors waives all rights it may otherwise have to require that the security be enforced in any particular order or manner or at any particular time, or that any sum received or recovered from any person, or by virtue of the enforcement of any of the security or of any other security interest, which is capable of being applied in or towards discharge of any of the secured obligations, is so applied.

Duties Owed

Pursuant to the Intercreditor Agreement, each of the secured parties and the Debtors acknowledges that, in the event that the Security Agent enforces, or is instructed to enforce, the security prior to the Senior Secured Discharge Date, the duties of the Security Agent and of any receiver or delegate owed to any Senior Notes finance party in respect of the method, type and timing of that enforcement or of the exploitation, management or realization of any of that security shall be no different to or greater than the duty that is owed by the Security Agent, receiver or delegate to the Debtors under general law.

Alternative Enforcement Action

After the Security Agent has commenced enforcement, it shall not accept any subsequent instructions from anyone other than the Instructing Group that instructed it to commence such enforcement of the transaction security.

Security Held by Other Creditors

If any security is held by a creditor other than the Security Agent, then creditors may only enforce that security in accordance with instructions given by an Instructing Group in accordance with the Intercreditor Agreement.

Proceeds of Disposals

Non-Distressed Disposals

In this section, “Disposal Proceeds” means the proceeds of a Non-Distressed Disposal (as defined below).

If, in respect of a disposal (a “Non-Distressed Disposal”) of (a) an asset by a Debtor, (b) an asset which is subject to the security or (c) any merger, consolidation, amalgamation, reorganization or other transaction or a combination of the foregoing whereby a release of an asset is required to effect such disposal, merger, consolidation, amalgamation, reorganization or other transaction or combination of the foregoing, and, in each case, such disposal, merger, reorganization or transaction is not prohibited by the Senior Finance Documents, the Senior Secured Notes Finance Documents or the Senior Notes Finance Documents:

- (i) (prior to the Senior Lender Liabilities having been discharged) the Senior Agent notifies the Security Agent that that disposal is permitted (which it shall do as soon as practicable on request by the Parent);
- (ii) (prior to the Senior Secured Notes Liabilities having been discharged) the Senior Notes Issuer certifies for the benefit of the Security Agent that that disposal is permitted under or is not prohibited by the Senior Secured Notes Finance Documents or the Senior Secured Notes Trustee(s) authorizes the release in accordance with the terms of the Senior Secured Notes Finance Documents;
- (iii) (prior to the Senior Notes Discharge Date) the Senior Notes Issuer certifies for the benefit of the Security Agent that that disposal is permitted under or is not prohibited by the Senior Notes Finance Documents or the Senior Notes Trustee authorizes the release in accordance with the terms of the Senior Notes Finance Documents; and
- (iv) that disposal is not a Distressed Disposal (as defined below),

the Security Agent is irrevocably authorized (at the reasonable cost of the relevant Debtor or the Parent and without any consent, sanction, authority or further confirmation from any creditor or Debtor) but, in the case of a Non-Distressed Disposal subject to the following paragraph and subject to certain requirements in respect of the release of assets in Sweden:

- to release the security and any other claim (relating to a debt document) over that asset;
- where that asset consists of shares in the capital of a Debtor, to release the security and any other claim, including without limitation any guarantee liabilities or other liabilities (relating to a debt document) over that Debtor or its assets and (if any) the subsidiaries of that Debtor and their respective assets; and
- to execute and deliver or enter into any release of the security or any claim described in the preceding two bullets and issue any certificates of non-crystallization of any floating charge or any consent to dealing that may be reasonably requested by the Senior Notes Issuer.

If that Non-Distressed Disposal is not made, each release of security or any claim described in the paragraph above shall have no effect and the security or claim subject to that release shall continue in such force and effect as if that release had not been effected (and, in the case of any Swedish security, the Senior Notes Issuer shall, if requested by the Security Agent, procure that the relevant pledgor or assignor enter into a new security document in respect of the relevant asset).

Distressed Disposals

A “Distressed Disposal” is a disposal of an asset or shares of a member of the Group which is (a) being effected at the request of an Instructing Group in circumstances where the transaction security has become enforceable, (b) being effected by enforcement of the transaction security or (c), such asset or shares are subject to the Security (and, for the avoidance of doubt, is any such disposal) and which is being effected, subsequent to an acceleration event or the enforcement of any transaction security, by a debt or to a person which is not a member of the Group.

If a Distressed Disposal of any asset is being effected, the Security Agent is irrevocably authorized (at the cost of the relevant Debtor or the Senior Notes Issuer and without any consent, sanction, authority or further confirmation from any creditor or Debtor):

- (i) to release the security or any other claim over that asset and execute and deliver or enter into any release of that security or claim and issue any letters of non-crystallization of any floating charge or any consent to dealing that may, in the discretion of the Security Agent, be considered necessary or desirable;
- (ii) if the asset which is disposed of consists of shares in the capital of a Debtor to release:

- (A) that Debtor and any subsidiary of that Debtor from all or any part of its borrowing liabilities, its guarantee liabilities and its other liabilities;
- (B) any security granted by that Debtor or any subsidiary of that Debtor over any of its assets; and
- (C) any other claim of an Intra-Group Lender, an investor, or another Debtor over that Debtor's assets or over the assets of any subsidiary of that Debtor,

on behalf of the relevant creditors, Senior Agent, senior arrangers, Debtors, the Senior Secured Notes Trustee(s) and the Senior Notes Trustee(s);

- (iii) if the asset which is disposed of consists of shares in the capital of any holding company of a Debtor to release:

- (A) that holding company and any subsidiary of that holding company from all or any part of its borrowing liabilities, its guarantees liabilities and its other liabilities;
- (B) any security granted by that holding company and any subsidiary of that holding company over any of its assets; and
- (C) any other claim of an intra-group lender, and investor or another Debtor over the assets of that holding company and any subsidiary of that holding company,

on behalf of the relevant creditors, Senior Agent, senior arrangers, Debtors, the Senior Secured Notes Trustee and the Senior Notes Trustee;

- (iv) if the asset which is disposed of consists of shares in the capital of a Debtor or the holding company of a Debtor or the holding company of a Debtor and the Security Agent (acting in accordance with the Intercreditor Agreement) decides to dispose of all or any part of the liabilities or the Debtor liabilities owed by that Debtor or holding company or any subsidiary of that Debtor or holding company:

- (A) (if the Security Agent (acting in accordance with the Intercreditor Agreement) does not intend that any transferee of those liabilities or Debtor liabilities (the "Transferee") will be treated as a Primary Creditor or a secured party for the purposes of the Intercreditor Agreement), to execute and deliver or enter into any agreement to dispose of all or part of those liabilities or Debtor liabilities, provided that, notwithstanding any other provision of any debt document, the Transferee shall not be treated as a Primary Creditor or a secured party for the purposes of the Intercreditor Agreement; and
- (B) (if the Security Agent (acting in accordance with the Intercreditor Agreement) does intend that any Transferee will be treated as a Primary Creditor or a Secured Party for the purposes of the Intercreditor Agreement), to execute and deliver or enter into any agreement to dispose of all (and not part only) of the liabilities owed to the Primary Creditors and all or part of any other liabilities and the Debtor liabilities, on behalf of, in each case, the relevant creditors and Debtors;

- (v) if the asset which is disposed of consists of shares in the capital of a Debtor or the holding company of a Debtor (the "Disposed Entity") and the Security Agent (acting in accordance with the Intercreditor Agreement) decides to transfer to another Debtor (the "Receiving Entity") all or any part of the Disposed Entity's obligations or any obligations of any subsidiary of that Disposed Entity in respect of: the intra-group liabilities or the Debtor liabilities, to execute and deliver or enter into any agreement to:

- (A) agree to the transfer of all or part of the obligations in respect of those intra-group liabilities or Debtor liabilities on behalf of the relevant intra-group lenders and Debtors to which those obligations are owed and on behalf of the Debtors which owe those obligations; and
- (B) (provided the Receiving Entity is a holding company of the Disposed Entity which is also a guarantor of senior secured liabilities) to accept the transfer of all or part of the obligations in respect of those intra-group liabilities or Debtor liabilities on behalf of the Receiving Entity or Receiving Entities to which the obligations in respect of those intra-group liabilities or Debtor liabilities are to be transferred.

The net proceeds of each Distressed Disposal (and the net proceeds of any disposal of liabilities or Debtor liabilities) shall be paid to the Security Agent (as the case may be) for application in accordance with the provisions set out under the caption "*—Application of Proceeds*" as if those proceeds were the proceeds of an

enforcement of the security and, to the extent that any disposal of liabilities or Debtor liabilities has occurred, as if that disposal of liabilities or Debtor liabilities had not occurred.

In the case of a Distressed Disposal (or a disposal of liabilities) effected by, or at the request of, the Security Agent (acting in accordance with the Intercreditor Agreement), the Security Agent shall take reasonable care to obtain a fair market price in the prevailing market conditions (though the Security Agent shall not have any obligation to postpone any such Distressed Disposal or disposal of liabilities in order to achieve a higher price).

If a Distressed Disposal is being effected at a time when the Majority Senior Notes Creditors are entitled to give, and have given, instructions in accordance with the Intercreditor Agreement, the Security Agent is not authorized to release any Debtor, subsidiary or holding company from any borrowing liabilities or guarantor liabilities owed to any Senior Secured Creditor unless those borrowing liabilities or guarantor liabilities and any other senior secured liabilities will be paid (or repaid) in full (or, in the case of any contingent liability relating to a letter of credit or an ancillary facility, made the subject of cash collateral arrangements acceptable to the relevant senior creditor), following that release.

Where borrowing liabilities in respect of any senior secured debt would otherwise be released pursuant to the Intercreditor Agreement, the creditor concerned may elect to have those borrowing liabilities transferred to the Parent (or its immediate holding company after the relevant Distressed Disposal), in which case the Security Agent is irrevocably authorized (at the cost of the relevant Debtor or the Senior Notes Issuer (or its immediate holding company after the relevant Distressed Disposal) and without any consent, sanction, authority or further confirmation from any creditor or Debtor) to execute such documents as are required to so transfer those borrowing liabilities.

If before the Senior Notes Discharge Date, a Distressed Disposal is being effected such that the guarantees under the Senior Notes Finance Documents (the "Senior Guarantees" and each party granting such Senior Guarantees is a "Senior Note Guarantor") and security granted over the shares in the Senior Notes Issuer or the on-loan of the Senior Notes proceeds or assets of a Senior Note Guarantor will be released pursuant to the Intercreditor Agreement, it is a further condition to the release that either:

- the Senior Notes Trustee has approved the release; or
- where shares or assets of a Senior Note Guarantor or assets of the Senior Notes Issuer are sold:
 - (A) the proceeds of such sale or disposal:
 - (I) are in cash (or substantially in cash) and/or other marketable securities; or
 - (II) (only if the consideration in respect of each other cash offer received for those shares or assets is less than the aggregate par value of the outstanding Senior Secured Liabilities) not in cash (or substantially in cash) and/or other marketable securities, provided that the requirements of paragraph (C)(III) below are satisfied;
 - (B) all claims of the Senior Secured Creditors against a member of the Group (if any), all of whose shares are pledged in favor of the senior finance parties are sold or disposed of pursuant to such Enforcement Action, are unconditionally released and discharged or sold or disposed of concurrently with such sale (and are not assumed by the purchaser or one of its affiliates), and all security under the security documents in respect of the assets that are sold or disposed of is simultaneously and unconditionally released and discharged concurrently with such sale, provided that in the event of a sale or disposal of any such claim (instead of a release or discharge):
 - (I) the Senior Agent and Senior Secured Notes Trustee(s) determine, acting reasonably and in good faith, that the senior finance parties and the senior secured notes finance parties (respectively) will recover more than if such claim was released or discharged; and
 - (II) the Senior Agent and Senior Secured Notes Trustee(s) serve a notice on the Security Agent notifying the Security Agent of the same,

in which case the Security Agent shall be entitled immediately to sell and transfer such claim to such purchaser (or an affiliate of such purchaser); and

- (C) such sale or disposal (including any sale or disposal of any claim) is made:

- (I) pursuant to a public or private auction or other competitive process in which the Senior Noteholders (or a representative acting on their behalf) shall be entitled to participate as bidder or financier to the potential purchaser and shall be provided equal information rights as any other bidder, subject to applicable securities law (and for the avoidance of doubt, such competitive process being one in which the Senior Secured Creditors or a representative acting on their behalf are also entitled to participate);
- (II) pursuant to any process or proceedings approved or supervised by or on behalf of any court of law where there is a determination of value by or on behalf of the court; or
- (III) where an independent investment bank or an internationally recognized firm of accountants or a reputable independent third party professional firm which is regularly engaged in providing valuations in respect of the relevant type and size of the assets concerned selected by the Security Agent has delivered an opinion in respect of such sale or disposal that the amount received in connection therewith is fair from a financial point of view, taking into account all relevant circumstances, including the method of enforcement provided that the liability of such investment bank or internationally recognized firm of accountants in giving such opinion may be limited to the amount of its fees in respect of such engagement.

For the purposes of clauses (ii), (iii), (iv), (v) above and the immediately preceding clause (C), the Security Agent shall act:

- if the relevant Distressed Disposal is being effected by way of enforcement of the security, prior to the Senior Term Lender Discharge Date, in accordance with the provisions set out under the caption “—*Manner of Enforcement—Prior to the Senior Term Lender Discharge Date*” or following the Senior Term Lender Discharge Date, in accordance with the provisions set out under the caption “—*Manner of Enforcement—On or following the Senior Term Lender Discharge Date*” above; and
- in any other case, (a) on the instructions of the Instructing Group or (b) in the absence of any such instructions, as the Security Agent sees fit.

Application of Proceeds

The Intercreditor Agreement provides that secured parties may only benefit from Group Recoveries (as defined below) to the extent that the liabilities of such secured parties has the benefit of the guarantees or security under which such Group Recoveries (as defined below) are received and provided that, in all cases, the rights of such secured parties shall in any event be subject to the priorities set out in this section, and provided further, however, that this shall not prevent the Senior Secured Notes Trustee from claiming and being paid the amounts due to it in respect of the Notes or the Trustee from claiming and being paid the amounts due it in respect of the Existing Senior Notes. This shall not prevent a Senior Secured Creditor benefiting from such Group Recoveries where it was not legally possible for the Senior Secured Creditor to obtain the relevant guarantees or security.

The Intercreditor Agreement provides that all amounts from time to time received or recovered by the Security Agent pursuant to the terms of any debt document (other than recoveries from the Senior Notes Issuer other than pursuant to the security documents) or in connection with the realization or enforcement of all or any part of the security (for the purposes of this section, the “Group Recoveries”) shall be held by the Security Agent on trust, to the extent legally permitted, to apply them at any time as the Security Agent (in its discretion) sees fit, to the extent permitted by applicable law (and subject to the provisions of this section), in the following order of priority:

- (i) in discharging any sums owing to the Senior Agent (in respect of the amounts due to the Senior Agent), Security Agent, any receiver or any delegate and any amounts due to the Senior Secured Notes Trustee(s) or the Senior Notes Trustee on a *pari passu* basis;
- (ii) in payment of all costs and expenses incurred by any agent or Primary Creditor in connection with any realization or enforcement of the security taken in accordance with the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement or any action taken at the request of the Security Agent under the Intercreditor Agreement; and
- (iii) if the Senior Term Lender Discharge Date has occurred, in payment to:

(A) the Senior Agent on its own behalf and on behalf of the senior arrangers and the Senior Lenders;
and

(B) the Super Senior Hedge Counterparties,

for application towards the discharge of:

(I) the liabilities of the arrangers under the Senior Credit Facilities and the Senior Lender Liabilities (in accordance with the terms of the Senior Finance Documents); and

(II) the Super Senior Hedging Liabilities (on a *pro rata* basis between the Super Senior Hedging Liabilities of each Hedge Counterparty),

on a *pro rata* basis and ranking *pari passu* between paragraphs (I) and (II) above;

(iv) if the Senior Term Lender Discharge Date has occurred and the distributions have been made under paragraph (iii) above, in payment to:

(A) the Senior Secured Notes Trustee(s) on its own behalf and on behalf of the Senior Secured Noteholders; and

(B) the Pari Passu Hedge Counterparties,

for application towards the discharge of:

(I) the Senior Secured Notes Liabilities (in accordance with the terms of the Senior Secured Notes Finance Documents); and

(II) the Pari Passu Hedging Liabilities (on a *pro rata* basis between the Pari Passu Hedging Liabilities of each Hedge Counterparty),

on a *pro rata* basis and ranking *pari passu* between paragraphs (I) and (II) above;

(v) if the Senior Term Lender Discharge Date has not occurred and no distribution has been made under paragraphs (iii) and (iv) above in payment to:

(A) the Senior Agent on its own behalf and on behalf of the senior arrangers and the Senior Lenders;

(B) the Senior Secured Notes Trustee(s) on its own behalf and on behalf of the Senior Secured Noteholders; and

(C) the Hedge Counterparties,

for application towards the discharge of:

(I) the liabilities of the arrangers under the Senior Credit Facilities and the Senior Lender Liabilities (in accordance with the terms of the Senior Finance Documents);

(II) the Senior Secured Notes Liabilities (in accordance with the terms of the Existing Senior Secured Notes Indentures and the Indenture); and

(III) the Hedging Liabilities (on a *pro rata* basis between the Hedging Liabilities of each hedge counterparty),

on a *pro rata* basis and ranking *pari passu* between paragraphs (I), (II) and (III) above;

(vi) to the extent paid out of proceeds recovered from the Senior Notes Issuer or enforcement proceeds resulting from the enforcement of Senior Notes shared security or the Senior Guarantees, in payment to the Senior Notes Trustee(s) on its own behalf and on behalf of the Senior Noteholders (other than any such Senior Noteholders which do not receive the benefit of any guarantees or security) for application (in accordance with the terms of the Existing Senior Notes Indenture) towards the discharge of obligations under the Existing Senior Notes; and

(vii) the balance, if any, in payment to the relevant Debtor.

Equalization of the Senior Secured Creditors

The Intercreditor Agreement provides that if:

- (i) an enforcement date occurs prior to the Senior Term Lender Discharge Date and if, for any reason, any Senior Secured Liabilities remain unpaid after the enforcement date and the resulting losses are not borne by the Senior Secured Creditors in the proportions which their respective exposures at the enforcement date bore to the aggregate exposures of all the Senior Secured Creditors at the enforcement date, the Senior Secured Creditors (subject, in the case of amounts owing to the Senior Secured Notes Trustee(s), to the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement) will make such payments amongst themselves as the Security Agent shall require to put the Senior Secured Creditors in such a position that (after taking into account such payments) those losses are borne in those proportions; and
- (ii) an enforcement date occurs after the Senior Term Lender Discharge Date and:
 - (A) if, for any reason, any Senior Liabilities remain unpaid after the enforcement date and the resulting losses are not borne by the Senior Lenders and the Super Senior Hedge Counterparties in the proportions which their respective exposures at the enforcement date bore to the aggregate exposures of all the Senior Creditors at the enforcement date, the Senior Creditors will make such payments amongst themselves as the Security Agent shall require to put the Senior Creditors in such a position that (after taking into account such payments) those losses are borne in those proportions; and
 - (B) if, for any reason, any Senior Secured Notes Liabilities and/or any Pari Passu Hedging Liabilities remain unpaid after the enforcement date and the resulting losses are not borne by the Senior Secured Noteholders and Pari Passu Hedge Counterparties in the proportions which their respective exposures at the enforcement date bore to the aggregate exposures of all the Senior Secured Noteholders and Pari Passu Hedge Counterparties at the enforcement date, the Senior Secured Noteholders (subject, in the case of amounts owing to the Senior Secured Notes Trustee(s), to the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement) and the Pari Passu Hedge Counterparties will make such payments amongst themselves as the Security Agent shall require to put the Senior Secured Noteholders and Pari Passu Hedge Counterparties in such a position that (after taking into account such payments) those losses are borne in those proportions.

Refinancing of Primary Creditor Liabilities

The Intercreditor Agreement provides for the refinancing, restructuring, replacement or increase of liabilities under the Senior Secured Notes and the Senior Credit Facilities, in each case in whole or in part. Where the terms of such refinancing, replacement or increase require the release of any security by the Security Agent in order to ensure that the ranking of security in respect of the relevant liabilities is as contemplated by the Intercreditor Agreement (and provided such release is permitted or not prohibited by the terms of the Senior Secured Notes, Senior Credit Facilities or the Senior Notes, as applicable), the Security Agent shall, subject to compliance with certain Swedish law matters, release (and the relevant secured parties expressly authorize the Security Agent to release on their behalf, to the extent necessary) such security which has been granted to it provided that such release occurs on the date of such refinancing, restructuring, replacement or increase. The Intercreditor Agreement also provides for the discharge or exchange of Senior Notes in whole or in part.

Required Consents

The Intercreditor Agreement provides that, subject to certain exceptions, it may be amended or waived only with the consent of the agents (including the Senior Agent), the Majority Lenders, the Senior Secured Notes Trustee(s), the Senior Notes Trustee and the Security Agent.

Other than in respect of the implementation of a structural adjustment under (and as defined in) the Senior Credit Facilities to the extent it does not confer an ability to make more extensive changes, than a structural adjustment, an amendment or waiver of the Intercreditor Agreement that has the effect of changing or which relates to, among other things, the provisions set out under the caption “—*Application of Proceeds*” and the order of priority or subordination under the Intercreditor Agreement shall not be made without the consent of:

- (i) the Senior Agent, the Security Agent, the Senior Secured Notes Trustee(s) and any Senior Notes Trustee;

- (ii) the Senior Lenders;
- (iii) the Senior Secured Note holders (to the extent that the amendment or waiver would materially and adversely affect such creditors);
- (iv) the Senior Noteholders (to the extent that the amendment or waiver would materially and adversely affect such creditors);
- (v) each Hedge Counterparty (to the extent that the amendment or waiver would adversely affect the hedge counterparty); and
- (vi) the Security Agent.

Clauses 5(e) (which requires that there are no scheduled or principal repayments under certain notes until or after the termination date in respect of Facility B (under and as defined in the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement)) and Clause 6.1(f) (which requires that there are no scheduled or principal repayments under certain Senior Notes until the date falling at least six months after the termination date in respect of Facility B (under and as defined in the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement)) of the Intercreditor Agreement may be amended with just the consent of the Senior Lenders and without the consent of any other party.

The Intercreditor Agreement may be amended by the agent (including the Senior Agent), the Senior Secured Notes Trustee(s), the Senior Notes Trustee and the Security Agent, without the consent of any other party, to cure defects, resolve ambiguities or reflect changes in each case of a minor technical or administrative nature or as otherwise prescribed by the relevant finance documents.

The Senior Secured Notes Trustee(s) and any Senior Notes Trustee shall, to the extent consented to by the requisite percentage of noteholders in accordance with the relevant indenture, act on such instructions in accordance therewith unless to the extent any amendments so consented to relate to any provision affecting the rights and obligations of a Senior Secured Notes Trustee(s) in its capacity as such.

Amendments and Waivers: Security Documents

Subject to the paragraph below and to certain exceptions under the Intercreditor Agreement and unless permitted or not prohibited by the provisions of any debt document, the Security Agent may, if authorized by an Instructing Group, and if the Senior Notes Issuer consents, amend the terms of, waive any of the requirements of or grant consents under, any of the security documents which shall be binding on each party.

Subject to the second and third paragraphs of the section captioned “—*Exceptions*” below, the prior consent of the Primary Creditors is required to authorize any amendment or waiver of, or consent under, any security document which would adversely affect the nature or scope of the charged property or the manner in which the proceeds of enforcement of the security are distributed.

Exceptions

Subject to the two paragraphs immediately below, if the amendment, waiver or consent may impose new or additional obligations on, or withdraw or reduce the rights of, any party other than:

- (i) in the case of a Primary Creditor, in a way which affects, or would affect, Primary Creditors of that party's class generally; or
- (ii) in the case of a Debtor, to the extent consented to by the Senior Notes Issuer under the Intercreditor Agreement, the consent of that party is required.

Subject to the two paragraphs immediately below, an amendment, waiver or consent which relates to the rights or obligations of the Senior Secured Notes Trustee(s), any Senior Notes Trustee, the Senior Agent, a senior arranger, the Security Agent (including, without limitation, any ability of the Security Agent to act in its discretion under the Intercreditor Agreement) or a hedge counterparty may not be effected without the consent of that agent or, as the case may be, that the Senior Secured Notes Trustee(s), agent, senior arranger, the Security Agent or that hedge counterparty.

Neither of the two immediately preceding paragraphs shall apply:

- to any release of security, claim or liabilities; or

- to any consent,

which, in each case, the Security Agent gives in accordance with the provisions set out in the caption “—*Proceeds of Disposals*” above.

Snooze/Lose

If in relation to a request for a consent, a request to participate in a vote of a class of creditors, a request to approve any action or a request for a confirmation or notification, in each case, under the Intercreditor Agreement, a Primary Creditor fails to respond to the request within 10 business days or fails to provide details of its credit participation, such Primary Creditor will be disregarded or be deemed to have zero participation or outstandings in respect of the matter or be deemed to have provided the relevant confirmation or notification, as applicable.

Agreement to Override

Unless expressly stated otherwise in the Intercreditor Agreement, the Intercreditor Agreement overrides anything in the debt documents to the contrary.

Local Facilities

As of December 31, 2023, we had €57.0 million in facilities borrowed by our operating companies, which we intend to leave in place *pro forma* for the Transactions.

DESCRIPTION OF NOTES

Verisure Holding AB (publ) (the “Issuer”) will issue €525.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 5½% Senior Secured Notes due 2030 (the “Notes”) under an indenture, to be dated as of May 16, 2024 (the “Indenture”), between, *inter alios*, itself, Verisure Midholding AB (publ), ESML SD Iberia Holding, S.A.U., Securitas Direct España, S.A.U., Verisure Group AB (publ), Securitas Direct Sverige AB, Verisure Sverige AB, Securitas Direct Portugal, Unipessoal Lda., Verisure Holding AS, Verisure AS, Verisure, Verisure International AB, Verisure A/S and Verisure S.à r.l. (collectively, the “Initial Guarantors”), GLAS Trust Company LLC, as trustee (the “Trustee”) and Wilmington Trust (London) Limited, as security agent (the “Security Agent”). Definitions of certain capitalized terms used in this “Description of Notes” are set forth under the heading “—Certain Definitions” below.

The Notes issued hereby will be issued under a separate indenture and will trade separately under different Common Codes and ISIN numbers than the Issuer’s existing €450.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 7¼% Senior Secured Notes due 2028 (the “Existing 2028 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes”), the Issuer’s existing €500.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 9¼% Senior Secured Notes due 2027 (the “Existing October 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes”), the Issuer’s existing €1,150.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 3¼% Senior Secured Notes due 2027 (the “Existing February 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes”) and the Issuer’s existing €800.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 3⅞% Senior Secured Notes due 2026 (the “Existing 2026 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes” and, collectively with the Existing 2028 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes, the Existing October 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes and the Existing February 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes, the “Existing Senior Secured Notes”). Accordingly, the Notes will not be fungible with any of the Existing Senior Secured Notes and will vote separately on matters applicable to each series.

This offering of Notes is being undertaken in connection with: (i) the repayment of drawings under the Revolving Credit Facility, (ii) the repayment in full of drawings under certain term facilities and (iii) the payment of fees and expenses in connection with the Transactions. See “Use of Proceeds.”

For purposes of this “Description of Notes,” “Issuer” means Verisure Holding AB (publ) (not including any of its Subsidiaries) and any and all successors thereto.

The Indenture will be unlimited in aggregate principal amount, of which €525.0 million aggregate principal amount of Notes will be issued on the Issue Date. After the Issue Date, we may issue an unlimited principal amount of additional Notes subject to compliance with the covenants contained in the Indenture, including the covenant restricting the Incurrence of Indebtedness (as described below under “—Certain Covenants—Limitation on Indebtedness”).

This “Description of Notes” is intended to be an overview of the material provisions of the Notes and the Indenture (including the Guarantees contained therein). Since this description of the terms of the Notes is only a summary, you should refer to the Notes, the Guarantees and the Indenture for complete descriptions of the obligations of the Issuer and the Guarantors and your rights. In addition, the following description refers to the Security Documents and the Intercreditor Agreement. Copies of such documents are available from us upon request.

The Indenture, the Notes and the Guarantees thereunder will be subject to the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement and any Additional Intercreditor Agreements (as defined below). The terms of the Intercreditor Agreement are important to understanding the relative ranking of indebtedness and security, the ability to make payments in respect of the indebtedness, procedures for undertaking enforcement action, subordination of certain indebtedness, turnover obligations, release of security and guarantees and the payment waterfall for amounts received by the Security Agent. Please see “Description of Certain Indebtedness—Intercreditor Agreement” for a description of the material terms of the Intercreditor Agreement.

The registered holder (a “Holder”) of a Note will be treated as the owner of it for all purposes. Only Holders will have rights under the Indenture. The Notes have not been, and will not be, registered under the U.S. Securities Act and are subject to certain transfer restrictions. In addition, the Indenture will not incorporate or include any of the provisions of the U.S. Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended.

General

The Notes

The Notes will, on the Issue Date:

- be general senior secured obligations of the Issuer;
- rank *pari passu* in right of payment with any existing and future Indebtedness of the Issuer that is not expressly subordinated in right of payment to the Notes (including the obligations of the Issuer under the Senior Credit Facilities, the Existing Senior Secured Notes and certain Hedging Obligations, if any);
- rank senior in right of payment to any existing or future Indebtedness of the Issuer that is expressly subordinated in right of payment to the Notes (including the obligations of the Issuer under the Existing Senior Notes Proceeds Loans and its guarantee of the Existing Senior Notes);
- be secured as set forth below under “—Security”;
- be unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by the Guarantors as described under “—The Guarantees”;
- be effectively subordinated to any existing or future Indebtedness or obligation (including obligations to trade creditors) of the Issuer that is secured by property and assets that do not secure the Notes, to the extent of the value of the property and assets securing such Indebtedness or obligation;
- be structurally subordinated to any existing or future Indebtedness of Subsidiaries of the Issuer that do not guarantee the Notes; and
- be represented by one or more notes in registered global form, but in certain circumstances may be represented by Definitive Registered Notes (see “Book-Entry, Delivery and Form”).

The Guarantees

The Notes will be guaranteed, as of the Issue Date, by the Initial Guarantors, each of which is an obligor under the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement, the Existing Senior Secured Notes Indentures and the Existing Senior Notes Indenture.

Each Guarantee of the Notes will, at the time a Guarantor grants such Guarantee:

- be a general senior obligation of the relevant Guarantor;
- rank *pari passu* in right of payment with any existing or future Indebtedness of that Guarantor that is not expressly subordinated in right of payment to such Guarantor's Guarantee (including, in the case of (i) the Senior Notes Issuer, its obligations under the Existing Senior Notes, and (ii) in the case of all Guarantors, the senior guarantee given in favor of the Senior Credit Facilities, the Existing Senior Secured Notes and certain Hedging Obligations, if any);
- rank senior in right of payment to any existing or future Indebtedness of that Guarantor that is expressly subordinated in right of payment to the Notes (including the guarantee of the Existing Senior Notes by that Guarantor (other than the Senior Notes Issuer);
- be secured as set forth below under “—Security”;
- be effectively subordinated to any existing or future Indebtedness or obligation (including obligations to trade creditors) of that Guarantor that is secured with property or assets that do not secure that Guarantor's Guarantee, to the extent of the value of the property or assets securing such Indebtedness or obligation; and
- be structurally subordinated to any existing or future Indebtedness of the Subsidiaries of such Guarantor that do not guarantee the Notes.

The obligations of a Guarantor under its Guarantee will be limited as necessary to prevent the relevant Guarantee from constituting a fraudulent conveyance, preference, transfer at under value or unlawful financial assistance under applicable law, or otherwise to reflect corporate benefit rules, thin capitalization rules, retention of title claims, laws on the preservation of share capital, limitations of corporate law, regulations or defenses affecting the rights of creditors generally or other limitations under applicable law which, among other things,

might limit the amount that can be guaranteed by reference to the net assets and legal capital of the relevant Guarantor. Additionally, the Guarantees will be subject to certain corporate law procedures being complied with. See *“Insolvency Considerations and Limitations on Validity and Enforceability of the Guarantees and the Collateral.”* The Guarantees will be further limited as required under the Agreed Security Principles that will apply to, and restrict the granting of, guarantees and security in favor of obligations under the Senior Credit Facilities, the Existing Senior Secured Notes, the Existing Senior Notes and the Notes, which will provide, among other things, that no guarantees or security will be required if any such grant would be restricted by general statutory or other legal limitations or requirements. By virtue of these limitations, a Guarantor’s obligation under its Guarantee could be significantly less than amounts payable with respect to the Notes, or a Guarantor may have effectively no obligation under its Guarantee.

All of the operations of the Issuer are conducted through its Subsidiaries and, therefore, the Issuer will depend on the cash flow of its Subsidiaries to meet its obligations, including its obligations under the Notes. Not all Subsidiaries of the Issuer will guarantee the Notes. For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Issuer’s Subsidiaries that do not, and will not, guarantee the Notes generated 16.2% of our Adjusted EBITDA excl. SDIs.

Claims of creditors of non-Guarantor Restricted Subsidiaries, including trade creditors and creditors holding debt and guarantees issued by those Restricted Subsidiaries, and claims of preferred stockholders (if any) of those Restricted Subsidiaries and minority stockholders of non-Guarantor Restricted Subsidiaries (if any) generally will have priority with respect to the assets and earnings of those Restricted Subsidiaries over the claims of creditors of the Issuer and the Guarantors, including Holders of the Notes. The Notes and each Guarantee therefore will be structurally subordinated to creditors (including trade creditors) and preferred stockholders (if any) of Restricted Subsidiaries of the Issuer (other than the Guarantors) and minority stockholders of non-Guarantor Restricted Subsidiaries (if any). As of December 31, 2023, after giving *pro forma* effect to the Transactions, the Issuer and its consolidated Subsidiaries would have had €7,478.9 million of Indebtedness (as well as €700.0 million of availability under the Revolving Credit Facility and related ancillary facilities after taking into account outstanding letters of credit), and its non-Guarantor Restricted Subsidiaries would have had no material Indebtedness. Although the Indenture will limit the Incurrence of Indebtedness, the limitation is subject to a number of significant exceptions. Moreover, the Indenture will not impose any limitation on the Incurrence by Restricted Subsidiaries of liabilities that are not considered Indebtedness under the Indenture. See *“—Certain Covenants—Limitation on Indebtedness.”*

Principal, Maturity and Interest

The Issuer will issue €525.0 million in aggregate principal amount of Notes on the Issue Date. The Notes will mature on May 15, 2030. The Notes will be issued in minimum denominations of €100,000 and in integral multiples of €1,000 in excess thereof.

Interest

Interest on the Notes will accrue at the rate of 5.500% per annum and will:

- accrue from the date of original issuance or, if interest has already been paid, from the date it was most recently paid;
- be payable in cash semi-annually in arrears on May 15 and November 15 of each year, commencing on November 15, 2024;
- be payable to the holder of record of the Notes on the Clearing System Business Day immediately preceding the related interest payment date, or to the extent certificated securities (“Definitive Registered Notes”) have been issued, to the holders of record of the Notes on the Business Day immediately preceding the related interest payment date; and
- be computed on the basis of a 360-day year comprised of twelve 30-day months.

The rights of Holders to receive the payments of interest on the Notes will be subject to applicable procedures of Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V. (“Euroclear”) and Clearstream Banking, S.A. (“Clearstream”). If the due date for any payment in respect of any Notes is not a Business Day at the place at which such payment is due to be paid, the Holder thereof will not be entitled to payment of the amount due until the next succeeding Business Day at such place, and will not be entitled to any further interest or other payment as a result of any such delay.

Methods of Receiving Payments on the Notes

Principal, interest, premium and Additional Amounts, if any, on the Global Notes (as defined below) will be made by one or more Paying Agents by wire transfer of immediately available funds to the account specified by the Holder or Holders thereof (being the common depository or its nominee for Euroclear and Clearstream).

Principal, interest, premium and Additional Amounts, if any, on any Definitive Registered Notes will be payable at the specified office or agency of one or more Paying Agents maintained for such purposes. In addition, interest on the Definitive Registered Notes may be paid by wire transfer to the person entitled thereto as shown on the register for the Definitive Registered Notes. See “—*Paying Agent and Registrar for the Notes.*”

Payments in respect of principal and interest on the Notes are subject in all cases to (i) any fiscal or other laws and regulations applicable in the place of payment, but without prejudice to the provisions contained in “—*Withholding Taxes*” below and (ii) any withholding or deduction required pursuant to an agreement described in Section 1471(b) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the “Code”) or otherwise imposed pursuant to Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code, any regulations or agreements thereunder, any official interpretations thereof, or (without prejudice to the provisions contained in “—*Withholding Taxes*” below) any law implementing an intergovernmental approach thereto.

Paying Agent and Registrar for the Notes

The Issuer will maintain one or more Paying Agents for the Notes (including the initial Principal Paying Agent). The initial Principal Paying Agent will be GLAS Trust Company LLC.

The Issuer will also maintain a registrar (the “Registrar”) and a transfer agent (the “Transfer Agent”). The initial Registrar will be GLAS Trust Company LLC and the initial Transfer Agent will be GLAS Trust Company LLC. The Registrar will maintain a register reflecting ownership of Definitive Registered Notes outstanding from time to time, if any, and, together with the Transfer Agent, will facilitate transfers of Definitive Registered Notes on behalf of the Issuer.

The Issuer may change any Paying Agents, Registrar or Transfer Agent for the Notes without prior notice to the Holders thereof. Notice of the change in a Paying Agent, Registrar or Transfer Agent may be published on the official website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (www.luxse.com), to the extent and in the manner permitted by the rules of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. The Issuer or any of its Subsidiaries may act as Paying Agent or Registrar in respect of the Notes.

Releases of the Guarantees

The Guarantee of a Guarantor will terminate:

- (1) other than in respect of the Guarantee granted by the Senior Notes Issuer, upon a sale or other disposition (including by way of consolidation or merger) of the Capital Stock of the relevant Guarantor (whether by direct sale or sale of a holding company) or the sale or disposition of all or substantially all the assets of the Guarantor (other than to the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary) otherwise permitted by the Indenture;
- (2) upon the designation in accordance with the Indenture of the Guarantor as an Unrestricted Subsidiary;
- (3) upon payment in full of principal, interest and all other obligations under the Notes Documents or upon defeasance or discharge of the Notes and the Indenture, as provided in “—*Defeasance*” and “—*Satisfaction and Discharge*”;
- (4) in accordance with an enforcement action pursuant to the Intercreditor Agreement or any Additional Intercreditor Agreement;
- (5) as described under “—*Amendments and Waivers*”;
- (6) with respect to a Guarantor that is not a Significant Subsidiary, so long as no Event of Default has occurred and is continuing, to the extent that (i) such Guarantor is unconditionally released and discharged from its liability with respect to the Senior Credit Facilities and (ii) such Guarantor would not

otherwise be required at the time of such release to provide a Guarantee pursuant to the covenant described under “—*Certain Covenants—Additional Guarantees*”;

(7) as described in the first paragraph of the covenant described below under “—*Certain Covenants—Additional Guarantees*”; or

(8) as a result of a transaction permitted by “—*Certain Covenants—Merger and Consolidation*.”

The Trustee and the Security Agent shall each take all reasonably necessary actions, including the granting of releases or waivers under the Intercreditor Agreement or any Additional Intercreditor Agreement, to effectuate any release of a Guarantee in accordance with these provisions, subject to customary protections and indemnifications. Each of the releases set forth above shall be effected by the Trustee and the Security Agent, as applicable, without the consent of the Holders (except to the extent required under clause (5) above) or any action or consent on the part of the Trustee or the Security Agent, as applicable.

Transfer and Exchange

The Notes will be issued in the form of registered notes in global form without interest coupons, as follows:

- Notes sold within the United States to qualified institutional buyers pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act will initially be represented by one or more global notes in registered form without interest coupons attached (the “144A Global Notes”).
- Notes sold to non-U.S. persons outside the United States pursuant to Regulation S under the Securities Act will initially be represented by one or more global notes in registered form without interest coupons attached (the “Regulation S Global Notes” and, together with the 144A Global Notes, the “Global Notes”).

The Global Notes will, upon issuance, be deposited with and registered in the name of the nominee of the common depository for the accounts of Euroclear and Clearstream.

Ownership of interests in the Global Notes (“Book-Entry Interests”) will be limited to persons that have accounts with Euroclear and Clearstream or persons that may hold interests through such participants.

Ownership of interests in the Book-Entry Interests and transfers thereof will be subject to the restrictions on transfer and certification requirements summarized below and described more fully under “*Transfer Restrictions*.” In addition, transfers of Book-Entry Interests between participants in Euroclear or participants in Clearstream will be effected by Euroclear and Clearstream pursuant to customary procedures and subject to the applicable rules and procedures established by Euroclear or Clearstream and their respective participants.

Book-Entry Interests in the 144A Global Notes (the “144A Book-Entry Interests”) may be transferred to a person who takes delivery in the form of Book-Entry Interests in the Regulation S Global Notes (the “Regulation S Book-Entry Interests”) only upon delivery by the transferor of a written certification (in the form provided in the Indenture) to the effect that such transfer is being made in accordance with Regulation S under the Securities Act.

Prior to 40 days after the date of initial issuance of the Notes, ownership of Regulation S Book-Entry Interests will be limited to persons that have accounts with Euroclear or Clearstream or persons who hold interests through Euroclear or Clearstream, and any sale or transfer of such interest to U.S. persons shall not be permitted during such period unless such resale or transfer is made pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act. Subject to the foregoing, Regulation S Book-Entry Interests may be transferred to a person who takes delivery in the form of 144A Book-Entry Interests only upon delivery by the transferor of a written certification (in the form provided in the Indenture) to the effect that such transfer is being made to a person who the transferor reasonably believes is a “qualified institutional buyer” within the meaning of Rule 144A in a transaction meeting the requirements of Rule 144A or otherwise in accordance with the transfer restrictions described under “*Transfer Restrictions*” and in accordance with any applicable securities law of the United States and any other jurisdiction.

Any Book-Entry Interest that is transferred as described in the immediately preceding paragraphs will, upon transfer, cease to be a Book-Entry Interest in the Global Note from which it was transferred and will become a Book-Entry Interest in the Global Note to which it was transferred. Accordingly, from and after such transfer, it

will become subject to all transfer restrictions, if any, and other procedures applicable to Book-Entry Interests in the Global Note to which it was transferred.

If Definitive Registered Notes are issued, they will be issued only in minimum denominations of €100,000 in principal amount and integral multiples of €1,000 in excess thereof, upon receipt by the Registrar of instructions relating thereto and any certificates, opinions and other documentation required by the Indenture. It is expected that such instructions will be based upon directions received by Euroclear or Clearstream, as applicable, from the participant which owns the relevant Book-Entry Interests. Definitive Registered Notes issued in exchange for a Book-Entry Interest will, except as set forth in the Indenture or as otherwise determined by the Issuer in compliance with applicable law, be subject to, and will have a legend with respect to, the restrictions on transfer summarized below and described more fully under “*Transfer Restrictions*.”

Subject to the restrictions on transfer referred to above, the Notes issued as Definitive Registered Notes may be transferred or exchanged, in whole or in part, in minimum denominations of €100,000 in principal amount and integral multiples of €1,000 in excess thereof. In connection with any such transfer or exchange, the Indenture will require the transferring or exchanging Holder to, among other things, furnish appropriate endorsements and transfer documents, to furnish information regarding the account of the transferee at Euroclear or Clearstream, where appropriate, to furnish certain certificates and opinions, and to pay any Taxes in connection with such transfer or exchange. Any such transfer or exchange will be made without charge to the Holder, other than any Taxes payable in connection with such transfer.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Registrar and Transfer Agent are not required to register the transfer or exchange of any Notes:

- (1) for a period of 15 days prior to any date fixed for the redemption of the Notes;
- (2) for a period of 15 days immediately prior to the date fixed for selection of Notes to be redeemed in part;
- (3) for a period of 15 days prior to the record date with respect to any interest payment date; or
- (4) which the Holder has tendered (and not withdrawn) for repurchase in connection with a Change of Control Offer or an Asset Disposition Offer.

The Issuer, the Trustee, the Paying Agents, the Transfer Agent and the Registrar will be entitled to treat the Holder of a Note as the owner of it for all purposes.

Additional Notes

From time to time, subject to the Issuer's compliance with the covenants described under the headings “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Indebtedness*” and “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Liens*,” the Issuer is permitted to issue additional Notes (“Additional Notes”), which shall have the terms set out in an Officer's Certificate supplied to the Trustee. The Notes (together with any Additional Notes issued from time to time) will constitute separate series of Notes, but will be treated, along with all other series of Notes, as a single class for the purposes of the Indenture with respect to waivers, amendments and all other matters which are not specifically distinguished for such series; *provided that* Additional Notes will not be issued with the same CUSIP, ISIN or common code, as applicable, as any series of existing Notes unless such Additional Notes are, in the reasonable judgement of an Officer or the Board of Directors of the Issuer, fungible with such series of existing Notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In the Issuer's sole discretion, the aforementioned Officer's Certificate may include provisions pertaining to (a) the redemption of such Additional Notes, in whole or in part, including, but not limited to, pursuant to any special mandatory redemption in the event that the release from any escrow into which proceeds of the issuance of such Additional Notes are deposited is conditioned on the consummation of any acquisition, Investment, refinancing or other transaction (such redemption, a “Special Mandatory Redemption”), (b) the escrow of all or a portion of the proceeds of such Additional Notes and the granting of Liens described in clause (22) of the definition of “Permitted Liens” in favor of the Trustee or a security agent solely for the benefit of the holders of such Additional Notes (and not, for the avoidance of doubt, for the benefit of the holders of any other Notes, including Notes of the same series as such Additional Notes), together with all necessary authorizations for the Trustee or such security agent to enter into such arrangements provided that, for so long as the proceeds of such Additional Notes are in escrow, such Additional Notes shall benefit only from such Liens and shall not be subject to the Intercreditor Agreement or any Additional Intercreditor Agreement and shall not benefit from any security interest in the Collateral and (c) the maturity date, interest rate (which may be fixed or floating), interest payment dates and related record dates, currency,

clearing system and denominations for such Additional Notes, it being understood that, with respect to the Additional Notes, all references to currency (including any government obligations related thereto) and denominations herein shall mean the currencies (including any government obligations related thereto) and denominations applicable to such Additional Notes. In addition, such Officer's Certificate may include provisions pursuant to which such Additional Notes are issued bearing a temporary CUSIP, ISIN or common code pending the satisfaction of certain conditions, such as the consummation of an acquisition, Investment, refinancing or other transaction, and such Additional Notes bearing a temporary CUSIP, ISIN or common code may be automatically exchanged for new Additional Notes bearing the same CUSIP, ISIN or common code as any existing Notes issued; *provided that* such Additional Notes are fungible with the Notes issued on the relevant issue date for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Unless the context otherwise requires, for all purposes of the Indenture and this "*Description of Notes*," references to "Notes" shall be deemed to include references to the Notes initially issued on the Issue Date as well as any Additional Notes. Additional Notes may be designated to be of the same series as any other series of Notes, including the Notes initially issued on the Issue Date, but only if they have terms substantially identical in all material respects to such other series, and shall be deemed to form one series with other series (including, if applicable, the Notes initially issued on the Issue Date) (it being understood that any Additional Notes that are substantially identical in all material respects to any other series of Notes but for being subject to a Special Mandatory Redemption shall be deemed to be substantially identical to such series of Notes only following the expiration of any provisions relating to such Special Mandatory Redemption).

Restricted Subsidiaries and Unrestricted Subsidiaries

Immediately after the issuance of the Notes and upon the occurrence of the Issue Date, all of the Issuer's Subsidiaries will be Restricted Subsidiaries.

However, in the circumstances described below under "*Certain Definitions—Unrestricted Subsidiary*," the Issuer will be permitted to designate Restricted Subsidiaries as Unrestricted Subsidiaries. Unrestricted Subsidiaries will not be subject to any of the restrictive covenants in the Indenture.

Security

General

On or about the Issue Date, the Notes and the Guarantees will be secured by first-priority Security Interests over: (i) all of the issued and outstanding shares of Capital Stock of the Issuer; (ii) the Senior Notes Issuer's receivables owing from the Issuer under the Existing Senior Notes Proceeds Loans; (iii) all of the issued and outstanding shares of Capital Stock of certain Guarantors (other than the Senior Notes Issuer, Securitas Direct España, S.A.U., ESML SD Iberia Holding S.A.U. and Securitas Direct Portugal, Unipessoal Lda.); (iv) the Issuer's receivables owing from convertible preferred equity certificates issued by, and certain intercompany loans made to, Verisure Group AB (publ); and (v) bank accounts, fixed and current assets, receivables and material intellectual property of certain Guarantors (collectively, the "Initial Collateral").

Within 30 Business Days after the Issue Date (the "Post-Closing Date"), the Issuer will use its commercially reasonable efforts, and will cause its Subsidiaries to use their commercially reasonable efforts, subject to the Agreed Security Principles, to grant first-priority Security Interests (except that the security governed by Portuguese law shall be eighth-ranking in relation to the security securing the Issuer's obligations under the Existing Senior Secured Notes and the Senior Credit Facilities, and the security governed by French law shall be fourteenth-ranking in relation to the security securing the Issuer's obligations under the Indenture) over (i) all of the issued and outstanding shares or quotas of Capital Stock of Securitas Direct España, S.A.U., ESML SD Iberia Holding S.A.U. and Securitas Direct Portugal, Unipessoal Lda., respectively, and (ii) bank accounts and receivables (including, in certain cases, intercompany loans and assignments of rights under certain contracts and insurance policies) of Securitas Direct España, S.A.U., ESML SD Iberia Holding S.A.U. and Securitas Direct Portugal, Unipessoal Lda. and, in the case of Securitas Direct Portugal, Unipessoal Lda., certain fixed and current assets (collectively, the "Post-Closing Collateral" and, together with the Initial Collateral, the "Collateral").

The Collateral has been or will be pledged pursuant to the Security Documents to the Security Agent on behalf of the holders of the secured obligations that are secured by the Collateral, including (i) on a first-priority basis, the Holders, holders of the Existing Senior Secured Notes, the lenders under the Senior Credit Facilities and the counterparties under certain Hedging Obligations, if any, and (ii) with respect to the Shared Collateral (as defined below) only, on a lower-priority basis, the holders of Existing Senior Notes.

Subject to the terms of the Security Documents, the following assets have been secured on a lower-priority basis for the benefit of the holders of the Existing Senior Notes: (i) all of the issued shares of Capital Stock of the Issuer; and (ii) the Senior Notes Issuer's receivables owing from the Issuer under the Existing Senior Notes Proceeds Loans (collectively, the "Shared Collateral").

Subject to certain conditions, including compliance with the covenants described under "*Impairment of Security Interests*" and "*Liens*," the Issuer is permitted to pledge the Collateral in connection with future issuances of its Indebtedness. Any such additional Security Interests that are in the future pledged to secure obligations under the Notes, the Guarantees and the Indenture will also constitute "Collateral." In particular, the Intercreditor Agreement permits and the Indenture will permit the future Incurrence of Indebtedness pursuant to a super priority revolving credit facility agreement, as well as certain super priority Hedging Obligations, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions. If Incurred, any liabilities in respect of obligations under such super priority revolving credit facility agreement and such Hedging Obligations would receive priority over the Notes and the Guarantees with respect to any proceeds received from the enforcement of the Collateral or certain distressed disposals. Any proceeds received upon any such enforcement would, after all obligations under such super priority revolving credit facility agreement have been repaid and such Hedging Obligations have been discharged in full, be applied *pro rata* in repayment of all obligations under the Notes and any other Indebtedness that is secured by the Collateral on a *pari passu* basis. See "*Description of Certain Indebtedness—Intercreditor Agreement*" and "*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Indebtedness*."

The Collateral will be contractually limited to reflect limitations under applicable law with respect to fraudulent conveyance, preference, transfer at under value or unlawful financial assistance under applicable law, or otherwise to reflect corporate benefit rules, thin capitalization rules, retention of title claims, laws on the preservation of share capital, limitations of corporate law, regulations or defenses affecting the rights of creditors generally or other limitations under applicable law which, among other things, might limit the amount that can be secured by reference to the net assets and legal capital of the relevant Guarantor. For a description of such contractual limitations, see "*Insolvency Considerations and Limitations on Validity and Enforceability of the Guarantees and the Collateral*." In addition, and notwithstanding the provisions of the covenant described below under "*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Liens*," certain property, rights and assets may not be pledged, and any pledge over property, rights and assets may be limited (or the Liens not perfected), in accordance with the Agreed Security Principles.

The proceeds from the sale of the Collateral may not be sufficient to satisfy the obligations owed to the Holders of the Notes. No appraisals of the Collateral have been made in connection with the Transactions. By its nature, some or all of the Collateral will be illiquid and may have no readily ascertainable market value. Accordingly, the Collateral may not be able to be sold in a short period of time, or at all. See "*Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Financing Arrangements and the Notes—The Notes and the Guarantees will be secured only to the extent of the value of the Collateral that has been granted as security for the Notes and the Guarantees, and such security may not be sufficient to satisfy the obligations under the Notes and the Guarantees*."

Priority

The relative priority among the lenders under the Senior Credit Facilities, holders of the Existing Senior Secured Notes, counterparties under certain Hedging Obligations, if any, secured by the Collateral, the Trustee, the Security Agent, the Holders of the Notes and the holders of the Existing Senior Notes with respect to Security Interests is or will be established by the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement, which on the Issue Date will provide, among other things, that:

- (1) the obligations under the Notes, the Existing Senior Secured Notes, the Senior Credit Facilities, and such Hedging Obligations will be secured equally and ratably by first-priority Security Interests in the Collateral; and
- (2) the obligations under the Existing Senior Notes will be secured by second-priority Security Interests in the Shared Collateral (subject to certain exceptions).

See "*Description of Certain Indebtedness—Intercreditor Agreement*," "*Description of Certain Indebtedness—2021 Senior Facilities Agreement*," "*Description of Certain Indebtedness—Existing 2028 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes*," "*Description of Certain Indebtedness—Existing October 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes*," "*Description of Certain Indebtedness—Existing February 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes*" and "*Description of Certain Indebtedness—Existing 2026 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes*." In addition, in connection with the Incurrence of certain Indebtedness that is permitted by the Indenture to be secured on the

Collateral, the Issuer may enter into Additional Intercreditor Agreements in compliance with the Indenture on substantially the same terms as the Intercreditor Agreement. See “—Certain Covenants—Impairment of Security Interests” and “—Intercreditor Agreement; Additional Intercreditor Agreements; Agreement to be Bound.”

In addition, subject to certain conditions, the Indenture and the Intercreditor Agreement permit the Incurrence of Indebtedness with super priority status pursuant to a super priority revolving credit facility agreement which, if Incurred, together with certain Hedging Obligations, if any, would receive priority with respect to any proceeds received from the enforcement of the Collateral and certain distressed disposals. For a description of enforcement of Security Interests upon the Incurrence of such Indebtedness, see “*Description of Certain Indebtedness—Intercreditor Agreement.*”

Security Documents

Under the Security Documents, the Issuer and the Guarantors will grant security over the Collateral to secure the payment when due of the Issuer’s and each of the Guarantor’s payment obligations under the Notes, the Guarantees and the Indenture. The Security Documents have been, or will be, entered into by, among others, the relevant security provider and the Security Agent. When entering into the Security Documents, the Security Agent will act in its own name but for the benefit of the Holders from time to time. The Security Agent will also act on behalf of the lenders under the Senior Credit Facilities, holders of the Existing Senior Secured Notes, the counterparties under certain Hedging Obligations, if any, and the holders of the Existing Senior Notes in relation to the Security Interests in favor of such parties.

The Indenture will provide that, subject to the terms thereof and of the Security Documents and the Intercreditor Agreement, the Notes and the Indenture, as applicable, will be secured by the Security Interests in the Collateral until all obligations under the Notes, the Guarantees and the Indenture have been discharged. However, the Security Interests with respect to the Notes may be released under certain circumstances as provided under “—Release of Liens.” The validity and enforceability of the Guarantees and the Security Interests and the liability of each Guarantor will be subject to the limitations described in “*Insolvency Considerations and Limitations on Validity and Enforceability of the Guarantees and the Collateral.*”

The Security Documents will provide that the rights with respect to the Notes and the Indenture must be exercised by the Security Agent. Since the Holders are not a party to the Security Documents, Holders may not, individually or collectively, take any direct action to enforce any rights in their favor under the Security Documents. The Holders may only act through the Trustee, who will instruct the Security Agent in accordance with the terms of the Indenture.

In the event that the Issuer or its Subsidiaries enter into insolvency, bankruptcy or similar proceedings, the Security Interests created under the Security Documents or the rights and obligations enumerated in the Intercreditor Agreement could be subject to potential challenges. If any challenge to the validity of the Security Interests or the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement was successful, the Holders may not be able to recover any amounts under the Security Documents. Please see “*Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Financing Arrangements and the Notes.*”

Subject to the terms of the Indenture, the Security Documents, the Intercreditor Agreement and any Additional Intercreditor Agreement, the Issuer and the Guarantors will have the right to remain in possession and retain exclusive control of the Collateral, to freely operate the property and assets constituting Collateral and to collect, invest and dispose of any income therefrom (including any and all dividends, distributions or similar cash and noncash payments in respect of Capital Stock of the Guarantors that is part of the Collateral).

Enforcement of Security Interest

The Indenture and the Intercreditor Agreement restrict the ability of the Holders or the Trustee to enforce the Security Interests and provide for the release of the Security Interests created by the Security Documents in certain circumstances, and the rights of the Security Agent (acting on its behalf or on behalf of the Holders) to take enforcement action under the Security Documents in respect of the Collateral are also subject to certain limits on enforcement. These limitations are described under “*Description of Certain Indebtedness—Intercreditor Agreement*” and “*Insolvency Considerations and Limitations on Validity and Enforceability of the Guarantees and the Collateral.*” The ability to enforce may also be restricted by similar arrangements in relation to future Indebtedness that is secured by the Collateral in compliance with the Indenture and the Intercreditor Agreement.

As a result of the voting provisions set forth in the Intercreditor Agreement, the lenders under the Senior Credit Facilities will initially have effective control of whether to enforce the Collateral. Subject to certain limited exceptions, the Security Agent will act with respect to Collateral only at the direction of a simple majority of the senior secured creditors (including, for this purpose, both drawn and undrawn uncanceled commitments under the Senior Credit Facilities, Hedging Obligations and Indebtedness under the Existing Senior Secured Notes and the Notes). The Holders of the Notes will not have separate rights to enforce the Collateral. As a result, the Holders of the Notes will not be able to instruct the Security Agent, force a sale of Collateral or otherwise independently pursue the remedies of a secured creditor under the relevant Security Documents, so long as any amounts under any other senior secured debt (including, for this purpose, both drawn and undrawn uncanceled commitments under the Senior Credit Facilities, Hedging Obligations and Indebtedness under the Existing Senior Secured Notes and the Notes) remain outstanding, other than in limited circumstances. In addition, the Indenture and the Intercreditor Agreement permit the Incurrence of Indebtedness with super priority status pursuant to a super priority revolving credit facility agreement which, if Incurred, together with certain Hedging Obligations, would receive priority with respect to any proceeds received from the enforcement of the Collateral and certain distressed disposals. For a description of enforcement of Security Interests, see “*Description of Certain Indebtedness—Intercreditor Agreement.*”

Intercreditor Agreement; Additional Intercreditor Agreements; Agreement to be Bound

The Indenture will provide that each Holder of the Notes, by accepting such Note, will be deemed to have:

- (1) consented and agreed to be bound by the terms of the Security Documents, the Intercreditor Agreement and any Additional Intercreditor Agreement entered into in compliance with the provisions described under “—*Certain Covenants—Additional Intercreditor Agreements*” (including, without limitation, the provisions providing for foreclosure and release of the Guarantees and the Security Interests, including upon an enforcement);
- (2) authorized and instructed the Trustee and the Security Agent, as applicable, to act on its behalf to enter into the Security Documents, the Intercreditor Agreement and any Additional Intercreditor Agreement entered into in compliance with the provisions described under “—*Certain Covenants—Additional Intercreditor Agreements*” and to be bound thereby and to perform their respective obligations and exercise their respective rights thereunder in accordance therewith; and
- (3) appointed, instructed and authorized the Trustee and the Security Agent to give effect to the provisions in the Security Documents, the Intercreditor Agreement and any Additional Intercreditor Agreement.

Similar provisions to those described above may be included in any Additional Intercreditor Agreement entered into in compliance with the provisions described under “—*Certain Covenants—Additional Intercreditor Agreements.*”

Release of Liens

Security Interests in respect of the Collateral will be released under any one or more of the following circumstances:

- (1) in connection with any sale or other disposition of Collateral (other than the Security Interests in respect of the shares of Capital Stock of the Issuer (the “Issuer Collateral”)) to (a) a Person that is not the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary (but excluding any transaction subject to “—*Certain Covenants—Merger and Consolidation*”), if such sale or other disposition does not violate the covenant described under “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Sales of Assets and Subsidiary Stock*” or is otherwise permitted in accordance with the Indenture or (b) any Restricted Subsidiary *provided* that this clause (1)(b) shall not be relied upon in the case of a transfer of Capital Stock or of accounts receivable to a Restricted Subsidiary (other than in connection with a Qualified Receivables Financing) unless the relevant property and assets remain subject to, or otherwise become subject to, a Lien having equivalent ranking as prior to such sale or disposal in favor of the Notes following such sale or disposal; *provided that*, nothing in this clause (1) shall restrict the release of Security Interests in respect of the Issuer Collateral to the extent substantially concurrently with such release, Liens over the Issuer Collateral having equivalent ranking as prior to such release are granted for the benefit of the Holders;
- (2) in the case of a Guarantor that is released from its Guarantee pursuant to the terms of the Indenture, the release of the property and assets, and Capital Stock, of such Guarantor;

- (3) as described under “—*Amendments and Waivers*”;
- (4) upon payment in full of principal, interest and all other obligations under the Notes Documents or legal defeasance, covenant defeasance or satisfaction and discharge of the Notes and the Indenture, as provided in “—*Defeasance*” and “—*Satisfaction and Discharge*”;
- (5) if the Issuer designates any Restricted Subsidiary to be an Unrestricted Subsidiary in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Indenture, the release of the property and assets, and Capital Stock, of such Unrestricted Subsidiary;
- (6) as permitted by “—*Certain Covenants—Suspension of Covenants and Release of Collateral on Achievement of Investment Grade Status or the Occurrence of a Qualifying IPO*,” “—*Certain Covenants—Impairment of Security Interests*” or “—*Merger and Consolidation*”;
- (7) in the case of the Security Interest in respect of the Issuer Collateral, in connection with a Public Offering of the Issuer; or
- (8) as otherwise permitted in accordance with the Indenture.

In addition, the Security Interests created by the Security Documents will be released in accordance with the Intercreditor Agreement or any Additional Intercreditor Agreement.

The Security Agent and the Trustee will take all reasonably necessary action required to effectuate any release of Collateral securing the Notes and the Guarantees, in accordance with the provisions of the Indenture, the Intercreditor Agreement or any Additional Intercreditor Agreement and the relevant Security Document. Each of the releases set forth above shall be effected by the Security Agent without the consent of the Holders or any action on the part of the Trustee.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, any release of Collateral over shares (or equivalent) in any Guarantor incorporated in Sweden and any release of Collateral over any assets and/or business under any Security Document governed by Swedish law, shall always be subject to and made in accordance with Clause 15.7 (*Release of assets in Sweden*) of the Intercreditor Agreement.

Furthermore, pursuant to Swedish law requirements relating to the granting of security, the following additional restrictions will apply to assets subject to certain Swedish law security arrangements: (i) the right to sell or otherwise dispose of the security assets will be subject to the consent of the Security Agent; (ii) repayment of the principal amount under intra-group loans may only be made to the extent payments are made with the consent of the Security Agent or made to the Security Agent and applied in repayment of the secured liabilities under the relevant Security Document; and (iii) payment of dividends under any share security or principal amount (subject to the restrictions set out in clause (ii) above) or interest under intra-group loans will only be allowed *provided* that no acceleration event has occurred and that no Event of Default would result from such payment.

Optional Redemption

Except as described below and except as described under “—*Redemption for Taxation Reasons*,” the Notes are not redeemable until May 15, 2026.

On and after May 15, 2026, the Issuer may redeem all or, from time to time, part of the Notes upon not less than 10 nor more than 60 days’ notice, at the following redemption prices (expressed as a percentage of principal amount) plus accrued and unpaid interest and Additional Amounts (as defined below), if any, to, but not including, the applicable redemption date (subject to the right of Holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date), if redeemed during the twelve-month period beginning on May 15 of the years indicated below:

Year	Redemption Price
2026	102.750%
2027	101.375%
2028 and thereafter	100.000%

Prior to May 15, 2026, the Issuer may on any one or more occasions redeem up to 40% of the original principal amount of the Notes (including the original principal amount of any Additional Notes of the same series as the Notes issued on the Issue Date), upon not less than 10 nor more than 60 days’ notice, with funds in an aggregate amount (the “Redemption Amount”) not exceeding the Net Cash Proceeds of one or more Equity Offerings at a redemption price of 105.500% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest and Additional Amounts, if any, to, but not including, the applicable redemption date (subject to the right of Holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date); *provided that*:

- (1) at least 50% of the original principal amount of the Notes (including the original principal amount of any Additional Notes of the same series as the Notes issued on the Issue Date) remains outstanding after each such redemption; and
- (2) the redemption occurs within 180 days after the closing of such Equity Offering.

Prior to May 15, 2026, the Issuer may redeem during each twelve-month period commencing with the Issue Date up to 10% of the original principal amount of the Notes of the same series as the Notes issued on the Issue Date at its option, upon not less than 10 nor more than 60 days’ notice, at a redemption price equal to 103% of the principal amount of the Notes redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest and Additional Amounts, if any, to, but not including, the applicable redemption date (subject to the right of Holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date).

In addition, prior to May 15, 2026, the Issuer may redeem all or, from time to time, a part of the Notes upon not less than 10 nor more than 60 days’ notice at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof plus the Applicable Premium and accrued and unpaid interest and Additional Amounts, if any, to, but not including, the applicable redemption date (subject to the right of Holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date).

At any time the Issuer may, at its option, redeem the Notes, in whole or in part, following the occurrence of any Initial Public Offering, with funds in an aggregate amount not exceeding the net cash proceeds of such Initial Public Offering, at a redemption price equal to 102% of the principal amount of the Notes redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest and Additional Amounts, if any, to, but not including, the applicable redemption date (subject to the right of Holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date).

Optional Redemption upon Certain Tender Offers

In connection with any tender offer for, or other offer to purchase, any series of the Notes, if Holders of not less than 90% of the aggregate principal amount of the then outstanding Notes of such series validly tender and do not validly withdraw such Notes in such tender offer and the Issuer, or any third party making such tender offer in lieu of the Issuer, purchases all of the Notes of such series validly tendered and not validly withdrawn by such Holders, all of the Holders of the Notes of such series will be deemed to have consented to such tender offer or other offer and accordingly the Issuer or such third party will have the right upon not less than 10 nor more than 60 days’ notice following such purchase date, to redeem all Notes of such series that remain outstanding

following such purchase at a price equal to the highest price paid to each other Holder in such tender offer (excluding any early tender or incentive fee), plus, to the extent not included in the tender offer payment, accrued and unpaid interest and Additional Amounts, if any, thereon, to, but excluding, the date of such redemption (subject to the right of Holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date). In determining whether the Holders of at least 90% of the aggregate principal amount of the then outstanding Notes of any series have validly tendered and not validly withdrawn such Notes in a tender offer, Notes owned by the Issuer or its Affiliates or by funds controlled or managed by any Affiliate of the Issuer, or any successor thereof, shall be deemed to be outstanding for the purposes of such tender offer.

General

We, our shareholders or our Affiliates may repurchase Notes of any series at any time and from time to time in the open market or otherwise. Notice of redemption will be provided as set forth under “*Selection and Notice*” below.

If it chooses to exercise its optional right to redeem the Notes pursuant to the provisions summarized above, the Issuer may in its discretion redeem one or more series of Notes, either together or separately.

If the Issuer effects an optional redemption of the Notes, it will, for so long as the Notes are listed on the Securities Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and the rules of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange so require, inform the Luxembourg Stock Exchange of such optional redemption and confirm the aggregate principal amount of the Notes that will remain outstanding immediately after such redemption.

If the optional redemption date is on or after an interest record date and on or before the related interest payment date, the accrued and unpaid interest will be paid to the Person in whose name the Note is registered at the close of business on such record date, and no additional interest will be payable to Holders whose Notes will be subject to redemption by the Issuer.

In connection with any redemption of Notes (including with the proceeds from an Equity Offering), any such redemption may, at the Issuer’s discretion, be subject to one or more conditions precedent.

Sinking Fund

The Issuer is not required to make mandatory redemption payments or sinking fund payments with respect to the Notes.

Redemption at Maturity

On May 15, 2030, the Issuer will redeem the Notes that have not been previously redeemed or purchased and cancelled at 100% of their principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon and Additional Amounts, if any, to the redemption date (subject to the right of Holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date).

Selection and Notice

If less than all of the Notes are to be redeemed at any time, Euroclear or Clearstream will credit their respective participants’ accounts on a *pro rata* basis (such as by way of a pool factor) and in accordance with the applicable procedures of Euroclear and Clearstream (as applicable), unless otherwise required by law or applicable stock exchange or depository requirements; *provided, however*, that no Note of €100,000 in aggregate principal amount or less shall be redeemed in part and only Notes in integral multiples of €1,000 will be redeemed. None of the Trustee, the Paying Agent, the Transfer Agent nor the Registrar shall be liable for any selections made by it in accordance with this paragraph.

The Issuer shall publish notice of redemption in accordance with the prevailing rules of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange applicable to the Securities Official List and in addition to such publication, not less than 10 nor more than 60 days prior to the redemption date, mail such notice to Holders by first-class mail, postage prepaid, at their respective addresses as they appear on the registration books of the Registrar or deliver such notice in accordance with the rules and procedures of Euroclear or Clearstream, as applicable, in lieu of the aforesaid mailing.

If the Notes are to be redeemed in part only, the notice of redemption that relates to such Notes shall state the portion of the principal amount thereof to be redeemed. In the case of a Definitive Registered Note, a new Definitive Registered Note in principal amount equal to the unredeemed portion of any Definitive Registered Note redeemed in part will be issued in the name of the Holder thereof upon cancellation of the original Definitive Registered Note. In the case of a Global Note, an appropriate notation will be made on such Global Note or in accordance with the procedures of Clearstream or Euroclear (as applicable) to decrease the principal amount thereof to an amount equal to the unredeemed portion thereof. Subject to the terms of the applicable redemption notice, Notes called for redemption become due on the date fixed for redemption. On and after the redemption date, interest ceases to accrue on Notes or portions of Notes called for redemption.

Redemption for Taxation Reasons

The Issuer may redeem the Notes in whole, but not in part, at any time upon giving not less than 10 nor more than 60 days' prior written notice to the Holders (with a copy to the Trustee and the Paying Agent) of the Notes (which notice will be irrevocable) at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date fixed for redemption (a "Tax Redemption Date") (subject to the right of Holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date) and all Additional Amounts (as defined below under "*—Withholding Taxes*"), if any, then due and which will become due on the Tax Redemption Date as a result of the redemption or otherwise, if any, if the Board of Directors or a member of Senior Management determines in good faith that, as a result of:

- (1) any change in, or amendment to, the law or treaties (or any regulations, protocols, or rulings promulgated thereunder) of a Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction (as defined below) affecting taxation; or
- (2) any change in position regarding the official application, administration or interpretation of such laws, treaties, regulations or rulings (including a holding, judgment or order by a court of competent jurisdiction) (each of the foregoing in clauses (1) and (2), a "Change in Tax Law"),

the Issuer or any Guarantor (including, in each case, any successor entity) with respect to any Guarantee, as the case may be, is, or on the next interest payment date in respect of the Notes would be, required to pay Additional Amounts (but in the case of any Guarantor, only if such amount payable cannot be paid by the Issuer or another Guarantor who can pay such amount without the obligation to pay Additional Amounts), and such obligation cannot be avoided by taking reasonable measures available to the Issuer or such Guarantor (including, for the avoidance of doubt, the appointment of a new Paying Agent where this would be reasonable). Such Change in Tax Law must not have been publicly announced before and must become effective on or after the Issue Date. Notice of redemption for taxation reasons will be published in accordance with the procedures described under "*—Selection and Notice.*" Notwithstanding the foregoing, no such notice of redemption will be given (a) earlier than 90 days prior to the earliest date on which the Payor (as defined below) would be obliged to make such payment of Additional Amounts and (b) unless at the time such notice is given, such obligation to pay such Additional Amounts remains in effect. Prior to the publication or mailing of any notice of redemption of Notes pursuant to the foregoing, the Issuer will deliver to the Trustee (a) an Officer's Certificate stating that it is entitled to effect such redemption and setting forth a statement of facts showing that the conditions precedent to its right so to redeem have been satisfied and (b) an opinion of an independent tax counsel of recognized standing to the effect that the Issuer or Guarantor, as the case may be, has been or will become obligated to pay Additional Amounts as a result of a Change in Tax Law. The Trustee will accept such Officer's Certificate and opinion as sufficient evidence of the satisfaction of the conditions precedent described above, without further inquiry, in which event it will be conclusive and binding on the Holders.

Withholding Taxes

All payments made by the Issuer or any of the Guarantors or a successor of the Issuer or Guarantor (a "Payor") on the Notes or any Guarantee, as applicable, will be made free and clear of and without withholding or deduction for, or on account of, any Taxes unless the withholding or deduction of such Taxes is then required by law or by the official interpretation or administration thereof. If any deduction or withholding for, or on account of, any Taxes imposed or levied by or on behalf of:

- (1) any jurisdiction from or through which payment on any such Note or Guarantee is made by or on behalf of a Payor, or any political subdivision or governmental authority thereof or therein having the power to tax; or

- (2) any other jurisdiction in which a Payor is organized or otherwise considered to be a resident for tax purposes, or any political subdivision or governmental authority thereof or therein having the power to tax (each of clause (1) and (2), a “Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction”),

will at any time be required from any payments made by or on behalf of the Payor or the Paying Agent with respect to any Note or Guarantee, including payments of principal, redemption price, interest or premium, if any, the Payor will pay (together with such payments) such additional amounts (the “Additional Amounts”) as may be necessary in order that the net amounts received in respect of such payments by the Holders, the Paying Agent or the Trustee, as the case may be, after such withholding or deduction (including any such deduction or withholding from such Additional Amounts), will not be less than the amounts which would have been received in respect of such payments on any such Note or Guarantee in the absence of such withholding or deduction; *provided, however*, that no such Additional Amounts will be payable for or on account of:

- (1) any Taxes that would not have been so imposed but for the existence of any present or former connection between the relevant Holder (or between a fiduciary, settlor, beneficiary, member or shareholder of, or possessor of power over the relevant Holder, if the relevant Holder is an estate, nominee, trust, partnership, limited liability company or corporation) and the Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction (including being a citizen or resident or national of, or carrying on a business or maintaining a permanent establishment in, or being physically present in, the Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction) but excluding, in each case, any connection arising merely from the acquisition, ownership or holding of such Note or the receipt of any payment or the exercise or enforcement of rights under such Note or the Indenture or any Guarantee in respect thereof;
- (2) any Tax that is imposed or withheld by reason of the failure by the Holder or the beneficial owner of any Notes to comply with a written request of the Payor addressed to the Holder, after reasonable notice (at least 30 days before any such withholding is payable), to provide certification, information, documents or other evidence concerning the nationality, residence or identity of the Holder or such beneficial owner or to make any declaration or similar claim or satisfy any other reporting requirement relating to such matters, which is required by a statute, treaty, regulation or administrative practice of the Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction as a precondition to exemption from or reduction in the rate of deduction or withholding of all or part of such Tax but, only to the extent the Holder or beneficial owner is legally entitled to provide such certification or documentation;
- (3) any Taxes that are payable otherwise than by withholding from a payment of the principal of, premium, if any, or interest, if any, on or with respect to the Notes or any Guarantee;
- (4) any estate, inheritance, gift, sales, excise, transfer, personal property or similar tax, assessment or other governmental charge;
- (5) any Taxes withheld or deducted pursuant to sections 1471 through 1474 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (or any amended or successor provision), any current or future regulations thereunder, official interpretations thereof or agreements (including any intergovernmental agreement or any laws, rules or practices implementing such intergovernmental agreement) entered into in connection therewith; or
- (6) any combination of the above.

Such Additional Amounts will also not be payable (x) if the payment could have been made without such deduction or withholding if the beneficiary of the payment had presented the Note for payment (where presentation is required) within 30 days after the relevant payment was first made available for payment to the Holder or (y) where, had the beneficial owner of the Note been the Holder, such Tax resulting in Additional Amounts would not have been imposed or such beneficial owner would not have been entitled to payment of Additional Amounts by reason of any of clauses (1) to (6) inclusive above.

The Payor will (i) make any required withholding or deduction and (ii) remit the full amount deducted or withheld to the Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction in accordance with applicable law. The Payor will use all reasonable efforts to obtain certified copies of tax receipts evidencing the payment of any Taxes so deducted or withheld from each Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction imposing such Taxes and will provide such certified copies as soon as reasonably practicable to the Trustee. Such copies shall be made available to the Holders upon request and will be made available at the offices of the Paying Agent.

The Payor will attach to each certified copy a certificate stating (x) that the amount of withholding Taxes evidenced by the certified copy was paid in connection with payments in respect of the principal amount of Notes then outstanding and (y) the amount of such withholding Taxes paid per €1,000 principal amount of the Notes.

If any Payor will be obligated to pay Additional Amounts under or with respect to any payment made on any Note, at least 30 days prior to the date of such payment, the Payor will deliver to the Trustee an Officer's Certificate stating the fact that Additional Amounts will be payable and the amount so payable and such other information necessary to enable the Paying Agent to pay Additional Amounts to Holders on the relevant payment date (unless such obligation to pay Additional Amounts arises less than 45 days prior to the relevant payment date, in which case the Payor may deliver such Officer's Certificate as promptly as practicable after the date that is 30 days prior to the payment date). The Trustee shall be entitled to rely solely on such Officer's Certificate as conclusive proof that such payments are necessary.

Wherever in the Indenture, the Notes or this "*Description of Notes*" there is mentioned, in any context:

- (1) the payment of principal,
- (2) purchase prices in connection with a purchase of Notes,
- (3) interest, or
- (4) any other amount payable on or with respect to any of the Notes or any Guarantee,

such reference shall be deemed to include payment of Additional Amounts to the extent that, in such context, Additional Amounts are, were or would be payable in respect thereof.

The Payor will pay any present or future stamp, court or documentary taxes, or any other excise, property or similar Taxes, charges or levies (including penalties, interest and any other reasonable expenses related thereto) that arise in any jurisdiction from the execution, delivery, registration or enforcement of any Notes, the Guarantees, the Indenture, the Security Documents, the Intercreditor Agreement, any Additional Intercreditor Agreement or any other document or instrument in relation thereto (other than a transfer of the Notes after the Issue Date) excluding any such Taxes, charges or similar levies imposed by any jurisdiction that is not a Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction, and the Payor agrees to indemnify the Holders for any such Taxes paid by such Holders. The foregoing obligations of this paragraph will survive any termination, defeasance or discharge of the Indenture and will apply *mutatis mutandis* to any jurisdiction in which any successor to a Payor is organized or any political subdivision or taxing authority or agency thereof or therein.

Change of Control

If a Change of Control occurs, subject to the terms of the covenant described under this heading "*—Change of Control*," each Holder will have the right to require the Issuer to repurchase all or any part (equal to €100,000 or integral multiples of €1,000 in excess thereof; *provided* that Notes of €100,000 or less may only be redeemed in whole and not in part) of such Holder's Notes at a purchase price in cash equal to 101% of the principal amount of the Notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest and Additional Amounts, if any, to the date of purchase (subject to the right of Holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date); *provided, however*, that the Issuer shall not be obliged to repurchase Notes as described under this heading, "*—Change of Control*," in the event and to the extent that it has unconditionally exercised its right to redeem all of the Notes as described under "*—Optional Redemption*" or all conditions to such redemption have been satisfied or waived.

Unless the Issuer has unconditionally exercised its right to redeem all the Notes and given notice of redemption as described under "*—Optional Redemption*" or all conditions to such redemption have been satisfied or waived, no later than the date that is 60 days after any Change of Control, the Issuer will mail a notice (the "Change of Control Offer") to each Holder of any such Notes or deliver such notice in accordance with the rules and procedures of Euroclear or Clearstream, as applicable, with a copy to the Trustee:

- (1) stating that a Change of Control has occurred or may occur and that such Holder has the right to require the Issuer to purchase all or any part of such Holder's Notes at a purchase price in cash equal to 101% of the principal amount of such Notes plus accrued and unpaid interest and Additional Amounts, if any,

to, but not including, the date of purchase (subject to the right of Holders of record on a record date to receive interest on the relevant interest payment date) (the “Change of Control Payment”);

- (2) stating the repurchase date (which shall be no earlier than 30 days nor later than 60 days from the date such notice is mailed or delivered) (the “Change of Control Payment Date”);
- (3) stating that any Note accepted for payment pursuant to the Change of Control Offer will cease to accrue interest on the Change of Control Payment Date unless the Change of Control Payment is not paid, and that any Notes or part thereof not tendered will continue to accrue interest;
- (4) describing the circumstances and relevant facts regarding the transaction or transactions that constitute the Change of Control;
- (5) describing the procedures determined by the Issuer, consistent with the Indenture, that a Holder must follow in order to have its Notes repurchased; and
- (6) if such notice is mailed or delivered prior to the occurrence of a Change of Control, stating that the Change of Control Offer is conditional on the occurrence of such Change of Control.

On the Change of Control Payment Date, if the Change of Control shall have occurred, the Issuer will, to the extent lawful:

- (1) accept for payment all Notes or portion thereof properly tendered pursuant to the Change of Control Offer;
- (2) deposit with the relevant agent appointed for the change of control event an amount equal to the Change of Control Payment in respect of all Notes so tendered;
- (3) deliver or cause to be delivered to the Trustee an Officer’s Certificate stating the aggregate principal amount of Notes or portions of the Notes being purchased by the Issuer in the Change of Control Offer;
- (4) in the case of Global Notes, deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the Principal Paying Agent the Global Notes in order to reflect thereon the portion of such Notes or portions thereof that have been tendered to and purchased by the Issuer; and
- (5) in the case of Definitive Registered Notes, deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the relevant Registrar for cancellation all Definitive Registered Notes accepted for purchase by the Issuer.

If any Definitive Registered Notes have been issued, the Paying Agent will, as soon as reasonably practicable, mail to each Holder of Definitive Registered Notes so tendered the Change of Control Payment for such Notes, and the Trustee (or an authenticating agent) will, as soon as reasonably practicable, authenticate and mail (or cause to be transferred by book entry) to each Holder of Definitive Registered Notes a new Definitive Registered Note equal in principal amount to the unpurchased portion of the Notes surrendered, if any; *provided* that each such new Note will be in a principal amount that is at least €100,000 and integral multiples of €1,000 in excess thereof.

For so long as the Notes are listed on the Securities Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and the rules of such exchange so require, the Issuer will, to the extent and in the manner permitted by such rules, post such notices on the official website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Except as described above with respect to a Change of Control, the Indenture does not contain provisions that permit the Holders to require that the Issuer repurchase or redeem the Notes in the event of a takeover, recapitalization or similar transaction. The existence of a Holder’s right to require the Issuer to repurchase such Holder’s Notes upon the occurrence of a Change of Control may deter a third party from seeking to acquire the Issuer or its Subsidiaries in a transaction that would constitute a Change of Control.

The Issuer will not be required to make a Change of Control Offer or repurchase any Notes as described under this heading “Change of Control” upon a Change of Control if (1) a third party makes the Change of Control Offer in the manner, at the times and otherwise in compliance with the requirements set forth in the Indenture applicable to a Change of Control Offer made by the Issuer and purchases all Notes validly tendered and not withdrawn under such Change of Control Offer or (2) a notice of redemption has been given pursuant to the

Indenture as defined above under the caption “—*Optional Redemption*,” unless and until there is a default in payment of the applicable redemption price. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, a Change of Control Offer may be made in advance of a Change of Control, conditioned upon the consummation of such Change of Control, if a definitive agreement is in place providing for the Change of Control at the time the Change of Control Offer is made.

The Issuer will comply, to the extent applicable, with the requirements of Section 14(e) of the Exchange Act and any other securities laws or regulations in connection with the repurchase of Notes pursuant to this covenant. To the extent that the provisions of any securities laws or regulations conflict with provisions of the Indenture, the Issuer will comply with the applicable securities laws and regulations and will not be deemed to have breached its obligations under the Change of Control provisions of the Indenture by virtue of such compliance.

The Issuer's ability to repurchase Notes issued by it pursuant to a Change of Control Offer may be limited by a number of factors. The occurrence of certain of the events that constitute a Change of Control would require a mandatory prepayment of Indebtedness under the Senior Credit Facilities. The occurrence of a Change of Control under the Indenture would also require the Issuer to make an offer to holders of the Existing Senior Secured Notes to repurchase the Existing Senior Secured Notes and the Senior Notes Issuer to make an offer to holders thereof to repurchase any Existing Senior Notes, in each case at a purchase price in cash equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof. Future Indebtedness of the Issuer or its Subsidiaries may also contain prohibitions of certain events that would constitute a Change of Control or require such Indebtedness to be repurchased upon a Change of Control. Moreover, the exercise by the Holders of their right to require the Issuer to repurchase the Notes could cause a default under, or require a repurchase of, such Indebtedness, even if the Change of Control itself does not, due to the financial effect of such repurchase on the Issuer. Finally, the Issuer's ability to pay cash to the Holders upon a repurchase may be limited by the Issuer's then existing financial resources, including financial resources of its Restricted Subsidiaries. There can be no assurance that sufficient funds will be available when necessary to make any required repurchases. See “*Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Financing Arrangements and the Notes—We may not be able to finance a change of control offer and the occurrence of certain important corporate events will not constitute a change of control.*”

The definition of “Change of Control” includes a disposition of all or substantially all of the property and assets of the Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries taken as a whole to specified other Persons. Although there is a limited body of case law interpreting the phrase “substantially all,” there is no precise established definition of the phrase “substantially all” under applicable law. Accordingly, in certain circumstances there may be a degree of uncertainty as to whether a particular transaction would involve a disposition of “all or substantially all” of the property or assets of the Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries taken as a whole. As a result, it may be unclear as to whether a Change of Control has occurred and whether a Holder may require the Issuer to make an offer to repurchase the Notes as described above.

The provisions of the Indenture relating to the Issuer's obligation to make an offer to repurchase the Notes as a result of a Change of Control may be waived or modified with the written consent of Holders of a majority in outstanding principal amount of the Notes.

Certain Covenants

Limitation on Indebtedness

The Issuer will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, Incur any Indebtedness (including Acquired Indebtedness); *provided, however*, that the Issuer and any Restricted Subsidiary may Incur Indebtedness (including Acquired Indebtedness) if on the date of such Incurrence and after giving *pro forma* effect thereto (including *pro forma* application of the proceeds thereof) for the Applicable Testing Period, the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio for the Issuer would have been at least 2.0 to 1.0; *provided* that the amount of Indebtedness Incurred pursuant to the foregoing does not cause the Non-Guarantor Debt Cap to be exceeded.

The first paragraph of this covenant will not prohibit the Incurrence of the following Indebtedness (“Permitted Debt”):

- (1) Indebtedness Incurred pursuant to any Credit Facility (including in respect of letters of credit or bankers' acceptances issued or created thereunder), and any Refinancing Indebtedness in respect thereof and guarantees in respect of such Indebtedness, in a maximum aggregate principal amount at any time outstanding not exceeding (i) €2,525.0 million, *plus* (ii) €700.0 million, *plus* (iii) the greater of (x) €1,390.0 million and (y) 100.0% of Consolidated EBITDA, *plus* (iv) the maximum amount of Senior

Secured Indebtedness such that, after giving *pro forma* effect to such Incurrence, the Consolidated Senior Secured Net Leverage Ratio would have been no more than 5.50 to 1.00, *plus* (v) in the case of any refinancing of any Indebtedness permitted under this clause (1) or any portion thereof, the aggregate amount of fees, underwriting discounts, premiums and other costs and expenses incurred in connection with such refinancing;

(2)

- (a) guarantees by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary of Indebtedness of the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary, so long as the Incurrence of such Indebtedness being guaranteed is permitted to be Incurred by another provision of this covenant; *provided* that, if the Indebtedness being guaranteed is subordinated to the Notes or a Guarantee, then the guarantee must be subordinated to the Notes or such Guarantee to the same extent as the Indebtedness being guaranteed; or
- (b) without limiting the covenant described under “—*Limitation on Liens*,” Indebtedness arising by reason of any Lien granted by or applicable to such Person securing Indebtedness of the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary so long as the Incurrence of such Indebtedness is permitted under the terms of the Indenture;

(3) Indebtedness of the Issuer owing to and held by any Restricted Subsidiary or Indebtedness of a Restricted Subsidiary owing to and held by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary; *provided, however*, that:

- (a) if the Issuer or a Guarantor is the obligor in respect of any such Indebtedness and the creditor is neither the Issuer nor a Restricted Subsidiary that is a Guarantor, such Indebtedness is unsecured and, if the aggregate principal amount of such Indebtedness of the Issuer or such Guarantor exceeds €10.0 million ((i) except in respect of intercompany current liabilities Incurred in the ordinary course of business in connection with the cash management operations of the Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries and (ii) only to the extent legally permitted (the Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries having completed all procedures required in the reasonable judgment of directors or officers of the obligee or obligor to protect such Persons from any penalty or civil or criminal liability in connection with the subordination of such Indebtedness)), expressly subordinated to the prior payment in full in cash of all obligations with respect to the Notes, in the case of the Issuer, or the applicable Guarantee, in the case of a Guarantor, pursuant to the Intercreditor Agreement or any Additional Intercreditor Agreement;
- (b) (i) any subsequent issuance or transfer of Capital Stock or any other event which results in any such Indebtedness being beneficially held by a Person other than the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary of the Issuer; and (ii) any sale or other transfer of any such Indebtedness to a Person other than the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary of the Issuer,

shall be deemed, in each case, to constitute an Incurrence of such Indebtedness not permitted by this clause (3) by the Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be;

(4)

- (a) Indebtedness represented by the Notes (other than any Additional Notes) and the related Guarantees,
- (b) any guarantees of the Existing Senior Notes and the Existing Senior Notes Proceeds Loans, in each case, outstanding on the Issue Date,
- (c) any Indebtedness (other than Indebtedness Incurred under the Senior Credit Facilities or described in clauses (1), (3), (4)(a) and (4)(b) of this paragraph) outstanding on the Issue Date after giving *pro forma* effect to the Transactions,
- (d) Refinancing Indebtedness Incurred in respect of any Indebtedness described in this clause (4)(a), (4)(b), (4)(c) and clause (5) of this paragraph or Incurred pursuant to the first paragraph of this covenant, and

(e) Management Advances;

- (5) Indebtedness (a) of any Person outstanding on the date on which such Person becomes a Restricted Subsidiary of the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary or is merged, consolidated, amalgamated or otherwise combined with (including pursuant to any acquisition of assets and assumption of related liabilities) the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary or (b) Incurred to provide all or a portion of the funds utilized to consummate the transaction or series of related transactions pursuant to which any Person became a Restricted Subsidiary or was otherwise acquired by the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary; *provided, however*, that Indebtedness Incurred pursuant to this clause (5) is in aggregate amount not to exceed (i) an amount equal to the greater of €210.0 million and 15.0% of Consolidated EBITDA, *plus* (ii) unlimited additional Indebtedness to the extent that (x) the Issuer would have been able to Incur €1.00 of additional Indebtedness pursuant to the first paragraph of this covenant after giving *pro forma* effect to the relevant acquisition and the Incurrence of such Indebtedness pursuant to this clause or (y) the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio of the Issuer would not be less than it was immediately prior to giving effect to such acquisition or other transaction and Incurrence of Indebtedness pursuant to this clause (5);
- (6) Indebtedness under Currency Agreements, Interest Rate Agreements and Commodity Hedging Agreements not for speculative purposes (as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors or a member of Senior Management);
- (7)
- (a) Indebtedness consisting of (A) Capitalized Lease Obligations, mortgage financings, Purchase Money Obligations or other financings, Incurred for the purpose of financing all or any part of the purchase price or cost of construction or improvement of property, plant or equipment used in a Similar Business or (B) Indebtedness otherwise Incurred to finance the purchase, lease, rental or cost of design, construction, installation or improvement of property (real or personal) or equipment that is used or useful in a Similar Business, whether through the direct purchase of assets or the Capital Stock of any Person owning such assets, and any Indebtedness which refinances, replaces or refunds such Indebtedness, in an aggregate outstanding principal amount which, when taken together with the principal amount of all other Indebtedness Incurred pursuant to this clause (7)(a) and then outstanding, will not exceed at any time outstanding the greater of €140.0 million and 10.0% of Consolidated EBITDA; so long as the Indebtedness exists on the date of such purchase, lease, rental or improvement or is created within 180 days thereafter; and
- (b) Capitalized Lease Obligations Incurred in the ordinary course of business and consistent with past practice and any Indebtedness which refinances, replaces or refunds such Capitalized Lease Obligations;
- (8) Indebtedness in respect of (a) workers' compensation claims, self-insurance obligations, unemployment insurance (including premiums related thereto), other types of social security, pension obligations, vacation pay, health, disability or other employee benefits, performance, indemnity, surety, judgment, appeal, advance payment, customs, VAT or other tax (including interest and penalties with respect thereto) or other guarantees or other similar bonds, instruments or obligations and completion guarantees and warranties provided by the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary or relating to liabilities, obligations or guarantees Incurred in the ordinary course of business or in respect of any governmental requirement, (b) letters of credit, bankers' acceptances, guarantees or other similar instruments or obligations issued or relating to liabilities or obligations Incurred in the ordinary course of business or in respect of any governmental requirement, *provided, however*, that upon the drawing of such letters of credit or other similar instruments, the obligations are reimbursed within 30 days following such drawing, (c) the financing of insurance premiums in the ordinary course of business and (d) any customary cash management, cash pooling or netting or setting off arrangements, including customary credit card facilities, in the ordinary course of business;
- (9) Indebtedness arising from agreements providing for customary guarantees, indemnification, obligations in respect of earnouts or other adjustments of purchase price or, in each case, similar obligations, in each case, Incurred or assumed in connection with the acquisition or disposition of any business or assets or Person or any Capital Stock of a Subsidiary (other than guarantees of Indebtedness Incurred by any Person acquiring or disposing of such business or assets or such Subsidiary for the purpose of financing such acquisition or disposition); *provided* that, in connection with such disposition, the

maximum liability of the Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries in respect of all such Indebtedness shall at no time exceed the gross proceeds, including the fair market value of non-cash proceeds (measured at the time received and without giving effect to any subsequent changes in value), actually received by the Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries in connection with such disposition;

(10)

- (a) Indebtedness arising from the honoring by a bank or other financial institution of a check, draft or similar instrument drawn against insufficient funds in the ordinary course of business; *provided, however*, that such Indebtedness is extinguished within 30 Business Days of Incurrence;
- (b) Indebtedness consisting of obligations owing under any customer or supplier incentive, supply, license or similar agreements entered into in the ordinary course of business;
- (c) Indebtedness owed on a short-term basis of no longer than 30 days to banks and other financial institutions Incurred in the ordinary course of business of the Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries with such banks or financial institutions that arises in connection with ordinary banking arrangements to manage cash balances of the Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries; and
- (d) Indebtedness Incurred by a Restricted Subsidiary in connection with bankers acceptances, discounted bills of exchange or the discounting or factoring of receivables for credit management of bad debt purposes, in each case, Incurred or undertaken in the ordinary course of business;

(11) Indebtedness in an aggregate outstanding principal amount which, when taken together with the principal amount of all other Indebtedness Incurred pursuant to this clause (11) and then outstanding, will not exceed the greater of €420.0 million and 30.0% of Consolidated EBITDA;

(12) Indebtedness Incurred in a Qualified Receivables Financing;

(13) Indebtedness in an aggregate outstanding principal amount which, when taken together with any Refinancing Indebtedness in respect thereof and the principal amount of all other Indebtedness Incurred pursuant to this clause (13) and then outstanding, will not exceed 100% of the Net Cash Proceeds received by the Issuer from the issuance or sale (other than to a Restricted Subsidiary) of its Subordinated Shareholder Funding or Capital Stock (other than Disqualified Stock, Designated Preference Shares, a Parent Debt Contribution or an Excluded Contribution) or otherwise contributed to the equity (other than through the issuance of Disqualified Stock, Designated Preference Shares, a Parent Debt Contribution or an Excluded Contribution) of the Issuer, in each case, subsequent to the Issue Date; *provided, however*, that (i) any such Net Cash Proceeds that are so received or contributed shall be excluded for purposes of making Restricted Payments under the first paragraph and clauses (1), (6) and (10) of the second paragraph of the covenant described below under “*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Restricted Payments*” to the extent the Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries incur Indebtedness in reliance thereon and (ii) any Net Cash Proceeds that are so received or contributed shall be excluded for purposes of incurring Indebtedness pursuant to this clause (13) to the extent the Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries (x) makes a Restricted Payment under the first paragraph and clauses (1), (6) and (10) of the second paragraph of the covenant described below under “*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Restricted Payments*” in reliance thereon or (y) incurs Indebtedness pursuant to clause (17) of this paragraph in reliance thereon;

(14) Indebtedness under daylight borrowing facilities Incurred in connection with the Transactions or any refinancing of Indebtedness (including by way of set-off or exchange) so long as any such Indebtedness is repaid within three days of the date on which such Indebtedness was Incurred;

(15) Indebtedness Incurred under local overdraft and other local Credit Facilities in a maximum aggregate principal amount at any time outstanding not to exceed the greater of €210.0 million and 15.0% of Consolidated EBITDA;

(16) Guarantees by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary of Indebtedness of joint ventures in an aggregate amount which, when taken together with the principal amount of all other Indebtedness Incurred

pursuant to this clause (16) and then outstanding, does not exceed the greater of €280.0 million and 20% of Consolidated EBITDA; and

- (17) Indebtedness in an aggregate principal amount not greater than the aggregate amount of Restricted Payments that could be made at the time of such Incurrence pursuant to clause (c) of the first paragraph of the covenant described under “—*Limitation on Restricted Payments*” and clauses (10), (11) and (13) of the second paragraph of the covenant described under “—*Limitation on Restricted Payments*”; *provided, that* the Incurrence of Indebtedness in reliance on amounts available for making Restricted Payments pursuant to clause (c) of the first paragraph of the covenant described under “—*Limitation on Restricted Payments*” and clauses (10), (11) and (13) of the second paragraph of the covenant described under “—*Limitation on Restricted Payments*” shall reduce the amounts available under any such applicable clause by an amount equal to the outstanding principal amount of such Indebtedness.

For purposes of determining compliance with, and the outstanding principal amount of any particular Indebtedness Incurred pursuant to and in compliance with, this covenant:

- (1) in the event that Indebtedness meets the criteria of more than one of the types of Indebtedness described in the first and second paragraphs of this covenant, the Issuer, in its sole discretion, will classify, and may from time to time reclassify, such item of Indebtedness and only be required to include the amount and type of such Indebtedness in one (or more, if applicable) of the clauses of the second paragraph or the first paragraph of this covenant;
- (2) all Indebtedness outstanding on the Issue Date under the Senior Credit Facilities shall be deemed initially Incurred on the Issue Date under clause (1)(i) (in the case of term loan facilities) or clause (1)(ii) (in the case of the Revolving Credit Facility) of the second paragraph of this covenant and not the first paragraph or clause (4)(c) of the second paragraph of this covenant, and may not be reclassified;
- (3) guarantees of, or obligations in respect of letters of credit, bankers’ acceptances or other similar instruments relating to, or Liens securing, Indebtedness that is otherwise included in the determination of a particular amount of Indebtedness shall not be included;
- (4) if obligations in respect of letters of credit, bankers’ acceptances or other similar instruments are Incurred pursuant to any Credit Facility and are being treated as Incurred pursuant to clause (1), (7), (11), (13), (15) or (17) of the second paragraph above or the first paragraph above and the letters of credit, bankers’ acceptances or other similar instruments relate to other Indebtedness, then such other Indebtedness shall not be included;
- (5) the principal amount of any Disqualified Stock of the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary, or Preferred Stock of a Restricted Subsidiary, will be equal to the greater of the maximum mandatory redemption or repurchase price (not including, in either case, any redemption or repurchase premium) or the liquidation preference thereof;
- (6) Indebtedness permitted by this covenant need not be permitted solely by reference to one provision permitting such Indebtedness but may be permitted in part by one such provision and in part by one or more other provisions of this covenant permitting such Indebtedness; and
- (7) the amount of Indebtedness (a) issued at a price that is less than the principal amount thereof will be equal to the amount of the liability in respect thereof determined on the basis of IFRS and (b) shall be the principal amount, or liquidation preference thereof, in the case of any other Indebtedness.

Accrual of interest, accrual of dividends, the accretion of accreted value, the accretion or amortization of original issue discount, the payment of interest in the form of additional Indebtedness, the payment of dividends in the form of additional shares of Preferred Stock or Disqualified Stock or the reclassification of commitments or obligations not treated as Indebtedness due to a change in IFRS will not be deemed to be an Incurrence of Indebtedness for purposes of the covenant described under this “—*Limitation on Indebtedness*.”

In any case where the amount of Indebtedness that may be Incurred pursuant to any clause of this covenant is or may be based on Consolidated EBITDA, the amount that may be Incurred under such clause shall be deemed to include all amounts necessary to renew, refund, refinance, replace, defease or discharge any Indebtedness Incurred pursuant to such clause. Notwithstanding any other provision of this covenant, the maximum amount that the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary may incur pursuant to this covenant shall not be deemed to be

exceeded, with respect to such Incurrence, due solely to the result of fluctuations in the amount of Consolidated EBITDA (and, for the avoidance of doubt, such Indebtedness will be permitted to be refinanced or replaced notwithstanding that, after giving effect to such refinancing or replacement, such excess will continue).

If at any time an Unrestricted Subsidiary becomes a Restricted Subsidiary, any Indebtedness of such Subsidiary shall be deemed to be Incurred by a Restricted Subsidiary of the Issuer as of such date (and, if such Indebtedness is not permitted to be Incurred as of such date under the covenant described under this “*Limitation on Indebtedness*,” the Issuer shall be in Default of this covenant).

Subject to the provisions set forth in “*Financial Calculations*” below, for purposes of determining compliance with any euro-denominated restriction on the Incurrence of Indebtedness, the euro equivalent of the principal amount of Indebtedness denominated in another currency shall be calculated based on the relevant currency exchange rate in effect on the date such Indebtedness was Incurred, in the case of term Indebtedness, or first committed or first Incurred (whichever yields the lower euro equivalent), in the case of Indebtedness Incurred under a revolving credit facility; *provided* that (a) for the purpose of Incurrence of any other Indebtedness, the Issuer may elect to account for any such Indebtedness denominated in a different currency at the relevant currency exchange rate in effect on the determination date for the Incurrence of such other Indebtedness; (b) if such Indebtedness is Incurred to refinance other Indebtedness denominated in a currency other than euro, and such refinancing would cause the applicable euro-denominated restriction to be exceeded if calculated at the relevant currency exchange rate in effect on the date of such refinancing, such euro-denominated restriction shall be deemed not to have been exceeded so long as the principal amount of such Refinancing Indebtedness does not exceed the amount set forth in clause (2) of the definition of Refinancing Indebtedness; (c) the euro equivalent of the principal amount of any such Indebtedness outstanding on the Issue Date shall be calculated based on the relevant currency exchange rate in effect on the Issue Date, subject to the election in clause (a) above; and (d) if any such Indebtedness that is denominated in a different currency is subject to a Currency Agreement (with respect to the euro) covering principal amounts payable on such Indebtedness, the amount of such Indebtedness expressed in euro will be adjusted to take into account the effect of such agreement.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this covenant, the maximum amount of Indebtedness that the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary may incur pursuant to this covenant shall not be deemed to be exceeded solely as a result of fluctuations in the exchange rate of currencies. Subject to the provisions set forth in “*Financial Calculations*” below, the principal amount of any Indebtedness Incurred to refinance other Indebtedness, if Incurred in a different currency from the Indebtedness being refinanced, shall be calculated based on the currency exchange rate applicable to the currencies in which such Refinancing Indebtedness is denominated that is in effect on the date of such refinancing.

No Indebtedness will be deemed to be contractually subordinated in right of payment to any other Indebtedness of the Issuer or any Guarantor solely by virtue of being unsecured or by virtue of being secured with different collateral or by virtue of being secured on a junior-priority basis or by virtue of the application of waterfall or other payment ordering provisions affecting different tranches of Indebtedness.

Limitation on Restricted Payments

The Issuer will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries, directly or indirectly, to:

- (1) declare or pay any dividend or make any other payment or distribution on or in respect of the Issuer’s or any Restricted Subsidiary’s Capital Stock (including any payment in connection with any merger or consolidation involving the Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries) except:
 - (a) dividends or distributions payable in Capital Stock of the Issuer (other than Disqualified Stock) or in options, warrants or other rights to purchase such Capital Stock of the Issuer or in Subordinated Shareholder Funding; and
 - (b) dividends or distributions payable to the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary (and, in the case of any such Restricted Subsidiary making such dividend or distribution, to holders of its Capital Stock other than the Issuer or another Restricted Subsidiary on no more than a *pro rata* basis, measured by value);
- (2) purchase, redeem, retire or otherwise acquire for value any Capital Stock of the Issuer or any direct or indirect Parent of the Issuer held by Persons other than the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary of the Issuer (other than in exchange for Capital Stock of the Issuer (other than Disqualified Stock));

- (3) make any principal payment on, or purchase, repurchase, redeem, defease or otherwise acquire or retire for value, prior to scheduled maturity, scheduled repayment or scheduled sinking fund payment, any Subordinated Indebtedness (other than (a) any such payment, purchase, repurchase, redemption, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement or in anticipation of satisfying a sinking fund obligation, principal installment or final maturity, in each case, due within one year of the date of payment, purchase, repurchase, redemption, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement and (b) any Indebtedness Incurred pursuant to clause (3) of the second paragraph of the covenant described under “—*Limitation on Indebtedness*”));
- (4) make any payment (whether of principal, interest or other amounts) on, or purchase, repurchase, redeem, defease or otherwise acquire or retire for value any Subordinated Shareholder Funding (other than any payment of interest thereon in the form of additional Subordinated Shareholder Funding); or
- (5) make any Restricted Investment in any Person;

(any such dividend, distribution, payment, purchase, redemption, repurchase, defeasance, other acquisition, retirement or Restricted Investment referred to in clauses (1) through (5) is referred to herein as a “Restricted Payment”), if at the time the Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary makes such Restricted Payment:

- (a) an Event of Default shall have occurred and be continuing (or would result immediately thereafter therefrom);
- (b) the Issuer is not able to Incur an additional €1.00 of Indebtedness pursuant to the first paragraph of the covenant described under “—*Limitation on Indebtedness*” after giving effect, on a *pro forma* basis, to such Restricted Payment; or
- (c) the aggregate amount of such Restricted Payment and all other Restricted Payments made subsequent to the Original Issue Date (and not returned or rescinded) (including Permitted Payments permitted below by clause (5) of the next succeeding paragraph, but excluding all other Restricted Payments permitted by the next succeeding paragraph) would exceed the sum of (without duplication):
 - (i) 50% of Consolidated Net Income for the period (treated as one accounting period) from the first day of the fiscal quarter commencing immediately after the Original Issue Date to the Applicable Reporting Date ending prior to the date of such Restricted Payment (or, in the case such Consolidated Net Income is a deficit, minus 100% of such deficit) provided that the amount taken into account pursuant to this sub-clause (i) shall not be less than zero;
 - (ii) 100% of the aggregate Net Cash Proceeds, and the fair market value (as determined in accordance with the last paragraph of this covenant) of property or assets or marketable securities, received by the Issuer from the issue or sale of its Capital Stock (other than Disqualified Stock or Designated Preference Shares) or Subordinated Shareholder Funding subsequent to the Original Issue Date or otherwise contributed to the equity (other than through the issuance of Disqualified Stock or Designated Preference Shares) of the Issuer subsequent to the Original Issue Date (other than (w) Net Cash Proceeds or property or assets or marketable securities received from an issuance or sale of such Capital Stock to a Restricted Subsidiary or an employee stock ownership plan or trust established by the Issuer or any Subsidiary of the Issuer for the benefit of its employees to the extent funded by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary, (x) Net Cash Proceeds or property or assets or marketable securities to the extent that any Restricted Payment has been made from such proceeds in reliance on clause (6) of the next succeeding paragraph, (y) Excluded Contributions and (z) any Parent Debt Contribution);
 - (iii) 100% of the aggregate Net Cash Proceeds, and the fair market value (as determined in accordance with the last paragraph of this covenant) of property or assets or marketable securities, received by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary from the issuance or sale (other than to the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary of the Issuer or an employee stock ownership plan or trust established by the Issuer or any Subsidiary of the Issuer for the benefit of its employees to the extent funded by the Issuer or any

Restricted Subsidiary) by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary subsequent to the Original Issue Date of any Indebtedness that has been converted into or exchanged for Capital Stock of the Issuer (other than Disqualified Stock or Designated Preference Shares) or Subordinated Shareholder Funding (plus the amount of any cash, and the fair market value (as determined in accordance with the last paragraph of this covenant) of property or assets or marketable securities, received by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary upon such conversion or exchange) but excluding (x) Net Cash Proceeds to the extent that any Restricted Payment has been made from such proceeds in reliance on clause (6) of the next succeeding paragraph, (y) Excluded Contributions and (z) any Parent Debt Contribution;

- (iv) 100% of the aggregate Net Cash Proceeds, and the fair market value (as determined in accordance with the last paragraph of this covenant) of property or assets or marketable securities, received by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary (other than to the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary of the Issuer or an employee stock ownership plan or trust established by the Issuer or any Subsidiary of the Issuer for the benefit of its employees to the extent funded by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary) from the disposition of any Unrestricted Subsidiary or the disposition or repayment of any Investment constituting a Restricted Payment made after the Original Issue Date;
- (v) in the case of the designation of an Unrestricted Subsidiary as a Restricted Subsidiary or all of the assets of such Unrestricted Subsidiary are transferred to the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary, or the Unrestricted Subsidiary is merged or consolidated into the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary, 100% of such amount received in cash and the fair market value (as determined in accordance with the last paragraph of this covenant) of any property or marketable securities received by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary in respect of such redesignation, merger, consolidation or transfer of assets, excluding the amount of any Investment in such Unrestricted Subsidiary that constituted a Permitted Investment made pursuant to clauses (11), (17), (18) or (19) of the definition of "Permitted Investment"; and
- (vi) 100% of any dividends or distributions received by the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary after the Original Issue Date from an Unrestricted Subsidiary;

provided, however, that no amount will be included in Consolidated Net Income for purposes of the preceding clause (i) to the extent that it is (at the Issuer's option) included in the foregoing clause (iv), (v) or (vi).

The foregoing provisions will not prohibit any of the following (collectively, "Permitted Payments"):

- (1) any Restricted Payment made by exchange (including any such exchange pursuant to the exercise of a conversion right or privilege in connection with which cash is paid in lieu of the issuance of fractional shares) for, or out of the proceeds of the substantially concurrent sale of, Capital Stock of the Issuer (other than Disqualified Stock or Designated Preference Shares), Subordinated Shareholder Funding or a substantially concurrent contribution to the equity (other than through the issuance of Disqualified Stock or Designated Preference Shares or through an Excluded Contribution or a Parent Debt Contribution) of the Issuer; *provided, however*, that to the extent so applied, the Net Cash Proceeds, or fair market value (as determined in accordance with the last paragraph of this covenant) of property or assets or of marketable securities, from such sale of Capital Stock or Subordinated Shareholder Funding or such contribution will be excluded from clause (c)(ii) of the preceding paragraph;
- (2) any purchase, repurchase, redemption, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement of Subordinated Indebtedness made by exchange for, or out of the proceeds of the substantially concurrent sale of, Refinancing Indebtedness permitted to be Incurred pursuant to the covenant described under "*—Limitation on Indebtedness*" above;
- (3) any purchase, repurchase, redemption, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement of Preferred Stock of the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary made by exchange for or out of the proceeds of the substantially concurrent sale of Preferred Stock of the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be, that, in each case, is permitted to be Incurred pursuant to the covenant described under "*—Limitation on Indebtedness*" above, and that in each case, constitutes Refinancing Indebtedness;

- (4) any purchase, repurchase, redemption, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement of Subordinated Indebtedness:
- (a) (i) from Net Available Cash to the extent permitted under “—*Limitation on Sales of Assets and Subsidiary Stock*” below, but only if the Issuer shall have first complied with the terms described under “—*Limitation on Sales of Assets and Subsidiary Stock*” and purchased all Notes tendered pursuant to any offer to repurchase all the Notes required thereby, prior to purchasing, repurchasing, redeeming, defeasing or otherwise acquiring or retiring such Subordinated Indebtedness and (ii) at a purchase price not greater than 100% of the principal amount of such Subordinated Indebtedness plus accrued and unpaid interest;
 - (b) following the occurrence of a Change of Control (or other similar event described therein as a “change of control”), but only (i) if the Issuer shall have first complied with the terms described under “—*Change of Control*” and purchased all Notes tendered pursuant to the offer to repurchase all the Notes required thereby, prior to purchasing, repurchasing, redeeming, defeasing or otherwise acquiring or retiring such Subordinated Indebtedness and (ii) at a purchase price not greater than 101% of the principal amount of such Subordinated Indebtedness plus accrued and unpaid interest; or
 - (c) (i) consisting of Acquired Indebtedness (other than Indebtedness Incurred (A) to provide all or any portion of the funds utilized to consummate the transaction or series of related transactions pursuant to which such Person became a Restricted Subsidiary or was otherwise acquired by the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary or (B) otherwise in connection with or contemplation of such transaction or series of transactions) and (ii) at a purchase price not greater than 100% of the principal amount of such Subordinated Indebtedness plus accrued and unpaid interest and any premium required by the terms of any Acquired Indebtedness;
- (5) any dividends paid within, or redemption or repurchase consummated within, 60 days after the date of declaration or the giving of the redemption or repayment notice if at such date of declaration or notice such dividend or redemption or repayment, as the case may be, would have complied with this covenant;
- (6) the purchase, repurchase, redemption, defeasance or other acquisition, cancellation or retirement for value of Capital Stock of the Issuer, any Restricted Subsidiary or any Parent (including any options, warrants or other rights in respect thereof) and loans, advances, dividends or distributions by the Issuer to any Parent or any Special Purpose Vehicle to permit any Parent or any Special Purpose Vehicle to purchase, repurchase, redeem, defease or otherwise acquire, cancel or retire for value Capital Stock of the Issuer, any Restricted Subsidiary or any Parent (including any options, warrants or other rights in respect thereof), or payments to purchase, repurchase, redeem, defease or otherwise acquire, cancel or retire for value Capital Stock of the Issuer, any Restricted Subsidiary or any Parent (including any options, warrants or other rights in respect thereof), in each case from Management Investors; *provided* that cancellation of Indebtedness owing to the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary from members of management, directors or employees of any Parent, the Issuer or Restricted Subsidiaries in connection with a repurchase of Capital Stock of the Issuer or any Parent will not be deemed to constitute a Restricted Payment for purposes of this covenant or any other provision of the Indenture;
- (7) the declaration and payment of dividends to holders of any class or series of Disqualified Stock, or of any Preferred Stock of a Restricted Subsidiary, Incurred in accordance with the terms of the covenant described under “—*Limitation on Indebtedness*” above;
- (8) purchases, repurchases, redemptions, defeasances or other acquisitions or retirements of Capital Stock deemed to occur upon the exercise of stock options, warrants or other rights in respect thereof if such Capital Stock represents a portion of the exercise price thereof;
- (9) dividends, loans, advances, repayments or distributions to any Parent or any Special Purpose Vehicle, or other payments by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary in amounts equal to (without duplication):
- (a) the amounts required for any Parent to pay any Parent Expenses or any Related Taxes; or
 - (b) amounts constituting or to be used for purposes of making payments of (i) fees and expenses incurred in connection with (x) the Transactions or (y) fees, expenses, principal, interest or other

amounts disclosed in the Offering Memorandum under the section titled “Use of Proceeds” or (ii) to the extent specified in clauses (2), (3), (5), (7) and (11) of the second paragraph under “—*Limitation on Affiliate Transactions*”;

- (10) so long as no Event of Default has occurred and is continuing (or would result therefrom), the declaration and payment by the Issuer of, or loans, advances, dividends or distributions to any Parent to pay, dividends on the common stock or common equity interests of the Issuer or any Parent following a Public Offering of such common stock or common equity interests, in an amount not to exceed in any fiscal year 6% of the Net Cash Proceeds received by the Issuer from such Public Offering or contributed to the equity (other than through the issuance of Disqualified Stock or Designated Preference Shares or through an Excluded Contribution or a Parent Debt Contribution) of the Issuer or contributed as Subordinated Shareholder Funding to the Issuer;
- (11) so long as no Event of Default has occurred and is continuing (or would result from), Restricted Payments in an aggregate amount outstanding at any time not to exceed the greater of €420.0 million and 30.0% of Consolidated EBITDA;
- (12) payments by the Issuer, or loans, advances, dividends or distributions to any Parent to make payments, to holders of Capital Stock of the Issuer or any Parent in lieu of the issuance of fractional shares of such Capital Stock, *provided, however*, that any such payment, loan, advance, dividend or distribution shall not be for the purpose of evading any limitation of this covenant or otherwise to facilitate any dividend or other return of capital to the holders of such Capital Stock (as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors or a member of Senior Management);
- (13) Restricted Payments in an aggregate amount outstanding at any time not to exceed the aggregate amount of cash Excluded Contributions, or an amount equal to the fair market value of non-cash Excluded Contributions, or Restricted Payments in exchange for or using as consideration Restricted Payments previously made under this clause (13);
- (14) payment of any Receivables Fees and purchases of receivables and other assets pursuant to a Receivables Repurchase Obligation in connection with a Qualified Receivables Financing;
- (15) (a) the declaration and payment of dividends to holders of any class or series of Designated Preference Shares of the Issuer issued after the Original Issue Date; and (b) the declaration and payment of dividends to any Parent or any Affiliate thereof, the proceeds of which will be used to fund the payment of dividends to holders of any class or series of Designated Preference Shares of such Parent or Affiliate issued after the Original Issue Date; *provided, however*, that, in the case of clauses (a) and (b), the amount of all dividends declared or paid pursuant to this clause (15) shall not exceed the Net Cash Proceeds received by the Issuer or the aggregate amount contributed in cash to the equity (other than through the issuance of Disqualified Stock or an Excluded Contribution or a Parent Debt Contribution or, in the case of Designated Preference Shares by any Parent or Affiliate, the issuance of Designated Preference Shares) of the Issuer or contributed as Subordinated Shareholder Funding to the Issuer, as applicable, from the issuance or sale of such Designated Preference Shares;
- (16) dividends or other distributions of Capital Stock, Indebtedness or other securities of Unrestricted Subsidiaries;
- (17) dividends, loans, distributions, advances or other payments in amounts required for a direct or indirect Parent of the Issuer to service substantially concurrent interest payments on Indebtedness, the proceeds of which have been contributed to the Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries and that has been guaranteed by, or is otherwise considered Indebtedness of, the Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries Incurred in accordance with the covenant described under “—*Limitation on Indebtedness*” above (including, in the case of the Senior Notes Issuer, payments under the Existing Senior Notes Proceeds Loans);
- (18) so long as no Event of Default has occurred and is continuing (or would result from), any Restricted Payments; *provided* that, after giving *pro forma* effect to the payment of such Restricted Payment, the Consolidated Senior Secured Net Leverage Ratio would not exceed 5.50 to 1.0; and
- (19) dividends and distributions as contemplated by and pursuant to the Transactions.

For purposes of determining compliance with this covenant, in the event that a Restricted Payment (or portion thereof) (i) is permitted pursuant to clauses the first paragraph of this covenant, and/or (ii) is permitted pursuant to the second paragraph of this covenant and/or (iii) constitutes a Permitted Investment, the Issuer will be entitled to classify such Restricted Payment or Investment (or portion thereof) on the date of its payment or later reclassify (based on circumstances existing on the date of such reclassification) such Restricted Payment or Investment (or portion thereof) in any manner that complies with this covenant, including as a Permitted Investment.

The amount of all Restricted Payments (other than cash) shall be the fair market value on the date of such Restricted Payment of the assets or securities proposed to be paid, transferred or issued by the Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be, pursuant to such Restricted Payment. The fair market value of any cash Restricted Payment shall be its face amount, and the fair market value of any non-cash Restricted Payment shall be determined conclusively by the Board of Directors or an Officer acting in good faith.

Limitation on Liens

The Issuer will not, and will not permit any Restricted Subsidiary to, directly or indirectly, create, incur or suffer to exist any Lien upon any of its property or assets (including Capital Stock of a Restricted Subsidiary of the Issuer), whether owned on the Issue Date or acquired after that date, or any interest therein or any income or profits therefrom, which Lien is securing any Indebtedness (such Lien, the "Initial Lien"), except (a) in the case of any property or asset that does not constitute Collateral, (1) Permitted Liens or (2) Liens on property or assets that are not Permitted Liens if the obligations under the Notes and the Indenture (or the relevant Guarantee) are directly secured, at least equally and ratably with, or prior to, in the case of Liens with respect to Subordinated Indebtedness, such Indebtedness for so long as such Indebtedness is so secured, and (b) in the case of any property or asset that constitutes Collateral, Permitted Collateral Liens.

Any such Lien created in favor of the Notes pursuant to clause (a)(2) of the preceding paragraph will be automatically and unconditionally released and discharged upon the release and discharge of the Initial Lien to which it relates.

Limitation on Restrictions on Distributions from Restricted Subsidiaries

The Issuer will not, and will not permit any Restricted Subsidiary to, create or otherwise cause or permit to exist or become effective any consensual encumbrance or consensual restriction on the ability of any Restricted Subsidiary to:

- A. pay dividends or make any other distributions in cash or otherwise on its Capital Stock, or pay any Indebtedness or other obligations owed to the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary;
- B. make any loans or advances to the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary; or
- C. sell, lease or transfer any of its property or assets to the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary; *provided* that (x) the priority of any Preferred Stock in receiving dividends or liquidating distributions prior to dividends or liquidating distributions being paid on common stock and (y) the subordination of (including the application of any standstill requirements to) loans or advances made to the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary to other Indebtedness Incurred by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary shall not be deemed to constitute such an encumbrance or restriction.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph will not prohibit:

- (1) any encumbrance or restriction pursuant to (a) any Credit Facility (including the Senior Credit Facilities, the Notes, the Indenture, the Existing Senior Secured Notes, the Existing Senior Secured Notes Indentures, the Existing Senior Notes and the Existing Senior Notes Indenture), the Intercreditor Agreement, the Security Documents and the security documents relating to the Senior Credit Facilities, the Existing Senior Secured Notes and the Existing Senior Notes, (b) any other agreement or instrument, in each case, in effect at or entered into on the Issue Date, or (c) any other agreement or instrument with respect to the Issuer and its Subsidiaries, in each case, in effect at or entered into on the Issue Date;
- (2) any encumbrance or restriction pursuant to an agreement or instrument of a Person or relating to any Capital Stock or Indebtedness of a Person, entered into on or before the date on which such Person

was acquired by or merged, consolidated or otherwise combined with or into the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary or was designated as a Restricted Subsidiary, or on which such agreement or instrument is assumed by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary in connection with an acquisition of assets (other than Capital Stock or Indebtedness Incurred as consideration in, or to provide all or any portion of the funds utilized to consummate, the transaction or series of related transactions pursuant to which such Person became a Restricted Subsidiary or was acquired by the Issuer or was merged, consolidated or otherwise combined with or into the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary entered into or in connection with such transaction) and outstanding on such date; *provided* that, for the purposes of this clause (2), if another Person is the Successor Company (as defined under “—*Merger and Consolidation*”), any Subsidiary thereof or agreement or instrument of such Person or any such Subsidiary shall be deemed acquired or assumed by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary when such Person becomes the Successor Company;

- (3) any encumbrance or restriction pursuant to an agreement or instrument effecting a refinancing of Indebtedness Incurred pursuant to, or that otherwise refinances, an agreement or instrument referred to in clause (1) or (2) of this paragraph or this clause (3) (an “Initial Agreement”) or contained in any amendment, supplement or other modification to an agreement referred to in clause (1) or (2) of this paragraph or this clause (3); *provided, however*, that the encumbrances and restrictions with respect to such Restricted Subsidiary contained in any such agreement or instrument are no less favorable in any material respect to the Holders taken as a whole than the encumbrances and restrictions contained in the Initial Agreement or Initial Agreements to which such refinancing or amendment, supplement or other modification relates (as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors or a member of Senior Management);
- (4) any encumbrance or restriction:
 - (a) that restricts in a customary manner the subletting, assignment or transfer of any property or asset that is subject to a lease, license or similar contract, or the assignment or transfer of any lease, license or other contract;
 - (b) contained in mortgages, charges, pledges or other security agreements permitted under the Indenture or securing Indebtedness of the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary permitted under the Indenture to the extent such encumbrances or restrictions restrict the transfer of the property or assets subject to such mortgages, charges, pledges or other security agreements; or
 - (c) pursuant to customary provisions restricting dispositions of real property interests set forth in any reciprocal easement agreements of the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary;
- (5) any encumbrance or restriction pursuant to Purchase Money Obligations and Capitalized Lease Obligations permitted under the Indenture, in each case, that impose encumbrances or restrictions on the property so acquired in the nature of clause (C) of the preceding paragraph, or any encumbrance or restriction pursuant to a joint venture agreement that imposes restrictions on the distribution or transfer of the assets or Capital Stock of the joint venture;
- (6) any encumbrance or restriction with respect to a Restricted Subsidiary (or any of its property or assets) imposed pursuant to an agreement entered into for the direct or indirect sale or disposition to a Person of all or substantially all the Capital Stock or assets of such Restricted Subsidiary (or the property or assets that are subject to such restriction) pending the closing of such sale or disposition;
- (7) customary provisions in leases, licenses, joint venture agreements and other similar agreements and instruments entered into in the ordinary course of business;
- (8) encumbrances or restrictions arising or existing by reason of applicable law or any applicable rule, regulation or order, or required by any regulatory authority or any governmental licenses, concessions, franchises or permits, including restrictions or encumbrances on cash or deposits (including assets in escrow accounts) paid on property;
- (9) any encumbrance or restriction on cash or other deposits or net worth imposed by customers or suppliers, or as required by insurance, surety or bonding companies or indemnities, in each case, under agreements or policies entered into in the ordinary course of business;

- (10) any encumbrance or restriction pursuant to Currency Agreements, Interest Rate Agreements or Commodity Hedging Agreements;
- (11) any encumbrance or restriction arising pursuant to an agreement or instrument (a) relating to any Indebtedness permitted to be Incurred subsequent to the Issue Date pursuant to the provisions of the covenant described under “—*Limitation on Indebtedness*” if (A) the encumbrances and restrictions contained in any such agreement or instrument taken as a whole are not materially less favorable to the Holders of the Notes than (i) the encumbrances and restrictions contained in the Senior Credit Facilities, together with the security documents associated therewith, and the Intercreditor Agreement, in each case, as in effect on the Issue Date or (ii) as is customary in comparable financings (as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors) or (B) the Issuer determines at the time of the Incurrence of such Indebtedness that such encumbrances or restrictions will not adversely affect, in any material respect, the Issuer’s ability to make principal or interest payments on the Notes or (b) constituting an Additional Intercreditor Agreement;
- (12) restrictions effected in connection with a Qualified Receivables Financing that, in the good faith determination of the Board of Directors or a member of Senior Management, are necessary or advisable to effect such Qualified Receivables Financing; or
- (13) any encumbrance or restriction existing by reason of any Lien permitted under “—*Limitation on Liens*.”

Limitation on Sales of Assets and Subsidiary Stock

The Issuer will not, and will not permit any Restricted Subsidiary to, consummate any Asset Disposition unless:

- (1) the consideration the Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary receives for such Asset Disposition is not less than the fair market value of the assets sold (as determined by the Board of Directors or an Officer); and
- (2) at least 75% of the consideration the Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary receives in respect of such Asset Disposition consists of:
 - (i) cash (including any Net Available Cash received from the conversion within 180 days of such Asset Disposition of securities, notes or other obligations received in consideration of such Asset Disposition);
 - (ii) Cash Equivalents;
 - (iii) the assumption by the purchaser of (x) any liabilities recorded on the Issuer’s or such Restricted Subsidiary’s balance sheet or the notes thereto (or, if Incurred since the date of the latest balance sheet, that would be recorded on the next balance sheet) (other than Subordinated Indebtedness or Indebtedness owed to the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary), as a result of which neither the Issuer nor any of the Restricted Subsidiaries remains obliged in respect of such liabilities or (y) Indebtedness of a Restricted Subsidiary that is no longer a Restricted Subsidiary as a result of such Asset Disposition, if the Issuer and each other Restricted Subsidiary are released from any guarantee of such Indebtedness as a result of such Asset Disposition;
 - (iv) Replacement Assets;
 - (v) any Capital Stock or assets of the kind referred to in clause (4) or (6) in the second paragraph of this covenant;
 - (vi) consideration consisting of Indebtedness of the Issuer or any Guarantor received from Persons who are not the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary, but only to the extent that such Indebtedness (i) has been extinguished by the Issuer or the applicable Guarantor and (ii) is not Subordinated Indebtedness of the Issuer or such Guarantor;
 - (vii) any Designated Non-Cash Consideration received by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary, having an aggregate fair market value, taken together with all other Designated Non-Cash Consideration received pursuant to this covenant that is at any one time outstanding, not to

exceed the greater of €70.0 million and 5.0% of Consolidated EBITDA (with the fair market value of each issue of Designated Non-Cash Consideration being measured at the time received and without giving effect to subsequent changes in value); or

- (viii) a combination of the consideration specified in clauses (i) through (vii) of this paragraph (2).

If the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary consummates an Asset Disposition, the Net Available Cash of the Asset Disposition, within 365 days (or 545 days in the circumstances described in clause (8) below) of the later of (i) the date of the consummation of such Asset Disposition and (ii) the receipt of such Net Available Cash, may be used by the Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary to:

- (1) (i) prepay, repay, purchase or redeem any Indebtedness Incurred under clause (1) of the second paragraph of the covenant described under “—*Limitation on Indebtedness*” or any Refinancing Indebtedness in respect thereof; (ii) unless included in (1)(i), prepay, repay, purchase or redeem *Pari Passu* Indebtedness of the Issuer or any Guarantor that is secured by a Lien on the Collateral on a senior or *pari passu* basis with the Notes; or (iii) prepay, repay, purchase or redeem (x) any Indebtedness of a Restricted Subsidiary of the Issuer that is not a Guarantor or (y) any Indebtedness of the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary that is secured on assets which do not constitute Collateral;
- (2) (A) purchase the Notes of any series pursuant to an offer to all Holders of the Notes of such series at a purchase price in cash equal to at least 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but not including, the date of purchase (subject to the right of Holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date) or (B) redeem the Notes of any series in accordance with the redemption provisions of the Indenture;
- (3) invest in any Replacement Assets;
- (4) acquire all or substantially all of the assets of, or any Capital Stock of, another Similar Business, if, after giving effect to any such acquisition of Capital Stock, the Similar Business is or becomes a Restricted Subsidiary;
- (5) make a capital expenditure;
- (6) acquire other assets (other than Capital Stock and cash or Cash Equivalents) that are used or useful in a Similar Business;
- (7) consummate any combination of the foregoing; or
- (8) enter into a binding commitment to apply the Net Available Cash pursuant to clause (1), (3), (4), (5) or (6) of this paragraph (or any combination of the foregoing); *provided* that a binding commitment shall be treated as a permitted application of the Net Available Cash from the date of such commitment until the earlier of (x) the date on which such investment is consummated and (y) the 180th day following the expiration of the aforementioned 365 day period, if the investment has not been consummated by that date.

The amount of such Net Available Cash not so used as set forth in this paragraph constitutes “Excess Proceeds.” Pending the final application of any such Net Available Cash, the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary may temporarily reduce revolving credit borrowings or otherwise invest such Net Available Cash in any manner that is not prohibited by the terms of the Indenture.

On the 366th day after an Asset Disposition (or the 546th day if a binding commitment as described in clause (8) above has been entered into), or such earlier time as the Issuer elects, if the aggregate amount of Excess Proceeds exceeds the greater of €115.0 million and 8.0% of Consolidated EBITDA, the Issuer will be required within 10 Business Days thereof to make an offer (“Asset Disposition Offer”) to all Holders and, to the extent the Issuer elects, to all holders of other outstanding *Pari Passu* Indebtedness, to purchase the maximum principal amount of Notes and any *Pari Passu* Indebtedness to which the Asset Disposition Offer applies that may be purchased out of the Excess Proceeds, at an offer price in respect of the Notes in an amount equal to (and, in the case of any *Pari Passu* Indebtedness, an offer price of no more than) 100% of the principal amount of the Notes and 100% of the principal amount of *Pari Passu* Indebtedness, in each case, plus accrued and unpaid interest and Additional Amounts, if any, to, but not including, the date of purchase, in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Indenture or the agreements governing such *Pari Passu* Indebtedness, as applicable,

in minimum denominations of €100,000 and in integral multiples of €1,000 in excess thereof in the case of Notes.

To the extent that the aggregate amount of Notes and such *Pari Passu* Indebtedness so validly tendered and not properly withdrawn pursuant to an Asset Disposition Offer is less than the Excess Proceeds, the Issuer or the relevant Restricted Subsidiary may use any remaining Excess Proceeds for any other purpose, subject to other covenants contained in the Indenture. If the aggregate principal amount of the Notes surrendered in any Asset Disposition Offer by Holders and other *Pari Passu* Indebtedness surrendered by holders or lenders, collectively, exceeds the amount of Excess Proceeds, the Excess Proceeds shall be allocated among the Notes and *Pari Passu* Indebtedness to be repaid or repurchased on a *pro rata* basis on the basis of the aggregate principal amount of tendered Notes and *Pari Passu* Indebtedness. For the purposes of calculating the principal amount of any such Indebtedness not denominated in euro, such Indebtedness shall be calculated by converting any such principal amounts into their euro equivalent determined as of a date selected by the Issuer that is within the Asset Disposition Offer Period (as defined below). Upon completion of any Asset Disposition Offer, the amount of Excess Proceeds shall be reset at zero.

To the extent that any portion of Net Available Cash payable in respect of the Notes is denominated in a currency other than the currency in which the Notes are denominated, the amount thereof payable in respect of such Notes shall not exceed the net amount of funds in the currency in which such Notes are denominated that is actually received by the Issuer or the relevant Restricted Subsidiary upon converting such portion of the Net Available Cash into such currency.

The Asset Disposition Offer, in so far as it relates to the Notes, will remain open for a period of not less than five Business Days following its commencement (the "Asset Disposition Offer Period"). No later than five Business Days after the termination of the Asset Disposition Offer Period (the "Asset Disposition Purchase Date"), the Issuer will purchase the principal amount of Notes and, to the extent it elects, *Pari Passu* Indebtedness required to be purchased by it pursuant to this covenant (the "Asset Disposition Offer Amount") or, if less than the Asset Disposition Offer Amount has been so validly tendered, all Notes and *Pari Passu* Indebtedness validly tendered in response to the Asset Disposition Offer.

On or before the Asset Disposition Purchase Date, the Issuer will, to the extent lawful, accept for payment, on a *pro rata* basis to the extent necessary, the Asset Disposition Offer Amount of Notes and *Pari Passu* Indebtedness or portions of Notes and *Pari Passu* Indebtedness so validly tendered and not properly withdrawn pursuant to the Asset Disposition Offer, or if less than the Asset Disposition Offer Amount has been validly tendered and not properly withdrawn, all Notes and *Pari Passu* Indebtedness so validly tendered and not properly withdrawn and, in the case of the Notes, in minimum denominations of €100,000 and in integral multiples of € 1,000 in excess thereof. The Issuer will deliver to the Trustee an Officer's Certificate stating that such Notes or portions thereof were accepted for payment by the Issuer in accordance with the terms of this covenant. The Issuer or the Paying Agent, as the case may be, will promptly (but in any case not later than five Business Days after termination of the Asset Disposition Offer Period) mail or deliver to each tendering Holder an amount equal to the purchase price of the Notes so validly tendered and not properly withdrawn by such Holder, and accepted by the Issuer for purchase, and the Issuer will promptly issue a new Note (or amend the applicable Global Note), and the Trustee (or an authenticating agent), upon delivery of an Officer's Certificate from the Issuer, will authenticate and mail or deliver (or cause to be transferred by book-entry) such new Note to such Holder, in a principal amount equal to any unpurchased portion of the Note surrendered; *provided* that each such new Note will be in a principal amount with a minimum denomination of €100,000. Any Note not so accepted will be promptly mailed or delivered (or transferred by book-entry) by the Issuer to the Holder thereof.

The Issuer will comply, to the extent applicable, with the requirements of Section 14(e) of the Exchange Act and any other securities laws or regulations in connection with the repurchase of Notes pursuant to the Indenture. To the extent that the provisions of any securities laws or regulations conflict with provisions of this covenant, the Issuer will comply with the applicable securities laws and regulations and will not be deemed to have breached its obligations under the Indenture by virtue of any such compliance. The Issuer may rely on any no-action letters issued by the SEC indicating that the staff of the SEC will not recommend enforcement action in the event a tender offer satisfies certain conditions.

Limitation on Affiliate Transactions

The Issuer will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, directly or indirectly, enter into or conduct any transaction or series of related transactions (including the purchase, sale, lease or exchange of any property or the rendering of any service) with any Affiliate of the Issuer (any such transaction or series of

related transactions being an “Affiliate Transaction”) involving aggregate value in excess of the greater of €140.0 million and 10.0% of Consolidated EBITDA unless:

- (1) the terms of such Affiliate Transaction taken as a whole are not materially less favorable to the Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be, than those that could be obtained in a comparable transaction at the time of such transaction or the execution of the agreement providing for such transaction in arm’s-length dealings with a Person who is not such an Affiliate; and
- (2) in the event such Affiliate Transaction involves an aggregate value in excess of the greater of €280.0 million and 20.0% of Consolidated EBITDA, the terms of such transaction or series of related transactions have been approved by a resolution of the majority of the Board of Directors resolving that such transaction complies with clause (1) above.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph will not apply to:

- (1) any Restricted Payment permitted to be made pursuant to the covenant described under “—*Limitation on Restricted Payments*,” any Permitted Payments (other than pursuant to clause (9)(b)(ii) of the second paragraph of the covenant described under “—*Limitations on Restricted Payments*”) or any Permitted Investment (other than Permitted Investments as defined in paragraphs (1)(b), (2) and (14) of the definition thereof);
- (2) any issuance, transfer or sale of Capital Stock, options, other equity-related interests or other securities, or other payments, awards or grants in cash, securities or otherwise pursuant to, or the funding of, or entering into, or maintenance of, any employment, consulting, collective bargaining or benefit plan, program, agreement or arrangement, related trust or other similar agreement and other compensation arrangements, options, warrants or other rights to purchase Capital Stock of the Issuer, any Restricted Subsidiary or any Parent, restricted stock plans, long-term incentive plans, stock appreciation rights plans, participation plans or similar employee benefits or consultants’ plans (including valuation, health, insurance, deferred compensation, severance, retirement, savings or similar plans, programs or arrangements) or indemnities provided on behalf of officers, employees, directors or consultants approved by the Board of Directors, in each case in the ordinary course of business;
- (3) any Management Advances or Parent Expenses and any waiver or transaction with respect thereto;
- (4) any transaction between or among the Issuer and any Restricted Subsidiary (or entity that becomes a Restricted Subsidiary as a result of such transaction), or between or among Restricted Subsidiaries or any Receivables Subsidiary;
- (5) the payment of reasonable fees and reimbursement of expenses to, and customary indemnities and employee benefit and pension expenses provided on behalf of, directors, officers, consultants or employees of the Issuer, any Restricted Subsidiary of the Issuer or any Parent (whether directly or indirectly and including through any Person owned or controlled by any of such directors, officers or employees);
- (6) (a) the Transactions; (b) the entry into and performance of obligations of the Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries under the terms of any transaction pursuant to or contemplated by, and any payments pursuant to or for purposes of funding, any agreement or instrument in effect as of or on the Issue Date, as these agreements and instruments may be amended, modified, supplemented, extended, renewed, replaced or refinanced from time to time in accordance with the other terms of this covenant or to the extent not more disadvantageous to the Holders in any material respect; and (c) the entry into and performance of any registration rights or other listing agreement;
- (7) the execution, delivery and performance of any Tax Sharing Agreement or any arrangement or payment pursuant to which the Issuer or any Affiliate of the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary is required or permitted to file a consolidated or combined tax return, or the formation and maintenance of any consolidated group for tax, accounting or cash pooling or management purposes in the ordinary course of business;
- (8) transactions with customers, clients, suppliers or purchasers or sellers of goods or services, in each case in the ordinary course of business, which are fair to the Issuer or the relevant Restricted Subsidiary in the reasonable determination of the Board of Directors or an officer of the Issuer or the relevant

Restricted Subsidiary, or are on terms no less favorable than those that could reasonably have been obtained at such time from an unaffiliated party;

- (9) any transaction in the ordinary course of business between or among the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary and any Affiliate of the Issuer or an Associate or similar entity that would constitute an Affiliate Transaction solely because the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary or any Affiliate of the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary or any Affiliate of any Permitted Holder owns an equity interest in or otherwise controls such Affiliate, Associate or similar entity;
- (10) (a) issuances or sales of Capital Stock (other than Disqualified Stock or Designated Preference Shares) of the Issuer or options, warrants or other rights to acquire such Capital Stock or Subordinated Shareholder Funding; *provided* that the interest rate and other financial terms of such Subordinated Shareholder Funding are approved by a majority of the members of the Board of Directors in their reasonable determination; and (b) any amendment, waiver or other transaction with respect to any Subordinated Shareholder Funding in compliance with the other provisions of the Indenture, the Intercreditor Agreement or any Additional Intercreditor Agreement, as applicable;
- (11) (a) payments by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary to any Permitted Holder (whether directly or indirectly, including through any Parent) of annual management, consulting, monitoring or advisory fees and related expenses in an aggregate amount not to exceed the greater of €14.0 million and 1.0% of Consolidated EBITDA per year and (b) customary payments by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary to any Permitted Holder (whether directly or indirectly, including through any Parent) for financial advisory, financing, underwriting or placement services or in respect of other investment banking activities, including in connection with loans, capital market transactions, acquisitions or divestitures, which payments (or agreements providing for such payments) in respect of this clause (11)(b) are approved by a majority of the Board of Directors in good faith;
- (12) any transactions for which the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary delivers to the Trustee a letter from an Independent Financial Advisor stating that such transaction is (a) fair to the Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary from a financial point of view or (b) that the terms are not materially less favorable than those that could reasonably have been obtained in a comparable transaction at such time on an arm's-length basis from a Person that is not an Affiliate;
- (13) investments by any of the Investors in securities of any of the Issuer's Restricted Subsidiaries (and the payment of reasonable out-of-pocket expenses of the Investors in connection therewith) so long as (i) the investment complies with clause (1) of the preceding paragraph, (ii) the investment is being offered generally to other investors on the same or more favorable terms and (iii) the investment constitutes less than 5% of the proposed issue amount of such class of securities;
- (14) pledges of Capital Stock of Unrestricted Subsidiaries; and
- (15) any transaction effected as part of a Qualified Receivables Financing.

Reports

So long as any Notes are outstanding, the Issuer will deliver to the Trustee the following reports:

- (1) within 120 days after the end of the Issuer's fiscal year beginning with the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, annual reports containing: (i) an operating and financial review of the audited financial statements, including a discussion of the financial condition and results of operations, and a discussion of liquidity and capital resources, material commitments and contingencies and critical accounting policies of the Issuer; (ii) *pro forma* income statement and balance sheet information of the Issuer, together with explanatory footnotes, for any material acquisitions, dispositions or recapitalizations that have occurred since the beginning of the most recently completed fiscal year as to which such annual report relates (unless such *pro forma* information has been provided in a previous report pursuant to clause (2) or (3) below); *provided* that such *pro forma* financial information will be provided only to the extent available without unreasonable expense, in which case, the Issuer will provide, in the case of a material acquisition, acquired company financials; (iii) the audited consolidated balance sheet of the Issuer as at the end of the most recent fiscal year with comparative balance sheet information as at the end of the prior fiscal year and audited consolidated income statements and statements of cash flow of the Issuer for the most recent two fiscal years with comparative income

statement and cash flow statement information for the applicable prior fiscal year, including appropriate footnotes to such financial statements, for and as at the end of such fiscal years and the report of the independent auditors on the financial statements; (iv) a description of the management and shareholders of the Issuer, all material affiliate transactions and a description of all material debt instruments; (v) a description of material risk factors and material subsequent events; and (vi) consolidated EBITDA; *provided* that the information described in clauses (iv), (v) and (vi) may be provided in the footnotes to the audited financial statements;

- (2) within 60 days following the end of each of the first three fiscal quarters in each fiscal year of the Issuer, beginning with the quarter ending March 31, 2024, quarterly financial statements containing the following information: (i) the Issuer's unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheet as at the end of such quarter and unaudited condensed statements of income and cash flow for the most recent quarter end year-to-date period ending on the unaudited condensed balance sheet date and the comparable prior period, together with condensed footnote disclosure; (ii) *pro forma* income statement and balance sheet information of the Issuer, together with explanatory footnotes, for any material acquisitions, dispositions or recapitalizations that have occurred since the beginning of the most recently completed fiscal year as to which such quarterly report relates; *provided* that such *pro forma* financial information will be provided only to the extent available without unreasonable expense, in which case the Issuer will provide, in the case of a material acquisition, acquired company financials; (iii) an operating and financial review of the unaudited financial statements, including a discussion of the results of operations, consolidated EBITDA and material changes in liquidity and capital resources of the Issuer; (iv) a discussion of material changes in material debt instruments since the most recent report; and (v) material subsequent events and any material changes to the risk factors disclosed in the most recent annual report; *provided* that the information described in clauses (iv) and (v) may be provided in the footnotes to the unaudited financial statements; and
- (3) promptly after the occurrence of a material event that the Issuer announces publicly or any acquisition, disposition or restructuring, merger or similar transaction that is material to the Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries, taken as a whole, or a senior executive officer or director changes at the Issuer or a change in auditors of the Issuer, a report containing a description of such event.

In addition, to the extent not satisfied by the foregoing, the Issuer shall furnish to the Holders and to prospective investors, upon the request of such parties, any information required to be delivered pursuant to Rule 144A(d)(4) under the Securities Act for so long as the Notes are not freely transferable under the Exchange Act by persons who are not "affiliates" under the Securities Act.

The Issuer shall also make available to Holders and prospective holders of the Notes copies of all reports delivered to the Trustee on the Issuer's website.

All financial statement information shall be prepared in accordance with IFRS as in effect on the date of such report or financial statement (or otherwise on the basis of IFRS as then in effect) and on a consistent basis for the periods presented, except as may otherwise be described in such information; *provided, however*, that the reports set forth in clauses (1), (2) and (3) above may, in the event of a change in IFRS, present earlier periods on a basis that applied to such periods. No report need include separate financial statements for any Subsidiaries of the Issuer or any disclosure with respect to the results of operations or any other financial or statistical disclosure not of a type included in the Offering Memorandum. In addition, the reports set forth above will not be required to contain any reconciliation to U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

At any time that any of the Issuer's Subsidiaries are Unrestricted Subsidiaries and any such Unrestricted Subsidiary or a group of Unrestricted Subsidiaries, taken as a whole, would (if it were restricted) constitute a Significant Subsidiary of the Issuer, then the quarterly and annual financial information required by the first paragraph of this "Reports" covenant will include a reasonably detailed presentation, either on the face of the financial statements or in the footnotes thereto, of the financial condition and results of operations of the Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries separate from the financial condition and results of operations of the Unrestricted Subsidiaries of the Issuer.

All reports provided pursuant to this "Reports" covenant shall be made in the English language.

In the event that (i) the Issuer becomes subject to the reporting requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, or elects to comply with such provisions, for so long as it continues to file the reports required by Section 13(a) with the SEC or (ii) the Issuer elects to provide to the Trustee reports which, if filed with the SEC,

would satisfy (in the good faith judgment of the Issuer) the reporting requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act (other than the provision of U.S. GAAP information, certifications, exhibits or information as to internal controls and procedures), for so long as it elects, the Issuer will deliver to the Trustee such annual reports, information, documents and other reports that the Issuer is, or would be, required to file with the SEC pursuant to such Section 13(a) or 15(d). Upon complying with the foregoing requirement, the Issuer will be deemed to have complied with the provisions contained in the preceding paragraphs.

The Issuer may comply with any requirement to provide reports or financial statements of the Issuer under this covenant by providing any financial statements or reports of the Senior Notes Issuer, in which case references to the Issuer in clauses (1), (2) and (3) of the first paragraph hereof will be deemed to be references to the Senior Notes Issuer. Additionally, the Issuer may comply with any requirement to provide reports or financial statements of the Issuer under this covenant by providing any financial statements or reports of the IPO Entity, in which case references to the Issuer in clauses (1), (2) and (3) of the first paragraph hereof will be deemed to be references to the IPO Entity; *provided* that to the extent comparable prior period consolidated or condensed financial information of the IPO Entity does not exist, the comparable prior period combined financial information of the Issuer may be provided in lieu thereof; *provided further* that if the consolidated financial statements of the IPO Entity are included in such report, a reasonably detailed description of material differences between the consolidated financial statements of the IPO Entity and the Issuer shall be included for any period after the Issue Date. If and for so long as the equity securities of the Issuer, a Parent or an IPO Entity are listed on a recognized stock exchange and the Issuer, a Parent or an IPO Entity is subject to the admission and disclosure standards applicable to issuers of equity securities admitted to trading on a recognized stock exchange, for so long as it elects, the Issuer will be entitled to deliver to the Trustee such annual and quarterly reports, information, documents and other reports that the Issuer, a Parent or an IPO Entity is, or would be, required to file with the recognized stock exchange. Upon complying with the foregoing sentence, the Issuer will be deemed to have complied with the provisions contained in the preceding paragraphs in this covenant.

Delivery of any reports, information and documents to the Trustee pursuant to this section will be for informational purposes only, and the Trustee's receipt thereof shall not constitute constructive notice of any information contained therein or determinable from information contained therein, including the Issuer's compliance with any of its covenants under the Indenture or documents related thereto.

Merger and Consolidation

The Issuer

The Issuer will not consolidate with or merge with or into, or assign, convey, transfer, lease or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of its assets as an entirety or substantially as an entirety, in one transaction or a series of related transactions to, any Person, unless:

- (1) either the Issuer is the surviving entity or the resulting, surviving or transferee Person (the "Successor Company") will be a Person organized and existing under the laws of any member state of the European Union, or the United States of America, any State of the United States of America or the District of Columbia, Canada or any province of Canada, Norway or Switzerland and the Successor Company (if not the Issuer) will expressly assume, (a) by supplemental indenture, executed and delivered to the Trustee, all the obligations of the Issuer under the Notes and the Indenture and (b) all obligations of the Issuer under the Intercreditor Agreement, any Additional Intercreditor Agreement and the Security Documents, as applicable;
- (2) immediately after giving effect to such transaction (and treating any Indebtedness that becomes an obligation of the Successor Company or any Subsidiary of the Successor Company as a result of such transaction as having been Incurred by the Successor Company or such Subsidiary at the time of such transaction), no Default or Event of Default shall have occurred and be continuing;
- (3) on the date of such transaction after giving *pro forma* effect thereto and any related financing transactions as if the same had occurred at the beginning of the applicable four quarter period, either (a) the Issuer or the Successor Company would be able to incur at least an additional €1.00 of Indebtedness pursuant to the first paragraph of the covenant described under "*—Limitation on Indebtedness*" or (b) the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio would not be less than it was immediately prior to giving *pro forma* effect to such transaction; and

- (4) the Issuer shall have delivered to the Trustee an Officer's Certificate and an Opinion of Counsel, each to the effect that such consolidation, merger or transfer and such supplemental indenture (if any is required in connection with such transaction) comply with the Indenture and an Opinion of Counsel to the effect that such supplemental indenture (if any) has been duly authorized, executed and delivered and is a legal, valid and binding agreement enforceable against the Successor Company under the supplemental indenture, *provided* that in giving an Opinion of Counsel, counsel may rely on an Officer's Certificate as to any matters of fact.

Any Indebtedness that becomes an obligation of the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary (or that is deemed to be Incurred by any Restricted Subsidiary that becomes a Restricted Subsidiary) as a result of any such transaction undertaken in compliance with this covenant, and any Refinancing Indebtedness with respect thereto, shall be deemed to have been Incurred in compliance with the covenant described under "*—Limitation on Indebtedness.*"

For purposes of this covenant, the sale, lease, conveyance, assignment, transfer, or other disposition of all or substantially all of the properties and assets of one or more Subsidiaries of the Issuer, which properties and assets, if held by the Issuer instead of such Subsidiaries, would constitute all or substantially all of the properties and assets of the Issuer on a consolidated basis, shall be deemed to be the transfer of all or substantially all of the properties and assets of the Issuer.

The Successor Company will succeed to, and be substituted for, and may exercise every right and power of, the Issuer under the Indenture but in the case of a lease of all or substantially all its assets, the predecessor company will not be released from its obligations under the Indenture or the Notes.

The foregoing provisions (other than the requirements of clause (2) of the first paragraph of this "*—Merger and Consolidation*" covenant) shall not apply to (i) any transactions which constitute an Asset Disposition if the Issuer has complied with the covenant described under "*—Limitation on Sales of Assets and Subsidiary Stock*" or (ii) the creation of a new Subsidiary as a Restricted Subsidiary of the Issuer.

The Guarantors

None of the Guarantors (other than a Guarantor whose Guarantee is to be released in accordance with the terms of the Indenture, the Intercreditor Agreement or any Additional Intercreditor Agreement) may:

- (1) consolidate with or merge with or into any Person (whether or not such Guarantor is the surviving corporation);
- (2) sell, assign, convey, transfer, lease or otherwise dispose of, all or substantially all of its assets as an entirety or substantially as an entirety, in one transaction or a series of related transactions, to any Person; or
- (3) permit any Person to merge with or into it unless
 - (a) the other Person is the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary that is a Guarantor or becomes a Guarantor; or
 - (b)
 - (1) either (x) a Guarantor is the continuing Person or (y) the resulting, surviving or transferee Person expressly assumes all of the obligations of the Guarantor under its Guarantee and the Indenture (pursuant to a supplemental indenture executed and delivered) and all obligations of that Guarantor under the Intercreditor Agreement, any Additional Intercreditor Agreement and the Security Documents; and
 - (2) immediately after giving effect to the transaction, no Default or Event of Default shall have occurred and is continuing; or
 - (c) the transaction constitutes a sale or other disposition (including by way of consolidation or merger) of a Guarantor or the sale or disposition of all or substantially all the assets of a Guarantor (in each case other than to the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary) otherwise permitted by the Indenture,

provided, however, that the prohibition in clauses (1), (2) and (3) of this covenant shall not apply to the extent that compliance with clauses (A) or (B)(1) could give rise to or result in: (1) any breach or violation of statutory limitations, corporate benefit, financial assistance, fraudulent preference, thin capitalization rules, capital maintenance rules, guidance and coordination rules or the laws rules or regulations (or analogous restriction) of any applicable jurisdiction; (2) any risk or liability for the officers, directors or (except in the case of a Restricted Subsidiary that is a partnership) shareholders of such Restricted Subsidiary (or, in the case of a Restricted Subsidiary that is a partnership, directors or shareholders of the partners of such partnership); or (3) any cost, expense, liability or obligation (including with respect to any Taxes) other than reasonable out-of-pocket expenses.

The provisions set forth in this “—*Merger and Consolidation*” covenant shall not restrict (and shall not apply to): (i) any Restricted Subsidiary that is not a Guarantor from consolidating with, merging or liquidating into or transferring all or substantially all of its properties and assets to the Issuer, a Restricted Subsidiary that is a Guarantor or any other Restricted Subsidiary that is not a Guarantor; (ii) any Restricted Subsidiary that is a Guarantor from merging or liquidating into or transferring all or part of its properties and assets to the Issuer or another Restricted Subsidiary that is a Guarantor; (iii) any consolidation or merger of the Issuer into any Restricted Subsidiary that is a Guarantor; *provided that*, if the Issuer is not the surviving entity of such merger or consolidation, the relevant Guarantor will assume the obligations of the Issuer under the Notes, the Indenture, the Intercreditor Agreement, any Additional Intercreditor Agreement and the Security Documents, if any, to which it is a party, and clauses (1) and (4) under the heading “—*The Issuer*” shall apply to such transaction; and (iv) the Issuer or any Guarantor consolidating into or merging or combining with an Affiliate incorporated or organized for the purpose of changing the legal domicile of such entity, reincorporating such entity in another jurisdiction, or changing the legal form of such entity; *provided, however*, that clauses (1), (2) and (4) under the heading “—*The Issuer*” and clause (3) (other than clause (3)(B)(2)) under the heading “—*The Guarantors*” shall apply to any such transaction.

There is no precise established definition of the phrase “substantially all” under applicable law. Accordingly, in certain circumstances there may be a degree of uncertainty as to whether a particular transaction would involve all or “substantially all” of the property or assets of a Person.

Suspension of Covenants and Release of Collateral on Achievement of Investment Grade Status or the Occurrence of a Qualifying IPO

If on any date following the Issue Date, (i) the Notes have achieved Investment Grade Status, (ii) the Issuer or any Holding Company of the Issuer has achieved Investment Grade Status or (iii) a Qualifying IPO has occurred and, in each case, no Default or Event of Default has occurred and is continuing (a “Suspension Event”), then, beginning on that day (the “Suspension Date”) and continuing until such time, if any and other than to the extent the Suspension Event arises as a result of a Qualifying IPO, at which the Notes or the Issuer or the relevant Holding Company of the Issuer, as applicable, ceases to have Investment Grade Status (the “Reversion Date”), the provisions of the Indenture summarized under the following captions will not apply to the Notes: “—*Limitation on Restricted Payments*,” “—*Limitation on Indebtedness*,” “—*Limitation on Restrictions on Distributions from Restricted Subsidiaries*,” “*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Affiliate Transactions*,” “—*Limitation on Sales of Assets and Subsidiary Stock*,” the provisions of clause (3) of the first paragraph of the covenant described under “—*Merger and Consolidation*” and “—*Impairment of Security Interests*,” in the case of a Qualifying IPO only, any other obligation, undertaking or restriction under the Indenture or the Notes which the Issuer considers in good faith would not comply with (or may adversely affect the ability of the Issuer or any Holding Company of the Issuer to comply with) applicable law, regulation or securities exchange requirements following an Initial Public Offering and, in each case, any related default provision of the Indenture will cease to be effective and will not be applicable to the Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries. Other than to the extent the Suspension Event arises as a result of a Qualifying IPO, such covenants and any related default provisions will again apply according to their terms from the first day on which a Suspension Event ceases to be in effect. Such covenants will not, however, be of any effect with regard to actions of the Issuer properly taken during the continuance of the Suspension Event, and no action taken prior to the Reversion Date will constitute a Default or Event of Default. The “*Limitation on Restricted Payments*” covenant will be interpreted as if it has been in effect since the date of the Indenture but not during the continuance of the Suspension Event. On the Reversion Date, all Indebtedness Incurred during the continuance of the Suspension Event will be deemed to have been outstanding on the Issue Date, so that it is classified as permitted under clause (4)(c) of the second paragraph of the covenant described under “—*Limitation on Indebtedness*.” In addition, the Indenture will also permit, without causing a Default or Event of Default, the Issuer or any of the Restricted Subsidiaries to honor any contractual commitments or take actions in the future after any date on which the Notes cease to have an Investment Grade Status as long as the contractual commitments were entered into during the Suspension Event and not in anticipation of the Notes no longer having an Investment Grade Status. The Issuer will provide

written notice to the Trustee of any Suspension Event or Reversion Date. The Trustee will have no duty or obligation to monitor for or notify Holders of any Suspension Event or Reversion Date.

On or following a Suspension Date, the Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries shall have the right to release, from time to time, any of the property and other assets included in the Collateral from the Liens securing the Notes or the Guarantees upon the Issuer delivering to the Security Agent and the Trustee an Officer's Certificate identifying the Collateral to be released and certifying that (1) a Suspension Event has occurred, (2) no Default or Event of Default under the Indenture has occurred and is continuing and (3) such Collateral has been or, simultaneously with any release relating to the Notes or the Guarantees, will be released in respect of any other Indebtedness secured by a Lien on substantially all of the Collateral.

Impairment of Security Interests

The Issuer shall not, and shall not permit any Restricted Subsidiary to, take or knowingly or negligently omit to take any action that would have the result of materially impairing the Security Interest with respect to the Collateral (it being understood, subject to the proviso below, that the Incurrence of Permitted Collateral Liens shall under no circumstances be deemed to materially impair the Security Interest with respect to the Collateral), and the Issuer shall not, and shall not permit any Restricted Subsidiary to, grant to any Person other than the Security Agent, for the benefit of the Trustee and the Holders and the other beneficiaries described in the Security Documents and the Intercreditor Agreement or any Additional Intercreditor Agreement, any interest whatsoever in any of the Collateral, except that (1) the Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries may Incur Permitted Collateral Liens; (2) the Collateral may be discharged or released in accordance with the Indenture, the applicable Security Documents or the Intercreditor Agreement or any Additional Intercreditor Agreement; and (3) the applicable Security Documents may be amended from time to time (i) to cure any ambiguity, mistake, omission, defect, manifest error or inconsistency therein, (ii) to comply with the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement or any Additional Intercreditor Agreement, (iii) to add Collateral, (iv) to evidence the succession of another Person to the Issuer or any Guarantor and the assumption by such successor of the obligations under the Indenture, the Notes, the Intercreditor Agreement and the Security Documents, in each case, including in accordance with “—*Certain Covenants—Merger and Consolidation*,” (v) to evidence and provide for the acceptance of the appointment of a successor Trustee or Security Agent or (vi) in any manner that does not adversely affect the Holders in any material respect; *provided, however*, that, except with respect to any discharge or release in accordance with the Indenture or the Intercreditor Agreement or any Additional Intercreditor Agreement, the Incurrence of Permitted Collateral Liens or any action expressly permitted by the Indenture or the Intercreditor Agreement or any Additional Intercreditor Agreement (including for the avoidance of doubt, clause (3) above), the Security Documents may not be amended, extended, renewed, restated, supplemented, released or otherwise modified or replaced, unless contemporaneously with any such action, the Issuer delivers to the Trustee, either (i) a solvency opinion from an Independent Financial Advisor confirming the solvency of the relevant Person and its Subsidiaries, taken as a whole, after giving effect to any transactions related to such amendment, extension, renewal, restatement, supplement, release, modification or replacement, (ii) a certificate from the Board of Directors of the relevant Person which confirms the solvency of the person granting such Security Interest after giving effect to any transactions related to such amendment, extension, renewal, restatement, supplement, release, modification or replacement, or (iii) an Opinion of Counsel, confirming that, after giving effect to any transactions related to such amendment, extension, renewal, restatement, supplement, release, modification or replacement, the Lien or Liens created under the Security Documents, so amended, extended, renewed, restated, supplemented, released, modified or replaced are valid Liens not otherwise subject to any limitation, imperfection or new hardening period, in equity or at law, that such Lien or Liens were not otherwise subject to immediately prior to such amendment, extension, renewal, restatement, supplement, release, modification or replacement. In the event that the Issuer or the relevant Restricted Subsidiary complies with the requirements of this covenant, the Trustee and the Security Agent shall (subject to customary protections and indemnifications) consent to such amendments without the need for instructions from the Holders.

Additional Guarantees

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this covenant, no Restricted Subsidiary shall guarantee the Indebtedness of the Issuer or a Guarantor outstanding under any Credit Facility that is Incurred pursuant to (i) the first paragraph or clauses (1) and (5)(b) of second paragraph of the covenant entitled “—*Limitation on Indebtedness*,” or any Refinancing Indebtedness in respect thereof, (ii) clauses (13) or (17) of the second paragraph of the covenant entitled “—*Limitation on Indebtedness*” or (iii) that is Public Debt, unless such Restricted Subsidiary is or becomes a Guarantor on the date on which such guarantee is Incurred and, if applicable, executes and delivers to the Trustee a supplemental indenture in the form attached to the Indenture pursuant to which such Restricted Subsidiary will provide a Guarantee, which Guarantee shall be (x) *pari passu*

with, or (y) if the other Indebtedness being guaranteed by such Restricted Subsidiary is Subordinated Indebtedness, senior to, such Restricted Subsidiary's guarantee of such other Indebtedness; *provided, however*, that such Restricted Subsidiary shall not be obligated to become such a Guarantor to the extent and for so long as the Incurrence of such Guarantee is contrary to Agreed Security Principles or could give rise to or result in: (1) any breach or violation of statutory limitations, corporate benefit, financial assistance, fraudulent preference, thin capitalization rules, capital maintenance rules, guidance and coordination rules or the laws rules or regulations (or analogous restriction) of any applicable jurisdiction; (2) any risk or liability for the officers, directors or (except in the case of a Restricted Subsidiary that is a partnership) shareholders of such Restricted Subsidiary (or, in the case of a Restricted Subsidiary that is a partnership, directors or shareholders of the partners of such partnership); or (3) any cost, expense, liability or obligation (including with respect to any Taxes) other than reasonable out-of-pocket expenses. At the option of the Issuer, any Guarantee may contain limitations on Guarantor liability to the extent reasonably necessary to recognize certain defenses generally available to guarantors (including those that relate to fraudulent conveyance or transfer, voidable preference, financial assistance, corporate purpose, capital maintenance or similar laws, regulations or defenses affecting the rights of creditors generally) or other considerations under applicable law.

Future Guarantees granted pursuant to this provision shall be released as set forth under “—*Releases of the Guarantees.*” A Guarantee of a future Guarantor may also be released at the option of the Issuer if at the date of such release either (i) there is no Indebtedness of such Guarantor outstanding which was Incurred after the Issue Date and which could not have been Incurred in compliance with the Indenture if such Guarantor had not been designated as a Guarantor, or (ii) there is no Indebtedness of such Guarantor outstanding which was Incurred after the Issue Date and which could not have been Incurred in compliance with the Indenture as at the date of such release if such Guarantor were not designated as a Guarantor as at that date. The Trustee and the Security Agent shall each take all necessary actions, including the granting of releases or waivers under the Intercreditor Agreement or any Additional Intercreditor Agreement, to effectuate any release of a Guarantee in accordance with these provisions, subject to customary protections and indemnifications.

The validity and enforceability of the Guarantees and the Security Interests and the liability of each Guarantor will be subject to the limitations as described and set out in “*Insolvency Considerations and Limitations on Validity and Enforceability of the Guarantees and the Collateral.*”

Additional Intercreditor Agreements

The Indenture will provide that, at the request of the Issuer, in connection with the Incurrence by the Issuer or its Restricted Subsidiaries of any Indebtedness, the Issuer, the relevant Restricted Subsidiaries, the Trustee and the Security Agent shall enter into with the holders of such Indebtedness (or their duly authorized Representatives) an intercreditor agreement or a restatement, amendment or other modification of the existing Intercreditor Agreement (an “Additional Intercreditor Agreement”) on substantially the same terms as the Intercreditor Agreement (or terms not materially less favorable to the Holders), including containing substantially the same terms with respect to release of Guarantees and priority and release of Security Interests; *provided* that such Additional Intercreditor Agreement will not impose any personal obligations on the Trustee or Security Agent or, in the opinion of the Trustee or Security Agent, as applicable, adversely affect the rights, duties, liabilities or immunities of the Trustee or Security Agent under the Indenture or the Intercreditor Agreement.

The Indenture also will provide that, at the direction of the Issuer and without the consent of Holders, the Trustee and the Security Agent shall from time to time enter into one or more amendments to any Intercreditor Agreement or any Additional Intercreditor Agreement to: (1) cure any ambiguity, omission, defect, manifest error or inconsistency of any such agreement, (2) increase the amount or types of Indebtedness covered by any such agreement that may be Incurred by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary that is subject to any such agreement (including with respect to any Intercreditor Agreement or Additional Intercreditor Agreement, the addition of provisions relating to new Indebtedness ranking junior in right of payment to the Notes), (3) add Restricted Subsidiaries to the Intercreditor Agreement or an Additional Intercreditor Agreement, (4) further secure the Notes (including Additional Notes), (5) make provision for equal and ratable pledges of the Collateral to secure Additional Notes, (6) implement any Permitted Collateral Liens, (7) amend the Intercreditor Agreement or any Additional Intercreditor Agreement in accordance with the terms thereof or (8) make any other change to any such agreement that does not adversely affect the Holders in any material respect. The Issuer shall not otherwise direct the Trustee or the Security Agent to enter into any amendment to any Intercreditor Agreement or any Additional Intercreditor Agreement without the consent of the Holders of the majority in aggregate principal amount of the Notes then outstanding, except as otherwise permitted below under “—*Amendments and Waivers,*” and the Issuer may only direct the Trustee and the Security Agent to enter into any amendment to the extent such amendment does not impose any personal obligations on the Trustee or Security Agent or, in the opinion of the Trustee or the Security Agent, as applicable, adversely affect their respective rights, duties,

liabilities or immunities under the Indenture or the Intercreditor Agreement or any Additional Intercreditor Agreement.

The Indenture shall also provide that, in relation to any Intercreditor Agreement or Additional Intercreditor Agreement, the Trustee (and Security Agent, if applicable) shall consent on behalf of the Holders to the payment, repayment, purchase, repurchase, defeasance, acquisition, retirement or redemption of any obligations subordinated to the Notes thereby; *provided, however*, that such transaction would comply with the covenant described under “—*Limitation on Restricted Payments.*”

The Indenture also will provide that each Holder, by accepting a Note, shall be deemed to have agreed to and accepted the terms and conditions of the Intercreditor Agreement or any Additional Intercreditor Agreement, (whether then entered into or entered into in the future pursuant to the provisions described herein) and to have authorized and directed the Trustee and the Security Agent to enter into any such Additional Intercreditor Agreement. A copy of the Intercreditor Agreement or any Additional Intercreditor Agreement shall be made available for inspection during normal business hours on any Business Day upon prior written request at our offices.

Maintenance of Listing

The Issuer will use its commercially reasonable efforts to maintain the listing of the Notes on the Securities Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange for so long as the Notes are outstanding; *provided* that if at any time the Issuer determines that it will not maintain such listing, it will obtain and thereafter use its commercially reasonable efforts to maintain a listing of such Notes on another stock exchange deemed appropriate by the Board of Directors or a member of Senior Management.

Financial Calculations

When calculating the availability or permission under any basket or ratio under the Indenture, in each case in connection with any acquisition, disposition, merger, joint venture, Investment or any other similar transaction (the “Applicable Transaction”) where there is a time difference between commitment and closing or Incurrence (including in respect of Incurrence of Indebtedness, Restricted Payments and Permitted Investments), the date of determination of such basket or ratio and of any Default or Event of Default shall, at the option of the Issuer, be (A) the date the definitive agreements for such Applicable Transaction are entered into and such baskets or ratios shall be calculated on a *pro forma* basis after giving effect to such Applicable Transaction and the other transactions to be entered into in connection therewith (including any Incurrence of Indebtedness and the use of proceeds thereof) as if they occurred at the beginning of the applicable reference period for purposes of determining the ability to consummate any such transaction (and not for purposes of any subsequent availability of any basket or ratio), (B) the date of consummation of any Applicable Transaction or (C) any other date relevant to the Applicable Transaction determined by the Issuer in good faith, in which case such baskets or ratios shall likewise be calculated on a *pro forma* basis after giving effect to the Applicable Transaction and the other transactions to be entered into in connection therewith (including any Incurrence of Indebtedness and the use of proceeds thereof) as if they occurred at the beginning of the applicable reference period for purposes of determining the ability to consummate any such transaction. For the avoidance of doubt, (x) if any of such baskets or ratios are determined to be in compliance under (A) or (C) above and are exceeded as a result of fluctuations in such basket or ratio (including due to fluctuations in Consolidated EBITDA or *pro forma* Consolidated EBITDA) subsequent to such date of determination and at or prior to the consummation of the relevant Applicable Transaction, such baskets or ratios will not be deemed to have been exceeded as a result of such fluctuations solely for purposes of determining whether the transactions are permitted hereunder and (y) if the Issuer elects to have such determinations occur at the time of entry into such definitive agreement or on another date as contemplated by (C) above, any such transactions (including any Incurrence of Indebtedness and the use of proceeds thereof and the fixing of any exchange rates) shall be deemed to have occurred on the date the definitive agreements are entered or such other date as contemplated by (C) above, and in each case to be outstanding thereafter for purposes of calculating any baskets or ratios under the Indenture (except to the extent such Applicable Transaction is subsequently abandoned).

Subject to the limitations imposed under clause (2) of the third paragraph of the covenant described under “Certain Covenants—Limitation on Indebtedness,” if a proposed action, matter, transaction or amount (or a portion thereof) is incurred or entered into pursuant to a fixed permission and at a later time would subsequently be permitted under a ratio-based permission, unless otherwise elected by the Issuer, such action, matter, transaction or amount (or a portion thereof) shall automatically be reclassified to such ratio-based permission. Any Incurrence or drawing of any revolving Indebtedness to finance the working capital needs of the Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries and any undrawn commitments for Indebtedness (*including under any*

revolving credit facility under the Senior Credit Facilities) shall be disregarded for the purposes of testing any financial ratio or incurrence based permission, test, basket or component thereof.

For any relevant basket set by reference to a financial year, a calendar year, a four-quarter period, a twelve-month period or any other similar annual period (each an “Annual Period”):

- (1) at the option of the Issuer, the maximum amount so permitted under such basket during such Annual Period may be increased by:
 - (a) an amount equal to 100% of the difference (if positive) between the permitted amount in the immediately preceding Annual Period and the amount thereof actually used or applied by the Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries during such preceding Annual Period (the “Carry Forward Amount”); and/or
 - (b) an amount equal to 100% of the permitted amount in the immediately following Annual Period and the permitted amount in such immediately following Annual Period shall be reduced by such corresponding amount (the “Carry Back Amount”); and
- (2) to the extent that the maximum amount so permitted under such basket during such Annual Period is increased in accordance with subparagraph (1) above, any usage of such basket during such Annual Period shall be deemed to be applied in the following order:
 - (a) firstly, against the Carry Forward Amount;
 - (b) secondly, against the maximum amount so permitted during such Annual Period prior to any increase in accordance with sub-paragraph (1) above; and
 - (c) thirdly, against the Carry Back Amount.

Events of Default

Each of the following is an “Event of Default” under the Indenture:

- (1) default in any payment of interest on any Note issued under the Indenture when due and payable, which continues for 30 days;
- (2) default in the payment of the principal amount of or premium, if any, on any Note issued under the Indenture when due at its Stated Maturity, upon optional redemption, upon required repurchase, upon declaration or otherwise;
- (3) failure by the Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to comply for 60 days after notice by the Trustee or the Holders (with a copy to the Trustee if given by the Holders) of at least 30% of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes with its agreements contained in the Indenture (other than a default in performance or breach of a covenant or agreement which is specifically dealt with in clauses (1) or (2) above);
- (4) default under any mortgage, indenture or instrument under which there may be issued or by which there may be secured or evidenced any Indebtedness for money borrowed by the Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries (or the payment of which is guaranteed by the Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries) other than Indebtedness owed to the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary whether such Indebtedness or guarantee now exists, or is created after the Issue Date, which default:
 - (a) is caused by a failure to pay principal at stated maturity on such Indebtedness, immediately upon the expiration of the grace period provided in such Indebtedness (“payment default”); or
 - (b) results in the acceleration of such Indebtedness prior to its maturity (the “cross acceleration provision”),

and, in each case, the principal amount of any such Indebtedness, together with the principal amount of any other such Indebtedness under which there has been a payment default or the maturity of which has been so accelerated, aggregates the greater of €85.0 million and 6.0% of Consolidated EBITDA or more;

- (5) pursuant to or within the meaning of any Bankruptcy Law, certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or court protection of the Issuer or a Significant Subsidiary or group of Restricted Subsidiaries that, taken together (as of the latest audited consolidated financial statements for the Issuer), would constitute a Significant Subsidiary (the “bankruptcy provisions”);
- (6) failure by the Issuer or any Significant Subsidiary or group of Restricted Subsidiaries that, taken together (as of the latest audited consolidated financial statements for the Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries), would constitute a Significant Subsidiary to pay final judgments aggregating the greater of €85.0 million and 6.0% of Consolidated EBITDA or more (exclusive of any amounts that a solvent insurance company has acknowledged liability for), which judgments are not paid, discharged or stayed for a period of 60 days after the judgment becomes final (the “judgment default provision”);
- (7) any Security Interest (x) under the Security Documents or (y) in any asset secured by a Lien described in clause (22) of the definition of “Permitted Liens” shall, at any time, cease to be in full force and effect (other than (i) in accordance with the terms of the relevant Security Document, the Intercreditor Agreement, any Additional Intercreditor Agreement and the Indenture or (ii) caused by the action or inaction of the Trustee or the Security Agent) with respect to assets or property having a fair market value in excess of the greater of €60.0 million and 4.0% of Consolidated EBITDA for any reason other than the satisfaction in full of all obligations under the Indenture or the release of any such Security Interest in accordance with the terms of the Indenture, the Intercreditor Agreement, any Additional Intercreditor Agreement or the Security Documents or any Security Interest created thereunder shall be declared invalid or unenforceable or the Issuer shall assert in writing that any such Security Interest is invalid or unenforceable and any such Default continues for 10 days; and
- (8) any Guarantee of a Significant Subsidiary ceases to be in full force and effect (other than in accordance with the terms of such Guarantee or the Indenture) or is declared invalid or unenforceable in a judicial proceeding or any Guarantor denies or disaffirms in writing its obligations under its Guarantee and any such Default continues for 10 days.

However, a Default under clauses (3), (4) or (6) of this paragraph will not constitute an Event of Default until the Trustee or the Holders of at least 30% of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes under the Indenture notify the Issuer (with a copy to the Trustee if given by the Holders) of the Default and, with respect to clauses (3), (4) and (6) the Issuer does not cure such Default within the time specified in clauses (3), (4) or (6), as applicable, of this paragraph after receipt of such notice.

If an Event of Default (other than an Event of Default described in clause (5) above) occurs and is continuing, the Trustee by written notice to the Issuer or the Holders of at least 30% of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes under the Indenture by written notice to the Issuer and the Trustee, may, and the Trustee at the request of such Holders shall, declare the principal of, premium, if any, and accrued and unpaid interest on all the Notes under the Indenture to be due and payable. Upon such a declaration, such principal, premium and accrued and unpaid interest will be due and payable immediately. In the event of a declaration of acceleration of the Notes because an Event of Default described in clause (4) under “*Events of Default*” has occurred and is continuing, the declaration of acceleration of the Notes shall be automatically annulled if the event of default or payment default triggering such Event of Default pursuant to clause (4) shall be remedied or cured, or waived by the holders of the Indebtedness, or the Indebtedness that gave rise to such Event of Default shall have been discharged in full, within 30 days after the declaration of acceleration with respect thereto and if (1) the annulment of the acceleration of the Notes would not conflict with any judgment or decree of a court of competent jurisdiction and (2) all existing Events of Default, except nonpayment of principal, premium or interest on the Notes that became due solely because of the acceleration of the Notes, have been cured or waived.

If an Event of Default described in clause (5) above occurs and is continuing, the principal of, premium, if any, and accrued and unpaid interest on all the Notes will become and be immediately due and payable without any declaration or other act on the part of the Trustee or any Holders.

Holders of the Notes may not enforce the Indenture or the Notes except as provided in the Indenture and may not enforce the applicable Security Documents except as provided in such Security Documents and the Intercreditor Agreement or any Additional Intercreditor Agreement.

The Holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding Notes under the Indenture may waive all past or existing Defaults or Events of Default (except with respect to nonpayment of principal, premium, interest or Additional Amounts, if any, which shall require the consent of each Holder affected thereby unless Holders of

not less than 90% in then outstanding principal amount waives such Default or Event of Default) and rescind any such acceleration with respect to such Notes and its consequences if rescission would not conflict with any judgment or decree of a court of competent jurisdiction.

The Trustee will be under no obligation to exercise any of the rights or powers under the Indenture at the request or direction of any of the Holders unless such Holders have offered and, if requested, provided to the Trustee indemnity and/or security satisfactory to the Trustee against any loss, liability or expense. Except to enforce the right to receive payment of principal or interest when due, no Holder may pursue any remedy with respect to the Indenture or the Notes unless:

- (1) such Holder has previously given the Trustee notice that an Event of Default is continuing;
- (2) Holders of at least 30% of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes have requested the Trustee to pursue the remedy;
- (3) such Holders have offered and, if requested, provided the Trustee security and/or indemnity satisfactory to it against any loss, liability or expense;
- (4) the Trustee has not complied with such request within 60 days after receipt of the request and the offer of security and/or indemnity; and
- (5) the Holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding Notes have not given the Trustee a direction that, in the opinion of the Trustee, is inconsistent with such request within such 60-day period.

Subject to certain restrictions, the Holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding Notes are given the right to direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the Trustee or of exercising any trust or power conferred on the Trustee.

The Indenture will provide that, in the event an Event of Default has occurred and is continuing, the Trustee will be required in the exercise of its powers to use the degree of care that a prudent person would use in the conduct of its own affairs. The Trustee, however, may refuse to follow any direction that conflicts with law or the Indenture or that the Trustee determines is unduly prejudicial to the rights of any other Holder or that would involve the Trustee in personal liability (it being understood that the Trustee has no duty to determine whether any action is prejudicial to any Holder). Prior to taking any action under the Indenture, the Trustee will be entitled to indemnification or security satisfactory to it in its sole discretion against all losses and expenses caused by taking or not taking such action. The Indenture will provide that if a Default or Event of Default occurs and is continuing and the Trustee is informed in writing of such occurrence by the Issuer, the Trustee must give notice of the Default to the Holders within 60 days after being notified by the Issuer. Except in the case of a Default in the payment of principal of, or premium, if any, or interest on any Note, the Trustee may withhold notice if and so long as a committee of trust officers of the Trustee in good faith determines that withholding notice is in the interests of the Holders. The Issuer is required to deliver to the Trustee, within 120 days after the end of each fiscal year, an Officer's Certificate indicating whether the signers thereof know of any Default that occurred during the previous year. The Issuer is required to deliver to the Trustee, within 30 days after the occurrence thereof, written notice of any events of which it is aware which would constitute certain Defaults, their status and what action the Issuer is taking or proposes to take in respect thereof.

The Indenture will provide that (i) if a Default occurs for a failure to deliver a required certificate in connection with another default (an "Initial Default") then at the time such Initial Default is cured, such Default for a failure to report or deliver a required certificate in connection with the Initial Default will also be cured without any further action and (ii) any Default or Event of Default for the failure to comply with the time periods prescribed in the covenant entitled "*—Reports*" or otherwise to deliver any notice or certificate pursuant to any other provision of the Indenture shall be deemed to be cured upon the delivery of any such report required by such covenant or notice or certificate, as applicable, even though such delivery is not within the prescribed period specified in the Indenture.

The Indenture will provide for the Trustee to take action on behalf of the Holders in certain circumstances, but only if the Trustee is indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction. It may not be possible for the Trustee to take certain actions in relation to the Notes and, accordingly, in such circumstances the Trustee will be unable to take action, notwithstanding the provision of an indemnity and/or security to it, and it will be for Holders to take action directly.

Amendments and Waivers

Subject to certain exceptions, the Notes Documents may be amended, supplemented or otherwise modified with the consent of Holders of at least a majority in principal amount of the Notes then outstanding (including consents obtained in connection with a purchase of, or tender offer or exchange offer for, such Notes) and, subject to certain exceptions, any default or compliance with any provisions thereof may be waived with the consent of the Holders of at least a majority in principal amount of the Notes then outstanding (including consents obtained in connection with a purchase of, or tender offer or exchange offer for, the Notes); *provided* that, if any amendment, waiver or other modification will only affect one series of the Notes, only the consent of at least a majority in principal amount of the then outstanding Notes of such series shall be required.

Without the consent of Holders holding not less than 90% of the then outstanding principal amount of the Notes then outstanding (provided that, if any amendment, waiver or other modification will only affect one series of the Notes, only the consent of Holders holding not less than 90% of the principal amount of the then outstanding Notes of such series shall be required) (or, alternatively, the consent of each Holder affected thereby), an amendment or waiver may not, with respect to any Notes held by a non-consenting Holder:

- (1) reduce the principal amount of Notes whose Holders must consent to an amendment, waiver or modification;
- (2) reduce the stated rate of or extend the stated time for payment of interest on any such Note;
- (3) reduce the principal of or extend the Stated Maturity of any such Note;
- (4) reduce the premium payable upon the redemption of any such Note or change the time at which any such Note may be redeemed, in each case, as described above under “—*Optional Redemption*,”
- (5) make any such Note payable in money other than that stated in such Note;
- (6) impair the right of any Holder to institute suit for the enforcement of any payment of principal of, or interest or Additional Amounts, if any, on or with respect to such Holder's Notes on or after (but not before) the due dates thereof;
- (7) make any change in the provision of the Indenture described under “—*Withholding Taxes*” that adversely affects the right of any Holder of such Notes in any material respect or amends the terms of such Notes in a way that would result in a loss of an exemption from any of the Taxes described thereunder or an exemption from any obligation to withhold or deduct Taxes so described thereunder unless the Issuer or the applicable Payor agrees to pay Additional Amounts, if any, in respect thereof;
- (8) release all or substantially all of the Security Interests granted for the benefit of the Holders in the Collateral other than in accordance with the terms of the Security Documents, the Intercreditor Agreement, any applicable Additional Intercreditor Agreement or the Indenture;
- (9) waive a Default or Event of Default with respect to the nonpayment of principal, premium or interest or Additional Amounts, if any, on such Notes (except pursuant to a rescission of acceleration of such Notes by the Holders of at least a majority in aggregate principal amount of such Notes and a waiver of the payment default that resulted from such acceleration);
- (10) release all or substantially all of the Guarantors from any of their obligations under their respective Guarantees or the Indenture, except in accordance with the terms of the Indenture, the Intercreditor Agreement and any Additional Intercreditor Agreement; or
- (11) make any change in the amendment or waiver provisions which require the Holders' consent described in this sentence.

For the avoidance of doubt, no amendment to or waiver or other modification of, or deletion of, or actions taken in compliance with, the covenants described under “—*Change of Control*” and “—*Certain Covenants*,” shall be deemed to impair or affect any rights of Holders to receive payment of principal of, or premium, interest or Additional Amounts, if any, on the Notes.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, without the consent of any Holder, the Issuer, any Guarantor, the Trustee, the Security Agent and the other parties thereto, as applicable, may amend or supplement any Notes Documents to:

- (1) cure any ambiguity, omission, defect, error or inconsistency;
- (2) provide for the assumption by a successor Person of the obligations of the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary under any Notes Document;
- (3) add to the covenants or provide for a Guarantee for the benefit of the Holders or surrender any right or power conferred upon the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary;
- (4) make any change that would provide additional rights or benefits to the Trustee or the Holders or that does not adversely affect the rights or benefits to the Trustee or any of the Holders in any material respect under the Notes Documents;
- (5) make such provisions as necessary (as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors or a member of Senior Management) for the issuance of Additional Notes;
- (6) to provide for any Restricted Subsidiary to provide a Guarantee in accordance with the covenant described under "*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Indebtedness*" or "*Certain Covenants—Additional Guarantees*," to add Guarantees with respect to the Notes, to add security to or for the benefit of the Notes, or to confirm and evidence the release, termination, discharge or retaking of any Guarantee or Lien (including the Collateral and the Security Documents) or any amendment in respect thereof with respect to or securing the Notes when such release, termination, discharge or retaking or amendment is provided for under the Indenture, the Security Documents, the Intercreditor Agreement or any Additional Intercreditor Agreement;
- (7) to conform the text of the Indenture, the Guarantees, the Security Documents or the Notes to any provision of this "*Description of Notes*" to the extent that such provision of the Indenture, a Guarantee, the Security Documents or the Notes was intended to be a verbatim recitation of a provision in this "*Description of Notes*";
- (8) to evidence and provide for the acceptance and appointment under the Indenture or the Intercreditor Agreement or any Additional Intercreditor Agreement of a successor Trustee or Security Agent pursuant to the requirements thereof or to provide for the accession by the Trustee or the Security Agent to any Notes Document;
- (9) in the case of the Security Documents, to mortgage, pledge, hypothecate or grant a Lien in favor of the Security Agent for the benefit of the Holders or parties to the Senior Credit Facilities, in any property which is required by the Security Documents or the Senior Credit Facilities (as in effect on the Issue Date) to be mortgaged, pledged or hypothecated, or in which a Lien is required to be granted to the Security Agent, or to the extent necessary to grant a Lien in the Collateral for the benefit of any Person; *provided* that the granting of such Lien is not prohibited by the Indenture or the Intercreditor Agreement or any Additional Intercreditor Agreement and the covenant described under "*Certain Covenants—Impairment of Security Interests*" is complied with; or
- (10) as provided in "*Certain Covenants—Additional Intercreditor Agreements*" or "*Certain Covenants—Impairment of Security Interests*."

The Trustee shall be entitled to require and rely absolutely on such evidence as it deems necessary, including Officer's Certificates and Opinions of Counsel.

The consent of the Holders is not necessary under the Indenture to approve the particular form of any proposed amendment of any Notes Document. It is sufficient if such consent approves the substance of the proposed amendment. A consent to any amendment or waiver under the Indenture by any Holder of Notes given in connection with a tender of such Holder's Notes will not be rendered invalid by such tender.

Acts by Holders

In determining whether the Holders of the required principal amount of the Notes (or the Notes of the relevant series) have concurred in any direction, waiver or consent, the Notes owned by the Issuer or by any Person directly or indirectly controlling, or controlled by, or under direct or indirect common control with, the Issuer will be disregarded and deemed not to be outstanding.

Defeasance

The Issuer at any time may terminate all obligations of the Issuer and the Guarantors under the Notes and the Indenture (“legal defeasance”) and cure all then existing Defaults and Events of Default, except for certain obligations, including those respecting the defeasance trust, the rights, powers, trusts, duties, immunities and indemnities of the Trustee and the obligations of the Issuer in connection therewith and obligations concerning issuing temporary Notes, registration of Notes, mutilated, destroyed, lost or stolen Notes and the maintenance of an office or agency for payment and money for security payments held in trust. Subject to the foregoing, if the Issuer exercises its legal defeasance option, the rights of the Trustee and the Holders under the Security Documents, the Intercreditor Agreement or any Additional Intercreditor Agreement in effect at such time will terminate (other than with respect to the defeasance trust).

The Issuer at any time may terminate its and the Guarantors’ obligations under the covenants described under “*Certain Covenants*” (other than clauses (1) and (2) of “*Certain Covenants—Merger and Consolidation*”) and “*Change of Control*” and the default provisions relating to such covenants described under “*Events of Default*” above, the operation of the cross-default upon a payment default, the cross acceleration provisions, the bankruptcy provisions (other than with respect to the Issuer and Significant Subsidiaries), the judgment default provision, the guarantee provision and the security default provision described under “*Events of Default*” above (“covenant defeasance”).

The Issuer at its option at any time may exercise its legal defeasance option notwithstanding its prior exercise of its covenant defeasance option. If the Issuer exercises its legal defeasance option, payment of the Notes may not be accelerated because of an Event of Default with respect to such Notes. If the Issuer exercises its covenant defeasance option with respect to the Notes, payment of the Notes may not be accelerated because of an Event of Default specified in clause (3) (other than with respect to clauses (1) and (2) of the covenant described under “*Certain Covenants—Merger and Consolidation—The Issuer*”), (4), (5) (other than with respect to the Issuer and Significant Subsidiaries), (6), (7) or (8) under “*Events of Default*” above.

In order to exercise either defeasance option, the Issuer must irrevocably deposit in trust (the “defeasance trust”) with the Trustee or Paying Agent (or such other entity directed, designated or appointed by the Issuer and reasonably acceptable to the Trustee for this purpose) money in euros or euro-denominated European Government Obligations or a combination thereof in an amount sufficient for the payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest on the Notes to redemption or maturity, as the case may be, and must comply with certain other conditions, including delivery to the Trustee of:

- (1) an Opinion of Counsel in the United States to the effect that Holders of the relevant Notes will not recognize income, gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a result of such deposit and defeasance and will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the same amount and in the same manner and at the same times as would have been the case if such deposit and defeasance had not occurred (and in the case of legal defeasance only, such Opinion of Counsel in the United States must be based on a ruling of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service or other change in applicable U.S. federal income tax law);
- (2) an Officer’s Certificate stating that the deposit was not made by the Issuer with the intent of defeating, hindering, delaying, defrauding or preferring any creditors of the Issuer;
- (3) an Officer’s Certificate and an Opinion of Counsel (which opinion of counsel may be subject to customary assumptions and exclusions), each stating that all conditions precedent provided for or relating to legal defeasance or covenant defeasance, as the case may be, have been complied with;
- (4) an Opinion of Counsel to the effect that the trust resulting from the deposit does not constitute, or is qualified as, a regulated investment company under the U.S. Investment Company Act of 1940; and

- (5) all other documents or other information that the Trustee may reasonably require in connection with either defeasance option.

Satisfaction and Discharge

The Indenture, and the rights of the Trustee and the Holders under the Intercreditor Agreement and any Additional Intercreditor Agreement and the Security Documents will be discharged and cease to be of further effect (except as to surviving rights of conversion or transfer or exchange of the Notes, as expressly provided for in the Indenture) as to all outstanding Notes when (1) either (a) all such Notes previously authenticated and delivered (other than certain lost, stolen or destroyed Notes, and certain Notes for which provision for payment was previously made and thereafter the funds have been released to the Issuer) have been delivered to the Paying Agent for cancellation; or (b) all such Notes not previously delivered to the Paying Agent for cancellation (i) have become due and payable, (ii) will become due and payable at their Stated Maturity within one year or (iii) are to be called for redemption within one year; (2) the Issuer has deposited or caused to be deposited with the Trustee or Paying Agent (or such other entity directed, designated or appointed by the Issuer and reasonably acceptable to the Trustee for this purpose), money or euro-denominated European Government Obligations, or a combination thereof, as applicable, in an amount sufficient without consideration of reinvestment, to pay and discharge the entire Indebtedness on the Notes not previously delivered to the Paying Agent for cancellation, for principal, premium, if any, and interest to the date of deposit (in the case of Notes that have become due and payable), or to the Stated Maturity or redemption date, as the case may be; (3) the Issuer has paid or caused to be paid all other sums payable under the Indenture; (4) the Issuer has delivered irrevocable instructions to the Trustee or Paying Agent (or such other entity directed, designated or appointed by the Issuer and reasonably acceptable to the Trustee for this purpose), as applicable, to apply the funds deposited towards the payment of such Notes at Stated Maturity or on the redemption date, as the case may be (subject to the next succeeding sentence); and (5) the Issuer has delivered to the Trustee an Officer's Certificate and an Opinion of Counsel each to the effect that all conditions precedent under the "*Satisfaction and Discharge*" section of the Indenture relating to the satisfaction and discharge of the Indenture have been complied with, *provided that* any such counsel may rely on any Officer's Certificate as to matters of fact (including as to compliance with the foregoing clauses (1), (2), (3) and (4)). If requested by the Issuer in writing (which request may be included in the applicable notice of redemption or pursuant to the above referenced Officer's Certificate) no later than two business days prior to such distribution, the Trustee or Paying Agent (or such other entity directed, designated or appointed by the Issuer and reasonably acceptable to the Trustee, acting for the Trustee for this purpose) may distribute any amount deposited in trust to the Holders prior to the Stated Maturity or the redemption date, as the case may be; provided that the cash shall otherwise be distributed to Holders in accordance with the terms of any redemption notice or other applicable repayment provisions and the Holders shall receive the principal, interest and premia (and any other amounts) as required in accordance with the terms of the redemption notice or other applicable repayment provisions. For the avoidance of doubt, the distribution and payment to Holders prior to the maturity or redemption date as set forth above shall not include any negative interest, present value adjustment, break cost or any additional premium on such amounts. To the extent the Notes are represented by a global note deposited with a depositary for a clearing system, any payment to the beneficial holders holding interests as a participant of such clearing system shall be subject to the then applicable procedures of the clearing system. No Trustee, Paying Agent or other applicable party shall be required to incur any costs, fees or expenses (except as expressly agreed in writing) in relation to such distribution.

No Personal Liability of Directors, Officers, Employees and Shareholders

No director, officer, employee, incorporator or shareholder of the Issuer, any Guarantor or any of their respective Subsidiaries or Affiliates, as such, shall have any liability for any obligations of the Issuer or any Guarantor under the Notes Documents or for any claim based on, in respect of, or by reason of, such obligations or their creation. Each Holder by accepting a Note waives and releases all such liability. The waiver and release are part of the consideration for issuance of the Notes. Such waiver may not be effective to waive liabilities under the U.S. federal securities laws and it is the view of the SEC that such a waiver is against public policy.

Concerning the Trustee and Certain Agents

GLAS Trust Company LLC is to be appointed as Trustee under the Indenture. The Indenture will provide that, except during the continuance of an Event of Default, of which a Responsible Officer has received written notice thereof, the Trustee will perform only such duties as are set forth specifically in the Indenture. During the existence of an Event of Default, of which a Responsible Officer has received written notice thereof, the Trustee will exercise such of the rights and powers vested in it under the Indenture and use the same degree of care

that a prudent person would use in conducting its own affairs. The permissive rights of the Trustee to take or refrain from taking any action enumerated in the Indenture will not be construed as an obligation or duty.

The Indenture will impose certain limitations on the rights of the Trustee, should it become a creditor of the Issuer, to obtain payment of claims in certain cases, or to realize on certain property received in respect of any such claim as security or otherwise. The Trustee will be permitted to engage in other transactions with the Issuer and its Affiliates and Subsidiaries.

The Indenture will set out the terms under which the Trustee may retire or be removed, and replaced. Such terms will include, among others, (1) that the Trustee may be removed at any time by the Holders of a majority in principal amount of the then outstanding Notes, or may resign at any time by giving written notice to the Issuer and (2) that if the Trustee at any time (a) has or acquires a conflict of interest that is not eliminated, (b) fails to meet certain minimum limits regarding the aggregate of its capital and surplus or (c) becomes incapable of acting as Trustee or becomes insolvent or bankrupt, then the Issuer may remove the Trustee, or any Holder who has been a *bona fide* Holder for not less than 6 months may petition any court for removal of the Trustee and appointment of a successor Trustee.

Any removal or resignation of the Trustee shall not become effective until the acceptance of appointment by the successor Trustee.

The Indenture will contain provisions for the indemnification of the Trustee for any loss, liability, expenses incurred without gross negligence or willful misconduct on its part, arising out of or in connection with the acceptance or administration of the Indenture.

Notices

For so long as any Notes are represented by Global Notes, all notices to Holders of the Notes will be delivered by or on behalf of the Issuer in accordance with the rules and procedures of Euroclear and Clearstream, as applicable.

Each such notice shall be deemed to have been given on the date of such publication or, if published more than once on different dates, on the first date on which publication is made; *provided* that, if notices are mailed, such notice shall be deemed to have been given on the later of such publication and the seventh day after being so mailed. Any notice or communication mailed to a Holder shall be mailed to such Person by first-class mail or other equivalent means and shall be sufficiently given to such Holder if so mailed within the time prescribed. Failure to mail a notice or communication to a Holder or any defect in it shall not affect its sufficiency with respect to other Holders. If a notice or communication is mailed in the manner provided above, it is duly given, whether or not the addressee receives it.

Prescription

Claims against the Issuer and the Guarantors for the payment of principal, or premium, if any, on the Notes will be prescribed ten years after the applicable due date for payment thereof. Claims against the Issuer and the Guarantors for the payment of interest on the Notes will be prescribed five years after the applicable due date for payment of interest.

Currency Indemnity and Calculation of Euro-Denominated Restrictions

The euro is the sole currency of account and payment for all sums payable by the Issuer and the Guarantors under or in connection with the Notes issued on the Issue Date and the relevant Guarantees, as the case may be, including damages. Any amount received or recovered in a currency other than euro, whether as a result of, or the enforcement of, a judgment or order of a court of any jurisdiction, in the winding-up or dissolution of the Issuer, any Guarantor or otherwise by any Holder or by the Trustee, in respect of any sum expressed to be due to it from the Issuer or a Guarantor will only constitute a discharge to the Issuer or such Guarantor, as applicable, to the extent of the euro amount which the recipient is able to purchase with the amount so received or recovered in that other currency on the date of that receipt or recovery (or, if it is not practicable to make that purchase on that date, on the first date on which it is practicable to do so).

If that euro amount is less than the euro amount expressed to be due to the recipient or the Trustee under any Note, the Issuer and the Guarantors will indemnify them against any loss sustained by such recipient or the Trustee as a result. In any event, the Issuer and the Guarantors will indemnify the recipient or the Trustee on a

joint and several basis against the cost of making any such purchase. For the purposes of this currency indemnity provision, it will be *prima facie* evidence of the matter stated therein for the Holder of a Note or the Trustee to certify in a manner reasonably satisfactory to the Issuer (indicating the sources of information used) the loss it Incurred in making any such purchase. These indemnities constitute a separate and independent obligation from the Issuer's and the Guarantors' other obligations, will give rise to a separate and independent cause of action, will apply irrespective of any waiver granted by any Holder of a Note or the Trustee (other than a waiver of the indemnities set out herein) and will continue in full force and effect despite any other judgment, order, claim or proof for a liquidated amount in respect of any sum due under any Note, any Guarantee or to the Trustee.

Except as otherwise specifically set forth herein, for purposes of determining compliance with any euro-denominated restriction herein, the euro equivalent amount for purposes hereof that is denominated in a non-euro currency shall be calculated based on the relevant currency exchange rate in effect on the date such non-euro amount is Incurred, in the case of term Indebtedness, or first committed or first Incurred (whichever yields the lower euro equivalent) or made, as the case may be.

Enforceability of Judgments

Since substantially all of the assets of the Issuer and the Guarantors are located outside the United States, any judgment obtained in the United States against the Issuer or any Guarantor, including judgments with respect to the payment of principal, premium, interest, Additional Amounts, if any, and any redemption price and any purchase price with respect to the Notes, may not be collectable within the United States. The Indenture will provide that the Issuer and each Guarantor appoint Hellman & Friedman LLC, 390 Park Avenue, 21st Floor, New York, New York, 10022, United States, as their agent for service of process in any suit, action or proceeding with respect to the Indenture, the Notes and the Guarantees brought in any U.S. Federal or New York State court located in the City of New York.

Consent to Jurisdiction and Service

In relation to any legal action or proceedings arising out of or in connection with the Indenture, the Notes and the Guarantees, the Issuer and each Guarantor will in the Indenture irrevocably submit to the jurisdiction of the federal and state courts in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, County and State of New York, United States.

Governing Law

The Indenture, the Notes and the Guarantees, and the rights and duties of the parties thereunder shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York. The Intercreditor Agreement and the rights and duties of the parties thereunder shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of England and Wales. The Security Documents will be governed by the applicable local laws of the jurisdiction under which the Liens over the Collateral are granted.

Certain Definitions

"Acquired Indebtedness" means Indebtedness (1) of a Person or any of its Subsidiaries existing at the time such Person becomes a Restricted Subsidiary, or (2) assumed in connection with the acquisition of assets from such Person, in each case whether or not Incurred by such Person in connection with such Person becoming a Restricted Subsidiary of the Issuer or such acquisition or (3) of a Person at the time such Person merges with or into or consolidates or otherwise combines with the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary. Acquired Indebtedness shall be deemed to have been Incurred, with respect to clause (1) of the preceding sentence, on the date such Person becomes a Restricted Subsidiary and, with respect to clause (2) of the preceding sentence, on the date of consummation of such acquisition of assets and, with respect to clause (3) of the preceding sentence, on the date of the relevant merger, consolidation or other combination.

"2021 Senior Facilities Agreement" means the senior facilities agreement dated January 25, 2021, between, among others, the Issuer as an original borrower and the lenders named therein, as the same may be amended from time to time.

"Additional Notes" means the additional Notes issued under the Indenture.

“Affiliate” of any specified Person means any other Person, directly or indirectly, controlling or controlled by or under direct or indirect common control with such specified Person. For the purposes of this definition, “control” when used with respect to any Person means the power to direct the management and policies of such Person, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of voting securities, by contract or otherwise; and the terms “controlling” and “controlled” have meanings correlative to the foregoing.

“Agreed Security Principles” the agreed security principles appended to the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement as in effect on the Issue Date, as applied *mutatis mutandis* with respect to the Notes in good faith by the Issuer.

“Alba” means Alba Investments, S.A., the investment vehicle of Corporacion Financiera Alba, S.A., and the Affiliates of Alba Investments, S.A.

“Applicable Premium” means, with respect to any Note the greater of:

- (1) 1% of the principal amount of such Note and
- (2) as of any redemption date, the excess (to the extent positive) of:
 - (a) the present value at such redemption date of (1) the redemption price of such Note at May 15, 2026 (such redemption price (expressed in percentage of principal amount) being set forth in the table under “—Optional Redemption” (excluding accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date)), plus (2) all required interest payments due on such Note to and including May 15, 2026 (excluding accrued but unpaid interest to the redemption date), computed upon the redemption date using a discount rate equal to the Bund Rate (subject to a 0% floor) at such redemption date plus 50 basis points; over
 - (b) the outstanding principal amount of such Note, as calculated by the Issuer or on behalf of the Issuer by such Person as the Issuer shall designate.

For the avoidance of doubt, the calculation of the Applicable Premium shall not be an obligation or the responsibility of the Trustee or any Paying Agent.

“Applicable Reporting Date” means, as at any date of determination, at the Issuer’s election (which election the Issuer may revoke and re-make at any time and from time to time):

- (1) the last day of the most recent fiscal quarter in respect of which any report or financial statements have been delivered pursuant to clause (1) or (2) of the first paragraph of the covenant described under “—Certain Covenants—Reports”; or
- (2) the last day of the most recently completed fiscal quarter for which internal financial statements are available.

“Applicable Testing Period” means, as at any date of determination, at the Issuer’s election (which election the Issuer may revoke and re-make at any time and from time to time):

- (1) the period of the two fiscal quarters ending on the Applicable Reporting Date, multiplied by 2.0; or
- (2) the period of the four fiscal quarters ending on the Applicable Reporting Date.

“Asset Disposition” means any direct or indirect sale, lease (other than an operating lease entered into in the ordinary course of business), transfer, issuance or other disposition, or a series of related sales, leases (other than operating leases entered into in the ordinary course of business), transfers, issuances or dispositions that are part of a common plan, of shares of Capital Stock of a Subsidiary (other than directors’ qualifying shares), property or other assets (each referred to for the purposes of this definition as a “disposition”) by the Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries, including any disposition by means of a merger, consolidation or similar transaction. Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this definition, the following items shall be deemed not to be Asset Dispositions:

- (1) a disposition by a Restricted Subsidiary to the Issuer or by the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary to a Restricted Subsidiary;
- (2) a disposition of cash, Cash Equivalents, Temporary Cash Investments or Investment Grade Securities;

- (3) a disposition of inventory, trading stock, security equipment or other equipment or assets in the ordinary course of business;
- (4) a disposition of obsolete, damaged, retired, surplus or worn out equipment or assets or equipment, facilities or other assets that are no longer useful in the conduct of the business of the Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries and any transfer, termination, unwinding or other disposition of hedging instruments or arrangements not for speculative purposes;
- (5) transactions permitted under “*Certain Covenants—Merger and Consolidation*” or a transaction that constitutes a Change of Control;
- (6) an issuance or transfer of Capital Stock by a Restricted Subsidiary to the Issuer or to another Restricted Subsidiary or as part of or pursuant to an equity incentive or compensation plan approved by the Board of Directors or the issuance of directors’ qualifying shares and shares issued to individuals as required by applicable law;
- (7) any dispositions of Capital Stock, properties or assets in a single transaction or series of related transactions with a fair market value (as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors or an Officer) of less than the greater of €210.0 million and 15.0% of Consolidated EBITDA;
- (8) any Restricted Payment that is permitted to be made, and is made, under the covenant described above under “*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Restricted Payments*” and the making of any Permitted Payment or Permitted Investment or, solely for purposes of the second paragraph of the covenant described under “*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Sales of Assets and Subsidiary Stock*,” asset sales, the proceeds of which are used to make such Restricted Payments, Permitted Payments or Permitted Investments;
- (9) the granting of Liens not prohibited by the covenant described above under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Liens*”;
- (10) dispositions of receivables in connection with the compromise, settlement or collection thereof in the ordinary course of business or in bankruptcy or similar proceedings and exclusive of factoring or similar arrangements or any sale of assets received by the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary upon the foreclosure of a Lien granted in favor of the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary;
- (11) the licensing, sub-licensing or assignment of intellectual property or other general intangibles, licenses, sub-licenses, leases, subleases or assignments of other property, in each case, in the ordinary course of business;
- (12) foreclosure, condemnation, taking by eminent domain or any similar action with respect to any property or other assets;
- (13) the sale or discount (with or without recourse, and on customary or commercially reasonable terms) of accounts receivable or notes receivable arising in the ordinary course of business, or the conversion or exchange of accounts receivable for notes receivable;
- (14) sales or dispositions of receivables and related assets in connection with any Qualified Receivables Financing or any factoring transaction or in the ordinary course of business;
- (15) any issuance, sale or disposition of Capital Stock, Indebtedness or other securities of an Unrestricted Subsidiary;
- (16) any disposition of Capital Stock of a Restricted Subsidiary pursuant to an agreement or other obligation with or to a Person (other than the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary) from whom such Restricted Subsidiary was acquired, or from whom such Restricted Subsidiary acquired its business and assets (having been newly formed in connection with such acquisition), made as part of such acquisition and in each case comprising all or a portion of the consideration in respect of such sale or acquisition;
- (17) any surrender or waiver of contract rights or the settlement, release or surrender of contract, tort or other claims of any kind;

- (18) any disposition of assets to a Person who is providing services related to such assets, the provision of which have been or are to be outsourced by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary to such Person; *provided, however*, that the Board of Directors or a member of Senior Management shall certify that in the opinion of the Board of Directors, the outsourcing transaction will be economically beneficial to the Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries (considered as a whole); *provided further* that the fair market value of the assets disposed of, when taken together with all other dispositions made pursuant to this clause (18), does not exceed the greater of €30.0 million and 2.0% of Consolidated EBITDA;
- (19) an issuance of Capital Stock by a Restricted Subsidiary to the Issuer or to another Restricted Subsidiary, an issuance or sale by a Restricted Subsidiary of Preferred Stock or Disqualified Stock that is permitted by the covenant described above under “—*Limitation on Indebtedness*” or an issuance of Capital Stock by the Issuer pursuant to an equity incentive or compensation plan approved by the Board of Directors;
- (20) sales, transfers or other dispositions of Investments in joint ventures to the extent required by, or made pursuant to, customary buy/sell arrangements between the joint venture parties set forth in joint venture arrangements and similar binding agreements; *provided* that any cash or Cash Equivalents received in such sale, transfer or disposition is applied in accordance with the “—*Limitation on Sales of Assets and Subsidiary Stock*” covenant; and
- (21) any disposition with respect to property built, owned or otherwise acquired by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary pursuant to customary sale and lease-back transactions, asset securitizations and other similar financings permitted by the Indenture.

“Associate” means (i) any Person engaged in a Similar Business of which the Issuer or its Restricted Subsidiaries are the legal and beneficial owners of between 20% and 50% of all outstanding Voting Stock and (ii) any joint venture entered into by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary of the Issuer.

“Bankruptcy Law” means Title 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code of 1978 (as may be amended from time to time, the “U.S. Bankruptcy Code”) or any other law of the United States, Sweden, Norway, Portugal, France, Spain, Denmark or Switzerland (or any political subdivision thereof), or the laws of any other relevant jurisdiction or any political subdivision thereof relating to bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership, winding up, liquidation, reorganization or relief of debtors (excluding, for the avoidance of doubt a scheme of arrangement or restructuring plan pursuant to Part 26 or Part 26A of the United Kingdom Companies Act 2006 and related proceedings under Chapter 15 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code solely in respect of the recognition of such scheme of arrangement or restructuring plan).

“Board of Directors” means (1) with respect to the Issuer, the Senior Notes Issuer or any corporation, the board of directors or managers, as applicable, of the corporation, or any duly authorized committee thereof; (2) with respect to any partnership, the board of directors or other governing body of the general partner of the partnership or any duly authorized committee thereof; and (3) with respect to any other Person, the board or any duly authorized committee of such Person serving a similar function. Whenever any provision of the Indenture requires any action or determination to be made by, or any approval of, a Board of Directors, such action, determination or approval shall be deemed to have been taken or made if approved by a majority of the directors (excluding employee representatives, if any) on any such Board of Directors (whether or not such action or approval is taken as part of a formal board meeting or as a formal board approval). References to “Board of Directors” shall be construed to mean “Board of Directors” of the Issuer or “Board of Directors” of the Senior Notes Issuer, as determined by the Issuer.

“Bund Rate” as selected by the Issuer, means the yield to maturity at the time of computation of direct obligations of the Federal Republic of Germany (*Bunds* or *Bundesanleihen*) with a constant maturity (as officially compiled and published in the most recent financial statistics that has become publicly available at least two Business Days (but not more than five Business Days) prior to the redemption date (or, if such financial statistics are not so published or available, any publicly available source of similar market data selected by the Board of Directors or a member of Senior Management in good faith)) most nearly equal to the period from the redemption date to May 15, 2026; *provided, however*, that if the period from the redemption date to May 15, 2026, is not equal to the constant maturity of a direct obligation of the Federal Republic of Germany for which a weekly average yield is given, the Bund Rate shall be obtained by linear interpolation (calculated to the nearest one-twelfth of a year) from the weekly average yields of direct obligations of the Federal Republic of Germany for which such yields are given, except that if the period from such redemption date to May 15, 2026, is less than one year, the weekly average yield on actually traded direct obligations of the Federal Republic of Germany adjusted to a constant maturity of one year shall be used.

“*Business Day*” means each day that is not a Saturday, Sunday or other day on which banking institutions in Luxembourg, Sweden, London, United Kingdom, or New York, New York, United States are authorized or required by law to close.

“*Capital Stock*” of any Person means any and all shares of, rights to purchase, warrants or options for, or other equivalents of or partnership or other interests in (however designated), equity of such Person, including any Preferred Stock, but excluding any debt securities convertible into such equity.

“*Capitalized Lease Obligations*” means an obligation that is required to be classified and accounted for as a capitalized lease for financial reporting purposes on the basis of IFRS. The amount of Indebtedness will be, at the time any determination is to be made, the amount of such obligation required to be capitalized on a balance sheet (excluding any notes thereto) prepared in accordance with IFRS, and the Stated Maturity thereof will be the date of the last payment of rent or any other amount due under such lease prior to the first date such lease may be terminated without penalty.

“*Cash Equivalents*” means:

- (1) securities issued or directly and fully guaranteed or insured by the United Kingdom, the United States or Canadian governments, a member state of the European Union, Switzerland or Norway or, in each case, any agency or instrumentality thereof (*provided* that the full faith and credit of such country or such member state is pledged in support thereof), having maturities of not more than two years from the date of acquisition;
- (2) certificates of deposit, time deposits, eurodollar time deposits, overnight bank deposits or bankers’ acceptances having maturities of not more than one year from the date of acquisition thereof issued by any lender party to the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement or by any bank or trust company (a) whose commercial paper is rated at least “A-2” or the equivalent thereof by S&P or at least “P-2” or the equivalent thereof by Moody’s or at least “F-2” or an equivalent thereof by Fitch (or if at the time none of the foregoing is issuing comparable ratings, then a comparable rating of another Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization) or (b) (in the event that the bank or trust company does not have commercial paper which is rated) having combined capital and surplus in excess of €250 million;
- (3) repurchase obligations with a term of not more than 30 days for underlying securities of the types described in clauses (1) and (2) entered into with any bank meeting the qualifications specified in clause (2) above;
- (4) commercial paper rated at the time of acquisition thereof at least “A-2” or the equivalent thereof by S&P, at least “P-2” or the equivalent thereof by Moody’s or at least “F-2” or an equivalent by Fitch or carrying an equivalent rating by a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization, if each of the three named rating agencies cease publishing ratings of investments or, if no rating is available in respect of the commercial paper, the issuer of which has an equivalent rating in respect of its long-term debt, and in any case maturing within one year after the date of acquisition thereof;
- (5) readily marketable direct obligations issued by the United Kingdom, the United States, any state of the United States of America, Canada or any province of Canada, any member state of the European Union, Switzerland, Sweden or Norway or any political subdivision thereof, in each case, having one of the two highest rating categories obtainable from either Moody’s or S&P or higher from Fitch (or, if at the time, neither is issuing comparable ratings, then a comparable rating of another Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization) with maturities of not more than two years from the date of acquisition;
- (6) Indebtedness or preferred stock issued by Persons with a rating of “BBB–” or higher from S&P, “Baa3” or higher from Moody’s or “BBB–” or higher from Fitch (or, if at the time, neither is issuing comparable ratings, then a comparable rating of another Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization) with maturities of 12 months or less from the date of acquisition;
- (7) bills of exchange issued in the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, a member state of the European Union, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway or Japan eligible for rediscount at the relevant central bank and accepted by a bank (or any dematerialized equivalent);
- (8) with respect to a jurisdiction in which (a) the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary conducts its business or is organized and (b) it is not commercially practicable to make investments in clauses (1), (2) or (3) of

this definition, certificates of deposit, time deposits, recognized time deposits, overnight bank deposits or bankers' acceptances with any bank, trust company or similar entity, which would rank, in terms of combined capital and surplus and undivided profits or the ratings on its long term debt, among the top five banks in such jurisdiction, in an amount not to exceed cash generated in or reasonably required for operation in such jurisdiction;

- (9) interests in any investment company, money market or enhanced high yield fund which invests 95% or more of its assets in instruments of the type specified in clauses (1) through (8) above; and
- (10) for purposes of clause (2) of the definition of "Asset Disposition," the marketable securities portfolio owned by the Issuer and its Subsidiaries on the Issue Date.

"Change of Control" means:

- (1) the Issuer becoming aware of (by way of a report or any other filing pursuant to Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act, proxy, vote, written notice or otherwise) any "person" or "group" of related persons (as such terms are used in Sections 13(d) and 14(d) of the Exchange Act as in effect on the Issue Date), other than one or more Permitted Holders, is or being or becoming the "beneficial owner" (as defined in Rules 13d-3 and 13d-5 under the Exchange Act as in effect on the Issue Date), directly or indirectly, of more than 50% of the total voting power of the Voting Stock of the Issuer, *provided* that for the purposes of this clause, no Change of Control shall be deemed to occur by reason of the Issuer becoming a Subsidiary of a Successor Parent; or
- (2) the sale, lease, transfer, conveyance or other disposition (other than by way of merger, consolidation or other business combination transaction), in one or a series of related transactions, of all or substantially all of the assets of the Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries taken as a whole to a Person, other than a Restricted Subsidiary or one or more Permitted Holders.

"Clearstream" means Clearstream Banking, S.A., or any successor securities clearing agency.

"Clearing System Business Day" means Monday to Friday inclusive, except December 25 and January 1.

"Collateral" means any and all assets from time to time in which a security interest has been or will be granted on the Issue Date or thereafter pursuant to any Security Document to secure the obligations under the Indenture, the Notes and/or any Guarantee (other than any assets secured by a Lien described in clause (22) of the definition of "Permitted Liens" securing Additional Notes); *provided* that any property or asset of a Guarantor subject only to a floating charge (and not any other Lien) under any Security Document to the extent such charge has not crystallized into a fixed charge shall not be deemed Collateral for purposes of determining whether a Permitted Lien is permitted over such asset or property on a fixed basis pursuant to the covenant described under "*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Liens*"; *provided further* that nothing in the Indenture shall prohibit such property or asset being released from such floating charge to the extent a Permitted Lien is granted if such release is required to effect such fixed charge security and provided that such assets and property are not Collateral which are subject to a fixed charge in favor of the Holders.

"Commodity Hedging Agreement" means, in respect of a Person, any commodity purchase contract, commodity futures or forward contract, commodities option contract or other similar contract (including commodities derivative agreements or arrangements), to which such Person is a party or a beneficiary.

"Consolidated EBITDA" for any period means, without duplication, the Consolidated Net Income of the Issuer for such period, plus the following to the extent deducted in calculating such Consolidated Net Income:

- (1) Consolidated Interest Expense;
- (2) Consolidated Income Taxes;
- (3) consolidated depreciation expense;
- (4) consolidated amortization or impairment expense including goodwill;
- (5) any expenses, charges or other costs related to any issuance of Capital Stock, listing of Capital Stock, Investment, acquisition (including amounts paid in connection with the acquisition or retention of one or

more individuals comprising part of a management team retained to manage the acquired business and any expenses, charges or other costs related to deferred or contingent payments, including earn-outs), disposition, recapitalization or the Incurrence of any Indebtedness permitted by the Indenture (whether or not successful) (including any such fees, expenses or charges related to the Transactions (including any expenses in connection with related due diligence activities)), in each case, as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors or a member of Senior Management;

- (6) any minority interest expense (whether paid or not) consisting of income attributable to minority equity interests of third parties in such period or any prior period or any net earnings, income or share of profit of any Associates, associated company or undertaking;
- (7) the amount of management, monitoring, consulting and advisory fees and related expenses paid in such period to the Permitted Holders to the extent permitted by the covenant described under "*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Affiliate Transactions*";
- (8) other non-cash charges, expenses, write-downs or items reducing Consolidated Net Income (excluding any such non-cash charge, write-down or item to the extent it represents an accrual of or reserve for cash charges expected to be paid in any future period) or other items classified by the Issuer as special, extraordinary, exceptional, unusual or non-recurring items and the amount of any restructuring charges, accruals, or reserves and any integration costs, less other non-cash items of income increasing Consolidated Net Income (excluding any such non-cash item of income to the extent it represents a receipt of cash expected to be paid in any future period);
- (9) the proceeds of any business interruption insurance received or that become receivable during such period to the extent the associated losses arising out of the event that resulted in the payment of such business interruption insurance proceeds were included in computing Consolidated Net Income;
- (10) payments received or that become receivable with respect to expenses that are covered by the indemnification provisions in any agreement entered into by the Issuer in connection with an acquisition to the extent such expenses were included in computing Consolidated Net Income; and
- (11) any Receivables Fees and discounts on the sale of accounts receivables in connection with any Qualified Receivables Financing or any other receivables financing representing, in the Issuer's reasonable determination, the implied interest component of such discount for such period.

For purposes of calculating the availability under any basket or limitation that is or may be based on a percentage of Consolidated EBITDA on any date of determination, Consolidated EBITDA shall be calculated based on the aggregate amount of Consolidated EBITDA for the Applicable Testing Period calculated with such *pro forma* and other adjustments as are consistent with the *pro forma* provisions set forth in the definition of Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio.

"*Consolidated Income Taxes*" means Taxes or other payments, including deferred Taxes, based on income, profits or capital of any of the Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries whether or not paid, estimated, accrued or required to be remitted to any governmental authority.

"*Consolidated Interest Expense*" means, for any period (in each case, determined on the basis of IFRS), the consolidated net interest income/expense of the Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries, whether paid or accrued, plus or including (without duplication) any interest, costs and charges consisting of:

- (1) interest expense attributable to Capitalized Lease Obligations;
- (2) amortization of debt discount (but not including deferred financing fees, debt issuance costs, commissions, fees and expenses);
- (3) non-cash interest expense;
- (4) commissions, discounts and other fees and charges incurred in respect of letter of credit or bankers' acceptance financings;
- (5) costs associated with Hedging Obligations (excluding amortization of fees or any non-cash interest expense attributable to the movement in mark-to-market valuation of such obligations);

- (6) the product of (a) all dividends or other distributions in respect of all Disqualified Stock of the Issuer and all Preferred Stock of any Restricted Subsidiary, to the extent held by Persons other than the Issuer or a Subsidiary of the Issuer, multiplied by (b) a fraction, the numerator of which is one and the denominator of which is one minus the then current combined national, state and local statutory tax rate of such Person, expressed as a decimal, as estimated in good faith by a responsible accounting or financial officer of the Issuer;
- (7) the consolidated interest expense that was capitalized during such period; and
- (8) interest actually paid by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary under any guarantee of Indebtedness or other obligation of any other Person,

minus (i) accretion or accrual of discounted liabilities other than Indebtedness, (ii) any expense resulting from the discounting of any Indebtedness in connection with the application of purchase accounting in connection with any acquisition, (iii) any Additional Amounts with respect to the Notes or other similar tax gross-up on any Indebtedness (including, without limitation, under any Credit Facility), which is included in interest expenses under IFRS, (iv) any interest expense related to a Guarantee of Indebtedness of a Parent Incurred in compliance with the Indenture to the extent that the interest expense of any proceeds loan (including, for the avoidance of doubt, the Existing Senior Notes Proceeds Loans) related thereto is included in the calculation of Consolidated Interest Expense in an equal or greater amount and (v) any capitalized, accrued or accreting or pay-in-kind interest or principal on Subordinated Shareholder Funding.

“Consolidated Leverage” means the sum of the aggregate outstanding Indebtedness of the Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries (excluding Hedging Obligations).

“Consolidated Net Income” means, for any period, the net income (loss) of the Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries determined on a consolidated basis on the basis of IFRS; *provided, however*, that there will not be included in such Consolidated Net Income:

- (1) any net income (loss) of any Person if such Person is not a Restricted Subsidiary, except that the Issuer’s equity in the net income of any such Person for such period will be included in such Consolidated Net Income up to the aggregate amount of cash or Cash Equivalents actually distributed by such Person during such period to the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary as a dividend or other distribution or return on investment (subject, in the case of a dividend or other distribution or return on investment to a Restricted Subsidiary, to the limitations contained in clause (2) below);
- (2) solely for the purpose of determining the amount available for Restricted Payments under clause (c)(i) of the first paragraph of the covenant described under *“Certain Covenants—Limitation on Restricted Payments,”* any net income (loss) of any Restricted Subsidiary (other than a Guarantor) if such Subsidiary is subject to restrictions on the payment of dividends or the making of distributions by such Restricted Subsidiary to the Issuer or a Guarantor that holds the equity interests in such Restricted Subsidiary by operation of the terms of such Restricted Subsidiary’s charter or any agreement, instrument, judgment, decree, order, statute or governmental rule or regulation applicable to such Restricted Subsidiary or its shareholders (other than (a) restrictions that have been waived or otherwise released, (b) restrictions pursuant to the Notes, the Indenture, the Existing Senior Secured Notes, the Existing Senior Secured Notes Indentures, the Existing Senior Notes, the Existing Senior Notes Indenture and the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement, (c) contractual restrictions in effect on the Issue Date (including pursuant to the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement and the Intercreditor Agreement), and other restrictions with respect to such Restricted Subsidiary that, taken as a whole, are not materially less favorable to the Holders than such restrictions in effect on the Issue Date, and (d) restrictions permitted under the second paragraph of the covenant described under *“Certain Covenants—Limitation on Restrictions on Distributions from Restricted Subsidiaries”*), except that the Issuer’s equity in the net income of any such Restricted Subsidiary for such period will be included in such Consolidated Net Income up to the aggregate amount of cash or Cash Equivalents actually distributed or that could have been distributed by such Restricted Subsidiary (including by way of a loan) during such period to the Issuer or another Restricted Subsidiary as a dividend or other distribution (subject, in the case of a dividend or loan to another Restricted Subsidiary, to the limitation contained in this clause);
- (3) any net gain (or loss) realized upon the sale, abandonment or other disposition of any asset or disposed operations of the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiaries (including pursuant to any sale/leaseback

transaction) which is not sold, abandoned or otherwise disposed of in the ordinary course of business (as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors or a member of Senior Management);

- (4) any extraordinary, one-off, non-recurring, exceptional or unusual gain, loss, expense or charge, including any charges or reserves in respect of any restructuring, redundancy, relocation, refinancing, integration or severance or other post-employment arrangements, signing, retention or completion bonuses, transaction costs (including costs related to the Transactions or any investments), acquisition costs, business optimization, system establishment, software or information technology implementation or development cost, costs related to governmental investigations and curtailments or modifications to pension or post-retirement benefits schemes, or any asset impairment charges or the financial impacts of natural disasters (including fire, flood and storm and related events);
- (5) the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principles;
- (6) any non-cash compensation charge or expense arising from any grant of stock, stock options or other equity based awards, any non-cash deemed finance charges in respect of any pension liabilities or other provisions, any non-cash net after tax gains or losses attributable to the termination or modification of any employee pension benefit plan and any charge or expense relating to any payment made to holders of equity based securities or rights in respect of any dividend sharing provisions of such securities or rights to the extent such payment was made pursuant to the covenant described under *"Certain Covenants—Limitation on Restricted Payments"*;
- (7) all deferred financing costs written off and premiums paid or other expenses incurred directly in connection with any early extinguishment of Indebtedness or Hedging Obligations and any net gain (loss) from any write-off or forgiveness of Indebtedness;
- (8) any unrealized gains or losses in respect of Hedging Obligations or other financial instruments or any ineffectiveness recognized in earnings related to qualifying hedge transactions or the fair value or changes therein recognized in earnings for derivatives that do not qualify as hedge transactions, in each case, in respect of Hedging Obligations;
- (9) any unrealized foreign currency transaction gains or losses in respect of Indebtedness or other obligations of the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of such Person and any unrealized foreign exchange gains or losses resulting from remeasuring assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies;
- (10) any unrealized foreign currency translation or transaction gains or losses in respect of Indebtedness or other obligations of the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary owing to the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary;
- (11) any one-time non-cash charges or any amortization or depreciation, in each case to the extent related to the Transactions or any acquisition of, or merger or consolidation with, another Person or business or resulting from any reorganization or restructuring involving the Issuer or its Subsidiaries;
- (12) any goodwill or other intangible asset amortization charge, impairment charge or write-off or write-down; and
- (13) the impact of capitalized, accrued or accreting or pay-in-kind interest or principal on Subordinated Shareholder Funding.

"Consolidated Net Leverage" means Consolidated Leverage less the amount of cash and Cash Equivalents that is stated on the consolidated balance sheet of the Issuer as of such date in accordance with IFRS.

"Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio" means, as of any date of determination, the ratio of (x) Consolidated Net Leverage at such date to (y) the aggregate amount of Consolidated EBITDA for the Applicable Testing Period. If the Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries Incurs, assumes, guarantees, repays, repurchases, redeems, defeases, retires, extinguishes, amends or reprices, replaces, exchanges or otherwise discharges any Indebtedness or issues, repurchases or redeems Disqualified Stock or Preferred Stock subsequent to the commencement of the period for which the Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio is being calculated and on or prior to the date on which the event for which the calculation of the Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio is made (the *"Calculation Date"*), then the Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio will be calculated giving *pro forma* effect to such

Incurrence, assumption, guarantee, repayment, repurchase, redemption, defeasance, retirement, extinguishment, amendment, repricing, replacement, exchange or other discharge of Indebtedness, and the use of the proceeds therefrom, as if the same had occurred at the beginning of the applicable reference period. Whenever *pro forma* effect is to be given to any transaction or calculation, the *pro forma* calculations shall be as determined in good faith by a responsible accounting or financial officer of the Issuer (and may include anticipated expense and cost reductions and synergies), including, without limitation, as a result of, or that would result from any actions taken, committed to be taken or with respect to which substantial steps have been taken or any actions reasonably expected to be taken, by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary, including, without limitation, in connection with any synergies or cost savings plan or program or in connection with any transaction, Investment, acquisition, disposition, restructuring, corporate reorganization or otherwise.

In addition, for purposes of calculating the Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio:

- (1) acquisitions and Investments that have been made by the Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries, including through mergers or consolidations, or any Person or any of its Subsidiaries which are Restricted Subsidiaries acquired by the Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries, and including all related financing transactions and including increases in ownership of Subsidiaries which are Restricted Subsidiaries, during the reference period or subsequent to such reference period and on or prior to the Calculation Date, or that are to be made on the Calculation Date, will be given *pro forma* effect as if they had occurred on the first day of the reference period;
- (2) the Consolidated EBITDA (whether positive or negative) attributable to discontinued operations, as determined in accordance with IFRS, and operations, businesses or group of assets constituting a business or operating unit (and ownership interests therein) disposed of prior to the Calculation Date, will be excluded on a *pro forma* basis as if such disposition occurred on the first day of such period;
- (3) any Person that is a Restricted Subsidiary on the Calculation Date will be deemed to have been a Restricted Subsidiary at all times during such reference period; and
- (4) any Person that is not a Restricted Subsidiary on the Calculation Date will be deemed not to have been a Restricted Subsidiary at any time during such reference period.

When calculating Consolidated EBITDA, Consolidated Income Taxes, Consolidated Interest Expense and Consolidated Net Income, *pro forma* adjustments may be taken into account in the manner set forth above.

“*Consolidated Senior Secured Net Leverage*” means the aggregate outstanding Senior Secured Indebtedness of the Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries less the amount of cash and Cash Equivalents that is stated on the consolidated balance sheet of the Issuer as of such date in accordance with IFRS.

“*Consolidated Senior Secured Net Leverage Ratio*” means, as of any date of determination, the ratio of (x) Consolidated Senior Secured Net Leverage at such date to (y) the aggregate amount of Consolidated EBITDA for the Applicable Testing Period, in each case calculated with such *pro forma* and other adjustments as are consistent with the *pro forma* provisions set forth in the definition of Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio; *provided, however*, that (other than with respect to any calculation of Consolidated Senior Secured Net Leverage Ratio for the purposes of meeting the test in clause (18) of the second paragraph under “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Restricted Payments*”) the *pro forma* calculation shall not give effect to (i) any Indebtedness Incurred on the Calculation Date pursuant to the provisions described in the second paragraph under “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Indebtedness*” (other than with respect to any Indebtedness constituting Senior Secured Indebtedness that is incurred pursuant to clauses (1)(iv) or (5)(ii) of the second paragraph under “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Indebtedness*”) or (ii) the discharge on the Calculation Date of any Indebtedness to the extent that such discharge results from the proceeds Incurred pursuant to the provisions described in the second paragraph under “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Indebtedness*.”

“*Contingent Obligations*” means, with respect to any Person, any obligation of such Person guaranteeing in any manner, whether directly or indirectly, any operating lease, dividend or other obligation that does not constitute Indebtedness (“primary obligations”) of any other Person (the “primary obligor”), including any obligation of such Person, whether or not contingent:

- (1) to purchase any such primary obligation or any property constituting direct or indirect security therefor;
- (2) to advance or supply funds:

- (a) for the purchase or payment of any such primary obligation; or
- (b) to maintain the working capital or equity capital of the primary obligor or otherwise to maintain the net worth or solvency of the primary obligor; or
- (3) to purchase property, securities or services primarily for the purpose of assuring the owner of any such primary obligation of the ability of the primary obligor to make payment of such primary obligation against loss in respect thereof.

“Credit Facility” means, with respect to the Issuer or any of its Subsidiaries, one or more debt facilities, arrangements, instruments, trust deeds or indentures (including the Senior Credit Facilities or commercial paper facilities and overdraft facilities) with banks, institutions or investors providing for revolving credit loans, term loans, performance guarantees, receivables financing (including through the sale of receivables to such institutions or to special purpose entities formed to borrow from such institutions against such receivables), notes, letters of credit or other Indebtedness, in each case, as amended, restated, modified, renewed, refunded, replaced, restructured, refinanced, repaid, increased or extended in whole or in part from time to time (and whether in whole or in part and whether or not with the original administrative agent and lenders or another administrative agent or agents or other banks, institutions or investors and whether provided under the original Senior Credit Facilities or one or more other credit or other agreements, indentures, financing agreements or otherwise) and in each case including all agreements, instruments and documents executed and delivered pursuant to or in connection with the foregoing (including any notes and letters of credit issued pursuant thereto and any guarantee and collateral agreement, patent and trademark security agreement, mortgages or letter of credit applications and other guarantees, pledges, agreements, security agreements and collateral documents). Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the term *“Credit Facility”* shall include any agreement or instrument (1) changing the maturity of any Indebtedness Incurred thereunder or contemplated thereby, (2) adding Subsidiaries of the Issuer as additional borrowers or guarantors thereunder, (3) increasing the amount of Indebtedness Incurred thereunder or available to be borrowed thereunder or (4) otherwise altering the terms and conditions thereof.

“Currency Agreement” means, in respect of a Person, any foreign exchange contract, currency swap agreement, currency futures contract, currency option contract, currency derivative or other similar agreement to which such Person is a party or beneficiary.

“Default” means any event which is, or after notice or passage of time or both would be, an Event of Default.

“Designated Non-Cash Consideration” means the fair market value (as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors or an Officer) of non-cash consideration received by the Issuer or one of its Restricted Subsidiaries in connection with an Asset Disposition that is so designated as Designated Non-Cash Consideration pursuant to an Officer’s Certificate, setting forth the basis of such valuation, less the amount of cash, Cash Equivalents or Temporary Cash Investments received in connection with a subsequent payment, redemption, retirement, sale or other disposition of such Designated Non-Cash Consideration. A particular item of Designated Non-Cash Consideration will no longer be considered to be outstanding when and to the extent it has been paid, redeemed or otherwise retired or sold or otherwise disposed of in compliance with the covenant described under *“Certain Covenants—Limitation on Sales of Assets and Subsidiary Stock.”*

“Designated Preference Shares” means, with respect to the Issuer or any Parent, Preferred Stock (other than Disqualified Stock) (a) that is issued for cash (other than to the Issuer or a Subsidiary of the Issuer or an employee stock ownership plan or trust established by the Issuer or any such Subsidiary for the benefit of their employees to the extent funded by the Issuer or such Subsidiary) and (b) that is designated as *“Designated Preference Shares”* pursuant to an Officer’s Certificate of the Issuer at or prior to the issuance thereof, the Net Cash Proceeds of which are excluded from the calculation set forth in clause (c)(ii) of the first paragraph of the covenant described under *“Certain Covenants—Limitation on Restricted Payments.”*

“Disqualified Stock” means any Capital Stock that, by its terms (or by the terms of any security into which it is convertible or for which it is exchangeable, in each case, at the option of the holder of the Capital Stock), or upon the happening of any event, matures or is mandatorily redeemable, pursuant to a sinking fund obligation or otherwise, or redeemable at the option of the holder of the Capital Stock, in whole or in part, in each case on or prior to the date that is 90 days after the earlier of (a) the Stated Maturity of the Notes or (b) the date on which there are no Notes outstanding. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, any Capital Stock that would constitute Disqualified Stock solely because the holders of the Capital Stock have the right to require the issuer thereof to repurchase such Capital Stock upon the occurrence of a Change of Control or an Asset Disposition

will not constitute Disqualified Stock if the terms of such Capital Stock provide that the issuer thereof may not repurchase or redeem any such Capital Stock pursuant to such provisions unless such repurchase or redemption complies with the covenant described above under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Restricted Payments.*” For purposes hereof, the amount of Disqualified Stock which does not have a fixed repurchase price shall be calculated in accordance with the terms of such Disqualified Stock as if such Disqualified Stock were purchased on any date on which Indebtedness shall be required to be determined pursuant to the Indenture, and if such price is based upon, or measured by, the fair market value of such Disqualified Stock, such fair market value to be determined as set forth herein. Only the portion of Capital Stock which so matures or is mandatorily redeemable, is so convertible or exchangeable or is so redeemable at the option of the holder thereof prior to such date will be deemed to be Disqualified Stock.

“*Eiffel*” means Eiffel Investment Pte Ltd, a nominated investment vehicle of GIC Special Investments Pte Ltd, a subsidiary of GIC Pte Ltd, and the Affiliates of Eiffel Investment Pte Ltd.

“*Equity Offering*” means (x) a sale of Capital Stock of the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary (other than to the Issuer or its Subsidiaries) (other than Disqualified Stock and other than offerings registered on Form S-8 (or any successor form) under the Securities Act or any similar offering in other jurisdictions), or (y) the sale of Capital Stock or other securities by any Person (other than to the Issuer or its Subsidiaries), the proceeds of which are contributed as Subordinated Shareholder Funding or to the equity (other than through the issuance of Disqualified Stock or Designated Preference Shares or through an Excluded Contribution or Parent Debt Contribution) of the Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries.

“*Escrowed Proceeds*” means the proceeds from the offering of any debt securities or other Indebtedness paid into escrow accounts with an independent escrow agent on the date of the applicable offering or Incurrence pursuant to escrow arrangements that permit the release of amounts on deposit in such escrow accounts upon satisfaction of certain conditions or the occurrence of certain events. The term “Escrowed Proceeds” shall include any interest earned on the amounts held in escrow.

“*euro equivalent*” means, with respect to any monetary amount in a currency other than euro, at any time of determination thereof by the Issuer, the amount of euro obtained by converting such currency other than euro involved in such computation into euro at the spot rate for the purchase of euro with the applicable currency other than euro as published in *The Financial Times* in the “Currency Rates” section (or, if *The Financial Times* is no longer published, or if such information is no longer available in *The Financial Times*, such source as may be selected in good faith by the Board of Directors or a member of Senior Management) on the date of such determination.

“*Euroclear*” means Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V. or any successor securities clearing agency.

“*European Government Obligations*” means any security that is (1) a direct obligation of any country that is a member of the European Monetary Union on the date of the Indenture, for the payment of which the full faith and credit of such country is pledged or (2) an obligation of a person controlled or supervised by and acting as an agency or instrumentality of any such country the payment of which is unconditionally guaranteed as a full faith and credit obligation by such country, which, in either case under the preceding clause (1) or (2), is not callable or redeemable at the option of the issuer thereof.

“*European Union*” means the European Union as of the Original Issue Date, consisting of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

“*Exchange Act*” means the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules and regulations of the SEC promulgated thereunder, as amended.

“*Excluded Contribution*” means the Net Cash Proceeds or fair market value of property or assets received by the Issuer as capital contributions to the equity (other than through the issuance of Disqualified Stock or Designated Preference Shares) of the Issuer after the Original Issue Date or from the issuance or sale (other than to a Restricted Subsidiary or an employee stock ownership plan or trust established by the Issuer or any Subsidiary of the Issuer for the benefit of its employees to the extent funded by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary) of Capital Stock (other than Disqualified Stock or Designated Preference Shares) or Subordinated Shareholder Funding of the Issuer, in each case, to the extent designated as an Excluded Contribution pursuant to an Officer’s Certificate of the Issuer and not constituting a Parent Debt Contribution.

“Existing 2026 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes” means the Issuer’s €800.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 3¾% Senior Secured Notes due 2026, issued pursuant to the Existing 2026 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes Indenture.

“Existing 2026 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes Indenture” means the indenture pursuant to which the Issuer issued the Existing 2026 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes, dated July 20, 2020, as the same may be amended from time to time.

“Existing 2028 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes” means the Issuer’s €450.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 7¼% Senior Secured Notes due 2028, issued pursuant to the Existing 2028 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes Indenture.

“Existing 2028 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes Indenture” means the indenture pursuant to which the Issuer issued the Existing 2028 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes, dated January 30, 2023, as the same may be amended from time to time.

“Existing February 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes” means the Issuer’s €1,150.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 3¾% Senior Secured Notes due 2027, issued pursuant to the Existing February 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes Indenture.

“Existing February 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes Indenture” means the indenture pursuant to which the Issuer issued the Existing February 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes, dated January 25, 2021, as the same may be amended from time to time.

“Existing October 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes” means the Issuer’s €500.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 9¼% Senior Secured Notes due 2027, issued pursuant to the Existing October 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes Indenture.

“Existing October 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes Indenture” means the indenture pursuant to which the Issuer issued the Existing October 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes, dated October 12, 2022, as the same may be amended from time to time.

“Existing Senior Notes” means the Senior Notes Issuer’s (i) €1,175.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5¼% Senior Notes due 2029 and (ii) SEK 1,500 million aggregate principal amount of Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2029, issued pursuant to the Existing Senior Notes Indenture.

“Existing Senior Notes Indenture” means the indenture pursuant to which the Senior Notes Issuer issued the Existing Senior Notes, dated January 25, 2021, as the same may be amended from time to time.

“Existing Senior Notes Proceeds Loans” means (1) the loan made under one or more promissory notes issued on or about October 21, 2015 by the Issuer, as issuer, to the Senior Notes Issuer, as creditor, as amended, accreted or partially repaid from time to time and (2) the loan made under one or more promissory notes on or about the Original Issue Date by the Issuer, as issuer, to the Senior Notes Issuer, as creditor, as amended, accreted or partially repaid from time to time; *provided* that such loans are subordinated to the Notes and the Guarantees in accordance with the Intercreditor Agreement and any Additional Intercreditor Agreement.

“Existing Senior Secured Notes” means the Existing 2028 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes, the Existing October 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes, the Existing February 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes and the Existing 2026 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes.

“Existing Senior Secured Notes Indentures” means the Existing 2028 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes Indenture, the Existing October 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes Indenture, the Existing February 2027 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes Indenture and the Existing 2026 Fixed Rate Senior Secured Notes Indenture.

“fair market value” wherever such term is used in this *“Description of Notes”* or the Indenture (except in relation to an enforcement action or distressed disposal pursuant to the Intercreditor Agreement and except as otherwise specifically provided in this *“Description of Notes”* or the Indenture), may be conclusively established by means of an Officer’s Certificate or a resolution of the Board of Directors setting out such fair market value as determined by such Officer or such Board of Directors in good faith.

“Fitch” means Fitch Ratings Inc., or any of its successors or assigns that is a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization.

“Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio” means, as of any date of determination, the ratio of (x) the aggregate amount of Consolidated EBITDA for the Applicable Testing Period to (y) the Consolidated Interest Expense of the Issuer for the Applicable Testing Period. In the event that the Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries Incurs, assumes, guarantees, repays, repurchases, redeems, defeases, retires, extinguishes, amends or reprices, replaces, exchanges or otherwise discharges any Indebtedness and Indebtedness Incurred under any revolving credit facility (unless such Indebtedness has been permanently repaid and has not been replaced) or issues, repurchases or redeems Disqualified Stock or Preferred Stock subsequent to the commencement of the period for which the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio is being calculated and on or prior to the date on which the event for which the calculation of the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio is made (the “Calculation Date”), then the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio will be calculated giving *pro forma* effect to such Incurrence, assumption, guarantee, repayment, repurchase, redemption, defeasance, retirement, extinguishment, amendment, repricing, replacement, exchange or other discharge of Indebtedness, or such issuance, repurchase or redemption of Disqualified Stock or Preferred Stock, and the use of the proceeds therefrom, as if the same had occurred at the beginning of the applicable four-quarter reference period; *provided, however*, that the *pro forma* calculation of Consolidated Interest Expense shall not give effect to (i) any Indebtedness Incurred on the Calculation Date pursuant to the provisions described in the second paragraph of the covenant described above under “—Certain Covenants—Limitation on Indebtedness” (other than for the purposes of the calculation of the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio under clause (5)(ii) thereunder) or (ii) the discharge on the Calculation Date of any Indebtedness to the extent that such discharge results from the proceeds Incurred pursuant to the provisions described in the second paragraph of the covenant described above under “—Certain Covenants—Limitation on Indebtedness.” Whenever *pro forma* effect is to be given to any transaction or calculation, the *pro forma* calculations shall be as determined in good faith by a responsible accounting or financial officer of the Issuer (and may include anticipated expense and cost reductions and synergies), including, without limitation, as a result of, or that would result from any actions taken, committed to be taken or with respect to which substantial steps have been taken or any actions reasonably expected to be taken, by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary, including, without limitation, in connection with any synergies or cost savings plan or program or in connection with any transaction, Investment, acquisition, disposition, restructuring, corporate reorganization or otherwise.

In addition, for purposes of calculating the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio:

- (1) acquisitions or Investments that have been made by the Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries, including through mergers or consolidations, or any Person or any of its Subsidiaries which are Restricted Subsidiaries acquired by the Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries, and including all related financing transactions and including increases in ownership of Subsidiaries which are Restricted Subsidiaries, during the reference period or subsequent to such reference period and on or prior to the Calculation Date, or that are to be made on the Calculation Date, will be given *pro forma* effect as if they had occurred on the first day of the reference period;
- (2) the Consolidated EBITDA (whether positive or negative) attributable to discontinued operations, as determined in accordance with IFRS, and operations, businesses or group of assets constituting a business or operating unit (and ownership interests therein) disposed of prior to the Calculation Date, will be excluded on a *pro forma* basis as if such disposition occurred on the first day of such period;
- (3) the Consolidated Interest Expense attributable to discontinued operations, as determined in accordance with IFRS, and operations, businesses or group of assets constituting a business or operating unit (and ownership interests therein) disposed of prior to the Calculation Date, will be excluded on a *pro forma* basis as if such disposition occurred on the first day of such period, but only to the extent that the obligations giving rise to such Consolidated Interest Expense will not be obligations of the Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries following the Calculation Date;
- (4) any Person that is a Restricted Subsidiary on the Calculation Date will be deemed to have been a Restricted Subsidiary at all times during such reference period;
- (5) any Person that is not a Restricted Subsidiary on the Calculation Date will be deemed not to have been a Restricted Subsidiary at any time during such reference period;
- (6) if any Indebtedness bears a floating rate of interest and is being given *pro forma* effect, the interest expense on such Indebtedness will be calculated as if the rate in effect on the Calculation Date had been the applicable rate for the entire period (taking into account any Hedging Obligation applicable to such Indebtedness if such Hedging Obligation has a remaining term as at the Calculation Date in excess of 12 months, or, if shorter, at least equal to the remaining term of such Indebtedness); and

- (7) Interest on a Capitalized Lease Obligation shall be deemed to accrue at an interest rate reasonably determined by an Officer of the Issuer responsible for accounting or financial reporting to be the rate of interest implicit in such Capitalized Lease Obligation in accordance with IFRS.

“*guarantee*” means any obligation, contingent or otherwise, of any Person directly or indirectly guaranteeing any Indebtedness of any other Person, including any such obligation, direct or indirect, contingent or otherwise, of such Person:

- (1) to purchase or pay (or advance or supply funds for the purchase or payment of) such Indebtedness of such other Person (whether arising by virtue of partnership arrangements, or by agreements to keep-well, to purchase assets, goods, securities or services, to take-or-pay or to maintain financial statement conditions or otherwise); or
- (2) entered into primarily for purposes of assuring in any other manner the obligee of such Indebtedness of the payment thereof or to protect such obligee against loss in respect thereof (in whole or in part), *provided, however*, that the term “guarantee” will not include endorsements for collection or deposit in the ordinary course of business. The term “guarantee” used as a verb has a corresponding meaning.

“*Guarantee*” means the guarantee by each Guarantor of any obligations of the Issuer under the Notes and the Indenture.

“*Guarantor*” means the Initial Guarantors and any Restricted Subsidiary that Guarantees the Notes.

“*Hedging Obligations*” of any Person means the obligations of such Person pursuant to any Interest Rate Agreement, Currency Agreement or Commodity Hedging Agreement.

“*Holder*” means each Person in whose name the Notes are registered on the Registrar’s books, which shall initially be the respective nominee of Euroclear or Clearstream, as applicable.

“*Holding Company*” means, in relation to any Person, any other Person in respect of which it is a Subsidiary.

“*IFRS*” means International Financial Reporting Standards (formerly International Accounting Standards) (“IFRS”) endorsed from time to time by the European Union or any variation thereof with which the Issuer or its Restricted Subsidiaries are, or may be, required to comply. All ratios and calculations based on IFRS contained in the Indenture shall be computed in accordance with IFRS as in effect from time to time; *provided that* at any date after the Issue Date, the Issuer may make an irrevocable election to establish that “IFRS” shall mean IFRS as in effect on a date that is on or prior to the date of such election.

“*Incur*” means issue, create, assume, enter into any guarantee of, incur or otherwise become liable for; *provided, however*, that any Indebtedness or Capital Stock of a Person existing at the time such Person becomes a Restricted Subsidiary (whether by merger, consolidation, acquisition or otherwise) will be deemed to be Incurred by such Restricted Subsidiary at the time it becomes a Restricted Subsidiary and the terms “Incurred” and “Incurrence” have meanings correlative to the foregoing and any Indebtedness pursuant to any revolving credit or similar facility shall only be “Incurred” at the time any funds are borrowed thereunder.

“*Indebtedness*” means, with respect to any Person on any date of determination (without duplication):

- (1) the principal of indebtedness of such Person for borrowed money;
- (2) the principal of obligations of such Person evidenced by bonds, debentures, notes or other similar instruments;
- (3) all reimbursement obligations of such Person in respect of letters of credit, bankers’ acceptances or other similar instruments (the amount of such obligations being equal at any time to the aggregate then undrawn and unexpired amount of such letters of credit or other instruments plus the aggregate amount of drawings thereunder that have been reimbursed) (except to the extent such reimbursement obligations relate to trade payables or other obligations not constituting Indebtedness and such obligations are satisfied within 30 days of Incurrence), in each case, only to the extent that the underlying obligation in respect of which the instrument was issued would be treated as Indebtedness;

- (4) the principal component of all obligations of such Person to pay the deferred and unpaid purchase price of property (except trade payables), where the deferred payment is arranged primarily as a means of raising finance, which purchase price is due more than one year after the date of placing such property in service or taking final delivery and title thereto;
- (5) Capitalized Lease Obligations of such Person;
- (6) the principal component of all obligations, or liquidation preference, of such Person with respect to any Disqualified Stock or, with respect to any Restricted Subsidiary, any Preferred Stock (but excluding, in each case, any accrued dividends);
- (7) the principal component of all Indebtedness of other Persons secured by a Lien on any asset of such Person, whether or not such Indebtedness is assumed by such Person (the amount of such Indebtedness being equal to the lesser of (a) the fair market value of such asset at such date of determination (as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors or an Officer) and (b) the amount of such Indebtedness of such other Persons);
- (8) guarantees by such Person of the principal component of Indebtedness of other Persons to the extent guaranteed by such Person; and
- (9) to the extent not otherwise included in this definition, net obligations of such Person under Currency Agreements and Interest Rate Agreements (the amount of any such obligations to be equal at any time to the termination value of such agreement or arrangement giving rise to such obligation that would be payable by such Person at such time).

The term “Indebtedness” shall not include (i) Subordinated Shareholder Funding, (ii) prepayments of deposits received from clients or customers in the ordinary course of business or (iii) obligations under any license, permit or other approval (or guarantees given in respect of such obligations) Incurred prior to the Original Issue Date or in the ordinary course of business.

The amount of Indebtedness of any Person at any time in the case of a revolving credit or similar facility shall be the total amounts of funds borrowed and then outstanding. The amount of Indebtedness of any Person at any date shall be determined as set forth above or otherwise provided in the Indenture, and (other than with respect to letters of credit or Guarantees or Indebtedness specified in clause (7), (8) or (9) above) shall equal the amount thereof that would appear on a balance sheet of such Person (excluding any notes thereto) prepared on the basis of IFRS. Indebtedness represented by loans, notes or other debt instruments shall not be included to the extent funded with the proceeds of Indebtedness which the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary has guaranteed or for which any of them is otherwise liable and which is otherwise included.

Notwithstanding the above provisions, in no event shall the following constitute Indebtedness:

- (i) (a) Contingent Obligations Incurred in the ordinary course of business, (b) obligations under or in respect of Qualified Receivables Financings and (c) accrued liabilities Incurred in the ordinary course of business that are not more than 90 days past due;
- (ii) in connection with the purchase by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary of any business, any post-closing payment adjustments to which the seller may become entitled to the extent such payment is determined by a final closing balance sheet or such payment depends on the performance of such business after the closing; *provided, however*, that, at the time of closing, the amount of any such payment is not determinable and, to the extent such payment thereafter becomes fixed and determined, the amount is paid within 30 days thereafter; or
- (iii) for the avoidance of doubt, any obligations in respect of workers’ compensation claims, early retirement or termination obligations, pension fund obligations or contributions or similar claims, obligations or contributions or social security or wage Taxes or under any Tax Sharing Agreement.

“*Independent Financial Advisor*” means an investment banking or accounting firm of international standing or any third party appraiser of international standing; *provided, however*, that such firm or appraiser is not an Affiliate of the Issuer.

“Initial Investors” means:

- (1) Alba, Eiffel or any funds or partnerships directly or indirectly controlled, managed or advised by Hellman & Friedman LLC or any of its Affiliates or its or their affiliated advisory entities (including, for the avoidance of doubt, Hellman & Friedman Capital Partners IX, L.P. and/or Samson Partners, L.P.); or
- (2) such funds’ or partnerships’ respective Affiliates or direct or indirect Subsidiaries or entities, in respect of which, such funds or partnerships individually or in the aggregate directly or indirectly control a majority of the issued voting rights, or any trust, fund, company or partnership directly or indirectly owned, controlled, managed or advised by Hellman & Friedman LLC or any of its Affiliates or its or their affiliated advisory entities (including, for the avoidance of doubt, Hellman & Friedman Capital Partners IX, L.P. and/or Samson Partners, L.P.); or
- (3) any entity directly or indirectly: (A) owned or controlled by all or substantially all of the Partners of any such fund or partnership, or the partners of Hellman & Friedman LLC from time to time; (B) managed or advised by any entity listed in sub-clause (A); or (C) formed pursuant to the alternative investment vehicle provisions in the Hellman & Friedman fund partnership documentation for Hellman & Friedman Capital Partners IX, L.P. and/or Samson Partners, L.P. and its affiliated fund vehicles, and shall, for the avoidance of doubt, include any Special Purpose Vehicle.

“Initial Public Offering” means an Equity Offering of common stock or other common equity interests of the Issuer or any Parent or any successor or Holding Company of the Issuer or any Parent (the “IPO Entity”) as a result of which, the shares of common stock or other common equity interests of the IPO Entity in such offering are listed on an internationally recognized exchange or traded on an internationally recognized market.

“Intercreditor Agreement” means the Intercreditor Agreement dated October 21, 2015 by and among, *inter alios*, the Issuer, the Senior Notes Issuer and the Security Agent and to which the Trustee will accede on the Issue Date, as amended from time to time.

“Interest Rate Agreement” means, with respect to any Person, any interest rate protection agreement, interest rate future agreement, interest rate option agreement, interest rate swap agreement, interest rate cap agreement, interest rate collar agreement, interest rate hedge agreement or other similar agreement or arrangement to which such Person is party or a beneficiary.

“Investment” means, with respect to any Person, all investments by such Person in other Persons (including Affiliates) in the form of any advance, loan or other extensions of credit (other than advances or extensions of credit to customers, suppliers, directors, officers or employees of any Person in the ordinary course of business, and excluding any debt or extension of credit represented by a bank deposit other than a time deposit) or capital contribution to (by means of any transfer of cash or other property to others or any payment for property or services for the account or use of others), or the incurrence of a guarantee of any obligation of, or any purchase or acquisition of Capital Stock, Indebtedness or other similar instruments issued by, such other Persons and all other items that are or would be classified as investments on a balance sheet (excluding any notes thereto) prepared on the basis of IFRS; *provided, however*, that endorsements of negotiable instruments and documents in the ordinary course of business will not be deemed to be an Investment. If the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary issues, sells or otherwise disposes of any Capital Stock of a Person that is a Restricted Subsidiary such that, after giving effect thereto, such Person is no longer a Restricted Subsidiary, any Investment by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary in such Person remaining after giving effect thereto will be deemed to be a new Investment equal to the fair market value of the Capital Stock of such Subsidiary not sold or disposed of in an amount determined as provided in the final paragraph of the covenant described above under the caption *“Certain Covenants—Limitation on Restricted Payments.”* For purposes of *“Certain Covenants—Limitation on Restricted Payments”*:

- (1) “Investment” will include the portion (proportionate to the Issuer’s equity interest in a Restricted Subsidiary to be designated as an Unrestricted Subsidiary) of the fair market value of the net assets of such Restricted Subsidiary of the Issuer at the time that such Restricted Subsidiary is designated an Unrestricted Subsidiary; and
- (2) any property transferred to or from an Unrestricted Subsidiary will be valued at its fair market value at the time of such transfer, in each case as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors.

The amount of any Investment outstanding at any time shall be the original cost of such Investment, reduced (at the Issuer's option) by any dividend, distribution, interest payment, return of capital, repayment or other amount or value received in respect of such Investment.

"Investment Grade Securities" means:

- (1) securities issued or directly and fully guaranteed or insured by the United States or Canadian government or any agency or instrumentality thereof (other than Cash Equivalents);
- (2) securities issued or directly and fully guaranteed or insured by a member of the European Union, Switzerland or Norway or any agency or instrumentality thereof (other than Cash Equivalents);
- (3) debt securities or debt instruments with a rating of "BBB-" or higher from S&P or "Baa3" or higher by Moody's or the equivalent of such rating by such rating organization or, if no rating of Moody's or S&P then exists, the equivalent of such rating by any other Nationally Recognized Statistical Ratings Organization, but excluding any debt securities or instruments constituting loans or advances among the Issuer and its Subsidiaries; and
- (4) investments in any fund that invests exclusively in investments of the type described in clauses (1), (2) and (3) above which fund may also hold cash and Cash Equivalents pending investment or distribution.

"Investment Grade Status" shall occur when all of the Notes receive any two of the following:

- (1) a rating of "BBB-" or higher from S&P;
- (2) a rating of "Baa3" or higher from Moody's; and
- (3) a rating of "BBB-" or higher from Fitch,

or the equivalent of such rating by either such rating organization or, if no rating of Moody's, S&P or Fitch then exists, the equivalent of such rating by any other Nationally Recognized Statistical Ratings Organization.

"Issue Date" means May 16, 2024.

"Lien" means any mortgage, pledge, security interest, encumbrance, lien or charge of any kind (including any conditional sale or other title retention agreement or lease in the nature thereof).

"Management Advances" means loans or advances made to, or guarantees with respect to loans or advances made to, directors, officers, employees or consultants of, or any management equity plan or stock option plan or any other management or employee benefit or incentive plan or unit trust or the trustees of any such plan or trust of, any Parent, the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary:

- (1) (a) in respect of travel, entertainment or moving related expenses Incurred in the ordinary course of business or (b) for purposes of funding any such Person's purchase of Capital Stock or Subordinated Shareholder Funding (or similar obligations) of the Issuer, its Subsidiaries or any Parent with (in the case of this sub-clause (b)) the approval of the Board of Directors;
- (2) in respect of moving related expenses Incurred in connection with any closing or consolidation of any facility or office; or
- (3) (in the case of this clause (3)) not exceeding the greater of €45.0 million and 3.0% of Consolidated EBITDA in the aggregate outstanding at any time.

"Management Investors" means the officers, directors, employees and other members of the management of or consultants to any Parent, the Issuer or any of their respective Subsidiaries, or spouses, family members or relatives thereof, or any trust, partnership or other entity for the benefit of or the beneficial owner of which (directly or indirectly) is any of the foregoing, or any of their heirs, executors, successors and legal representatives, who at any date beneficially own or have the right to acquire, directly or indirectly, Capital Stock of the Issuer, any Restricted Subsidiary or any Parent.

“*Moody’s*” means Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. or any of its successors or assigns that is a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization.

“*Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization*” means a nationally recognized statistical rating organization within the meaning of Section 3(a)(62)(A) under the Exchange Act.

“*Net Available Cash*” from an Asset Disposition means cash payments received (including any cash payments received by way of deferred payment of principal pursuant to a note or installment receivable or otherwise and net proceeds from the sale or other disposition of any securities received as consideration, but only as and when received, but excluding any other consideration received in the form of assumption by the acquiring person of Indebtedness or other obligations relating to the properties or assets that are the subject of such Asset Disposition or received in any other non-cash form) therefrom, in each case net of:

- (1) all legal, accounting, investment banking, title and recording tax expenses, commissions and other fees and expenses Incurred, and all Taxes paid or required to be paid or accrued as a liability under IFRS (after taking into account any available tax credits or deductions and any Tax Sharing Agreements), as a consequence of such Asset Disposition;
- (2) all payments made on any Indebtedness which is secured by any assets subject to such Asset Disposition, in accordance with the terms of any Lien upon such assets, or which must by its terms, or in order to obtain a necessary consent to such Asset Disposition, or by applicable law, be repaid out of the proceeds from such Asset Disposition;
- (3) all distributions and other payments required to be made to minority interest holders (other than any Parent, the Issuer or any of their respective Subsidiaries) in Subsidiaries or joint ventures as a result of such Asset Disposition; and
- (4) the deduction of appropriate amounts required to be provided by the seller as a reserve, on the basis of IFRS, against any liabilities associated with the assets disposed of in such Asset Disposition and retained by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary after such Asset Disposition.

“*Net Cash Proceeds*” means, with respect to any issuance or sale of Capital Stock or Subordinated Shareholder Funding, the cash proceeds of such issuance or sale net of attorneys’ fees, accountants’ fees, underwriters’ or placement agents’ fees, listing fees, discounts or commissions and brokerage, consultant and other fees and charges actually Incurred in connection with such issuance or sale and net of taxes paid or payable as a result of such issuance or sale (after taking into account any available tax credit or deductions and any tax sharing arrangements).

“*Non-Guarantor Debt Cap*” means an amount of Indebtedness Incurred pursuant to the first paragraph of the covenant described under “*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Indebtedness*” by Restricted Subsidiaries that are not Guarantors, equal to the greater of (x) €490.0 million and (y) 35.0% of Consolidated EBITDA.

“*Notes Documents*” means the Notes (including any Additional Notes), the Indenture, the Security Documents, the Intercreditor Agreement and any Additional Intercreditor Agreements.

“*Offering Memorandum*” means the offering memorandum dated April 30, 2024 relating to the issuance of the Notes.

“*Officer*” means, with respect to any Person, (1) any member of the Board of Directors, the Chief Executive Officer, the President, the Chief Financial Officer, any Vice President, the Treasurer or the Secretary (a) of such Person or (b) if such Person is owned or managed by a single entity, of such entity, or (2) any other individual designated as an “Officer” for the purposes of the Indenture by the Board of Directors of such Person.

“*Officer’s Certificate*” means, with respect to any Person, a certificate signed by one Officer of such Person.

“*Opinion of Counsel*” means a written opinion from legal counsel reasonably satisfactory to the Trustee. The counsel may be an employee of or counsel to the Issuer or its Subsidiaries.

“*Original Issue Date*” means November 16, 2018.

“Parent” means any Person of which the Issuer at any time is or becomes a Subsidiary after the Issue Date and any holding companies established by any Permitted Holder for purposes of holding its investment in any Parent.

“Parent Debt Contribution” means a contribution to the equity of the Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries or the issuance or sale of Subordinated Shareholding Funding of the Issuer pursuant to which dividends or distributions may be paid pursuant to clause (17) of the second paragraph under “—*Limitation on Restricted Payments.*”

“Parent Expenses” means:

- (1) costs (including all professional fees and expenses, audit and accounting costs) incurred by any Parent in connection with reporting obligations under or otherwise Incurred in connection with compliance with applicable laws, rules or regulations of any governmental, regulatory or self-regulatory body or stock exchange, the Indenture or any other agreement or instrument relating to Indebtedness of the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary, including in respect of any reports filed with respect to the Securities Act, Exchange Act or the respective rules and regulations promulgated thereunder;
- (2) customary indemnification obligations of any Parent owing to directors, officers, employees or other Persons under its charter or by-laws or pursuant to written agreements with any such Person or applicable law to the extent relating to the Issuer and its Subsidiaries;
- (3) obligations of any Parent in respect of director and officer insurance (including premiums therefor) to the extent relating to the Issuer and its Subsidiaries;
- (4) fees and expenses payable by any Parent in connection with the Transactions;
- (5) general corporate overhead expenses, including (a) professional fees and expenses and other operational expenses of any Parent related to the ownership or operation of the business of the Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries, (b) costs and expenses with respect to any litigation or other dispute relating to the Transactions or the ownership, directly or indirectly, by any Parent, (c) any Taxes and other fees and expenses required to maintain such Parent’s corporate existence and to provide for other ordinary course operating costs, including customary salary, bonus and other benefits payable to, and indemnities provided on behalf of, directors, officers and employees of such Parent, (d) customary salary, bonus, severance and other benefits payable to current or former directors, officers, members of management, managers, employees or consultants (or any immediate family member thereof) of any Parent *plus* any reasonable and customary indemnification claims made by current or former directors, officers, members of management, managers, employees or consultants of any Parent, to the extent such salary, bonuses, severance and other benefits or claims in respect of any of the foregoing are directly attributable and reasonably allocated to the ownership or operations of such Parent, (e) to reimburse reasonable out-of-pocket expenses of the Board of Directors of such Parent and (f) insurance premiums to the extent relating to such Parent, the Notes or any of its Subsidiaries;
- (6) other fees, expenses and costs relating directly or indirectly to activities of the Issuer and its Subsidiaries or any Parent or any other Person established for purposes of or in connection with the Transactions or which holds directly or indirectly any Capital Stock or Subordinated Shareholder Funding of the Issuer, in an amount not to exceed the greater of €7.0 million and 0.5% of Consolidated EBITDA in any fiscal year;
- (7) without duplication, any income taxes, to the extent such income taxes are attributable to the income of the Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries and, to the extent of the amount actually received in cash from its Unrestricted Subsidiaries, in amounts required to pay such taxes to the extent attributable to the income of such Unrestricted Subsidiaries;
- (8) expenses incurred by any Parent in connection with any public offering or other sale of Capital Stock or Indebtedness: (x) where the net proceeds of such offering or sale are intended to be received by or contributed to the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary, (y) in a pro-rated amount of such expenses in proportion to the amount of such net proceeds intended to be so received or contributed, or (z) otherwise on an interim basis prior to completion of such offering so long as any Parent shall cause the amount of such expenses to be repaid to the Issuer or the relevant Restricted Subsidiary out of the proceeds of such offering promptly if completed; and

- (9) costs and expenses equivalent to those set out in clauses (1) to (8) above with respect to a Special Purpose Vehicle.

“Pari Passu Indebtedness” means Indebtedness of the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary that is a Guarantor which does not constitute Subordinated Indebtedness.

“Paying Agent” means any Person authorized by the Issuer to pay the principal of (and premium and Additional Amounts, if any) or interest on any Note on behalf of the Issuer.

“Permitted Collateral Liens” means:

- (1) Liens on the Collateral that are described in one or more of clauses (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (8), (9), (11), (12), (13), (14), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (23) and (24) of the definition of “Permitted Liens” and, in each case, arising by law or that would not materially interfere with the ability of the Security Agent to enforce the Security Interest in the Collateral;
- (2) Liens on the Collateral to secure (a) any Notes (excluding any Additional Notes), (b) Indebtedness that is permitted to be Incurred under the first paragraph of the covenant described under *“Certain Covenants—Limitation on Indebtedness,”* provided that if such Lien is *pari passu* with the Liens securing the Notes or the relevant Guarantee, after giving *pro forma* effect to such Incurrence on that date and the application of proceeds therefrom, the Consolidated Senior Secured Net Leverage Ratio would have been no more than 5.50 to 1.00; (c) Indebtedness permitted to be Incurred under clause (5) of the second paragraph of the covenant described under *“Certain Covenants—Limitation on Indebtedness”*; provided that, after giving *pro forma* effect to such Incurrence at the time of the acquisition or other transaction pursuant to which such Indebtedness was Incurred, (i) the Consolidated Senior Secured Net Leverage Ratio would have been no more than 5.50 to 1.0 or (ii) Consolidated Senior Secured Net Leverage Ratio would not be greater than it was immediately prior to giving effect to such acquisition or transaction on a *pro forma* basis; (d) Indebtedness that is permitted to be Incurred under clauses (1), (2) (in the case of (2), to the extent such guarantee is in respect of Indebtedness otherwise permitted to be secured and specified in this definition of Permitted Collateral Liens), (4) (other than sub-clauses (a), (b), (d) and (e) of such clause), (6), (7) (other than with respect to Capitalized Lease Obligations), (11), (13) or (17) of the second paragraph of the covenant described under *“Certain Covenants—Limitation on Indebtedness”*; and (e) any Refinancing Indebtedness in respect of Indebtedness referred to in the foregoing clause (a), (b), (c) or (d); provided that (A) except as set forth in the following proviso, any such Lien shall rank *pari passu* with, or junior to, the Liens securing the Notes or the Guarantees and (B) each of the secured parties to any such Indebtedness (acting directly or through its respective creditor representative) will have entered into the Intercreditor Agreement or an Additional Intercreditor Agreement; provided further that Liens on the Collateral securing Indebtedness with super priority status may be Incurred (x) pursuant to this clause (2) with respect to a super priority revolving credit facility limited to an aggregate principal amount not to exceed the greater of €1,045.0 million and 75.0% of Consolidated EBITDA (measured at the time of Incurrence of such facility) and provided that such Indebtedness is Incurred pursuant to clause (1) of the second paragraph of the covenant described under *“Certain Covenants—Limitation on Indebtedness”* and (y) Hedging Obligations secured pursuant to sub-clause (d) of this clause (2);
- (3) Liens on the Shared Collateral to secure Indebtedness issued or borrowed by the Senior Notes Issuer and the guarantees thereof; provided that such Liens rank junior to the Liens on the same Collateral securing the Notes and Guarantees in accordance with the Intercreditor Agreement or any Additional Intercreditor Agreement; and
- (4) Liens Incurred in the ordinary course of business of the Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries with respect to obligations that in total do not exceed €7.5 million at any one time outstanding and that (i) are not Incurred in connection with the borrowing of money and (ii) do not in the aggregate materially detract from the value of the property or materially impair the use thereof or the operation of the Issuer's or such Restricted Subsidiary's business.

In the event that a Permitted Collateral Lien meets the criteria of more than one of the types of Permitted Collateral Liens (at the time of Incurrence or at a later date), the Issuer in its sole discretion may divide, classify or from time to time reclassify all or any portion of such Permitted Collateral Lien in any manner that complies with the Indenture and such Permitted Collateral Lien shall be treated as having been made pursuant only to

the paragraph or paragraphs of the definition of Permitted Collateral Lien to which such Permitted Collateral Lien has been classified or reclassified.

“Permitted Holders” means, collectively, (1) the Initial Investors, (2) Management Investors, (3) any Related Person of any Persons specified in clause (1) or (2), (4) any Person who is acting as an underwriter in connection with a public or private offering of Capital Stock of any Parent or the Issuer, acting in such capacity and (5) any group (within the meaning of Section 13(d)(3) or Section 14(d)(2) of the Exchange Act or any successor provision) of which any of the foregoing (including any Persons mentioned in the following sentence) are members; *provided that*, in the case of such group and without giving effect to the existence of such group or any other group, the Initial Investors and such Persons referred to in the following sentence, collectively, have beneficial ownership of more than 50% of the total voting power of the Voting Stock of the Issuer or any of its direct or indirect parent companies held by such group. Any Person or group whose acquisition of beneficial ownership constitutes a Change of Control in respect of which a Change of Control Offer is made in accordance with the requirements of the Indenture will thereafter, together with its Affiliates, constitute an additional Permitted Holder.

“Permitted Investment” means (in each case, by the Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries):

- (1) Investments in (a) a Restricted Subsidiary (including the Capital Stock of a Restricted Subsidiary) or the Issuer or (b) a Person (including the Capital Stock of any such Person) that will, upon the making of such Investment, become a Restricted Subsidiary;
- (2) Investments in another Person and as a result of such Investment such other Person is merged, consolidated or otherwise combined with or into, or transfers or conveys all or substantially all its assets to, the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary;
- (3) Investments in cash, Cash Equivalents, Temporary Cash Investments or Investment Grade Securities;
- (4) Investments in receivables made in connection with any Qualified Receivables Financing, including Investments held in accounts permitted or required by the arrangements governing such Qualified Receivables Financing or any related Indebtedness;
- (5) Investments in payroll, travel, relocation, entertainment and similar advances to cover matters that are expected at the time of such advances ultimately to be treated as expenses for accounting purposes and that are made in the ordinary course of business;
- (6) Management Advances;
- (7) Investments received in settlement of debts created in the ordinary course of business and owing to the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary, or as a result of foreclosure, perfection or enforcement of any Lien, or in satisfaction of judgments or pursuant to any plan of reorganization or similar arrangement including upon the bankruptcy or insolvency of a debtor;
- (8) Investments made as a result of the receipt of non-cash consideration from a sale or other disposition of property or assets, including an Asset Disposition, in each case, that was made in compliance with *“Certain Covenants—Limitation on Sales of Assets and Subsidiary Stock”*;
- (9) Investments in existence on, or made pursuant to legally binding commitments in existence on, the Issue Date, and any extension, modification or renewal of any such Investment; *provided that* the amount of the Investment may be increased (a) as required by the terms of the Investment as in existence on the Issue Date or (b) as otherwise permitted under the Indenture;
- (10) Currency Agreements, Interest Rate Agreements, Commodity Hedging Agreements and related Hedging Obligations, which transactions or obligations are Incurred in compliance with *“Certain Covenants—Limitation on Indebtedness”*;
- (11) Investments, taken together with all other Investments made pursuant to this clause (11) and at any time outstanding, in an aggregate amount at the time of such Investment (net of any distributions, dividends, payments or other returns in respect of such Investments) not to exceed the greater of €420.0 million and 30.0% of Consolidated EBITDA; *provided that*, if an Investment is made pursuant to this clause in a Person that is not a Restricted Subsidiary and such Person subsequently becomes a

Restricted Subsidiary or is subsequently designated a Restricted Subsidiary pursuant to the covenant described under “*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Restricted Payments*,” such Investment shall thereafter be deemed to have been made pursuant to clause (1) or (2) of the definition of “Permitted Investments” and not this clause;

- (12) pledges or deposits with respect to leases or utilities provided to third parties in the ordinary course of business or Liens otherwise described in the definition of “Permitted Liens” or made in connection with Liens permitted under the covenant described under “*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Liens*”;
- (13) any Investment to the extent made using Capital Stock of the Issuer (other than Disqualified Stock), Subordinated Shareholder Funding or Capital Stock of any Parent as consideration;
- (14) any transaction to the extent constituting an Investment that is permitted and made in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of the covenant described under “*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Affiliate Transactions*” (except those described in clauses (1), (3), (8), (9) and (12) of that paragraph);
- (15) guarantees not prohibited by the covenant described under “*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Indebtedness*” and (other than with respect to Indebtedness) guarantees, keepwells and similar arrangements in the ordinary course of business;
- (16) Investments in loans under the Senior Credit Facilities, the Existing Senior Secured Notes, the Notes and any Additional Notes and any other Indebtedness of the Issuer and/or its Restricted Subsidiaries;
- (17) Investments in joint ventures and similar entities and Similar Businesses having an aggregate fair market value, taken together with all other Investments made pursuant to this clause (17) and at any time outstanding, in an aggregate amount at the time of such Investment (net of any distributions, dividends, payments or other returns in respect of such Investments) not to exceed the greater of €420.0 million and 30.0% of Consolidated EBITDA at the time of such Investment (with the fair market value of each Investment being measured at the time made and without giving effect to subsequent changes in value); *provided that*, if an Investment is made pursuant to this clause in a Person that is not a Restricted Subsidiary and such Person subsequently becomes a Restricted Subsidiary or is subsequently designated a Restricted Subsidiary pursuant to the covenant described under “*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Restricted Payments*,” such Investment shall thereafter be deemed to have been made pursuant to clause (1) or (2) of the definition of “Permitted Investments” and not this clause;
- (18) Investments in Unrestricted Subsidiaries having an aggregate fair market value, taken together with all other Investments made pursuant to this clause (18) and at any time outstanding, in an aggregate amount at the time of such Investment (net of any distributions, dividends, payments or other returns in respect of such Investments) not to exceed the greater of €280.0 million and 20.0% of Consolidated EBITDA at the time of such Investment (with the fair market value of each Investment being measured at the time made and without giving effect to subsequent changes in value); *provided that*, if an Investment is made pursuant to this clause in a Person that is not a Restricted Subsidiary and such Person subsequently becomes a Restricted Subsidiary or is subsequently designated a Restricted Subsidiary pursuant to the covenant described under “*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Restricted Payments*,” such Investment shall thereafter be deemed to have been made pursuant to clause (1) or (2) of the definition of “Permitted Investments” and not this clause; and
- (19) Investments made at a time when no Default or Event of Default is continuing; *provided that* immediately after giving *pro forma* effect to such Investment, the Consolidated Senior Secured Net Leverage Ratio would not exceed (x) 5.75 to 1.0, if the date of such Permitted Investment is prior to the date falling 36 months from the Issue Date, or (y) 5.50 to 1.0, if the date of such Permitted Investment is on or after the date falling 36 months from the Issue Date.

“*Permitted Liens*” means, with respect to any Person:

- (1) Liens on assets or property of a Restricted Subsidiary that is not a Guarantor securing Indebtedness of any Restricted Subsidiary that is not a Guarantor;
- (2) pledges, deposits or Liens under workmen’s compensation laws, unemployment insurance laws, social security laws or similar legislation, or insurance related obligations (including pledges or deposits

securing liability to insurance carriers under insurance or self-insurance arrangements), or in connection with bids, tenders, completion guarantees, contracts (other than for borrowed money) or leases, or to secure utilities, licenses, public or statutory obligations, or to secure surety, indemnity, judgment, appeal or performance bonds, guarantees of government contracts (or other similar bonds, instruments or obligations), or as security for contested Taxes or import or customs duties or for the payment of rent, or other obligations of like nature, in each case Incurred in the ordinary course of business;

- (3) Liens imposed by law, including carriers', warehousemen's, mechanics', landlords', materialmen's and repairmen's or other similar Liens, in each case for sums not yet overdue for a period of more than 60 days or that are bonded or being contested in good faith by appropriate proceedings;
- (4) Liens for Taxes, assessments or other governmental charges not yet delinquent or which are being contested in good faith by appropriate proceedings; *provided* that appropriate reserves or provisions required pursuant to IFRS have been made in respect thereof;
- (5) Liens (a) in favor of issuers of surety, performance or other bonds, guarantees or letters of credit or bankers' acceptances (not issued to support Indebtedness for borrowed money) issued pursuant to the request of and for the account of the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary in the ordinary course of its business and (b) securing obligations in respect of letters of credit, bank guaranties, surety bonds, performance bonds or similar instruments permitted to be Incurred pursuant to the second paragraph of the covenant entitled "*Certain Covenants—Limitations on Indebtedness*";
- (6) encumbrances, ground leases, easements (including reciprocal easement agreements), survey exceptions, or reservations of, or rights of others for, licenses, rights of way, sewers, electric lines, telegraph and telephone lines and other similar purposes, or zoning, building codes or other restrictions (including minor defects or irregularities in title and similar encumbrances) as to the use of real properties or Liens incidental to the conduct of the business of the Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries or to the ownership of its properties which do not in the aggregate materially adversely affect the value of said properties or materially impair their use in the operation of the business of the Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries;
- (7) Liens on assets or property of the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary securing Hedging Obligations permitted under the Indenture;
- (8) leases, licenses, subleases and sublicenses of assets (including real property and intellectual property rights), in each case entered into in the ordinary course of business;
- (9) Liens arising out of judgments, decrees, orders or awards not giving rise to an Event of Default so long as any appropriate legal proceedings which may have been duly initiated for the review of such judgment, decree, order or award have not been finally terminated or the period within which such proceedings may be initiated has not expired;
- (10) Liens on assets or property of the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary for the purpose of securing Capitalized Lease Obligations or Purchase Money Obligations, or securing the payment of all or a part of the purchase price of, or securing other Indebtedness Incurred to finance or refinance the acquisition, improvement or construction of, assets or property acquired or constructed in the ordinary course of business; *provided* that (a) the aggregate principal amount of Indebtedness secured by such Liens is otherwise permitted to be Incurred under clauses (7) or (13) of the second paragraph of the covenant described above under "*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Indebtedness*" and (b) any such Lien may not extend to any assets or property of the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary other than assets or property acquired, improved, constructed or leased with the proceeds of such Indebtedness and any improvements or accessions to such assets and property;
- (11) Liens arising by virtue of any statutory or common law provisions relating to banker's Liens, rights of set-off or similar rights and remedies as to deposit accounts or other funds maintained with a depository or financial institution;
- (12) Liens arising from Uniform Commercial Code financing statement filings (or similar filings in other applicable jurisdictions) regarding operating leases entered into by the Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries in the ordinary course of business;

- (13) Liens existing on, or provided for or required to be granted under written agreements existing on the Issue Date;
- (14) Liens on property, other assets or shares of stock of a Person at the time such Person becomes a Restricted Subsidiary (or at the time the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary acquires such property, other assets or shares of stock, including any acquisition by means of a merger, consolidation or other business combination transaction with or into the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary), including Liens created, Incurred or assumed in connection with, or in contemplation of such acquisition or transaction; *provided*, that such Liens are limited to the assets, property or shares of stock acquired (including those of a Person that becomes a Restricted Subsidiary) plus improvements, accession, proceeds or dividends or distributions in connection with the original property, other assets or stock that secured (or, under the written arrangements under which such Liens arose, could secure) the obligations to which such Liens relate;
- (15) Liens on assets or property of any Restricted Subsidiary that is not the Issuer or a Guarantor securing Indebtedness or other obligations of such Restricted Subsidiary owing to the Issuer or another Restricted Subsidiary, or Liens in favor of the Issuer or any Guarantor;
- (16) Liens securing Refinancing Indebtedness Incurred to refinance Indebtedness that was previously so secured, and permitted to be secured under the Indenture; *provided* that any such Lien is limited to all or part of the same property or assets (plus improvements, accessions, proceeds or dividends or distributions in respect thereof) that secured (or, under the written arrangements under which the original Lien arose, could secure) the Indebtedness being refinanced or is in respect of property that is or could be the security for or subject to a Permitted Lien hereunder;
- (17) any interest or title of a lessor under any Capitalized Lease Obligation or operating lease;
- (18) (a) mortgages, liens, security interest, restrictions, encumbrances or any other matters of record that have been placed by any government, statutory or regulatory authority, developer, landlord or other third party on property over which the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary of the Issuer has easement rights or on any leased property and subordination or similar arrangements relating thereto and (b) any condemnation or eminent domain proceedings affecting any real property;
- (19) any encumbrance or restriction (including put and call arrangements) with respect to Capital Stock of any joint venture or similar arrangement pursuant to any joint venture or similar agreement;
- (20) Liens on property or assets under construction (and related rights) in favor of a contractor or developer or arising from progress or partial payments by a third party relating to such property or assets;
- (21) Liens on receivables and other assets of the type described in the definition of "Qualified Receivables Financing" Incurred in connection with a Qualified Receivables Financing;
- (22) Liens on Escrowed Proceeds for the benefit of the related holders of debt securities (including holders of a specific series of Notes and not any other series) or other Indebtedness (or the underwriters, arrangers, trustees (including the Trustee) or security agent (including the Security Agent) thereof) or Liens on cash set aside at the time of the Incurrence of any Indebtedness or government securities purchased with such cash to prefund any interest or other costs associated with such Indebtedness;
- (23) Liens securing or arising by reason of any netting or setoff arrangement entered into in the ordinary course of banking or other trading activities, or Liens over cash accounts and receivables securing cash pooling or cash management arrangements;
- (24) Liens arising out of conditional sale, title retention, hire purchase, consignment or similar arrangements for the sale of goods entered into in the ordinary course of business;
- (25) Liens over cash paid into an escrow account pursuant to any purchase price retention arrangement as part of any permitted disposal by the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary;
- (26) Permitted Collateral Liens;

- (27) Liens on Capital Stock or other securities or assets of any Unrestricted Subsidiary that secure Indebtedness of such Unrestricted Subsidiary;
- (28) any security granted over the marketable securities portfolio described in clause (10) of the definition of "Cash Equivalents" in connection with the disposal thereof to a third party;
- (29) limited recourse Liens in respect of the ownership interests in, or assets owned by, any joint ventures which are not Restricted Subsidiaries securing obligations of such joint ventures;
- (30) (a) Liens created for the benefit of or to secure, directly or indirectly, the Notes and the Guarantees; (b) Liens pursuant to the Intercreditor Agreement and the senior security documents entered into pursuant to (x) the Senior Credit Facilities or (y) other Indebtedness Incurred under clause (1) of the second paragraph of the covenant entitled "*—Limitation on Indebtedness*" to the extent the Agreed Security Principles would permit such Lien to be granted to such Indebtedness and not to the Notes; and (c) Liens in respect of property and assets securing Indebtedness if the recovery in respect of such Liens is subject to loss-sharing as among the Holders of the Notes and the creditors of such Indebtedness pursuant to the Intercreditor Agreement or an Additional Intercreditor Agreement;
- (31) Liens *provided* that the maximum amount of Indebtedness secured in the aggregate at any one time pursuant to this clause (31) does not exceed the greater of €225.0 million and 16.0% of Consolidated EBITDA; and
- (32) any extension, renewal or replacement, in whole or in part, of any Lien described in the foregoing clauses (1) through (31) (other than Liens described in clause (31) of this definition); *provided* that any such extension, renewal or replacement shall be no more restrictive in any material respect than the Lien so extended, renewed or replaced and shall not extend in any material respect to any additional property or assets.

In the event that a Permitted Lien meets the criteria of more than one of the types of Permitted Liens (at the time of incurrence or at a later date), the Issuer in its sole discretion may divide, classify or from time to time reclassify all or any portion of such Permitted Lien in any manner that complies with the Indenture and such Permitted Lien shall be treated as having been made pursuant only to the paragraph or paragraphs of the definition of Permitted Lien to which such Permitted Lien has been classified or reclassified.

"*Person*" means any individual, corporation, partnership, joint venture, association, joint-stock company, trust, unincorporated organization, limited liability company, government or any agency or political subdivision thereof or any other entity.

"*Preferred Stock*," as applied to the Capital Stock of any Person, means Capital Stock of any class or classes (however designated) which is preferred as to the payment of dividends or as to the distribution of assets upon any voluntary or involuntary liquidation or dissolution of such Person, over shares of Capital Stock of any other class of such Person.

"*Public Debt*" means any Indebtedness consisting of bonds, debentures, notes or other similar debt securities issued in (1) a public offering registered under the Securities Act or (2) a private placement to institutional investors that is underwritten for resale in accordance with Rule 144A or Regulation S under the Securities Act, whether or not it includes registration rights entitling the holders of such debt securities to registration thereof with the SEC for public resale.

"*Public Offering*" means any offering, including an Initial Public Offering, of shares of common stock or other common equity interests that are listed on an exchange or publicly offered (which shall include an offering pursuant to Rule 144A or Regulation S under the Securities Act to professional market investors or similar persons).

"*Purchase Money Obligations*" means any Indebtedness Incurred to finance or refinance the acquisition, leasing, construction or improvement of property (real or personal) or assets (including Capital Stock), and whether acquired through the direct acquisition of such property or assets or the acquisition of the Capital Stock of any Person owning such property or assets, or otherwise.

"*Qualified Receivables Financing*" means any transaction or series of transactions that may be entered into by the Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries pursuant to which the Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries

may sell, convey or otherwise transfer to (a) a Receivables Subsidiary or any other Person, or may grant a security interest in, any receivables (whether now existing or arising in the future) of the Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries, and any assets related thereto including, without limitation, all contracts and all guarantees or other obligations in respect of such accounts receivable, the proceeds of such receivables, the bank accounts into which the proceeds of such receivables are collected and other assets which are customarily transferred, or in respect of which security interests are customarily granted, in connection with asset securitizations, receivable sale facilities, factoring facilities or invoice discounting facilities involving receivables.

“Qualifying IPO” means an Initial Public Offering for which, on a *pro forma* basis for the occurrence of such Initial Public Offering and any related transactions, including the use of proceeds thereof, the Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio would be equal to or less than 3.50:1.00; *provided* that the Issuer may, in its sole discretion, deem a Qualifying IPO to have occurred as of the pricing date of such Qualifying IPO.

“Receivables Fees” means distributions or payments made directly or by means of discounts with respect to any participation interest issued or sold in connection with, and other fees paid to a Person that is not a Restricted Subsidiary in connection with, any Qualified Receivables Financing.

“Receivables Repurchase Obligation” means any obligation of a seller of receivables in a Qualified Receivables Financing to repurchase receivables arising as a result of a breach of a representation, warranty or covenant or otherwise, including as a result of a receivable or portion thereof becoming subject to any asserted defense, dispute, off-set or counterclaim of any kind as a result of any action taken by, any failure to take action by or any other event relating to the seller.

“Receivables Subsidiary” means a wholly owned Subsidiary of the Issuer (or another Person formed for the purposes of engaging in a Qualified Receivables Financing with the Issuer in which the Issuer or any Subsidiary of the Issuer makes an Investment and to which the Issuer or any Subsidiary of the Issuer transfers accounts receivable and related assets) which engages in no activities other than in connection with the financing of accounts receivable of the Issuer and its Subsidiaries, all proceeds thereof and all rights (contractual or other), collateral and other assets relating thereto, and any business or activities incidental or related to such business, and which is designated by the Board of Directors (as provided below) as a Receivables Subsidiary and:

- (1) no portion of the Indebtedness or any other obligations (contingent or otherwise) of which (a) is guaranteed by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary (excluding guarantees of obligations (other than the principal of, and interest on, Indebtedness) pursuant to Standard Securitization Undertakings), (b) is recourse to or obligates the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary in any way other than pursuant to Standard Securitization Undertakings, or (c) subjects any property or asset of the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary, directly or indirectly, contingently or otherwise, to the satisfaction thereof, other than pursuant to Standard Securitization Undertakings;
- (2) with which neither the Issuer nor any Restricted Subsidiary of the Issuer has any material contract, agreement, arrangement or understanding (except in connection with a Qualified Receivables Financing) other than on terms which the Issuer reasonably believes to be no less favorable to the Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary than those that might be obtained at the time from Persons that are not Affiliates of the Issuer; and
- (3) to which neither the Issuer nor any Restricted Subsidiary of the Issuer has any obligation to maintain or preserve such entity’s financial condition or cause such entity to achieve certain levels of operating results.

Any such designation by the Board of Directors shall be evidenced to the Trustee by filing with the Trustee a copy of the resolution of the Board of Directors giving effect to such designation and an Officer’s Certificate certifying that such designation complied with the foregoing conditions.

“refinance” means refinance, refund, replace, renew, repay, modify, restate, defer, substitute, supplement, reissue, resell, extend or increase (including pursuant to any defeasance or discharge mechanism) and the terms “refinances,” “refinanced” and “refinancing” as used for any purpose in the Indenture shall have a correlative meaning.

“Refinancing Indebtedness” means Indebtedness that is Incurred to refund, refinance, replace, exchange, renew, repay or extend (including pursuant to any defeasance or discharge mechanism) any Indebtedness existing on the date of the Indenture or Incurred in compliance with the Indenture (including Indebtedness of the

Issuer that refinances Indebtedness of any Restricted Subsidiary and Indebtedness of any Restricted Subsidiary that refinances Indebtedness of the Issuer or another Restricted Subsidiary) including Indebtedness that refinances Refinancing Indebtedness; *provided, however*, that:

- (1) if the Indebtedness being refinanced constitutes Subordinated Indebtedness, the Refinancing Indebtedness has a final stated maturity at the time such Refinancing Indebtedness is Incurred that is the same as or later than the final stated maturity of the Indebtedness being refinanced, or, if shorter, the Notes;
- (2) such Refinancing Indebtedness is Incurred in an aggregate principal amount (or if issued with original issue discount, an aggregate issue price) that is equal to or less than the sum of the aggregate principal amount (or if issued with original issue discount, the aggregate accreted value) then outstanding of the Indebtedness being refinanced (plus, without duplication, any additional Indebtedness Incurred to pay interest or premiums required by the instruments governing such existing Indebtedness and costs, expenses and fees incurred in connection therewith); and
- (3) if the Indebtedness being refinanced is expressly subordinated to the Notes, such Refinancing Indebtedness is subordinated to the Notes on terms at least as favorable to the Holders as those contained in the documentation governing the Indebtedness being refinanced,

provided, however, that Refinancing Indebtedness shall not include Indebtedness of the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary that refinances Indebtedness of an Unrestricted Subsidiary or Indebtedness of a Restricted Subsidiary that is not the Issuer or a Guarantor that refinances Indebtedness of the Issuer or a Guarantor.

Refinancing Indebtedness in respect of any Credit Facility or any other Indebtedness may be Incurred from time to time after the termination, discharge or repayment of any such Credit Facility or other Indebtedness.

“*Related Person*” with respect to any Permitted Holder, means:

- (1) any controlling equity holder or majority (or more) owned Subsidiary or partner or member of such Person;
- (2) in the case of an individual, any spouse, family member or relative of such individual, any trust or partnership for the benefit of one or more of such individual and any such spouse, family member or relative, or the estate, executor, administrator, committee or beneficiaries of any thereof;
- (3) any trust, corporation, partnership or other Person for which one or more of the Permitted Holders and other Related Persons of any thereof constitute the beneficiaries, stockholders, partners or owners thereof, or Persons beneficially holding in the aggregate a majority (or more) controlling interest therein; or
- (4) any investment fund or vehicle controlled, directly or indirectly, managed, sponsored or advised by such Person or any successor thereto, or by any Affiliate of such Person or any such successor.

“*Related Taxes*” means:

- (1) any Taxes, including sales, use, transfer, rental, *ad valorem*, value added, stamp, property, consumption, franchise, license, capital, registration, business, customs, net worth, gross receipts, excise, occupancy, intangibles or similar Taxes (other than (x) Taxes measured by income and (y) withholding imposed on payments made by any Parent), required to be paid (provided such Taxes are in fact paid) by any Parent by virtue of its:
 - (a) being incorporated or otherwise being established or having Capital Stock outstanding (but not by virtue of owning stock or other equity interests of any corporation or other entity other than, directly or indirectly, the Issuer or any of the Issuer’s Subsidiaries);
 - (b) issuing or holding Subordinated Shareholder Funding;
 - (c) being a holding company parent, directly or indirectly, of the Issuer or any of the Issuer’s Subsidiaries;

- (d) receiving dividends from or other distributions in respect of the Capital Stock of, directly or indirectly, the Issuer or any of the Issuer's Subsidiaries; or
 - (e) having made any payment with respect to any of the items for which the Issuer is permitted to make payments to any Parent pursuant to "*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Restricted Payments*"; or
- (2) if and for so long as the Issuer is a member of a group filing a consolidated or combined tax return with any Parent, any Taxes measured by income for which such Parent is liable up to an amount not to exceed with respect to such Taxes the sum of the amount of any such Taxes that the Issuer and its Subsidiaries would have been required to pay on a separate company basis or on a consolidated basis if the Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries had paid tax on a consolidated, combined, group, affiliated or unitary basis on behalf of an affiliated group consisting only of the Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries and the amount actually received in cash from its Unrestricted Subsidiaries.

"*Replacement Assets*" means non-current properties and assets that replace the properties and assets that were the subject of an Asset Disposition or non-current properties and assets that will be used in the Issuer's business or in that of the Restricted Subsidiaries or any and all businesses that in the good faith judgment of the Board of Directors or Senior Management are reasonably related.

"*Representative*" means any trustee, agent or representative (if any) for an issue of Indebtedness or the provider of Indebtedness (if provided on a bilateral basis), as the case may be.

"*Restricted Investment*" means any Investment other than a Permitted Investment.

"*Restricted Subsidiary*" means any Subsidiary of the Issuer other than an Unrestricted Subsidiary.

"*Revolving Credit Facility*" means the €700.0 million revolving credit facility made available under the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement.

"*S&P*" means Standard & Poor's Investors Ratings Services or any of its successors or assigns that is a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization.

"*SEC*" means the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

"*Securities Act*" means the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the rules and regulations of the SEC promulgated thereunder, as amended.

"*Security Documents*" means the security agreements, pledge agreements, collateral assignments, and any other instrument and document executed and delivered pursuant to the Indenture or otherwise or any of the foregoing, as the same may be amended, confirmed, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time, creating the Liens in the Collateral as contemplated by the Indenture.

"*Security Interest*" means the interest in the Collateral that is created by the Security Documents and secures obligations under, *inter alia*, the Notes or the Guarantees and the Indenture.

"*Senior Credit Facilities*" means the means the credit facilities made available under the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement, including the Revolving Credit Facility.

"*Senior Management*" means the officers, directors, and other members of senior management of the Issuer or the Senior Notes Issuer.

"*Senior Notes Issuer*" means Verisure Midholding AB (publ) and all successors thereto.

"*Senior Secured Indebtedness*" means, with respect to any Person as of any date of determination, any Indebtedness for borrowed money that is Incurred under the first paragraph of the covenant described under "*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Indebtedness*" or clauses (1), (4)(a), (4)(c) (with respect to the Existing Senior Secured Notes only), (5), (11), (13) or (17) of the second paragraph of the covenant described under "*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Indebtedness*" (and any Refinancing Indebtedness in respect thereof), in each case secured by a Lien on the Collateral (excluding Indebtedness to the extent secured on a junior priority basis to the Notes or any Guarantee).

“Significant Subsidiary” means any Restricted Subsidiary that meets any of the following conditions:

- (1) the Issuer’s and its Restricted Subsidiaries’ investments in and advances to the Restricted Subsidiary exceed 10% of the total assets of the Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries on a consolidated basis as of the end of the most recently completed fiscal year;
- (2) the Issuer’s and its Restricted Subsidiaries’ proportionate share of the total assets (after intercompany eliminations) of the Restricted Subsidiary exceeds 10% of the total assets of the Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries on a consolidated basis as of the end of the most recently completed fiscal year; or
- (3) the Issuer’s and its Restricted Subsidiaries’ proportionate share of the Consolidated EBITDA of the Restricted Subsidiary exceeds 10% of the Consolidated EBITDA of the Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries on a consolidated basis for the most recently completed fiscal year.

“Similar Business” means (a) any businesses, services or activities engaged in by the Issuer or any of its Subsidiaries or any Associates on the Issue Date, (b) the home and business security business and (c) any businesses, services and activities that are related, complementary, incidental, ancillary or similar to any of the foregoing or are extensions or developments of any thereof.

“Special Purpose Vehicle” means an entity established by any Parent for the purposes of maintaining an equity incentive or compensation plan for Management Investors.

“Standard Securitization Undertakings” means representations, warranties, covenants, indemnities and guarantees of performance entered into by the Issuer or any Subsidiary of the Issuer which the Issuer has determined in good faith to be customary in a Qualified Receivables Financing, including those relating to the servicing of the assets of a Receivables Subsidiary, it being understood that any Receivables Repurchase Obligation shall be deemed to be a Standard Securitization Undertaking.

“Stated Maturity” means, with respect to any security, the date specified in such security as the fixed date on which the payment of principal of such security is due and payable, including pursuant to any mandatory redemption provision, but shall not include any contingent obligations, including those described in “—*Change of Control*” and the covenant under “—*Limitation on Sales of Assets and Subsidiary Stock*,” to repay, redeem or repurchase any such principal prior to the date originally scheduled for the payment thereof.

“Subordinated Indebtedness” means, with respect to any Person, any Indebtedness (whether outstanding on the Issue Date or thereafter Incurred) which is expressly subordinated in right of payment to the Notes or any guarantee pursuant to a written agreement, including (x) the guarantees of the Existing Senior Notes by the Issuer and the Guarantors and (y) the obligations of the Issuer under the Existing Senior Notes Proceeds Loans.

“Subordinated Shareholder Funding” means, collectively, any funds provided to the Issuer by any Parent, any Affiliate of any Parent or any Permitted Holder or any Affiliate thereof, in exchange for or pursuant to any security, instrument or agreement other than Capital Stock, in each case issued to and held by any of the foregoing Persons, together with any such security, instrument or agreement and any other security or instrument other than Capital Stock issued in payment of any obligation under any Subordinated Shareholder Funding; *provided, however*, that such Subordinated Shareholder Funding:

- (1) does not mature or require any amortization, redemption or other repayment of principal or any sinking fund payment prior to the first anniversary of the Stated Maturity of the Notes (other than through conversion or exchange of such funding into Capital Stock (other than Disqualified Stock) of the Issuer or any funding meeting the requirements of this definition) or the making of any such payment prior to the first anniversary of the Stated Maturity of the Notes is restricted by the Intercreditor Agreement, an Additional Intercreditor Agreement or another intercreditor agreement;
- (2) does not require, prior to the first anniversary of the Stated Maturity of the Notes, payment of cash interest, cash withholding amounts or other cash gross-ups, or any similar cash amounts or the making of any such payment prior to the first anniversary of the Stated Maturity of the Notes is restricted by the Intercreditor Agreement or an Additional Intercreditor Agreement;
- (3) contains no change of control or similar provisions and does not accelerate and has no right to declare a default or event of default or take any enforcement action or otherwise require any cash payment, in

each case, prior to the first anniversary of the Stated Maturity of the Notes or the payment of any amount as a result of any such action or provision or the exercise of any rights or enforcement action, in each case, prior to the first anniversary of the Stated Maturity of the Notes is restricted by the Intercreditor Agreement or an Additional Intercreditor Agreement;

- (4) does not provide for or require any security interest or encumbrance over any asset of the Issuer or any of its Subsidiaries; and
- (5) pursuant to its terms or to the Intercreditor Agreement, an Additional Intercreditor Agreement or another intercreditor agreement, is fully subordinated and junior in right of payment to the Notes pursuant to subordination, payment blockage and enforcement limitation terms which are customary in all material respects for similar funding or are no less favorable in any material respect to Holders than those contained in the Intercreditor Agreement as in effect on the Issue Date with respect to the "Parent Liabilities" (as defined therein),

provided that the Existing Senior Notes Proceeds Loans shall not constitute Subordinated Shareholder Funding.

"*Subsidiary*" means, with respect to any Person:

- (1) any corporation, association, or other business entity (other than a partnership, joint venture, limited liability company or similar entity) of which more than 50% of the total voting power of shares of Capital Stock entitled (without regard to the occurrence of any contingency) to vote in the election of directors, managers or trustees thereof is at the time of determination owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by such Person or one or more of the other Subsidiaries of that Person or a combination thereof; or
- (2) any partnership, joint venture, limited liability company or similar entity of which:
 - (a) more than 50% of the capital accounts, distribution rights, total equity and voting interests or general or limited partnership interests, as applicable, are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by such Person or one or more of the other Subsidiaries of that Person or a combination thereof whether in the form of membership, general, special or limited partnership interests or otherwise; and
 - (b) such Person or any Subsidiary of such Person is a controlling general partner or otherwise controls such entity.

"*Successor Parent*" with respect to any Person means any other Person with more than 50% of the total voting power of the Voting Stock of which is, at the time the first Person becomes a Subsidiary of such other Person, "beneficially owned" (as defined below) by one or more Persons that "beneficially owned" (as defined below) more than 50% of the total voting power of the Voting Stock of the first Person immediately prior to the first Person becoming a Subsidiary of such other Person. For purposes hereof, "beneficially own" has the meaning correlative to the term "beneficial owner," as such term is defined in Rules 13d-3 and 13d-5 under the Exchange Act (as in effect on the Issue Date).

"*Tax Sharing Agreement*" means any tax sharing or profit and loss pooling or similar agreement with customary or arm's-length terms entered into with any Parent or Unrestricted Subsidiary, as the same may be amended, supplemented, waived or otherwise modified from time to time in accordance with the terms thereof and of the Indenture.

"*Taxes*" means all present and future taxes, levies, imposts, deductions, charges, duties and withholdings and any charges of a similar nature (including interest and penalties with respect thereto) that are imposed by any government or other taxing authority.

"*Temporary Cash Investments*" means any of the following:

- (1) any investment in
 - (a) direct obligations of, or obligations guaranteed by, (i) the United Kingdom, the United States or Canada, (ii) any other European Union member state, (iii) Switzerland or Norway, (iv) any country in whose currency funds are being held specifically pending application in the making

of an investment or capital expenditure by the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary in that country with such funds or (v) any agency or instrumentality of any such country or member state, or

(b) direct obligations of any country recognized by the United States of America rated at least “A” by S&P, “A-1” or “A” by Fitch or by Moody’s (or, in each case, the equivalent of such rating by such organization or, if no rating of S&P, Fitch or Moody’s then exists, the equivalent of such rating by any Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization);

(2) overnight bank deposits, and investments in time deposit accounts, certificates of deposit, bankers’ acceptances and money market deposits (or, with respect to foreign banks, similar instruments) maturing not more than one year after the date of acquisition thereof issued by:

(a) any lender that is an institution authorized to operate as a bank under the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement,

(b) any lender that is an institution authorized to operate as a bank in any of the countries or member states referred to in sub-clause (7) below, or

(c) any bank or trust company organized under the laws of any such country or member state or any political subdivision thereof,

in each case, having capital and surplus aggregating in excess of €250 million (or the foreign currency equivalent thereof) and whose long-term debt is rated at least “A–” by S&P, “A-3” or “A” by Fitch or by Moody’s (or, in each case, the equivalent of such rating by such organization or, if no rating of or “A” by Fitch, Moody’s or S&P then exists, the equivalent of such rating by any Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization) at the time such Investment is made;

(3) with respect to a jurisdiction in which (a) the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary conducts its business or is organized and (b) it is not commercially practicable to make investments in clause (2) of this definition, certificates of deposit, time deposits, recognized time deposits, overnight bank deposits or bankers’ acceptances with any bank, trust company or similar entity, which would rank, in terms of combined capital and surplus and undivided profits or the ratings on its long term debt, among the top five banks in such jurisdiction, in an amount not to exceed cash generated in or reasonably required for operation in such jurisdiction;

(4) repurchase obligations with a term of not more than 30 days for underlying securities of the types described in clause (1) or (2) above entered into with a Person meeting the qualifications described in clause (2) above;

(5) Investments in commercial paper, maturing not more than 270 days after the date of acquisition, issued by a Person (other than the Issuer or any of its Subsidiaries), with a rating at the time as of which any Investment therein is made of “P-2” (or higher) according to Moody’s or “A-2” (or higher) according to S&P (or, in either case, the equivalent of such rating by such organization or, if no rating of S&P or Moody’s then exists, the equivalent of such rating by any Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization);

(6) Investments in securities maturing not more than one year after the date of acquisition issued or fully guaranteed by any state, commonwealth or territory of the United Kingdom, United States, Canada, any other European Union member state or Switzerland, Norway or by any political subdivision or taxing authority of any such state, commonwealth, territory, country or member state, and rated at least “BBB–” by S&P or “Baa3” by Moody’s (or, in either case, the equivalent of such rating by such organization or, if no rating of S&P or Moody’s then exists, the equivalent of such rating by any Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization);

(7) bills of exchange issued in the United States, Canada, a member state of the European Union, Switzerland, Norway or Japan eligible for rediscount at the relevant central bank and accepted by a bank (or any dematerialized equivalent);

(8) any money market deposit accounts issued or offered by a commercial bank organized under the laws of a country that is a member of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, in each case, having capital and surplus in excess of €250 million (or the foreign currency equivalent thereof)

or whose long term debt is rated at least “A” by S&P, “A2” by Moody’s or “A” by Fitch (or, in each case, the equivalent of such rating by such organization or, if no rating of Moody’s, S&P or Fitch then exists, the equivalent of such rating by any Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization) at the time such Investment is made;

- (9) investment funds investing 95% of their assets in securities of the type described in clauses (1) through (8) above (which funds may also hold reasonable amounts of cash pending investment or distribution); and
- (10) investments in money market funds (a) complying with the risk limiting conditions of Rule 2a-7 (or any successor rule) of the SEC under the U.S. Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended or (b) rated “AAA” by S&P, “Aaa” by Moody’s or “AAA” by Fitch (or, in each case, the equivalent of such rating by such organization or, if no rating of S&P, Moody’s or Fitch then exists, the equivalent of such rating by any Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization).

“*Transactions*” shall have the meaning assigned to such term in the Offering Memorandum under the caption “*Summary—The Transactions.*”

“*Uniform Commercial Code*” means the New York Uniform Commercial Code.

“*Unrestricted Subsidiary*” means:

- (1) any Subsidiary of the Issuer that at the time of determination is an Unrestricted Subsidiary (as designated by the Board of Directors in the manner provided below); and
- (2) any Subsidiary of an Unrestricted Subsidiary.

The Board of Directors may designate any Subsidiary of the Issuer (including any newly acquired or newly formed Subsidiary or a Person becoming a Subsidiary through merger, consolidation or other business combination transaction, or Investment therein) as an Unrestricted Subsidiary only if:

- (1) such Subsidiary or any of its Subsidiaries does not own any Capital Stock or Indebtedness of, or own or hold any Lien on any property of, the Issuer or any other Subsidiary of the Issuer which is not a Subsidiary of the Subsidiary to be so designated or otherwise an Unrestricted Subsidiary; and
- (2) such designation and the Investment of the Issuer in such Subsidiary complies with “*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Restricted Payments.*”

Any such designation by the Board of Directors shall be evidenced to the Trustee by filing with the Trustee a copy of the resolution of the Board of Directors giving effect to such designation and an Officer’s Certificate certifying that such designation complies with the foregoing conditions.

The Board of Directors may designate any Unrestricted Subsidiary to be a Restricted Subsidiary; *provided* that immediately after giving effect to such designation (1) no Default or Event of Default would result therefrom and (2)(x) the Issuer could Incur at least €1.00 of additional Indebtedness under the first paragraph of the covenant described under “*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Indebtedness*” or (y) the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio would not be less than it was immediately prior to giving effect to such designation, in each case, on a *pro forma* basis taking into account such designation. Any such designation by the Board of Directors shall be evidenced to the Trustee by promptly filing with the Trustee a copy of the resolution of the Board of Directors giving effect to such designation or an Officer’s Certificate certifying that such designation complied with the foregoing provisions.

“*Voting Stock*” of a Person means all classes of Capital Stock of such Person then outstanding and normally entitled to vote in the election of directors.

BOOK-ENTRY, DELIVERY AND FORM

General

The Notes will initially be issued in the form of several global notes in registered form without interest coupons attached. The Notes offered and sold in the United States to qualified institutional buyers in reliance upon Rule 144A will be represented by beneficial interests in one or more permanent global notes in fully registered form without interest coupons attached (the “Rule 144A Global Notes”). The Notes offered and sold outside the United States to non-U.S. persons pursuant to Regulation S will be represented by beneficial interests in one or more permanent global notes in fully registered form without interest coupons attached (the “Regulation S Global Notes” and, together with the Rule 144A Global Notes, the “Global Notes”). The Global Notes will be deposited, on the closing date, with, or on behalf of, a common depositary and registered in the name of the nominee of the common depositary for the accounts of Euroclear and Clearstream.

Ownership of interests in a Rule 144A Global Note (“Rule 144A Book-Entry Interests”) and ownership of interests in a Regulation S Global Note (the “Regulation S Book-Entry Interests” and, together with the Rule 144A Book-Entry Interests, the “Book-Entry Interests”) will be limited to persons that have accounts with Euroclear and/or Clearstream or persons that hold interests through such participants. Euroclear and Clearstream will hold interests in the Global Notes on behalf of their participants through customers’ securities accounts in their respective names on the books of their respective depositories. Except under the limited circumstances described below, the Book-Entry Interests will not be issued in definitive form.

The Book-Entry Interests will be shown on, and transfers thereof will be effected only through, records maintained in book-entry form by Euroclear and Clearstream and their participants. The Book-Entry Interests in the Global Notes will be issued only in denominations of €100,000 and in integral multiples of €1,000 in excess thereof. The laws of some jurisdictions, including certain states of the United States, may require that certain purchasers of securities take physical delivery of those securities in definitive form. The foregoing limitations may impair your ability to own, transfer or pledge Book-Entry Interests. In addition, while the Notes are in global form, holders of Book-Entry Interests will not be considered the owners or “holders” of Notes for any purpose.

So long as the Notes are held in global form, the common depositary for Euroclear and/or Clearstream (or its nominee), as applicable, will be considered the sole holders of the Global Notes for all purposes under the Indenture. In addition, participants must rely on the procedures of Euroclear and Clearstream, and indirect participants must rely on the procedures of Euroclear and Clearstream and the participants through which they own Book-Entry Interests, to transfer their interests or to exercise any rights of holders of the Notes under the Indenture, respectively.

Neither we, the Trustee, the Principal Paying Agent, the Transfer Agent nor the Registrar will have any responsibility, or be liable, for any aspect of the records relating to the Book-Entry Interests.

Redemption of the Global Notes

In the event that any Global Note (or any portion thereof) is redeemed, Euroclear and/or Clearstream, as applicable, will redeem an equal amount of the Book-Entry Interests in such Global Note from the amount received by them in respect of the redemption of such Global Note. The redemption price payable in connection with the redemption of such Book-Entry Interests will be equal to the amount received by Euroclear and Clearstream, as applicable, in connection with the redemption of such Global Note (or any portion thereof). We understand that, under the existing practices of Euroclear and Clearstream, if fewer than all of the Notes are to be redeemed at any time, Euroclear and Clearstream will credit their participants’ accounts on a proportionate basis (with adjustments to prevent fractions), by lot or on such other basis as they deem fair and appropriate, *provided*, however, that no Book-Entry Interest of less than €100,000 principal amount may be redeemed in part.

Payments on Global Notes

We will make payments of any amounts owing in respect of the Global Notes (including principal, premium, if any, interest and additional amounts, if any) to the Principal Paying Agent, which will, in turn, make such payments to the common depositary for Euroclear and Clearstream, which will distribute such payments to participants in accordance with their respective procedures. We will make payments of all such amounts and all payments will be made free and clear of and without withholding or deduction for, or on account of, any taxes unless the withholding or deduction of such taxes is then required by law and as described under “*Description of Notes—Withholding Taxes.*” If any such deduction or withholding is required to be made, then, to the extent described under “*Description of Notes—Withholding Taxes,*” we will pay additional amounts as may be

necessary in order that the net amounts received by any holder of the Global Notes or owner of Book-Entry Interests after such deduction or withholding (including any such deduction or withholding from such additional amounts), will not be less than the amounts that such holder or owner would have otherwise received in respect of such Global Note or Book-Entry Interest, as the case may be, absent such withholding or deduction. We expect that standing customer instructions and customary practices will govern payments by participants to owners of Book-Entry Interests held through such participants.

Under the terms of the Indenture, we, the Trustee, the common depositary, the Principal Paying Agent and the Registrar will treat the registered holders of the relevant Global Notes (*i.e.*, Euroclear or Clearstream (or their respective nominees)) as the owner thereof for the purpose of receiving payments and for all other purposes. Consequently, none of us, the Trustee, the Principal Paying Agent, the Registrar or any of their respective agents has or will have any responsibility or liability for:

- any aspect of the records of Euroclear, Clearstream or any participant or indirect participant relating to, or payments made on account of, a Book-Entry Interest or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing the records of Euroclear or Clearstream or any participant or indirect participant relating to, or payments made on account of, a Book-Entry Interest;
- Euroclear, Clearstream or any participant or indirect participant; or
- the records of the common depositary.

Currency of Payment for the Global Notes

The principal of, premium, if any, and interest on, and all other amounts payable in respect of, the Global Notes will be paid in euro.

Action by Owners of Book-Entry Interests

Euroclear and Clearstream have advised us that they will take any action permitted to be taken by a holder of Notes (including the presentation of Notes for exchange as described above) only at the direction of one or more participants to whose account the Book-Entry Interests in the Global Notes are credited and only in respect of such portion of the aggregate principal amount of Notes as to which such participant or participants has or have given such direction. Euroclear and Clearstream will not exercise any discretion in the granting of consents, waivers or the taking of any other action in respect of the Global Notes. However, if there is an Event of Default under the Notes, Euroclear and Clearstream, at the request of the holders of the Notes, reserve the right to exchange the relevant Global Notes for definitive registered notes in certificated form (the “definitive registered notes”), and to distribute such definitive registered notes to their participants.

Transfers

Transfers between participants in Euroclear or Clearstream will be effected in accordance with Euroclear and Clearstream’s rules and will be settled in immediately available funds. If a holder of Notes requires physical delivery of definitive registered notes for any reason, including to sell Notes to persons in states which require physical delivery of such securities or to pledge such securities, such holder of Notes must transfer its interests in the relevant Global Notes in accordance with the normal procedures of Euroclear and Clearstream and in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Indenture.

The Regulation S Global Notes will bear a legend to the effect set forth under “*Transfer Restrictions*.” Book-Entry Interests in the Global Notes will be subject to the restrictions on transfers and certification requirements discussed under “*Transfer Restrictions*.”

Prior to 40 days after the Issue Date, ownership of Regulation S Book-Entry Interests will be limited to persons that have accounts with Euroclear or Clearstream or persons who hold interests through Euroclear or Clearstream, and any sale or transfer of such interest to U.S. persons shall not be permitted during such period unless such resale or transfer is made pursuant to Rule 144A. Regulation S Book-Entry Interests may be transferred to a person who takes delivery in the form of a Rule 144A Book-Entry Interest only upon delivery by the transferor of a written certification (in the form provided in the Indenture) to the effect that such transfer is being made to a person who the transferor reasonably believes is a QIB within the meaning of Rule 144A in a transaction meeting the requirements of Rule 144A or otherwise in accordance with the transfer restrictions described under “*Transfer Restrictions*” and in accordance with any applicable securities laws of any other jurisdiction.

Transfers of Rule 144A Book-Entry Interests to persons wishing to take delivery of Rule 144A Book-Entry Interests will at all times be subject to such transfer restrictions.

Rule 144A Book-Entry Interests may be transferred to a person who takes delivery in the form of a Regulation S Book-Entry Interest only upon delivery by the transferor of a written certification (in the form provided in the Indenture) to the effect that such transfer is being made in accordance with Regulation S or Rule 144A or any other exemption (if available under the U.S. Securities Act).

In connection with transfers involving an exchange of a Rule 144A Book-Entry Interest for a Regulation S Book-Entry Interest, appropriate adjustments will be made to reflect a decrease in the principal amount of the Rule 144A Global Note and a corresponding increase in the principal amount of the Regulation S Global Note.

Definitive registered notes may be transferred and exchanged for Book-Entry Interests in a Global Note only as described under “*Description of Notes—Transfer and Exchange*,” and, if required, only if the transferor first delivers to the Transfer Agent a written certificate (in the form provided in the Indenture) to the effect that such transfer will comply with the appropriate transfer restrictions applicable to such Notes. See “*Transfer Restrictions*.”

Any Book-Entry Interest in the Regulation S Global Note that is transferred to a person who takes delivery in the form of a Book-Entry Interest in the Rule 144A Global Note will, upon transfer, cease to be a Book-Entry Interest in the Regulation S Global Note and become a Book-Entry Interest in the Rule 144A Global Note, and accordingly will thereafter be subject to all transfer restrictions and other procedures applicable to Rule 144A Book-Entry Interests for as long as it remains such a Book-Entry Interest.

Definitive Registered Notes

Under the terms of the Indenture, owners of the Book-Entry Interests will receive definitive Notes in registered form:

- if Euroclear or Clearstream notifies us that it is unwilling or unable to continue to act as depositary and a successor depositary is not appointed by the Issuer within 120 days; or
- if the owner of a Book-Entry Interest requests such exchange in writing delivered through Euroclear or Clearstream following an Event of Default under the Indenture and enforcement action is being taken in respect thereof under the Indenture.

Euroclear and Clearstream have advised us that upon request by an owner of a Book-Entry Interest described in the immediately preceding second bullet point, their current procedure is to request that we issue or cause to be issued Notes in definitive registered form to all owners of Book-Entry Interests.

In such an event, we will instruct the Registrar to issue definitive registered notes, registered in the name or names and issued in any approved denominations, requested by or on behalf of Euroclear, Clearstream or us, as applicable (in accordance with their respective customary procedures and based upon directions received from participants reflecting the beneficial ownership of Book-Entry Interests), and such definitive registered notes will bear the restrictive legend as provided in the Indenture, unless that legend is not required by the Indenture or applicable law.

To the extent permitted by law, we, the Trustee, the Principal Paying Agent and the Registrar shall be entitled to treat the registered holder of any Global Note as the absolute owner thereof, and no person will be liable for treating the registered holder as such. Ownership of the Global Notes will be evidenced through registration from time to time at the registered office of the Issuer, and such registration is a means of evidencing title to the Notes.

We will not impose any fees or other charges in respect of the Notes; however, owners of the Book-Entry Interests may incur fees normally payable in respect of the maintenance and operation of accounts in Euroclear and Clearstream.

Information Concerning Euroclear and Clearstream

All Book-Entry Interests will be subject to the operations and procedures of Euroclear and Clearstream, as applicable. We provide the following summaries of those operations and procedures solely for the convenience of investors. The operations and procedures of the settlement system are controlled by the settlement system and may be changed at any time. Neither we, the Trustee, the Principal Paying Agent, the Registrar nor the Initial Purchasers are responsible for those operations or procedures.

We understand as follows with respect to Euroclear and Clearstream: Euroclear and Clearstream hold securities for participating organizations. They facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between their participants through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of such participants. Euroclear and Clearstream provide various services to their participants, including the safekeeping, administration, clearance, settlement, lending and borrowing of internationally traded securities. Euroclear and Clearstream interface with domestic securities markets. Euroclear and Clearstream participants are financial institutions such as underwriters, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and certain other organizations. Indirect access to Euroclear and Clearstream is also available to others such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Euroclear and Clearstream participant, either directly or indirectly.

Because Euroclear and Clearstream can only act on behalf of participants, who in turn act on behalf of indirect participants and certain banks, the ability of an owner of a beneficial interest to pledge such interest to persons or entities that do not participate in the Euroclear and/or Clearstream system, or otherwise take actions in respect of such interest, may be limited by the lack of a definitive certificate for that interest. The laws of some jurisdictions require that certain persons take physical delivery of securities in definitive form. Consequently, the ability to transfer beneficial interests to such persons may be limited. In addition, owners of beneficial interests through the Euroclear or Clearstream systems will receive distributions attributable to the Global Notes only through Euroclear or Clearstream participants.

Global Clearance and Settlement under the Book-Entry System

The Notes represented by the Global Notes are listed on the Securities Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. Transfers of interests in the Global Notes between participants in Euroclear or Clearstream will be effected in the ordinary way in accordance with their respective system's rules and operating procedures.

Although Euroclear and Clearstream are expected to follow the foregoing procedures in order to facilitate transfers of interests in the Global Notes among participants in Euroclear or Clearstream, they are under no obligation to perform or continue to perform such procedures, and such procedures may be discontinued or modified at any time. None of us, the Trustee or the Principal Paying Agent will have any responsibility for the performance by Euroclear, Clearstream or their participants or indirect participants of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations.

Initial Settlement

Initial settlement for the Notes will be made in euro. Book-Entry Interests owned through Euroclear or Clearstream accounts will follow the settlement procedures applicable to conventional bonds in registered form. Book-Entry Interests will be credited to the securities custody accounts of Euroclear and Clearstream holders on the business day following the settlement date against payment for value on the settlement date.

Secondary Market Trading

The Book-Entry Interests will trade through participants of Euroclear or Clearstream and will settle in same-day funds. Since the purchase determines the place of delivery, it is important to establish at the time of trading of any Book-Entry Interests where both the purchaser's and the seller's accounts are located to ensure that settlement can be made on the desired value date.

Special Timing Considerations

You should be aware that investors will only be able to make and receive deliveries, payments and other communications involving the Notes through Euroclear or Clearstream on days when those systems are open for business.

TAX CONSIDERATIONS

Prospective purchasers of the Notes are advised to consult their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences, under the tax laws of the country of which they are resident, of a purchase of Notes including, the consequences of receipt of interest and premium, if any, on and sale or redemption of, the Notes or any interest therein.

References in this discussion to Notes acquired, owned, held or disposed of by noteholders include, except where otherwise expressly stated, the book-entry interests held by purchasers in the Notes in global form deposited with, and registered in the name of a common depository for Euroclear or Clearstream.

Sweden Taxation

The following summary outlines certain Swedish tax consequences relating to holders of Notes. The summary is based on the laws of Sweden as currently in effect and is intended to provide general information only. The summary does not address, *inter alia*, situations where Notes are held in an investment savings account (*investeringssparkonto*) or the rules regarding reporting obligations for, among others, payers of interest. Further, the summary does not address credit of foreign taxes. Investors should consult their professional tax advisors regarding the Swedish tax and other tax consequences (including the applicability and effect of tax treaties) of Notes in their particular circumstances.

Holders not tax resident in Sweden

Payments of any principal amount or any amount that is considered to be interest for Swedish tax purposes to the holder of any Notes should not be subject to Swedish income tax, *provided that* such a holder (i) is not resident in Sweden for Swedish tax purposes and (ii) does not have a permanent establishment in Sweden to which the Notes are effectively connected.

Swedish withholding tax, or Swedish tax deduction, is not imposed on payments of any principal amount or any amount that is considered to be interest for Swedish tax purposes, except for certain payments of interest (and other return on Notes) to a private individual (or an estate of a deceased individual) who is resident in Sweden for Swedish tax purposes (see “—Holders tax resident in Sweden” below).

Holders tax resident in Sweden

In general, for Swedish corporations and private individuals (and estates of deceased individuals) with residence in Sweden for Swedish tax purposes, all capital income (for example, income that is considered to be interest for Swedish tax purposes and capital gains on Notes) will be taxable. Specific tax consequences may be applicable to certain categories of corporations, for example, life insurance companies. Moreover, specific tax consequences may be applicable if, and to the extent that, a holder of Notes realizes a capital loss on the Notes and to any currency exchange gains or losses.

If amounts that are deemed as interest for Swedish tax purposes are paid by a legal entity domiciled in Sweden, including a Swedish branch, or a clearing institution within the EEA, to a private individual (or an estate of a deceased individual) with residence in Sweden for Swedish tax purposes, Swedish preliminary taxes are normally withheld by the legal entity on such payments. Swedish preliminary taxes should normally also be withheld on other returns on Notes (but not capital gains), if the return is paid out together with such a payment of interest referred to above.

U.S. Federal Income Taxation

The following is a discussion of certain material U.S. federal income tax considerations related to the purchase, ownership and disposition of the Notes, but does not purport to be a complete analysis of all potential tax effects. This discussion is limited to consequences relevant to a U.S. holder (as defined below) except for the discussion of FATCA (as defined under “—Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act”), and does not address the effects of any U.S. federal tax laws other than U.S. federal income tax laws (such as estate and gift tax laws) or the effects of any state, local or non-U.S. tax laws. This discussion is based upon the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), regulations issued thereunder by the U.S. Department of the Treasury (the “Treasury Regulations”), and judicial and administrative interpretations thereof, each as in effect on the date hereof, and all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. No rulings from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) have been or are expected to be sought with respect to the matters discussed below. There can be no assurance that the IRS will not take a different position concerning the tax consequences of the purchase, ownership or disposition of the Notes or that any such position would not be sustained.

This discussion does not address all of the U.S. federal income tax consequences that may be relevant to a holder in light of such holder's particular circumstances, including the impact of the unearned income Medicare contribution tax, or to holders subject to special rules, such as certain financial institutions, U.S. expatriates, insurance companies, individual retirement accounts, dealers in securities or currencies, traders in securities, U.S. holders whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar, tax-exempt entities, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, partnerships or other pass through entities and investors in such entities, persons liable for alternative minimum tax, U.S. holders that are resident in or have a permanent establishment in a jurisdiction outside the United States, persons holding the Notes as part of a "straddle," "hedge," "conversion transaction" or other integrated transaction, entities covered by the anti-inversion rules, and persons subject to special tax accounting rules as a result of any item of gross income with respect to the Notes being taken into account in an applicable financial statement. In addition, this discussion is limited to persons who purchase the Notes for cash at original issuance and at their "issue price" (i.e., the first price at which a substantial amount of the Notes is sold to the public for cash, excluding sales to bond houses, brokers or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters, placement agents or wholesalers) and who hold the Notes as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code (generally for investment).

For purposes of this discussion, a "U.S. holder" is a beneficial owner of a Note that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, (i) an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States; (ii) a corporation or any entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia; (iii) any estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or (iv) any trust if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or if a valid election is in place to treat the trust as a U.S. person.

If any entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes holds the Notes, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a partner in the partnership generally will depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. A partnership considering an investment in the Notes, and partners in such a partnership, should consult their tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the Notes.

Prospective purchasers of the Notes should consult their tax advisors concerning the tax consequences of holding Notes in light of their particular circumstances, including the application of the U.S. federal income tax considerations discussed below, as well as the application of other federal or state, local, non-U.S. or other tax laws.

Payments of Stated Interest

Payments of stated interest on the Notes (including any additional amounts paid in respect of withholding taxes and without reduction for any amounts withheld) generally will be includible in the gross income of a U.S. holder as ordinary income at the time that such payments are received or accrued, in accordance with such U.S. holder's method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

A U.S. holder that uses the cash method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes and that receives a payment of stated interest on the Notes will be required to include in income (as ordinary income) the U.S. dollar value of the euro interest payment (translated at the spot rate of exchange on the date such payment is received) regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted to U.S. dollars at such time. A cash method U.S. holder will not recognize foreign currency exchange gain or loss with respect to the receipt of such interest, but may recognize foreign currency exchange gain or loss attributable to the actual disposition of the euro so received.

A U.S. holder that uses the accrual method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes (or who otherwise is required to accrue interest prior to receipt) will be required to include in income (as ordinary income) the U.S. dollar value of the amount of stated interest income in euro that has accrued with respect to its Notes during an accrual period. The U.S. dollar value of such euro denominated accrued interest will be determined by translating such amount at the average spot rate of exchange for the accrual period or, with respect to an accrual period that spans two taxable years, at the average spot rate of exchange for the partial period within each taxable year. An accrual basis U.S. holder may elect, however, to translate such accrued interest income into U.S. dollars at the spot rate of exchange on the last day of the interest accrual period or, with respect to an accrual period that spans two taxable years, at the spot rate of exchange on the last day of the taxable year. Alternatively, if the last day of an accrual period is within five business days of the date of receipt of the accrued interest, a U.S. holder that has made the election described in the prior sentence may translate such interest at the spot rate of exchange on the date of receipt of the interest. The above election will apply to other debt

instruments held by an electing U.S. holder and may not be changed without the consent of the IRS. A U.S. holder that uses the accrual method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes will recognize foreign currency exchange gain or loss with respect to accrued interest income on the date such interest is received. The amount of foreign currency exchange gain or loss recognized will equal the difference, if any, between the U.S. dollar value of the euro payment received (translated at the spot rate of exchange on the date such interest is received) in respect of such accrual period and the U.S. dollar value of the interest income that has accrued during such accrual period (as determined above), regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted to U.S. dollars at such time. Any such foreign currency exchange gain or loss generally will constitute ordinary income or loss and be treated, for foreign tax credit purposes, as U.S. source income or loss, and generally not as an adjustment to interest income or expense.

Foreign Tax Credit

Stated interest income on a Note generally will constitute foreign source income and generally will be considered "passive category income" in computing the foreign tax credit allowable to U.S. holders under U.S. federal income tax laws. Any non-U.S. withholding tax paid by or on behalf of a U.S. holder at the rate applicable to such holder may be eligible for foreign tax credits (or deduction in lieu of such credits) for U.S. federal income tax purposes, subject to applicable limitations (including holding period and at risk rules). There are significant complex limitations on a U.S. holder's ability to claim foreign tax credits. Furthermore, U.S. Treasury issued additional regulations that restrict the availability of any foreign tax credit based on the nature of the withholding tax imposed by the foreign jurisdiction. However, recent IRS guidance allows taxpayers to defer the application of certain of these requirements until new guidance or regulations are issued. U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the creditability or deductibility of any withholding taxes.

Sale, Exchange, Retirement, Redemption or Other Taxable Disposition of Notes

Upon the sale, exchange, retirement, redemption or other taxable disposition of a Note, a U.S. holder generally will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference, if any, between the amount realized upon such disposition (less any amount equal to any accrued but unpaid stated interest, which will be taxable as interest income as discussed above to the extent not previously included in income by the U.S. holder) and such U.S. holder's adjusted tax basis in the Note.

A U.S. holder's adjusted tax basis in a Note will, in general, be the cost of such Note to such U.S. holder, decreased by the aggregate amount of any payments (other than stated interest) on such Note previously made to the U.S. holder. The cost of a Note purchased with foreign currency will generally be the U.S. dollar value of the foreign currency purchase price translated at the spot rate on the date of purchase. If the applicable Note is treated as traded on an established securities market and the relevant U.S. holder is either a cash basis taxpayer or an accrual basis taxpayer who has made the special election described below, such U.S. holder will determine the U.S. dollar value of the cost of such Note by translating the amount paid at the spot rate of exchange on the settlement date of the purchase.

If a U.S. holder receives foreign currency on such a sale, exchange, retirement, redemption or other taxable disposition of a Note, the amount realized generally will be based on the U.S. dollar value of such foreign currency translated at the spot rate of exchange on the date of disposition. In the case of a Note that is considered to be traded on an established securities market, a cash basis U.S. holder and, if it so elects, an accrual basis U.S. holder, will determine the U.S. dollar value of such foreign currency by translating such amount at the spot rate of exchange on the settlement date of the disposition. The special election available to accrual basis U.S. holders in regard to the purchase or disposition of Notes traded on an established securities market must be applied consistently to all debt instruments held by the U.S. holder and cannot be changed without the consent of the IRS. An accrual basis U.S. holder that does not make the special election will recognize foreign currency exchange gain or loss to the extent that there are exchange rate fluctuations between the disposition date and the settlement date, and such gain or loss generally will constitute U.S. source ordinary income or loss.

Gain or loss recognized upon the sale, exchange, retirement, redemption or other taxable disposition of a Note that is attributable to fluctuations in currency exchange rates with respect to the principal amount of such Note generally will be U.S. source ordinary income or loss and generally will not be treated as interest income or expense. Such gain or loss generally will equal the difference, if any, between the U.S. dollar value of the U.S. holder's foreign currency purchase price for the Note, translated at the spot rate of exchange on the date principal is received from the Issuer or the U.S. holder disposes of the Note, and the U.S. dollar value of the U.S. holder's foreign currency purchase price for the Note, translated at the spot rate of exchange on the date the U.S. holder purchased such Note. In addition, upon the sale, exchange, retirement, redemption or other taxable disposition of a Note, a U.S. holder may recognize foreign currency exchange gain or loss attributable

to amounts received with respect to accrued and unpaid stated interest which will be treated as discussed above under “—*Payments of Stated Interest.*” However, upon a sale, exchange, retirement, redemption or other taxable disposition of a Note, a U.S. holder will recognize any foreign currency exchange gain or loss (including with respect to accrued stated interest) only to the extent of total gain or loss realized by such U.S. holder on such disposition.

Any gain or loss recognized upon the sale, exchange, retirement, redemption or other taxable disposition of a Note in excess of foreign currency exchange gain or loss attributable to such disposition generally will be U.S. source gain or loss and generally will be capital gain or loss. Capital gains of non-corporate U.S. holders (including individuals) derived in respect of capital assets held for more than one year are generally eligible for reduced rates of taxation. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding how to account for payments made in a foreign currency with respect to the acquisition, sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition of a Note and the foreign currency received upon a sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition of a Note.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

In general, information reporting requirements will apply to payments of stated interest on the Notes and to the proceeds of the sale or other taxable disposition (including a retirement or redemption) of a Note paid to a U.S. holder unless such U.S. holder is an exempt recipient, and, when required, provides evidence of such exemption. Backup withholding may apply to such payments if the U.S. holder fails to provide a correct taxpayer identification number or a certification that it is not subject to backup withholding, or otherwise fails to comply with the applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax and any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules may be allowed as a refund or a credit against a U.S. holder's U.S. federal income tax liability provided the required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

Tax Return Disclosure Requirements

Treasury Regulations require the reporting to the IRS of certain foreign currency transactions giving rise to losses in excess of a certain minimum amount, such as the receipt or accrual of interest on or a sale, exchange, retirement, redemption or other taxable disposition of a foreign currency note or foreign currency received in respect of a foreign currency note. U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors to determine the tax return disclosure obligations, if any, with respect to an investment in the Notes, including any requirement to file IRS Form 8886 (Reportable Transaction Disclosure Statement).

U.S. holders who are individuals and who own “specified foreign financial assets” with an aggregate value in excess of certain minimum thresholds at any time during the tax year generally are required to file an information report (IRS Form 8938) with respect to such assets with their tax returns. If a U.S. holder does not file a required IRS Form 8938, such holder may be subject to substantial penalties and the statute of limitations on the assessment and collection of all U.S. federal income taxes of such holder for the related tax year may not close before the date which is three years after the date on which such report is filed. The Notes generally will constitute specified foreign financial assets subject to these reporting requirements, unless the Notes are held in an account at certain financial institutions. Under certain circumstances, an entity may be treated as an individual for purposes of these rules.

U.S. holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the application of the foregoing disclosure requirements to their ownership of the Notes, including the significant penalties for non-compliance.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act

Pursuant to Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code (provisions commonly known as “FATCA”) and subject to the proposed regulations discussed below, a “foreign financial institution” may be required to withhold U.S. tax on certain “foreign passthru payments” to the extent such payments are treated as attributable to certain U.S. source payments. Obligations issued on or prior to the date that is six months after applicable final regulations defining foreign passthru payments are published in the Federal Register generally would be “grandfathered” unless materially modified after such date. No such final regulations have been issued so far. Accordingly, if the Issuer is treated as a foreign financial institution, FATCA could apply to payments on the Notes issued by the Issuer only if there is a significant modification of the Notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes after the expiration of this grandfathering period. However, if Additional Notes are issued after the expiration of the grandfathering period, have the same CUSIP or ISIN as the original Notes issued hereby, and are subject to

withholding under FATCA, then withholding agents may treat all the Notes, including the Notes issued hereby, as subject to withholding under FATCA. Under proposed regulations, any withholding on foreign passthru payments on the Notes that are not otherwise grandfathered would apply to passthru payments made on or after the date that is two years after the date of publication in the Federal Register of applicable final regulations defining foreign passthru payments. Taxpayers generally may rely on these proposed regulations until final regulations are issued. Non-U.S. governments, including Sweden, have entered into agreements with the United States (and additional non-U.S. governments are expected to enter into such agreements) to implement FATCA in a manner that alters the rules described herein. Holders should consult their own tax advisors on how these rules may apply to their investment in the Notes. In the event any withholding under FATCA is imposed with respect to any payments on the Notes, there will be no additional amounts payable to compensate for the withheld amount.

THE DISCUSSION ABOVE IS A GENERAL SUMMARY. IT DOES NOT COVER ALL TAX MATTERS THAT MAY BE OF IMPORTANCE TO A PARTICULAR INVESTOR. EACH PROSPECTIVE INVESTOR IS URGED TO CONSULT ITS OWN TAX ADVISOR ABOUT THE TAX CONSEQUENCES TO IT OF AN INVESTMENT IN THE NOTES IN LIGHT OF THE INVESTOR'S OWN CIRCUMSTANCES.

Certain Other Tax Considerations

If a Guarantor of the Notes makes any payments in respect of interest on the Notes it is possible that such payments may be subject to withholding tax at applicable rates subject to such relief as may be available under the provisions of any applicable double taxation treaty or to any other exemption which may apply.

INSOLVENCY CONSIDERATIONS AND LIMITATIONS ON VALIDITY AND ENFORCEABILITY OF THE GUARANTEES AND THE COLLATERAL

Set forth below is a summary of certain limitations on validity and enforceability of the Guarantees and the security interests in some of the jurisdictions in which Guarantees or Collateral are being provided. It is a summary only, and proceedings of bankruptcy, insolvency or a similar event could be initiated in any of these jurisdictions and in the jurisdiction of organization of a future guarantor of the Notes. The application of these various laws in multiple jurisdictions could trigger disputes over which jurisdiction's law should apply and could materially adversely affect your ability to enforce your rights and to collect payment in full under the Notes, the Guarantees and the security interests in the Collateral. Also set forth below is a brief description of certain aspects of insolvency law in Sweden, Spain, Norway, Portugal, France, Denmark and Switzerland.

European Union

EU Insolvency Regulation

Pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2015/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council of May 20, 2015 on insolvency proceedings (recast), as amended, in particular by Regulation (EU) 2018/946 of the European Parliament and of the Council of July 4, 2018, published in the Official Gazette of the European Union on July 6, 2018 (the "EU Insolvency Regulation"), which was published in the Official Gazette of the European Union on June 5, 2015 and applies to insolvencies which commenced after June 26, 2017 (subject to certain exceptions), the EU Insolvency Regulation applies within the European Union (other than Denmark, and other than in respect of certain insurance, credit institution and investment undertakings) to public collective insolvency proceedings listed in its Annex A, the courts of the EU Member State in which a debtor's "center of main interests" (as that term is used in Article 3(1) of the EU Insolvency Regulation) is situated have jurisdiction to open main insolvency proceedings relating to such debtor. The determination of where a debtor has its center of main interests is a question of fact on which the courts of the different EU Member States may have differing and even conflicting views.

Pursuant to Article 4 of the EU Insolvency Regulation, a court requested to open insolvency proceedings is required to examine whether it has jurisdiction pursuant to Article 3 and, pursuant to Article 5, such decision may be challenged by the debtor or any creditor on grounds of international jurisdiction.

Article 3(1) of the EU Insolvency Regulation provides that the center of main interests ("COMI") of a "debtor shall be the place where the debtor conducts the administration of its interests on a regular basis and which is ascertainable by third parties." It sets forth, as explained by Recital (30), a rebuttable presumption that a debtor has its COMI in the EU Member State in which it has its registered office in the absence of proof to the contrary. That presumption shall only apply if the registered office of the legal person has not been moved to another EU Member State within the three-month period prior to the request for the opening of insolvency proceedings. Specifically, the presumption of the center of main interests being at the place of the registered office should be rebuttable if the debtor's central administration is located in an EU Member State other than of the one where it has its registered office, and where a comprehensive assessment of all the relevant factors establishes, in a manner that is ascertainable by third parties, that the debtor's actual center of management and supervision and the center of the management of its interests is located in that other EU Member State.

Under the previous EU insolvency regulation (Council Regulation (EC) 1346/2000 of May 29, 2000), which defined the COMI in similar terms, the courts have taken into consideration a number of factors in determining a debtor's COMI, including in particular where board meetings are held, the location where the debtor conducts the majority of its business or has its head office and the location where the majority of the debtor's creditors are established. A debtor's COMI is not a static concept and may change from time to time but is determined for the purposes of deciding which courts have competent jurisdiction to commence insolvency proceedings at the time of the filing of the insolvency petition.

If a debtor's COMI is and will remain located in the EU Member State (other than Denmark) in which it has its registered office, the main insolvency proceedings in respect of the debtor under the EU Insolvency Regulation would be commenced in such jurisdiction and accordingly a court in such jurisdiction would be entitled to commence the types of insolvency proceedings referred to in Annex A to the EU Insolvency Regulation. Insolvency proceedings commenced in one EU Member State under the EU Insolvency Regulation are to be recognized in the other EU Member States (other than Denmark), although secondary proceedings may be commenced in another EU Member State.

If a debtor's COMI is in a EU Member State (other than Denmark), under Article 3(2) of the EU Insolvency Regulation, the courts of another EU Member State (other than Denmark) have jurisdiction to commence

“territorial proceedings”(before the opening of the main insolvency proceedings) or “secondary proceedings” (after the opening of the main insolvency proceedings) against that debtor only if such debtor has an “establishment” (within the meaning and as defined in Article 2(10) of the EU Insolvency Regulation) in the territory of such other EU Member State or had an establishment in such EU Member State in the three-month period prior to the request for commencement of main insolvency proceedings.

An “establishment” is defined to mean “any place of operations where the debtor carries out or has carried out in the three-month period prior to the request to commence main insolvency proceedings a non-transitory economic activity with human means and assets.”

Where main proceedings have been commenced in the EU Member State in which the debtor has its COMI, any proceedings commenced subsequently in another EU Member State in which the debtor has an establishment shall be secondary insolvency proceedings. The effects of such secondary proceedings are restricted to the assets of the debtor situated in the territory of such other EU Member State.

Where main proceedings in the EU Member State in which the debtor has its COMI have not yet been commenced, pursuant to Article 3(4) of the EU Insolvency Regulation, territorial insolvency proceedings may only be commenced in another EU Member State where the debtor has an establishment where either (a) insolvency proceedings cannot be commenced in the EU Member State in which the debtor’s COMI is situated under that EU Member State’s law; or (b) the territorial insolvency proceedings are commenced at the request of (i) a creditor whose claim arises from or is in connection with the operation of an establishment situated within the territory of the EU Member State where the commencement of territorial proceedings is requested or (ii) a public authority that has the right to make such a request under the law of the EU Member State in which the establishment is located.

Irrespective of whether the insolvency proceedings are main, secondary or territorial insolvency proceedings, such proceedings will, subject to certain exceptions, be governed by the *lex fori concursus*, i.e., the local insolvency law of the court that has assumed jurisdiction over the insolvency proceedings of the debtor. Furthermore, pursuant to Article 6 of the EU Insolvency Regulation, the courts of the EU Member State within the territory of which insolvency proceedings have been opened in accordance with its Article 3 shall have jurisdiction for any action that derives directly from the insolvency proceedings and is closely linked with them, such as avoidance actions.

The commencement of insolvency proceedings in a EU Member State pursuant to the EU Insolvency Regulation shall not affect the rights *in rem* of creditors or third parties in respect of tangible or intangible, moveable or immoveable assets, both specific assets and collections of indefinite assets as a whole that change from time to time, belonging to the debtor that are situated within the territory of another EU Member State at the time of the opening of proceedings. Rights *in rem* include:

- the right to dispose of assets or have them disposed of and to obtain satisfaction from the proceeds of or income from those assets, in particular by virtue of a lien or a mortgage;
- the exclusive right to have a claim met, in particular a right guaranteed by a lien in respect of the claim or by assignment of the claim by way of a guarantee;
- the right to demand assets from, and/or to require restitution by, anyone having possession or use of them contrary to the wishes of the party so entitled; and
- a right *in rem* to the beneficial use of assets.

The courts of all EU Member States (other than Denmark) must recognize the judgment of the court commencing main proceedings that will be given the same effect in the other EU Member States so long as no secondary proceedings have been commenced there. Pursuant to Article 21 of the EU Insolvency Regulation, the insolvency practitioner appointed by a court in a EU Member State that has jurisdiction to commence main proceedings (because the debtor’s COMI is located there) may exercise the powers conferred on it by the laws of that EU Member State in another EU Member State (such as to remove assets of the debtor from that other EU Member State) subject to certain limitations, as long as no insolvency proceedings have been commenced in that other EU Member State or no preservation measures have been taken to the contrary further to a request to commence insolvency proceedings in that other EU Member State where the debtor has assets.

In the event that the Issuer or any of its subsidiaries experience financial difficulty, it is not possible to predict with certainty in which jurisdiction or jurisdictions insolvency or similar proceedings would be commenced, or

the outcome of such proceedings. Applicable insolvency laws may affect the enforceability of the obligations assumed by and of the security interests in the Collateral granted by the Issuer and the Guarantors.

However, under Article 36 of the EU Insolvency Regulation, the insolvency practitioner in the main insolvency proceedings may attempt to avoid the opening of secondary insolvency proceedings in another EU Member State by giving a unilateral undertaking in respect of the assets located in the EU Member State in which secondary insolvency proceedings could be opened that the distribution of those assets or of the proceeds received as a result of their realization, will comply with the distribution and priority rights that would apply under the relevant national law if secondary insolvency proceedings were opened in such other EU Member State. Such undertaking must be made in writing and is subject to approval by a qualified majority of known local creditors, determined in accordance with the local law of such other EU Member State. If approved, the undertaking is binding on the insolvency estate and if a court is requested to open secondary insolvency proceedings, it shall, at the request of the insolvency practitioner in the main insolvency proceedings, refuse to open such proceedings if it is satisfied that the undertaking adequately protects the general interests of local creditors.

Additionally, under Article 38 of the EU Insolvency Regulation, where a temporary stay of individual enforcement proceedings has been granted in order to allow for negotiations between a company and its creditors, the court, at the request of the debtor or of the insolvency practitioner in the main insolvency proceedings, may stay the opening of secondary insolvency proceedings for a period not exceeding three months, provided that suitable measures are in place to protect the interests of local creditors.

Under Article 46 of the EU Insolvency Regulation, the court that opened the secondary insolvency proceedings will also stay the process of realization of assets in whole or in part upon receipt of a request from the insolvency practitioner in the main insolvency proceedings, for a period of up to three months, unless such a request is manifestly of no interest to the creditors in the main insolvency proceedings. Such stay may be continued or renewed for similar periods. Where the court stays the process of realization of the assets, the court may require the insolvency practitioner in the main insolvency proceedings to take any suitable measure to guarantee the interests of the creditors in the secondary insolvency proceedings and of individual classes of creditors.

The EU Insolvency Regulation provides:

- for cooperation and communication between insolvency practitioners of the main insolvency proceedings and of the secondary insolvency proceedings and, in order to facilitate the coordination of main, territorial and secondary insolvency proceedings concerning the same debtor for cooperation and communication between (i) courts and (ii) insolvency practitioners and courts;
- for specific cooperation, communication and coordination measures in order to ensure the efficient administration of insolvency proceedings relating to different companies forming part of the same group;
- that the EU Member States shall establish and maintain a register of insolvency proceedings; and
- that the European Commission shall establish a decentralized system for the interconnection of such insolvency registers.

The United Kingdom ceased to be a member of the EU on January 31, 2020 at 11.00 p.m. (the “Exit Day”) and therefore is no longer a EU Member State. The European Union Withdrawal Agreement (“**EUWA**”), as amended by the European Union Withdrawal Agreement Act 2020, provides that direct EU legislation (which term includes any EU regulation as it had effect in EU law immediately before Exit Day (subject to certain exceptions)) converts directly applicable EU law (which includes regulations) as it stood at the end of the transition period into UK domestic law. However, while direct EU legislation may continue to form a part of domestic law of the United Kingdom after the end of the transition period, it may be subject to a number of amendments. The Insolvency (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (SI 2019/146) set out a number of amendments to be made to the Insolvency Regulation, as it will apply in the United Kingdom after the end of the transition period.

On December 30, 2020 the European Union and the United Kingdom formally signed the EU UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement. This agreement entered into force effectively on May 1, 2021. At this stage, there remains considerable political, legislative and regulatory uncertainty throughout the region and the extent to which Brexit could materially adversely affect business activity, restrict the movement of capital and the mobility of personnel and goods, and otherwise impair political stability and economic conditions in the United Kingdom, the Eurozone, the EU and elsewhere.

Any of these developments could have a material adverse effect on business activity in the United Kingdom, the Eurozone, or the EU. Further, the EU UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement does not include a replacement for the current automatic recognition of UK insolvency procedures across the EU and vice versa. In the absence of an agreement allowing automatic recognition, it will be harder for UK office holders and UK restructuring and insolvency proceedings to be recognized in EU Member States and to effectively deal with assets located in EU Member States. Much will then depend upon the private international law rules in such EU Member State and the need may well arise to open parallel proceedings, increasing the element of risk. In particular in cases where the appointment of a UK office holder has been made in reliance on a UK domestic approach rather than the COMI rules, it is much less certain that there will be recognition in the relevant EU Member State.

EU Directive on preventive restructuring frameworks

The EU Directive No. 2019/1023 of the European Parliament and the Council of June 20, 2019 on preventive restructuring frameworks, on discharge of debt and disqualifications, and on measures to increase the efficiency of procedures concerning restructuring, insolvency and discharge of debt, and amending Directive (EU) 2017/1132 (Directive on restructuring and insolvency) (the “EU Restructuring Directive”) was published on June 26, 2019.

The objectives of the EU Restructuring Directive are to ensure that (i) viable enterprises and entrepreneurs that are in financial difficulties have access to effective national preventive restructuring frameworks that enable them to continue operating, (ii) honest insolvent or over-indebted entrepreneurs (*i.e.*, individuals) can benefit from a full discharge of debt after a reasonable period of time, thereby affording them a second chance and (iii) the effectiveness of procedures concerning restructuring, insolvency and discharge of debt is improved, in particular with a view to shortening their length.

The EU Restructuring Directive aims to achieve a higher degree of harmonization in the field of restructuring, insolvency, discharge of debt and disqualifications by establishing substantive minimum standards for preventive restructuring procedures as well as for procedures leading to a discharge of debt for entrepreneurs in order to promote a culture that encourages early preventive restructuring to address financial difficulties at an early stage, when it appears likely that insolvency can be prevented and the viability of the business can be ensured. Most notably, the EU Restructuring Directive provides for a framework pursuant to which (a) a stay of individual enforcement actions by creditors against debtors must be introduced by EU Member States national legislation, (b) all creditor claims shall be grouped into separate classes each of which shall reflect a commonality of interests (at a minimum, creditors of secured and unsecured claims shall be treated in separate classes), (c) creditor claims may be restructured in a restructuring plan by majority vote with a majority of not more than 75% of the amount of the claims in each class and, where the EU Member State so requires, a majority in number of affected parties in each class and (d) a Cross-Class Cram-Down is introduced whereby a restructuring plan may, under certain conditions, be adopted and bind dissenting creditors even if the creditors of one or more classes do not consent to the restructuring plan with the required majority. In order to be adopted the plan will have to be confirmed by a judicial or administrative authority that will in particular ensure the protection of each type of creditors’ rights and compliance with the priority rules governing the adoption of the plan. The transposition of the EU Restructuring Directive into national legislation shall protect new financing and interim financing and may also provide priority ranking to new or interim financing granted in the context of the restructuring.

The EU Restructuring Directive shall be transposed into national laws or regulations by EU Member States by 17 July 2021 (with the exception of the provisions relating to the use of electronic means of communication for which the time period for the transposition expires in certain respects on 17 July 2024 or, in others, on 17 July 2026), subject to a maximum one year extension of the transposition period for EU Member States encountering particular difficulties in implementing the EU Restructuring Directive.

French statute No. 2019-486 dated May 22, 2019 (“*Loi Pacte*”) grants the French government twenty-four months to enact appropriate measures through ordinances for the transposition of the EU Restructuring Directive.

Ordinance No. 2021-1193 dated September 15, 2021 amending Book VI of the French Commercial Code transposed the EU Restructuring Directive into French law. The new French law contained in Ordinance No. 2021-1193 published in the Official Journal (*Journal Officiel*) on September 16, 2021 applies to proceedings commenced from October 1, 2021, subject to some exceptions.

The draft law ratifying, amending and supplementing Ordinance No. 2021-1193, amending Book VI of the French Commercial Code, is currently examined by the French Parliament since January 5, 2022. In the frame

of this ratification, the French legislator may modify the letter of Ordinance No. 2021-1193, which may therefore not be final.

Its main features are:

- the introduction of a new and unique version of the accelerated safeguard proceedings (*sauvegarde accélérée*);
- the replacement of the existing “creditor-committees” system by a class-based system for adopting safeguard or reorganization plan, and the possibility to cram down dissenting classes including equity holders subject to certain conditions (“**Cross-Class Cram-Down**”);
- the strengthening of the distinction between regular safeguard proceedings (*sauvegarde*) and judicial reorganization proceedings (*redressement judiciaire*);
- the permanent establishment of “Post Money Lien” originally introduced as a temporary measure during the Covid-19 pandemic to protect new funding provided to a debtor in connection with safeguard or judicial reorganization proceedings; and
- a series of other, more minor reforms such as the strengthening of early warning systems and the confidential conciliation procedure; and the clarification of the interaction between certain types of security and insolvency proceedings.

Sweden

Applicable insolvency law

The Issuer (as well as several of the Guarantors) is incorporated in Sweden. Any insolvency proceedings applicable to the Issuer (or each such Guarantor) including any and all of its assets (in Sweden and abroad) will, as a starting point and by virtue of Article 7 of the EU Insolvency Regulation (as defined above), be governed by Swedish insolvency law (*lex concursus*).

Under Swedish law, a debtor company may be subject to one of two types of insolvency proceedings, bankruptcy pursuant to the Swedish Bankruptcy Act (*konkurslagen (1987:672)*), as amended (the “Swedish Bankruptcy Act”), and reorganization pursuant to the Swedish Company Reorganization Act (*lag (2022:964) om företagsrekonstruktion*), as amended (the “Swedish Reorganization Act”).

The insolvency laws of Sweden may not be as favorable to creditors as the insolvency laws of other jurisdictions, including, *inter alia*, in respect of priority of creditors’ claims, the ability to obtain post-petition interest and the duration of insolvency proceedings, and hence may limit the ability of creditors to recover payments due on the Notes and the Guarantees to an extent exceeding the limitations arising under the insolvency laws of other jurisdictions. The following is a brief description of certain aspects of the insolvency laws of Sweden applicable to Swedish limited liability companies (*aktiebolag*), such as the Issuer (as well as several of the Guarantors).

Bankruptcy proceedings

Pursuant to the Swedish Bankruptcy Act, if a company is unable to rightfully pay its debts as they fall due and such inability is not merely temporary, it is deemed insolvent and can be declared bankrupt following a bankruptcy petition filed with the court by the debtor or by a creditor of the debtor.

When declared bankrupt, a receiver in bankruptcy (*konkursförvaltare*) who is appointed by the competent court will work in the interest of all creditors with the objective of realizing the debtor’s assets and distributing the proceeds amongst the creditors. The purpose of Swedish bankruptcy proceedings is to wind up a Swedish company in such a way that the company’s creditors receive as high a proportion of their claims as possible. The receiver in bankruptcy is required to safeguard the assets and can decide to continue the business or to close it down, depending on what is considered best for all creditors. In general, the receiver in bankruptcy is required to sell the assets of the debtor as soon as possible and to distribute the proceeds in accordance with mandatory priority rules (see below under the heading “—Priority of certain creditors”). In the interim, the receiver will take over the management and control of the company and its directors and/or managing director will no longer be entitled to represent the company or dispose of the company’s assets.

The declaration of bankruptcy does not automatically terminate existing contracts; instead, the receiver in bankruptcy may, under certain circumstances, in its discretion, choose to have the bankruptcy estate itself step

into any such existing contracts. A clause in a contract which provides that the contract is terminated by reason of a bankruptcy may be unenforceable.

Enforcement Process

In case of enforcement outside of bankruptcy proceedings, an enforcement process is initiated by the creditor obtaining an enforcement order from the Swedish Enforcement Authority (*Kronofogden*) or a court judgment. Upon obtaining an enforcement order or judgment against a debtor, a creditor may apply to the Swedish Enforcement Authority for enforcement of its claim. If (i) agreed between a pledgor and a secured creditor or a party acting as agent on behalf of a secured creditor and (ii) the secured creditor or its agent is in physical possession of the security assets, the secured creditor or the agent may under certain circumstances enforce the pledge without having obtained an enforcement order or court judgment. However, where a security holder seeks to enforce such security itself, certain statutory notice requirements apply and the pledgee is under a fiduciary duty to protect the interest of the pledgor when exercising its rights as a secured party or liquidating a secured asset. This duty includes, *inter alia*, an obligation to notify the pledgor of any liquidation or sale of the collateral, to account for the proceeds of such liquidation or sale, and to pay to the pledgor that portion of the proceeds of such liquidation or sale which exceeds the debt secured by such asset. There are provisions in the Swedish Contracts Act (*avtalslagen* (1915:218)) which prohibit an enforcing party from foreclosing a secured asset by assuming ownership of the secured asset without accounting for the value thereof. Certain categories of properties may however only be enforced through the Swedish Enforcement Authority.

Additionally, in respect of a pledge over shares, the secured creditor or its agent may subject to the conditions above, carry out the enforcement and sell the shares through private or public sale or auction. Such process is however subject to certain fiduciary duties and must be carried out in a manner that safeguards the interests of the pledgor. For example the process should include a reasonable notice period before enforcement. There is no set time for such notice period; instead it will depend on the circumstances at hand. Generally, the notice period should be sufficient to allow the pledgor to participate in the sales process or prevent the enforcement by settling the secured obligations and sufficient for potential buyers to be able to make an informed decision in the sales process so that they may place the best possible bid for the shares. However, when determining what a reasonable notice period is, the interests of the secured creditors must also be taken into consideration, where one aspect may be that a delay in enforcement might lead to deterioration of the value of the security. In certain circumstances the fiduciary duty will also mean that the notice period needs to be shortened in the interest of the pledgor to prevent such deterioration.

An enforcement in bankruptcy of security over, *inter alia*, shares, can in principle be carried out in the same manner as outside bankruptcy (subject to certain statutory notice requirements and mandatory fiduciary duties). A creditor having security over a specific object may demand that such object is sold by the receiver in bankruptcy without undue delay, provided the underlying claim is not disputed or has been confirmed in a non-appealable decision. This rule does not, however, apply to property that is necessary for the continuation of the debtor company's business. The receiver in bankruptcy may thus postpone such sale if the receiver in bankruptcy determines that the bankruptcy estate would either incur a considerable loss or that the implementation of a composition would become substantially more difficult, provided that a postponement is not unreasonable to the secured creditor.

Upon enforcement of security over shares, such shares may, subject to the conditions and certain fiduciary duties as set out above, be sold by the secured creditor or its agent in an auction process. Such process will be subject to certain statutory notice requirements which depend on whether or not the shares are deemed to be financial instruments. In respect of shares which are not financial instruments, the shares may not, unless the receiver in bankruptcy consents otherwise, be sold earlier than four weeks from the day of the court session where the directors testified on the veracity of the accounts (*edgångssammanträde*) and the receiver in bankruptcy shall be given no less than three weeks prior notice of the auction and be offered to acquire the shares at least one week prior to any enforcement action is taken. In respect of shares which are financial instruments, the secured creditor may sell the shares without such notice periods, provided that the auction is carried out in a commercially prudent manner and that in respect of shares in an unlisted subsidiary of the bankruptcy debtor, after notifying the receiver in bankruptcy and giving the bankruptcy estate the opportunity to acquire the shares.

Priority of certain creditors

When distributing the proceeds, the receiver must follow the mandatory provisions of the Swedish Rights of Priority Act (*förmånsrättslagen* (1970:979)) (the "Swedish Rights of Priority Act"), which states the order in which creditors have a right to be paid. As a general principle, in bankruptcy proceedings competing claims have equal right to payment in relation to the size of the amount claimed from the debtor's assets. However, some

preferential and secured creditors, where such preference or security may arise as a consequence of law, have the benefit of payment before other creditors. There are two types of preferential rights: "Specific preferential rights" and "General preferential rights." "Specific preferential rights" apply to certain specific property and give a creditor a right to payment from such property. "General preferential rights" cover all property belonging to the insolvent company's estate in bankruptcy, which is not covered by specific preferential rights, and give the creditor a right to payment from such property. Such preferential and secured creditors may also under certain circumstances enforce the security in accordance with the Swedish Enforcement Act (*utsökningsbalken* (1981:774)), or if the security is provided by way of a pledge on movable assets (*handpanträtt*), enforcement through private enforcement procedures as permitted pursuant to the Swedish Bankruptcy Act. Claims that do not carry any of the above mentioned preferential rights or exceed the value of the security provided for such claim (to the extent of such excess), are non-preferential and are generally of equal standing as against each other.

Challengeable transactions

In Swedish bankruptcy and, if certain conditions are met, company reorganization proceedings, transactions can (in certain circumstances and subject to different time limits) be reversed and the goods or monies can then be returned to the bankruptcy estate or the company subject to company reorganization. Broadly, these transactions include, among others, situations where the debtor has conveyed property fraudulently or preferentially to one creditor to the detriment of one or more of its other creditors before the initiation of the relevant insolvency proceedings, created a new security interest, granted a guarantee or security that was either not stipulated at the time when the secured obligation arose or not perfected without delay after such time and the delay is not considered to be ordinary, or paid a debt that is not due or that is considerable compared to the value of the debtor's assets or if the payment is made by using unusual means of payment. In the majority of situations, a claim for recovery can be made concerning actions that were made during the three or six-month periods preceding the commencement of the relevant Swedish insolvency proceedings. In certain situations, longer time limits apply and in others there are no time limits. These include, among others, situations where the other party to an agreement or other arrangement is deemed to be a closely related party to the debtor such as a subsidiary or parent company and situations where the other party to an agreement or other arrangement are aware of, *inter alia*, the insolvency of the debtor.

Limitations on enforceability due to the Swedish Reorganisation Act

The Swedish Reorganisation Act provides Swedish companies facing economic difficulties with an opportunity to resolve these difficulties without being declared bankrupt. Corporate reorganization proceedings shall, as a main rule, terminate within three months from commencement but may under certain conditions be extended for up to fifteen months.

An administrator (*rekonstruktör*) is appointed by the court and supervises the day-to-day activities and safeguards the interests of creditors of the debtor. However, the debtor remains in full possession of the business except that the consent of the administrator is required for important decisions such as paying a debt that arose prior to the granting of a reorganization order, granting security for a debt that arose prior to the granting of a reorganization order, undertaking new obligations or transferring, pledging or granting rights in respect of assets of a substantial value for the business.

The corporate reorganization proceedings do not have the effect of terminating contracts entered into by the debtor. Further, the opening of corporate reorganization proceedings entails limitations in the contracting party's right to terminate a contract due to the debtor's delay with payment of performance. However on the other hand, the debtor, in certain cases subject to the approval of the administrator, may decide to terminate certain contracts. As a general rule, the debtor can terminate the agreement with three months' notice, regardless of the duration of the agreement. The debtor's counterparty is, however, entitled to compensation for the damage caused by the early termination. Otherwise, during the reorganization procedure, the debtor's business activities continue as normal. However, the procedure includes a suspension of payments to creditors and the debtor may not pay a debt that arose prior to the granting of the reorganization order without the consent of the administrator and such consent may only be granted should there be exceptional reasons for doing so and any petition for bankruptcy in respect of the debtor will be stayed.

A moratorium also applies to execution in respect of a claim or enforcement of security during corporate reorganization proceedings unless the security assets are in the physical possession of the secured creditor or any agent acting on behalf of such creditor (which is the case with a share pledge over the shares in a Swedish limited liability company and with a Swedish law pledge over a loan evidenced by a negotiable promissory note (*löpande skuldebrev*) provided that the share certificates of such company or such negotiable promissory note (as the case may be) has been physically delivered to the secured creditor or its agent and kept by the secured

creditor or its agent) and always provided that such enforcement is not likely to jeopardize the restructuring of the business unless the stay would unfairly prejudice the creditors secured by such assets. In addition to the above requirements, in order to be able to enforce physical possession during a corporate reorganization proceedings it is also required that the administrator has agreed to such enforcement.

Creditors and other affected parties have the right to vote on the adoption of a company reorganization plan which, if adopted, becomes binding on all interested parties, including secured and otherwise prioritized creditors. This means that it is possible for secured and prioritized creditors to have their claims devaluated by way of a write-down. However, in order for secured or prioritized creditors to have their claims devaluated, no group of creditors with more junior priority or without priority is allowed to receive payment.

The affected parties will be divided into separate classes reflecting a commonality of interest. As a minimum, creditors of secured and unsecured claims shall be treated in separate classes for the purposes of adopting the company reorganization plan, but it is possible to further divide the creditors into more classes. A company reorganization plan shall, as a general rule, be adopted by the affected parties provided that a two-thirds majority in the amount of their claims or interests is obtained in each class. However, if the proposed reorganization plan is not approved by all classes, it may under certain circumstances still be adopted in a “cram-down-procedure” provided that more than half of the classes have approved the plan and provided that at least one of these classes are prioritized creditors or that at least two of the classes are creditors which would be likely to receive payment in the event of the company's bankruptcy. This means that various actions, including write-down of debt, could be forced upon individual creditors as well as classes of creditors. It is also possible to include further options in the reorganization plan, such as an increase or decrease in share capital and conversion of debt into equity.

Ipso facto clauses, *i.e.*, clauses which enables a party to an agreement to terminate, accelerate or otherwise change the terms of the agreement as a result of a reorganization having been initiated, are invalid. The preparatory works for the legislation do not elaborate on whether this also includes clauses which prohibit incurrence of new debt under existing agreements, such as the ability to issue subsequent notes or make utilizations under a facility agreement. Consequently, it is possible that such clauses may not be binding on the debtor.

Limitations on the validity and value of a guarantee or security interest

If a Swedish limited liability company provides any security interest or guarantee without receiving sufficient corporate benefit in return, such security interest or guarantee will, according to the Swedish Companies Act (*aktiebolagslagen (2005:551)*) (the “Swedish Companies Act”), in whole or in part, constitute a transfer of value from a Swedish limited liability company (a “Swedish Company”) which would be unlawful if: (i) the Swedish Company would lack cover for its restricted equity capital after such value transfer or (ii) it would not be considered prudent by the Swedish Company to undertake the value transfer after having taken into consideration the equity requirements imposed by the nature, scope and risks relating to the Swedish Company's business or the Swedish Company's need to strengthen its balance sheet, liquidity or financial position.

This could be the case if, at the time the guarantee or security interest for the obligations of a third party is provided by a Swedish Company, such third party is deemed unable to fulfil its obligation to indemnify the Swedish Company if the guarantee is utilized or if the security is enforced. Further, this could also be the case if a Swedish Company provides any security interest or guarantee in respect of debt owed by a non-wholly-owned subsidiary of the Swedish Company without the Swedish Company receiving sufficient corporate benefit in return.

The Guarantees provided by Verisure Group and certain of its subsidiaries incorporated in Sweden are limited in accordance with the above restrictions relating to corporate benefit and contains limitation language limiting the liability of Verisure Group and certain of its subsidiaries thereunder if required by the abovementioned restrictions relating to unlawful value transfers.

The Swedish Companies Act also prohibits a Swedish Company from providing a guarantee or a security interest for a loan that is provided to facilitate the acquisition of shares in the Swedish Company or the shares in any of its parent companies incorporated in Sweden. Moreover, it is generally believed that the prohibition also applies when a Swedish Company provides a guarantee or a security interest for a loan that is provided to facilitate the acquisition of a subsidiary of any of its parent companies incorporated in Sweden not being a subsidiary of the relevant Swedish Company. Additionally, a Swedish Company may not provide a guarantee or any security interest for the obligations of a parent or sister company, unless the parent company of the group, to which the Swedish Company and such parent or sister company belongs, is domiciled within the EEA.

Limitations on enforcement measures

Enforcement of a pledge over shares in a Swedish Company, or even the exercise of voting rights of a security agent ahead of such enforcement, may be subject to certain notification requirements and conditional upon certain approvals as required under the Swedish Foreign Direct Investments Act (Sw. *lag (2023:560) om granskning av utländska direktinvesteringar*). If an enforcement measure falls within the scope of the notification requirement, failure to notify the Inspectorate of Strategic Products (Sw. *Inspektionen för Strategiska Produkter*) (the “Inspectorate”) and/or the implementation of the relevant investment before a clearance decision from the authority has been obtained may result in sanction charges. In case the Inspectorate decides that an investment shall be prohibited, any legal measures or steps (Sw. *Rättshandlingar*) implementing the investment are voidable as a matter of Swedish law.

Creation of valid security interests

In order to create a valid security interest under Swedish law, the property subject to such security interest must fulfil the following criteria: (i) there must be an underlying debtor-creditor relationship in respect of the obligations which the security purports to secure; (ii) the pledgor must grant the security interest, typically in the form of a pledge agreement; and (iii) an act perfecting the security interest must take place. The method for perfection varies depending on the asset type.

Under Swedish law, in addition to certain actions that must be taken to perfect a security interest by the secured party and the grantor, for any security to be validly created, the grantor must be effectively deprived of its right to control, deal with or dispose of the assets subject to the security interest. Any security interests purported to be created under Swedish law over assets which the security provider may remain in possession of, retain exclusive control over, freely operate or collect, invest and dispose of any income from until the occurrence of an acceleration event would therefore not be effective until an acceleration event has occurred and the security interests have been perfected. Such unperfected security interests are vulnerable under applicable provisions of Swedish law of being set aside as a preference in any Swedish insolvency proceeding affecting the security provider. Thus, a security provider must be effectively deprived of its right to control, deal with or dispose of the secured assets, and arrangements providing for the release of a security interest over an asset in connection with the disposal thereof or upon the occurrence of other circumstances would be at risk of impairing the validity of the security.

Security granted in favor of the secured parties represented by an agent

It is generally possible under Swedish law to grant security interests in favor of the secured parties represented by an agent. However, it is not established by Swedish judicial precedent or otherwise by Swedish law that a power of attorney or a mandate of agency, including the appointment of an agent, can be made irrevocable and therefore any powers of attorney or mandates of agency can be revoked and will terminate by operation of law and without notice at the bankruptcy or temporal demise of the party giving such powers.

Spain

Financial assistance

The obligations and liabilities of any Spanish Guarantor (also in respect of the security interests granted by it) shall not include any obligation which if incurred would constitute financial assistance within the meaning of, as applicable, article 143.2 or 150 of the Spanish Corporations Act 1/2010 (*texto refundido de la Ley de Sociedades de Capital, aprobado por el Real Decreto Legislativo 1/2010, de 2 de julio*).

Pursuant to these financial assistance rules, a company may not generally advance funds, grant loans, grant guarantees, provide security or grant any other financial assistance in connection with the acquisition of the shares of such company or its parent company (or, in case of a Spanish limited liability company (*sociedad de responsabilidad limitada*), of companies within the same group). These limitations would restrict the ability of the Spanish Guarantors to grant Guarantees and Collateral to secure the financing and the refinancing of acquisition debt of the relevant Spanish Guarantor or its parent companies.

Insolvency rules

The restated text of the Spanish Insolvency Law, approved by Royal Legislative Decree 1/2020, of May 5 (*Real Decreto Legislativo 1/2020, de 5 de mayo, por el que se aprueba el texto refundido de la Ley Concursal*) (as amended from time to time, the “Spanish Insolvency Law”) regulates insolvency proceedings (which are court-supervised), as opposed to out-of-court liquidation or proceedings (which are only available when the debtor

has sufficient assets to meet its liabilities or in specific situations regulated under the Spanish Insolvency Law) as well as other pre-insolvency mechanisms.

The insolvency proceedings, which are called “*concurso de acreedores*,” are applicable to all persons or entities (except for limited exceptions specifically contemplated in the Spanish Insolvency Law). As a general rule, these proceedings may lead either to the restructuring of the business through the implementation of an agreement between the creditors (*convenio*) (“CVA”) or to the liquidation of the debtor’s assets (including the sale of productive units).

Insolvency filing

Insolvency proceedings are available as a type of legal protection that the debtor may request in order to avoid the attachment of its assets by its creditors.

A debtor (and in the case of a company, its directors) is required to apply for insolvency proceedings within two months upon inability to regularly pay its liabilities as they become due (*insolvencia actual*). As a general rule, a debtor has to file for voluntary insolvency within two months from the date on which it knew, or should have known, that it was in an insolvency situation. The debtor is also entitled (but not required) to apply for such insolvency proceedings when it foresees its inability to regularly pay liabilities as they become due in the next three months (*insolvencia inminente*). According to the amendments to the Spanish Insolvency Law, a debtor is in an imminent insolvency scenario when it foresees its inability to regularly pay liabilities as they become due in the next three months.

Insolvency is considered “voluntary” (*concurso voluntario*) if filed by the debtor. If the debtor requests the bankruptcy, it must prove its current or imminent insolvency. The debtor must file a petition for bankruptcy within two months after it becomes aware, or should have become aware, of its state of actual insolvency (inability to regularly pay the debts as they come due). It is presumed that the debtor becomes aware of its insolvency, unless otherwise proven, if any of the circumstances that qualify as the basis for a petition for mandatory insolvency occur. Where the debtor fails to file a petition for bankruptcy within the time period established by law (two months), (i) the directors may be removed from office and substituted by a bankruptcy authority (once the bankruptcy is declared and the bankruptcy process is initiated); (ii) the debtor may be unable to exercise certain courses of action (including, *inter alia*, the possibility of submitting a pre-arranged settlement proposal); and (iii) the directors may be held liable for the impaired claims accrued as from the consent of insolvency (*responsabilidad concursal*), should the debtor be liquidated and bankruptcy be deemed as “guilty” (*concurso culpable*).

If filed by a third party, the insolvency is deemed “mandatory” (*concurso necesario*). Under Article 2.4 of the Spanish Insolvency Law, a creditor can seek a debtor’s declaration of insolvency if it can prove that it has failed to attach any assets, or sufficient assets, to pay the amounts owed under the existing debt. Creditors petitioning a mandatory case must prove one of the following circumstances, in order to show the debtor’s current insolvency (creditors do not have standing to file upon imminent insolvency): (i) there is a prior judicial or administrative declaration of insolvency of the debtor, which is final (*i.e.*, that cannot be appealed), (ii) there is a title by which an order for execution or enforcement has been issued, and the subsequent seizure of assets has not resulted in the obtaining of the sufficient eligible assets required for the full payment, (iii) there is a seizure of assets affecting or comprising the generality of the debtor’s assets, (iv) there is a generalized default on payments by the debtor, (v) there is a generalized default on payment on certain tax, social security and employment obligations during the applicable statutory period (three months), or (vi) there is a misplacement, “fire sale” or ruinous liquidation of the debtor’s assets.

The general duty to file for insolvency within the referred two months does not apply if the debtor who is in actual, imminent or likely insolvency and has not been declared in insolvency notifies the court that it has started negotiations with its creditors to seek support for a “restructuring plan” (the “Plan”), by means of the communication that is foreseen under Article 585 of the Spanish Insolvency Law (the so-called 5 *bis* communication by reference to the previous regulation *Ley 22/2003, de 9 de julio, Concursal*), in which case it will have an additional grace period of three months and one more to file for insolvency. Such grace period of three months could be extended if, not later than at the end of the initial three-month grace period, either creditors holding more than 50% of the debts that the Plan may affect at that time (net of any credits that would qualify as subordinated claims in an insolvency situation) or the debtor, with the support of such creditors, may request the court for a three-month extension, provided the restructuring expert, if one is appointed, issues a favourable report in support of the request. The court may lift the grace period extension at the request of (i) the debtor, (ii) the restructuring expert or creditors holding more than 40% of the debt that the Plan may affect at that time (net of any credits that would qualify as subordinated claims in an insolvency situation), or (iii) any creditor that proves that such extension no longer fulfils the objective of supporting the Plan negotiations. Any

creditor may also ask to be excluded from the effects of the grace period extension if it could be unfairly prejudiced by it, and particularly if it could lead to its current insolvency or a significant loss of the value of its collateral.

The concept of “likelihood of insolvency” (*probabilidad de insolvencia*) refers to when it is objectively foreseeable that the debtor will be unable to regularly fulfil its obligations that fall due in the next two years unless it enters into a Plan with its creditors. In addition to being able to start negotiating with its creditors with a view to entering into a Plan at any time during this period when insolvency is likely, the debtor will also be able to file for pre-insolvency in court, in which case it will inform the court that it is trying to negotiate a Plan with its creditors.

Pre-insolvency filing

As mentioned above, the general duty to file for bankruptcy within the referred two-months period does not apply if the debtor notifies the applicable Court that it has initiated negotiations with its creditors to obtain support for a Plan, as set out in Articles 614 *et seq.* of the Spanish Insolvency Law. By means of the pre-insolvency filing, the debtor has a three-month period (which can be extended up to six months) as from the date when the debtor gives such notice, to agree on a Plan with its creditors and one further month to file for bankruptcy, if the above mentioned period of three months (or of six months if extended) has elapsed without an agreement being reached and the situation of insolvency persists.

A debtor can file a pre-insolvency filing in those cases where the debtor is in a situation of:

- Actual insolvency (*insolvencia actual*) (*i.e.*, it cannot meet its due and payable obligations), provided that no insolvency petition has been filed;
- Imminent insolvency (*insolvencia inminente*) (*i.e.*, it foresees that it will not be able to meet its due and payable obligations in the following three months); and
- Likelihood of insolvency (*probabilidad de insolvencia*) (*i.e.*, when it is objectively foreseeable that it will not be able to regularly comply with the obligations that are going to become due and payable in the following two years).

During the three-month period following the filing of the pre-insolvency communication (or six months in case it has been extended), enforcement actions are stayed, subject to the following:

- As a general rule, neither judicial nor extrajudicial enforcement proceedings may be initiated to seize or attach assets or rights that the debtor requires to continue its professional or business activities (the so-called “necessary assets”). Previously initiated enforcement proceedings will be stayed.

It is not always easy to determine when an asset is necessary to operate the business and, for this reason, this issue needs to be decided by the courts on a case-by-case basis. Courts normally take a flexible approach and consider elements such as cash or credit rights as assets that are necessary to continue to run the business. However, creditors may challenge the court clerk’s asset qualification, which the court will hear.

Moreover, upon the debtor’s request, the stay of enforcement proceedings may be extended to assets of the debtor which might not be necessary for the continuation of the business. This is granted when such decision is necessary to secure the success of the restructuring. This enforcement moratorium can also be extended to corporate guarantees and security interests granted by other members of the group, when the enforcement can cause the debtor or the guarantor’s insolvency.

- At the debtor’s request, the court may impose these stays on one or several creditors or classes of creditors in respect of other assets or rights, even if they are not deemed “necessary assets,” if doing so could help bring the negotiations to a satisfactory conclusion, provided the restructuring expert, if one has been appointed, has given its consent. The court decision on this suspension may be challenged by a remedy (*recurso de reposición*), exclusively.
- Subject to the above, enforcing security in rem over “necessary assets” may be initiated but will be automatically stayed. However, neither financial collateral governed by RDL 5/2005, nor *in rem* security interests over assets located in another Member State (other than Denmark) should be affected by this suspension.

With regards to the above provisions, Spanish courts may apply them in relation to assets held by non-Spanish affiliates of the entity that files for pre-insolvency. As a result, such provision will have effects outside of Spain.

In any case, the above regime does not apply to public credit rights (*créditos de derecho público*). In such case, enforcement can be suspended in very limited circumstances and, in any case, up to a maximum period of three months.

Likewise, creditors that cannot be subject to the effects of a Plan cannot be affected by the pre-insolvency filing.

Also, while the effects of pre-insolvency are in force, according to the Spanish Insolvency Law, directors' legal duty to wind up the company in the event of a capital impairment situation (*i.e.*, its net equity is below a half of its share capital) is suspended.

In regards of essential contracts for the viability of the business, the relevant counterparties will not be entitled to suspend, amend or early terminate such contracts for contractual breaches occurred prior to the pre-insolvency filing while the effects of such communication are in force (even if the relevant contracts allowed it).

Pre-insolvency filings also have the following effects:

- *Over credit rights.* Pre-insolvency does not cause itself the early maturity of claims. Contractual provisions amending or declaring the early maturity of claims in case of pre-insolvency shall become ineffective.
- *Over contracts.* Any contractual provisions declaring the early termination, suspension or amendment of a contract in case of pre-insolvency or analogous proceedings shall be rendered ineffective. This will not be applicable for contractual netting agreements (*acuerdos de compensación contractual*) subject to RDL 5/2005.

Restructuring Plan

Restructuring plans allow for the adoption of a wide range of measures, including debt write-offs, postponements, debt capitalizations, restructuring of the collateral structure, termination of agreements and different measures for debt payment as well as other restructuring measures over the debtor's assets, equity or operational structure.

A restructuring plan may modify the composition, conditions or structure of the debtor's assets and liabilities, or its net equity including the transmissions of assets, productive units or the entire business as a going concern as well as any operative change, or a combination of the above.

Under the Spanish Insolvency Law, the effects of a Plan can be imposed on all types of creditors and claims (subject to specific and limited exceptions), including trade creditors, one or multiple classes of creditors and, with certain exceptions, even debtor's shareholders. Public creditors can only be subject to the Plan if very strict requirements are complied with. In particular, claims held by public creditors (*e.g.*, tax authorities, the Spanish Social Security) cannot be subject to a haircut, debt-for-equity swap, change of debtor or change of governing law. According to this special regime, as a general rule, their maturity can be extended up to twelve months from the issuance of the homologation ruling and up to six months from the issuance of the homologation ruling if a deferral or division in instalments (*aplazamiento o fraccionamiento de pago*) of such debt has been agreed with the public administration.

The Plan must include a minimum content set out in Article 633 of the Spanish Insolvency Law and will need to be formalized in a public document (*formalizado en instrumento público*).

The court may suspend a debtor's voluntary application for insolvency during the pre-insolvency period at the request of either (i) the restructuring expert or (ii) creditors holding more than 50% of the debt affected by the Plan, provided that the court receives evidence of a prepared creditor-supported Plan susceptible of approval. This rule may therefore prevent debtors from frustrating ongoing refinancing negotiations by filing for insolvency, thus allowing viable Plans to be accomplished, as long as the creditors submit the Plan for the court's approval within a month following the debtor's petition for voluntary insolvency (Article 612 of the Spanish Insolvency Law).

In addition, a Plan under the Spanish Insolvency Law may contain almost any restructuring alternative, provided it is sufficient and proportionate to ensure the viability of the business and its continuation as a going concern. The debtor and its creditors may agree on any type of measure deemed necessary to effectively restructure the debtor's business, including changes in the composition, conditions or structure, not only of the debtor's liabilities, but also of its assets or any part of its capital structure. This could include sales of assets, parts of the business or even the entire business as a going concern, as well as any other necessary operational changes, or a combination of the same. The Plan must nevertheless set out the reasons why it has a "reasonable prospect

of preventing the insolvency” of the debtor and ensuring the viability of its business, including the necessary pre-conditions for its success.

Additionally, the mere judicial approval of a Plan does not affect bilateral contracts with outstanding reciprocal obligations at that time, they remain in force. Moreover, contracts that are deemed necessary to ensure the continuity of the debtor’s business cannot be terminated due to a change of control in the debtor as a result of a debt-for-equity swap contemplated by the Plan. However, the Spanish Insolvency Law specifies certain exceptions to the principle of continuation of bilateral contracts that aim to ensure a Plan’s success, in particular, in relation to: (i) executory contracts (*i.e.*, contracts with outstanding bilateral obligations); (ii) contracts with senior executives; (iii) financial collateral arrangements, netting arrangements; and (iv) trade supply agreements.

On a separate note, creditors affected by the Plan will be grouped into classes. The class formation criteria must be based on a common interest shared by each group of creditors.

As a general rule, it is presumed that creditors with the same ranking in an insolvency process share a common interest, but they can also be separated into different classes if there are reasons justifying such split (*e.g.*, financial and non-financial nature, conflicts of interests among creditors of different classes, measures to be imposed by the Plan). In any case, secured claims must constitute a single class, unless the different nature of the collateral justifies the creation of separate classes. Claims governed by public law will also constitute a separate class among the classes with the same ranking.

Certain effects of the insolvency on the debtor

In the case of voluntary insolvency (which should be filed by the debtor within two months after it becomes aware, or should have become aware, of its state of current insolvency), as a general rule, subject to certain exceptions, the debtor retains the management and full powers of disposal over its assets, although it is subject to the intervention (*intervención*) of the insolvency administrators (*administradores concursales*). In the case of mandatory insolvency, as a general rule, subject to certain exceptions, the debtor’s management powers are suspended, and management’s former power, including the power to dispose of assets, is conferred solely upon the insolvency administrators (*sustitución*). In addition, upon the insolvency administrator’s request, the court has the power to swap the intervention regime for a suspension regime or vice versa. Actions carried out by the debtor that breach any required supervision of the bankruptcy authorities may be declared null and void.

The referred limitations on the management’s powers also affect the representation powers under powers of attorney granted by the company. This may affect, for instance, irrevocable powers of attorney granted by the debtor in favor of a security agent or lenders in relation to any security granted, which may not be unilaterally enforceable if the debtor is declared insolvent given that the exercise of the powers conferred therein may require the insolvency administrator’s approval.

The time between the petition and the insolvency declaration by the court will depend upon a number of factors, including whether the filing has been made by the debtor or the creditor (and in turn whether the debtor has challenged the petition made by the creditor), whether all appropriate documentation has been submitted on a timely basis or is incomplete, and the workload of the court.

Ranking of credits

A judge’s insolvency order contains an express request for creditors to report claims owed to them within one month of the publication of the insolvency proceedings’ commencement in Spanish Public Gazette (“BOE”) (although there are some exceptions). Creditors must provide original documentation or electronic form thereof to justify their claims. Based on the documentation provided by the creditors and documentation held by the debtor, the insolvency administrator draws up a report which includes a list of the debtor’s assets, and a list of acknowledged claims that are classified according to the categories established under law, which are as follows: (i) claims benefiting from special privileges, (ii) claims benefiting from general privileges, (iii) ordinary claims and (iv) subordinated claims.

- Creditors benefiting from special privileges, representing security on certain assets (essentially, *in rem* security). These privileges may entail separate proceedings, though subject to certain restrictions derived from a waiting period that may last up to one year from the date of declaration of the insolvency, unless the relevant charged asset is not necessary for the debtor’s professional or business activity. The amount of debt benefiting from special privileges is limited to the collateral assets as valued according to certain criteria described in the Spanish Insolvency Law (*i.e.*, the amount of the value of their security, provided that such security is listed in the creditors’ list (in this regard, the value of a

security for purposes of the CVA or a Plan shall be 90% of the reasonable value of the secured asset minus those claims that hold higher ranking security over such asset)). The remainder will have the ranking that would have corresponded to it if it had not been secured by an *in rem* security. Claims secured with pledges over future credit rights are only considered specially privileged if (i) the future credit rights arise from agreements or relationships established or executed prior to the declaration of insolvency, and (ii) (a) in the case of possessory pledges, the pledge was granted as a public document or, (b) in the case of non-possessory pledges (*prenda sin desplazamiento*), the pledge was registered with the applicable public registry.

In the event of liquidation, they are the first to collect payment against the assets on which they are secured. However, the insolvency administrator has the option to halt any enforcement of the securities and pay these claims (as a debt against the insolvency state—*créditos contra la masa*) under specific payment rules. Privileged creditors are not subject to the composition agreement unless they give their express support by voting in favor of the composition agreement or, in case they do not give such express support, if creditors holding security which represent at least 65% (or 80% depending on the conditions of the composition agreement) of the total value of secured claims of the same class vote in favor of such composition agreement.

- Creditors benefiting from a general privilege, including, among others, specific labor claims and specific claims brought by public entities or authorities. Debts with public entities or authorities corresponding to tax debts and social security obligations are recognized as privileged for half (50%) of their amount, debts held by the creditor applying for the corresponding insolvency proceedings, to the extent such application has been approved, for up to half (50%) of the amount of such debt. Also, new funds under a Plan entered into in compliance with the requirements set forth in Article 635 *et seq.* of the Spanish Insolvency Law in the amount not admitted as a debt against the insolvency estate will also be credits with general privileges. The holders of general privileges are not to be affected by the composition agreement if they do not agree to the said composition agreement, unless creditors holding claims benefiting from general privileges which represent at least 60% (or 75% depending on the conditions of the composition agreement) of the total value of claims benefiting from general privileges of the same class (there are four classes: public, labor, finance and others) vote in favor of such composition agreement. In the event of liquidation, they are the first collecting payment, in accordance with the ranking established under the Spanish Insolvency Law.
- Ordinary creditors (non-subordinated and non-privileged claims) will be paid after claims benefiting from general privileges have been completely paid and on a *pro rata* basis *vis-à-vis* each other and together with the amount not covered by the proceeds obtained from the foreclosure of assets guaranteeing the privileged credits. If the debtor achieves a composition agreement, the ordinary credits will be affected.
- Subordinated creditors (those subordinated to all ordinary creditors by virtue of an agreement or pursuant to law), include, among others, credits communicated late (outside the specific one-month period mentioned above); credits which are contractually subordinated *vis-à-vis* all other credits of the debtor; credits relating to surcharge and unpaid interest claims (including default interest) except for those credits secured with an *in rem* right up to the secured amount; fines; creditors which are “specially related parties” (*personas especialmente relacionadas*) to the insolvent debtor; claims resulting from acts that were set aside where the creditor was declared in the judgment to have acted in bad faith (*rescisión concursal*); and certain credits deriving from contracts with reciprocal obligations if the creditor attempts to prevent the fulfilment of the contract to the detriment of the insolvency interests. Subordinated creditors are second level creditors; they do not have the right to vote at the creditors’ meeting (whereby the CVA is approved or rejected) and have very limited chances of collection, according to the ranking established by Spanish Insolvency Law. Furthermore, “specially related parties,” are not entitled to vote on a Plan.

In the case of a legal entity, the following shall be deemed as “specially related parties”: (i) shareholders with unlimited liability, (ii) any direct or indirect shareholders holding more than 5% (for companies which have issued securities listed on a regulated market) or 10% (for companies which have not issued securities listed on a regulated market) of the debtor’s share capital by the time the credit right under dispute in the insolvency scenario arises, (iii) directors (including shadow directors), liquidators and those holding general powers of attorney from the insolvent company, as well as such individuals holding such positions within two years prior to the declaration of insolvency, and (iv) companies pertaining to the same group as the debtor and their common shareholders provided such shareholders meet the minimum shareholding requirements set out in (ii) above. In addition, it is established in the Spanish Insolvency Law the refutable presumption that the assignees of the above are also “specially related persons” if the assignment has occurred within two years

prior to the declaration of insolvency. Nevertheless, creditors who have directly or indirectly capitalized their credit rights pursuant to a Plan entered into in compliance with the requirements set forth in Article 635 *et seq.* of the Spanish Insolvency Law shall not be deemed as being in a special relationship with the debtor, in respect of credits against the debtor, as a result of the financing granted under such Plan nor as a shadow directors, a result of the covenants agreed under such Plan.

Notwithstanding the above, claims against the debtor's estate (*créditos contra la masa*) from Article 242 of the Spanish Insolvency Law (for example, certain debts incurred by the debtor following the declaration opening the insolvency proceedings) will be generally payable when due according to their own terms. Debts against the insolvency estate, include, among others, (i) certain amounts of the employee payroll, (ii) certain costs and expenses of the insolvency proceedings, (iii) certain amounts due by the debtor in reciprocal agreements that are in force after the insolvency declaration and amounts due for breaches of those agreements after the insolvency declaration, (iv) certain amounts arising from obligations created by law or from non-contractual liability of the insolvent debtor after the declaration of insolvency and until its conclusion, (v) certain debts incurred by the debtor following the declaration of insolvency, (vi) in case of liquidation, the credit rights granted to the debtor to comply with a CVA prior to the opening of the liquidation phase, and (vii) in case of subsequent insolvency, 50% of the funds lent in compliance with a Plan which is not subject to claw back, as long as the claims affected by the approved Plan amount to 51% of the total liabilities at least (except for new funds granted by the debtor or by persons specially related to the debtor through a share capital increase, loans or acts with an analogous purpose).

As a general rule, insolvency proceedings are not compatible with other enforcement proceedings. When compatible, in order to protect the interests of the debtors and creditors, the law extends the jurisdiction of the court dealing with insolvency proceedings, which is, then, legally authorized to handle any enforcement proceedings or inferring measures affecting the debtor's asset (whether based upon civil, labor or administrative law).

Additionally, as a general rule, subject to specific exceptions established by Spanish case law, the right to set-off is prohibited once the debtor has been declared insolvent unless (i) the legal requirements for the set-off were satisfied prior to the declaration of insolvency, even if such compensation is alleged afterwards, or the creditor communicated the existence of the claim to the insolvency administrator; (ii) the claims and debts arise from the same legal relation; or (iii) the claim of the insolvent debtor is governed by a foreign law that permits set-off in cases of insolvency.

Moratorium

The Spanish Insolvency Law imposes a moratorium on the enforcement of secured creditor's rights (*in rem* security) over assets or rights that are considered to be necessary for the continuance of the debtor's business in the event of insolvency. The moratorium would take effect following the date of the declaration of insolvency until the earlier of (i) one year from the declaration of the insolvency if the insolvent company has not been placed in liquidation; (ii) the date the creditors reach an agreement that does not affect the exercise of the rights granted by the security interest; or (iii) the court conducting the insolvency proceedings declares that the asset is not necessary for the continuation of the debtor's activities in accordance with the Spanish Insolvency Law. Commencement of the liquidation phase causes the loss of the right to commence a separate enforcement process in relation to those secured lenders who did not commence enforcement either before the declaration of insolvency or after a year since the declaration of insolvency.

Early termination provisions

Pursuant to the Spanish Insolvency Law, early termination provisions due to the insolvency of one of the parties to a contract are unenforceable, unless the debtor or the insolvency administrator, with the approval of the court, considers that termination is in interest of the insolvency estate. In addition, the declaration of insolvency determines that interest accrual is suspended, except credit rights secured with an *in rem* right, in which case non-moratorium interest accrues up to the value of the security.

Hardening periods

There is no automatic claw back by operation of law. Therefore, there are no prior transactions that automatically become void as a result of the initiation of insolvency proceedings but instead the insolvency administrator must expressly challenge those transactions.

In addition, creditors who have applied to exercise any claw back action (stating the specific action they aim to contest or revoke and their grounds), shall be entitled to exercise such action if the insolvency administrator

does not do so within the two months following their request. Under the Spanish Insolvency Law, upon declaration of insolvency, acts detrimental (*perjudiciales*) to the debtor's estate (i.e., causing a so-called "patrimonial damage") carried out during the two years prior to the date the insolvency is declared may be rescinded, regardless of fraudulent intention. In addition, certain actions can be subject to claw back under the general regime of avoidance set forth in the Spanish Civil Code, which is quite restrictive.

The same rescission grounds apply in relation to any detrimental action carried out or agreement entered into by the debtor within two years preceding the pre-insolvency filing, as well as those carried out since that date up to the declaration of insolvency, even if there has been no fraudulent intent, as long as: (i) the Plan has not been passed or, when passed, has not been approved by the court; and (ii) the insolvency is declared within a year of the end of the pre-insolvency period.

The Spanish Insolvency Law does not define the meaning of "patrimonial damage" but it establishes a series of presumptions that give some indication as to how a court would rule in specific cases. Damage does not refer to the intention of the parties, but to the consequences of the transaction on the debtor's interest or on the equality of treatment among creditors. The analysis of whether an action, agreement or transaction is detrimental to the insolvency estate must be made on a case-by-case basis. The Spanish Insolvency Law presumes that: (i) those acts where no consideration is received for a disposed asset and acts which result in the early repayment or settlements of obligations which would have become due after the declaration of insolvency (unless such obligations were secured by means of an *in rem* security) are detrimental, without this presumption being rebuttable; and (ii) unless the debtor or another affected party (such as a creditor) can prove otherwise to the court's satisfaction, a disposal made in favor of a related person or entity (as defined in the Spanish Insolvency Law) as well as the creation of a security interest securing a pre-existing obligation or a new obligation that replaces an existing one, and those payments or other acts extinguishing obligations which would have become due after the declaration of insolvency and which are secured by means of an *in rem* security, are detrimental. In the case of actions not covered by the presumptions above, the burden of proof is on the person bringing the action of rescission. The business, acts and payments made in the ordinary course of business and under market conditions, and the security created in connection therewith, may not be rescinded.

Accordingly, any act of disposal with a "related person or entity," as defined in the Spanish Insolvency Law, is presumed to be detrimental unless proved otherwise. Also, the general principle of "No termination effect," applicable to every type of contract, is established such that all agreements remain effective at the time of the insolvency. Any contractual provision in such kind of contract granting a creditor the right to terminate an agreement based only on the declaration of insolvency of the debtor (except if expressly permitted by specific laws, e.g., Law 12/1992, of May 27, on agency agreement (*Ley 12/1992, de 27 mayo, sobre contrato de agencia*), or if the unilateral termination of the contract is allowed by law) will be deemed as non-existent (void) and will, therefore, be unenforceable.

Payments made to the debtor in insolvency will release the payor as long as he or her was not aware of the debtor's declaration of insolvency when making the payment. Knowledge is presumed in the event the declaration of insolvency has been published in the Spanish Official Gazette (*Boletín Oficial del Estado*).

Under no circumstances can the following be rescinded: (i) ordinary transactions carried out within the debtor's ordinary course of the business, provided that they are carried out under market conditions, (ii) actions contemplated in the specific legislation regarding systems of payment, set-off or liquidation of values and derivative instruments, (iii) guarantees constituted in favor of public law credits or credits in favor of the labor authorities or (iv) transactions subject to foreign law in case the beneficiary of the transaction can prove that such transaction cannot be rescinded under the law to which it is subject to. The Spanish Insolvency Law also includes among the transactions that cannot be subject to claw-back any transactions acknowledging and paying public law credits to mitigate the debtor's liability pursuant to the applicable criminal laws.

Protection of certain Plans against claw-back

Neither Plans nor any transactions, acts and payments accomplished or any guarantees instituted in the performance of such Plans will be subject to an action for rescission, provided that they comply with the requirements set out below.

In order to seek protection against claw-back, Plans can be judicially sanctioned (*homologado*) by the commercial court that will be competent to conduct a potential bankruptcy proceeding, upon request by the debtor or by any creditor having entered into such Plans.

If the Plan affects claims that represent at least 51% of the debtor's total liabilities, the following will not be subject to claw-back unless it is proven that they were made with an intent to defraud creditors:

- Actions and transactions that were "reasonable" and "immediately necessary" for the successful negotiation of the Plan, if expressly identified as such in the Plan.

Any payment of (i) fees or costs in relation to negotiating, signing or confirming the Plan; (ii) fees for legal and professional advice closely related with the restructuring; (iii) employee salaries for completed work; and (iv) other amounts in the ordinary course of the debtor's business activity, will be deemed to be protected actions and transactions.

- Interim and new money:
 1. Interim money: new financing granted to the debtor that is reasonable and immediately needed to (i) ensure that the debtor's activity continues totally or partially while the Plan is being negotiated (and until a court approves it); or (ii) maintain or increase the value of the debtor's business or business units.
 2. New money: new financing granted to the debtor that is provided for in the Plan and is necessary for its implementation.

Interim and new money may benefit from two effects:

1. Protection against claw-back under the same terms as any other actions or transactions resulting from the Plan. As a special rule, in order to protect interim or new money lent by a "specially related party" to the debtor from claw-back, the claims affected by the Plan (after deducting any claims held by specially related parties) must represent more than 60% of the debtor's liabilities. Otherwise, they will be subject to the ordinary claw-back regime.
2. Preferential treatment for repayment of interim or new money: in the event of insolvency, 50% of the interim or new money provided in the framework of a court-approved Plan will be treated as a claim against the estate (*crédito contra la masa*). The remaining 50% will be treated as a generally privileged claim (*crédito con privilegio general*).

This preferential treatment will only apply if the claims affected by the Plan exceed the minimum thresholds described above with respect to the debtor's total liabilities (*i.e.*, 51% in general, and 60% (after deducting any claims held by specially related parties) if interim or new money is granted by a "specially related party" to the debtor).

- Actions and transactions that are reasonable and immediately necessary to implement the Plan.

If the Plan affects claims that represent less than 51% of the debtor's total liabilities, the actions and transactions described above *may* still be subject to claw-back, but none of the rebuttable presumptions of detriment explained in section "*Hardening Periods*" will apply. Therefore (as long as none of the non-rebuttable presumptions apply), the insolvency administrator or the creditor requesting the claw-back will need to evidence the detriment.

Court approval of a Plan may be sought merely to ring-fence it from potential claw-back if the debtor becomes insolvent (*i.e.*, without seeking to cram down dissenting creditors). The court will verify that the relevant majorities required for court approval are met before approving the Plan.

Judicially sanctioned Plans will not be subject to the bankruptcy claw-back action, but they may be challenged pursuant to general fraudulent conveyance law.

As to the rules to calculate whether the required thresholds have been reached, all creditors holding an interest in a syndicated loan will be deemed to have adhered to the Plan if it is favorably voted upon by at least 75% of the liabilities represented by the loan, or a lower majority if so established in the syndicated loan agreement. In any case, if the relevant threshold is satisfied, the Plan will be deemed approved by the total amount of the creditors subject to the syndicated instrument. If the threshold is not satisfied, votes of consenting creditors will be taken into account on an individual basis, unless the syndicated claims constitute a single class of creditors (in which case it will be deemed that that class has not approved the Plan). In addition, dissenting creditors under a syndicated instrument can challenge the Plan before the courts, unless the syndicated instrument provides otherwise.

All voting classes of creditors need not accept a Plan for it to be adopted for the Plan to become binding for both (i) dissenting creditors in classes where a majority has been achieved (*i.e.*, an intra-class cram-down); and (ii)

creditors in classes where no majority has been achieved (*i.e.*, a cross-class cram-down). For this to happen, the Plan must meet one of the following two requirements: (a) it must be supported by a simple majority of the classes, provided at least one of those classes is composed of claims that would benefit from a general or special privilege (*i.e.*, secured claims) if the debtor were declared insolvent; or, failing that, (b) it must be supported by at least one of the classes that is “in the money” (*i.e.*, any class that could, upon a valuation of the debtor as a going concern by the restructuring expert, be reasonably presumed to receive any payment according to the ranking of liquidation priorities applicable under the Spanish Insolvency Law).

Following the above, a dissenting class subject to a haircut will be allowed to challenge the Plan based on, among others, a more junior class (or the equity holders) receiving any payment from, or maintaining any interest in, the debtor under the Plan (*i.e.*, the absolute-priority rule). The Spanish Insolvency Law, however, contains certain exceptions to the absolute-priority rule (it can be derogated in order to ensure the viability of the company and that the affected creditors’ claims would not be unjustifiably prejudiced).

The Spanish Insolvency Law contains three distinct sets of measures aimed at restricting shareholders’ bargaining power and ensuring that they will not unreasonably frustrate or impede the adoption, approval or implementation of a Plan.

The effects of a cross-class cram-down are subject to some limitations. If the Plan affects a class of claims secured by rights *in rem*, and that class has rejected the Plan by a majority of dissenting votes over favorable votes, any secured dissenting creditor of that class will have the right to:

- (a) enforce the underlying security interest (which will accelerate the underlying secured claim) within a month of the court ruling approving the Plan being published in the Public Insolvency Registry. If the proceeds obtained from the enforcement:
 - (i) are lower than the security value of the collateral set out in the Plan, the creditor will keep those proceeds in full (security value equals 90% of “reasonable value” minus legally preferred claims). Any deficit will remain unsatisfied, or
 - (ii) are higher than the security value collateral set out in the Plan, but lower than the original claim, the creditor will keep those proceeds in full. Any excess will be deducted from the amounts that the creditor’s unsecured part of the claim would be entitled to receive pursuant to the Plan; or
- (b) alternatively, and only if expressly provided in the Plan, the dissenting creditor may wait to receive a cash payment for the amount of the secured claim that is covered by the security value of the collateral within no more than 120 days. If payment is not received in a timely manner, the affected creditor will be entitled to enforce the security interest.

CVA

Once the insolvency administration has drawn up a report which includes a list of the debtor’s assets, and a list of claims, the Spanish Insolvency Law encourages creditors within insolvency proceedings to reach a CVA. This agreement may be proposed by either the debtor or by creditors, and it shall set forth how, when and up to what amount creditors are to be paid. Once executed, this agreement must be honored by the debtor and respected by creditors.

A CVA can contain proposals for write-offs and/or stays and it may also contain alternative or complementary proposals for all creditors or for certain classes of creditors (except for public law creditors), including conversion of debt into shares, into profit-sharing credits, convertible bonds or subordinated debt, or any financial instrument different from the original debt. It may also include proposals for allocation of all assets or of certain assets to a specific person with a commitment from the acquirer to continue the activity and to pay off the debt as determined in the CVA. The proposals in the CVA shall include a payment schedule.

A CVA proposal cannot:

- (a) include any form of global liquidation of the debtor’s assets;
- (b) alter the ranking of the creditors’ claims established in the Spanish Insolvency Law;
- (c) include conditions, although the proposal can be subject to the approval of the CVAs of other companies of the group that have also been declared insolvent;
- (d) impose additional obligations on any creditor, unless expressly accepted;

- (e) impose certain restructuring measures on public and employment claims, such as changing the governing law or the debtor (although a third party may assume the repayment obligation without releasing the debtor), modifying or cancelling their security, or converting their claims into shares, profit-participating loans or new debt instruments which characteristics or ranking are different; or
- (f) include haircuts or defer certain social security claims.

For a CVA to be deemed approved by the creditors, certain majorities must be obtained pursuant to the Spanish Insolvency Law, depending on the intensity of the measures imposed on creditors. The holders of subordinated claims are not entitled to vote.

Although in principle secured creditors are not subject to an approved CVA (unless they have expressly voted in favor), the effects of an approved CVA can also be extended to secured and privileged creditors provided that the relevant CVA has been approved by certain majorities of creditors within its class, pursuant to the rules in the Spanish Insolvency Law.

Liquidation

Liquidation operates where a resolution between the debtor and its creditors is not reached or when it is decided upon by the insolvency court. Furthermore, the debtor can file a petition for liquidation at any time; although it must file such petition if, during the period while the arrangement is in force, it becomes aware of no longer being able to meet the payment commitments and obligations undertaken after the approval of such arrangement. In such a case, the company will be aimed at dissolution. Deferred credits will compulsorily fall due and credits consisting of other benefits are converted into cash credits. The insolvency administrator will be required to prepare a liquidation plan that must be approved by the insolvency court.

Pursuant to the Spanish Insolvency Law, the insolvency administrator does not file a liquidation plan for the court to approve and there is not a mandatory period for concluding the liquidation. When declaring liquidation or subsequently, the court will also approve, prior to hearing the insolvency administrator, any special liquidation rules the court deems appropriate (which cannot provide for liquidation to go beyond one year or require court approval for the sale of any assets). The court may modify or terminate these special liquidation rules at any time, either *ex officio*, or at the insolvency administrator's request. Creditors may request that the court dismiss and replace the insolvency administrator if liquidation takes more than one year, although the court will assess whether there exists a justified reason for the delay and, if so, will not dismiss the administrator. In the absence of special liquidation rules approved by the court, certain subsidiary rules set forth in the Spanish Insolvency Law will apply.

The insolvency administrator is required to report quarterly on the liquidation process.

Default of a CVA leads to liquidation of the debtor, so that no legal possibility to amend the CVA is allowed.

The enforcement of security interests is governed by specific rules. Once the debtor is declared insolvent, the enforcement of security interests over assets owned by the debtor that are necessary for its professional or business activities (presumably most of the debtor's assets) will be stayed until the earliest of the following circumstances: (a) approval of a creditors' CVA (insofar as it does not affect secured claims and, therefore, the exercise of the relevant enforcement right); or (b) one year has elapsed since the declaration of insolvency without liquidation proceedings having been initiated.

When the suspension period ends, the enforcement of the security interest may be initiated or resumed, and will be ruled on separately by the court hearing the insolvency proceedings. Lenders must consider whether they want to start enforcement early to retain such option in the case the restructuring efforts fail and the debtor ends in liquidation given that the commencement of the liquidation phase will result in the loss of the right to commence a separate enforcement process for those secured lenders who did not start enforcement either before the declaration of insolvency or within a year of the declaration of insolvency. However, secured creditors will recover their right to enforce the security interest if a year has elapsed since liquidation was opened without the collateral being sold.

Corporate interest

The laws of Spain may limit the ability of the Spanish Guarantors to guarantee debt of a related company or grant security on account of a related company's debts. These limitations arise from the interpretations of various provisions and from certain general principles of corporate law which include rules governing capital

maintenance or countervailing benefits (*ventajas compensatorias*), under which, among others, the risks associated with a guarantee or grant of security on account of a parent or sister company's debt need to be reasonable and economically and operationally justified from the guarantor's or grantor's perspective (beyond an abstract group interest). If these limitations were not observed, the Guarantees and the Collaterals granted could be subject to legal challenge.

Parallel debt/Security agent

Spanish law does not recognize the concept of trusteeship or parallel debt structures although it contemplates a similar figure to the trustee (the *comisario de obligacionistas*) within the context of issuance of notes by Spanish companies; as a result, there is some uncertainty as to whether a Spanish court would recognize the authority of Security Agent as authorized representative of the holders of the Notes and whether this would cause delays in the enforcement of the Guarantees and the Collateral and consequences of not being able to enforce the Collateral.

Although this by itself does not prohibit appointing the Security Agent, the absence of regulation creates uncertainty as to how a Spanish court would recognize the Security Agent's actions in an enforcement situation. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if enforcement of any security interest or guarantees in Spain was to be carried out by the Security Agent, it may be necessary to prove that the Security Agent is duly and expressly empowered for such purpose by means of a power of attorney granted in their favor by each of the note holders, duly notarized and apostilled.

Likewise, validity and enforceability of security interests granted in favor of the secured parties through the Security Agent, in its capacity as joint and several creditor (*acreedor solidario*) of the secured parties, has not been tested before the Spanish courts. Moreover, the structure of joint and several creditor is not expressly contemplated under Spanish law in a situation in which the joint and several creditor does not hold a portion of the secured obligation itself.

Moreover, the concept of "parallel debt" may be questioned under Spanish law and we are not aware of any court precedent where it has been recognized by a Spanish Court. In particular, Spanish law requires, in order to be valid and enforceable, for all obligations to be assumed by reason of a valid and licit ground (*causa*) (Article 1,261 of the Spanish Civil Code) and therefore, the validity and enforceability of abstract obligations or any obligation assumed without a valid and licit ground (*causa*) may be rejected. Thus, we cannot discard the possibility that a Spanish Court may consider that the parallel debt obligation lacks *causa*, and it may consider that the relevant obligations cannot be secured by the Guarantees and the Collateral.

Norway

Limitations on credit, guarantees and security provided by guarantors incorporated in Norway

Section 8-7 of the Norwegian Private Limited Companies Act of 1997 No. 44 and the Norwegian Public Limited Companies Act of 1997 No. 45 (together, the "Acts" and each an "Act") restricts a Norwegian private or public limited liability company from granting credit to, or providing security for the obligations of, its shareholders (or any related party) beyond its distributable reserves (free equity) and then, further provided, that satisfactory security for repayment/recovery has been established in favor of the relevant Norwegian limited liability company (which is not very practical).

This restriction applies to granting credit and providing guarantees and security interest. The term "credit" covers loans to shareholders but could also cover sales from the company to shareholders on credit and prepayments of purchases by the company from its shareholders. The term "security" covers both asset security as well as personal security (for example, guarantees or co-debtor arrangements). Whether a credit or security is in compliance with the Acts has to be determined at the time the credit or security is granted. If, for example, the conditions later change so that the company no longer has any distributable funds, this does not affect the status of the credit or security already granted.

The above restriction does not, however, apply to credit, guarantees or security interests for the obligations of a parent company or another company within the same "group," as defined in the Acts. This exemption must be read in conjunction with the group definition in Section 1-3 of the Acts which, broadly speaking, includes Norwegian (private or public) limited companies which are controlled (directly or indirectly) by the parent company of the group. A Norwegian limited liability company may also grant credit or provide guarantees and security interest for the obligations of a foreign parent or sister company, provided that such credit, guarantee or security interest serves the "financial interest of the group," as defined in the Acts. The Norwegian preparatory works to this exception of the Acts sets out that guarantees and/or security interest granted in favor of other

group companies (Norwegian or foreign) should as a general rule be considered to serve the financial interest of the group, however, guarantees and/or security interest granted to enable funds being distributed to the ultimate owners of the group will most likely not fall within this exception.

Accordingly, any guarantees and/or security interests by Norwegian guarantors in favor of other obligors for funds made available under the Notes for the purpose of distributing dividends to the ultimate owners/sponsors of the group will be void and infringing the above limitation.

In addition to the restrictions with regard to, amongst others, upstream and cross-stream guarantees and security as outlined above, Section 8-10 of the Acts, restricts the ability of a Norwegian limited liability company from providing financial assistance (including to put funds at disposal, grant loans or provide security or guarantees) in connection with the acquisition of its shares or in connection with the acquisition of shares in its parent company (including any intermediate parent company) (hereinafter referred to as "Acquisition Debt").

The restrictions against financial assistance referred to above apply irrespective of whether the company in which shares are acquired is a Norwegian or foreign company. In order for a guarantee, loan or security provided by a Norwegian guarantor in favor of a purchaser of shares in the Norwegian guarantor or its parent company to be valid and binding, the general rule being that financial exposure of the Norwegian guarantor must not exceed the amounts that the Norwegian guarantor has available for distribution of dividends to its shareholders, and adequate security must be deposited for the repayment or recovery claim. There is furthermore amongst others a requirement that the credit worthiness of the purchaser is evaluated by the board of directors, that the assistance is approved by the board of directors and that the assistance is approved by the general meeting of the Norwegian guarantor according to a special procedure. From January 1, 2020 this strict legislation was amended and certain exemptions introduced which, subject to various conditions, permits a Norwegian guarantor to provide financial assistance for Acquisition Debt in circumstances where the acquirer is domiciled in an EEA state and the acquirer is member to the same group of companies as the Norwegian Guarantor or the acquisition results in the establishment of a group of companies.

The restrictions apply not only to the granting of loans, guarantees and security, but also to making assets available and other transfers which are not lawful distributions in accordance with the Acts.

The assistance is prohibited if made "in connection with" the acquisition of shares, which may also cover financial assistance after completion of the acquisition (such as the refinancing of an acquisition loan facility or the subsequent merger of the target company and the acquiring entity). There must, however, be sufficient connection both in time and as regards other circumstances surrounding such financial assistance for it to contravene Section 8-10.

Accordingly, any guarantees and/or security interests by Norwegian guarantors in favor of other obligors for funds made available under the Notes for the purpose refinancing loans used to finance the acquisition of the shares in Verisure Group (including any intermediate parent company) or finance the acquisition of the shares in such Norwegian guarantor may be void under Norwegian law as infringing the above limitations.

A loan, guarantee or security interest infringing the limitations set out in Section 8-7 and/or Section 8-10 of the Acts is void and any funds paid out pursuant to such guarantee or security interest will have to be repaid. In addition, loans, securities and guarantees of guarantors incorporated in Norway may be deemed void for failing to comply with the provisions in Chapter 3 of the Acts regulating transactions between the relevant company and its shareholders and transactions within the "group."

The principle of corporate benefit also exists in Norway and may in some situations impose a restriction on a Norwegian guarantor's ability to offer credits or a guarantee and provide security interest to shareholders (or close associates of the shareholders), in addition to the restrictions on financial assistance and upstream/cross stream guarantees, loans and security interest described above.

As a consequence of the restrictions on financial assistance in Norway, the value of a guarantee and any security provided by a Norwegian guarantor may be limited. In addition, a guarantee or security interest infringing the limitations set forth in Sections 8-7 and/or 8-10 of the Acts will be void, and any funds paid out will have to be repaid. Finally, an illegal arrangement of this kind may give rise to directors' liability issues.

To cater for the above-mentioned restrictions, the Guarantees and the security interests provided by the Norwegian companies are subject to limitation language substantially in the form as follows:

The obligations and liabilities of each Guarantor incorporated in Norway ("Norwegian Guarantor") for the Issuer's obligations under the Guarantees shall be limited by such mandatory provisions of law applicable to that

Norwegian Guarantor limiting the legal capacity or ability of the relevant Norwegian Guarantor to grant and/or honor a guarantee thereunder (including, but not limited to, the provisions of Sections 8-7 to 8-10 (both inclusive) of the Norwegian Private Limited Liability Companies Act of 13 June 1997 No. 44 1997 or the Norwegian Public Limited Liability Companies Act of 13 June 1997 No. 45 1997 (as the case may be)), and the obligations and liability of each such Norwegian Guarantor under the Guarantees or under any other guarantee or indemnity contained therein shall only apply to the extent not so limited.

The limitations set forth in these sections will apply *mutatis mutandis* to any security created by a Norwegian Guarantor and to any guarantee, undertaking, indemnity, any similar obligation resulting in a payment obligation and any payment, including but not limited to distributions, cash sweeps, credits, loans and set-off, pursuant to or permitted by any such security and made by any Norwegian Guarantor.

The liability of each Norwegian Guarantor for the Issuer's and the other Guarantors' obligations under the Notes will be limited to €3,600,000,000 of the principal value of the debt being guaranteed, plus any unpaid amount of interest, fees, liability, costs and expenses under the Notes.

General limitations—insolvency

Norwegian insolvency legislation is regulated by the Norwegian Bankruptcy Act of June 8, 1984 No. 58 (the "Bankruptcy Act"), which sets forth the various procedures to be followed both in case of court administered debt negotiations and bankruptcy proceedings, and the Creditors Recovery Act of June 8, 1984 No. 59 (the "Recovery Act") containing provisions on, among other things, the priority of claims.

The key features of Norwegian bankruptcy proceedings are (i) the seizure and subsequent disposal of debtor's assets, (ii) assessment and ranking of claims, (iii) testing and revocation of transactions (including securing of existing claims) made prior to the bankruptcy, (iv) handling of the debtor's contractual relationships and (v) distribution of funds (if any) in accordance with the priority rules. If the business operations of the bankrupt company are continued, they are in practice continued at the risk of, and only to the extent guaranteed by, the creditors.

Bankruptcy proceedings may be opened provided that the debtor is insolvent. Both the debtor and the creditors (holding or pretending to hold a claim) can petition for bankruptcy.

There are two requirements for a debtor to be deemed to be insolvent. The debtor must (i) be unable to service its debt as it becomes due (the "cash flow test"), and (ii) be in "deficit" (the company's debts must exceed the sum of its assets and revenues) (the "balance sheet test").

During bankruptcy proceedings the debtor's assets are controlled by the court appointed liquidator (generally a lawyer), on behalf of the bankruptcy estate. The main task of the liquidator is to turn all the debtor's assets into cash in the manner assumed to be most profitable for the estate (the creditors), and then to distribute the available cash to the rightful creditors.

All of the debtor's assets will in practice be seized by the bankruptcy estate, and the debtor may not dispose of the seized assets in any way while the bankruptcy proceedings are ongoing. The bankruptcy estate may also seize assets held by third parties, if these assets are acquired from the debtor in an unlawful manner, if the acquisition lacks legal protection, or if the transaction can be reversed according to the Recovery Act. The bankruptcy estate is a separate legal entity, which is authorized to exercise all ownership interests/rights with respect to the seized assets, including but not limited to the realization of assets.

Secured creditors are in principle not deemed to be part of the bankruptcy proceedings to the extent the value of the security is sufficient to cover the underlying obligations of the debtor. The secured creditors may realize the security, and cover their claims, however, keeping in mind that the realization of a number of categories of security the first six months after the opening of a bankruptcy will be subject to the approval of the bankruptcy estate (automatic stay) (the same principles apply to official debt negotiations). The bankruptcy estate may, subject to certain conditions being fulfilled, also decide to realize the security and divide the proceeds between the secured creditors and others holding legal rights in the assets.

Any under-secured amount (*i.e.*, any amount exceeding the value of the secured assets) will be deemed as an ordinary (unsecured) trade claim.

In a Norwegian bankruptcy, the creditors will be paid according to the following priority:

- secured claims (valid and perfected security covered up to the value of the secured asset—either after the realization by the secured creditor itself or after realization undertaken by the bankruptcy estate);
- super priority claims (claims which arise during the bankruptcy proceedings, liquidator's costs, obligations of the estate);
- salary claims (within certain limitations);
- tax claims (such as withholding tax and value-added tax within certain limitations);
- ordinary unsecured claims (all other claims unless subordinated, including unsecured debt, trade creditors and indemnity claims); and
- subordinated claims (including interest incurred after the opening of bankruptcy proceedings, claims subordinated by agreement, liquidated damages and penalty claims).

Pursuant to the Recovery Act, the bankruptcy estate may be entitled to set aside or reverse transactions carried out in the three-month period (and in respect of transactions in favor of related parties up to two years) before the opening of the bankruptcy, such as extraordinary payments of certain creditors, security established for old debt and transaction at under-value. The bankruptcy estate may also, under certain circumstances, be entitled to set aside or reverse transactions made in bad faith or negligently which in an improper manner increase the debtor's debt, favor one creditor at the expense of others or deprive the debtor of assets which may otherwise have served to cover the creditors' claims, in which case the time limit for challenges by the estate is increased to ten years.

It should also be noted that the bankruptcy estate has a statutory first lien of up to 5% of the respective asset's estimated value or sales value over assets mortgaged/pledged by the debtor or mortgaged/pledged by a third party for the debtor's indebtedness (limited, however, to the standard Norwegian court fee (presently being in the amount of 1,277 Norwegian kroner) multiplied by 700 for assets registered in an asset register (No. *realregister*)). Such statutory lien is not applicable to financial security pursuant to the Norwegian Financial Security Act no. 17/2004 (cash deposits and financial instruments), cf. the Norwegian Liens Act no. 2/1980 section 6-4 (9).

Solvent Enforcement

Enforcement of a guarantee claim against a solvent guarantor will in principal require a final judgment by a court (unless the guarantee is written on a promissory note). Thereafter the creditor may apply to the enforcement authorities for enforcement of his claim.

Enforcement of security normally requires that the pledgee/chargee files an application to enforcement authorities for the enforcement of the security. Certain types of security may, however, be enforced without the involvement of the enforcement authority or a court. A provision granting the secured party such right of enforcement is typically included in any pledge agreement between the pledgor and the secured party.

On May 11, 2020, the Norwegian Parliament implemented a temporary Act on restructuring (hereinafter the "Restructuring Act") to aid businesses facing economic difficulties as a consequence of the COVID-19 outbreak. The Restructuring Act is temporarily replacing Part 1 on debt negotiations of the current Norwegian Bankruptcy Act of June 8, 1984, which relates to judicial debt restructuring proceedings and will apply from the effective date until July 1, 2023. It is expected that the Restructuring Act will be replaced by a permanent Act on restructuring with similar provisions.

The key provisions of the Restructuring Act are as follows: (i) the institution of restructuring proceedings shall not be conditional upon the debtor being unable to pay its debts when due, (ii) creditors may, on certain conditions, file a petition for institution of restructuring proceedings, (iii) ability to fund the debtor's operations during the restructuring period, (iv) improved prospects for converting debt into equity in connection with restructuring, (v) authorization of new administrative regulations to grant exemptions from the statutory priority of corporation tax claims, value added tax claims, etc., (vi) the current requirements for equal treatment of creditors upon voluntary composition and a minimum dividend upon compulsory composition are abolished, and (vii) amendments to the provisions on adoption of a restructuring proposal.

Among the most notable provisions of the Restructuring Act is the introduction of provisions conferring super-priority, *i.e.*, priority ahead of existing security interests, on any security interest established in accounts

receivable, inventories, machinery and plant, to secure loans granted to fund the continuation of operations during the restructuring period and to fund the restructuring proceedings.

The Restructuring Act may have an impact on the Group's operations in Norway.

Portugal

One or more of the Guarantors of the Notes are incorporated under the laws of Portugal.

Applicable insolvency law

Insolvency proceedings regarding a Portuguese party are governed by the Portuguese Insolvency and Corporate Recovery Code, enacted in 2004 through Decree-Law no. 53/2004, of March 18, 2004 as amended (*Código da Insolvência e da Recuperação de Empresas*) (the "PICRC").

Insolvency proceedings with respect to any Portuguese company may be initiated in Portugal. Such proceedings shall be governed pursuant to the PICRC.

In addition, a Portuguese party will, in principle, be subject to insolvency proceedings covered by the EU Insolvency Regulation. Under the EU Insolvency Regulation, Portuguese courts are entitled to open main insolvency proceedings against a Portuguese party if its COMI is located in Portugal. Such a proceeding has a universal scope and intends to cover the whole of the debtor's assets. In the case of a company or a legal person, the place of the registered office shall be presumed to be the COMI in the absence of proof to the contrary. However, this presumption will cease to apply if the registered office has been moved to another EU Member State within the three-month period prior to the request for the opening of insolvency proceedings.

If the COMI of a debtor is located in an EU Member State (other than Denmark), Portuguese courts may only open "secondary insolvency proceedings," provided that the debtor possesses an establishment in Portugal. The effects of such "secondary insolvency proceedings" are restricted to the assets of the debtor located in Portugal.

Portuguese insolvency law

The following is a brief description of certain aspects of the insolvency laws of Portugal.

The debtor is deemed insolvent when it is unable to comply with its obligations as they fall due. Companies are also deemed insolvent when liabilities are significantly higher than assets (over-indebted balance sheet). Both are determined on the basis of a fair assessment. However, the insolvency proceeding may be started, for example, in the following cases: (i) general default of the debtor's payment obligations; and (ii) the escape of the members of the board of directors, without appropriate replacements being appointed; among others. It is up to the debtor to prove its solvency with recourse to its legally mandatory account books.

In addition to the standard insolvency proceedings provided in the PICRC (as better detailed below), the 2012 reform introduced a pre-insolvency proceeding named "special revitalization procedure" (*processo especial de revitalização*) (the "PER"), which was last amended by Law No. 9/2022, of January 11, 2022. The PER aims at facilitating the recovery of any debtor who owns or runs a business (all other debtors may resort to another proceeding named "special procedure for payment arrangement" (*processo especial para acordo de pagamento*) which is very similar to the PER) in financial distress or in the imminence of becoming insolvent by means of an agreement between the debtor and its creditors. If such an agreement has been approved by the prescribed majority of creditors and has been confirmed by the court, it becomes binding to all creditors, including those who opposed the agreement and those who have not claimed their credits or participated in the negotiations. The filing for the PER is made jointly by the debtor and by creditors holding, at least, 10% of the non-subordinated credits. Moreover, the application for the PER must be instructed with a statement signed by a certified accountant or a statutory auditor, whenever the auditing of accounts is legally required, attesting that the company is not in a situation of insolvency. In order to ensure that creditors upon whom the effective reorganization of companies will depend are treated equitably, the last amendment to PER creates additional obligations to large companies, thus separating these from micro small and medium-sized companies (such as defined in Decree-law no 372/2007, of November 6, 2007).

Therefore, when filing for PER, large companies must submit a proposal of classification of creditors affected by the recovery plan separated into different categories, according to the nature of the respective claims, into guaranteed, privileged, common and subordinated creditors, and among these, wanting to reflect the universe of the company's creditors depending on the existence of sufficient common interests, namely: (i) employees,

regardless of the type of contract; (ii) holders of share capital; (iii) banking entities that have financed the company; (iv) suppliers of goods and service providers; and (v) public creditors.

Within the deadline established for deciding any challenges to the list of creditors presented, the court may determine its change in the event that they do not reflect the universe of the company's creditors or the existence of sufficient common interests among them.

The insolvency proceedings may be initiated either by (i) the debtor (voluntary insolvency); (ii) any person who is responsible for the debtor's debts; (iii) any of its creditors, whatever the nature of the credit or (iv) by the Public Prosecution Office (*Ministério Público*) (compulsory insolvency). Debtors have the duty to file for insolvency within 30 days upon becoming aware of the insolvency situation or after the date the debtor should be aware of the insolvency situation. Individuals who do not own a business and companies who have submitted to PER before, during the special suspension deadline provided for in the PICRC, are exempt from the duty to file for insolvency.

The PICRC establishes a single main insolvency procedure, called *processo de insolvência*. The insolvency proceedings may, after the insolvency's declaration having been issued by the court, lead to the liquidation of the company or to the approval of an insolvency plan.

The commencement of the insolvency proceedings is based in a written petition filed by the debtor or by any of the persons described above with the court. Where the insolvency petition is filed by the debtor (being a legal person), the following information must be therein indicated: (i) an indication as to whether the insolvency situation is existing or imminent; (ii) identification of the company's directors and of its five major creditors; (iii) the debtor's commercial registry certificate issued by the commercial registry office; (iv) a list of all known creditors and the details of each claim; (v) a list of all pending lawsuits brought up against the debtor; (vi) a comprehensive explanation of the company's activities over the last three years and all the debtor's establishments, as well as of the reasons, in the debtor's view, that determined the insolvency situation; (vii) identification of all the shareholders, known associates or members of the debtor and those who may be legally liable for the company's debts; (viii) a list of all company's assets and rights; (ix) the accounting books of the company for the preceding three fiscal years; (x) a list of all the debtor's employees; (xi) a copy of the resolution passing the filing of the corresponding petition; and (xii) a document identifying the companies with which the debtor is in a controlling or group relationship and, where applicable, identifying the processes in which its insolvency is requested or has been declared. Where the insolvency petition is not filed by the debtor, the petitioner shall present the information referred to in (ii) and (iii) above. If it is not possible for the petitioner to present such information, it may request the debtor to do so. The petitioner shall also justify the origin, nature and amount of its claim, or, if applicable, its liability for insolvency credits (*créditos sobre a insolvência*), as well as present all information in his possession relating to the assets and debts of the debtor.

The court shall serve the debtor to submit within ten days a pleading challenging the insolvency petition. If and when the debtor does not oppose the petition, the facts described in the petition are deemed confessed and the court shall immediately declare the insolvency of the debtor if such facts are sufficient to establish that the debtor is insolvent. If the debtor submits a pleading challenging the insolvency petition, the court must schedule a hearing of the petitioner and the debtor within five days. After the hearing, the court declares the insolvency or orders the closing of the proceedings.

In the declaration of insolvency, the court shall, *inter alia*, appoint the insolvency administrator (*administrador da insolvência*) (the "Liquidator"), who will immediately take control of the debtor's assets. The declaration of insolvency is registered in the civil or commercial registry (as the case may be) and is published online in a webpage run by the Portuguese Ministry of Justice, called *Citius*.

The Liquidator has the power to collect the assets of the debtor company wherever those assets may be located.

Effects of the insolvency on the debtor

Insolvency automatically deprives the debtor (or its legal representatives, if applicable) of the power to manage and dispose of the debtor's assets.

Such powers are vested in the Liquidator, who is entitled to carry out all transactions in the ordinary course of business, to continue trading, being also responsible for collecting the debtor's assets, selling all these assets and making all the arrangements in order to pay the creditors and all the expenses.

However, the court or the first general meeting of creditors may, in certain circumstances and at the debtor's request, allow him to retain the management of his assets, provided that he has submitted a restructuring plan or undertakes to submit such plan within 30 days.

The first general meeting of creditors resolves on (i) whether to close or pursue the debtor's business and (ii) whether to liquidate the assets immediately or ask the Liquidator to draft an insolvency plan.

Effects of the insolvency on the pending litigation

The declaration of insolvency entails the suspension of all debt enforcement proceedings against the debtor as well as the suspension of any measures requested by the insolvency creditors relating to the debtor's assets and forbids the commencement of enforcement proceedings brought by the insolvency creditors (however these proceedings may proceed if there are other debtors different from the insolvent party).

The declaration of insolvency also implies that (i) all the pending claims against the debtor related to the debtor's assets or that its outcome may influence the value the debtor's assets; and (ii) all the claims with a pecuniary nature filed by the debtor, shall be joined to the insolvency proceedings, if requested by the Liquidator, grounded on the best convenience for the purposes of the insolvency proceedings.

According to a ruling by the Portuguese Supreme Court, the declaration of insolvency also leads to the extinction of all lawsuits aiming at collecting sums or claiming performance of obligations from the debtor.

Rules on the ranking of credits

During the insolvency proceedings, the Liquidator will assess and quantify the claims against the debtor company. Creditors will be able to submit their claims by lodging their proofs of claim with the Liquidator. Creditors are entitled to challenge the Liquidator's decisions on this subject by filing a motion with the court.

All creditors have to file a proof of claim with the Liquidator within the deadline set by the court (up to 30 days from the declaration insolvency). Any creditor who fails to file a proof of claim within the prescribed deadline runs a high risk of not being acknowledged by the Liquidator and of not being paid within the insolvency proceedings, unless said creditor, provided certain requirements are met, files a special lawsuit for the acknowledgement of its claim (*ação de verificação ulterior de créditos*) within six months from the day when the declaration of insolvency has become final and definitive (*res judicata*).

The court has to issue a ruling on the claims and on their ranking before any payments can be made. If no one has challenged the Liquidator's decisions on the claims and their ranking, the court may simply confirm them. If such decisions have been challenged, the court may, if need be, hold a hearing and then rule on the subject.

The PICRC distinguishes between guaranteed claims (*créditos garantidos*) which constitute secured claims (including special preferred claims), privileged claims (*créditos privilegiados*) that include general preferred claims over assets of the insolvent estate, common claims (*créditos comuns*) and subordinated claims (*créditos subordinados*).

Among others, the following creditors or claims enjoy some degree of priority: (i) claims from employees; (ii) court fees, including the remuneration of the Liquidator and other administrative and legal costs; (iii) taxes and social security; and (iv) creditors with security over the assets of the debtor.

Before making any payments to the creditors, the Liquidator will set aside the sums or assets needed to pay off the debts of the insolvent estate (namely, expenses incurred after the declaration of insolvency in connection with the management or liquidation of the debtor's assets).

The debts of the insolvent estate are paid out of the income of the insolvent estate. If the said income proves insufficient, the remaining debts of the insolvent estate are paid out of the proceeds of the sale of the debtor's assets. In principle, only 10% of the proceeds from the sale of assets encumbered with *in rem* security interests may be set aside to pay the debts of the insolvent estate. This 10% threshold may, however, be disregarded by the Liquidator if necessary to pay off all debts of the insolvent estate.

After securing full payment of the debts of the insolvent estate and after the court's ruling on the claims and their ranking has become final and definitive (*res judicata*), the Liquidator may begin to make payments to all other creditors.

However, according to recent amendments to the PICRC, it is mandatory for the Liquidator to make partial payments (*rateios parciais*) of the amounts deposited with the insolvent estate, whenever the following

conditions are met: (i) the insolvency declaration decision issued by the court is *res judicata* (i.e., non appealable); (ii) has already lapsed the deadline to challenge the list of acknowledged claims issued by the Liquidator and no challenge was filed, or even if it had, such challenge has already been decided by the court; (iii) when the amount deposited with the insolvent estate is of €10,000.00 or more and its ownership is not challenged; and (iv) the insolvency proceedings is not in a phase where the final payments can be made. If the referred conditions are met, the Liquidator should prepare a map with the foreseen payments, which is published to be commented by the creditors within 15 days. Once such deadline has lapsed, the court should decide in 10 days on the payments it considers grounded.

Limitations on the validity of certain transactions

There are several types of transactions which can be rescinded by the Liquidator after the debtor has been declared insolvent and the corresponding assets or monies may then be returned to the insolvent estate.

Some acts may be qualified as detrimental to the insolvency estate, such as, acts that diminish, frustrate, aggravate, put in danger or delay the satisfaction of creditors. Under certain circumstances, such acts may be rescinded on behalf of the insolvency estate, provided that they have been performed within two years prior to the filing of the insolvency proceedings. In this case, rescission is only possible if the third party has acted in bad faith.

On the other hand, certain acts may be rescinded to the benefit of the insolvency estate without any further requirements, such as (i) acts entered into by the debtor which can be qualified as free of charge and which have been performed within two years prior to the beginning of the insolvency proceedings, (ii) payment or any other form of settlement of obligations which would only fall due after the filing of the insolvency proceedings, provided that said payment or settlement has taken place in the six months prior to the filing of the insolvency proceedings, (iii) payment or any other form of settlement of obligations not yet due, provided that said payment or settlement has taken place after the filing of the insolvency proceedings, (iv) payment or any form of settlement of obligations in a way which is unusual and which the creditor was not entitled to claim, provided that said payment or settlement has taken place in the six months prior to the filing of the insolvency proceedings, (v) personal guarantees granted by the debtor in the six months prior to the filing of the insolvency proceedings, provided that said guarantees relate to a business transaction of no real interest to the debtor, (vi) *in rem* security interests granted by the debtor in the six months prior to the filing of the insolvency proceedings in order to secure the performance of pre-existing obligations or of new obligations which replace the pre-existing ones, (vii) *in rem* security interests granted by the debtor in the sixty days prior to the filing of the insolvency proceedings, provided that the granting of said securities and the contraction of the secured obligation take place simultaneously, (viii) agreements executed in the year prior to the filing of the insolvency proceedings, in which the obligations undertaken by the debtor clearly exceed those undertaken by the counterparty and (ix) reimbursement of shareholder loans in the year prior to the filing of the insolvency proceedings.

Financial assistance and corporate interest

The guarantees and security granted by any company incorporated under Portuguese law shall not extend to cover any indebtedness which would cause the infringement of Article 322 of the Portuguese Companies Code, enacted by Decree-Law no. 262/86, of September 2, 1986, as amended (*Código das Sociedades Comerciais*) (the "Portuguese Companies Code"), which restricts the ability of companies incorporated under Portuguese law to provide funds or any form of guarantee or security in order for a third party to acquire or subscribe any shares in such Portuguese company (or its direct or indirect controlling company).

Any contract or unilateral act of the Portuguese company in breach of the aforementioned rule shall be deemed null and void, pursuant to Article 322(3) of the Portuguese Companies Code and, therefore, the limitation described above on the liabilities and obligations of any Portuguese Guarantor may have the effect of reducing the amount of the obligations or liabilities assumed and/or the amount guaranteed or secured to zero.

Pursuant to Article 6.3 of the Portuguese Companies Code, the granting of any guarantee or security by a Portuguese company to secure the obligations of a third party shall be considered *ultra vires* unless (i) the Portuguese company is in a group or control relationship (as such terms are defined in the Portuguese Companies Code) with the entities whose obligations are being secured (although it may be sustained that, for these purposes, both the parent and subsidiary companies must be domiciled in Portugal); or (ii) the Portuguese company has a justifiable corporate interest (*justificado interesse próprio*) in granting the guarantee and/or security. Please note that Portuguese law does not define the concept nor exemplifies what may be considered a justifiable corporate interest of a given company and Portuguese courts and scholars tend to use as criteria to determine the existence of justifiable corporate interest in specific situations, in particular, amongst others,

the fact of whether the granting of the guarantee and/or security is necessary for the company to obtain a potential economic benefit/advantage or to avoid a loss. Therefore, in the event any Portuguese company is considered not to have a justifiable corporate interest in the granting of guarantees and/or security to secure the obligations of the Issuer, such guarantees and/or security may not be enforceable under Portuguese law.

The documentation in relation to the guarantees and security, to the extent they concern a Portuguese Guarantor, may contain limitation language and, hence, such guarantees and security interests are limited in the manner described therein.

The Guarantees and any other security, guarantee, indemnity, obligation and liability granted or undertaken by each Portuguese Guarantor, or over any of the shares or quotas of, or any credit rights over, any Portuguese Guarantor, are limited to a global maximum secured amount of €5.0 million, and, as a result, Portuguese Guarantors will not have an obligation to repay any amounts to the holders of the Notes or the Security Agent under such Guarantees and any other security, guarantee, indemnity, obligation and liability once the maximum secured amount has been reached.

Limitations on enforcement

Under Portuguese law, claims may become time-barred (20 years being the ordinary term set forth under article 309 of the Portuguese Civil Code) and may be or become subject to the defense of set-off or counterclaim.

The terms “enforceable,” “enforceability,” “valid,” “legal,” “binding” and “effective” (or any combination thereof) mean that all of the obligations assumed by the relevant party under the relevant documents are of a type enforced by Portuguese courts; the terms do not mean that these obligations will necessarily be enforced in all circumstances in accordance with their terms. In particular, enforcement before the courts is subject to:

- the degree to which the relevant obligations are enforceable under their governing law;
- the nature of the remedies available in the courts;
- the availability of defenses such as (without limitation) set-off, fraud, abuse of rights (*abuso de direito*), violation of public policy principles, duress, misrepresentation, undue influence, conflict of interests, force majeure, exception *non adimplenti contractus*, error, abatement and counterclaim; and
- the applicable statute of limitations.

As a general rule, under Portuguese law, any guarantee, pledge or mortgage must guarantee or secure another obligation to which it is ancillary (*princípio da acessoriedade*), which must be clearly identified in the relevant guarantee or security agreement. Therefore, the guarantee or security interest follows the underlying obligation in such a way that the invalidity of the underlying obligation entails invalidity of the guarantee or security and termination of the underlying obligation entails termination of the guarantee or security. In the event that the security providers are able to prove that there are no existing and valid guaranteed obligations, Portuguese courts may consider that the security providers' obligations under the relevant guarantees or security are not enforceable.

The enforcement of security (including a guarantee) before the Portuguese courts will be subject to the following:

- a Portuguese court may refuse to give effect to any provision of the relevant agreements on the grounds that such provision conflicts with Portuguese public policy (*ordem pública*);
- the Portuguese courts will not grant enforcement in the event that they deem that a right has been exercised in abuse of right (*abuso de direito*) and will not enforce an obligation in case of fraud;
- a Portuguese court may issue an award of damages where specific performance is deemed impracticable; and
- a Portuguese court may not enforce a penalty clause within the meaning of article 812 of the Portuguese Civil Code which the court would consider excessive as a pre-estimate of damages or if the obligations secured by the penalty clause have been performed in part; in this event the court may reduce the amount of the penalty.

The principles above mentioned are of general application and in applying such principles a court, among other things, might not allow a creditor to accelerate maturity of a debt upon the occurrence of a default deemed immaterial.

Finally, it should be noted that Portuguese Guarantors will be entitled to claim for themselves immunity from suit, execution, attachment or other legal process in respect of its obligations under the Collateral to the extent that their assets are covered by the immunities legally set forth, which include, but are not limited to, assets that are part of the public domain of the Portuguese Republic (*domínio público do Estado*) or allocated to public service purposes.

Trustee and Security Agent

It should be noted that Portuguese Law does not recognize the concept of parallel debt or trusteeship. The Indenture provides (along with the Intercreditor Agreement) that only the Security Agent has the right to enforce the Security Documents in its capacity as agent (*mandatário com representação*) and joint and several creditor (*credor solidário*) and that the holders of the Notes will not have direct security interests and that therefore will not be entitled to take enforcement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if enforcement of any security interest in Portugal was to be carried out by the Security Agent, it may be necessary to prove that the Security Agent is duly and expressly empowered for such purpose by means of a power of attorney granted in their favor by each of the noteholders, duly notarized and legalized, and that the Security Agent is a joint and several creditor (*credor solidário*).

France

Insolvency

We conduct part of our business activity in France and, to the extent that the registered office of any of the Guarantors or its main centre of interests within the meaning of Article R. 600-1 of the French Commercial Code is deemed to be in France, they could be subject to confidential French court-assisted proceedings (*i.e.*, *mandat ad hoc* or *conciliation* proceedings) (which do not fall within the scope of the EU Insolvency Regulation). In addition, to the extent that (i) their COMI is deemed to be in France or they have an establishment in France or, (ii) in cases where the EU Insolvency Regulation does not apply, their registered office or their main centre of interests within the meaning of Article R. 600-1 of the French Commercial Code, is deemed to be in France, they could also be subject to French court-administered proceedings affecting creditors, *i.e.*, either safeguard proceedings or accelerated safeguard proceedings (*sauvegarde* or *sauvegarde accélérée*), judicial reorganization proceedings (*redressement judiciaire*) or judicial liquidation proceedings (*liquidation judiciaire*).

Annex A of the EU Insolvency Regulation lists safeguard, accelerated safeguard, accelerated financial safeguard (which does no longer exist and was replaced by one single proceeding namely accelerated safeguard proceedings by Ordinance No. 2021-1193 dated September 15, 2021), judicial reorganization and judicial liquidation proceedings as insolvency proceedings within the meaning of the EU Insolvency Regulation. Any company of our group having its COMI in France could be subject to French main insolvency proceedings within the meaning of the EU Insolvency Regulation and any company of our group having an establishment in France and its COMI in another EU Member State (other than Denmark) could be subject to French secondary insolvency proceedings within the meaning of the EU Insolvency Regulation.

Specialized courts exist for (i) conciliation or court-administered proceedings with respect to debtors that meet or exceed (on a stand-alone basis or together with the companies under their control) (y) €20 million in turnover and 250 employees or (z) €40 million in net turnover, (ii) commencement of proceedings with respect to which the court's international jurisdiction results from the application of the EU Insolvency Regulation or (iii) in cases where the EU Insolvency Regulation does not apply, from the debtor having its main center of interests within the jurisdiction of such specialized courts.

In addition, the French court that commences preventive or insolvency proceedings with respect to the member of a corporate group has jurisdiction over all the other members of the group (subject to French courts having international jurisdiction with respect to such entities, in accordance with the rules outlined above, and to specific thresholds), accordingly, a court can supervise the insolvency proceedings of the whole group and may, for this purpose, appoint the same administrator (*administrateur judiciaire*) and creditors' representative (*mandataire judiciaire*) for all proceedings in respect of members of the group.

In general, French insolvency legislation favors the continuation of a business and protection of employment over the payment of creditors and could limit your ability to enforce your rights under the Notes and corresponding security interests in the Collateral.

The following is a general discussion of preventive and insolvency proceedings governed by French law for informational purposes only and does not address all the French legal considerations that may be relevant to holders of the Notes.

Grace periods

In addition to insolvency laws discussed below, you could, like any other creditors, be subject to Article 1343-5 of the French Civil Code (*Code civil*).

Pursuant to the provisions of this article, French courts may, in any civil or commercial proceedings involving the debtor, whether initiated by the debtor or the creditor, taking into account the debtor's financial position and the creditor's needs, defer or otherwise reschedule over a maximum period of two years the payment dates of payment obligations that are due and decide that any amounts, the payment date of which is thus deferred or rescheduled, will bear interest at a rate that is lower than the contractual rate (but not lower than the legal rate, as published semi-annually by the French government) or that payments made shall first be allocated to the repayment of principal. A court order made under Article 1343-5 of the French Civil Code will suspend any pending enforcement measures, and any contractual default interest or penalty for late payment will not accrue or be due during the grace periods ordered by the relevant judge.

If the debtor is engaged in *conciliation* proceedings or has reached a *conciliation* agreement that is in the course of being executed, special rules apply to the grant of grace periods (see "*Court-assisted Proceedings*" below).

Insolvency test

Under French law, a debtor is considered to be insolvent (*en état de cessation des paiements*) when it is unable to pay its due debts (*passif exigible*) with its immediately available assets (*actif disponible*) taking into account available credit lines, existing debt rescheduling agreements and moratoria.

The date of insolvency (*date d'état de cessation des paiements*) is generally deemed to be the date of the court ruling commencing the judicial reorganization or judicial liquidation proceedings, unless the court sets an earlier date, which may be carried back up to 18 months before the date of such court ruling. Except for fraud, the date of insolvency may not be fixed at an earlier date than the date of the final court decision that approved an agreement (*homologation*) in the context of conciliation proceedings. The date of insolvency marks the beginning of the hardening period.

Court-assisted proceedings

A French debtor facing difficulties may in certain conditions request the commencement of court-assisted proceedings (*mandat ad hoc* or *conciliation*), the aim of which is to reach an agreement with the debtor's main creditors and stakeholders e.g., an agreement to reduce or reschedule its indebtedness.

Mandat ad hoc proceedings may only be initiated by the debtor itself, in its sole discretion. In practice, *mandat ad hoc* proceedings are used by debtors that are facing any type of difficulties but are not insolvent (see "*Insolvency test*" above). The proceedings are informal and confidential by law (save for the disclosure of the court decision appointing the *mandataire ad hoc* to the statutory auditors, if any). They are carried out under the aegis of a court-appointed officer (*mandataire ad hoc*), whose name may be suggested by the debtor itself, under the supervision of the president of the court. The proceedings are not limited in time. The duties of the *mandataire ad hoc* are determined by the president of the court (usually the commercial court) who appoints him or her, usually to facilitate negotiations with creditors. Any agreement between the debtor and its creditors will be negotiated on a purely consensual and voluntary basis: those creditors not willing to take part cannot be bound by the agreement nor forced to accept it. *Mandat ad hoc* proceedings do not automatically stay any pending proceedings and creditors are not barred from taking legal action against the debtor to recover their claims but those that have accepted to take part in the proceedings usually accept not to do so for their duration. In any event, the debtor retains the right to petition the relevant judge for a grace period under Article 1343-5 of the French Civil Code (see "*Grace periods*" above). The agreement reached is reported to the president of the court but is not formally approved by it.

Conciliation proceedings may only be initiated by a debtor itself if it faces actual or foreseeable difficulties of a legal, economic or financial nature but (at the time the *conciliation* proceedings are commenced) is not insolvent (see "*Insolvency test*" above) or has not been insolvent for more than 45 calendar days. *Conciliation* proceedings are confidential by law (save for the disclosure of the court decision commencing the proceedings to the statutory auditors, if any). They are carried out under the aegis of a court-appointed conciliator

(*conciliateur*), whose name may be suggested by the debtor itself, under the supervision of the president of the court.

The proceedings may last up to five months (after an initial period of a maximum of four months, upon request of the *conciliateur*, the president of the court may extend the conciliation period up to the absolute maximum of five months). If the debtor intends to have the conciliation agreement approved (*homologué*) or acknowledged (*constaté*), its request must be filed by the end of this five-month period, even though the hearing can take place afterwards, in which case the conciliation period will be extended until the decision of the president of the court or the court itself.

The duties of the *conciliateur* are to assist the debtor in negotiating an agreement with all or part of its creditors and/or trade partners and/or other stakeholders that puts an end to its difficulties, e.g., providing for the restructuring of its indebtedness. Any agreement between the debtor and its creditors/stakeholders will be negotiated on a purely consensual and voluntary basis: (i) those creditors not willing to take part cannot be bound by the agreement nor forced to accept it. *Conciliation* proceedings do not automatically stay any pending proceedings and creditors are not barred from taking legal action against the debtor to recover their claims but those that have accepted to take part in the proceedings usually accept not to do so for their duration and (ii) creditors may not request the opening of insolvency proceedings (*redressement judiciaire* or *liquidation judiciaire*) against the debtor, for the duration of the *conciliation* proceedings.

Pursuant to Article L. 611-7 of the French Commercial Code, during the proceedings, the debtor retains the right to petition the judge that commenced them for a grace period (debt rescheduling for a maximum of two years) in accordance with Article 1343-5 of the French Civil Code (see “*Grace periods*” above) provided that a creditor has formally put the debtor on notice to pay, or is suing for payment or does not accept, by the deadline set by the *conciliateur*, a request made by the *conciliateur* to defer payment of his claim.

Moreover, if a creditor does not accept, by the deadline set by the *conciliateur*, a request made by the *conciliateur* to defer payment of its unmatured claim, the judge may defer or reschedule the payment of this unmatured claim for the duration of the *conciliation* proceedings (i.e., a maximum period of five months). The judge will take his or her decision after having heard the *conciliateur* and may condition the duration of the measures it orders to reaching an agreement in the *conciliation* proceedings.

The *conciliation* agreement reached between the debtor and its creditors and/or trade partners and/or other stakeholders may be either acknowledged (*constaté*) by the President of the Court at the request of the parties, which makes the agreement binding upon them (in particular, performance of the conciliation agreement prevents any action by the creditors party thereto against the debtor to obtain payment of claims governed by the conciliation agreement) and enforceable without further recourse to a judge (*force exécutoire*), but the *conciliation* proceedings remain confidential.

Alternatively, the conciliation agreement may be approved (*homologué*) by the court at the request of the debtor following a hearing held for that purpose, to which the social and economic committee, as the case may be, must be convened, if (i) the debtor is not insolvent or the conciliation agreement has the effect of putting an end to the debtor’s insolvency, (ii) the conciliation agreement effectively ensures that the company will survive as a going concern and (iii) the conciliation agreement does not impair the rights of the non-signatory creditors. Such approval will have the same effect as its acknowledgement (*constatation*) as described above and, in addition:

- the decision of approval by the relevant Civil or Commercial court, which should only disclose the amount of any New Money Lien (see below) and the guarantees and security interests granted to secure the same, will be public but the agreement itself should otherwise remain confidential except *vis-à-vis* the social and economic committee that is informed of the content of the conciliation agreement and may have access to the full conciliation agreement at the clerk’s office (*greffe*) of the court;
- creditors that, in the context of the conciliation proceedings, provide new money, goods or services designed to ensure the continuation of the business of the debtor (other than shareholders providing new equity in the context of a capital increase) will enjoy a priority of payment over all pre-commencement and post-commencement claims (subject to certain exceptions including certain pre-commencement or post-commencement employment claims and procedural costs) (the “New Money Lien”), in the event of subsequent safeguard proceedings, judicial reorganization proceedings or judicial liquidation proceedings;
- in the event of subsequent safeguard, accelerated safeguard, judicial reorganization or judicial liquidation proceedings, the claims benefiting from the New Money Lien may not, without their holders’ consent, be rescheduled or written off by a safeguard or reorganization plan (although such claims will

not be paid before the safeguard or reorganization plan is adopted), not even by the classes of affected parties;

- when the debtor is submitted to statutory auditing, the conciliation agreement is communicated to its statutory auditors; and
- in the event of subsequent judicial reorganization proceedings or judicial liquidation proceedings, the date of insolvency (see “*Insolvency test*” above), and therefore the starting date of the hardening period (*période suspecte*) (as defined below-see “*The hardening period (période suspecte) in judicial reorganization and liquidation proceedings*”) in judicial reorganization and liquidation proceedings, cannot be set by the court as of a date earlier than the date of the approval (*homologation*) of the agreement by the court (except in case of fraud).

Whether the conciliation agreement is acknowledged or approved, the court may, at the request of the debtor, appoint the *conciliateur* to monitor the implementation of the agreement (*mandataire à l'exécution de l'accord*) during its performance and while it is in force:

- interest accruing on the affected claims that are the subject to the conciliation agreement may not be compounded;
- pursuant to Article L. 611-10-1 of the French Commercial Code, the debtor retains the right, during the performance period of a conciliation agreement, to petition the judge having commenced conciliation proceedings to impose grace periods on creditors who were asked to participate in the *conciliation* proceedings (other than the tax and social security administrations) and have formally put the debtor on notice to pay or who are suing for payment of claims that were not dealt with in the conciliation agreement, such decision being made after hearing the *conciliateur* if he or she has been appointed to monitor the implementation of the agreement, and taking into account the conditions of its performance; and
- pursuant to Article L. 611-10-2 of the French Commercial Code, a joint-debtor and a third party having previously granted credit support (a guarantee (*sûreté personnelle*) or security interest (*sûreté réelle*)) with respect to the debtor's obligations may benefit from the provisions of the *conciliation* agreement as well as from grace periods granted to the debtor in the context of *conciliation* proceedings and during the performance of the *conciliation* agreement.

In the event of a breach of the *conciliation* agreement, any party to it may petition the president of the court or the court (depending on whether the agreement was acknowledged or approved) for its termination. If such termination is granted, grace periods granted in relation to the *conciliation* proceedings may be revoked. Conversely, provided the *conciliation* agreement is duly performed, any individual proceedings by creditors with respect to obtaining payment of the claims dealt with by the conciliation agreement are suspended and/or prohibited. The commencement of subsequent safeguard or insolvency proceedings will automatically put an end to the conciliation agreement, in which case the creditors will recover their claims (decreased by the payments already received) and pre-existing security interests or guarantees. Nevertheless, the termination of the *conciliation* agreement does not invalidate the provisions the purpose of which is to organize the consequences arising out of the termination of the *conciliation* agreement.

Conciliation proceedings, in the context of which a draft plan has been negotiated and is supported by a majority of creditors large enough to render likely to meet the threshold requirements for creditors' consent in safeguard, is a mandatory preliminary step of accelerated safeguard proceedings, as described below.

At the request of the debtor and after the participating creditors have been consulted on the matter, *mandat ad hoc* and conciliation proceedings may also be used to organize the partial or total sale of the debtor, in particular through a “plan for the disposal of the business” (Prepack sale - *plan de cession*) which would be implemented, as applicable, in the context of subsequent safeguard, judicial reorganization or liquidation proceedings. Provided that they comply with certain requirements, any offers received in this context by the *mandataire ad hoc* or the *conciliateur* may be directly considered by the court in the context of safeguard, judicial reorganization or judicial liquidation proceedings after consultation of the state prosecutor.

As a matter of law, two types of contractual provisions are deemed null and void: (i) any provision that modifies the conditions for the continuation of an ongoing contract by reducing the debtors' rights or increasing its obligations simply by reason of the appointment of a *mandataire ad hoc* or of the commencement of *conciliation* proceedings or of a request submitted to this end and (ii) any provision forcing the debtor to bear, by reason only of the appointment of a *mandataire ad hoc* or of the commencement of conciliation proceedings, more than

three-quarters of the fees of the professional advisers whom the creditors have retained in connection with these proceedings.

Where the debtor cannot manage to reach an agreement with its creditors within the maximum time period allotted to court-assisted proceedings, the court will terminate those proceedings. The termination of amicable proceedings does not, in and of itself entail specific legal consequences for the debtor, in particular it does not result in the automatic commencement of insolvency proceedings. New *conciliation* proceedings cannot be commenced enduring a three-month period following the termination of the previous ones.

Court-administered proceedings—safeguard

A debtor that experiences difficulties that it is not able to overcome may, in its sole discretion, initiate safeguard proceedings (*procédure de sauvegarde*) with respect to itself, provided that it is not insolvent (see “*Insolvency Test*”). Where it is not demonstrated that the debtor is experiencing difficulties that it is not able to overcome, the court may invite the debtor to request the opening of *conciliation* proceedings. Creditors of the debtor are not notified of, nor invited to attend the hearing before the court at which the commencement of safeguard proceedings is requested even if they have a limited right to challenge the court decision commencing the proceedings.

Following the commencement of safeguard proceedings, a court-appointed administrator (*administrateur judiciaire*) is appointed (except for small companies where the court considers that such appointment is not necessary) within the list of judicial administrators (whose name can be proposed by the debtor or the state prosecutor). At the request of the debtor or the state prosecutor, or by the court on its own, two or more administrators can be appointed. The appointment of several administrators becomes mandatory when the debtor (i) owns at least three establishments outside the jurisdiction of the court where it is registered, or (ii) holds or controls (as provided by Articles L. 233-1 or L. 233-3 of the French Commercial Code) at least two companies subject to court-administered proceedings, or (iii) is held or controlled (as provided by the same articles) by a company subject to court-administered proceedings, such company itself holding or controlling another company subject to such proceedings, and (iv) generates at least €20 million of net turnover (for (ii) and (iii)). In case *mandat ad hoc* or *conciliation* proceedings were commenced in the eighteen months preceding the commencement of court-administered proceedings, the state prosecutor can object to the appointment of the *mandataire ad hoc* or *conciliateur* as administrator. The administrator is appointed to investigate the business of the debtor during an “observation period” (being the period starting on the date of the court decision commencing the proceedings and ending on the date on which the court takes a decision on the outcome of the proceedings), which may last up to twelve months. The role of the court-appointed administrator is also to assist the debtor in preparing a draft safeguard plan (*projet de plan de sauvegarde*) that it will circularize to its creditors that may include a partial sale of the business. Creditors or Equity Holders do not have effective control over the proceedings, which remain in the hands of the debtor, assisted by the court-appointed administrator. The court-appointed administrator will either, in accordance with the terms of the judgment appointing him or her, exercise *ex-post facto* control over decisions made by the debtor (*mission de surveillance*) or assist the debtor with making some or all of the management decisions (*mission d’assistance*), under the supervision of the court.

A supervisory judge (*juge-commissaire*) and a creditors’ representative (*mandataire judiciaire*) are also appointed at the beginning of the proceedings, alongside the court-appointed administrator. Disposal decisions that fall outside the scope of the ordinary course of business, among others require the prior approval of the supervisory judge (e.g., granting security interests or settling disputes). The supervisory judge can appoint one to five controllers (*contrôleurs*) among the creditors who have filed a request, provided they meet certain conditions (in particular no affiliation to the debtor). Controllers (*contrôleurs*) assist the creditors’ representative in his functions and the supervisory judge in his duty of supervising the progress of the insolvency proceedings. In order to protect creditors’ interests and under certain conditions, the controllers may act in the interests of the creditors when the creditors’ representative fails to take sufficient action.

If, after commencement of the proceedings, it appears that the debtor was insolvent (*en état de cessation des paiements*) before their commencement, at the request of the debtor, the administrator, the creditors’ representative or the state prosecutor but, in any event, after having heard the debtor, the court may convert the safeguard proceedings into judicial reorganization proceedings.

In addition, at any time during the observation period, at the request of the debtor, the court-appointed administrator, the creditors’ representative or the state prosecutor or on its own initiative, the court may convert safeguard proceedings into (i) judicial reorganization proceedings if the debtor is insolvent or (ii) judicial liquidation proceedings if the debtor is insolvent and its recovery is manifestly impossible.

At the request of the debtor, the court-appointed administrator, the creditors' representative or the state prosecutor, but not on its own initiative, where the plan has not been adopted by the classes of affected parties, the court may also convert safeguard proceedings into judicial reorganization proceedings if the approval of a safeguard plan is manifestly impossible and if the company would shortly become insolvent should safeguard proceedings end.

In these two conversion cases, the court's decision is only taken after having heard the debtor, the court-appointed administrator, the creditors' representative, the creditors of the debtor appointed by the supervisory judge as controllers ("*Contrôleurs*") (if any), the state prosecutor and the social and economic committee (if any).

As soon as safeguard proceedings are commenced, any unpaid amount of share capital of the debtor becomes immediately due and payable.

Ordinance No. 2021-1193, dated September 15, 2021, created a new post money privilege as an incentive for new financings granted to debtors in the context of safeguard or reorganization proceedings (the "Post Money Lien").

The Post Money Lien applies exclusively to proceedings commenced from October 1, 2021. The Post Money Lien also applies in the event of an amendment to the safeguard plan or reorganization plan adopted in proceedings commenced before May 22, 2020.

The Post Money Lien is distinct from the existing statutory preference enjoyed by financing granted, with the approval of the supervisory judge (*juge-commissaire*), after commencement of the proceedings, for the needs of the proceedings or of the observation period:

- The Post Money Lien applies to all new cash contributions made, with the exception of those made through a share capital increase, by any person:
 - in order to ensure the continuity of debtor's business during the observation period, in which case such cash contributions must be authorized by the supervisory judge, or
 - for the implementation of the safeguard or reorganization plan, *i.e.*, within the plan as approved or amended by the court, and for the purposes of its performance, it being specified that both the draft plan on which the affected parties are called upon to vote and the judgment must mention all claims benefiting from the privilege, as well as the relevant amounts.
- Claims benefiting from the Post Money Lien enjoy a priority of payment over pre-commencement and post-commencement claims with the exception of (i) employees' super-privileged claims, (ii) procedural costs, (iii) the New Money Lien (iv) pre-commencement claims secured by security interests over real estate assets (only in the context of judicial liquidation proceedings) and (v) post-commencement wages claims not advanced through the French wages guarantee scheme (AGS) under provisions of Articles L. 3253-8 to L. 3253-13 of the French Labor Code.
- Such claims may not be termed-out or written-off without the consent of the relevant creditors (although such claims will not be paid before the safeguard or reorganization plan is adopted) in subsequent safeguard proceedings, judicial reorganization proceedings or liquidation proceedings.

Once safeguard proceedings have been commenced, there will be an automatic stay on certain claims. Payment by the debtor of any debts incurred (i) prior to the commencement of the proceedings or (ii) after the commencement of the safeguard proceedings and if they do not relate to expenses necessary for the debtor's business activities during the observation period, are not for the requirements of the proceedings, or not in consideration for services rendered or goods delivered to the debtor during this period is prohibited, subject to very limited exceptions. For example, the supervisory judge can authorize payments for pre-commencement debts in order to discharge a lien on property needed to continue the debtor's operation or to recover goods or rights transferred as collateral in a fiduciary estate (*patrimoine fiduciaire*) (see "*Status of Creditors During Safeguard, Accelerated Safeguard, Judicial Reorganization or Judicial Liquidation Proceedings*").

The supervisory judge may also authorize the payment to a carrier exercising an action against an ultimate client or a compromise or settlement agreement with a carrier, or the granting of any contractual security interest to guarantee a post-commencement claim.

During the safeguard proceedings, any increase in the perimeter of a contractual security interest or a contractual right of retention, regardless of the method used, is prohibited. Consequently, margin call provisions

are neutralized. This prohibition does not apply to any assignment of receivables as set forth in Articles 313-23 and seq. of the French Monetary and Financial Code if the framework master agreement was entered into before the commencement of the proceedings.

Creditors (and, if applicable, Equity Holders) must be consulted on the manner in which the debtor's liabilities will be settled under the plan (debt write-offs, payment terms or debt-for-equity-swaps) prior to the plan being approved by the court. The rules governing consultation vary according to the size of the business.

Standard consultation: for debtors which have (i) less than 250 employees and less than a net turnover of €20 million or (ii) less than a net turnover of €40 million. This also applies in respect of debtors which own or control other entities within the meaning of Articles L. 233-1 and L. 233-3 of the French Commercial Code, who fall below these thresholds. If so requested by the debtors and with the consent of the supervisory judge, creditors may also be subject to the class-based consultation.

In such case, the administrator notifies the proposals for the settlement of debts to the court-appointed creditors' representative, who seeks the agreement of each creditor who filed a claim, regarding the debt write-offs and payment schedules proposed. Creditors are consulted individually or collectively.

French law does not state whether the debt settlement proposals can vary according to the creditor and whether the principle of equal treatment of creditors is applicable at the consultation stage. According to legal commentaries and established practice, in the absence of a specific legislative prohibition, differing treatment as between creditors is possible, provided that it is justified by the specific position of the creditors and approved by the court-appointed creditors' representative. In practice, it is also possible at the consultation stage to make a proposal for a partial payment of the claim over a shorter time period instead of a full payment of the claim over the length of the plan (ten years maximum except for agricultural businesses where the maximum is fifteen years).

Creditors whose payment terms are not affected by the plan or who are paid in cash in full as soon as the plan is approved do not need to be consulted.

Creditors that do not respond within 30 days of their receipt of the debt settlement proposal (other than debt-for-equity-swap) made to them are deemed to have accepted it. The creditors' representative keeps a list of the responses from creditors, which is notified to the debtor, the court-appointed administrator and the controllers.

Within the framework of a standard consultation, if the creditors refuse the proposals that were submitted to them, the court that approves the safeguard plan (*plan de sauvegarde*) can impose on them a uniform rescheduling of their claims (subject to specific regimes such as the one applicable to claims benefiting from the New Money Lien or the Post Money Lien) over a maximum period of ten years (except for agricultural businesses where the maximum is fifteen years and for claims with maturity dates of more than the deferral period set by the court, in which case the maturity date shall remain the same), but no write-off of any claim or debt-for-equity swap may be imposed without the relevant creditor's individual acceptance.

Following a court imposed rescheduling, the first payment must be made within a year of the judgment adopting the plan (in the third and subsequent years, the amount of each annual instalment must be at least 5% of the amount of each debt claim and from the sixth year onwards, at least 10% (except for agricultural businesses)) or on the first payment date following the initial maturity of the claim if it is later than the first payment date provided for by the plan, in which case the amount of such first payment is equal to what the creditor would have received had he or she been paid in accordance with the uniform payment rescheduling applying to the other creditors.

If the draft plan provides for a modification of the share capital or the by-laws, the court may decide that the shareholders general meeting and, as the case may be, the general meetings of the holders of securities giving access to the share capital of the company shall vote, the first time the relevant meeting is convened, at a simple majority of the votes of the shareholders attending, or represented at, the meeting, provided that they hold at least half of the shares with voting rights. The second time the meeting is convened, the usual applicable legal provisions relating to quorum and majority shall apply.

If the plan provides for a share capital increase, the shareholders may pay up their subscription to such share capital increase by way of a set-off against their admitted claims against the debtor (as such claims may be reduced according to the provisions of the plan).

If the court adopts a safeguard plan, it can set a time-period (which cannot exceed the duration of the plan) during which the assets that it deems to be essential to the continuation of the business of the debtor may not be disposed of without the court's consent.

The plan adopted by the court may be modified during its implementation. However, when the modification is substantial and relates to the terms and conditions of the discharge of liabilities, the interested parties are consulted by registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt sent by the court clerk. Such interested parties shall answer to this consultation no later than 21 calendar days following the receipt. Failure to respond shall constitute acceptance of the proposed changes, except if they relate to debt write-offs or debt-to-equity swaps.

Class-based consultation:

This applies to large companies with (i) at least 250 employees and a net turnover of €20 million or (ii) with a net turnover of at least €40 million (on a standalone basis or together with other entities they hold or control, within the meaning of Articles L. 233-1 and L. 233-3 of the French Commercial Code), or upon the debtor's request and with the consent of the supervisory judge in the case of debtors that do not meet the aforementioned thresholds.

Are considered as "affected parties" (i) any creditors the rights of which are directly affected by the restructuring plan, (ii) or any stakeholders which hold an instrument giving access either immediately or on a deferred basis to the debtor's share capital in the event of their stake in the debtor's capital, the debtor's articles of association, or such stakeholder's rights are modified by the draft plan (the "**Equity Holders**"). Please note that a decision of the Versailles Court of Appeals, 22 June 2023, no 23/03276 in the Orpea matter, ruled that holders of notes giving future access to the share capital (such as notes convertible into shares) are deemed to be creditors for the purposes of the proceedings if they have not converted their bonds into equity by the date of the commencement of the proceedings.

Only the affected parties can vote on the draft plan.

The affected parties shall inform the court-appointed administrator (*administrateur judiciaire*), within 10 days from the notice sent by the court-appointed administrator, of any intercreditor agreements entered into before the commencement of the proceedings. Failing this, these intercreditor agreements are unenforceable.

The composition of the classes of affected parties are determined in light of the claims and rights arising prior to the date of the judgment commencing the proceedings. The court-appointed administrator divides the affected parties into classes, which reflect sufficient commonality of interest, based on verifiable criteria, provided that the following conditions are satisfied:

- creditors holding security interests over the debtor's assets, for their secured claims, and unsecured creditors are members of separate classes;
- composition of classes respects intercreditor agreements concluded before the commencement of the proceedings;
- Equity Holders are members of separate classes.

Claims arising under employment contracts, pension rights acquired under an occupational pension scheme and maintenance claims arising from a family relationship are excluded from the class-based consultation and therefore are not affected by the plan.

At least 21 days before the date of the vote, the court-appointed administrator must submit to each affected party the rules governing the class formation criteria and the voting rights with respect to the class or classes to which affected parties belong. The amount of the claims taken into account shall be the amount indicated by the debtor and certified by its statutory auditor or, where no statutory auditor has been appointed, established by its chartered accountant. In the case of affected parties which are beneficiaries of a trust (*fiducie*) set up as a guarantee by the debtor, only the amounts of their claims not guaranteed by such a security shall be taken into account. Where there is an indexation clause, the amount of interest remaining due on the date of the judgment commencing the proceedings is calculated at the rate applicable on the date of that judgment. Foreign currency receivables are converted into euros at the exchange rate on the date of the judgment. In the event of disagreement, each affected party, the debtor, the public prosecutor, the creditors' representative or the court-appointed administrator can challenge the rules governing the class formation criteria or the voting rights before the supervisory judge (*juge-commissaire*), within 10 days from the notification or publication of such rules.

The supervisory judge must rule on such challenge within 10 days. In the absence of a decision by the supervisory judge in the 10 days period, the matter may be referred to the court. Appeal against the supervisory judge's decision has to be filed within 5 days of his/her order. The court of appeal then has 15 days to rule. There is no possibility to submit a challenge before the French Supreme Court.

The debtor, with the assistance of the court-appointed administrator, is in charge of preparing the draft plan. The draft plan shall be sent to the classes for a vote. The draft plan may, in particular, provide for rescheduling or cancellation of debts and/or debt-for-equity swaps. The classes of affected parties must approve or reject the safeguard plan within 20 to 30 days of its submission. The period may be extended or shortened by the supervisory judge upon request from the debtor or the court-appointed administrator but may never be shorter than 15 days. The plan must be approved by a majority vote of each class of affected parties (two-thirds of the votes held by the members casting a vote).

The class or classes of Equity Holders vote in accordance with the provisions applicable to either extraordinary general meetings, shareholders' meetings and special meetings or bondholders' general meetings, as the case may be. Within a class, the vote on the adoption of the plan may be replaced by an agreement which, after consultation with its members, has received the approval of two-thirds of the voting rights.

When the classes have adopted the draft plan, the court rules upon it and verifies that the following conditions are met:

- the plan has been adopted in accordance with the rules regarding the affected parties and their classification into classes;
- the affected parties sharing a sufficient community of interest within the same class benefit from equal treatment and are treated in proportion to their claim or right;
- all affected parties have been duly notified of the plan;
- if some affected parties have voted against the draft plan, none of these affected parties is worse off under a restructuring plan than such a creditor would be if the normal ranking of liquidation priorities under were applied, either in the event of liquidation, whether piecemeal or by sale as a going concern, or in the event of the next-best-alternative scenario if the restructuring plan were not confirmed (The **"Best Interest of Creditors Test"**). If a party voting against a draft plan argues the judgment does not satisfy the Best Interest of Creditors Test, the court will determine the value of the company on a going concern basis;
- where applicable, any new financing is necessary to implement the plan and does not excessively affect the interests of the affected parties.

The court may refuse to approve the plan if it does not offer a reasonable prospect of avoiding the debtor's insolvency or of ensuring the viability of the business. The court must check that the interests of all creditors are "sufficiently protected." The judgement adopting the plan renders the plan enforceable against all (including the affected parties who did not vote or voted against the adoption of the plan).

As for plans adopted through a standard consultation, if the plan provides for a share capital increase, the shareholders may pay up their subscription to such share capital increase by way of a set-off against their admitted claims against the debtor (as such claims may be reduced according to the provisions of the plan).

If the plan is not approved by the required majority of each class of affected parties, it may be approved (*arrêté*) by the court at the request of the debtor or the court-appointed administrator with the agreement of the debtor and be imposed on the parties that voted against the draft plan (Cross-Class Cram-Down), where the plan meets the following conditions:

- the plan complies with the conditions for the adoption of the plan by the court mentioned above;
- the plan has been approved by:
 - a majority of the classes of affected parties entitled to vote, including at least one class of secured creditors or a class ranking higher than the class of unsecured creditors; or, if such condition is not met,

- by at least one of the classes of affected parties entitled to vote, other than a class of Equity Holders or any other class which, after determination of the value of the debtor as a going concern, it may reasonably be assumed it would not be entitled to any payment, if the order of priority of creditors for the distribution of the assets in liquidation proceedings or of the sale plan (*plan de cession*) were applied;
- the claims of a dissenting class of affected creditors shall be paid in full (by identical or equivalent means) if a more junior class receives any distribution or keeps any interest under the restructuring plan (the “*absolute priority rule*”); upon request from the debtor, or from the court-appointed administrator with the debtor’s consent, the court can override the absolute priority rule if it is deemed necessary to achieve the plan’s objectives and if the plan does not excessively affect the rights or interests of affected parties;
- under the safeguard plan, no class of affected parties may receive or retain more than the total amount of its claims or interests;
- in the case of one or more dissenting classes of Equity Holders:
 - the formation of classes of affected parties was compulsory regarding the thresholds met by the debtor (*i.e.*, 250 employees and a net turnover of €20 million or with a net turnover of at least €40 million at the group level);
 - it may reasonably be assumed, after determination of the value of the debtor as a going concern, that the dissenting classes of Equity Holders would not be entitled to any payment or retain any interest if the order of priority of creditors for the distribution of the assets in liquidation proceedings or of the sale plan (*plan de cession*) were applied;
 - if the draft plan provides for a share capital increase subscribed in cash or by way of set off, the shares to be issued are offered in preference to the existing shareholders, in proportion to the part of the share capital represented by their shares;
 - the plan does not provide for the sale of all or part of the rights of the dissenting class or classes of Equity Holders.

The decision of the court shall constitute approval of the changes to the shareholding structure or to the rights of the Equity Holders or to the articles of association provided for in the plan. The court may appoint an agent to carry out the acts necessary for the implementation of these amendments.

As for plans adopted through a standard consultation, if the court adopts a safeguard plan, it can set up a time-period (which cannot exceed the duration of the plan) during which the assets that it deems to be essential to the continuation of the business of the debtor may not be disposed of without the court’s consent.

At the latest within ten days from the vote of the classes on the draft plan, any affected party having voted against the draft plan and considering that:

- the best interest test criterion has not been met; or
- the condition relating to the adoption of the draft plan by at least one of the classes of affected parties entitled to vote (other than a class of Equity Holders or any other class which, after determining the value of the debtor as a going concern, it is reasonable to assume would not be entitled to any payment if the order of payment in a judicial liquidation was applied (whether in the event of a piecemeal sale or, a court-ordered sale plan)) has not been met; or
- in the event of a cross class-cram-down on Equity Holders, the condition relating to the debtor’s value criterion has not been met (*i.e.*, it is reasonable to assume, after determining the value of the debtor as a going concern, that the Equity Holders of the dissenting class or classes would not be entitled to any payment or retain any interest if the order of payment applicable in a judicial liquidation was applied (whether in the event of a piecemeal sale or, of a court-ordered sale plan)),

may petition the court to dispute the same. Following a hearing and after receiving the public prosecutor’s opinion, the court will, in the same decision, determine the value of the debtor (in respect of which the court is entitled to order the appointment of an expert) and rule on compliance with the aforementioned conditions and on the adoption of the plan.

The decision made by the court regarding the adoption of the plan may be appealed under the ordinary procedure within 10 days from its notification (or of its communication if the appeal was lodged by the State prosecutor). The decision of the court of appeal may be challenged before the French Supreme Court.

In the event no safeguard plan is adopted through the class-based consultation procedure (whether by approval by the classes of affected parties or by a cross-class cram-down), there is no statute that allows French courts to impose a term-out (*i.e.*, a rescheduling over a maximum period of 10 years of the indebtedness of dissenting creditors) although the courts retain this power under statute if the plan is adopted under the standard consultation procedure (*i.e.*, if no classes are formed and, in judicial reorganization proceedings, in case of failure of the class-based consultation (see “*Court-administered Proceedings—Judicial Reorganization or Judicial Liquidation Proceedings*” below)).

Specific case - Creditors that are public institutions: public creditors (financial administrations, social security and unemployment insurance organizations) may agree to grant debt write-offs under conditions that are similar to those that would be granted under normal market conditions by a private economic operator placed in a similar position. Public creditors may also decide to enter into subordination agreements for liens or mortgages, or relinquish these security interests. Public creditors examine possible debt write-offs within the framework of a local administrative committee (Commission des Chefs de Services Financiers). The tax authorities may grant relief from all direct taxes. As regards indirect taxes, relief may only be granted from default interest, adjustments, penalties or fines.

Where the plan provides for debt write-offs or rescheduling affecting secured public creditors’ claims, the court-appointed administrator can decide to gather those public creditors within a class (or classes) of affected parties called upon to vote on the proposed plan.

Court-administered proceedings—accelerated safeguard A debtor that is engaged in conciliation proceedings may request the commencement of accelerated safeguard proceedings (*procédure de sauvegarde accélérée*). The accelerated safeguard proceedings are designed to “fast-track” difficulties faced by any debtor under Ordinance No. 2021-1193 dated September 15, 2021.

If the debtor does not meet the conditions that require the classes of affected parties to be constituted, the court opening accelerated safeguard proceedings must order such formation. In that regard, the court shall authorize such constitution for the commencement of accelerated safeguard proceedings.

To be eligible for accelerated safeguard proceedings, the debtor must fulfil the following conditions:

- its financial statements must have been certified by an auditor (*commissaire aux comptes*) or drawn-up by a chartered certified accountant (*expert-comptable*);
- the debtor must be subject to ongoing conciliation proceedings when it applies for the commencement of the proceedings;
- the debtor must have prepared a draft safeguard plan ensuring the continuation of its business as a going concern which is supported by enough affected parties involved in the proceedings to render its adoption by the relevant classes of affected parties likely within a maximum of two months, extendable for two months, following the commencement of accelerated safeguard proceedings;
- the debtor must not have been insolvent for more than 45 days when it initially applied for commencement of conciliation proceedings; and
- as is the case for regular safeguard proceedings, the debtor must face difficulties which it is not in a position to overcome.

When the debtor’s accounts show that the nature of the indebtedness makes it likely that a plan will be adopted only by creditors having the status of finance companies, credit institutions and equivalent, as well as by all holders of a claim acquired from them or from a supplier of goods or services and, where applicable, bondholders, the debtor may request the commencement of safeguard proceedings, the effects of which are limited to these creditors. The debtor will be prohibited from paying, to any creditor to whom the accelerated safeguard proceedings apply, any amounts (including interest) in respect of debts incurred (i) prior to the commencement of the proceedings or (ii) after the commencement of the proceedings if not incurred for the purposes of the proceedings or the observation period or in consideration of services rendered/goods delivered to the debtor (post-commencement non-privileged debts). Such amounts may be paid only after the judgment

of the court approving the safeguard plan and in accordance with its terms. The other creditors' debts will continue to be due and payable in the ordinary course of business according to their contractual or legal terms.

The regime applicable to standard safeguard proceedings in relation to the constitution of classes of affected parties is broadly applicable to accelerated safeguard proceedings (for example, affected parties will be consulted by way of a class-based consultation on a draft accelerated safeguard plan (*projet de plan de sauvegarde accélérée*) and affected parties may not prepare alternative draft plans as described above (see "*Class-based consultation*")), to the extent compatible with the accelerated timing, since the maximum duration of accelerated safeguard proceedings is four months (provided the court has decided to extend the initial two-month period).

However, certain provisions relating to ongoing contracts and to the recovery of assets by their owners do not apply in accelerated safeguard proceedings.

The plan in the context of accelerated safeguard proceedings is adopted following the same majority rules as in standard safeguard proceedings when classes of affected parties are set up and may notably provide for rescheduling, debt cancellation and conversion of debt into equity capital of the debtor (debt-for-equity swaps requiring relevant shareholder consent). No debt rescheduling or cancellation may be imposed, without their consent, on creditors that do not belong to one of the classes of affected parties.

If a plan is not adopted by the affected parties and approved by the court within the applicable deadlines, the court shall terminate the proceedings.

The list of claims of affected parties to the *conciliation* proceedings established by the debtor and certified by the statutory auditor or the chartered-accountant shall be deemed to constitute the filing of such claims for the purpose of accelerated safeguard proceedings, unless the affected parties otherwise elect to make such a filing (see "*Status of Creditors during Safeguard, Accelerated Safeguard, Judicial Reorganization or Judicial Liquidation Proceedings*" below).

Court-administered proceedings - judicial reorganization or liquidation proceedings

Judicial reorganization (*redressement judiciaire*) or liquidation proceedings (*liquidation judiciaire*) may be initiated against (*i.e.*, by a creditor or the State prosecutor) or by a debtor only if it is insolvent and, with respect to liquidation proceedings only, if the debtor's recovery is manifestly impossible. The debtor is required to petition for judicial reorganization or liquidation proceedings (or for *conciliation* proceedings, as discussed above) within 45 days of becoming insolvent if it does not file for conciliation proceedings. If it does not, *de jure* managers (including directors) and, as the case may be, *de facto* managers are exposed to civil liability.

Where the debtor requested the commencement of judicial reorganization proceedings and the court, after having heard the debtor, considers that judicial liquidation proceedings would be more appropriate, it may propose to the debtor the commencement of judicial liquidation proceedings. The same would apply if the debtor requested the commencement of judicial liquidation proceedings and the court considered that judicial reorganization proceedings would be more appropriate. In addition, at any time during the observation period, upon request of the debtor, the court-appointed administrator, the creditors' representative (*mandataire judiciaire*), a controller, the state prosecutor or upon its own initiative, the court may convert reorganization proceedings into liquidation proceedings if it appears that the debtor's recovery is manifestly impossible. In all cases, the court's decision is only taken after having heard the debtor, the court-appointed administrator, the creditors' representative, the controllers, the state prosecutor and the social and economic committee (if any).

The objectives of judicial reorganization proceedings are the sustainability of the business, the preservation of employment and the payment of creditors, in that order.

As soon as judicial reorganization or judicial liquidation proceedings are commenced, any unpaid amount of share capital of the debtor becomes immediately due and payable.

In the event of judicial reorganization proceedings, an administrator (*administrateur judiciaire*) is usually appointed by the court to investigate the business of the debtor during an observation period, which may last up to 18 months (instead of a maximum of 12 months under safeguard proceedings), and make proposals either for the reorganization of the debtor (by helping the debtor to elaborate a draft judicial reorganization plan, which is similar to a safeguard plan) or, unlike safeguard proceedings, if it appears that a reorganization plan is not possible, the sale of the business (which will occur through an open bid process organized by the administrator) or the liquidation of the debtor. The court-appointed administrator will assist the debtor in making management decisions (*mission d'assistance*) or may be empowered by the court to take over the management and control

of the debtor (*mission d'administration*). Judicial reorganization proceedings broadly take place in a manner that is similar to safeguard proceedings, subject to certain specificities.

In particular, the rules relating to creditor consultation, especially the powers of the court adopting the judicial reorganization plan (*plan de redressement*) in the event of rejection by the creditors of proposals made to them, are similar, subject to certain exceptions including:

- if the debtor does not meet the required thresholds, the authorization to form classes of affected parties may also be requested from the supervisory judge by the court-appointed administrator, without the debtor's approval (in addition to being requested by the debtor);
- any affected party may also prepare a reorganization draft plan which shall be submitted, together with the plan drafted by the debtor, to a vote of the classes of affected parties at the latest 15 days before the date of the vote;
- if the draft reorganization plan or the plan provides for a change in the equity structure or share transfers, prior approval clauses (*clauses d'agrément*) are deemed null and void;
- if the classes of affected parties do not approve the reorganization plan, it may be approved (*arrêté*) by the court at the request of the debtor, the court-appointed administrator (with the debtor's consent) or any affected party and be imposed on the classes that voted against the draft plan (Cross-Class Cram-Down), where the plan meets the conditions of the Cross-Class Cram-Down mechanism;
- if the reorganization plan is not adopted by the classes of affected parties or according to the Cross-Class Cram-Down mechanism, the ability to impose an alternative plan according to the classic individual consultation and impose payment terms by the court is possible.

At any time during the observation period, the court can, at the request of the debtor, the court appointed administrator, the creditors' representative (*mandataire judiciaire*), the state prosecutor or at its own initiative, order the partial stop of the activity (*cessation partielle de l'activité*) or order the liquidation of the debtor if its recovery is manifestly impossible. At the end of the observation period, the outcome of the proceedings is decided by the court.

In addition, Ordinance No. 2021-1193, dated September 15, 2021 modified, the judicial reorganization proceedings to provide for the new Post Money Lien (as defined and detailed above see "*France—Court-administered Proceedings – Safeguard*").

In judicial reorganization proceedings, in the framework of individual standard consultation, in case a shareholders' meeting needs to vote to bring the shareholders' equity to a level equal to at least one half of the share capital as required by Article L. 626-3 of the French Commercial Code, the court-appointed administrator may appoint a trustee (*mandataire de justice*) to convene a shareholders' meeting and to vote the restoration of the shareholders' equity up to the amount proposed by the court-appointed administrator on behalf of the shareholders that refuse to vote in favor of such a resolution if the draft restructuring plan provides for a modification of the equity to the benefit of a third party(ies) undertaking to comply with the reorganization plan.

If the proposed reorganization plans are manifestly not likely to ensure that the debtor will recover or if no reorganization plan is proposed, the court, upon the request of the court-appointed administrator, can order the total or partial transfer of the business in accordance with the process for a sale of the business described below.

In judicial reorganization proceedings if (i) the company has at least 150 employees, or if it controls (within the meaning of the French Labor Code) one or more companies having together at least 150 employees, (ii) the disappearance of the company is likely to cause serious harm to the national or regional economy and to local employment and (iii) the modification of the company's share capital seems to be the only credible way to avoid harm to the national or regional economy and allows the continued operation of the business as a going concern, then at the request of the court-appointed administrator or of the state prosecutor (x) after the review of the options for a total or partial sale of the business and (y) if at least three months have elapsed as from the court decision commencing the proceedings, provided that the shareholders meetings required to approve the modification of the company's share capital required for adoption of the reorganization plan have refused such modification, the insolvency court may either:

- appoint a court officer (*mandataire*) in order to convene the shareholders meeting and vote the share capital increase in lieu of the shareholders having refused to do so, up to the amount provided for in the reorganization plan; or
- order, in favor of the persons who have undertaken to perform the reorganization plan, the sale of all or part of the share capital held by the shareholders having refused the share capital modification and holding, directly or indirectly a portion of the share capital providing them with a majority of the voting rights (including as a result of an agreement with other shareholders) or a blocking minority in the company's shareholders' meetings, any consent clause being deemed unwritten; the other shareholders have the right to withdraw from the company and request that their shares be simultaneously purchased by the transferees.

In the event of a sale ordered by the court, the price of the shares shall, failing agreement between the parties, be set by an expert designated by the court in summary proceedings.

In either of the above cases, the reorganization plan shall be subject to the undertaking of the new shareholders to hold their shares for a certain time period set by the court which may not exceed the duration of the reorganization plan.

If the court decides to order the judicial liquidation of the debtor, the court will appoint a liquidator, which is generally the former creditors' representative (*mandataire judiciaire*). There is no observation period in judicial liquidation proceedings nor does the law limit their duration (except with respect to simplified judicial liquidation proceedings). The liquidator is vested with the power to and perform the liquidation operations (mainly liquidate the assets and settle the liabilities to the extent the proceeds from the liquidated assets are sufficient, in accordance with the creditors' priority order of payment). Managers are no longer in possession.

Concerning the liquidation of the assets of the debtor, there are two possible outcomes of such liquidation scenario, both of which are decided by the court without a vote of the creditors:

- a sale of the business (*cession d'entreprise*) (in which case a court-appointed administrator (*administrateur judiciaire*) will usually be appointed to manage the debtor during a temporary period of continuation of the business operations ordered by the court (three months, renewable once) and organize such sale of the business as a going-concern via an asset sale, a.k.a. a "sale plan" (*plan de cession*)), any third party (as construed under French insolvency law) being entitled to present a bid on all or part of the debtor's business;

As part of the bids submitted to the court, the third-party purchaser can cherry-pick assets (including the real estate assets, jobs, and contracts) without the liabilities pertaining to them (with exceptions). The price offered for the transferred assets (including the real estate assets) is usually at a significant discount compared to their *in bonis* market value. The court will tend to favor a credible sale plan, that ensures the sustainability of the business as a going concern, and the preservation of jobs, over the payment of creditors.

Subject to certain exceptions, the court can judicially impose such a sale plan on creditors, including secured creditors and mortgagees as a general principle, the payment of the purchase price operating to release their security interests. By way of exception:

- a purchaser is obliged to continue to pay the remaining instalments due to creditors having granted financing for the acquisition of assets, used as collateral for such creditors and included in the sale of the business plan;
- the purchaser will be able to exercise the purchase option under a financial lease only if the outstanding amounts under such lease are repaid (but within the limit of the value of the leased asset as set by agreement between the parties or, failing such agreement, by the court); and
- only those secured creditors benefitting from a retention right (which is the case for pledges over inventory or certain types of pledges over shares, but not mortgages over real estate assets for example) would be entitled to retain their security interest over the asset on which they have such right (and therefore in practice prevent its sale) until repaid in full of their claim so secured or unless reaching an agreement with the relevant parties.

Third-party purchasers may also submit combined bids in respect of all or part of the business of several debtors subject to insolvency proceedings, in particular when the key assets are located in different

legal entities subject to insolvency proceedings. Again, the price offered for the transferred assets could be significantly less than their *in bonis* market value;

- separate sales of the individual assets of the debtor, in which case the liquidator may decide to:
 - launch auction sales (*vente aux enchères* (or *adjudication amiable* for real estate assets only));
 - sell on an amicable basis (*vente de gré à gré*) each asset for which spontaneous purchase offers have been received (the formal authorization of the supervisory judge being necessary to conclude the sale agreement with the bidder); or
 - request, under the supervision of the supervisory judge, all potential interested purchasers to bid on each asset, as the case may be, by way of a private competitive process whereby the bidders submit their offers only at the hearing without the proposed prices being disclosed before such hearing (*procédure des plis cachetés*). However, the possibility to implement such process is questioned by certain legal authors and case-law in this respect has varied.

If the court adopts a sale plan, it can set a time-period during which the assets that it deems to be essential to the continuation of the business of the debtor may not be sold without its consent.

The court will end the proceedings when (a) there are no remaining due liabilities and the liquidator has sufficient funds to pay off the creditors (*extinction du passif*), or (b) the continuation of the liquidation process becomes impossible due to insufficiency of assets (*insuffisance d'actif*).

The court may also terminate the proceedings when the interest of the continuation of the liquidation process is disproportionate compared to the difficulty of selling the assets or in the event where there are insufficient funds to pay off the creditors, by appointing a *mandataire* in charge of continuing ongoing lawsuits and allocating the amounts received from these lawsuits between the remaining creditors.

The hardening period (période suspecte) in judicial reorganization and liquidation proceedings

The date of insolvency (*cessation des paiements*) of a debtor is deemed to be the date of the court order commencing proceedings, unless, in this decision or a subsequent one, the court sets an earlier date, which may be no earlier than 18 months before the date of such court order (24 months with respect to acts transferring the ownership of asset without any consideration). Also, except in the case of fraud, the date of insolvency may not be set at a date earlier than the date of the final court decision that approved an agreement (*homologation*) in the context of *conciliation* proceedings. The date of insolvency is important because it marks the beginning of the hardening period (*période suspecte*), being the period from the date of insolvency of the debtor to the court decision commencing the judicial reorganization or liquidation proceedings affecting it.

Certain transactions entered into during the hardening period are automatically void by the court or voidable by the court.

- Automatically void transactions include transactions or payments entered into during the hardening period that may constitute voluntary preferences for the benefit of some creditors to the detriment of other creditors. These include transfers of assets for no consideration or for a nominal consideration, contracts under which the obligations of the debtor significantly exceed the reciprocal obligations of the other party, payments of debts not due at the time of payment, payments of debts that are due made in a manner that is not commonly used in the ordinary course of business, deposits of cash or monetary instruments ordered by a court decision that has not yet become final to serve as bond or as a precautionary measure in accordance with Article 2350 of the French Civil Code, contractual security interest or contractual rights of retention constituted on the debtor's assets or rights guaranteeing debts having previously incurred (unless they replace a security interest having at least the same nature and perimeter and with the exception of the assignment of a claim provided for in Articles L. 313-23 and seq. of the French Monetary and Financial Code, made in performance of a framework agreement concluded prior to the date of cessation of payments), for debts having previously incurred, provisional attachment or seizure measures (*mesures conservatoires*) (unless the attachment or seizure predates the date of insolvency), operations relating to stock options, the transfer of any assets or rights to a trust arrangement (*fiducie*) (unless such transfer is made as security for a debt simultaneously incurred), any amendment to a trust arrangement (*fiducie*) that affects assets or rights already transferred in the trust as security for debt incurred prior to such amendment, and notarized declarations of exemption of assets from seizure (*déclaration d'insaisissabilité*) pursuant to Article L. 526-1 of the French Commercial Code.

- Transactions that are voidable by the court include payments made on debts that are due, transactions for consideration, administrative seizure measures, notices of attachments made to third parties (*avis à tiers détenteur*), seizures (*saisie attribution*) and oppositions made during the hardening period, in each case if the court determines that the party dealing with the debtor knew that the debtor was insolvent at the relevant time. Transactions relating to the transfer of assets for no consideration and notarized declarations of exemption of assets from seizure (*déclaration d'insaisissabilité*) pursuant to Article L. 526-1 of the French Commercial Code are also voidable when entered into during the six-month period prior to the beginning of the hardening period. Unlike automatically void transactions, which must be set aside by the court if so requested, the court has discretion to decide whether or not it is appropriate to set aside transactions that are only “voidable.”

There is no hardening period prior to safeguard proceedings or accelerated safeguard proceedings.

Status of creditors during safeguard, accelerated safeguard, judicial reorganization or judicial liquidation proceedings

Contractual provisions pursuant to which the commencement of the proceedings triggers the acceleration of the debt (except with respect to judicial liquidation proceedings in which the court does not order the continued operation of the business) or the termination or cancellation of an ongoing contract are not enforceable against the debtor. Nor are “contractual provisions modifying the conditions of continuation of an ongoing contract, diminishing the rights or increasing the obligations of the debtor solely upon the opening of judicial reorganization proceedings” (in accordance with a decision of the French Supreme Court (*Cour de cassation*) dated January 14, 2014, No. 12-22.909 regarding a judicial reorganization proceedings and in accordance with a decision of the French Supreme Court dated February 22, No 15-15.942 regarding a safeguard proceedings, which case law is likely to be extended to accelerated safeguard proceedings). However, except in accelerated safeguard proceedings and judicial liquidation proceedings where the continued operation of the business has not been ordered by the court, the court-appointed administrator can require that other parties to an ongoing contract (*contrat en cours*) continue to perform their obligations even though the debtor may have been in default, but on the condition that the debtor fully performs its post-commencement contractual obligations (and provided that, in the case of reorganization or liquidation proceedings, absent consent to other terms of payment, the debtor pays cash on delivery). In such a case, if it is a contract with staggered performance or installment payments, the court-appointed administrator terminates the ongoing contract if it appears that the debtor will not have the necessary funds to fulfill the obligations of the next installment. In addition, an ongoing contract is automatically terminated (i) after a formal notice to decide on the continuation of the contract is sent by the co-contracting party to the administrator and the administrator decides to terminate the contract or if the formal notice remains unanswered for more than a month, or (ii) in the event of non-payment as contractually agreed and without the co-contracting party’s agreement to continue the contractual relationship. The court-appointed administrator may also apply to terminate the ongoing contract before the insolvency judge in which case the insolvency judge shall terminate the contract if (i) it is necessary to the safeguard of the debtor and if (ii) it does not materially affect the co-contracting party’s interests. The commencement of liquidation proceedings, however, automatically accelerates the maturity of all of a debtor’s obligations unless the court orders the continued operation of the business with a view to the adoption of a “plan for the sale of the business” (*plan de cession*) (which it may do for a period of three months, renewable once), in which case the acceleration of the obligations will only occur on the date of the court decision adopting the “plan for the sale of the business” or on the date on which the continued operation of the business ends.

As from the court decision commencing the proceedings:

- accrual of interest is suspended, except in respect of loans for a term of at least one year, or of contracts providing for a payment which is deferred by at least one year (however, accrued interest can no longer be compounded);
- the debtor is prohibited from paying debts incurred prior to the date of the court decision commencing the proceedings, subject to specified exceptions (which essentially cover the set-off of related (*connexes*) debts and payments authorized by the supervisory judge (*juge-commissaire*) to recover assets (whether they be pledged, retained by a creditor based on a retention right or constitute collateral in a security trust estate (*patrimoine fiduciaire*)) required by the continued operation of the business or to pay a carrier requesting payment directly from the debtor);
- the debtor is prohibited from paying debts having arisen after the commencement of the proceedings unless they were incurred for the purposes of the proceedings or of the observation period or in consideration of services rendered/goods provided to the debtor, security interests can be granted as

regards such debts the payment of which is not prohibited, subject to prior authorization by the supervisory judge;

- debts duly arising after the commencement of the proceedings and that were incurred for the purposes of the proceedings or of the observation period, or in consideration of services rendered/goods provided to the debtor during this period, must be paid as and when they fall due and, if not, will be given priority over debts incurred prior to the commencement of the proceedings (with certain limited exceptions, such as claims secured by a New Money Lien or a Post Money Lien), provided that they are duly brought to the attention of the judicial administrator or, failing one, the creditors' representative (*mandataire judiciaire*), or, should they both have ceased to be in office, the plan commissioner or the judicial liquidator within one year of the end of the observation period;
- creditors (or beneficiaries of a security interest over tangible asset granted by the debtor to secure the debt of a third party) may not initiate or pursue any individual legal action against the debtor or against a guarantor of the debtor where such guarantor is a natural person with respect to any claim arising prior to the court decision commencing the proceedings, if the objective of such legal action is:
 - to obtain an order for payment of a sum of money by the debtor to the creditor (however, the creditor may require that a court determine the amount due in order to file a proof of claim, as described below);
 - to terminate a contract for non-payment of amounts owed to the creditor; or

to enforce the creditor's rights against any assets of the debtor, including if such assets secure third party debt, except (i) in judicial liquidation proceedings, by way of the applicable specific process for judicial foreclosure (*attribution judiciaire*) of the pledged assets or (ii) where such asset - whether tangible or intangible, movable or immovable - is located in another EU Member State within the European Union, in which case the rights *in rem* of creditors thereon would not be affected by the insolvency proceedings commenced in France, in accordance with the terms of Article 8 of the EU Insolvency Regulation (provided no secondary proceedings are commenced in such EU Member State). Similarly, the rights of a creditor on the debtor's assets located outside France and the EU would only be affected by the French insolvency proceedings if they were to be recognized by the local courts where the assets at stake are located (unless provided otherwise in a treaty to which France is a party).

- any increase to the base of a contractual security interest or a contractual retention right: (by any means whatsoever, by adding or supplementing assets or rights, in particular by registration of securities or proceeds supplementing the securities registered in a pledged securities account) is prohibited; any contrary provision, in particular relating to the transfer of future assets or rights of the debtor not yet in existence on the date of the judgment commencing the proceedings, will be held unenforceable as from the date of commencement of the proceedings; by exception, the increase in the base of a contractual security interest may however validly result from an assignment of professional receivables (*Dailly* assignment) pursuant to a master agreement entered into before commencement of the proceedings or from other specific contrary provisions of the French Commercial Code regarding restructuring and insolvency, the French Monetary and Financial Code or the French Insurance Code; and
- in the context of reorganization or liquidation proceedings only, absent consent to other terms of payment, immediate cash payment for services rendered pursuant to an ongoing contract, will be required.

A natural person that is the guarantor of the debtor may avail itself of the provisions of a safeguard plan ("*plan de sauvegarde*") or a judicial reorganization plan ("*plan de redressement*").

In accelerated safeguard proceedings, the above rules only apply to the creditors that fall within the scope of the proceedings. Debts owed to other creditors that are not within the scope of the proceedings continue to be payable in the ordinary course of business.

As a general rule, creditors domiciled in metropolitan France whose claims and securities arose prior to the commencement of proceedings must file a proof of claim with the court-appointed creditors' representative within two months of the publication of the court decision in an official gazette (*Bulletin officiel des annonces civiles et commerciales*); this period is extended to four months for creditors domiciled outside metropolitan France.

Creditors must also file a claim for the post-commencement non-privileged debts, with respect to which the two- or four-month period referred to above starts to run as from their maturity date. Creditors whose claims or securities have not been submitted during the relevant period are, except for limited exceptions, barred from receiving distributions made in connection with the proceedings. Employees are not subject to such limitations and are preferred creditors under French law.

In addition, the holder of a security interest *in rem* granted by the debtor to secure the debt of a third party must also file a statement of claim with the creditors representative under the same conditions.

At the beginning of the proceedings, the debtor must provide the court-appointed administrator and the creditors' representative with the list of all its creditors and all of their claims. Where the debtor has informed the creditors' representative of the existence of a claim, the claim as reported by the debtor is deemed to be a filing of the claim with the creditors' representative on behalf of the creditor. Creditors are allowed to ratify or amend a proof of claim so made on their behalf until the supervisory judge (*juge-commissaire*) rules on the admissibility of the claim. They may also file their own proof of claim within the deadlines described above.

In accelerated safeguard proceedings, however the debtor draws a list of the claims of its creditors having taken part in the *conciliation* proceedings, which is certified by its statutory auditors (failing which, its chartered certified accountant). Although such creditors may file proofs of claim as part of the regular process, they may also avail themselves of this simplified alternative and merely adjust if necessary the amounts of their claims as set forth in the list prepared by the debtor (within the above two or four months' time limit). Creditors that did not take part in the *conciliation* proceedings would have to file their proofs of claim within the aforementioned deadlines.

If the court adopts a safeguard plan, accelerated safeguard plan or reorganization plan, claims of creditors included in the plan will be paid according to the terms of the plan.

If the court adopts a plan for the sale of the business (*plan de cession*) of the debtor whether partial (within the frame of safeguard, reorganization or liquidation proceedings) or total (within the frame of reorganization or liquidation proceedings), the proceeds of the sale will be allocated towards the repayment of its creditors according to the ranking of the claims. If the court decides to order the judicial liquidation of the debtor, the court will appoint a liquidator (usually the former creditor's representative) in charge of selling the assets of the debtor and settling its debts in accordance with their ranking.

French insolvency law assigns priority to the payment of certain preferred creditors, including employees, post-commencement legal costs (essentially, court official fees), creditors who benefit from a New Money Lien or a Post Money Lien, post-commencement privileged creditors and the French State (taxes and social charges). In the event of judicial liquidation proceedings only, certain pre-commencement secured creditors whose claim is secured by real estate are paid prior to post-commencement privileged creditors. This order of priority does not apply to all creditors, for example it does not apply to creditors benefiting from a retention right over assets with respect to their claim related to such asset.

Creditors' liability

Pursuant to Article L. 650-1 of the French Commercial Code (as interpreted by case law), where safeguard, judicial reorganization or judicial liquidation proceedings have been commenced, creditors may only be held liable for the losses suffered as a result of facilities granted to the debtor on the following grounds (and may only be held liable on those grounds) provided that such grant was itself wrongful and if the relevant creditor (i) committed a fraud, or (ii) wrongfully interfered with the management of the debtor or (iii) obtained security or guarantees taken to support the facilities being disproportionate to such facilities. In addition, any security or guarantees taken to support facilities in respect of which a creditor is found liable on any of these grounds can be cancelled or reduced by the court.

Rights in the Collateral may be adversely affected by the failure to perfect security interests in the Collateral

Under French law, a security interest in certain assets can only be properly perfected, and its priority retained, through certain actions undertaken by the secured party and/or the grantor of the security. The liens on the Collateral securing the Notes may not be perfected with respect to the claims of the Notes if we, or the Security Agent, fail or are unable to take the actions required to perfect any of these liens. Furthermore, it should be noted that neither the Trustee nor the Security Agent shall have any obligation to take any steps or action to perfect any of these liens. In particular, pledges over the securities of French subsidiaries in the form of a stock company (*société par actions*) that are governed by French law consist of pledges over a securities account (*nantissement de compte de titres financiers*) in which the relevant securities are registered. The securities

account pledges will be validly established after execution of a statement of pledge (*déclaration de nantissement de compte titres financiers*) by each security provider in favor of the Security Agent. Each statement of pledge will have to be registered in the relevant shareholder's account (*compte d'actionnaire*) and shares registry (*registre de mouvement de titres*) of each French Guarantor. In France, no lien searches are available for security interests which are not publicly registered (such as pledges over securities account), with the result that no assurance can be given on the priority of a security interest if it is not publicly registered.

Limitations on enforcement of security interests and cash amount ("soulte")

Security interests governed by French law may only secure a creditor up to the secured amount that is due and unpaid to it. Under French law, pledges over securities (whether in the form of a pledge over securities account or in the form of a pledge over shareholding interests (*parts sociales*)) may generally be enforced at the option of the secured creditors either (i) by way of a sale of the pledged securities in a public auction (the proceeds of the sale being paid to the secured creditors) or (ii) by way of judicial foreclosure (*attribution judiciaire*) or contractual foreclosure (*pacte comissoire*) of the pledged securities to the secured creditors, following which the secured creditors become the legal owner of the pledged securities. If the secured creditors choose to enforce by way of foreclosure (whether a judicial foreclosure or contractual foreclosure), the secured liabilities would be deemed extinguished up to the value of the foreclosed securities. Such value is determined either by the court-appointed expert in the context of a judicial attribution or by a pre-contractually agreed or judicially-appointed expert in the context of a contractual foreclosure. If the value of the Collateral exceeds the amount of secured debt, the secured creditor may be required to pay the pledgor a cash amount (*soulte*) equal to the difference between the value of the securities as so determined and the amount of the secured debt. This is true regardless of the actual amount of proceeds ultimately received by the secured creditor from a subsequent on-sale of the Collateral.

If the value of such securities is less than the amount of the secured debt, the relevant amount owed to the relevant creditors will be reduced by an amount equal to the value of such securities, and the remaining amount owed to such creditors will be unsecured in that respect.

An enforcement of the pledged securities could be undertaken through a public auction in accordance with applicable law. If enforcement is implemented through a public auction procedure, it is possible that the sale price received in any such auction might not reflect the value of the securities since the latter will not be sold pursuant to a competitive bid process and/or a private sale organized by an investment bank and controlled by the vendor on the basis of a value determined pursuant to the methods usually used for the purpose of the acquisition of companies or groups of companies.

In addition, in view of the area of activity of the Group or certain members of the Group, it should be noted that foreign investments in companies or businesses which operate in certain sectors (notably where their activities relate to equipment, products or services which are critical to the interests of France in terms of public order, public safety or national security, in particular in the areas of energy and water supply, public health, public transport and electronic communication) may require the prior authorization of the French authorities. This requirement may interfere with the enforcement of the Collateral consisting of shares or a business. Where any of the sectors specified by law or regulations are involved, the following shall constitute foreign investments which are subject to the prior authorization procedure:

- a transaction as a result of which a non-EU/EEA investor (i) acquires the control (within the meaning of Article L. 233-3 of the French Commercial Code), (ii) acquires all or part of a business (*branche d'activité*) or (iii) crosses the threshold of 33.33% of the share capital or voting rights, in each case of a company whose registered office is located in France;
- a transaction as a result of which an EU/EEA investor (i) acquires the control (within the meaning of Article L. 233-3 of the French Commercial Code) or (ii) acquires all or part of a business, in either case of a company whose registered office is located in France; and
- a transaction as a result of which a French investor under non-French control acquires all or part of a business of a company whose registered office is located in France.

When a foreign investment is subject to the authorization of the French authorities as above, the transaction cannot be completed prior to authorization. The foreign investor must submit a formal application for prior authorization to the French authorities which must render a decision within two months of receipt of the application (failing which authorization shall be deemed to have been granted).

We can provide no assurance that the approval of the French authorities would not be required in order to allow the Security Agent to enforce the pledge over the shares of the Guarantors and/or any of its subsidiaries or that such approval, if required, would be granted.

In addition to these limitations, specific insolvency-related limitations may prevent the enforcement of security interests in the context of court-assisted or court-administered proceedings.

Parallel debt—trust

Furthermore, in order to permit the beneficial holders of the Notes to benefit from a secured claim, the Intercreditor Agreement provides for the creation of “parallel debt” obligations in favor of the Security Agent (the “Parallel Debt”) mirroring the obligations of the Issuer and the Guarantors (as principal obligors) towards the holders of the Notes under or in connection with the Indenture (the “Principal Obligations”).

The Parallel Debt will at all times be in the same amount and payable at the same time as the Principal Obligations. Any payment in respect of the Principal Obligations shall discharge the corresponding Parallel Debt and any payment in respect of the Parallel Debt shall discharge the corresponding Principal Obligations. Pursuant to the Parallel Debt, the Security Agent becomes the holder of a claim equal to each amount payable by an obligor under the Notes. The pledges governed by French law will be granted in favor of the Security Agent on behalf of the secured creditors and will directly secure the Parallel Debt, and may not directly secure the obligations under the Notes and the other indebtedness secured by the Collateral. The holders of the Notes will not be entitled to take enforcement actions in respect of such security interests except through the Security Agent (even if they are in some instances direct beneficiaries of the security interests in the Collateral).

There is one published decision of the French Supreme Court (*Cour de cassation*) on Parallel Debt mechanisms (*Cass. com. September 13, 2011 n°10-25533 Belvédère*) relating to a bond documentation governed by New York law. Such a decision recognized the enforceability in France of certain rights (especially the filing of claims in safeguard proceedings) of a security agent benefiting from a Parallel Debt. In particular, the French Supreme Court upheld the proof of claim of the legal holders of a Parallel Debt claim, considering that it did not contravene French international public policy (*ordre public international*) rules. The ruling was made on the basis that the French debtor was not exposed to double payment or artificial liability as a result of the Parallel Debt mechanism. Although this court decision is generally viewed by legal practitioners and academics as recognition by French courts of Parallel Debt structures in such circumstances, there can be no assurance that such a structure will be effective in all cases before French courts. Indeed, it should be noted that the legal issue addressed by it is limited to the proof of claims. The French court was not asked to generally uphold French security interests securing a Parallel Debt. It is also fair to say that case law on this matter is scarce and based on a case-by-case analysis. Such a decision should not be considered as a general recognition of the enforceability in France of the rights of a security agent benefiting from a Parallel Debt claim. There is no certainty that the Parallel Debt construction will eliminate the risk of unenforceability under French law.

To the extent that the Notes or security interests in the Collateral created to the benefit of the Security Agent as Parallel Debt Creditor under the Parallel Debt and/or trust constructs are successfully challenged by other parties, holders of the Notes will not be entitled to receive on this basis any proceeds from an enforcement of the Guarantees or security interests in the Collateral. The holders of the Notes will bear the risks associated with the possible insolvency or bankruptcy of the Security Agent as the beneficiary of the Parallel Debt.

The concept of “trust” has been recognized by the French Tax Code by Article 792-0 bis of the French *Code général des impôts* and the French Supreme Court (*Cour de cassation*), which has held, in the same published decision referred to above (*Cass. com. September 13, 2011 n°10-25.533 Belvédère*) that a trustee validly appointed under a trust governed by the laws of the State of New York could validly be regarded as a creditor in safeguard proceedings commenced in France. However, while substantial comfort may be derived from the above, France has not ratified the Hague Convention of July 1, 1985 on the law applicable to trusts and on their recognition, so that the concept of “trust” has not been generally recognized under French law.

Fraudulent conveyance

French law contains specific “*action paulienne*” provisions dealing with fraudulent conveyance both in and outside insolvency proceedings. The *action paulienne* offers creditors protection against a decrease in their means of recovery. A legal act performed by a debtor (including, without limitation, an agreement pursuant to which such debtor guarantees the performance of the obligations of a third party or agrees to provide or provides security for any of such debtor’s or a third party’s obligations, enters into additional agreements benefiting from existing security or any other legal act having a similar effect) can be challenged in, or outside of, the context of (i) insolvency proceedings of the relevant debtor, by the creditors’ representative (*mandataire judiciaire*) or the

court-appointed commissioner in charge of overseeing the implementation of the safeguard or reorganization plan (*commissaire à l'exécution du plan*), or (ii) by any of the creditors of the relevant debtor outside the insolvency proceedings or any creditor who was prejudiced in its means of recovery as a consequence of the act in or outside insolvency proceedings. Any such legal act may be declared unenforceable against all the creditors of the relevant debtor (if the claim was lodged by the creditors' representative (*mandataire judiciaire*) or the court-appointed commissioner in charge of overseeing the implementation of the safeguard or reorganization plan (*commissaire à l'exécution du plan*)) or the concerned creditor (if the claim was lodged by such creditor) if: (i) the debtor performed such act without an obligation to do so, (ii) the relevant creditor or (in the case of a claim lodged by the creditors' representative (*mandataire judiciaire*) or the court-appointed commissioner in charge of overseeing the implementation of the safeguard or reorganization plan (*commissaire à l'exécution du plan*)) any creditor was prejudiced in its means of recovery as a consequence of the act and (iii) at the time the legal act was performed, both the debtor and the counterparty to the transaction knew or should have known that one or more of such debtor's creditors (existing or future) would be prejudiced in their means of recovery (where the legal act was entered into for no consideration (*à titre gratuit*), no such knowledge of the counterparty is necessary). If a court found that the issuance of the Notes, the grant of the security interests in the Collateral, or the granting of a Guarantee involved a fraudulent conveyance that did not qualify for any defense under applicable law, then the issuance of the Notes, the granting of the security interests in the Collateral or the granting of such Guarantee could be (i) declared unenforceable against all the creditors if the claim was lodged by the creditors' representative (*mandataire judiciaire*) or the court-appointed commissioner in charge of overseeing the implementation of the safeguard or reorganization plan (*commissaire à l'exécution du plan*) or (ii) declared unenforceable against the creditor who lodged the claim in relation to the relevant act. As a result of such successful challenges, holders of the Notes may not enjoy the benefit of the Notes, the Guarantees or the security interests in the Collateral and the value of any consideration that holders of the Notes received with respect to the Notes, the security interests in the Collateral or the Guarantees could also be subject to recovery from the holders of the Notes and, possibly, from subsequent transferees. In addition, under such circumstances, holders of the Notes might be held liable for any damages incurred by prejudiced creditors of the Issuer or the Guarantors as a result of the fraudulent conveyance.

Recognition of intercreditor arrangements by French courts

There is no law or published decision of the French courts of appeal or of the French Supreme Court (*Cour de cassation*) on the validity or enforceability of the obligations of an agreement such as the Intercreditor Agreement, except for Articles L. 626-30 and L.628-7 of the French Commercial Code pursuant to which, in the context of safeguard or judicial reorganization proceedings, the court-appointed administrator, while constituting the classes shall comply with the provisions of subordination agreements between creditors that were entered into prior to the commencement of the safeguard, accelerated safeguard or judicial reorganization proceedings, provided that such subordination agreements have been brought to his attention within the required deadline. As a consequence, except to the extent referred to above (which, as at the date of this offering memorandum, has received no judicial interpretation), we cannot rule out that a French court would not give effect to certain provisions of the Intercreditor Agreement.

Priority of a pledge over a securities account

A pledge over the shares of a stock company (*société par actions*) governed by French law is a pledge over the relevant securities account (*nantissement de compte de titres financiers*) in which the shares of such company which are held by the grantor are credited. In France, no lien searches are available for security interests which are not registered, such as pledges over securities accounts (*nantissements de comptes de titres financiers*). As a result, no assurance can be given on the priority of a pledge over a securities account in which the shares of such a company are credited. Section I Bis to article L. 211-20 of the French Code Monétaire et Financier, which came into force on January 1, 2022, provides that creditors benefiting from multiple pledges over the same financial securities account shall be ranked (i) according to the date on which the financial securities account statement of pledge (*déclaration de nantissement*) has been signed or (ii) as otherwise contractually agreed between the parties. In case of multiple pledges over the same financial securities account, the pledgor in the name of which the pledged securities account is opened or any beneficiary of such a pledge shall notify that pledge to the entity in the books of which the relevant pledged securities account is held (*i.e.*, the company issuing such financial securities or any intermediary referred to in article L. 211-3 of the French Code Monétaire et Financier or a credit institution).

Priority of a pledge over the bank accounts and receivables

The pledges over the bank accounts and receivables are governed by French law. In France, no lien searches are available for security interests, which are not registered, such as pledges over bank accounts and

receivables. As a result, no assurance can be given on the priority of the pledges over the relevant bank accounts or receivables of a debtor.

Enforceability of further pledges over the bank accounts

Although French law does not expressly prohibit the grantor of a pledge over a bank account from granting further pledges over that bank account, this structure has not been tested before the French courts and no assurance can be given that such further pledges would be upheld.

Limitations on guarantees

The liabilities and obligations of any Guarantor incorporated under the laws of France (a “**French Guarantor**”) are subject to:

- certain exceptions, including to the extent of any obligations which, if incurred, would constitute prohibited financial assistance within the meaning of Article L.225-216 of the French Commercial Code or infringement of the provisions of Articles L.241-3, L.242-6 or L.244-1 of the French Commercial Code or any other law or regulations having the same effect, as interpreted by French courts; and
- French corporate benefit rules.

Under French financial assistance rules, a company incorporated as a *société anonyme* or a *société par actions simplifiée* is prohibited from guaranteeing indebtedness of another company that is used, directly or indirectly, for the purpose of its acquisition.

Under French corporate benefit rules, a guarantor must receive an actual and adequate benefit from the transaction involving the granting by it of the guarantee, taken as a whole. A court could declare any guarantee unenforceable and, if payment had already been made under the relevant guarantee, require that the recipient return the payment to the relevant guarantor, if the court found that these criteria were not fulfilled. The existence of a real and adequate benefit to the guarantor and whether the amounts guaranteed are commensurate with the benefit received are matters of fact as to which French case law provides no clear guidance.

Accordingly, the aggregate obligations and liabilities of a French Guarantor under its guarantee for the obligations of the Issuer under the Notes, its guarantee of the Senior Notes and its guarantee of the Senior Credit Facilities and the amounts recoverable thereunder will be limited, at any time, to an amount equal to the aggregate of all amounts borrowed directly (as borrower under the Senior Credit Facilities, as the case may be) or indirectly under On-Lending Facilities (as defined below) by that French Guarantor and/or any of its subsidiaries under intercompany loans or similar arrangements and outstanding from time to time (the “Maximum Guaranteed Amount”); it being specified that any payment made by any such French Guarantor under its guarantee or under its Senior Credit Facilities guarantee or under its Senior Notes guarantee in respect of the obligations of any other obligor shall reduce *pro tanto* the outstanding amount of the intercompany loans (if any) due by such French Guarantor or its subsidiaries under the intercompany loan arrangements referred to above under such On-Lending Facilities.

For the avoidance of doubt, any payment made by a French Guarantor under the On-Lending Facilities shall reduce the Maximum Guaranteed Amount.

By virtue of this limitation, a French Guarantor’s obligation under the guarantees could be significantly less than amounts payable with respect to the Notes, or a French Guarantor may have effectively no obligation under its guarantees.

In addition, if a French Guarantor receives, in return for issuing the guarantee, an economic return that is less than the economic benefit such French Guarantor would obtain in a transaction entered into on an arm’s length basis, the difference between the actual economic benefit and that in a comparable arm’s length transaction could be taxable under certain circumstances.

“On-Lending Facilities” means, in respect of a French Guarantor, the loans made available to such French Guarantor and/or its subsidiaries as borrowers (including all interest, commissions, costs, fees, expenses and other sums accruing or payable in connection with such amount) to the extent that such loans are financed by way of amounts which are made available to such French Guarantor and/or its subsidiaries by a borrower under the Senior Credit Facilities with the proceeds of the Senior Credit Facilities and/or by the Senior Notes Issuer with the proceeds of the Senior Notes and/or by the Issuer with the proceeds of the Notes, and on-lent (either directly or through one or more other subsidiaries of the borrower of the Senior Credit Facilities and/or of the

Senior Notes Issuer and/or of the Issuer) to, or used to refinance any indebtedness previously on-lent directly or indirectly to, such French Guarantor and/or its subsidiaries.

Denmark

Corporate benefit

It is a requirement under Danish law that a Danish guarantor (including, if it is a company incorporated under Danish law, the Additional Guarantor) obtains an adequate corporate benefit from the issuance of a guarantee or granting of security. This is due to a requirement under Danish law pursuant to which the management of a company is required to act responsibly (in Danish: *forsvarligt*) and to ensure a proper management of the company's assets. Furthermore, the management of the company is obliged to act in accordance with the company's individual interests, including consideration of the company's financial position, capital and liquidity resources, the benefits that the company will obtain through, and the risks related to, the granting of guarantees and security, assessment of the debtor, securing that the arrangement is on market terms/arms' length terms, etc. If such benefit is not obtained, the directors of a Danish guarantor may be subject to civil liability and the guarantee and/or security may be deemed invalid. It is not clear under Danish case law under which circumstances corporate benefit accrues to a subsidiary when such subsidiary guarantees and secures debt of a direct or indirect parent company or other group company.

Parallel debt

There is no established concept of "trust," "trustee" or "parallel debt" under Danish law and as such these concepts may not be recognized or enforced by Danish courts. Danish law does not make any distinction between registered and beneficial ownership and if such distinction is made under foreign law the beneficial owner will be deemed the owner under Danish law.

Bankruptcy

Insolvency proceedings with respect to a Danish guarantor would likely proceed under and be governed by Danish insolvency laws (as indicated above under "*European Union*", Council Regulation (EC) 2015/848 of 20 May 2015 on insolvency proceedings does not apply in Denmark). These laws may adversely affect the enforcement of a holder's rights under the Notes and may not be as favorable to their interests as a creditor as the laws of other jurisdictions.

In a Danish bankruptcy, the debtor's assets are liquidated, and the proceeds are distributed to the creditors based on a priority of claims. Such liquidation may not yield the same value to the creditors as an in-court restructuring (in Danish; "*rekonstruktion*"), an out of court reorganization and sale of a going concern.

Pursuant to the Danish Bankruptcy Act (Consolidated Act No. 1600 of 25 December 2022 as amended, in Danish: "*konkursloven*"), bankruptcy proceedings may be commenced either at the petition of the debtor or a creditor. A bankruptcy requires the bankruptcy court to be satisfied that the debtor is unable to fulfil its obligations as they fall due and that the insolvency is not temporary based on an assessment of the debtor's liquidity status. A bankruptcy petition by a creditor is barred if the creditor is adequately protected in the event of the debtor's insolvency by means of good and valid security in general in assets of the debtor, alternatively in assets of a creditor under terms which state that filing for bankruptcy is non-compliant.

The Danish bankruptcy scheme is based on the fundamental principle of *pari passu* satisfaction of the debtor's creditors. The principle is, however, to some extent modified by the rules governing priority of debts in bankruptcy. Some claims (certain preferential and privileged claims) rank before ordinary claims and other claims (certain subordinated claims) rank below ordinary claims. The status of a claim is dependent upon express statutory authority (except for subordinated loans, which by contract are subordinated). Preferential claims primarily include costs and expenses involved in the administration of the bankruptcy estate and debts approved by an administrator during an in-court restructuring process. Privileged claims are mainly salary claims (excluding salary claims from the top management), including salary income taxes relating thereto. Most tax claims are ordinary claims. Interest accrued on ordinary claims will rank as ordinary claims up to the date of the bankruptcy adjudication, after which date the accrued interest will rank as a subordinated claim.

Danish bankruptcy law contains several provisions enabling the trustee in bankruptcy to initiate proceedings to have certain transactions prior to the bankruptcy voidable (claw back rules). For further see below under "*Certain Avoidance Rules (Claw back Rules)*".

In the event of bankruptcy, claims in foreign currencies will be converted into Danish kroner using the Danish National Bank's (*Nationalbanken*) official exchange rate for the relevant currency against Danish kroner as at the date of declaration of bankruptcy by the Danish bankruptcy court.

Appointment of Bankruptcy Trustee

The Danish bankruptcy court appoints one or more trustees to administer the debtor's bankruptcy estate. In practice, and requested or decided by the court, the unsecured creditors, if their claims are likely to receive some dividend, will be able to vote for who is appointed as trustee. However, a request for such vote shall be made no later than three (3) weeks after the bankruptcy is announced publicly. The candidate or the candidates (as the case may be) that the majority of the unsecured claims (by the amount of the claims) is casted on will be appointed. The trustee is not required to be an attorney, but in practice that is normally the case.

The trustee must comply with the disqualification rules set out in the Danish Bankruptcy Act. The trustee must not be a related party of the debtor or otherwise dependent on the debtor and there must not be any doubt as to whether the trustee is impartial. Generally, the debtor's own attorney or any member of the management as well as the board (including former members) will not be considered impartial.

The trustee will make all decisions concerning the administration of the bankruptcy estate and generally represents the estate in every respect.

Restructuring

Danish insolvency law also includes a scheme for restructuring of insolvent companies. Restructuring proceedings are an alternative to bankruptcy proceedings for companies. During the restructuring procedure, creditors are restricted in their ability to enforce their claims, but valid and binding security may be enforced under certain conditions.

A company (debtor) as well as a creditor may file an application for restructuring with the bankruptcy court. The petition must be filed with the bankruptcy court in the district in which the company (debtor) operates its business. For the bankruptcy court to initiate a restructuring process it is required that the company (debtor) is unable to fulfil its obligations as they fall due (and that the insolvency is not temporary) as further described in the section above entitled "*Bankruptcy*" above.

The main purpose of the restructuring is for an otherwise healthy company to overcome the insolvency. A restructuring must involve one or more of the following: (i) a compulsory composition/moratorium, (ii) a business transfer, or (iii) other measures that alone or together with the other parts of the restructuring result in the debtor ceasing to be insolvent (e.g., infusion of capital or conversion of debt).

When a restructuring process is initiated, the bankruptcy court will appoint a restructuring administrator and at the request of the company a restructuring accountant.

The restructuring administrator shall, *inter alia*, prepare a restructuring plan and, together with the restructuring accountant (if any), a final restructuring proposal. A meeting shall be held at the bankruptcy court where the creditors must vote on the final restructuring proposal.

The restructuring will be lifted if the debtor becomes solvent during the proceedings. Also, the debtor may recall a petition handed in by the debtor itself before the four (4) weeks meeting with the creditors is held.

If the restructuring proposal is rejected by the creditors or ratification is denied by the bankruptcy court, the bankruptcy court will commence bankruptcy proceedings against the debtor.

As a result of the restructuring, the debtor will be protected against claims for payment by his creditors during the restructuring. The debtor is not allowed to make any transactions of material importance without the approval of the restructuring administrator. Payments to creditors may only be made in accordance with the ranking of creditors in bankruptcy, or if the payment is necessary in order to avoid losses to the general body of creditors.

Danish bankruptcy law contains several provisions enabling the restructuring administrator to initiate proceedings to have certain transactions prior to the restructuring voided (claw back rules). For further see below under "*Certain Avoidance Rules (Claw back Rules)*".

Certain Avoidance Rules (Claw back Rules)

The Danish Bankruptcy Act includes certain avoidance rules (claw back rules) that, subject to certain conditions, may entitle the bankruptcy estate to void the debtor's transactions completed prior to the bankruptcy if such transactions have reduced the assets of the bankruptcy estate or otherwise damaged the bankruptcy estate and/or if the transactions have favored one or more particular creditors without observing the ranking of the creditors pursuant to the statutory priority of claims.

The avoidance rules (claw back rules) also apply to restructuring proceedings with certain modifications.

Most avoidance provisions contain time limits, which are generally three or six months prior to the filing of the petition (the "deadline date" (in Danish: "*fristdagen*")), but such periods are extended (i) up to two years if (*inter alia*) a transaction has been made to the benefit of a person or entity closely related to the debtor and/or (ii) for an indefinite period if the debtor was or became insolvent or unable to pay its debts due to the transaction and if the transaction is deemed improper.

The "deadline date" is further defined in Section 1 of the Danish Bankruptcy Act. In practice, the "deadline date" will often be the date on which the bankruptcy court received a petition for restructuring proceedings or bankruptcy.

Transactions damaging the bankruptcy estate include, among other things, repayment of debts, gifts, renunciations of inheritance or the payment of excessive salary or pension to related parties.

Transactions favoring particular creditors without observing the ranking of the creditors pursuant to the statutory priority of claims may include, among other things, payment by unusual means of payment, payments made in advance of the (usual) due date of the debt or payments that have critically deteriorated the debtor's ability to pay, in each case provided that the relevant payment did not appear to be ordinary, or the provision of security for debts already incurred (known as "old debt").

In case payment of debt is done by other than money and payments with naturals not usual in that particular business relationship or payments are made before they are due or in amounts that have had a distinctly impairing effect on the debtor's ability to pay its debts, are typically subject to avoidance.

Below is a summary of (i) the avoidance rule relating to security for old debt and (ii) the general avoidance rule applicable to various transactions. Other avoidance rules are not summarized further herein.

Pursuant to Section 70 of the Danish Bankruptcy Act, all types of charges, mortgages and other types of security that were not granted to the creditor at the time the debt was incurred or that were not perfected without undue delay after the time the debt was incurred will generally be subject to avoidance, if the relevant act of perfection is completed later than the date falling three months prior to the "deadline date".

Under Danish bankruptcy law the issuance of guarantees may also be subject to avoidance if, among other things (i) the issuance was made at a time when the issuer was insolvent, (ii) the issuance is without due consideration and/or (iii) between closely related parties.

The hardening period of three months is extended to two years if the security is provided in favor of a related party of the debtor unless it is proven that the debtor neither was, nor upon creation of the security became, insolvent.

Pursuant to Section 74 of the Danish Bankruptcy Act (known as the "general clause" (in Danish: "*generalklausulen*")), any disposition which unduly favors a creditor to the detriment of the other creditors, or whereby the debtor's property is prevented from serving the purpose of satisfying the creditors, or whereby the debtor's debt is increased to the detriment of the creditors, may be declared void if the debtor was, or by the disposition became, insolvent, and the favored party knew or ought to have known about the debtor's insolvency and the circumstances that made the disposition "improper" (in Danish: "*utilbørlig*"). For these purposes, transactions which are contrary to common norms of correct and decent business behavior will generally be deemed improper. Improper behavior may be any such behavior which is contrary to the purpose of insolvency proceedings, for example, where a creditor should have realized that a given transaction would deprive the other creditors of their right to satisfaction of their claims.

The general avoidance rule in Section 74 is not subject to any fixed hardening period, meaning that a transaction may be vulnerable to be set aside even if it was completed long before the "deadline date", provided that the aforementioned conditions are otherwise satisfied.

A creditor who wishes to raise a claim for avoidance may do so through the trustees in bankruptcy, who must litigate the matter under the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts (not the bankruptcy court). As a general rule, such legal proceedings must be initiated within twelve months after the declaration of the bankruptcy adjudication.

Solvent Liquidation

The Danish Companies Act (Consolidated Act No. 1168 of 1 September 2023 as amended, in Danish: “*selskabsloven*”) provides a regime for liquidation of a company pursuant to which the assets of the company are realized and distributed by the liquidator to the company’s creditors and, provided that all creditors have been paid in full, the company’s shareholders. The decision to liquidate a company is made by the shareholders of the company at a general meeting that also appoints a liquidator. At the end of the liquidation process the company will be dissolved.

Liquidation is not an insolvency proceeding under Danish law and only companies that are solvent can be liquidated. If a company is insolvent, or if it turns out during the liquidation process that the company cannot pay all its creditors in full, the company must enter into bankruptcy proceedings instead.

Financial assistance

The Danish Companies Act contains restrictions on financial assistance by Danish limited companies.

Pursuant to Section 206(1) of the Danish Companies Act, a Danish limited liability company may not, directly or indirectly, provide any loan, guarantee, security or other financial assistance in relation to the financing and/or refinancing of a third party’s acquisition of shares in the company or its direct or indirect parent companies (the “prohibition against financial assistance”). The prohibition against financial assistance also applies to subsidiaries of the Danish company whether or not incorporated in Denmark.

However, pursuant to Section 206(2) of the Danish Companies Act, the prohibition against financial assistance does not apply if the financial assistance (i) is granted on the basis of a credit rating of the persons receiving financial assistance, (ii) has been approved by the company’s general meeting, such approval to be based on a written report submitted by the company’s central management body specifying certain matters relating to the financial assistance in question, (iii) does not exceed what is advisable, having regard to the company’s financial position, (iv) does not exceed the company’s distributable reserves and (v) is provided on arm’s length terms.

In addition, pursuant to Section 210(1) of the Danish Companies Act, a Danish limited liability company may not, directly or indirectly, provide any loan, guarantee, security or other financial assistance in favor of, among others, its shareholders (the “prohibition against upstream shareholder loans”). The prohibition against upstream shareholder loans does, however, not apply in case of loans, etc. to direct and indirect parent companies which are limited liability companies incorporated in any member state of the European Union or the European Economic Area, Switzerland, Australia, Canada, Chile, Israel, Japan, South Korea, New Zealand, Singapore, Taiwan, the United Kingdom or the United States.

Further, pursuant to Section 210(2) of the Danish Companies Act, the prohibition against upstream shareholder loans does not apply if the financial assistance (i) does not exceed the company’s distributable reserves, (ii) is provided on arm’s length terms, (iii) has been approved by the company’s general meeting or by the company’s central management body on the basis of an authorization granted by the general meeting, (iv) does not exceed the amount proposed or accepted by the company’s central management body and (v) occurs after presentation of the company’s first annual report.

Contractual limitations of Guarantees granted by Guarantors incorporated in Denmark

To mitigate the above mentioned financial assistance issues and corporate benefit restrictions, a Guarantee, security and/or other means of financial assistance (in whatever form) granted or purported to be granted by a Danish guarantor and each of its subsidiaries will be deemed not to be so granted and limited if and to the extent required to comply with the provisions on unlawful financial assistance and non-permitted shareholder loans including, without limitation, as set out in Sections 206-212 of the Danish Companies Act. In addition, any guarantee, security and/or other means of financial assistance (in whatever form) granted or purported to be granted by a Danish guarantor may further be limited to a maximum amount equivalent to the higher of the equity (in Danish: “*egenkapital*”) of such Danish Guarantor (calculated in accordance with the approved accounting principles) at the time when the guarantee, security and/or other means of financial assistance is granted or at the time when a demand for payment is requested pursuant to the guarantee, security and/or other means of financial assistance.

Foreign Currency, Statutory Limitation

Under the Danish Bankruptcy Act, claims must be converted into DKK at the exchange rate at the day the bankruptcy court issued a bankruptcy order over the company.

Claims may become barred under Danish statutes of limitation or principles of passivity or may become subject to set-off or counterclaim and a guarantee in favor of a Danish credit institution or a non-Danish credit institution that provides services into Denmark (either by way of cross border or branch establishment) may not be enforceable unless a claim has been made under the guarantee within six months after the due date of the guaranteed obligation.

Enforceability

The Notes and the Trustee will not be registered with the Danish Financial Supervisory (*Finanstilsynet*) pursuant to Chapter 4 of the Danish Capital Markets Act (Consolidated Act No. 198 of 26 February 2024 as amended and supplemented from time to time (*Lov om kapitalmarkeder*)), and therefore Collateral governed by Danish law may be deemed to be expressed to be granted in favor of unspecified secured parties. The enforceability of security expressed to be granted in favor of unspecified secured parties, and for which no new act of perfection is performed upon each accession of a new secured party, has not been tested by the Danish courts.

Switzerland

Certain Insolvency Law Considerations

One or more of the guarantors are incorporated under the laws of Switzerland and, in the event of insolvency of any of these entities, insolvency proceedings may be initiated in Switzerland. The insolvency laws of Switzerland may not be as favorable to your interests as creditors as the laws of United States or other jurisdictions with which you may be familiar.

The following is a brief description of certain aspects of insolvency law in Switzerland. In the event that Swiss guarantors experienced financial difficulty, it is not possible to predict with certainty in which jurisdiction or jurisdictions insolvency or similar proceedings would be commenced, or the outcome of such proceedings.

Pursuant to Swiss insolvency laws, your ability to receive payment under the Notes may be more limited than would be the case under United States, Swedish or any other non-Swiss bankruptcy laws. Under Swiss law, the following types of proceedings (altogether referred to as insolvency proceedings) may be opened against an entity having its registered office or assets in Switzerland.

In the event of a Swiss entity's insolvency, the respective insolvency proceedings would be governed by Swiss law as a result of such Swiss entity's offices being registered in the competent commercial register in Switzerland. In addition, Swiss debt enforcement and insolvency laws may be applicable in case of an enforcement of security interests over assets of a foreign entity located in Switzerland. The enforcement of claims and questions relating to insolvency and bankruptcy in general are dealt with by the Swiss Federal Act on Debt Enforcement and Bankruptcy, as amended from time to time. Under these rules, claims that are pursued against a Swiss entity can lead to the opening of bankruptcy (*Konkurs*) and, hence, a general liquidation of all assets, even if located outside Switzerland, and liabilities of the debtor. However, with regard to assets located outside Switzerland, a Swiss bankruptcy decree is enforceable only if it is recognized at the place where such assets are located. If bankruptcy has not been declared, creditors secured by a pledge must follow a special enforcement proceeding limited to the liquidation of the collateral (*Betreibung auf Pfandverwertung*) unless the parties have agreed on a private liquidation.

However, if bankruptcy is declared while such a special enforcement proceeding is pending, the proceeding ceases and the creditor participates in the bankruptcy proceedings with the other creditors and a private liquidation is no longer permitted.

As a rule, the opening of bankruptcy by the competent court needs to be preceded by a prior debt enforcement procedure which involves, *inter alia*, the issuance of a payment summons by local debt enforcement authorities (*Betreibungsamt*). However, the competent court may also declare a debtor bankrupt without such prior proceedings if the following requirements are met: (i) at the request of the debtor, if the debtor's board of directors or the auditors of the company (in case of failure of the board of directors) declare that the debtor is overindebted (*überschuldet*) within the meaning of art. 725 (2) of the Swiss Code of Obligations (or the corresponding provision of the Swiss Code of Obligations in case of a limited liability company (*GmbH*)) or if it declares to be insolvent (*zahlungsunfähig*), and (ii) at the request of a creditor, if the debtor commits certain

acts to the detriment of its creditors or ceases to make payments (*Zahlungseinstellung*) or if certain events happen during composition proceedings. The bankruptcy proceedings are carried out and the bankrupt estate is managed by the receiver in bankruptcy (*Konkursverwaltung*) which will draw up an inventory of the assets and, further to a creditors' call for the filing of claims, establish a schedule of claims (*Kollokationsplan*).

All assets at the time of the declaration of bankruptcy and all assets acquired or received subsequently form the bankrupt estate which, after deduction of costs and certain other expenses, is used to satisfy the creditors. However, in respect of assets located abroad, the Swiss authorities do not have jurisdiction to collect such assets for the purpose of including them in the Swiss bankruptcy estate of the debtor. It is therefore the foreign law applicable at the place where the assets are located abroad, or treaties between Switzerland and the state in which such assets are located, that will determine whether and to what extent the foreign authorities can assist in the collection of these assets. Assets of the bankrupt estate over which a pledge was created in favor of a creditor before the declaration of bankruptcy are included in the bankrupt estate. The pledgee is under an obligation to remit the pledged assets to the bankrupt estate. The assets are liquidated by the receiver in bankruptcy in the same manner as the other assets of the bankrupt estate, but the creditor secured by the pledge retains its privilege to be satisfied from the proceeds of the liquidation of the assets pledged to it with priority over the unsecured creditors. Final distribution of non-secured claims is based on a ranking of creditors in three classes. The first and the second class, which are privileged, comprise claims under employment contracts, accident insurance, pension plans, family law and claims for deposits under the Swiss banking act. Certain privileges can also be claimed by the government and its subdivisions based on specific provisions of federal law. All other creditors are treated equally in the third class. A secured party participates in the third class to the extent its claim is not covered by its collateral.

If the enforcement proceeds are not sufficient to fully satisfy the secured claims, the remainder of the claims have equal rank as unsecured claims with all other unsecured and (provided it is not a privileged claim) non-prioritized claims. If several pledges secure the same claim, the amount realized is applied proportionally to the claim.

Any creditor wishing to contest the schedule of claims because his claim has been entirely or partially rejected by the receiver in bankruptcy or not allocated in the rank requested must bring an action against the estate before the competent court. If any creditor wishes to contest the admission of another creditor to the schedule of claims or the allocated rank, he must bring an action against such creditor. Such court proceedings could cause holders of Notes to recover less than the principal amount of their Notes or less than they could recover in a liquidation under U.S. bankruptcy law. Such proceedings could also cause payment to the holders of the Notes to be delayed, as compared with holders of undisputed claims.

Claims assigned for security purposes by a Swiss entity that came into existence prior to the opening of bankruptcy can be enforced by the assignee outside Swiss bankruptcy proceedings, subject to potential avoidance actions. According to the current jurisprudence of the Swiss Federal Supreme Court, assigned claims that come into existence after the opening of bankruptcy over a Swiss entity or similar insolvency proceedings that lead to the loss of the capacity of the relevant assignor to dispose of such rights or claims may generally not be enforceable by the secured creditor.

Guarantees by Swiss guarantors (the "Swiss Guarantees") are, based on a choice of law, subject to the laws of the state of New York. Should a Swiss court accept jurisdiction in proceedings on the merits, a Swiss court will generally recognize the choice of law. The scope of such choice of law is, usually, limited to the rules of the substantive law chosen by the parties; as to procedural matters, a Swiss court will apply Swiss procedural law. Due to the different nature of Swiss procedural law and the procedural law in common law jurisdictions (such as the United States of America and the United Kingdom) classification and delimitation issues between substantive and procedural law could occur. To establish the non-Swiss substantive law applicable to the merits, a Swiss court may, in pecuniary matters, request the parties to establish the non-Swiss substantive law; Swiss law will be applied, if the content of the foreign substantive law cannot be established. While a Swiss court will generally accept a choice of law, restrictively applied exceptions exist: Swiss courts may diverge from the chosen substantive law if such chosen law would lead to a result contrary to Swiss public policy, if the purpose of mandatory rules of Swiss law require, by their special aim, immediate application, or if the purpose of mandatory rules of another law, to which the dispute is closely connected, are considered legitimate under Swiss legal concepts and, upon weighing the interests of the parties involved, the clearly predominant interest(s) of one party so require.

Swiss insolvency laws also provide for reorganization procedures by composition with the debtor's creditors. Reorganization is initiated by a request with the competent court for a stay (*Nachlassstundung*) pending negotiation of the composition agreement with the creditors and confirmation of such agreement by the competent court. A distinction is made between a composition agreement providing for the assignment of assets

(*Nachlassvertrag mit Vermögensabtretung*) which leads to a private liquidation and in many instances has analogous effects as a bankruptcy, and a dividend composition (*Dividenden-Vergleich*) providing for the payment of a certain percentage on the creditors' claims and the continuation of the debtor. Further, there is the possibility of a composition in the form of a mere payment term extension (*Stundungsvergleich*). During a moratorium, debt collection proceedings cannot be initiated and pending proceedings are stayed. An assignment of claims for security purposes entered into by a Swiss entity prior to the granting of a moratorium is ineffective if the assigned claims come into existence only after the granting of a moratorium. Furthermore, the debtor's power to dispose of its assets and to manage its affairs is restricted. In case of a pledge, the secured party is not entitled to proceed with a private liquidation until the confirmation of the settlement by the competent court. A secured creditor participates in the settlement only for the amount of its claim not covered by the collateral. The moratorium does not affect the agreed due dates of debts (contrary to bankruptcy, in which case all debts become immediately due upon adjudication). The moratorium aims at facilitating the conclusion of one of the above composition agreements. Any composition agreement needs to be approved by the creditors and confirmed by the competent court. With the judicial confirmation, the composition agreement becomes binding on all creditors, whereby secured claims are only subject to the composition agreement to the extent that the collateral proves to be insufficient to cover the secured claims.

Foreign bankruptcy decrees issued in the country of a debtor's domicile may be recognized in Switzerland only, provided that (i) the bankruptcy decree is enforceable in the country where it was issued, (ii) its recognition is, *inter alia*, not against Swiss public policy, and (iii) it was either issued in the country of the debtor's domicile or in the country where the debtor has its center of main interest, provided that the debtor was not domiciled in Switzerland at the time the foreign bankruptcy proceedings were initiated.

Certain Swiss Financial Assistance Limitations Swiss on Guarantees

The validity or enforceability of a Swiss Guarantee may be limited by applicable bankruptcy, insolvency, re-organization, corporate, tax, contract or similar laws, regulations or defenses affecting creditors and secured parties in general (including provisions relating to fraudulent transfer, voidable preference, corporate purpose, financial assistance, capital maintenance and solvency) or laws or principles of general application (including the abuse of rights (*Rechtsmissbrauch*) and the principle of good faith (*Grundsatz von Treu und Glauben*)) and public policy.

In particular, since the Swiss Guarantees constitute obligations/guarantees for liabilities of direct or indirect shareholders (so-called "upstream obligations/guarantees"), the liability of the Swiss Guarantors under the Swiss Guarantees is limited under Swiss law (i) insofar as such upstream obligations/guarantees must be within the corporate purpose and interests of such Swiss Guarantor and (ii) to the amount of such Swiss Guarantor's freely disposable equity, being the balance sheet profits and non-statutory reserves available for the distribution as dividends at the time of enforcement of the Swiss Guarantees. The payment of dividends from the Swiss Guarantors to the Issuer will reduce the distributable profits and reserves available to satisfy the obligations under the Swiss Guarantees. Also, following a recent decision by the Swiss Federal Supreme Court, the distributable reserves of the Swiss Guarantors may be reduced by the amount of any upstream or cross-stream intercompany loan provided by Swiss Guarantors which is not at arm's length terms. See "*Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Financing Arrangements and the Notes—The Guarantees and the Collateral securing the Notes will be subject to certain limitations on enforcement and may be limited by applicable laws or subject to certain defenses that may limit their validity and enforceability.*"

A Swiss Guarantor is under no obligation to maintain a specific level of distributable profits and reserves, and, if a Swiss Guarantor has distributable profits and reserves, such Swiss Guarantor may make dividend payments that reduce its distributable profits and reserves to zero. Since a Swiss Guarantor may pay dividends to service indebtedness and for tax-planning purposes. There can be no assurance that a Swiss Guarantor will have distributable profits and reserves available to satisfy the obligations under the Swiss Guarantees, whether or not such dividend payments are made. The payment of dividends to service debt obligations of a Swiss Guarantor (including under the Notes) will deplete the distributable profits and reserves available to satisfy the obligations under the Swiss Guarantees. In addition, the enforcement of upstream obligations (*i.e.*, payment under the Swiss Guarantees by the Swiss Guarantors) may require certain prior corporate formalities to be completed, including, but not limited to, obtaining an audit report determining the freely distributable reserves at the time of enforcement under then applicable law, shareholders' resolutions and board resolutions.

In addition, financial assistance rules are uncertain under Swiss law. The Swiss Guarantors cannot provide any assurance that future court rulings will not further restrict the enforceability, or deny the validity, of guarantees. Such rulings would negatively affect the ability to enforce the guarantees granted by Swiss Guarantors. Further, Swiss corporate law rules may significantly impact the value of the Swiss Guarantees.

Avoidance Actions

Certain arrangements or dispositions that are made during a certain period (the “suspect period”) preceding the declaration of bankruptcy or the grant of a moratorium in connection with a composition proceeding may be challenged by the receiver in bankruptcy (*Konkursverwaltung*) and certain creditors under the applicable rules of avoidance. The avoidance may relate to (i) gifts and gratuitous transactions made in the suspect period of twelve months prior to being declared bankrupt or the grant of a moratorium, (ii) certain acts of a debtor (e.g., repayment of a debt which has not yet fallen due, settlement of a debt by unusual means of payment, granting of a collateral for previously unsecured liabilities without previously being obliged to do so) in the suspect period of twelve months prior to being declared bankrupt or the grant of a moratorium if the debtor at that time was over-indebted, and (iii) dispositions made by the debtor within a suspect period of five years prior to being declared bankrupt or the grant of a moratorium with the intent, identifiable by the other party, to disadvantage its creditors or to prefer certain of its creditors to the detriment of other creditors. In case of an avoidance action regarding a disposition in favor of an affiliated person, including a group company, the favored person bears the burden of proof that the intent of disadvantaging the creditors was not identifiable.

In case of successful avoidance, the relevant creditors (such as holders of the Notes) are under an obligation to repay the amounts received. The transactions potentially subject to avoidance also include those contemplated by a Swiss Guarantor’s Guarantee. If they are challenged successfully, the rights granted under the Swiss Guarantee may become unenforceable and any amounts received by the holders of the Notes under a guarantee that is avoided must be refunded by the holders of the Notes to the insolvent estate. The holders of the Notes who have restituted the avoided amount paid to them regain their original claim against the Swiss Guarantor and are entitled to list their claim in the schedule of claims in their respective rank and priority. The Swiss principles on avoidance may therefore limit the ability of the holders of the Notes to recover payments due on the guarantees.

Certain Withholding Tax Considerations Related to Guarantee Payments

Moreover, the enforcement of a Swiss Guarantor’s Guarantee may give rise to Swiss withholding taxes on payments under the Swiss Guarantee (of up to 35% at present rates, subject to applicable double-taxation treaties) to the extent that the payment or enforcement on the Swiss Guarantee is regarded as a deemed distribution by a Swiss Guarantor to the Issuer or any other related party and any obligations of a Swiss Guarantor to gross-up by paying additional amounts may not be enforceable under Swiss Law.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

Subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the purchase agreement (the “Purchase Agreement”) dated the date of this offering memorandum, the Issuer has agreed to sell to each Initial Purchaser, and each Initial Purchaser has agreed, severally and not jointly, to purchase the Notes from the Issuer. The Initial Purchasers are J.P. Morgan SE, BofA Securities Europe SA, BNP Paribas, Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft, Citigroup Global Markets Europe AG, Goldman Sachs Bank Europe SE, Morgan Stanley & Co International plc, Nomura Financial Products Europe GmbH, and Nordea Bank Abp.

Sales in the United States may be made through affiliates of the Initial Purchasers.

The Purchase Agreement provides that the obligations of the Initial Purchasers to pay for and accept delivery of the Notes are subject to certain conditions precedents, including, among other conditions, the delivery of certain legal opinions by counsel.

The Purchase Agreement also provides that the Issuer and the Guarantors will indemnify and hold harmless the Initial Purchasers against certain liabilities in connection with the offer and sale of the Notes, and will contribute to payments that the Initial Purchasers may be required to make in respect thereof. None of the Issuer or the Guarantors will for a period of 90 days following the time when sales of Notes were first made, offer, sell, contract to sell or otherwise dispose of any debt securities of, or guarantees by, the Issuer or any of its subsidiaries or affiliates that are substantially similar to the Notes without the prior written consent of BofA Securities Europe SA and J.P. Morgan SE.

The Initial Purchasers propose to offer the Notes initially at the price indicated on the cover page hereof. After the initial offering, the Offering price and other selling terms of the Notes may from time to time be varied by the Initial Purchasers without notice.

Persons who purchase Notes from the Initial Purchasers may be required to pay stamp duty, taxes and other charges in accordance with the laws and practice of the country of purchase in addition to the Offering price set forth on the cover page hereof.

The Notes and the Guarantees have not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act, or the securities laws of any state or other jurisdiction of the United States, and, unless so registered, may not be offered or sold except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the U.S. Securities Act and applicable securities laws of such state or other jurisdiction. Accordingly, the Notes offered hereby are being offered and sold only to QIBs in accordance with Rule 144A and outside the United States to non-U.S. persons in offshore transactions in reliance on Regulation S. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by Regulation S. Resales of the Notes are restricted as described under “*Transfer Restrictions*.”

In addition, with respect to the Notes initially sold pursuant to Regulation S, until 40 days after the latter of the Issue Date and the date on which the Notes were first offered to persons other than distributors (as defined in Regulation S), an offer or sale of such Notes within the United States by a broker/dealer (whether or not participating in the Offering of the Notes) may violate the registration requirements of the U.S. Securities Act if such offer or sale is made otherwise than in accordance with an applicable exemption from registration under the U.S. Securities Act.

Each Initial Purchaser has represented, warranted and agreed that it:

- has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated any invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the FSMA) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of any Notes, in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to the Issuer; and
- has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to the Notes in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

No action has been taken in any jurisdiction, by us or the Initial Purchasers that would permit a public offering of the Notes or the possession, circulation or distribution of this offering memorandum or any other material relating to us or the Notes in any jurisdiction where action for this purpose is required. Accordingly, the Notes and the Guarantees may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, and neither this offering memorandum nor any other offering material or advertisements in connection with the Notes and the Guarantees may be distributed or published, in or from any country or jurisdiction, except in compliance with any applicable rules

and regulations of any such country or jurisdiction. This offering memorandum does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to purchase in any jurisdiction where such offer or solicitation would be unlawful. Persons into whose possession this offering memorandum comes are advised to inform themselves about and to observe any restrictions relating to the offering, the distribution of this offering memorandum and resale of the Notes. See “*Important Information*” and “*Transfer Restrictions*.”

One or more Initial Purchasers may make offers or sales of the Notes in the United States through an affiliate or any other U.S. registered broker-dealers pursuant to applicable U.S. securities laws. Any Initial Purchaser not registered with the SEC as a US registered broker-dealer will only effect offers and sales of Regulation S Notes (as defined herein) outside the United States to non-US persons and will only effect offers and sales of Rule 144A notes inside the United States if intermediated by a U.S. registered broker-dealer and only to the extent permitted by Rule 15a-6 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

The Notes and the Guarantees are a new issue of securities for which there currently is no market. Application has been made to list the Notes on the Securities Official List of the Exchange. There can be no assurance that such listing will be maintained.

The Initial Purchasers have advised us that they intend to make a market in the Notes as permitted by applicable law. The Initial Purchasers are not obligated, however, to make a market in the Notes; any market-making activity may be discontinued at any time at the sole discretion of the Initial Purchasers without notice, and the ability of the Initial Purchasers to make a market in the Notes may be impacted by changes in any regulatory requirements applicable to the marketing, holding and trading of, and issuing quotations with respect to, the Notes. In addition, any such market making activity will be subject to the limits imposed by the U.S. Securities Act and the Exchange Act. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that any market for the Notes will develop, that it will be liquid if it does develop or that you will be able to sell any Notes at a particular time or at a price which will be favorable to you. See “*Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Financing Arrangements and the Notes—An active trading market may not develop for the Notes, in which case your ability to sell the Notes may be limited.*”

If the Notes are traded, they may trade at a discount from their initial Offering price, depending on prevailing interest rates, the market for similar securities, our operating performance and financial condition, general economic conditions and other factors.

Stabilization

In connection with the Offering, the Initial Purchasers may purchase and sell the Notes in the open market. These transactions may include short sales and purchases on the open market to cover positions created by short sales. Short sales involve the sale by the Initial Purchasers of a greater principal amount of Notes than they are required to purchase in the Offering. The Initial Purchasers must close out any short position by purchasing Notes in the open market. A short position is more likely to be created if the Initial Purchasers are concerned that there may be downward pressure on the price of the Notes in the open market after pricing that could materially adversely affect investors who purchase in the Offering.

Similar to other purchase transactions, the Initial Purchasers’ purchases to cover the syndicate short sales may have the effect of raising or maintaining the market price of the Notes or preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of the Notes. As a result, the price of the Notes may be higher than the price that might otherwise exist in the open market.

Neither we nor any of the Initial Purchasers make any representation or prediction as to the direction or magnitude of any effect that the transactions described above may have on the price of the Notes. In addition, neither we nor any of the Initial Purchasers make any representation that the Initial Purchasers will engage in these transactions or that these transactions, once commenced, will not be discontinued without notice. See “*Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Financing Arrangements and the Notes—An active trading market may not develop for the Notes, in which case your ability to sell the Notes may be limited.*”

The Initial Purchasers or their respective affiliates from time to time have provided in the past, provide currently and may provide in the future, commercial lending and banking, investment banking, hedging, consulting and financial advisory services to the Issuer, the Guarantors and their subsidiaries and affiliates for which they have received, and in the future may receive, customary fees, commissions and expenses. Certain of the Initial Purchasers or their respective affiliates are lenders or agents under the Senior Credit Facilities, in connection with which they receive certain fees and commissions. We intend to use the net proceeds from the Financing to repay drawings under the Revolving Credit Facility and repay in full the 2020 Senior Term Loan. To the extent that the Initial Purchasers or their respective affiliates are lenders under the Revolving Credit Facility or 2020 Senior Term Loan, they will receive a portion of the proceeds of the Offering.

In addition, in the ordinary course of their business activities, the Initial Purchasers or their respective affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (including bank loans) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers. Such investments and securities activities may involve investments or securities of the Issuer, the Guarantors and their subsidiaries and affiliates. The Initial Purchasers and/or their respective affiliates may receive allocations of the Notes (subject to customary closing conditions), which could affect future trading of the Notes. Certain of the Initial Purchasers or their respective affiliates that have a lending relationship with the Issuer, the Guarantors or their subsidiaries or affiliates routinely hedge their credit exposure to the Issuer, Guarantors, subsidiaries and/or affiliates consistent with their customary risk management policies. Typically, such Initial Purchasers and their respective affiliates would hedge such exposure by entering into transactions which consist of either the purchase of credit default swaps or the creation of short positions in securities (including potentially the Notes). Any such short positions could adversely affect future trading prices of the Notes. Moreover, the Initial Purchasers or their respective affiliates may also make investment recommendations or publish or express independent research views in respect of such securities or financial instruments and may hold, or recommend to clients that they acquire, long or short positions in such securities and instruments.

Delivery of the Notes was made against payment on the Notes on the Issue Date, which was ten business days in Luxembourg and Sweden, eleven business days in the United Kingdom and twelve business days in the U.S. and elsewhere following the date of pricing of the Notes (this settlement cycle is being referred to as “T+10” for purposes of Luxembourg and Sweden, “T+11” for purposes of the United Kingdom and “T+12” for purposes of the U.S. or any other jurisdiction). Under Rule 15c6-1 of the Exchange Act, trades in the secondary market generally are required to settle in two business days unless the parties to any such trade expressly agree otherwise. Accordingly, purchasers who wish to trade the Notes on the date of this offering memorandum or the next seven business days in Luxembourg or Sweden, eight business days in the United Kingdom, or nine business days in the U.S. or elsewhere will be required to specify an alternative settlement code at the time of any such trade to prevent a failed settlement. Purchasers of the Notes who wish to make such trades should consult their own advisors.

TRANSFER RESTRICTIONS

You are advised to consult legal counsel prior to making any offer, resale, pledge or other transfer of any of the Notes offered hereby.

The Notes and the Guarantees have not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act, or the securities laws of any state or other jurisdiction of the United States, and, unless so registered, may not be offered or sold except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the U.S. Securities Act and applicable securities laws of such state or other jurisdiction. Accordingly, the Notes offered hereby are being offered and sold only to qualified institutional buyers (as defined in Rule 144A under the U.S. Securities Act) in reliance on Rule 144A under the U.S. Securities Act and to non-U.S. persons in offshore transactions in reliance on Regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act.

We use the terms “U.S. person,” “offshore transaction” and “United States” with the meanings given to them in Regulation S.

In addition, until 40 days after the latter of the Issue Date and the date on which the Notes were first offered to persons other than the distributors (as defined in Regulation S), an offer or sale of the Notes within the United States by a broker/dealer (whether or not participating in the Offering of the Notes) may violate the registration requirements of the U.S. Securities Act if such offer or sale is made otherwise than in accordance with an applicable exemption from registration under the U.S. Securities Act.

You, by your acceptance thereof, will be deemed to have acknowledged, represented to and agreed with the Issuer and the Initial Purchasers as follows:

- (1) You understand and acknowledge that the Notes and the Guarantees have not been registered under the U.S. Securities Act or any other applicable securities laws and that the Notes are being offered for resale in transactions not requiring registration under the U.S. Securities Act or any other securities laws, including sales pursuant to Rule 144A under the U.S. Securities Act, and, unless so registered, may not be offered, sold or otherwise transferred except in compliance with the registration requirements of the U.S. Securities Act or any other applicable securities laws, pursuant to an exemption therefrom or in any transaction not subject thereto and in each case in compliance with the conditions for transfer set forth in paragraphs (4) and (5) below.
- (2) You are not our “affiliate” (as defined in Rule 144 under the U.S. Securities Act) or acting on our behalf and you are either:
 - a QIB, within the meaning of Rule 144A under the U.S. Securities Act and are aware that any sale of these Notes to you will be made in reliance on Rule 144A under the U.S. Securities Act and such acquisition will be for your own account or for the account of another QIB; or
 - not a U.S. person and are purchasing the Notes outside the United States in an offshore transaction in accordance with Regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act.
- (3) You acknowledge that neither we nor the Initial Purchasers, nor any person representing us or the Initial Purchasers, has made any representation to you with respect to the offer or sale of any Notes, other than the information contained in this offering memorandum, which offering memorandum has been delivered to you and upon which you are relying in making your investment decision with respect to the Notes. You acknowledge that neither the Initial Purchasers nor any person representing the Initial Purchasers make any representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of this offering memorandum. You also acknowledge that you have had access to such financial and other information concerning us and the Notes as you have deemed necessary in connection with your decision to purchase any of the Notes, including an opportunity to ask questions of, and request information from, us and the Initial Purchasers.
- (4) You are purchasing the Notes for your own account, or for one or more investor accounts for which you are acting as a fiduciary or agent, in each case for investment, and not with a view to, or for offer or sale in connection with, any distribution thereof in violation of the U.S. Securities Act or any state securities laws, subject to any requirement of law that the disposition of your property or the property of such investor account or accounts be at all times within your or their control and subject to your or their ability to resell such Notes pursuant to Rule 144A, or Regulation S or any other exemption from registration available under the U.S. Securities Act.

(5) You agree on your own behalf and on behalf of any investor account or accounts for which you are purchasing the Notes, and each subsequent holder of the Notes by its acceptance thereof will be deemed to agree, to offer, sell or otherwise transfer such Notes prior to the date (the “**Resale Restriction Termination Date**”) that is one year (in the case of Rule 144A Notes) or 40 days (in the case of Regulation S Notes) after the later of the date of the original issue and the last date on which the Issuer or any of its affiliates (as defined under Rule 501(b) of Regulation D of the U.S. Securities Act) were the owner of such Notes (or any predecessor thereto) only (i) to the Issuer, (ii) pursuant to a registration statement that has been declared effective under the U.S. Securities Act, (iii) for so long as the Notes are eligible pursuant to Rule 144A under the U.S. Securities Act, to a person you reasonably believe is a QIB that purchases for its own account or for the account of a QIB to whom notice is given that the transfer is being made in reliance on Rule 144A under the U.S. Securities Act, (iv) pursuant to offers and sales (in the case of Regulation S Notes, to non-U.S. persons) that occur outside the United States in compliance with Regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act or (v) pursuant to any other available exemption from the registration requirements of the U.S. Securities Act, subject in each of the foregoing cases to any requirement of law that the disposition of your property or the property of such investor account or accounts be at all times within your or their control and to compliance with any applicable state securities laws and local laws and regulations, and further subject to our and the Transfer Agent’s rights prior to any such offer, sale or transfer (I) pursuant to clause (v) to require the delivery of an opinion of counsel, certification and other information satisfactory to each of them and (II) in each of the foregoing cases, to require that a certificate of transfer in the form appearing in the Indenture is completed and delivered by the transferor to the Transfer Agent. The foregoing restrictions on resale will not apply subsequent to the Resale Restriction Termination Date.

(6) Each purchaser acknowledges that each Note will contain a legend substantially to the following effect:

“THIS NOTE HAS NOT BEEN, AND WILL NOT BE, REGISTERED UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE “U.S. SECURITIES ACT”), OR THE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OR OTHER JURISDICTION. NEITHER THIS NOTE NOR ANY INTEREST OR PARTICIPATION HEREIN MAY BE OFFERED, SOLD, ASSIGNED, TRANSFERRED, PLEDGED, ENCUMBERED OR OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF IN THE ABSENCE OF SUCH REGISTRATION OR UNLESS SUCH TRANSACTION IS EXEMPT FROM, OR NOT SUBJECT TO, THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT.

THE HOLDER OF THIS NOTE BY ITS ACCEPTANCE HEREOF (1) REPRESENTS THAT (A) IT IS A “QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER” (“**QIB**”) (AS DEFINED IN RULE 144A UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT) (“**RULE 144A**”) OR (B) IT IS A NON-U.S. PERSON AND IS ACQUIRING THIS NOTE IN AN “OFFSHORE TRANSACTION” PURSUANT TO RULE 904 OF REGULATION S UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT (“REGULATION S”), (2) AGREES ON ITS OWN BEHALF AND ON BEHALF OF ANY INVESTOR FOR WHICH IT HAS PURCHASED SECURITIES TO OFFER, SELL OR OTHERWISE TRANSFER SUCH NOTES, PRIOR TO THE DATE (THE “**RESALE RESTRICTION TERMINATION DATE**”) WHICH IS [IN THE CASE OF RULE 144A NOTES: ONE YEAR AFTER THE LATER OF THE ORIGINAL ISSUE DATE HEREOF AND THE LAST DATE ON WHICH THE ISSUER OR ANY AFFILIATE OF THE ISSUER WAS THE OWNER OF THIS NOTE (OR ANY PREDECESSOR OF THIS NOTE)] [IN THE CASE OF REGULATION S NOTES: 40 DAYS AFTER THE LATER OF THE ORIGINAL ISSUE DATE HEREOF AND THE DATE ON WHICH THIS NOTE WAS FIRST OFFERED TO PERSONS OTHER THAN DISTRIBUTORS (AS DEFINED IN RULE 902 OF REGULATION S)] ONLY (A) TO THE ISSUER, THE GUARANTORS OR ANY SUBSIDIARY THEREOF (B) PURSUANT TO A REGISTRATION STATEMENT WHICH HAS BEEN DECLARED EFFECTIVE UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT, (C) FOR SO LONG AS THE NOTES ARE ELIGIBLE FOR RESALE PURSUANT TO RULE 144A, TO A PERSON IT REASONABLY BELIEVES IS A “QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER” AS DEFINED IN RULE 144A THAT PURCHASES FOR ITS OWN ACCOUNT OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OF A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER TO WHOM NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT THE TRANSFER IS BEING MADE IN RELIANCE ON RULE 144A, (D) PURSUANT TO OFFERS AND SALES [IN THE CASE OF REGULATION S NOTES: TO NON-U.S. PERSONS] THAT OCCUR OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES IN OFFSHORE TRANSACTIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH REGULATION S OR (E) PURSUANT TO ANY OTHER AVAILABLE EXEMPTION FROM THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT, SUBJECT IN EACH OF THE FOREGOING CASES TO ANY REQUIREMENT OF LAW THAT THE DISPOSITION OF ITS PROPERTY OR THE PROPERTY OF SUCH INVESTOR ACCOUNT OR ACCOUNTS BE AT ALL TIMES WITHIN ITS OR THEIR CONTROL AND IN COMPLIANCE WITH ANY APPLICABLE STATE SECURITIES LAWS AND ANY APPLICABLE LOCAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS AND FURTHER SUBJECT TO THE ISSUER’S AND THE TRANSFER AGENT’S RIGHTS PRIOR TO ANY SUCH

OFFER, SALE OR TRANSFER (I) PURSUANT TO CLAUSE (E) TO REQUIRE THE DELIVERY OF AN OPINION OF COUNSEL, CERTIFICATION AND/OR OTHER INFORMATION SATISFACTORY TO EACH OF THEM, (II) IN EACH OF THE FOREGOING CASES, TO REQUIRE THAT A CERTIFICATE OF TRANSFER IN THE FORM APPEARING ON THE REVERSE OF THIS NOTE IS COMPLETED AND DELIVERED BY THE TRANSFEROR TO THE TRANSFER AGENT; AND (3) AGREES THAT IT WILL GIVE TO EACH PERSON TO WHOM THIS NOTE IS TRANSFERRED A NOTICE SUBSTANTIALLY TO THE EFFECT OF THIS LEGEND. AS USED HEREIN, THE TERMS "U.S. PERSON," "OFFSHORE TRANSACTION" AND "UNITED STATES" HAVE THE MEANING GIVEN TO THEM BY REGULATION S."

- (7) You will also be deemed to acknowledge that the foregoing restrictions apply to holders of beneficial interests in such Notes as well as to holders of such Notes.
- (8) You agree that you will give to each person to whom you transfer the Notes notice of any restrictions on the transfer of such Notes.
- (9) You acknowledge that we, the Initial Purchasers and others will rely upon the truth and accuracy of your acknowledgements, representations, warranties and agreements and agree that if any of the acknowledgements, representations, warranties and agreements deemed to have been made by your purchase of the Notes are no longer accurate, you shall promptly notify the Initial Purchasers. If you are acquiring any Notes as a fiduciary or agent for one or more investor accounts, you represent that you have sole investment discretion with respect to each such investor account and that you have full power to make the foregoing acknowledgements, representations and agreements on behalf of each such investor account.
- (10) You understand that no action has been taken in any jurisdiction by the Issuer or the Initial Purchasers that would permit a public offering of the Notes or the possession, circulation or distribution of this offering memorandum or any other material relating to the Issuer or the Notes in any jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required. Consequently, any transfer of the Notes will be subject to the selling restrictions set forth in this section of the offering memorandum and/or in the front of this offering memorandum under "*Important Information—Notice to Swedish Investors*," "*Important Information—Notice to Spanish Investors*," "*Important Information—Notice to Portuguese Investors*," "*Important Information—Notice to U.K. Investors*," "*Important Information—Notice to Swiss Investors*," "*Important Information—Notice to Norwegian Investors*," "*Important Information—Notice to French Investors*," "*Important Information—Notice to Danish Investors*," "*Important Information—Notice Regarding U.S. Securities Laws*" and "*Plan of Distribution*."
- (11) You represent that you are not a "retail investor" in the EEA. For the purposes of this paragraph, the expression "**retail investor**" means a person who is one (or more) of the following:
 - (i) a "retail client" as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II;
 - (ii) a customer within the meaning of the Insurance Distribution Directive, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or
 - (iii) not a "qualified investor" as defined in the Prospectus Regulation.
- (12) You represent that you are not a "retail investor" in the UK. For purposes of this paragraph, the expression "**retail investor**" means a person who is one (or more) of:
 - (i) a retail client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 2017/565 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA; or
 - (ii) a customer within the meaning of the provisions of the FSMA and any rules or regulations made under the FSMA to implement Directive (EU) 2016/97, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of UK domestic law by virtue of the EUWA; or
 - (iii) not a "qualified investor" as defined in the UK Prospectus Regulation.

LEGAL MATTERS

Various legal matters will be passed upon for us by Latham & Watkins (London) LLP, as to matters of U.S. federal, New York state law, Advokatfirman Vinge KB, as to matters of Swedish law, Advokatfirmaet Thommessen AS, as to matters of Norwegian law, Uría Menéndez Abogados, S.L.P., as to matters of Spanish law, Uría Menéndez-Proença de Carvalho, as to matters of Portuguese law, Latham & Watkins A.A.R.P.I., as to matters of French law, Plesner Advokatpartnerselskab as to matters of Danish law and Lenz & Staehelin, as to matters of Swiss law. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Initial Purchasers by Allen Overy Shearman Sterling LLP, as to matters of U.S. federal, New York state law, Advokatfirman RE:FI STHLM AB, as to matters of Swedish law, Arntzen de Besche, as to matters of Norwegian law, Allen Overy Shearman Sterling, as to matters of Spanish law, Cuatrecasas, Gonçalves Pereira, Sociedade de Advogados, S.P., RL, as to matters of Portuguese law and Allen Overy Shearman Sterling LLP, as to matters of French law.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The consolidated financial statements of Verisure Midholding AB (publ) as of and for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, included elsewhere in this offering memorandum, have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers AB ("PwC"), independent auditors, as stated in the reports appearing herein. PwC has issued unqualified opinions for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021.

PwC have given, and not withdrawn, their written consent to the inclusion of their auditor's reports in this offering memorandum in the form and context in which they are included. As the Offering has not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act, PwC has not filed a consent under the U.S. Securities Act.

ENFORCEABILITY OF JUDGMENTS

The Issuer is a Swedish company. The Guarantors are entities organized or incorporated, as applicable, under the laws of Spain, Sweden, Norway, Portugal, France, Denmark and Switzerland. All the directors and executive officers of the Issuer and the Guarantors are resident outside of the United States. All the assets of the Issuer and the Guarantors and their respective directors and officers are located outside the United States. Although the Issuer and the Guarantors have agreed, in accordance with the terms of the Indenture, to accept agent for service of process in the United States by agents designated for such purpose, it may not be possible for holders of the Notes to (a) effect service of process upon the Issuer, the Guarantors or their respective directors or officers, or (b) enforce judgments of courts of the United States (including judgments with respect to the payment of principal, premium, interest, Additional Amounts, if any, and any redemption price and any purchase price with respect to the Notes) or other laws against any such entities or persons in the courts of a foreign jurisdiction.

Sweden

Pursuant to the provisions of the Regulation (EU) No. 1215/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2012, on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters (the “2012 Brussels Regulation”), a judgment entered against a company incorporated in Sweden (a “Swedish Party”) in the courts of a Member State (as defined in the 2012 Brussels Regulation, *i.e.*, all Member States of the European Union) and which is enforceable in such a Member State, will be directly enforceable in Sweden upon the satisfaction of the formal requirements of the 2012 Brussels Regulation without any declaration of enforceability being required. It should be noted, however, that a party may apply for refusal of recognition or refusal of enforcement, as applicable, in accordance with the 2012 Brussels Regulation. Such an application shall be submitted to the relevant district court (*tingsrätt*).

Pursuant to the 2012 Brussels Regulation, if a judgment contains a measure or an order which is not known under the laws of the Member State in which the recognition of the judgment is invoked or in which the enforcement of the judgment, the court settlement or the authentic instrument is sought, that measure or order shall, to the extent possible, be adapted to a measure or order known under the laws of that Member State which has equivalent effects attached to it and which pursues similar aims and interests.

Pursuant to the provisions of the 2007 Lugano Convention on the Recognition of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters (the “Lugano Convention”), a judgment entered against a Swedish party in the courts of a Contracting Party (as defined in the Lugano Convention) and which is enforceable in such a Contracting Party, will, provided that a motion for enforcement has been filed and granted with the relevant district court, be enforceable in Sweden if it meets the formal requirements under the Lugano Convention.

A judgment entered against a Swedish party in the courts of a state which is not, under the terms of the 2012 Brussels Regulation or the Lugano Convention, a Member State (as defined in the 2012 Brussels Regulation) or a Contracting Party (as defined in the Lugano Convention), for example, the United States, would not be recognized or enforceable in Sweden as a matter of law without a retrial on its merits. Therefore, a final judgment for payment of money rendered by the courts of such state, would not be directly enforceable, either in whole or in part, in Sweden.

In order to enforce any such judgement in Sweden, proceedings must therefore be initiated by way of civil law action on the judgment debt before a court of competent jurisdiction in Sweden, or an administrative tribunal or executive or other public authority of Sweden. In such an action, a judgment rendered by the courts of such state may be regarded as evidence of, for example, factual circumstances or the content of the relevant foreign law, but the competent Swedish authority may also choose to rehear the dispute *ab initio*.

Any legal proceedings in the courts of Sweden will be conducted in Swedish and a court or enforcement authority in Sweden may require, as a further condition for admissibility and/or enforceability, the translation into Swedish of any relevant document. Further assistance from Swedish authorities in the service of process in connection with foreign proceedings might require the observance of certain procedural and other regulations.

Swedish courts may award judgments or give awards in currencies other than the local currency, but the judgment debtor has the right under the laws of Sweden to pay the judgment debt (even though denominated in a foreign currency) in the local currency at the rate of exchange prevailing at the date of payment (however, the judgment creditor may, subject to availability of the foreign currency, convert such local currency into the foreign currency after payment and remove such foreign currency from Sweden), and a choice of currency provisions by the parties to an agreement may not be upheld by Swedish courts to constitute a right to refuse payment in Swedish kronor.

It is not established by Swedish judicial precedent or otherwise by Swedish law that a power of attorney or a mandate of agency, including the appointment of a service of process agent, can be made irrevocable and therefore any powers of attorney or mandates of agency can be revoked and will terminate by operation of law and without notice at the bankruptcy or temporal demise of the Swedish Party giving such powers.

Spain

An unappealable judgment obtained against Spanish companies outside of Spain (and, in particular, in the United States), but other than in a country bound by the provisions of EU Regulation 1215/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of December 12, 2012 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters, in response to a legal action filed before such courts would be enforceable in Spain, provided that the requirements in Law 29/2015 of 30 July, 2015 on international cooperation in civil matters ("Law 29/2015") are complied with.

These provisions set out that any unappealable judgment rendered outside of Spain (apart from countries bound by Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2012 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters) may be recognized and enforced in Spain pursuant to the following regimes: (i) in accordance with any applicable international treaty, or (ii) in the absence of any such treaty, when the requirements in Title V of Law 29/2015, including those applicable to exequatur proceedings, are complied with (basically, that the judgment must be final, translated into Spanish and apostilled). The foregoing is without prejudice to any special rules applicable under Spanish law (for example, the insolvency regime). Law 29/2015 expressly prohibits the competent Spanish court from reviewing a foreign judgment on the merits (*revisión sobre el fondo*).

Since there is no applicable treaty between Spain and the United States of America, the conditions referred to in point (ii) in the above paragraph must be satisfied in order to recognize and enforce an unappealable judgment of a United States court in Spain. These conditions require that none of the following circumstances concur:

- that the judgment is contrary to Spanish public policy (*orden público*);
- that the judgment has been rendered by clearly breaching the rights of defense of any of the parties and, in particular, if the judgment has been rendered by default of the defendant (*en rebeldía*) it would be deemed to breach his rights of defense if the defendant was not regularly and timely notified to enable him to defend himself properly;
- that the subject matter in respect of which the judgment has been rendered falls within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Spanish Courts or, in any other matters, if the foreign court jurisdiction does not have a reasonable connection with the dispute;
- that the foreign judgment is incompatible with another Spanish judgment;
- that the foreign judgment is incompatible with another country's judgment which meets the requirements to be enforceable in Spain;
- that there is an on-going proceeding between the same parties and dealing with the same subject which was opened before a Spanish Court prior to the opening of the proceedings before the foreign court;
- that the foreign judgment does not meet the requirements provided for in the Spanish Insolvency Law if the Issuer is subject to insolvency proceedings in Spain; or
- that the copy of the judgment presented before the Spanish Court is not duly apostilled.

According to Article 3.2 of Law 29/2015 the Spanish Government may deny cooperation with other state's authorities if there has been a repeated refusal of cooperation or a legal prohibition of providing cooperation by such other state's authorities provided that the Spanish Government passes a Royal Decree for these purposes.

In addition, the discovery process under actions filed in the United States of America could be adversely affected under certain circumstances by Spanish law (relating to communication of documents and information of an economic, commercial, industrial, financial or technical nature to foreign authorities or persons), which could prohibit or restrict obtaining evidence in Spain or from Spanish persons in connection with a judicial or administrative U.S. action. Spanish courts may express any such order in a currency other than euro in respect of the amount due and payable by the Issuer or Guarantors, but in case of enforcement in Spain, the court costs

and interest will be paid in euros. Any judgment obtained against the Issuer or any of the Guarantors in any country bound by the provisions of EU Regulation 1215/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2012 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters would be recognized and enforced in accordance with the terms set forth thereby.

Any party wishing to have a U.S. ruling recognized and enforced in Spain must file an application seeking declaration of enforceability of the U.S. resolution (*exequatur*) which must be filed with the relevant Spanish First Instance Court (*Juzgado de Primera Instancia*) or Commercial Court (*Juzgado de lo Mercantil*).

The competence to hear applications for *exequatur* corresponds to the trial courts of the domicile of the party against which the recognition or enforcement is sought, or of the person who referred to the effects of the foreign judgment. Secondly, the territorial jurisdiction shall be determined by the place of execution or the place in which resolution should produce its effects, being competent, in the latter case, the Court of first instance before which stands the demand for *exequatur*.

If the part that calls the *exequatur* was subject to bankruptcy proceedings in Spain and judgment had aimed some of the material competence of the judge of the competition, the competition to meet the request for *exequatur* will be up to the judge of the competition and shall be dealt with by the procedures of the bankruptcy incident.

Additionally, pursuant to Article 54 of the current Civil Procedure Law the parties to an agreement are entitled to clearly agree to the submittal to one judge (*juzgado*) or court (*tribunal*) (provided that under the Civil Procedure Law and the Judicial Law (Ley Orgánica 6/1985, de 1 de Julio, del Poder Judicial) the relevant judge or court is competent to solve the corresponding dispute); therefore such article does not cover the validity of non-exclusive jurisdiction clauses, at least for conflicts between different Spanish courts.

Once a judgment has been recognized under the *exequatur* procedure, it will be enforceable in Spain in accordance with the Civil Procedure Law; in particular, the deadline for filing enforcement requests will be applicable (5 years).

The enforcement of any judgments in Spain involves, *inter alia*, the following principal actions and costs: (a) documents in a language other than Spanish must be accompanied by a sworn translation into Spanish (translator's fees will be payable); (b) foreign documents may be required to be legalized and apostilled; (c) certain professional fees required for the verification of the legal authority of a party litigating in Spain (if needed); (d) certain court fees and/or judicial taxes must be paid; (e) the procedural acts of a party litigating in Spain must be directed by an attorney-at-law and the party must be represented by a court agent (*procurador*); and (f) the content and validity of foreign law must be evidenced to the Spanish courts (which could, again, entail certain costs). In addition, Spanish civil proceedings rules cannot be amended by agreement of the parties and such rules will therefore prevail notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in the relevant agreement.

Norway

A judgment against the Issuer or any Guarantor in the courts of a state which is not, under the terms of the Lugano Convention on the Recognition of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters (the "Lugano Convention"), a "contracting state" (as defined in the Lugano Convention) or a state with which Norway has entered into a convention on the mutual recognition and enforcement of judgments, would not be recognized or enforceable in Norway as a matter of right unless the jurisdiction of such court has been specifically agreed between the parties in a civil matter in accordance with Section 19-16, cfr. Section 4-6, of the Norwegian Dispute Act or the recognition and enforcement of such judgments are otherwise accepted under Norwegian law. However, such judgments may be admissible as evidence in the courts of law, executive or other public authorities of Norway and may in such capacity carry persuasive authority depending on the merits of the judgment without a retrial on its merits. The foregoing could imply, *inter alia*, that a judgment by a U.S. court would not be recognized or enforceable in Norway as a matter of right. A judgment against an Issuer or any Guarantor in the courts of a state which is, under the terms of the Lugano Convention, a "contracting state" (as defined in the Lugano Convention) or a state with which Norway has entered into a convention on the mutual recognition and enforcement of judgments, and judgments rendered by a court whose jurisdiction have been expressly agreed to and accepted by the party, in writing and in a particular civil matter, in accordance with the Norwegian Dispute Act, and such judgments for which the recognition and enforcement is otherwise accepted under Norwegian law, would be recognized and enforceable in Norway, but only insofar as such recognition and enforcement would not be in breach of mandatory law or contrary to public policy in Norway. Only creditors of a claim may have active judicial standing in a Norwegian court; therefore, a security agent or other representative of the creditors may seek enforcement of a claim but such claim may have to be supported by the actual creditors of such claim.

Portugal

The United States and the Portuguese Republic currently do not have a treaty providing for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments other than arbitration awards (as Portugal is a party to the New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards of 1958), in civil and commercial matters. Consequently, a final judgment for payment rendered by any federal or state court in the United States, whether or not predicted solely upon U.S. federal or state securities laws, would not automatically be enforceable in Portugal.

A final and conclusive judgment by a U.S. federal or state court for the payment of a specific sum of money would be enforceable in the courts of Portugal, after having been confirmed by a Portuguese court, as set forth in the Portuguese Code of Civil Procedure (*Código de Processo Civil*).

The Portuguese court with jurisdiction over such confirmation would be the Court of Appeal (*Tribunal da Relação*) of the judicial district where the relevant person against whom the judgment will be enforced is domiciled.

Pursuant to the Portuguese Code of Civil Procedure (*Código de Processo Civil*), in order for the judgment rendered in the U.S. federal or state courts to be enforceable, the following conditions must be met:

- there should be no doubts regarding the authenticity or the reasoning of the judgement;
- the judgment is final (*res judicata*) according to the applicable U.S. federal or state laws;
- the U.S. federal or state courts jurisdiction was not established fraudulently and the judgement does not relate to a matter over which Portuguese courts have exclusive jurisdiction;
- *lis pendens and condition of res judicata* cannot be alleged based on a case pending or judged on a Portuguese court, except if the foreign U.S. federal or state courts prevented the jurisdiction;
- the defendant was duly notified of the proceedings, under the U.S. federal or state laws, and the adversarial nature of proceedings and the principle of equality of the parties were duly complied with during the proceedings; and
- the judgment rendered is not incompatible with the international public policy of the Portuguese State.

If a judgment by a U.S. federal or state court is issued against a Portuguese national (either an individual or a company), its confirmation may also be challenged whenever its final outcome is less favorable to the Portuguese party than it would have been if the relevant court had applied Portuguese law (provided that, according to the Portuguese rules of private international law, Portuguese law should have been applied).

It should be mentioned that confirmation may also be challenged (i) if there is another final judgment which proves that the judgment under analysis arises from a crime committed by the judge in the exercise of his functions, (ii) if a document is presented whose existence a party was unaware of or if such party could not use such document during the proceedings in which judgment under analysis was rendered, provided that such document alone is deemed sufficient to modify the decision in favor of the defeated party or (iii) if the judgment is based on a sham litigation and the court has not prevented the parties from reaching their goal due to the fact that the court was unaware of the fraud.

In an action brought in Portugal on the basis of U.S. federal or state securities laws, Portuguese courts may not have the requisite power to grant all the remedies sought.

France

Certain of the Guarantors are entities organized under the laws of France with their registered offices or principal places of business in France (the "French Entities"). The directors, officers and other executives of the French Entities are neither residents nor citizens of the United States (the "French Individuals"). Furthermore, most of the assets of the French Entities and the French Individuals are located outside the United States. As a result, it may not be possible for investors to effect service of process upon such persons and entities, or to enforce against them judgments of U.S. courts predicated upon the civil liability provisions of U.S. federal or state securities laws within the United States. However, it may be possible for investors to effect service of process within France upon those persons or entities in civil and commercial matters, provided that The Hague

Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters of November 15, 1965 is complied with.

The following is a summary of certain legal aspects of French law regarding the enforcement in France of civil law entitlements connected with the Notes against the French Entities and/or the French Individuals.

The United States and France are not parties to a treaty providing for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments, other than arbitral awards rendered in civil and commercial matters. Accordingly, a judgment rendered by any U.S. federal or state court based on civil liability, whether or not predicated solely upon U.S. federal or state securities laws and which is enforceable in the United States, would not directly be recognized or enforceable in France.

A party in whose favor such judgment was rendered in the United States could initiate recognition and enforcement proceedings (*exequatur*) in France before the relevant civil court (*Tribunal Judiciaire*) that has exclusive jurisdiction over such matter.

Recognition and enforcement in France of such U.S. judgment could be obtained following proper (*i.e.*, *non ex parte*) proceedings if the French civil court is satisfied that the following conditions have been met (which conditions, under prevailing French case law, do not include a review by the French civil court of the merits of the foreign judgment):

- such U.S. judgment was rendered by a court having "indirect" jurisdiction over the matter as this concept is defined by French courts in the context of recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments, meaning that the dispute was clearly connected to the jurisdiction of such court, the choice of the U.S. court was not fraudulent and the French courts did not have exclusive jurisdiction over the matter;
- such U.S. judgment does not contravene French international public policy rules (*ordre public international*), both pertaining to the merits and to the procedure of the case, including fundamental procedural rights; and
- such U.S. judgment is not tainted with fraud under French law.

In addition to these conditions, it is well established that only final and binding foreign judicial decisions (*i.e.*, those having a *res judicata* effect) can benefit from an *exequatur* under French law, that such U.S. judgment should not conflict with a French judgment or a foreign judgment that has become effective in France, and there is no proceedings pending before French courts at the time enforcement of the U.S. judgment is sought and having the same or similar subject matter as such U.S. judgment.

If the French civil court is satisfied that such conditions are met, the U.S. judgment will benefit from the *res judicata* effect as of the date of the decision of the French civil court and will thus be declared enforceable in France. However, the decision granting the *exequatur* can be appealed before the Court of Appeals.

In addition, the discovery process under actions filed in the United States could be adversely affected under certain circumstances by French law No. 68 678 of July 26, 1968, as modified by French law No. 80 538 of July 16, 1980, Decree No. 2022-207 of February 18, 2022 and Order of the Ministry of Economy of March 7, 2022 (all relating to the communication of documents and information of an economic, commercial, industrial, financial or technical nature to foreign authorities), which could prohibit or restrict obtaining evidence in France or from French persons in connection with a judicial or administrative U.S. action. Pursuant to the regulations above, the U.S. authorities would have to comply with international (the 1970 Hague Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad) or French procedural rules to obtain evidence in France or from French persons.

Similarly, French data protection rules (law No. 78 17 of 6 January 1978 on data processing, data files and individual liberties, as modified) can limit under certain circumstances the possibility of obtaining information in France or from French persons in connection with a judicial or administrative U.S. action in a discovery context.

Furthermore, if an original action is brought in France, French courts may refuse to apply foreign law designated by the applicable French rules of conflict (including the law chosen by the parties to govern their contract) if the application of such law (in the case at hand) is deemed to contravene (i) French international public policy or (ii) overriding mandatory rules (as determined on a case by case basis by French courts). Furthermore, in an action brought in France on the basis of U.S. federal or state securities laws, French courts may not have the requisite power to grant all the remedies sought.

Pursuant to Article 14 of the French Civil Code, a French national (either a company or an individual) can sue a foreign defendant before French courts in connection with the performance of obligations contracted by the foreign defendant in France with a French person or in a foreign country with French person. Pursuant to Article 15 of the French Civil Code, a French national can be sued by a foreign claimant before French courts in connection with the performance of obligations contracted by the French national in a foreign country with the foreign claimant. For a long time, case law has interpreted these provisions as meaning that a French national, either claimant or defendant, could not be forced against its will to appear before a jurisdiction other than French courts. However, according to case law, the French courts' jurisdiction over French nationals is not mandatory to the extent an action has been commenced before a court in a jurisdiction that has sufficient contacts with the dispute and the choice of jurisdiction is not fraudulent. In addition, a French national may waive its rights to benefit from the provisions of Articles 14 and 15 of the French Civil Code, including by a jurisdiction provision in a contract or by way of conduct by voluntarily appearing before the foreign court.

It must be noted that under Regulation (EU) No. 1215/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of December 12, 2012, as regards legal actions falling within the scope of said Regulation, the privileges granted to French nationals pursuant to Articles 14 and 15 of the French Civil Code may not be invoked against a person domiciled in an EU Member State. Conversely, pursuant to Article 6.2 of Regulation (EU) No. 1215/2012, the privilege granted by Article 14 of the French Civil Code may be invoked by a claimant domiciled in France, regardless of the claimant's nationality, to sue before French courts a defendant domiciled outside the EU.

Moreover, several decisions of the civil chamber of the French High Court (*Cour de cassation*) dated September 26, 2012, March 25, 2015, October 7, 2015, February 7, 2018, October 3, 2018 and July 11, 2019 permit to conclude – despite a contrary decision of the commercial chamber of the French High Court (*chambre commerciale de la Cour de Cassation*) issued on May 11, 2017 – that contractual provisions submitting one party to the exclusive jurisdiction of a court and giving another party an additional option to choose another jurisdiction (one-sided jurisdiction clauses) may only be effective if they set out an objective basis for the alternative jurisdictions that one party could choose. Accordingly, any one-sided jurisdiction clauses which do not set out an objective basis (as a reference to a ground of jurisdiction or to legal rules) in any relevant documents would not be binding on the party submitted to the exclusive jurisdiction of the court or prevent a French party from bringing an action before the French courts. These decisions were issued on the basis of the Brussels I and I bis Regulations or on the basis of the Convention on jurisdiction and the enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters signed in Lugano on October 30, 2007 and have yet to be confirmed in cases that fall outside this scope.

Finally, please note that any document submitted as evidence by the parties which is not in the French language may be required to be translated into French for the purpose of any proceedings brought before a French court in respect thereof (although such translations do not need to be made before the relevant proceedings are commenced).

Denmark

The United States and Denmark do not currently have a treaty providing for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgements in civil and commercial matters. Accordingly, a judgement rendered by a U.S. federal or state court based on civil liability, whether or not predicated solely upon U.S. federal or state securities laws, enforceable in the United States, would not directly be recognized or enforceable in Denmark.

A final judgement properly obtained in a U.S. federal or state court would therefore not be recognized nor enforced by the Danish courts without re-examination of the substantive matters thereby adjudicated. In connection with any such re-examination, such judgement would generally be accepted as material evidence, but the parties must provide the Danish courts with satisfactory information about the contents of the relevant foreign law and, if they fail to do so, the Danish courts may apply Danish law instead.

Further, certain remedies available under U.S. federal or state law may not be allowed in Danish courts, *i.e.*, if they are contrary to Danish public policy, including, among other, punitive damages. The Danish courts may award damages only to the extent necessary to compensate for actual economic losses. Similarly, procedural remedies, including specific rules on the taking of evidence such as the rules on “discovery” in the U.S., may not be available in legal proceedings before Danish courts.

Similarly to the above, there can be no certainty that the Danish courts will enforce court judgements or orders obtained in the United States against any of the directors, officers, or other executives of a Danish guarantor, or that Danish courts will otherwise entertain actions in other jurisdictions.

Foreign arbitral awards against a Danish guarantor (or against any of its directors, officers, or other executives) may be enforced in Denmark under the 1958 Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards and the 2005 Danish Arbitration Act.

Switzerland

Judgments in civil or commercial matters of a non-Swiss court or authority will be recognized and enforced against an individual or a legal entity with legal domicile or seat in Switzerland pursuant to a bilateral or multilateral treaty or convention between the foreign country and Switzerland. Where no applicable treaty or convention exists, the rules of the Swiss Federal Act on International Private Law ("PILA") apply. In cases where a foreign judgment for a monetary claim shall be enforced, the Swiss Federal Act on Debt Enforcement and the Swiss Code of Civil Procedure ("ZPO"), apply in addition to the PILA. The judgment of a Swiss court or authority of first instance concerning recognition and enforcement of a foreign judgment, including a U.S. Judgment, is generally subject to appeal.

There is doubt as to the enforceability of U.S. judgments in Switzerland and the applicability of U.S. federal or state laws in an action brought before a Swiss court. The United States and Switzerland currently do not have a treaty providing for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments, other than arbitration awards, in civil and commercial matters. Consequently, a final judgment by any U.S. federal or state court for payment, whether or not predicated solely upon U.S. federal or state laws, would not automatically be enforceable in Switzerland.

A final judgment by a foreign court may be recognized under the PILA and enforced upon request by filing an application with the competent court in Switzerland only if certain requirements of the PILA are met, in particular:

- the foreign court had jurisdiction over the original proceedings from a Swiss law perspective. Jurisdiction or authority is established:
 - if a provision of PILA so provides or, in the absence of such provision, if the defendant had his legal domicile in the country in which the judgment was rendered;
 - if the parties, in a pecuniary dispute, entered into an agreement valid under the PILA submitting their dispute to the jurisdiction of the court or authority which rendered the judgment;
 - if the defendant, in a pecuniary dispute, proceeded on the merits without objecting to jurisdiction; or
 - if, in the event of a counterclaim, the court or authority which rendered the judgment had jurisdiction over the principal claim and if there is a factual connection between the principal claim and the counterclaim;
- the judgment of such foreign court has become final and non-appealable under applicable foreign law, and no ordinary legal remedy is available against such judgment;
- the recognition of the foreign judgment is not manifestly incompatible with Swiss public policy;
- the defendant has been properly served with process according to the law of the state of his/ her/its domicile or ordinary residence (if in Switzerland, through judicial aid granted by the Swiss authorities) or the defendant has unconditionally appeared in the proceedings;
- the proceedings leading to the judgment have respected the principles of a fair trial (as understood in Switzerland) and, in particular, that the defendant has been granted the right to be heard and the possibility to properly defend his/her/its case; and
- no action between the same parties and on the same subject matter has been commenced or decided upon first in Switzerland and no judgment between the same parties and on the same subject matter has first been rendered by a foreign court, which judgment may be recognized in Switzerland.

Subject to the foregoing, purchasers of the Notes may be able to enforce in Switzerland judgments in civil and commercial matters obtained from foreign courts; however, we cannot assure you that those judgments will be enforceable. Awards of punitive damages in original actions outside Switzerland may also not be enforceable in Switzerland as they might be denied by Swiss courts as incompatible with Swiss public policy (*schweizerischer Ordre public*). Alternatively, a Swiss court may reduce the amount of damages granted by a

foreign court and recognize damages only to the extent that they are necessary to compensate actual losses or damage. It is doubtful whether a Swiss court would accept jurisdiction and impose civil liability if proceedings commenced in Switzerland predicated solely upon United States federal or state securities laws. In addition, in an action brought in a Swiss court on the basis of United States federal or state securities laws, the Swiss courts may not have the requisite power to grant the remedies sought. Any amount denominated in a foreign currency adjudicated in a final judgment which has to be enforced through Swiss debt collection authorities (*schweizerische Zwangsvollstreckungsbehörden*) has to be converted into Swiss francs.

Swiss civil procedure differs substantially from U.S. civil procedure in a number of respects. With respect to the production of evidence, for example, U.S. federal and state law and the laws of several other jurisdictions based on common law provide for pre-trial discovery, a process by which parties to the proceedings, may prior to trial, compel the production of documents by adverse or third parties and the depositions of witnesses. Evidence obtained in this manner may be decisive in the outcome of any proceeding. In Switzerland, no such pre-trial discovery process exists (but the parties have very limited rights of precautionary taking of evidence in particular if one party shows credibly that the evidence is at risk or that it has a legitimate interest). Instead, before Swiss courts, the parties present the evidence in their possession during the proceedings and may request the production of documents in the counterparty's possession in the course of the proceedings.

Finally, no statement can be made as to the time and efficiency of the recognition and enforcement in Switzerland of a foreign judgment considering that recognition and enforcement proceedings tend to be time-consuming in Switzerland.

Judicial documents may not be served directly from abroad, amongst others, the United States of America to a person in Switzerland (see Switzerland's reservations to the Hague Convention on Service Abroad of Judicial or Extra-Judicial Documents in Civil and Commercial Matters concluded on 15 November 1965) and service needs to be effected by way of judicial assistance.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND OTHER INFORMATION

Each purchaser of the Notes from the Initial Purchasers will be furnished with a copy of this offering memorandum and any related amendments or supplements to this offering memorandum. Each person receiving this offering memorandum and any related amendments or supplements to the offering memorandum acknowledges that:

- (1) such person has been afforded an opportunity to request from us, and to review and has received, all additional information considered by it to be necessary to verify the accuracy and completeness of the information herein;
- (2) such person has not relied on the Initial Purchasers or any person affiliated with the initial purchasers in connection with its investigation of the accuracy of such information or its investment decision; and
- (3) except as provided pursuant to (1) above, no person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representation concerning the Notes offered hereby other than those contained herein and, if given or made, such other information or representation should not be relied upon as having been authorized by us or the Initial Purchasers.

For so long as any of the Notes are “restricted securities” within the meaning of the Rule 144(a)(3) under the U.S. Securities Act, we will, during any period in which we are neither subject to the reporting requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, nor exempt from the reporting requirements under Rule 12g3-2(b) of the Exchange Act, provide to the holder or beneficial owner of such restricted securities or to any prospective purchaser of such restricted securities designated by such holder or beneficial owner, in each case upon the written request of such holder, beneficial owner or prospective purchaser, the information required to be provided by Rule 144A(d)(4) under the U.S. Securities Act. Any such request should be directed to the Issuer c/o Verisure Group, Box 392, 201 23 Malmö, Sweden.

We are not currently subject to the periodic reporting and other information requirements of the Exchange Act. However, pursuant to the Indenture governing the Notes and so long as the Notes are outstanding, we will furnish periodic information to holders of the Notes. See “*Description of Notes—Certain Covenants—Reports.*”

For so long as the Notes are listed on the Securities Official List of the Exchange and the listing rules so require, copies of the Issuer’s organizational documents, the Indenture and our most recent consolidated financial statements published by us may be inspected and obtained at the respective office of the Issuer. See “*Listing and General Information.*”

LISTING AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Listing

Application has been made to list the Notes on the Securities Official List of the Exchange.

Notice to holders of the Notes will be published either on the official website of the Exchange (www.luxse.com) or in a leading newspaper having general circulation in Luxembourg (which is expected to be the *Luxemburger Wort*). We will maintain a registrar in Luxembourg for as long as any of the Notes are listed on the Exchange. We reserve the right to vary such appointment and we will publish notice of such change of appointment in a leading newspaper having general circulation in Luxembourg (which is expected to be the *Luxemburger Wort*), or to the extent and in the manner permitted by the rules of the Exchange, posted on the official website of the Exchange, www.luxse.com.

This offering memorandum as well as all information contained herein is meant to provide details on the securities and the issuer in relation to the admission of the securities onto the securities official list held by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange without admission to trading on one of the securities markets operated by LuxSE ("LuxSE SOL"). The offering memorandum has been prepared for the sole goal of being admitted and displayed on LuxSE SOL. It does not provide key information to be used for making investment decisions.

The Issuer and the Guarantors accept responsibility for the information contained in this offering memorandum. The Issuer and the Guarantors declare that, having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case, the information contained in this offering memorandum is, to the best of its knowledge, in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of this offering memorandum. This offering memorandum may only be used for the purposes for which it has been published.

For so long as the Notes are listed on the Securities Official List of the Exchange or the Official List of the Exchange, as applicable, and the listing rules so require, copies of the following documents may be inspected and obtained at the specified office of each of the Senior Notes Issuer and the Issuer during normal business hours on any weekday:

- the organizational documents of the Issuer and the Guarantors;
- the most recent audited consolidated financial statements and any interim financial statements published by the Issuer;
- the Indenture relating to the Notes (which includes the Guarantees and form of the Notes);
- the Intercreditor Agreement; and
- the Security Documents.

Application may be made to the Exchange to have the Notes removed from listing on the Securities Official List of the Exchange or the Official List of the Exchange, as applicable, including if necessary to avoid any new withholding taxes in connection with the listing.

Clearing Information

The Notes have been accepted for clearance through the facilities of Euroclear and Clearstream. Certain trading information with respect to the Notes is set out below.

The Notes sold pursuant to Regulation S and Rule 144A have been accepted for clearance through the facilities of Clearstream and Euroclear under common codes 281675397 and 281675427, respectively. The ISIN for the Notes sold pursuant to Regulation S is XS2816753979 and the ISIN for the Notes sold pursuant to Rule 144A is XS2816754274.

The Issuer

Verisure Holding AB (publ), a public limited liability company incorporated under the laws of Sweden, was registered on May 26, 2011, with registration number 556854-1410. The Issuer's registered address is c/o Verisure Group, Box 392, 201 23 Malmö, Sweden. The Issuer's main activity is the ownership and management, directly or indirectly, of property and other related activities. The Issuer has a share capital of €56,104.13 as of the date of this offering memorandum, represented by 500,000 fully paid up shares.

The Issuer's main investments as of the date of this offering memorandum include all of the outstanding shares in Verisure Group AB (publ) with registration number 556222-9012. There are no other investments being currently made or planned other than in connection with the Transactions.

The Guarantors

Verisure Midholding AB (publ), a public limited liability company incorporated under the laws of Sweden, was registered on May 26, 2011, with registration number 556854 1402. The Senior Notes Issuer's registered address is c/o Verisure Group, Box 392, 201 23 Malmö, Sweden. The Senior Notes Issuer's main activity is the ownership and management, directly or indirectly, of property and other related activities. The Senior Notes Issuer has a share capital of €56,104.13 as of the date of this offering memorandum, represented by 500,000 fully paid up shares.

The Senior Notes Issuer's main investments as of the date of this offering memorandum include all of the outstanding shares in Verisure Holding AB (publ) (reg. no. 556854 1410). There are no other investments being currently made or planned other than in connection with the Transactions.

Verisure Group AB (publ), a public limited liability company incorporated under the laws of Sweden, was registered on November 22, 1982, with registration number 556222-9012. Verisure Group AB (publ)'s registered address is Box 392, 201 23 Malmö, Sweden. Verisure Group AB (publ) is an operating company whose main activity is to offer goods and services relating to the security industry and ownership and management of property and other related activities. Verisure Group AB (publ) is directly wholly owned by the Issuer.

Securitas Direct Sverige AB (f/k/a Verisure Sales Sverige AB), a private limited liability company incorporated under the laws of Sweden, was registered on May 22, 2012, with registration number 556893-9010. Securitas Direct Sverige AB's registered address is Box 314, 581 02 Linköping, Sweden. Securitas Direct Sverige AB is an operating company whose main activity is to, directly or indirectly, offer goods and services relating to the security industry, the ownership and management of property and other related activities. Securitas Direct Sverige AB is indirectly wholly owned by the Issuer.

Verisure Sverige AB (f/k/a Securitas Direct Sverige AB), a private limited liability company incorporated under the laws of Sweden, was registered on November 8, 1971, with registration number 556153-2176. Verisure Sverige AB's registered address is Box 2511, 580 02 Linköping, Sweden. Verisure Sverige AB is an operating company whose main activity is to directly or indirectly offer goods and services relating to the security industry, the ownership and management of property and any other related activities. Verisure Sverige AB is indirectly wholly owned by the Issuer.

Verisure Holding AS, a limited liability company organized under the laws of Norway, was formed on September 30, 2011, with organization number 997 434 366. Verisure Holding AS's business address is Drammensveien 211, 0281 Oslo, Norway. Verisure Holding AS is an operating company whose main activity is to offer goods and services relating to alarm systems and the accompanying services and other related business activities, including ownership in companies with similar activities. Verisure Holding AS is indirectly wholly owned by the Issuer.

Verisure AS, a limited liability company organized under the laws of Norway, was formed on February 11, 1965 (and transferred to the Register of Business Enterprises on May 21, 1990) with organization number 929 120 825. Verisure AS's business address is Drammensveien 211, 0281 Oslo, Norway. Verisure AS is an operating company whose main activity is to offer goods and services relating to alarm systems. Verisure AS is indirectly wholly owned by the Issuer.

ESML SD Iberia Holding, S.A.U., a company organized under the laws of Spain, incorporated on September 25, 2008 as a *sociedad de responsabilidad limitada* and converted into a *sociedad anónima* with effect from December 19, 2011, and with registration number A-85537363, is the resulting entity of a merger with Dream Spanish Bidco, S.A.U. registered on December 27, 2011. ESML SD Iberia Holding, S.A.U.'s business address is C/Priégola 2, 28224, Pozuelo de Alarcón, Madrid. ESML SD Iberia Holding, S.A.U. is indirectly wholly owned by the Issuer.

Securitas Direct España, S.A.U., a company organized under the laws of Spain, was formed and registered on March 17, 1989, with registration number A-26106013. Securitas Direct España, S.A.U.'s business address is c/Priégola 2, 28224, Pozuelo de Alarcón, Madrid. Securitas Direct España, S.A.U. is an operating company whose main activity is to offer goods and services relating to alarm systems. Securitas Direct España, S.A.U. is indirectly wholly owned by the Issuer.

Securitas Direct Portugal, Unipessoal Lda., a private limited liability company by quotas (*sociedade por quotas*) organized under the laws of the Portuguese Republic, with a share capital of €50,000 was registered on December 4, 2001 at the Commercial Registry Office (*Conservatória do Registo Comercial*) of Cascais under the single corporate and tax number 505760320. Securitas Direct Portugal, Unipessoal Lda.'s business address is Praceta Professor Alfredo de Sousa, no. 3, 1495-241 Algés, parish of Algés, Linda-a-Velha e Cruz Quebrada-Dafundo, municipality of Oeiras, Portugal. Securitas Direct Portugal, Unipessoal Lda. is an operating company whose main activity is to offer goods and services relating to alarm systems. Securitas Direct Portugal, Unipessoal Lda. is indirectly wholly-owned by the Issuer.

Verisure (formerly known as Securitas Direct S.A.S.), a limited liability company (*société par actions simplifiée*) organized under the laws of France, registered in France under sole identification number 345 006 027 R.C.S. Nanterre having its registered office at 1, Place du Général de Gaulle, 92160 Antony, France. Verisure is an operating company whose main activity is to offer goods and services relating to alarm systems. Verisure is indirectly wholly owned by the Issuer.

Verisure International AB, a private limited liability company incorporated under the laws of Sweden, was registered on November 8, 2017, with registration number 559132-9569. Verisure International AB's registered address is c/o Verisure Group, Box 392, 201 23 Malmö, Sweden. Verisure International AB is indirectly wholly owned by the Issuer.

Verisure A/S, a share company incorporated under the laws of Denmark, with a registration number of 25019202. Verisure A/S's registered address is Hovedvejen 2, 2600 Glostrup, Denmark. Verisure A/S is indirectly wholly owned by the Issuer.

Verisure S.à r.l., a limited liability company incorporated under the laws of Switzerland, with a registration number of CHE-300.209.613. Verisure S.à r.l.'s registered address is Chemin Jean-Baptiste Vandelle 3A, 1290 Versoix, Switzerland. Verisure S.à r.l. is indirectly wholly owned by the Issuer.

Corporate Authority

The Issuer and the Guarantors have obtained all necessary consents, approvals and authorizations in connection with the issuance and performance of the Notes and the Guarantees respectively.

No Material Adverse Change in the Issuer's or the Senior Notes Issuer's Prospects and Financial Position

Except as disclosed elsewhere in this offering memorandum, there has been no material adverse change in our prospects and consolidated financial position and prospects since the date of our last published financial statements.

Litigation

Except as disclosed elsewhere in this offering memorandum, none of the Issuer nor any of the Guarantors are involved, or has been involved during the twelve months preceding the date of this offering memorandum, in any litigation, arbitration, governmental or administrative proceedings which would, individually or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, condition (financial or other) or general affairs and, so far as each is aware, having made all reasonable inquiries, there are no such litigation, arbitration or administrative proceedings pending or threatened.

Periodic Reporting Under the Exchange Act

The Issuer is not currently subject to the periodic reporting and other information requirements of the Exchange Act.

Use of Proceeds outside of Switzerland

The proceeds of the Notes will be used outside Switzerland at all times while any Notes are outstanding unless (i) use in Switzerland is permitted under the Swiss taxation laws in force from time to time or (ii) it is confirmed in a tax ruling by the Swiss Federal Tax Administration that such use of proceeds is permitted without payments in respect of the Notes becoming subject to withholding or deduction for Swiss withholding tax as a consequence of such use of proceeds in Switzerland.

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The audited financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021 (including the respective independent auditor's reports) included herein have been extracted from audited consolidated financial statements for the respective periods.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Consolidated Income Statement

EUR thousand	Note	2023	2022
Revenue.....	4, 5	3,089,970	2,827,022
Cost of sales	5, 7, 10, 11, 12	(1,702,845)	(1,619,565)
Gross profit		1,387,125	1,207,457
Selling expenses.....	5, 7, 10, 11, 12	(375,184)	(345,265)
Administrative expenses	5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12	(413,260)	(395,671)
Other income	5	4,277	4,757
Operating profit		602,958	471,278
Financial income	13, 15	15,910	970
Financial expenses	13	(549,555)	(337,725)
Profit before tax		69,313	134,523
Income tax expense.....	14	(40,428)	(92,259)
Net profit for the period		28,885	42,265

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

EUR thousand	Note	2023	2022
Net profit for the period		28,885	42,265
Items that may not be reclassified to the income statement			
Re-measurement of defined benefit plan		(1,537)	1,633
Income tax related to these items	14	119	(120)
Items that may not be reclassified to the income statement		(1,418)	1,513
Items that may be reclassified to the income statement			
Change in hedging reserve		(5,146)	(8,583)
Currency translation differences on foreign operations		(6,061)	(81,685)
Income tax related to these items	14	1,060	1,768
Items that may be reclassified to the income statement		(10,147)	(88,500)
Other comprehensive income		(11,565)	(86,987)
Total comprehensive income for the period		17,320	(44,722)

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

EUR thousand	Note	2023	2022
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	16	1,450,741	1,316,626
Right of use assets	17	159,342	157,255
Goodwill	18	769,205	777,765
Customer portfolio	19	1,101,846	1,037,603
Other intangible assets	20	336,781	316,344
Deferred tax assets	14	103,240	28,778
Derivatives	22	1,717	1,363
Trade and other receivables	22, 24	89,725	302,693
Total non-current assets		4,012,597	3,938,428
Current assets			
Inventories	23	296,443	342,732
Trade receivables	15, 22, 24	200,542	193,131
Current tax assets		11,071	12,434
Derivatives	22	140	6,244
Prepayments and accrued income	21	81,253	81,827
Other current receivables	22	75,239	42,159
Cash and cash equivalents	22	21,319	43,629
Total current assets		686,007	722,156
Total assets		4,698,603	4,660,583

EUR thousand	Note	2023	2022
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital		56	56
Other paid in capital		628,641	624,686
Translation reserve		(64,951)	(58,890)
Hedging reserve		(3,237)	849
Retained earnings		(4,789,746)	(4,583,528)
Total equity		(4,229,237)	(4,016,827)
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term borrowings	22, 25	7,269,354	7,252,455
Derivatives	22	23,698	4,593
Other non-current liabilities	22	184,540	111,241
Deferred tax liabilities	14	202,409	184,455
Other provisions	26	34,780	16,815
Total non-current liabilities		7,714,782	7,569,559
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	22	171,392	188,664
Current tax liabilities		87,565	79,777
Short-term borrowings	22, 25	174,681	166,724
Derivatives	22	4,235	5,175
Accrued expenses and deferred income	27	698,160	606,993
Other current liabilities	22	77,024	60,517
Total current liabilities		1,213,058	1,107,850
Total liabilities		8,927,840	8,677,409
Total equity and liabilities		4,698,603	4,660,583

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

EUR thousand	Attributable to equity holders of the parent company					Total
	Share capital	Other paid in capital	Translation reserve	Hedging reserve	Retained earnings	
Balance at January 1, 2023	56	624,686	(58,890)	849	(4,583,528)	(4,016,827)
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	28,885	28,885
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(6,061)	(4,086)	(1,418)	(11,565)
<i>Total comprehensive income</i>	-	-	<i>(6,061)</i>	<i>(4,086)</i>	<i>27,467</i>	17,320
Transactions with owners						
Dividend	-	-	-	-	(231,713)	(231,713)
Group contribution	-	-	-	-	60	60
Reclassification	-	2,032	-	-	(2,032)	-
Shareholder's contribution	-	1,923	-	-	-	1,923
<i>Total transactions with owners</i>	-	<i>3,955</i>	-	-	<i>(233,685)</i>	(229,730)
Balance at December 31, 2023...	56	628,641	(64,951)	(3,237)	(4,789,746)	(4,229,237)

EUR thousand	Attributable to equity holders of the parent company					Total
	Share capital	Other paid in capital	Translation reserve	Hedging reserve	Retained earnings	
Balance at January 1, 2022	56	624,686	22,795	7,664	(4,628,446)	(3,973,245)
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	42,265	42,265
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(81,685)	(6,815)	1,513	(86,987)
<i>Total comprehensive income</i>	-	-	<i>(81,685)</i>	<i>(6,815)</i>	<i>43,778</i>	(44,722)
Transactions with owners						
Group contribution	-	-	-	-	124	124
Shareholder's contribution	-	-	-	-	1,016	1,016
<i>Total transaction with owners</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>1,140</i>	1,140
Balance at December 31, 2022...	56	624,686	(58,890)	849	(4,583,528)	(4,016,827)

Verisure Midholding AB's (publ) share capital totalled EUR 56,104 as of 31st of December, 2023, and 2022. The share capital is distributed among 500,000 shares with a quotient value of EUR 0.1122 for both 2023, and 2022. All shares are of the same category and were fully paid.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

EUR thousand	Note	2023	2022
Operating activities			
Operating profit		602,958	471,278
Reversal of depreciation and amortisation	12	580,461	557,114
Other non-cash items	10	105,962	87,769
Paid taxes		(91,239)	(77,133)
Cash flow from operating activities before change in working capital		1,198,143	1,039,028
Change in working capital			
Change in inventories		44,277	(86,977)
Change in trade receivables		(6,555)	(49,720)
Change in other receivables		(33,879)	(14,010)
Change in trade payables		(12,305)	(550)
Change in other payables		205,764	112,062
Cash flow from change in working capital		197,302	(39,196)
Cash flow from operating activities		1,395,445	999,832
Investing activities			
Net investments in intangible and financial assets	19, 20	(418,892)	(400,739)
Net investments in property, plant and equipment	16	(465,113)	(440,428)
Prepayment of intangible assets		-	157
Cash flow from investing activities		(884,005)	(841,010)
Financing activities			
Change in borrowings		146,267	181,964
New financing		450,000	500,000
Repayment of financing		(650,000)	(500,000)
Interest received		1,876	970
Interest paid		(453,755)	(304,813)
Paid bank and advisory fees		(5,416)	(6,441)
Other financial items		(21,852)	(11,039)
Received group contribution		290	-
Cash flow from financing activities		(532,590)	(139,359)
Cash flow for the period		(21,150)	19,462
Cash and cash equivalents at start of period		43,629	24,283
Exchange difference on translating cash and cash equivalents		(1,160)	(116)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		21,319	43,629

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 General Company Information

Information regarding Verisure Midholding AB (publ)

Verisure Midholding AB (publ) ("the Company") is an organised public limited liability company incorporated on May 26, 2011, in and under the laws of Sweden with the registration number 556854-1402 and with its registered office in Malmö. Verisure Midholding AB's postal address is Box 392, 201 23 Malmö. The Group's head office is based in Geneva, Switzerland. Verisure Midholding AB (publ) is directly and wholly owned by Verisure Topholding AB.

Nature of operations

Verisure Midholding Group, hereafter referred to as the Group, is the leading provider of professionally monitored alarms for residential households and small businesses in Europe. We are also, through Arlo Europe, one of the leading providers of camera video surveillance systems in Europe. We offer premium monitored alarm services to our portfolio of over 5.1 million customers and design, install and monitor alarm and video surveillance systems across 17 countries in Europe and Latin America.

The Group operates a subscription-based service business, which we conduct through two primary operating segments: portfolio services and customer acquisition. The portfolio services segment provides monitoring services to existing customers for a monthly subscription fee. The customer acquisition segment develops, sources, purchases, provides and installs alarm systems for new customers in return for an installation fee. Additionally, we classify certain non-core business under our adjacencies segment, which mainly represents the services for senior citizens as well as the sale of Arlo cameras and video surveillance in retail and online channels across Europe.

Note 2 Accounting Policies

The most important accounting policies in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are described below. These policies were applied consistently for all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

New standards and amendments – applicable 1 January 2023

During the annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2023, the Group has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time:

- International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules – amendments to IAS 12.
- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – amendments to IAS 12.

The amendments listed above did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

None of the published standards and interpretations that are mandatory for the Group's financial year 2024 are assessed to have any significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

Basis of presentation

Compliance with IFRS

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as approved by the EU. The accounting policies are unchanged compared with those applied in 2022.

Historical cost convention

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except where a fair value measurement is required according to IFRS (e.g. for derivative financial instruments, which have been measured at fair value).

Basis of consolidation | IFRS 10 & IFRS 12

The consolidated financial statements include the results, cash flows, assets and liabilities of the Group and all subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries are all entities of which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition and deconsolidated from the date that the control ceases. The accounting principles used by subsidiaries are adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the principles applied by the Group.

All inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains and losses attributable to inter-company transactions are eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

Foreign currency translation | IAS 21

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured by using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency). The consolidated financial statements are presented in euro (EUR), which is the parent company's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency in accordance with the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in the income statement when they arise. Exchange differences from operating items are recognised as either cost of sales or selling or administrative expenses, while exchange differences from financial items are recognised as financial income or financial expenses. When preparing the financial statements of individual companies, foreign currency denominated receivables and liabilities are translated to the functional currency of the individual company using the exchange rates prevailing at each balance sheet date.

Group companies

The results and financial position of all Group companies that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are converted into the presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet item presented
- are converted at the closing rate at the date of the balance sheet.
- Income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates.
- All resulting translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.
- When a foreign operation is sold or partially disposed of, the associated exchange differences that were recorded in equity are reclassified and recognised in the income statement as part of the gain or loss on sale.

- Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising from the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and converted at the closing rate.

Segment reporting | IFRS 8

The Group's operating segments are identified by grouping together the business by revenue stream, as this is the basis on which information is provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) for the purposes of allocating resources within the Group and assessing the performance of the Group's businesses. The Group has identified the management team as its CODM. The segments identified based on the Group's operating activities are customer acquisition, portfolio services and agencies which are explained further below.

Portfolio services

The portfolio services segment provides a full security service to our customers for a monthly subscription fee. We typically enter into self-renewing monitoring agreements with customers at the time of installation and the majority of customers pay via direct debit. Our service includes 24/7 monitoring, expert verification and response, customer care, maintenance, and professional technical support to existing customers. A majority of the costs in the portfolio services segment are either variable or partially variable. We do have some fixed costs, for example: long-term facility rentals. Our different nature of costs (variable and fixed), allows us to gain more leverage. As a result, we have historically been able to increase our portfolio operating margin and cash flows as we add new customers to our existing operations.

Customer acquisition

This segment develops, sources, purchases, provides and installs alarm systems for new customers in return for an upfront sales or installation fee.

Sales and installations can be performed both by our own employees as by external partners. Each new customer generates installation income that is recognised once the installation of the alarm equipment has been completed. The Group's costs for materials, installation, administration and marketing generally exceed the non-recurring income, resulting in negative cash flow for the segment.

Agencies

The agencies segment contains remote monitoring and assistance, services for senior citizens as well as the sale of Arlo cameras, video surveillance services in retail and online channels across Europe. Because these sales are not considered as part of our core alarm business, the revenues are categorised as agencies.

Business segments are recognised using the same accounting policies as applied by the Group.

Revenue recognition | IFRS 15

The Group's revenue is generated mainly from the recurring monthly fees in the portfolio segment. This is approx. 80% of the Group revenue. The remaining part of the revenue is generated from the installation fee in the customer acquisition segment, invoiced services and sale of products.

Within our customer contracts we have identified two performance obligations, installation and monitoring. For installation the revenue is recognised when the products are installed at our customers premises. Income from alarm monitoring services is recognised over time during the period to which the service relates.

For customer agreements containing multiple deliverables (installation and monitoring services) the transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation based on the stand-alone selling prices. The stand-alone selling price for the installation is calculated based on the cost for the installation with a margin based on external benchmarks. Any amount invoiced as installation fee exceeding the calculated stand-

alone selling price for the installation service is allocated to the performance obligation monitoring service and is recognised on a linear basis over the contract period.

Revenues from the sale of products and services are recognised when the product is transferred to the customer or when the service is performed.

Financing

To enhance the payment plan flexibility to our customers, some of the Group's entities offer to finance part of the upfront fee, i.e. the customer gets the opportunity to pay the financed amount in monthly instalments typically over a three-year period. This offered service supports the Group's growth and profitability targets and may be arranged in two alternative ways; external or internal financing.

External financing

In the case of external financing, the customer is first invoiced for all instalments relating to the amount of financed upfront fee. These invoices are then sold at a discount to a financial institution which assumes the credit risk, but the collection process remains with the Group. The Group recognises the received net amount as installation revenue.

Internal financing

In case of internal financing, the customer may be invoiced with: a one-off charge for all instalments occurred or the upfront fee is financed and broken down into monthly fees. In this case the Group assumes the credit risk. Interest income from these financial assets is included in installation revenue using the effective interest method.

Business combinations | IFRS 3

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration for the business combination is measured at fair value on the acquisition date, which is equivalent to the sum of the fair value of assets transferred, liabilities that arise or are assumed and equity ownership issued in exchange for control of the acquired business, as of the date of acquisition. The consideration also includes fair value on the acquisition date of the assets or liabilities arising from an agreement concerning contingent consideration. Acquisition related costs are recognised in the income statement during the period in which they are incurred.

Measurement adjustments to the fair value of consideration transferred or of the acquired identifiable assets and liabilities as a result of additional information received during the measurement period, concerning facts and circumstances at the time of the acquisition date, qualify as adjustments of the business combination and require retrospective restatement with corresponding adjustment of goodwill. The measurement period ends on the earlier of the date when the Group receives the information needed (or determines that the information cannot be obtained) and one year after the acquisition date.

Operating expenses

The Group's business model involves sales and installation being carried out primarily by the same individuals. The costs of these activities are recognised in gross profit. This means that "cost of sales" includes some costs that are actually selling expenses but cannot be allocated to a specific function.

Employee benefit expense | IAS 19

Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the

reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

Post-employment obligations

Our employees in Norway, Denmark, Sweden, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Finland, Germany and Switzerland have a pension plan, whereas our employees in Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Spain, Portugal, Italy and Peru do not. We offer both defined contribution and defined benefit pension plans. Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit schemes under which we pay fixed contributions into a separate legal entity and have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions. Costs for defined contribution schemes are expensed in the period during which the employee carried out his or her work. Costs are in line with the payments made during the period.

All pension liabilities in Sweden are classified as defined contribution plans, except pensions for office-based staff which are through a national multi-employer pension plan, which is funded in the same manner as a defined contribution plan. The percentage of contribution depends on the level of employee participation and salaries in each country.

Defined benefit plans are post-employment benefit schemes other than defined contribution plans. The group has defined benefit plans of limited scope in France and Switzerland. For these plans, amounts to be paid as retirement benefits are determined by reference to a formula usually based on employees' earnings and/or years of service.

Share-based payments

Equity plan

A limited number of leaders of the Group participate in an equity plan, which allows them to acquire shares at fair market value in Aegis Lux 2 S.à r.l. (either directly or through a legal entity). As the investment is done at a fair market value and with participants' out-of-pocket resources, there is no benefit for the employees.

Share option plan | IFRS 2

Certain employees of the Group are granted share options in Aegis Lux 2 S.à.r.l. The Share Option Plan is settled through equity and disclosed accordingly. Hence, the options are recognised as an employee benefits expense, with a corresponding increase in equity during the vesting period. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted. The fair value at grant date is determined using an adjusted form of the Black-Scholes model which includes a Monte Carlo simulation model.

Taxes | IAS 12

Income taxes

Income taxes include current and deferred tax. These taxes have been calculated at a nominal amount according to each country's tax rates that have been defined or announced and are highly likely to become affected.

Current tax

Current tax is tax that is paid or received for the current year and includes any adjustments to current tax for prior years. In the case of items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, any tax effect on equity or other comprehensive income is also recognised.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable in the future arising from temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet method, which means that deferred income tax is calculated on all temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profits nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax is calculated at tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled, or the asset is realised, based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is charged or credited to the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited in other comprehensive income, in which case the deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

Deferred tax assets on losses carried forward are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the amounts can be utilised. Even though no statutory profits are forecasted, deferred tax assets (resulting from both deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits) is recognised up to the amount of deferred tax liability if the reversals of deferred tax assets occur during the same period of the reversals of deferred tax liability. The carrying amount is reviewed on each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

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.

Property, plant and equipment | IAS 16 & IAS 36

Property, plant and equipment are recognised at cost less accumulated depreciation and any cumulative impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of the assets, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Alarm equipment	5–15 years
Other machinery and equipment	3–10 years

The useful lives and residual values of Group assets are determined by management at the time of acquisition and are reviewed annually for appropriateness. The assets' lives are based primarily on historical experience with regards to the lifecycle of customers, as well as anticipation of future events that may have an impact, such as technological tendencies and macroeconomic factors.

Alarm equipment is considered as devices installed in customers' premises. Other machinery and equipment are primarily IT-equipment and furniture.

An asset's residual value and value-in-use are annually reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, on the defined reporting date. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the carrying amount is greater than the estimated recoverable amount. Gains and losses on disposals are recognised in the income statement as cost of sales.

Leases | IFRS 16

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the commencement date of the lease. The right-of-use asset is initially measured by cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted with any lease payments made at or before the commencement date. The right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of the right of use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted with 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 incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. The incremental borrowing rate varies for each of the Group's entities and is based on the calculation of the cost of debt in the Group's overall WACC calculation. It also considers what kind of asset is leased, as well as the contract period. The Group evaluates the rates annually and updates them according to any new contracts when necessary. When material changes are made in a contract, the Group also reevaluates the discount rate and updates it as appropriate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are comprised of fixed payments, variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, and the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee. Non-lease components are included in vehicle leases, but not in leases of buildings.

The lease liability is measured at an 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 or if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset.

The Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of machinery that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises the lease payments as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Intangible assets | IAS 36 & IAS 38

Goodwill

In a business combination where the sum of the consideration transferred, amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity and acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquired entity exceeds the fair value of the identifiable acquired net assets on that date, the difference is recognised as goodwill. Goodwill is allocated to the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows or cash generating units (CGUs). Goodwill is not subject to amortisation and is tested for impairment annually, or as soon as there is an indication that the asset has declined in value and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Customer portfolio

The customer portfolio includes contract portfolios and customer acquisition costs. The customer acquisition costs are the incremental costs for obtaining a contract i.e. the costs that an entity incurs to obtain a contract with a customer that it would not have incurred if the contract had not been obtained (for

example, a sales commission). Amortisation is based on the asset's cost and allocated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life.

Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets are primarily computer software, development costs and trademark. Software that fulfils the capitalisation criterias are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised over the asset's estimated useful life. Costs associated with maintaining computer software are recognised as an expense as incurred.

Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the group are recognised as intangible assets where the following criteria are met:

- it is technically feasible to complete the software so that it will be available for use
- management intends to complete the software and use or sell it
- there is an ability to use or sell the software
- it can be demonstrated how the software will generate probable future economic benefits
- adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software are available, and
- the expenditure attributable to the software during its development can be reliably measured.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalised as part of the software include employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Capitalised development costs are recorded as intangible assets and amortised from the point at which the asset is ready for use. Amortisation for all intangible assets is measured using the straight-line method during the useful life, as follows:

Customer portfolio	3–15 years
Computer software	3–10 years
Other intangible assets	3–18 years

Impairment of non-financial assets | IAS 36

Assets with an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested for impairment annually or as soon as an indication emerges that they have decreased in value.

Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount may fall short of the carrying amount. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use.

Initial recognition | IFRS 9

A financial asset or liability is recognised in the balance sheet when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Purchases and sales of financial assets and liabilities are recognised on the trade date; that is, the date the Group commits to purchasing or selling the asset.

At initial recognition financial instruments are measured at fair value plus, in the case of an asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability, such as fees and commission. Transaction costs for financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the income statement.

Financial assets – classification and measurement

The Group classifies and measures its financial assets in the categories at amortised cost and at fair value through profit or loss. The classification depends on the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

Debt instruments

Financial assets at amortised cost

Assets held for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows and where these cash flows consist solely of payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any expected credit losses reported (see below under Impairment of financial assets recognised at amortised cost). The Group's financial assets measured at amortised cost consists of trade and other receivables, current trade receivables, other current receivables, cash and cash equivalent.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Assets that do not fulfil the conditions for measurement at amortised cost are measured at fair value through profit and loss. A profit or loss for a debt instrument measured at fair value through profit or loss and that is not included in a hedging relationship is recognised as net in the income statement in the period in which the profit or loss arises. Any holdings of derivatives that have not been designated as hedging instruments are placed in this category. Accounting principles for derivatives for hedge accounting are described under the section "Derivatives and hedge accounting" below.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss

The Group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVPL are recognised in the statement of profit or loss as applicable.

Financial liabilities – classification and measurement

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition, the Group's other financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Financial liabilities consist of long- term borrowings, other non-current liabilities, trade payables, short- term borrowings and other current liabilities.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through the income statement are financial liabilities held for trading. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss continue to be measured at fair value in subsequent periods, with the change in value recognised in the income statement. Any holdings of derivatives that have not been designated as hedging instruments are placed in this category. Accounting principles for derivatives for hedge accounting are described under the section "Derivatives and hedge accounting" below.

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets are derecognised in the balance sheet when the right to receive cash flows from the instrument has expired or been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards associated with ownership. Financial liabilities are derecognised in the balance sheet when the contractual obligation has been discharged or otherwise terminated. When the terms of a financial liability are renegotiated, and not derecognised in the balance sheet, a gain or loss is recognised in the income statement. The gain or loss is calculated as the difference between the original contractual cash flows and the modified cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and recognised with a net amount in the statement of financial position only when there is a legal right to offset the recognised amounts and an intention to balance the items with a net amount or to simultaneously realise the asset and settle the liability.

Impairment of financial assets recognised at amortised cost

The Group assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables, the Group applies the simplified approach, i.e. the reserve will correspond to the expected loss over the lifetime of the trade receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days past due. Expected credit losses are based on historical loss rates that are adjusted to reflect current and forwardlooking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. In cases when the Group has more information on customers than the statistical model reflects, a management overlay is made for those specific customers. Expected credit losses are recognised under “cost of sales” in the income statement.

Derivatives and hedge accounting

Derivatives are reported in the balance sheet on the date of contract at fair value, both initially and at subsequent remeasurement at the close of each reporting period. The method used to report the gain or loss arising on remeasurement depends on whether the derivative was designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item hedged. The Group designates certain derivatives as hedging of a particular risk attributable to a highly probable forecast cash flow transaction (cash flow hedging). The Group does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

When the transaction is entered into, the Group documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, as well as the Group’s objective for the risk management and the risk management strategy relating to the hedge. The Group also documents its assessment, both when the hedge is entered into and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives used in hedging transactions have been and will continue to be effective as regards countering changes in the cash flows attributable to the hedged items.

Information concerning the fair value of various derivatives used for hedging purposes can be found in note 22. The entire fair value of a derivative that is a hedging instrument is classified as a non-current asset or non-current liability if the remaining term of the hedged item is more than 12 months, and as a current asset or current liability if the remaining term of the hedged item is less than 12 months. Trading derivatives are classified as a current asset or liability.

Transaction exposure – cash flow hedging

Currency exposure relating to future contracted and forecast cash flows is hedged through forward currency contracts. The currency forwards that hedge the forecast cash flow are recognised in the balance sheet at fair value. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of the forward contract is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity as long as the hedge is effective. The ineffective portion of the change in value is recognised immediately in the income statement. If the hedge is not effective or if the hedged forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, accumulated gains or losses are recognised immediately in net profit for the year. The amount that was recognised in equity via other comprehensive income is reversed to net profit for the year in the same period as that in which the hedged item affects net profit for the year. When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or if the Group fails to designate the hedging relationship before the hedged transaction has occurred and the forecast transaction is still expected to occur, the reported accumulated gain or loss remains in the hedging reserve in equity and is recognised in the same way as above when the transaction occurs.

Ineffectiveness in hedge accounting

The effectiveness of a hedge is assessed when the hedging relationship is entered into. The hedged item and the hedging instrument are assessed continually to ensure that the relationship fulfils the requirements. When the Group hedges sales of foreign currency, hedging relationships are entered into in which critical conditions of the hedging instrument exactly match the terms of the hedged item. A qualitative assessment of the effectiveness of the relationship is thereby performed. When hedging sales of foreign currency, ineffectiveness can arise if the date of the forecast transaction changes from what was initially estimated.

Derivatives that are not designated as hedging instruments

Changes in the fair value of any derivative instrument that have not been designated as hedging instruments are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional, unless they contain significant financing components when they are recognised at fair value. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Trade and other payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired from suppliers as part of operating activities. Trade payables and other payables are classified as current liabilities if they fall due for payment within 12 months (or during a normal operating cycle if this is longer). If not, they are reported as non-current liabilities. The liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowing

New borrowing is initially recognised at fair value, net after transaction costs. Thereafter borrowing is recognised at amortised cost and any difference between the amount received (net after transaction costs) and the repayment amount is recognised in profit or loss and distributed across the loan term, applying the effective interest method.

Borrowing is classified under current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer payment of the debt for at least 12 months after the closing date.

Inventories | IAS 2

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost includes the reclassification from equity of any gains or losses on qualifying cash flow hedges relating to purchases of inventories. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable direct selling expenses. The cost of inventories is determined by using the first-infirst-out method. Provisions for obsolescence are included in the value for inventory.

Provisions | IAS 37

A provision is a liability of uncertain timing or amount and is generally recognised when the Group has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that payment will be made to settle the obligation and the payment can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Hyperinflation | IAS 29

Verisure's subsidiary in Argentina operates in a hyperinflationary environment. To reflect changes in purchasing power at the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts of non-monetary assets and liabilities, shareholders' equity, and comprehensive income are restated in terms of a measuring unit current at the balance sheet date. These are indexed using a general price index in accordance with IAS 29 'Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies'. Gains and losses on the net monetary position are included in the financial result.

Since Group Financial reports are presented in a stable currency, EURO, comparative amounts are not restated. The ongoing application of the retranslation of comparative amounts to closing exchange rates under IAS 21 and the hyper-inflation adjustments required by IAS 29 leads to a difference that the Group has decided to recognise in other comprehensive income, given the economic inter-relationship between inflation and exchange rates.

Note 3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

When applying the Group's accounting policies, management must make assumptions and estimates concerning the future that affect the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date, the disclosure of contingencies that existed on the balance sheet date and the amounts of revenue and expenses recognised during the accounting period. Such assumptions and estimates are based on factors such as historical experience, the observance of trends in the industries in which the Group operates and information available from the Group's customers and other outside sources. These assumptions and estimates are continuously evaluated by management.

Due to the inherent uncertainty involved in making assumptions and estimates, actual outcomes could differ from those assumptions and estimates. An analysis of key areas of estimates uncertainties on the balance sheet date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the Group's assets and liabilities within the next financial year is discussed below.

- Revenue recognition (note 4).
- Testing for impairment of goodwill and other assets (note 18).
- Measurement of deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities (note 14).
- Measurement of provisions and allocation for accrued expenses (note 26 and 27).
- Depreciation period for alarm equipment and amortisation period for customer portfolio (note 16 and 19).
- Estimates regarding leases (note 11 and 17).

Revenue recognition

Revenue recognition in the Group requires management to make judgements and estimates, mainly to determine the stand alone selling prices. Determining whether revenues should be recognised immediately or be deferred require management to make judgements on the stand alone selling price of each deliverable. The stand alone selling price of the installation revenue depends on the estimated installation cost and a margin based on a benchmark.

Testing for impairment of non-financial assets, including goodwill

In accordance with the accounting principle presented in Note 2 the Group performs tests annually and if there are any indications of impairment to determine whether there is a need for impairment of goodwill. Other non-financial assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

Recoverable amount of the cash-generating units (CGUs) was determined based on value in use calculations. The calculation of the value in use is based on estimated future cash flows. In calculating the net present value of the future cash flow, certain assumptions are required to be made in respect of highly uncertain matters, including management's expectations of:

- Long-term sales growth rates;
- Growth in adjusted EBITDA;
- Timing and quantum of future capital expenditure;
- Change in working capital; and
- The selection of discount rates to reflect the risks involved.

Changing the assumptions selected by management, especially the assumptions regarding discount rate and growth rate, could significantly affect impairment evaluation and hence the result. For further details on the test of impairment of goodwill see Note 18.

Measurement of deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities

The Group is liable to pay income taxes in various countries. The calculation of the Group's total tax charge necessarily involves a degree of estimation and judgement in respect of certain tax positions, the resolution of which is uncertain until an agreement has been reached with the relevant tax authority or, as appropriate, through a formal legal process. The final resolution of some of these items may give rise to material profits, losses and/or cash flows.

The complexity of the Group's structure following geographic expansion makes the degree of estimation and judgement more challenging. The resolution of issues is not always within the control of the Group, and it is often dependent on the efficiency of the legal processes in the relevant taxing jurisdictions in which we operate.

Issues can, and often do, take many years to resolve. Payments in respect to tax liabilities for an accounting period result from payments on account and on the final resolution of open items. As an outcome, there may be substantial differences between the tax charge in the consolidated income statement and tax payments, including potential tax cash flow impact from future implementation of local accounting regulation. The Group has also exercised significant accounting judgement regarding net operating loss utilisation.

Moreover, the Group has exercised significant accounting judgements regarding the recognition of deferred tax assets. The recognition of deferred tax assets is based upon whether it is probable that sufficient and suitable taxable profits will be available in the future against which the reversal of deductible temporary differences can be made. Where the temporary differences related to losses, the availability of the losses to offset against forecast taxable profits is also considered. Recognition therefore involves judgement regarding the future financial performance of the particular legal entity or tax group in which the deferred tax assets have been recognised.

The amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements in respect of each matter are derived from the Group's best estimation and judgement as described above. However, the inherent uncertainty regarding the outcome of these items means any resolution could differ from the accounting estimates and therefore impact the Group's results and cash flow.

Depreciation period for alarm equipment and amortisation period for customer portfolio

The useful lives and residual values of Group assets are determined by management at the time of acquisition and are reviewed annually. The lives are based primarily on historical experience with regards to the lifecycle of customers, as well as anticipation of future events that may impact the useful life, such as technological evolution e.g., 2G/3G network shutdown and macroeconomic factors.

The charge in respect of periodic depreciation for alarm equipment as well as the amortisation of the customer portfolio, is derived after determining an estimate of expected useful life of alarm equipment, established useful life of customers, and the expected residual value at the end of life. A decrease in the expected life of an asset or its residual value results in an increase depreciation/amortisation charge being recorded in the consolidated income statement.

A change in +/- 10 percentage points in depreciation and amortisation would impact the operating result of approximately EUR 48 million (43 in 2022).

Leases – Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated). Most extension options in offices leases have not been included in the lease liability, because the Group could replace the assets without significant cost or business disruption. The lease term is reassessed when it is decided that an option will be exercised (or not exercised) or the Group becomes obliged to exercise (or not exercise) it. The assessment of reasonable certainty is only revised if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs, which affects this assessment, and that is within the control of the lessee.

Note 4 Segment Reporting

The Group's operating segments are identified by grouping together the business by revenue stream, as this is the basis on which information is provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) for the purposes of allocating resources within the Group and assessing the performance of the Group's businesses. The Group has identified the management team as its CODM. The segments identified based on the Group's operating activities are customer acquisition, portfolio services and adjacencies. Separate disclosed items (SDIs), depreciation and amortisation, retirement of assets, financial items and taxes are not reported per segment. More information about SDIs are disclosed in the Directors report on page 37.

EUR thousand	2023					
	Customer Acquisition	Portfolio Services	Adjacencies	Total Group – Excl SDI	SDI	Group Total
Revenue	362,273	2,635,294	92,404	3,089,970	-	3,089,970
Adjusted EBITDA	(551,108)	1,885,286	6,309	1,340,488	(42,457)	1,298,031
Depreciation and amortisation ...	-	-	-	(531,978)	(48,483)	(580,461)
Retirement of assets	-	-	-	(114,611)	-	(114,611)
Financial items	-	-	-	(450,793)	(82,852)	(533,645)
Result before tax	-	-	-	243,105	(173,792)	69,313

2022						
EUR thousand	Customer Acquisition	Portfolio Services	Adjacencies	Total Group – Excl SDI	SDI	Group Total
Revenue	385,954	2,358,158	82,910	2,827,022	-	2,827,022
Adjusted EBITDA	(544,846)	1,694,390	2,424	1,151,969	(35,777)	1,116,191
Depreciation and amortisation ..	-	-	-	(487,177)	(69,938)	(557,115)
Retirement of assets	-	-	-	(87,799)	-	(87,799)
Financial items	-	-	-	(322,416)	(14,338)	(336,754)
Result before tax.....	-	-	-	254,577	(120,053)	134,523

Note 5 Expenses by Type of Costs

The table below illustrates the consolidated income statement in summary classified according to type of cost.

EUR thousand	2023	2022
Revenue.....	3,089,970	2,827,022
Other income	4,277	4,757
Total operating income.....	3,094,247	2,831,779
Employee benefit expense.....	(1,157,660)	(1,067,448)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(580,461)	(557,114)
Retirement of assets	(114,611)	(87,799)
Cost of materials	(73,146)	(91,440)
Marketing-related costs.....	(203,035)	(213,554)
Other cost	(362,375)	(343,146)
Total operating cost.....	(2,491,289)	(2,360,501)
Operating profit.....	602,958	471,278
EUR thousand	2023	2022
Currency translation differences included in operating profit.....	(1,931)	3,514

Currency translation differences included in financial income and expenses are shown in note 13.

Note 6 Audit fees

EUR thousand	2023	2022
PwC		
Audit assignments.....	1,968	1,822
Audit work apart from the audit assignment	111	88
Tax consultancy	86	126
Other services ¹	224	726
Total PwC.....	2,389	2,762
Other auditors		
Audit assignments.....	24	15
Total other auditors	24	15
Total for the Group	2,413	2,777

1) The main part of the work is related to refinancing events.

Note 7 Employee Benefit Expense

EUR thousand	2023	2022
Wages and salaries including restructuring costs and other termination benefits.....	865,925	794,981
Social security costs	242,319	229,259
Pension costs.....	49,416	43,208
Total	1,157,660	1,067,448

Note 8 Remuneration of Directors and other Key Executive Management

EUR thousand	2023	2022
Short-term employee benefits	6,060	6,191
Post-employment benefit	266	314
Total	6,326	6,505

The directors and the other key executive management have 6 to 12 months' notice period corresponding to an amount of EUR 7,886 thousand (7,317 in 2022).

Note 9 Employee Option Plan

Certain employees of the Group participate in a management option plan and are granted options in Aegis Lux 2 S.à r.l. as a part of their compensation. The options vests in instalments over a period of maximum five years.

Set out below are summaries of options granted under the plan:

Number of options	2023	2022
At 1 January.....	1,478,989	1,309,166
Granted during the year	230,498	227,301
Forfeited during the year.....	(137,915)	(45,816)
Exercised during the year	(165,392)	(11,662)
At 31 December.....	1,406,180	1,478,989

No options expired during 2023 and 2022.

Fair value of options granted

The fair value at grant date is independently determined using an adjusted form of the Black-Scholes model which includes a Monte Carlo simulation model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the impact of dilution (where material), the share price at grant date and expected

price volatility of the underlying share, the risk-free interest rate for the term of the option, and the correlations and volatilities of the peer Group companies. Total expenses arising from options issued under employee option plan recognised during the period was EUR 2,172 thousand (1,110 in 2022).

Note 10 Non-Cash Items

EUR thousand	2023	2022
Retirement of assets ¹	114,611	87,799
Other items	(8,649)	(30)
Total	105,962	87,769

(1) Relates primarily to retirement of installed equipment due to cancellation of customer subscriptions.

Note 11 Leases

The Group leases offices, cars and various equipment and recognises right-of-use asset and lease liability for these leases, except for short-term and low value leases.

The income statement shows the following amounts related to leases during 2023 and 2022:

EUR thousand	2023	2022
Amortisation charge of right-of-use assets	55,467	51,152
Interest expense ¹	6,353	5,496
Expense relating to short-term leases ²	1,334	2,688
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets that are not shown above as short-term leases ²	377	281
Total	63,531	59,617

(1) Included in financial expenses.

(2) Included in cost of sales, selling expenses and administrative expenses.

Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets by type of asset

EUR thousand	2023	2022
Buildings	24,878	22,973
Vehicles	30,307	27,799
Other	282	380
Total	55,467	51,152

Total cash outflow for leases

EUR thousand	2023	2022
Amortisation of lease liability	48,069	43,658
Interest	6,353	5,496
Payments for low value and short term	1,711	2,969
Total cash outflow	56,133	52,123

Note 12 Depreciation and Amortisation

EUR thousand	2023	2022
Property, plant and equipment	209,136	190,081
Right-of-use assets	55,467	51,152
Customer portfolio	206,746	225,310
Other intangible assets	109,112	90,571
Total	580,461	557,114

Depreciation and amortisation are reflected in the income statement as follows:

EUR thousand	2023	2022
Cost of sales	388,761	367,429
Selling and administrative expenses	191,700	189,685
Total	580,461	557,114

Note 13 Financial Income and Expenses

EUR thousand	2023	2022
Interest income, other	1,876	970
Other financial income	14,034	–
Financial income	15,910	970
Interest cost on borrowings	(411,524)	(282,134)
Interest cost on leasing	(6,353)	(5,496)
Interest cost, other	(33,987)	(22,519)
Fair value changes in derivatives	(24,137)	20,011
Net currency translation differences	(43,530)	(24,650)
Bank charges	(21,794)	(18,546)
Other financial expenses	(8,231)	(4,391)
Financial expenses	(549,555)	(337,725)
Financial income and expenses	(533,645)	(336,755)

Details of borrowings are presented in note 25.

Note 14 Taxes

Income statement

Tax expense

EUR thousand	2023		2022	
Current tax	(96,245)	(138.9%)	(74,507)	(55.4%)
Deferred tax	55,817	80.5%	(17,751)	(13.2%)
Total	(40,428)	(58.3%)	(92,259)	(68.6%)

The Swedish rate of corporate income tax was 20.6% in both 2023 and 2022.

Difference between Swedish tax rate and actual tax for the Group

EUR thousand	2023		2022	
Tax calculated at Swedish tax rate	(14,279)	(20.6%)	(27,712)	(20.6%)
Difference between tax rate in Sweden and weighted tax rates applicable to foreign subsidiaries	(5,754)	(8.3%)	13,769	10.2%
Deferred tax asset on tax credits and losses carried forward	70,709	102.0%	(32,708)	(24.3%)
Non-taxable/non-deductible income statement items, net	(79,431)	(114.6%)	(42,018)	(31.2%)
Tax related to prior years	8,939	12.9%	3,981	3.0%
Effect of tax rates changed	(12,621)	(18.2%)	(1,303)	(1.0%)
Other	(7,991)	(11.5%)	(6,268)	(4.7%)
Total	(40,428)	(58.3%)	(92,259)	(68.6%)

Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised amounts to EUR 459,717 thousand in 2023 (422,888 in 2022).

Other comprehensive income

Tax on other comprehensive income

EUR thousand	2023	2022
Deferred tax on remeasurements of defined benefit pension plans	119	(120)
Deferred tax on hedging reserve.....	1,060	1,768
Total	1,179	1,648

Balance Sheet

Deferred tax assets attributable to:

EUR thousand	2023	2022
Tangible assets and other intangible assets ¹	11,144	11,761
Acquisition-related intangible assets.....	1,589	1,442
Tax-loss carryforwards.....	60,194	75,659
Pension provisions and employee-related liabilities.....	4,289	2,079
IFRS 15.....	26,970	26,074
Risk reserves	2,550	2,122
Other temporary differences	139,247	45,121
Total deferred tax assets.....	245,983	164,258
Netting	(142,742)	(135,480)
Total	103,240	28,778

(1) Relates to other intangible assets that is not specified on a separate row.

Deferred tax liabilities attributable to:

EUR thousand	2023	2022
Tangible assets and other intangible assets ¹	59,260	42,671
Customer acquisition costs	196,942	186,100
Acquisition-related intangible assets.....	11,169	19,551
Pension provisions and employee-related liabilities.....	222	169
IFRS 15.....	19,167	15,993
Other temporary differences	58,393	55,451
Total deferred tax liabilities.....	345,152	319,935
Netting	(142,742)	(135,480)
Total	202,409	184,455

(1) Relates to other intangible assets that is not specified on a separate row.

Deferred tax assets are recognised in respect to tax loss carry- forwards to the extent that the realisation of the related tax benefit through taxable profits is probable. On 31st December, 2023, the Group had a tax-loss carried forward of EUR 746.1 million (728.2 in 2022). As of 31st December, 2023, tax loss carry-forwards for which deferred tax assets had been recognised amounted to EUR 354.4 million (388.3 in 2022) and deferred tax assets related to the tax-loss amounted to EUR 75.7 million (87.9 in 2022). A time limitation regarding the utilisation of tax-loss carry forwards exists in Argentina, Finland, and Switzerland. Brazil and Peru have limitations related to the amount of loss carry-forwards. No other limitations exist in other countries. Starting in 2023, Portugal no longer imposes any limitations on tax loss carry-forwards.

Deferred tax movements

Reflected in the consolidated statement of financial position as follows:

EUR thousand	2023	2022
Deferred tax assets	245,983	164,257
Deferred tax liabilities	(345,152)	(319,935)
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities), net	(99,169)	(155,678)

A reconciliation of net deferred tax is shown in the table below:

EUR thousand	2023	2022
At 1 January	(155,678)	(147,613)
Movement recognised in the consolidated statement of operations	55,817	(17,751)
Directly to equity	1,179	1,648
Exchange differences	(487)	8,038
At 31 December	(99,169)	(155,678)

OECD Pillar Two model rules

Pillar Two legislation has been enacted in all jurisdictions where the Group maintains operations, with the legislation scheduled to take effect for the Group's financial year commencing on January 1, 2024.

A comprehensive assessment of potential exposure to Pillar Two income taxes has been diligently conducted by the Group. This assessment draws upon extensive data, including recent tax filings, Country-by-Country reporting, and financial statements of constituent entities within the Group. Based on this thorough evaluation, it has been determined that the effective tax rates under Pillar Two in the majority of jurisdictions where the Group operates surpass 15%. Moreover, it has been observed that in a limited number of jurisdictions, the transitional safe harbor relief presently does not apply.

The Group does not anticipate significant exposure to Pillar Two income taxes in any of the jurisdictions. However, it remains vigilant, closely monitoring the progression of the 2024 financials to ensure full compliance with any Pillar Two obligations that may emerge.

Note 15 Transactions with Related Parties

Transactions between Group companies, which are related parties, have been eliminated on consolidation and, therefore, are not required to be disclosed in these financial statements. Details of transactions between the Group and other related parties are disclosed below. All transactions with related parties are at market rates. Refer to note 7 for information regarding Remuneration of the Directors and other Key Executive Management.

Transactions with related parties

EUR thousand	2023	2022
Interest income	28	21
Shareholder contribution	1,923	1,016

Balances with related parties

EUR thousand	2023	2022
Group contribution claim, non-current	–	231,588
Financial receivable, non-current	21,026	628
Group contribution claim, current	–	124

Note 16 Property, Plant and Equipment

EUR thousand	2023		
	Alarm equipment	Other	Total
Balance at beginning of year.....	1,979,436	213,771	2,193,207
Investments.....	436,585	25,508	462,093
Disposals/retirements of assets	(166,373)	(6,908)	(173,282)
Translation differences.....	(6,420)	(524)	(6,943)
Balance at end of year	2,243,228	231,847	2,475,075
Depreciation at beginning of year	(732,725)	(143,856)	(876,581)
Disposals/retirements of assets	51,116	6,438	57,554
Depreciation charge for the year.....	(183,621)	(25,515)	(209,136)
Translation differences.....	3,395	436	3,830
Accumulated depreciation at end of year	(861,835)	(162,498)	(1,024,332)
Net book value at end of year	1,381,392	69,349	1,450,741

EUR thousand	2022		
	Alarm equipment	Other	Total
Balance at beginning of year.....	1,722,255	184,366	1,906,621
Investments.....	410,078	30,349	440,428
Disposals/retirements of assets	(137,082)	(13)	(137,095)
Translation differences.....	(15,816)	(931)	(16,747)
Balance at end of year	1,979,436	213,771	2,193,207
Depreciation at beginning of year	(614,251)	(122,418)	(736,669)
Disposals/retirements of assets	43,865	(1,229)	42,636
Depreciation charge for the year.....	(168,123)	(21,957)	(190,081)
Translation differences.....	5,784	1,749	7,534
Accumulated depreciation at end of year	(732,725)	(143,856)	(876,581)
Net book value at end of year	1,246,711	69,915	1,316,626

Refer to note 2 Accounting Policies for more information.

Note 17 Right of Use Assets

EUR thousand	2023			
	Buildings	Vehicles	Other assets	Total
Balance at beginning of year	158,690	89,775	1,731	250,195
New lease contracts.....	21,169	40,824	1	61,994
Termination of lease contracts	(6,702)	(23,813)	(28)	(30,543)
Translation differences.....	(384)	(178)	(15)	(577)
Balance at end of year	172,772	106,608	1,689	281,069
Depreciation at beginning of year	(54,094)	(38,018)	(829)	(92,941)
Disposals/retirements of assets	4,920	21,503	28	26,451
Depreciation charge for the year.....	(24,878)	(30,307)	(282)	(55,467)
Translation differences.....	161	82	(12)	231
Accumulated depreciation at end of year	(73,891)	(46,740)	(1,096)	(121,727)
Net book value at end of year	98,881	59,868	593	159,342

EUR thousand	2022			
	Buildings	Vehicles	Other assets	Total
Balance at beginning of year.....	142,588	87,621	1,796	232,006
New lease contracts.....	29,673	35,373	51	65,097
Termination of lease contracts	(11,777)	(32,750)	(138)	(44,665)
Translation differences.....	(1,793)	(469)	20	(2,242)
Balance at end of year	158,690	89,775	1,731	250,195
Depreciation at beginning of year.....	(42,343)	(42,211)	(586)	(85,139)
Disposals/retirements of assets	10,599	31,672	134	42,406
Depreciation charge for the year.....	(22,973)	(27,799)	(380)	(51,152)
Translation differences.....	623	320	2	946
Accumulated depreciation at end of year ...	(54,094)	(38,018)	(829)	(92,941)
Net book value at end of year	104,596	51,756	903	157,255

Refer to note 2 Accounting Policies for more information.

Note 18 Goodwill

EUR thousand	2023	2022
Balance at beginning of year.....	777,765	867,680
Reclassification	1,269	–
Translation differences.....	(9,828)	(89,915)
Balance at end of year	769,206	777,765

Refer to note 2 Accounting Policies for more information.

Impairment testing of goodwill

For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units, as follows:

EUR thousand	2023	2022
Northern Europe.....	461,258	464,608
Southern Europe and Latin America	307,948	313,157
Total	769,206	777,765

Impairment tests

The conclusion from the annual impairment test is that no need for impairment of goodwill or other intangible assets has been identified. In each case, the recoverable amount of all items of goodwill was determined based on value-in-use calculations. Management based the value-in-use calculations on cash flow forecasts derived from the most recent long-term financial plans approved by the Board of Directors. The principal assumptions in the value-in-use calculation were those regarding sales growth rates and operating margin. A weighted average pre-tax WACC has been applied to each geography for impairment testing. The range of the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) applied was 9.6% to 11.4%.

For the period, subsequent to the long-term plan, cash flows generated by the cash generating units (CGUs) to which significant goodwill has been allocated have been extrapolated on the basis of a projected annual growth rate of 2%. The assumptions regarding WACC are from internal judgement and benchmarking. The annual growth rates are based on historical experience. A sensitivity analysis has been performed on the impairment test with the conclusion that the Group would not have any impairment issues if the WACC used was 1% higher or if the compound annual growth rate was 1% lower.

Note 19 Customer Portfolio

EUR thousand	2023	2022
Balance at beginning of year.....	2,959,396	2,715,283
Investments.....	275,896	276,329
Disposals/retirements of assets	(4,180)	(2,724)
Reclassification	(1,627)	-
Translation differences.....	(6,192)	(29,492)
Balance at end of year	3,223,293	2,959,396
Amortisation at beginning of year.....	(1,921,793)	(1,703,607)
Disposals/retirements of assets	2,100	1,870
Amortisation charge for the year	(206,746)	(225,310)
Translation differences.....	4,993	5,254
Accumulated amortisation at end of year	(2,121,446)	(1,921,793)
Net book value at end of year	1,101,846	1,037,603

Intangible assets arising from acquisitions are principally represented by acquired customer relationships and have finite useful lives. Management has assessed the recoverability of the carrying amount of the customer portfolio as of the acquisition date. The impairment tests are described in note 18. Out of total net book value, EUR 929,039 thousand (824,479 in 2022) relates to cost to obtain a contract. Refer to note 2 Accounting Policies for more information.

Note 20 Other Intangible Assets

EUR thousand	2023	2022
Balance at beginning of year.....	836,161	713,402
Investments.....	130,464	124,410
Disposals/retirements of assets	(2,361)	(1,711)
Translation differences.....	(773)	60
Balance at end of year	963,491	836,161
Amortisation at beginning of year.....	(519,817)	(430,571)
Disposals/retirements of assets	1,421	1,231
Amortisation charge for the year	(109,112)	(90,571)
Translation differences.....	797	95
Accumulated amortisation at end of year	(626,710)	(519,817)
Net book value at end of year	336,781	316,344

Out of the total book value, EUR 287,760 thousand (254,900 in 2022) relates to internally developed intangible assets. Refer to note 2 Accounting Policies for more information.

Note 21 Prepayments and Accrued Income

EUR thousand	2023	2022
Accrued sales income	2,093	1,260
Prepaid expenses	77,210	76,179
Other accrued income	1,949	4,388
Total	81,253	81,827

Note 22 Financial Risk Management

Financial instruments by category and valuation level

EUR thousand	2023		2022	
	Financial Asset	Financial Liability	Financial Asset	Financial Liability
Hedge accounting				
FX forwards ¹	137	4,214	6,244	5,175
Fair value				
FX swaps ¹	4	21	–	–
Cross currency swaps ¹	1,717	–	1,363	–
Interest rate swaps ¹	–	23,698	–	4,593
Trade and other receivables ⁵	11,400	–	–	–
Amortised cost				
Trade and other receivables	53,278	–	285,959	–
Trade receivables, current ^{2,4}	200,542	–	193,131	–
Other current receivables ^{2,4}	39,759	–	17,028	–
Cash and cash equivalent	21,319	–	43,629	–
Long-term borrowings ^{2,3}	–	7,157,561	–	7,138,198
Other non-current liabilities ²	–	2,474	–	3,152
Trade payables, current ^{2,4}	–	171,164	–	188,664
Accrued expenses, current ^{2,4}	–	197,270	–	206,807
Short-term borrowings ^{2,4}	–	124,141	–	120,346
Other current liabilities ^{2,4}	–	33,387	–	24,652

1) All derivatives measured at fair value are classified in level 2. All significant inputs are observable.

2) Details of borrowings are presented in note 25.

3) Fair value for the bond (includes both Senior Secured Notes and Senior Unsecured Notes) amounts to EUR 3,507 million (4,010 in 2022), fair value for the Term Loan B is EUR 2,605 million (2,780 in 2022), which is the quoted market price at the balance sheet day. Since it is a quoted market price in an active market it is classified as level 1.

4) Due to the short-term nature of trade receivables, current receivables, trade payables, short-term borrowings and other current liabilities, their carrying amount is assumed to be the same as their fair value.

5) Trade and other receivables measured at fair value are classified in level 3. Significant inputs are unobservable.

Derivatives

The Group's business activities expose the Group to financial risk arising from changes in foreign exchange rates and interest rates. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Group's treasury policy, which is approved by the Board of Directors. The Group treasury policy provides written principles on the use of financial derivatives consistent with the Group's risk management strategy. Derivatives are used only for economic hedging purposes and not as speculative investments. Where all the criteria for hedge accounting are fulfilled, hedge accounting is applied to eliminate the effect of accounting differences between the hedging instrument and the hedged item. However, derivatives that have not been designated as hedging instruments are classified as 'held for trading' for accounting purposes and are accounted for at fair value

through profit or loss. They are presented as current assets or liabilities to the extent they are expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

The Group currently uses the following derivatives:

- Interest rate swaps: to hedge cash flows due to interest rate risk on the Group's variable long-term debt.
- Cross currency swaps: to hedge foreign exchange risk in the Group's financing operations by artificially increasing the exposure to SEK liabilities.
- FX swaps: to manage cash positions in foreign currencies.
- FX forward: to lock in the exchange rate of future cash flow in a foreign currency different to the subsidiary's functional currency. The Group only enters USD FX forwards against EUR and SEK.

The Group has the following derivative instruments recognised on the following lines of the balance sheet:

EUR thousand	2023	2022
Non-current liabilities		
Interest rate swaps - held for trading.....	23,698	4,593
Total	23,698	4,593
Current liabilities		
FX forward - cash flow hedges.....	4,214	5,175
FX swaps - held for trading	21	-
Total	4,235	5,175
Non-current receivables		
Cross currency swaps - held for trading.....	1,717	1,363
Total	1,717	1,363
Current receivables		
FX swaps - held for trading	4	-
FX forward - cash flow hedges.....	136	6,244
Total	140	6,244

Change in hedging reserve

EUR thousand	Change in cash flow reserves
Opening balance January 1, 2022	7,664
Change in fair value of hedging instrument.....	(8,583)
Deferred tax	1,768
Closing balance December 31, 2022	849
Change in fair value of hedging instrument.....	(5,146)
Deferred tax	1,060
Closing balance December 31, 2023	(3,237)

Impact of hedge accounting on the Group's financial position and earnings

The effects of the hedge accounting of the impact of currency risk on the Group's financial position are shown below:

Derivatives – currency forwards

EUR thousand	2023	2022
Carrying amount (current liability)	4,214	5,175
Notional amount, currency USD	186,500	154,750
Maturity date	May-December 2024	May-December 2023
Hedge ratio	1:1	1:1
Change in discounted spot value of outstanding hedging instruments since inception of the hedge...	(4,214)	(5,175)
Change in value of hedged item to determine ineffectiveness.....	4,214	5,175
Weighted average for outstanding hedging instruments in USD (including forward points).....	SEK 10.53 : 1 USD EUR 1.09 : 1 USD	SEK 10.74 : 1 USD EUR 1.02 : 1 USD

Derivatives – currency forwards

EUR thousand	2023	2022
Carrying amount (current assets).....	137	6,244
Notional amount, currency USD	26,000	132,500
Maturity date	May-December 2024	January-December 2023
Hedge ratio	1:1	1:1
Change in discounted spot value of outstanding hedging instruments since inception of the hedge	137	6,244
Change in value of hedged item to determine ineffectiveness.....	(137)	(6,244)
Weighted average for outstanding hedging instruments in USD (including forward points).....	EUR 1.12 : 1 USD	SEK 9.73 : 1 USD EUR 1.13 : 1 USD

Credit risk from trade receivables

The Group has no significant concentrations of credit risk in relation to trade receivables. Maximum credit exposure representing the value of the Group trade receivables at the end of December 2023 was EUR 246,201 thousand (239,873 in 2022).

The Group's credit policy ensures that credit management includes use of credit ratings, credit limits, decision-making structures and management of doubtful claims. The policy's goal is to ensure that sales are made only to customers with an appropriate credit rating. While the trade receivables closely follow the geography of Group operations, there are no significant concentrations of credit risk by customer as the Group has a large number of customers in many countries that are not individually significant or related. For more details, see note 24.

Financial credit risk

Verisure's objective is to minimise the counterparty risk of financial transactions without compromising flexibility. The Company limits financial credit risk by operating with external banks and financial counterparties that meet, to the extent possible, investment grade credit ratings. Excess liquid funds may only be invested in securities issued by governments, with a minimum long-term sovereign credit rating by Moody's of Aa1 and/or Standard & Poor's of AA+, or in money market funds with a minimum credit rating by Moody's of Aa1 and/or Standard & Poor's of AA+ and managed by a Global Systematically Important Bank. Alternatively, deposits may also be arranged with banks bearing a short-term investment grade credit rating. The Group had no investments of excess liquid funds at the end of December 2023 and 2022.

Interest bearing liabilities per currency

EUR thousand	2023	2022
Long-term borrowings (principal amount)		
EUR liabilities	7,178,617	7,175,277
SEK liabilities	142,758	142,175
Other currencies.....	20,731	23,528
Total	7,342,106	7,340,980
Short-term borrowings (carrying amount)		
EUR liabilities	161,189	154,071
SEK liabilities	4,763	4,182
Other currencies.....	8,730	8,470
Total	174,682	166,723

Credit facilities as per 31st December, 2023

EUR thousand	Currency	Facility amount	Available amount	Maturity
Revolving Credit Facility (RCF)	Multicurrency (EUR)	700,000	500,000	2027
Term loan B	EUR	800,000	–	2026
Term loan B	EUR	2,000,000	–	2028
Bond.....	EUR	800,000	–	2026
Bond.....	EUR	1,150,000	–	2027
Bond.....	EUR	500,000	–	2027
Bond.....	EUR	450,000	–	2028
Senior Unsecured Notes (SUN)	EUR	1,175,000	–	2029
Senior Unsecured Notes (SUN)	SEK	134,606	–	2029

Credit facilities as per 31st December, 2022

EUR thousand	Currency	Facility amount	Available amount	Maturity
Revolving Credit Facility (RCF)	Multicurrency (EUR)	700,000	245,501	2027
Term loan B	EUR	800,000	–	2026
Term loan B	EUR	2,000,000	–	2028
Bond.....	EUR	200,000	–	2025
Bond.....	EUR	800,000	–	2026
Bond.....	EUR	500,000	–	2027
Bond.....	EUR	1,150,000	–	2027
Senior Unsecured Notes (SUN)	EUR	1,175,000	–	2029
Senior Unsecured Notes (SUN)	SEK	134,529	–	2029

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group's funds and credit facilities become insufficient to meet the business needs or that extra costs are incurred to arrange the financing needed. The Group's objective is to always maintain enough liquidity in the Group to attend business needs. The Group's short-term liquidity is assured by maintaining a liquidity reserve called Available Funds (defined as cash, bank deposits, short-term investments, and the unutilised portion of committed credit facilities), which must always be above a certain amount. The Group closely monitors liquidity against forecasts and manages the business to ensure there is always enough liquidity in the Group. The Company has a EUR 700 million Revolving Credit Facility in place. As of the end of 2023, available funds, defined as undrawn amounts under the EUR 700 million Revolving Credit Facility, and cash and cash equivalents, were EUR 500 million.

Refinancing risk

Refinancing risk is defined as the risk that a too large proportion of the Group's funding matures within a limited time frame during which funding sources may be limited or expensive. The risk is minimised by actively managing the maturity profile of external funding. The Group does not have meaningful debt maturities until July 2026, when EUR 1,600 million are due.

The table below analyses the Group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative financial liabilities and net and gross settled derivative financial instruments for which the contractual maturities are essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows. For interest rate swaps, the cash flows have been estimated using spot interest rates applicable at the end of the reporting period.

Liquidity report

EUR thousand	2023			
	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5 years or more	Total
Non-derivatives				
Liabilities to credit institutions, principal amounts....	(83,303)	(4,792,683)	(1,309,606)	(6,185,592)
Interest payments borrowings	(427,366)	(1,218,742)	(9,847)	(1,655,956)
Other non-current liabilities	–	(2,339)	–	(2,339)
Lease liabilities.....	(51,879)	(94,857)	(15,595)	(162,331)
Trade payables	(171,392)	–	–	(171,392)
Other current liabilities	(230,657)	–	–	(230,657)
Total non-derivatives	(964,598)	(6,108,621)	(1,335,049)	(8,408,267)
Derivatives				
Interest rate derivatives				
Derivative contracts – inflow	39,100	99,946	–	139,046
Derivative contracts – outflow	(30,684)	(78,432)	–	(109,116)
Foreign exchange derivatives				
Derivative contracts – inflow	167,451	–	–	167,451
Derivative contracts – outflow	(171,665)	–	–	(171,665)
Total derivatives.....	4,202	21,514	–	25,716

EUR thousand	2022			
	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5 years or more	Total
Non-derivatives				
Liabilities to credit institutions, principal amounts....	(53,428)	(5,902,695)	(1,309,529)	(7,265,652)
Interest payments borrowings	(376,625)	(1,309,258)	(108,269)	(1,794,152)
Other non-current liabilities	–	(1,267)	(2,048)	(3,315)
Lease liabilities.....	(46,439)	(89,272)	(24,925)	(160,636)
Trade payables	(188,664)	–	–	(188,664)
Other current liabilities	(231,459)	–	–	(231,459)
Total non-derivatives	(896,615)	(7,302,492)	(1,444,771)	(9,643,878)
Derivatives				
Interest rate derivatives				
Derivative contracts – inflow	21,840	77,667	-	99,507
Derivative contracts – outflow	(30,684)	(109,116)	-	(139,799)
Foreign exchange derivatives				
Derivative contracts – inflow	142,908	-	-	142,908
Derivative contracts – outflow	(148,084)	-	-	(148,084)
Total derivatives	(14,019)	(31,449)	-	(45,468)

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the exposure of a company to adverse movements in interest rates. Borrowings raised at variable interest rates expose the Group to interest rate risk. Borrowings raised at fixed interest rates expose the Group to fair value interest rate risk. During 2023 and 2022, the Group's borrowings at variable interest rates were denominated in Euro and Swedish krona. To reduce the interest rate risk the Group is exposed to, the Group enters interest rate swap contracts to economically hedge cash flows arising from the Groups' long-term debt contracts. The Group seeks to operate on a 50-75% fixed rate range, including derivatives. At present, all interest rate swaps are used to exchange future interest payments from floating to fixed. Excluding derivatives in place, approximately 57% of our borrowings are fixed. Including derivatives in place, approximately 70% of our borrowings are fixed. In addition, currency swaps are used to actively manage our cash and minimise interest expenses charged by banks in our cash pool structures. Refer to note 25 for more information. As of 31 December, 2023, with current financing terms and existing derivatives in place, an increase of EURIBOR/ STIBOR fixings of 100 basis points would impact the Group's total interest expenses by a negative EUR 21 million.

Foreign currency risk

Transaction risk

The Group's foreign currency risk is primarily generated by commitments to pay material purchases in USD. The Group's exposure is mainly in EUR/USD and SEK/USD and is continuously monitored and partly hedged through foreign exchange forwards. The Group's approach is to hedge between 25% and 75% of forecasted USD material purchases on a 12- month rolling basis. In 2023, we had maturities of foreign exchange forwards that accounted for approximately 70% of material purchases in USD conducted in the year. If relevant criteria are met, hedge accounting is applied to these contracts. As of 31 December, 2023, the total exposure in USD in trade payables for the Group was USD 60.3 million (66.5 in 2022), whereof USD 57.9 million (61.5 in 2022) is recalculated in EUR and USD 2.7 million (5.0 in 2022) is recalculated in SEK.

The Group has SEK denominated loans. As of year-end 2023, SEK denominated loans totalled SEK 1,500 million. The exchange of borrowings in non-EUR currencies into EUR impacts the Group's income statement. To reduce the risk the Group is exposed to, the Group uses foreign exchange instruments (cross currency swaps) to economically hedge the risk.

Sensitivity analysis

The Group is primarily exposed to SEK/USD and EUR/USD exchange rates. The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from US dollar-denominated financial instruments and the impact on other components of equity arises from foreign forward exchange contracts designated as cash flow hedges.

Sensitivity analysis per risk

EUR million	2023		2022	
	Effect		Effect	
	Impact on post-tax profit	Impact on other components of equity	Impact on post-tax profit	Impact on other components of equity
Interest rate risk				
Interest rate +1 percentage point	(21)	(21)	(24)	(24)
Interest rate -1 percentage point	21	21	(8)	(8)
Transaction risk				
Currency rate SEK/USD +10 percentage point	(0.3)	-	0.3	0.5
Currency rate SEK/USD -10 percentage point	0.3	-	(0.3)	(0.5)
Currency rate EUR/USD +10 percentage point	(4.5)	(0.2)	5.5	6.5
Currency rate EUR/USD -10 percentage point	4.5	0.2	(5.5)	(6.5)

Capital structure

Asset management is aimed at ensuring that the Group's financial resources are used in an optimal way to guarantee future operations, provide security for lenders, and generate a beneficial return for shareholders. Asset management additionally aims to ensure that the Group has sufficient funds to finance necessary investments for continued growth. This growth can be organic or via acquisition which means financial flexibility is required.

The credit facility includes covenants that must be fulfilled for the duration of the loans. The Group has complied with all covenants during the reporting period. The existing financial maintenance covenant applies only when drawings under the Revolving Credit Facility exceed 40% (EUR 280 million). When this occurs, Portfolio Net Leverage Ratio (defined as total net debt / Portfolio services adjusted EBITDA) during the last two quarters annualised cannot exceed 8.9x. As of year-end 2023 this ratio was 3.8x. The Group's total net debt and net leverage is further presented in note 25.

Note 23 Inventories

EUR thousand	2023	2022
Materials and consumables	296,443	342,732

Impairment for provision in inventories at year end totalled EUR 6,970 thousand (3,032 in 2022). The cost of materials recognised as an expense and included in "cost of sales" was EUR 91,822 thousand (86,050 in 2022) on 31 of December, 2023.

Note 24 Trade Receivables

Non-current

EUR thousand	2023	2022
Trade receivables before provision for bad debts	98,602	79,465
Provision for bad debts	(52,642)	(32,723)
Total	45,960	46,742

Current

EUR thousand	2023	2022
Trade receivables before provision for bad debts	299,909	276,596
Provision for bad debts	(99,367)	(83,465)
Total	200,542	193,131

Provision for bad debts

EUR thousand	2023	2022
Balance at beginning of year	116,191	110,790
Provision for bad debt during the year	47,744	33,624
Receivables written off during the year as uncollectible	(9,182)	(27,179)
Unused amounts reversed	(2,742)	(1,044)
Balance at end of year	152,010	116,191

Customer credit losses recognised in the income statement totalled to EUR 44.2 million as of 31 of December, 2023 (34.2 in 2022).

Due dates for trade receivables

EUR thousand	2023	2022
Past due 0–3 months	44,471	39,339
Past due 3–6 months	14,466	12,467
Past due 6–9 months	12,818	10,599
Past due 9–12 months	12,115	8,875
Past due >12 months	97,176	74,091
Total	181,046	145,371

Note 25 Borrowings

EUR thousand	2023			2022		
	Principal amount	Adjustment amortised costs	Carrying amount	Principal amount	Adjustment amortised costs	Carrying amount
Non-current liabilities						
Secured						
Senior secured notes	2,900,000	(20,384)	2,879,616	2,650,000	(22,999)	2,627,001
Term Loan B ¹	2,800,000	(33,092)	2,766,908	2,800,000	(42,447)	2,757,553
Revolving Credit Facility	199,499	(7,914)	191,585	454,499	(9,863)	444,636
Unsecured						
Senior unsecured notes	1,310,184	(11,361)	1,298,823	1,309,870	(13,215)	1,296,655
Liabilities to other creditors	20,630	-	20,630	12,354	-	12,354
Lease liability	111,793	-	111,793	114,257	-	114,257
Long-term borrowings	7,342,106	(72,752)	7,269,354	7,340,980	(88,525)	7,252,455
Current liabilities						
Accrued interest expenses	87,800	-	87,800	81,416	-	81,416
Other liabilities	36,342	-	36,342	38,929	-	38,929
Lease liability	50,540	-	50,540	46,378	-	46,378
Short-term borrowings	174,681	-	174,681	166,724	-	166,724
Total	7,516,787	(72,752)	7,444,035	7,507,704	(88,525)	7,419,179

- 1) Of the total amount regarding adjustment amortised costs EUR (9,568) thousand in December 31, 2023 and (13,103) in December 2022 relates to a non-cash adjustment derived from the modification of loan terms during the loans contract period calculated according to IFRS 9.

The Group's secured borrowings are jointly and severally guaranteed by some of the Company's direct and indirect subsidiaries and secured by liens on substantially all of their assets. An analysis of the security given is presented in note 28.

Net Debt and Leverage per Senior Facilities Agreement (SFA)

EUR thousand	2023	2022
Total principal amount (as above)	7,516,787	7,507,704
Less accrued interest	(87,800)	(81,416)
Total indebtedness	7,428,988	7,426,287
Less cash and cash equivalents	(21,319)	(43,629)
Total net debt	7,407,669	7,382,658
Secured net debt	5,878,181	5,860,870
L2QA EBITDA	1,388,690	1,223,556
Total net leverage	5.3x	6.0x
Total secured net leverage	4.2x	4.8x

Borrowings, currency and interest rate profile

The currency and interest rate profile of outstanding borrowing principals, after taking into account the effect of the Group's currency and interest rate hedging activities, was as follows:

	Floating interest rate			Fixed interest rate		
	EUR thousand	Weighted average interest rate %	EUR thousand	Weighted average interest rate %	Weighted average period of which rate is fixed, years	Total EUR thousand
2023						
EUR	1,725,000	8.8%	5,075,000	4.7%	4.0	6,800,000
SEK	409,606	8.7%	-	-	-	409,606
Total	2,134,606	-	5,075,000	-	-	7,209,606

	Floating interest rate			Fixed interest rate		
	EUR thousand	Weighted average interest rate %	EUR thousand	Weighted average interest rate %	Weighted average period of which rate is fixed, years	Total EUR thousand
2022						
EUR	2,179,500	7.2%	4,625,000	4.5%	4.7	6,804,505
SEK	409,529	7.3%	-	-	-	409,529
Total	2,589,029	-	4,625,000	-	-	7,214,029

Cash flows related to borrowings

Non-Cash changes 2023							
EUR thousand	Carrying amount Jan 1, 2023	Cash flows	Change in adjustment amortised cost	New leases	Foreign exchange movement	New accrued interest	Carrying amount Dec 31, 2023
Long-term borrowings	7,138,198	3,278	15,773	-	314	-	7,157,562
Short-term borrowings.....	38,929	(2,587)	-	-	-	-	36,342
Accrued interest	81,416	(81,416)	-	-	-	87,800	87,800
Lease liabilities.....	160,636	(54,422)	-	56,644	(526)	-	162,332
Total liabilities	7,419,180	(135,148)	15,773	56,644	(212)	87,800	7,444,037
Cash and cash equivalents	(43,629)	21,150	-	-	1,160	-	(21,319)
Total cash	(43,629)	21,150	-	-	1,160	-	(21,319)
Total	7,375,550	(113,998)	15,773	56,644	948	87,800	7,422,717

Non-Cash changes 2022							
EUR thousand	Carrying amount Jan 1, 2022	Cash flows	Change in adjustment amortised cost	New leases	Foreign exchange movement	New accrued interest	Carrying amount Dec 31, 2022
Long-term borrowings	6,920,428	218,124	11,113	-	(11,467)	-	7,138,198
Short-term borrowings.....	25,935	12,994	-	-	-	-	38,929
Accrued interest	62,882	(62,882)	-	-	-	81,416	81,416
Lease liabilities.....	150,151	(49,154)	-	61,238	(1,600)	-	160,636
Total liabilities	7,159,396	119,082	11,113	61,238	(13,067)	81,416	7,419,180
Cash and cash equivalents	(24,283)	(19,462)	-	-	116	-	(43,629)
Total cash	(24,283)	(19,462)	-	-	116	-	(43,629)
Total	7,135,113	99,620	11,113	61,238	(12,951)	81,416	7,375,549

Note 26 Other Provisions

EUR thousand	2023	2022
Balance at beginning of year.....	16,815	22,437
Additional provisions	19,197	5,977
Utilised provisions	(1,232)	(11,599)
Balance at end of year	34,780	16,815

Breakdown

EUR thousand	2023	2022
Provision for staff-related costs.....	2,719	1,303
Provisions for service related costs.....	1,489	1,825
Provisions for risk reserves	26,937	11,904
Other provisions	3,635	1,783
Total other provisions	34,780	16,815

Other provisions include various long-term items, among them provisions related to risk reserves and litigations. The timing of utilisation of these provisions is uncertain. Hence, it is not possible to disclose any detailed information regarding the timing of outflows from other provisions.

Note 27 Accrued Expenses and Deferred Income

EUR thousand	2023	2022
Subscription fees invoiced in advance	279,917	227,382
Staff-related costs	173,324	163,005
Marketing-related costs	24,363	30,235
Goods received	8,154	16,187
Audit assignments and other services.....	1,558	1,651
Risk reserves	15,508	12,854
External services.....	38,859	37,877
Other items	156,477	117,802
Total accrued expenses and deferred income	698,160	606,993

Unsatisfied long-term customer contracts

Aggregate amount of the customer contracts revenue allocated to long-term customer contracts that are partially or fully unsatisfied as of the 31 of December, 2023, amounts to EUR 712,580 thousand, compared to EUR 752,489 thousand as of the 31 of December, 2022. As of 31 of December, 2023, the Group had non-cancellable customer contracts which resulted in partly unsatisfied performance obligations at year end. Management expects that 65.2% of the transaction price allocated to the partly unsatisfied contracts as of 31 of December, 2023 will be recognised as revenue during the year 2023, 28.9% is expected to be recognised during 2024 and 5.9% during 2025 or later. The Group does not include binding revenue with an outstanding contract period of 12 months or less. Since the Group does not include all contracts and has cancellable subscriptions, the amount of the outstanding unsatisfied performance obligations does not amount to expected revenue for future periods.

Liabilities related to contracts with customers

The Group has recognised the following liabilities related to contracts with customers.

EUR thousand	2023	2022
Opening balance	369,175	296,445
Prepayments taken as income	(314,858)	(236,927)
New prepayments	472,791	308,967
Translation effect	(3,237)	690
Closing balance	523,871	369,175
Closing balance consists of:		
Current assets	6,520	-
Total Assets	6,520	-
Non-current liabilities	177,946	106,516
Current liabilities	352,445	262,659
Total liabilities	530,391	369,175

Note 28 Pledged Assets and Contingent Liabilities

Pledged assets

EUR thousand	2023	2022
Shares in subsidiaries	2,426,640	2,583,898
Bank accounts	6,367	29,867
Accounts receivables	165,460	189,245
Inventories	941	645
Other operating assets	64,208	65,434
Trademark	45,482	56,206
Endowment insurance	537	567

Contingent liabilities

EUR thousand	2023	2022
Guarantees	41,504	37,431

The Group has pledged shares in subsidiaries, certain bank accounts, trade receivables, IP rights, certain inventory assets, intra-group loans, intra-group equity certificates, rights under insurances, rights under the acquisition agreements regarding the purchase of the Group and rights under reports in relation to the acquisition of the Group as collateral for bank borrowings, as disclosed in note 25. Guarantees relate primarily to warranties provided to suppliers.

PARENT COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Parent Company Income Statement

EUR thousand	Note	2023	2022
Revenue.....	2	579	-
Administrative expenses		(265)	709
Operating profit.....		314	709
Dividend	2	256,664	-
Group contribution.....		(876)	3,317
Financial income	2, 3	47,975	48,204
Financial expenses	2, 3	(79,525)	(79,454)
Profit before tax.....		224,552	(27,224)
Income tax expense		-	(385)
Net profit for the period		224,552	(27,609)

Parent Company Statement of Financial Position

EUR thousand	Note	2023	2022
Assets			-
Non-current assets			
Investments in subsidiaries	4	1,236,493	1,191,984
Receivables from Group companies	2	648,522	688,349
Total non-current assets		1,885,015	1,880,333
Current assets			
Receivables from Group companies	2	15,741	19,980
Prepaid expenses and accrued income		-	29
Cash and cash equivalents		743	627
Total current assets		16,484	20,636
Total assets		1,901,499	1,900,969

EUR thousand	Note	2023	2022
Equity and liabilities			-
Equity			
Share capital	5	56	56
Other paid in capital		573,125	569,170
Retained earnings		(97,663)	(88,471)
Total equity		475,518	480,755
Provisions			
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term borrowings	6	1,298,823	1,296,655
Liabilities to Group companies	2	97,831	94,887
Total non-current liabilities		1,396,654	1,391,542
Current liabilities			
Liabilities to Group companies	2	4,476	4,146
Accrued expenses and deferred income	6	24,851	24,526
Total current liabilities		29,327	28,672
Total liabilities		1,425,981	1,420,214
Total equity and liabilities		1,901,499	1,900,969

Parent Company Statement of Changes in Equity

EUR thousand	Attributable to equity holders of the parent company			
	Share capital	Other paid in capital	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at January 1, 2023	56	569,170	(88,471)	480,755
Net profit for the period	-	-	224,552	224,552
Dividend	-	-	(231,713)	(231,713)
Shareholder's contribution	-	1,923	-	1,923
Reclassification	-	2,031	(2,031)	-
Balance on December 31, 2023	56	573,125	(97,663)	475,518

EUR thousand	Attributable to equity holders of the parent company			
	Share capital	Other paid in capital	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at January 1, 2022	56	569,170	(61,878)	507,348
Net profit for the period	-	-	(27,609)	(27,609)
Shareholder's contribution	-	-	1,016	1,016
Balance on December 31, 2022	56	569,170	(88,471)	480,755

Parent Company Statement of Cash Flows

EUR thousand	2023	2022
Operating activities		
Operating result.....	314	710
Paid taxes	-	(385)
Cash flow from operating activities before change in working capital	314	325
Change in working capital		
Change in trade payables	49	(14)
Change in other receivables	953	(749)
<i>Cash flow from change in working capital</i>	<i>1,002</i>	<i>(763)</i>
Cash flow from operating activities.....	1,316	(438)
Investing activities		
Cash flow from investing activities	-	-
Financing activities		
New loans from Group companies	29,043	17,500
Other financial items	(113)	119
Net interest received or paid	(30,130)	(17,615)
Cash flow from financing activities	(1,200)	4
Cash flow for the period	116	(434)
Cash and cash equivalents at start of period	627	1,061
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	743	627

NOTES TO THE PARENT COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 Accounting Policies

The parent company Verisure Midholding AB applies the Swedish Financial Reporting Board's recommendation "RFR 2". The parent company adopted the same accounting policies for recognition and measurement as the Group. The accounting policies applied by the parent company deviate from the accounting policies set out in note 2 to the consolidated financial statements in the annual report. The accounting policies are unchanged compared with those applied in 2022.

Note 2 Transactions with Related Parties

Transactions with related parties

EUR thousand	2023	2022
Revenue.....	579	-
Interest income.....	47,650	48,204
Interest expense.....	(3,548)	(2,475)
Dividend	256,664	-

Balances with related parties

EUR thousand	2023	2022
Financial receivable, non-current	648,522	648,177
Accrued interest income.....	15,945	15,943
Financial liabilities, non-current	(97,831)	(68,734)
Group contribution liabilities, non-current.....	-	(26,153)
Accounts payable.....	(204)	-
Group contribution liabilities, current	(876)	-
Accrued cost and prepaid income.....	(51)	-
Accrued interest expense.....	(3,548)	(4,146)

Note 3 Financial Income and Expenses

EUR thousand	2023	2022
Interest income from Group companies	47,650	48,204
Other financial income	21	-
Net currency translation differences	304	-
Financial income	47,975	48,204
Interest expense.....	(73,981)	(70,949)
Interest expense to Group companies	(3,548)	(2,475)
Net currency translation differences	-	(4,180)
Other items	(1,996)	(1,850)
Financial expenses	(79,525)	(79,454)

Note 4 Investments in Subsidiaries

EUR thousand	2023	2022
Opening acquisition value	1,191,984	1,190,969
Capital increase	44,509	2,031
Write down of shares	-	(1,016)
Closing accumulated acquisition value	1,236,493	1,191,984

Subsidiary name	Reg. no	Reg. office	No. of shares	Share of share capital	2023	2022
Verisure Holding AB.....	556854-1410	Malmö	500,000	100.0%	1,236,493	1,191,984
Total					1,236,493	1,191,984

Subsidiary name	Reg. no	Reg. office	Share of capital and voting rights
Verisure Holding AB (publ)	556854-1410	Malmö, Sweden	100.0%
Securitas Direct AB (publ)	556222-9012	Malmö, Sweden	100.0%
Verisure Sales Sverige AB	556955-2978	Linköping, Sweden	100.0%
Verisure Sverige AB	556153-2176	Linköping, Sweden	100.0%
Securitas Direct Sverige AB	556893-9010	Linköping, Sweden	100.0%
Verisure Logistics AB	556702-0747	Malmö, Sweden	100.0%
Verisure Innovation AB	556723-5329	Malmö, Sweden	100.0%
Verisure International AB	559132-9569	Malmö, Sweden	100.0%
ESML SD Iberia Holding S.A.U.	A85537363	Madrid, Spain	100.0%
Securitas Direct España S.A.U	A26106013	Madrid, Spain	100.0%
Verisure Perú S.A.C	12880228	Santiago de Surco, Peru	100.0%
Verisure Italy S.R.L.	RM-1375571	Rome, Italy	100.0%
Verisure Brazil Monitoramento de Alarmes LTDA	11660106000138	São Paulo, Brazil	100.0%
Securitas Direct Portugal Unip. LDA	505760320	Lisbon, Portugal	100.0%
Verisure Chile SPA	76058647-1	Santiago, Chile	100.0%
Verisure Argentina Monitoreo de Alarmas S.A	24704	Buenos Aires, Argentina	100.0%
Verisure SAS	345006027	Antony, France	100.0%
Verisure Sàrl	CHE300209613	Versoix, Switzerland	100.0%
Verisure Services Portugal Unip. LDA	516730266	Lisbon, Portugal	100.0%
Verisure Assistance SAS	979091667	Antony, France	100.0%
OPSEC International BV	74814990	Amsterdam, The Netherlands	100.0%
Securitas Direct BV	17158925	Amsterdam, The Netherlands	100.0%
Verisure Installation and Monitoring B.V.	71133607	Amsterdam, The Netherlands	100.0%
Verisure NV	0459.866.904	Brussels, Belgium	100.0%
Verisure Academy BV	0781.455.655	Brussels, Belgium	100.0%
Verisure Support BV	0802934623	Brussels, Belgium	100.0%
Verisure Security BV	0877.035.396	Brussels, Belgium	100.0%
Verisure Holding AS	997434366	Oslo, Norway	100.0%
Verisure AS	929120825	Oslo, Norway	100.0%
Verisure A/S	25019202	Glostrup, Denmark	100.0%
FAV A/S	38049380	Glostrup, Denmark	100.0%
Verisure Oy	1773522-2	Helsinki, Finland	100.0%
Verisure Services (UK) Limited	08840095	Brentford, United Kingdom	100.0%
Verisure Arlo Europe DAC	658538	Cork, Ireland	100.0%
Verisure Deutschland GmbH	HRB85120	Düsseldorf, Germany	100.0%
Verisure Ireland DAC	696619	Cork, Ireland	100.0%

Note 5 Share Capital

Verisure Midholding AB's (publ) share capital totalled EUR 56,104 as of 31 of December, 2023 and 2022, distributed among 500,000 shares with a quotient value of EUR 0.1122. All shares are of the same class. All shares issued by the Company were fully paid.

Change in number of shares

	2023	2022
Number of shares at beginning of year	500,000	500,000
Number of shares at end of year	500,000	500,000

Note 6 Borrowings

EUR thousand	2023			2022		
	Principal amount	Adjustment amortised costs	Carrying amount	Principal amount	Adjustment amortised costs	Carrying amount
Non-current liabilities						
Unsecured						
Senior unsecured notes	1,310,184	(11,361)	1,298,823	1,309,870	(13,215)	1,296,655
Long-term borrowings	1,310,184	(11,361)	1,298,823	1,309,870	(13,215)	1,296,655
Current liabilities						
Accrued interest expenses	24,841	—	24,841	24,513	—	24,513
Short-term borrowings	24,841	—	24,841	24,513	—	24,513
Total	1,335,025	(11,361)	1,323,664	1,334,383	(13,215)	1,321,168

Note 7 Pledged Assets and Contingent Liabilities

EUR thousand	2023	2022
Shares in subsidiaries	1,236,493	1,191,984
Intragroup loan to subsidiary	648,522	648,177

March 28, 2024, Malmö

Austin Lally
CEO

Cecilia Hultèn
Chairman

Colin Smith

Daniel Bruzaeus

Elizabeth Henry

Our auditor's report was issued on April 4, 2024, Stockholm
PricewaterhouseCoopers AB

Johan Rippe
Authorised Public Accountant

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors in Verisure Midholding AB (publ)

Corporate identity number 556854-1402

Opinions

We have audited the annual financial statements and the consolidated financial statements of Verisure Midholding AB (publ) for the financial year ended December 31, 2023. The annual financial statements and consolidated financial statements comprise the annual financial statements of the parent company and consolidated statement of financial position of Verisure Midholding AB (publ) and its subsidiaries ("the Group") as at December 31, 2023 and the related annual financial statements and consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the period from January 1, 2023 through December 31, 2023 and a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements of the parent company and the Group are included in the printed version of this document on pages 43-87. In our opinion, the accompanying annual financial statements of the parent company have been prepared in accordance with the Swedish Financial Reporting Board's recommendation RFR 2 Accounting for Legal Entities and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the parent company as at December 31, 2023, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Swedish Financial Reporting Board's recommendation RFR 2 Accounting for Legal Entities.

The consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2023, and the operations and cash flows for the period from January 1, 2023 through December 31, 2023, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the EU.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those 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 parent company and the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, 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.

Emphasis of Matter – Basis of Accounting and Use

We draw attention to the Notes of the annual financial statements of the parent company and consolidated financial statements, which describes the basis of preparation and accounting. The annual financial statements of the parent company and consolidated financial statements have been prepared to present the operations of Verisure Midholding AB (publ) for the full year 2023, in order to fulfil the reporting requirements of the Euro MTF Market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. As a result, the annual financial statements and consolidated financial statements may not be suitable for other purposes. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements of the parent company in accordance with Swedish Financial Reporting Board's recommendation RFR 2 Accounting for Legal Entities and consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the EU ("IFRS"), and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the parent company's and the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

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 the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Stockholm, April 4, 2024
PricewaterhouseCoopers AB

Johan Rippe
Authorised Public Accountant

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Consolidated Income Statement

EUR thousand	Note	2022	2021
Revenue.....	4, 5	2,827,022	2,508,847
Cost of sales	5, 7, 10, 11, 12	(1,619,565)	(1,375,534)
Gross profit		1,207,457	1,133,312
Selling expenses.....	5, 7, 10, 11, 12	(345,265)	(298,890)
Administrative expenses	5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12	(395,671)	(460,821)
Other income	5	4,757	5,263
Operating profit.....		471,278	378,864
Financial income	13, 15	970	978
Financial expenses	13	(337,725)	(318,049)
Result before tax		134,523	61,793
Income tax expense and benefit	14	(92,259)	(46,859)
Result for the year		42,265	14,933
Whereof attributable to:.....			
– Parent company		42,265	14,933

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

EUR thousand	Note	2022	2021
Result for the year		42,265	14,933
Other comprehensive income			
Items that subsequently may not be reclassified to the income statement			
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		1,633	1,623
Income tax related to these items	14	(120)	18
Items that subsequently may not be reclassified to the income statement		1,513	1,641
Items that subsequently may be reclassified to the income statement			
Change in hedging reserve		(8,583)	17,517
Currency translation differences on foreign operations		(81,685)	(17,648)
Income tax related to these items	14	1,768	(3,671)
Items that subsequently may be reclassified to the income statement		(88,500)	(3,802)
Other comprehensive income		(86,987)	(2,161)
Total comprehensive income for the year		(44,722)	12,772
Whereof attributable to:			
– Parent company		(44,722)	12,772

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

EUR thousand	Note	2022	2021
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment.....	16	1,316,626	1,169,952
Right of use assets	17	157,255	146,864
Goodwill	18	777,765	867,680
Customer portfolio.....	19	1,037,603	1,011,677
Other intangible assets	20	316,344	282,831
Deferred tax assets	14	28,778	27,860
Derivatives	22	1,363	-
Trade and other receivables	22, 24	302,693	311,653
Total non-current assets		3,938,428	3,818,516
Current assets			
Inventories	23	342,732	252,086
Trade receivables	15, 22, 24	193,131	147,629
Current tax assets		12,434	15,896
Derivatives	22	6,244	9,651
Prepayments and accrued income.....	21	81,827	59,097
Other current receivables.....	22	42,159	35,288
Cash and cash equivalents.....	22	43,629	24,283
Total current assets		722,156	543,930
Total assets		4,660,583	4,362,446

EUR thousand	Note	2022	2021
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	25	56	56
Other paid in capital		624,686	624,686
Translation reserve		(58,890)	22,795
Hedging reserve.....		849	7,664
Retained earnings.....		(4,583,528)	(4,628,446)
Total equity		(4,016,827)	(3,973,245)
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term borrowings	22, 26	7,252,455	7,029,477
Derivatives	22	4,593	-
Other non-current liabilities	22	111,241	86,792
Deferred tax liabilities.....	14	184,455	175,474
Other provisions.....	27	16,815	22,437
Total non-current liabilities		7,569,559	7,314,180
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	22	188,664	190,682
Current tax liabilities.....		79,777	85,203
Short-term borrowings	22, 26	166,724	129,919
Derivatives	22	5,175	30,853
Accrued expenses and deferred income.....	28	606,993	545,839
Other current liabilities	22	60,517	39,015
Total current liabilities		1,107,850	1,021,511
Total liabilities		8,677,409	8,335,691
Total equity and liabilities		4,660,583	4,362,446

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

EUR thousand	Attributable to equity holders of the parent company					Total
	Share capital	Other paid in capital	Translation reserve	Hedging reserve	Retained earnings	
Balance at January 1, 2022	56	624,686	22,795	7,664	(4,628,446)	(3,973,245)
Result for the period	-	-	-	-	42,265	42,265
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(81,685)	(6,815)	1,513	(86,987)
<i>Total comprehensive income</i>	-	-	<i>(81,685)</i>	<i>(6,815)</i>	<i>43,778</i>	<i>(44,722)</i>
Transactions with owners						
Group contribution	-	-	-	-	124	124
Shareholders contribution	-	-	-	-	1,016	1,016
<i>Total transaction with owners</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>1,140</i>	<i>1,140</i>
Balance at December 31, 2022 ...	56	624,686	(58,890)	849	(4,583,528)	(4,016,827)

EUR thousand	Attributable to equity holders of the parent company					Total
	Share capital	Other paid in capital	Translation reserve	Hedging reserve	Retained earnings	
Balance at January 1, 2021	56	624,686	40,443	(6,182)	(2,915,240)	(2,256,237)
Result for the period	-	-	-	-	14,933	14,933
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(17,648)	13,846	1,641	(2,161)
<i>Total comprehensive income</i>	-	-	<i>(17,648)</i>	<i>13,846</i>	<i>16,574</i>	<i>12,772</i>
Transactions with owners						
Transaction with non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	(1,000)	(1,000)
Dividend	-	-	-	-	(1,729,796)	(1,729,796)
Share based payment expense	-	-	-	-	1,016	1,016
<i>Total transaction with owners</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>(1,729,780)</i>	<i>(1,729,780)</i>
Balance at December 31, 2021	56	624,686	22,795	7,664	(4,628,446)	(3,973,245)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

EUR thousand	Note	2022	2021
Operating activities			
Operating profit		471,278	378,864
Reversal of depreciation and amortization	12	557,114	477,294
Other non-cash items	10	87,769	128,230
Paid taxes		(77,133)	(61,589)
Cash flow from operating activities before change in working capital		1,039,028	922,800
Change in working capital			
Change in inventories		(86,977)	(89,186)
Change in trade receivables		(49,720)	21,640
Change in other receivables		(14,010)	(5,874)
Change in trade payables		(550)	7,753
Change in other payables		112,062	(40,212)
<i>Cash flow from change in working capital</i>		<i>(39,196)</i>	<i>(105,878)</i>
Cash flow from operating activities		999,832	816,922
Investing activities			
Purchase of intangible assets	19, 20	(400,739)	(378,151)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	16	(440,428)	(385,016)
Prepayment of intangible assets		157	-
Acquisition of non-controlling interest		-	(1,000)
Cash flow from investing activities		(841,010)	(764,168)
Financing activities			
Change in borrowings		181,964	190,620
Paid bank and advisory fees		(6,441)	(74,077)
New financing		500,000	4,472,783
Repayment of financing		(500,000)	(2,734,562)
Net interest paid		(303,843)	(263,031)
Call cost old debt		-	(17,175)
Other financial items		(11,039)	(7,536)
Paid distribution		-	(1,703,787) ¹
Cash flow from financing activities		(139,359)	(136,764)
Cash flow for the year		19,462	(84,009)
Cash and cash equivalents at start of period		24,283	97,941
Exchange difference on translating cash and cash equivalents		(116)	10,350
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		43,629	24,283

(1) Out of the total dividend, EUR 1,703,787 thousand was paid in cash. The remaining part of the dividend was paid in kind with a receivable.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 General Company Information

Information regarding Verisure Midholding AB (publ)

Verisure Midholding AB (publ) ("the Company") is an organised public limited liability company incorporated on May 26, 2011, in and under the laws of Sweden with the registration number 556854-1402 and with its registered office in Malmö. Verisure Midholding AB's address is Box 392, 201 23 Malmö. The Group's head office is based in Geneva, Switzerland. Verisure Midholding AB (publ) is directly and wholly owned by Verisure Topholding AB.

Nature of operations

Verisure Midholding Group, hereafter referred to as the Group, is the leading provider of professionally monitored alarms for residential households and small businesses in Europe. We are also, through Arlo Europe, one of the leading providers of camera video surveillance systems in Europe. We offer premium monitored alarm services to our portfolio of over 4.7 million customers and design, sell, install and monitor alarm and video surveillance systems across 17 countries in Europe and Latin America.

The Group operates a subscription-based service business, which we conduct through two primary operating segments: portfolio services and customer acquisition. The portfolio services segment provides monitoring services to existing customers for a monthly subscription fee. The customer acquisition segment develops, sources, purchases, provides and installs alarm systems for new customers in return for an upfront sales and installation fee. Additionally, we classify certain non-core business under our adjacencies segment, which mainly represents the sale of remote monitoring and assistance devices, services for senior citizens as well as the sale of Arlo cameras and video surveillance in retail and online channels across Europe.

Note 2 Accounting Policies

The most important accounting policies in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are described below. These policies were applied consistently for all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Certain new accounting standards, amendments to accounting standards and interpretations that have been published are not mandatory as of the 31st of December, 2022, reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Group. These standards, amendments or interpretations are not expected to have a material impact on the entity for the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

Basis of presentation

Compliance with IFRS

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as approved by the EU. The accounting policies are unchanged compared with those applied in 2021.

Historical cost convention

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except where a fair value measurement is required according to IFRS (e.g. for derivative financial instruments, which have been measured at fair value).

Basis of consolidation | IFRS 10 & IFRS 12

The consolidated financial statements include the results, cash flows, assets and liabilities of the Group and all subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries are all entities of which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has 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 Group generally controls a company by a shareholding of more than 50% of the voting rights referring to all shares and participations.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition and deconsolidated from the date that the control ceases. The accounting principles used by subsidiaries are adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the principles applied by the Group.

All inter-company transactions, balances and unrealized gains and losses attributable to inter-company transactions are eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

Foreign currency translation | IAS 21

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured by using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency). The consolidated financial statements are presented in euro (EUR), which is the parent company's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency in accordance with the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences on monetary items are recognized in the income statement when they arise. Exchange differences from operating items are recognized as either cost of sales or selling or administrative expenses, while exchange differences from financial items are recognized as financial income or financial expenses. When preparing the financial statements of individual companies, foreign currency denominated receivables and liabilities are translated to the functional currency of the individual company using the exchange rates prevailing at each balance sheet date.

Group companies

The results and financial position of all Group companies that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are converted into the presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet item presented are converted at the closing rate at the date of the balance sheet.
- Income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates.
- All resulting translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

When a foreign operation is sold or partially disposed of, the associated exchange differences that were recorded in equity are reclassified and recognized in the income statement as part of the gain or loss on sale.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising from the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and converted at the closing rate.

One of the Group companies, operates in Argentina, which is considered to be a hyperinflationary economy. However, the effects are currently minimal. The Group continuously evaluates the effects in order to adjust the valuation when relevant.

Segment reporting | IFRS 8

The Group's operating segments are identified by grouping together the business by revenue stream, as this is the basis on which information is provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) for the purposes of allocating resources within the Group and assessing the performance of the Group's businesses. The Group has identified the management team as its CODM. The segments identified based on the Group's operating activities are customer acquisition, portfolio services and adjacencies which are explained further below.

Portfolio services

The portfolio services segment provides a full security service to our customers for a monthly subscription fee. We typically enter into self-renewing monitoring agreements with customers at the time of installation and the majority of customers pay via direct debit. Our service includes 24/7 monitoring, expert verification and response, customer care, maintenance, and professional technical support to existing customers. A majority of the costs in the portfolio services segment are either variable or partially variable. We do have some fixed costs, for example: long-term facility rentals. Our different nature of costs (variable and fixed), allows us to gain more leverage. As a result, we have historically been able to increase our portfolio operating margin and cash flows as we add new customers to our existing operations.

Customer acquisition

This segment develops, sources, purchases, provides and installs alarm systems for new customers in return for an upfront sales and installation fee.

Sales and installations can be performed both by our own employees as by external partners. Each new customer generates installation income that is recognized once the installation of the alarm equipment has been completed. The Group's costs for materials, installation, administration and marketing generally exceed the non-recurring income, resulting in negative cash flow for the segment.

Adjacencies

The adjacencies segment contains the sale of remote monitoring and assistance devices, services for senior citizens as well as the sale of Arlo cameras, video surveillance services in retail and online channels across Europe. Because these sales are not considered as part of our core alarm business, the revenues are categorised as adjacencies.

Business segments are recognized using the same accounting policies as applied by the Group.

Revenue recognition | IFRS 15

The Group's revenue is generated mainly from the recurring monthly fees in the portfolio segment. This is approx. 80% of the Group revenue. The remaining part of the revenue is generated from the installation fee in the customer acquisition segment, invoiced services and sale of products.

Within our customer contracts we have identified two performance obligations, installation and monitoring. For installation the revenue is recognized when the products are installed at our customers premises. Income from alarm monitoring services is recognized over time during the period to which the service relates.

For customer agreements containing multiple deliverables (installation and monitoring services) the transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation based on the stand-alone selling prices. The stand-alone selling price for the installation is calculated based on the cost for the installation with a margin based on external benchmark. Any amount invoiced as installation fee exceeding the calculated stand-alone selling price for the installation service is allocated to the performance obligation monitoring service and is recognized on a linear basis over the contract period.

Revenues from the sale of products and services are recognized when the product is transferred to the customer or when the service is performed.

Financing

To enhance the payment plan flexibility to our customers some of the Group's entities offer to finance part of the upfront fee, i.e. the customer gets the opportunity to pay the financed amount in monthly instalments typically over a three-year period. This offered service supports the Group's growth and profitability targets and may be arranged in two alternative ways; external or internal financing.

External financing

In the case of external financing, the customer is first invoiced for all instalments relating to the amount of financed upfront fee. These invoices are then sold at a discount to a financial institution which assumes the credit risk, but the collection process remains with the Group. The Group recognizes the received net amount as installation revenue.

Internal financing

In case of internal financing, the customer may be invoiced with: a one-off charge for all installments occurred or the upfront fee is financed and broken down into monthly fees. In this case the Group assumes the credit risk. Interest income from these financial assets is included in installation revenue using the effective interest method.

Business combinations | IFRS 3

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration for the business combination is measured at fair value on the acquisition date, which is equivalent to the sum of the fair value of assets transferred, liabilities that arise or are assumed and equity ownership issued in exchange for control of the acquired business, as of the date of acquisition. The consideration also includes fair value on the acquisition date of the assets or liabilities arising from an agreement concerning contingent consideration. Acquisition related costs are recognized in the income statement during the period in which they are incurred.

Contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are recognized as existing liabilities arising from events that have occurred, if their fair value can be reliably calculated.

Measurement adjustments to the fair value of consideration transferred or of the acquired identifiable assets and liabilities as a result of additional information received during the measurement period, concerning facts and circumstances at the time of the acquisition date, qualify as adjustments of the business combination and require retrospective restatement with corresponding adjustment of goodwill. The measurement period ends on the earlier of the date when the Group receives the information needed (or determines that the information cannot be obtained) and one year after the acquisition date.

The Group recognizes any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquired entity's net identifiable assets.

Operating expenses

The Group's business model involves sales and installation being carried out primarily by the same individuals. The costs of these activities are recognized in gross profit. This means that "cost of sales" includes some costs that are actually selling expenses but cannot be allocated to a specific function.

Employee benefit expense | IAS 19

Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

Post-employment obligations

Our employees in Norway, Denmark, Sweden, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, United Kingdom, Finland, Germany and Switzerland have a pension plan, whereas our employees in Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Spain, Portugal, Italy and Peru do not. We offer both defined contribution and defined benefit pension plans. Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit schemes under which we pay fixed contributions into a separate legal entity and have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions. Costs for defined contribution schemes are expensed in the period during which the employee carried out his or her work. Costs are in line with the payments made during the period.

All pension liabilities in Sweden are classified as defined contribution plans, except pensions for office based staff which are through a national multi-employer pension plan, which is funded in the same manner as a defined contribution plan. The percentage of contribution depends on the level of employee participation and salaries in each country.

Defined benefit plans are post-employment benefit schemes other than defined contribution plans. The group has defined benefit plans of limited scope in France and Switzerland. For these plans, amounts to be paid as retirement benefits are determined by reference to a formula usually based on employees' earnings and/or years of service.

Share-based payments

Equity plan

A limited number of leaders of the Group participate in an equity plan, which allows them to acquire shares at fair market value in Aegis Lux 2 S.à r.l. (either directly or through a legal entity). As the investment is done at a fair market value and with participants' out-of-pocket resources, there is no benefit for the employees.

Share option plan | IFRS 2

Certain employees of the Group are granted share options in Aegis Lux 2 S.à r.l. The Share Option Plan is settled through equity and disclosed accordingly. Hence, the options are recognized as an employee benefits expense, with a corresponding increase in equity during the vesting period. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted. The fair value at grant date is determined using an adjusted form of the Black-Scholes model which includes a Monte Carlo simulation model.

Taxes | IAS 12

Income taxes

Income taxes include current and deferred tax. These taxes have been calculated at a nominal amount according to each country's tax rates that have been defined or announced and are highly likely to become affected.

Current tax

Current tax is tax that is paid or received for the current year and includes any adjustments to current tax for prior years. In the case of items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, any tax effect on equity or other comprehensive income is also recognized.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable in the future arising from temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred income tax is recognized using the balance sheet method, which means that deferred income tax is calculated on all temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. Such assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profits nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is calculated at tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled, or the asset is realized, based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is charged or credited to the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited in other comprehensive income, in which case the deferred tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income.

Deferred tax assets on losses carried forward are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the amounts can be utilized. Even though no statutory profits are forecasted, deferred tax assets (resulting from both deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits) is recognized up to the amount of deferred tax liability if the reversals of deferred tax assets occur during the same period of the reversals of deferred tax liability. The carrying amount is reviewed on each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

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.

Property, plant and equipment | IAS 16 & IAS 36

Property, plant and equipment are recognized at cost less accumulated depreciation and any cumulative impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of the assets, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Alarm equipment	5–15 years
Other machinery and equipment	3–10 years

The useful lives and residual values of Group assets are determined by management at the time of acquisition and are reviewed annually for appropriateness. The assets lives are based primarily on historical experience with regards to the lifecycle of customers, as well as anticipation of future events that may have an impact, such as technological tendencies and macroeconomic factors.

Alarm equipment is considered as devices installed in customers' premises. Other machinery and equipment are primarily IT-equipment and furniture.

An asset's residual value and value-in-use are annually reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, on the defined reporting date. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the carrying amount is greater than the estimated recoverable amount. Gains and losses on disposals are recognized in the income statement as cost of sales.

Leases | IFRS 16

The Group recognizes a right of use asset and a lease liability on the commencement date of the lease. The right of use asset is initially measured by cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted with any lease payments made at or before the commencement date. The right of use asset is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right of use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of the right of use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right of use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted with 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 incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. The incremental borrowing rate varies for each of the Groups entities and is based on the calculation of the cost of debt in the Group's overall WACC calculation. It also considers what kind of asset is leased, as well as, the contract period. The Group evaluates the rates annually and updates them according to any new contracts when necessary. When material changes are made in a contract, the Group also reevaluate the discount rate and updates it as appropriate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are comprised of fixed payments, variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, and the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee. Non-lease components are included in vehicle leases, but not in leases of buildings.

The lease liability is measured at an amortized 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 or if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right of use asset.

The Group has elected not to recognize right of use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of machinery that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low value assets. The Group recognizes the lease payments as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Intangible assets | IAS 36 & IAS 38

Goodwill

In a business combination where the sum of the acquisition price, any minority interest and fair value of any previously held equity interest on the acquisition date exceeds the fair value of the identifiable acquired net assets on that date, the difference is recognized as goodwill. Goodwill is allocated to the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows or cash generating units (CGUs). Goodwill is not subject to amortization and is tested for impairment annually, or as soon as there is an indication that the asset has declined in value and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Customer portfolio

The customer portfolio includes contract portfolios and customer acquisition costs. The customer acquisition costs are the incremental costs for obtaining a contract i.e. the costs that an entity incurs to obtain a contract with a customer that it would not have incurred if the contract had not been obtained (for example, a sales commission). Amortization is based on the asset's cost and allocated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life.

Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets are primarily computer software, development costs and trademark. Software that fulfils the capitalization criteria are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortized over the asset's estimated useful life. Costs associated with maintaining computer software are recognized as an expense as incurred.

Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the group are recognized as intangible assets where the following criteria are met:

- it is technically feasible to complete the software so that it will be available for use
- management intends to complete the software and use or sell it
- there is an ability to use or sell the software
- it can be demonstrated how the software will generate probable future economic benefits
- adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software are available, and
- the expenditure attributable to the software during its development can be reliably measured.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalized as part of the software include employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Capitalized development costs are recorded as intangible assets and amortized from the point at which the asset is ready for use. Amortization for all intangible assets is measured using the straight-line method during the useful life, as follows:

Customer portfolio	3-15 years
Computer software	3–10 years
Other intangible assets	3–18 years

Impairment of non-financial assets | IAS 36

Assets with an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested for impairment annually or as soon as an indication emerges that they have decreased in value.

Assets that are subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount may fall short of the carrying amount. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use.

Initial recognition | IFRS 9

A financial asset or liability is recognized in the balance sheet when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Purchases and sales of financial assets and liabilities are recognized on the trade date; that is, the date the Group commits to purchasing or selling the asset.

At initial recognition financial instruments are measured at fair value plus, in the case of an asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability, such as fees and commission. Transaction costs for financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the income statement.

Financial assets – classification and measurement

The Group classifies and measures its financial assets in the categories at amortized cost and at fair value through profit or loss. Classification of investments in debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for management of financial assets and the contractual terms of the assets' cash flows.

Financial assets at amortized cost

Assets held for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows and where these cash flows consist solely of payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any expected credit losses reported (see below under Impairment of financial assets). The Group's financial assets measured at amortized cost consists of trade and other receivables, current trade receivables, other current receivables, cash and cash equivalent.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Assets that do not fulfil the conditions for measurement at amortized cost are measured at fair value through profit and loss. A profit or loss for a debt instrument measured at fair value through profit or loss and that is not included in a hedging relationship is recognized net in the income statement in the period in which the profit or loss arises. Any holdings of derivatives that has not been designated as hedging instruments are placed in this category. Accounting principle for derivatives for hedge accounting is described under the section "Currency derivatives and hedge accounting" below.

Financial liabilities – classification and measurement

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

After initial recognition, the Group's other financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Financial liabilities consist of long- term borrowings, other non-current liabilities, trade payables, short-term borrowings and other current liabilities.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through the income statement are financial liabilities held for trading. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss continue to be measured at fair value in subsequent periods, with the change in value recognized in the income statement. Any holdings of derivatives that has not been designated as hedging instruments are placed in this category. Accounting principle for derivatives for hedge accounting is described under the section "Currency derivatives and hedge accounting" below.

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets are derecognized in the balance sheet when the right to receive cash flows from the instrument has expired or been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards associated with ownership. Financial liabilities are derecognized in the balance sheet when the contractual obligation has been discharged or otherwise terminated. When the terms of a financial liability are renegotiated, and not derecognized in the balance sheet, a gain or loss is recognized in the income statement. The gain or loss is calculated as the difference between the original contractual cash flows and the modified cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and recognized with a net amount in the statement of financial position only when there is a legal right to offset the recognized amounts and an intention to balance the items with a net amount or to simultaneously realize the asset and settle the liability.

Impairment of financial assets recognized at amortized cost

The Group assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortized cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables, the Group applies the simplified approach, i.e., the reserve will correspond to the expected loss over the lifetime of the trade receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days past due. Expected credit losses is based on historical loss rates that are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. In cases when the Group has more information on customers than the statistical model reflects, a management overlay is made for those specific customers. Expected credit losses are recognized under “cost of sales” in the income statement.

Derivatives and hedge accounting

Derivatives are reported in the balance sheet on the date of contract at fair value, both initially and at subsequent remeasurement at the close of each reporting period. The method used to report the gain or loss arising on remeasurement depends on whether the derivative was designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item hedged. The Group designates certain derivatives as hedging of a particular risk attributable to a highly probable forecast cash flow transaction (cash flow hedging). The Group does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

When the transaction is entered into, the Group documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, as well as the Group’s objective for the risk management and the risk management strategy relating to the hedge. The Group also documents its assessment, both when the hedge is entered into and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives used in hedging transactions have been and will continue to be effective as regards countering changes in the cash flows attributable to the hedged items.

Information concerning the fair value of various derivatives used for hedging purposes can be found in note 22. The entire fair value of a derivative that is a hedging instrument is classified as a non-current asset or non-current liability if the remaining term of the hedged item is more than 12 months, and as a current asset or current liability if the remaining term of the hedged item is less than 12 months. Trading derivatives are classified as a current asset or liability.

Transaction exposure – cash flow hedging

Currency exposure relating to future contracted and forecast cash flows is hedged through forward currency contracts. The currency forwards that hedge the forecast cash flow are recognized in the balance sheet at fair value. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of the forward contract is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity as long as the hedge is effective. The ineffective portion of the change in value is recognized immediately in the income statement. If the hedge is not effective or if the hedged forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, accumulated gains or losses are recognized immediately in net profit for the year. The amount that was recognized in equity via other comprehensive income is reversed to net profit for the year in the same period as that in which the hedged item affects net profit for the year. When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or if the Group fails to designate the hedging relationship before the hedged transaction has occurred and the forecast transaction is still expected to occur, the reported accumulated gain or loss remains in the hedging reserve in equity and is recognized in the same way as above when the transaction occurs.

Ineffectiveness in hedge accounting

The effectiveness of a hedge is assessed when the hedging relationship is entered into. The hedged item and the hedging instrument are assessed continually to ensure that the relationship fulfils the requirements. When the Group hedges sales of foreign currency, hedging relationships are entered into in which critical conditions of the hedging instrument exactly match the terms of the hedged item. A qualitative assessment of the effectiveness of the relationship is thereby performed. When hedging sales of foreign currency, ineffectiveness can arise if the date of the forecast transaction changes from what was initially estimated.

Derivatives that are not designated as hedging instruments

Changes in the fair value of any derivative instrument that have not been designated as hedging instruments are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognized initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional, unless they contain significant financing components when they are recognized at fair value. They are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Trade and other payables

Trade payable are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired from suppliers as part of operating activities. Trade payables and other payables are classified as current liabilities if they fall due for payment within 12 months (or during a normal operating cycle if this is longer). If not, they are reported as non-current liabilities. The liabilities are initially recognized at fair value and thereafter at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowing

New borrowing is initially recognized at fair value, net after transaction costs. Thereafter borrowing is recognized at amortized cost and any difference between the amount received (net after transaction costs) and the repayment amount is recognized in profit or loss and distributed across the loan term, applying the effective interest method. Borrowing is classified under current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer payment of the debt for at least 12 months after the closing date.

Inventories | IAS 2

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost includes the reclassification from equity of any gains or losses on qualifying cash flow hedges relating to purchases of inventories. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable direct selling expenses. The cost of inventories is determined by using the first-in-first-out method. Provisions for obsolescence are included in the value for inventory.

Provisions | IAS 37

A provision is a liability of uncertain timing or amount and is generally recognized when the Group has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that payment will be made to settle the obligation and the payment can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the

risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

Note 3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

When applying the Group's accounting policies, management must make assumptions and estimates concerning the future that affect the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date, the disclosure of contingencies that existed on the balance sheet date and the amounts of revenue and expenses recognized during the accounting period. Such assumptions and estimates are based on factors such as historical experience, the observance of trends in the industries in which the Group operates and information available from the Group's customers and other outside sources. These assumptions and estimates are continuously evaluated by management.

Due to the inherent uncertainty involved in making assumptions and estimates, actual outcomes could differ from those assumptions and estimates. An analysis of key areas of estimates uncertainties on the balance sheet date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the Group's assets and liabilities within the next financial year is discussed below.

- Revenue recognition (note 4).
- Testing for impairment of goodwill and other assets (note 18).
- Measurement of deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities (note 14).
- Measurement of provisions and allocation for accrued expenses (note 27 and 28).
- Depreciation period for alarm equipment and amortization period for customer portfolio (note 16 and 19).
- Estimates regarding leases (note 11 and 17).

Revenue recognition

Revenue recognition in the Group requires management to make judgements and estimates, mainly to determine the stand alone selling prices. Determining whether revenues should be recognized immediately or be deferred require management to make judgements on the stand alone selling price of each deliverable. The stand alone selling price of the installation revenue depends on the estimated installation cost and a margin based on a benchmark.

Testing for impairment of goodwill and other assets

IFRS requires management to undertake an annual test for impairment on indefinite and finite life assets, to test for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. When testing for impairment of goodwill and other assets, the carrying amount should be compared with the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value-in-use.

Impairment testing is an area that involves management's judgement, requiring assessment as to whether the carrying value of assets can be supported by the net present value of future cash flow derived from such assets using cash flow projections which have been discounted at an appropriate rate. Since there are normally no quoted prices available on which to estimate the fair value less costs to sell an asset, the asset's value-in-use is usually the value against which the carrying amount is compared for impairment testing purposes and is measured on the basis of assumptions and estimates. In calculating the net present value of the future cash flow, certain assumptions are required to be made in respect of highly uncertain matters, including management's expectations of:

- Long-term sales growth rates;

- Growth in adjusted EBITDA;
- Timing and quantum of future capital expenditure;
- Change in working capital; and
- The selection of discount rates to reflect the risks involved.

The Group prepares and approves formal long-term management plans for operations. The long-term management plans are used in value-in-use calculations. For the purposes of the calculation, a long-term growth rate of 2% into perpetuity has been applied.

The Group would not have any impairment issues if the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) used was 1% higher or if the compound annual growth rate was 1% lower.

Changing the assumptions selected by management, in particular the discount rate and growth rate assumptions used in the cash flow projections, could significantly affect impairment evaluation and hence results. The yearly impairment test of goodwill is performed on the closing of the second quarter each year.

As a result from a review of the Group's CGUs, management has made a reassessment of the CGUs on which goodwill has been allocated, to provide a more accurate representation of the Group's operations. The allocation of goodwill is further presented in note 18.

Measurement of deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities

The Group is liable to pay income taxes in various countries. The calculation of the Group's total tax charge necessarily involves a degree of estimation and judgement in respect of certain tax positions, the resolution of which is uncertain until an agreement has been reached with the relevant tax authority or, as appropriate, through a formal legal process. The final resolution of some of these items may give rise to material profits, losses and/or cash flows.

The complexity of the Group's structure following geographic expansion makes the degree of estimation and judgement more challenging. The resolution of issues is not always within the control of the Group and it is often dependent on the efficiency of the legal processes in the relevant taxing jurisdictions in where we operate.

Issues can, and often do, take many years to resolve. Payments in respect to tax liabilities for an accounting period result from payments on account and on the final resolution of open items. As a outcome, there may be substantial differences between the tax charge in the consolidated income statement and tax payments, including potential tax cash flow impact from future implementation of local accounting regulation. The Group has also exercised significant accounting judgement regarding net operating loss utilization.

Moreover, the Group has exercised significant accounting judgements regarding the recognition of deferred tax assets. The recognition of deferred tax assets is based upon whether it is probable that sufficient and suitable taxable profits will be available in the future against which the reversal of deductible temporary differences can be made. Where the temporary differences related to losses, the availability of the losses to offset against forecast taxable profits is also considered. Recognition therefore involves judgement regarding the future financial performance of the particular legal entity or tax group in which the deferred tax assets have been recognized.

The amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements in respect of each matter are derived from the Group's best estimation and judgement as described above. However, the inherent uncertainty regarding the outcome of these items means any resolution could differ from the accounting estimates and therefore impact the Group's results and cash flow.

Measurement of provisions and allocation for accrued expenses

The Group exercises judgement in connection with significant estimates in relation to employee related costs and in measuring and recognising provisions and the exposures to contingent liabilities related to pending litigation or other outstanding claims subject to negotiated settlement, mediation, arbitration or government regulation, as well as other contingent liabilities. Judgement is necessary in assessing the likelihood that a pending claim will succeed, or a liability will arise, and to quantify the possible range of the financial settlement. Because of the inherent uncertainty in this evaluation process, actual losses may be different from the originally estimated provision.

Depreciation period for alarm equipment and amortization period for customer portfolio

The useful lives and residual values of Group assets are determined by management at the time of acquisition and are reviewed annually. The lives are based primarily on historical experience with regards to the lifecycle of customers, as well as anticipation of future events that may impact the useful life, such as technological evolution e.g. 2G/3G network shutdown and macroeconomic factors.

The charge in respect of periodic depreciation for alarm equipment as well as the amortization of the customer portfolio, is derived after determining an estimate of expected useful life of alarm equipment, established useful life of customers, and the expected residual value at the end of life. A decrease in the expected life of an asset or its residual value results in an increase depreciation/amortization charge being recorded in the consolidated income statement. A change in +/- 10 percentage points in depreciation and amortization would impact the operating result of approximately EUR 48 million (43 in 2021).

Estimate regarding leases

The Group performs several estimates when applying IFRS 16 in the accounting for leases. These mainly relate to the contract time. When the entity has the option to extend a lease, or end the lease before the contract end date, management uses its judgement to determine whether or not an option would be reasonably certain to be exercised. Management considers all facts and circumstances including their past practice and any cost that will be incurred to change the asset if an option to extend is not taken, to help them determine the lease term. The extension period has only been included in the present value calculation of future lease payments if it is deemed reasonably certain that the contract will be extended, and if it is deemed reasonably certain that an end option will be exercised this period have been excluded from the calculation.

Note 4 Segment Reporting

The Group's operating segments are identified by grouping together the business by revenue stream, as this is the basis on which information is provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) for the purposes of allocating resources within the Group and assessing the performance of the Group's businesses. The Group has identified the management team as its CODM. The segments identified based on the Group's operating activities are customer acquisition, portfolio services and adjacencies. Separate disclosed items (SDIs), depreciation and amortization, retirement of assets, financial items and taxes are not reported per segment. More information about SDIs are disclosed in the Directors report on page 37.

EUR thousand	2022					
	Customer acquisition	Portfolio services	Adjacencies	Total Group – Excl SDIs	SDIs	Total Group
Revenue	385,954	2,358,158	82,910	2,827,022	-	2,827,022
Adjusted EBITDA	(544,846)	1,694,390	2,424	1,151,969	(35,777)	1,116,191
Depreciation and amortization ...	-	-	-	(487,177)	(69,938)	(557,115)
Retirement of assets	-	-	-	(87,799)	-	(87,799)
Financial items	-	-	-	(322,416)	(14,338)	(336,754)
Result before tax	-	-	-	254,577	(120,053)	134,523

EUR thousand	2021					
	Customer acquisition	Portfolio services	Adjacencies	Total Group – Excl SDIs	SDIs	Total Group
Revenue	373,492	2,043,673	91,682	2,508,847	-	2,508,847
Adjusted EBITDA	(421,036)	1,477,479	(8,448)	1,047,995	(63,607)	984,388
Depreciation and amortization ...	-	-	-	(347,364)	(129,928)	(477,293)
Retirement of assets	-	-	-	(128,232)	-	(128,232)
Financial items	-	-	-	(290,381)	(26,691)	(317,072)
Result before tax	-	-	-	282,019	(220,227)	61,793

Note 5 Expenses by Type of Costs

The table below illustrates the consolidated income statement in summary classified according to type of cost.

EUR thousand	2022	2021
Revenue	2,827,022	2,508,847
Other income	4,757	5,263
Total operating income	2,831,779	2,514,110
Employee benefit expense	(1,067,448)	(940,520)
Depreciation and amortization expense	(557,114)	(477,294)
Retirement of assets	(87,799)	(128,232)
Cost of materials	(91,440)	(86,050)
Marketing-related costs	(213,554)	(198,189)
Other cost	(343,146)	(304,961)
Total operating cost	(2,360,501)	(2,135,246)
Operating profit	471,278	378,864

EUR thousand	2022	2021
Currency translation differences included in operating profit	3,514	4,562

Currency translation differences included in financial income and expenses are shown in note 13.

Note 6 Audit Fees

EUR thousand	2022	2021
PwC		
Audit assignments	1,822	1,662
Audit work apart from the audit assignment	88	219
Tax consultancy	126	128
Other services ¹	726	421
Total PwC	2,762	2,430
Other auditors		
Audit assignments	15	16
Total other auditors	15	16
Total	2,777	2,446

(1) The main part of the work is related to refinancing events.

Note 7 Employee Benefit Expense

EUR thousand	2022	2021
Wages and salaries including restructuring costs and other termination benefits.....	794,981	725,141
Social security costs	229,259	174,934
Pension costs.....	43,208	40,445
Total	1,067,448	940,520

Note 8 Remuneration of Directors and other Key Executive Management

EUR thousand	2022	2021
Short-term employee benefits	6,191	5,571
Post-employment benefit	314	233
Total	6,505	5,805

The directors and the other key executive management have 6 to 12 months' notice period corresponding to an amount of EUR 7,886 thousand (7,317 in 2021).

Note 9 Employee Option Plan

Certain employees of the Group participate in a management option plan and are granted options in Aegis Lux 2 S.à r.l. as a part of their compensation. The options vests in installments over a period of maximum five years.

Set out below are summaries of options granted under the plan:

Number of options	2022	2021
As at January 1	1,309,166	-
Granted during the year	227,301	1,309,166
Forfeited during the year	(45,816)	-
Exercised during the year	(11,662)	-
As at December 31	1,478,989	1,309,166

No options are exercisable by the 31st of December, 2022. No options expired during 2022.

Fair value of options granted

The fair value at grant date is independently determined using an adjusted form of the Black-Scholes model which includes a Monte Carlo simulation model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the impact of dilution (where material), the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the risk-free interest rate for the term of the option, and the correlations and volatilities of the peer group companies. Total expenses arising from options issued under employee option plan recognized during the period was EUR 1,110 thousand (1,110 in 2021).

Note 10 Non-Cash Items

EUR thousand	2022	2021
Retirement of assets ¹	87,799	128,232
Other items	(30)	(2)
Total	87,769	128,230

(1) Relates primarily to retirement of installed equipment due to cancellation of customer subscriptions.

Note 11 Leases

The Group leases offices, cars and various equipment and recognizes right of use asset and lease liability for these leases, except for short-term and low value leases.

The income statement shows the following amounts related to leases during 2022 and 2021:

EUR thousand	2022	2021
Amortization charge of right of use assets	51,152	48,401
Interest expense ¹	5,496	4,915
Expense relating to short-term leases ²	2,688	606
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets that are not shown above as short-term leases ²	281	1,114
Total	59,617	55,036

(1) Included in financial expenses.

(2) Included in cost of sales, selling expenses and administrative expenses.

Depreciation charge of right of use assets by type of asset

EUR thousand	2022	2021
Buildings	22,973	19,222
Vehicles	27,799	24,814
Other	380	304
Total	51,152	44,340

Total cash outflow for leases

EUR thousand	2022	2021
Amortization of lease liability	49,154	42,054
Interest	5,496	4,915
Payments for low value and short term	2,969	1,720
Total cash outflow	57,619	48,689

Note 12 Depreciation and Amortization

EUR thousand	2022	2021
Property, plant and equipment	190,081	148,673
Right of use assets	51,152	48,401
Customer portfolio	225,310	186,774
Other intangible assets	90,571	93,447
Total	557,114	477,294

Depreciation and amortization are reflected in the income statement as follows:

EUR thousand	2022	2021
Cost of sales	367,429	233,744
Selling and administrative expenses	189,685	243,550
Total	557,114	477,294

Note 13 Financial Income and Expenses

EUR thousand	2022	2021
Interest income, other	970	978
Financial income	970	978
Interest cost on borrowings	(282,134)	(251,905)
Interest cost, leasing	(5,496)	(4,915)
Interest cost, other	(22,519)	(16,783)
Fair value changes in derivatives	20,011	1,480
Net currency translation differences	(24,650)	23,126
Bank charges	(18,546)	(40,267)
Other items	(4,391)	(28,785)
Financial expenses	(337,725)	(318,049)
Financial income and expenses	(336,755)	(317,071)

Details of borrowings are presented in note 26.

Note 14 Taxes

Income statement

Tax expense

EUR thousand	2022		2021	
Current tax	(74,507)	(55.4%)	(98,770)	(159.8%)
Deferred tax	(17,751)	(13.2%)	51,911	84.0%
Total	(92,259)	(68.6%)	(46,859)	(75.8%)

The Swedish rate of corporate income tax was 20.6% in both 2022 and 2021.

Difference between Swedish tax rate and actual tax for the Group

EUR thousand	2022		2021	
Tax calculated at Swedish tax rate	(27,712)	(20.6%)	(12,729)	(20.6%)
Difference between tax rate in Sweden and weighted tax rates applicable to foreign subsidiaries	13,769	10.2%	10,503	17.0%
Non-recognized deferred tax assets on losses carried forward, new losses as well as utilized losses	(32,708)	(24.3%)	24,210	(39.2%)
Non-taxable/non-deductible income statement items, net	(42,018)	(31.2%)	(53,094)	(85.9%)
Effect of tax rates changed	(1,303)	(1.0%)	14,460	23.4%
Other	(2,287)	(1.7%)	(30,208)	(48.9%)
Total	(92,259)	(68.6%)	(46,859)	(75.8%)

Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognized amounts to EUR 520,697 thousand in 2022 (480,348 in 2021).

Other comprehensive income

Tax on other comprehensive income

EUR thousand	2022	2021
Deferred tax on remeasurements of defined benefit pension plans	(120)	18
Deferred tax on hedging reserve.....	1,768	(3,671)
Total	1,648	(3,653)

Balance sheet

Deferred tax assets attributable to:

EUR thousand	2022	2021
Temporary differences arising between the tax bases and carrying amounts.....	11,761	12,692
Pension provisions and employee related liabilities	2,079	1,808
Risk reserves	2,122	1,992
Tax loss carry-forwards	75,659	87,852
Acquisition-related intangible assets	1,442	905
IFRS 15	26,074	25,716
Other temporary differences	45,121	19,486
Total deferred tax assets	164,258	150,451
Netting.....	(135,480)	(122,591)
Total	28,778	27,860

Deferred tax liabilities attributable to:

EUR thousand	2022	2021
Temporary differences arising between the tax bases and carrying amounts.....	42,671	42,058
Pension provisions and employee related liabilities	169	-
Acquisition-related intangible assets	19,551	34,240
Customer acquisition costs	186,100	177,715
IFRS 15	15,993	14,090
Other temporary differences	55,451	29,962
Total deferred tax liabilities	319,935	298,065
Netting.....	(135,480)	(122,591)
Total	184,455	175,474

Deferred tax assets are recognized in respect to tax loss carry-forwards to the extent that the realization of the related tax benefit through taxable profits is probable. On 31st December, 2022, the Group has tax loss carried-forward of EUR 746.1 million (728.2 in 2021). As of 31st December, 2022, tax loss carry-forwards for which deferred tax assets had been recognized amounted to EUR 354.4 million (388.3 in 2021) and deferred tax assets related to the tax loss amounted to EUR 75.7 million (87.9 in 2021). A time limitation in respect of tax loss carry-forward utilization exists in Argentina, Norway and in Switzerland. No such limitation exists in other countries. During 2021, a time limitation in respect of tax losses carry forward also existed in the Netherlands.

Note 15 Transactions with Related Parties

Transactions between Group companies, which are related parties, have been eliminated on consolidation and, therefore, are not required to be disclosed in these financial statements. Details of transactions between the Group and other related parties are disclosed below. All transactions with related parties are at market rates. Refer to note 8 for information regarding Remuneration of the Directors and other Key Executive Management.

Transactions with related parties

EUR thousand	2022	2021
Interest income.....	21	420
Shareholders contribution	1,016	1,016

Balances with related parties

EUR thousand	2022	2021
Group contribution, non-current	231,588	231,588
Financial receivable, non-current	628	428
Group contribution, current	124	-

Note 16 Property, Plant and Equipment

EUR thousand	2022		
	Alarm equipment	Other	Total
Balance at beginning of year.....	1,722,255	184,366	1,906,621
Investments.....	410,078	30,349	440,428
Disposals/retirement of assets	(137,082)	(13)	(137,095)
Translation differences.....	(15,816)	(931)	(16,746)
Balance at end of year	1,979,436	213,771	2,193,207
Depreciation at beginning of year.....	(614,251)	(122,418)	(736,669)
Disposals/retirement of assets	43,865	(1,229)	42,636
Depreciation charge for the year	(168,123)	(21,957)	(190,081)
Translation differences.....	5,784	(1,749)	7,534
Accumulated depreciation at end of year	(732,725)	(143,856)	(876,581)
Net book value at end of year	1,246,711	69,915	1,316,626

EUR thousand	2021		
	Alarm equipment	Other	Total
Balance at beginning of year.....	1,472,576	160,190	1,632,766
Investments.....	358,958	26,058	385,016
Disposals/retirement of assets	(109,906)	(1,976)	(111,882)
Translation differences.....	627	94	721
Balance at end of year	1,722,255	184,366	1,906,621
Depreciation at beginning of year.....	(519,882)	(106,961)	(626,843)
Disposals/retirement of assets	37,221	1,814	39,035
Depreciation charge for the year	(131,402)	(17,271)	(148,673)
Translation differences.....	(188)	-	(188)
Accumulated depreciation at end of year	(614,251)	(122,418)	(736,669)
Net book value at end of year	1,108,004	61,948	1,169,952

Refer to note 2 Accounting Policies for more information.

Note 17 Right of Use Assets

EUR thousand	2022			
	Buildings	Vehicles	Other assets	Total
Balance at beginning of year.....	142,588	87,621	1,796	232,006
New lease contracts.....	29,673	35,373	51	65,097
Terminations of lease contracts	(11,777)	(32,750)	(138)	(44,665)
Translation differences.....	(1,793)	(469)	20	(2,242)
Balance at end of year	158,690	89,775	1,731	250,195
Depreciation at beginning of year.....	(42,343)	(42,211)	(586)	(85,139)
Depreciation charge for the year	10,599	31,672	134	42,406
Terminations of lease contracts	(22,973)	(27,799)	(380)	(51,152)
Translation differences.....	623	320	2	946
Accumulated depreciation at end of year	(54,094)	(38,018)	(829)	(92,941)
Net book value at end of year	104,596	51,756	903	157,255

EUR thousand	2021			
	Buildings	Vehicles	Other assets	Total
Balance at beginning of year.....	116,738	74,060	1,549	192,347
New lease contracts.....	35,609	34,192	247	70,048
Terminations of lease contracts	(9,835)	(20,819)	(40)	(30,694)
Translation differences.....	76	188	41	304
Balance at end of year	142,588	87,621	1,796	232,005
Depreciation at beginning of year.....	(28,735)	(34,223)	(277)	(63,235)
Depreciation charge for the year	(21,149)	(26,939)	(313)	(48,401)
Terminations of lease contracts	7,416	19,026	11	26,453
Translation differences.....	125	(75)	(8)	42
Accumulated depreciation at end of year	(42,343)	(42,211)	(586)	(85,141)
Net book value at end of year	100,245	45,409	1,209	146,864

Refer to note 2 Accounting Policies for more information.

Note 18 Goodwill

EUR thousand	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of year.....	867,680	866,819
Translation differences.....	(89,915)	861
Balance at end of year	777,765	867,680

Refer to note 2 Accounting Policies for more information.

Impairment testing of goodwill

For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units, as follows:

EUR thousand	2022	2021
Northern Europe.....	464,608	551,335
Southern Europe.....	284,688	284,688
Latin America	28,469	31,657
Total	777,765	867,680

Impairment tests

The conclusion from the annual impairment test is that no need for impairment of goodwill or other intangible assets has been identified. In each case, the recoverable amount of all items of goodwill was determined based on value-in-use calculations. Management based the value-in-use calculations on cash flow forecasts derived from the most recent long-term financial plans approved by the board of the directors. The principal assumptions in the value-in-use calculation were those regarding sales growth rates and operating margin. A weighted average pre-tax WACC has been applied to each geography for impairment testing. The range of the WACC applied was 9.3% to 13.8%.

For the period, subsequent to the long-term plan, cash flows generated by the CGUs to which significant goodwill has been allocated have been extrapolated on the basis of a projected annual growth rate of 2%. It is not anticipated that this rate will exceed actual annual growth in the geographies concerned. The assumptions regarding WACC are from internal judgement and benchmarking. The annual growth rates are based on historical experience. A sensitivity analysis has been performed on the impairment test with the conclusion that the Group would not have any impairment issues if the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) used was 1% higher or if the compound annual growth rate was 1% lower.

Note 19 Customer Portfolio

EUR thousand	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of year.....	2,715,283	2,523,395
Investments.....	276,329	266,704
Disposals/retirement of assets	(2,724)	(75,289)
Translation differences.....	(29,492)	473
Balance at end of year	2,959,396	2,715,283
Amortization at beginning of year.....	(1,703,607)	(1,533,335)
Disposals/retirement of assets	1,870	17,381
Amortization charge for the year	(225,310)	(186,774)
Translation differences.....	5,254	(878)
Accumulated amortization at end of year	(1,921,793)	(1,703,607)
Net book value at end of year	1,037,603	1,011,677

Intangible assets arising on acquisitions are principally represented by acquired customer relationships and have finite useful lives. Management has assessed the recoverability of the carrying amount of the customer portfolio as of the acquisition date. The impairment tests are described in note 18. Out of total net book value, EUR 929,039 thousand (824,479 in 2021) relates to cost to obtain a contract. Refer to note 2 Accounting Policies for more information.

Note 20 Other Intangible Assets

EUR thousand	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of year.....	713,402	603,270
Investments.....	124,410	111,447
Disposals/retirement of assets	(1,711)	(1,079)
Translation differences.....	60	(236)
Balance at end of year	836,161	713,402
Amortization at beginning of year.....	(430,571)	(338,116)
Disposals/retirement of assets	1,231	882
Amortization charge for the year	(90,571)	(93,447)
Translation differences.....	95	110
Accumulated amortization at end of year	(519,817)	(430,571)
Net book value at end of year	316,344	282,831

Out of the total book value, EUR 254,900 thousand (208,572 in 2021) relates to internally developed intangible assets. Refer to note 2 Accounting Policies for more information.

Note 21 Prepayments and Accrued Income

EUR thousand	2022	2021
Accrued sales income	1,260	1,017
Prepaid expenses	76,179	57,951
Other accrued income	4,388	128
Total	81,827	59,097

Note 22 Financial Risk Management

Financial instruments by category and valuation level

EUR thousand	2022		2021	
	Financial Asset	Financial Liability	Financial Asset	Financial Liability
Hedge accounting				
FX Forwards ¹	6,244	5,175	9,651	-
Fair value through profit or loss				
FX Swaps ¹	-	-	-	3,479
Cross currency swaps ¹	1,363	-	-	18,630
Interest rate swaps ¹	-	4,593	-	8,744
Amortized cost				
Trade and other receivables	285,959	-	296,155	-
Trade receivables, current ^{2, 4}	193,131	-	147,629	-
Other current receivables ^{2, 4}	17,028	-	22,304	-
Cash and cash equivalent	43,629	-	24,283	-
Long-term borrowings ^{2, 3}	-	7,138,198	-	6,920,429
Other non-current liabilities ²	-	3,152	-	5,547
Trade payables, current ^{2, 4}	-	188,664	-	190,682
Accrued expenses, current ^{2, 4}	-	206,812	-	196,326
Short-term borrowings ^{2, 4}	-	120,346	-	88,817
Other current liabilities ^{2, 4}	-	24,652	-	11,169

1) All derivatives measured at fair value are classified in level 2. All significant inputs are observable.

2) Details of borrowings are presented in note 26.

3) Fair value for the bond (includes both Senior Secured Notes and Senior Unsecured Notes) amounts to EUR 3,507 million (4,010 in 2021), fair value for the Term Loan B is EUR 2,605 million (2,780 in 2021), which is the quoted market price at the balance sheet day. Since it is a quoted market price in an active market it is classified as level 1.

4) Due to the short-term nature of trade receivables, current receivables, trade payables, short-term borrowings and other current liabilities, their carrying amount is assumed to be the same as their fair value.

Derivatives

The Group's business activities expose the Group to financial risk arising from changes in foreign exchange rates and interest rates. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Group's treasury policy, which is approved by the board of directors. The Group treasury policy provides written principles on the use of financial derivatives consistent with the Group's risk management strategy. Derivatives are only used for economic hedging purposes and not as speculative investments. Where all the criteria for hedge accounting are fulfilled, hedge accounting is applied to eliminate the effect of accounting differences between the hedging instrument and the hedged item. However, derivatives that have not been designated as hedging instruments are classified as 'held for trading' for accounting purposes and are accounted for at fair value

through profit or loss. They are presented as current assets or liabilities to the extent they are expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

The Group currently uses the following derivatives:

- Interest rate swaps: to hedge cash flows due to interest rate risk on the Group's long-term debt.
- Cross currency swaps: to hedge foreign exchange risk in the Group's financing operations by artificially increasing the exposure to SEK liabilities.
- FX swaps: to manage cash positions in foreign currencies.
- FX forward: to lock in the exchange rate of future cash flow in a foreign currency different to each subsidiary's functional currency.

The Group has the following derivative instruments recognized on the following lines of the balance sheet:

EUR thousand	2022	2021
Current liabilities		
Interest rate swaps – held for trading.....	4,593	8,744
FX forward – cash flow hedges.....	5,175	-
FX swaps – held for trading.....	-	3,479
Cross currency swaps - held for trading.....	-	18,630
Total	9,768	30,853
Current receivables		
FX swaps – held for trading.....	-	-
FX forward – cash flow hedges.....	6,244	9,651
Cross currency swaps – held for trading.....	1,363	-
Total	7,607	9,651

Change in hedging reserve

EUR thousand	Change in cash flow reserves
Opening balance 1st January, 2021	(6,182)
Change in fair value of hedging instrument.....	17,517
Deferred tax	(3,671)
Closing balance 31st December, 2021	7,664
Change in fair value of hedging instrument.....	(8,583)
Deferred tax	1,768
Closing balance 31st December, 2022	849

Impact of hedge accounting on the Group's financial position and earnings

The effects of the hedge accounting of the impact of currency risk on the Group's financial position are shown below:

EUR thousand	2022
Carrying amount (current liability)	5,175
Notional amount, currency USD	154,750
Maturity date	May-December 2023
Hedge ratio	1:1
Change in discounted spot value of outstanding hedging instruments since inception of the hedge	(5,175)
Change in value of hedged item to determine ineffectiveness	5,175
Weighted average for outstanding hedging instruments in USD (including forward points)	SEK 10.74 : 1 USD EUR 1.02 : 1 USD

Derivatives – currency forwards

EUR thousand	2022	2021
Carrying amount, current assets	6,244	9,651
Notional amount, currency USD	132,500	229,001
Maturity date	January-December 2023	January 2022
Hedge ratio	1:1	1:1
Change in discounted spot value of outstanding hedging instruments since inception of the hedge	6,244	9,651
Change in value of hedged item to determine ineffectiveness	(6,244)	(9,651)
Weighted average for outstanding hedging instruments in USD (including forward points)	SEK 9.73: 1 USD EUR 1.13 : 1 USD	SEK 8.59: 1 USD EUR 1.19 : 1 USD

Credit risk from trade receivables

The Group has no significant concentrations of credit risk in relation to trade receivables. Maximum credit exposure representing the value of the Group trade receivables at the end of December 2022 was 239,873 thousands (198,194 in 2021). The Group's credit policy ensures that credit management includes use of credit ratings, credit limits, decision-making structures and management of doubtful claims. The policy's goal is to ensure that sales are made only to customers with an appropriate credit rating. While the trade receivables closely follow the geography of Group operations, there are no significant concentrations of credit risk by customer as the Group has a large number of customers in many countries that are not individually significant or related.

For more details, see note 24.

Financial credit risk

Verisure's objective is to minimise the counterparty risk of financial transactions without compromising flexibility. The Company limits financial credit risk by operating with external banks and financial counterparties that meet, to the extent possible, investment grade credit ratings. Investment of excess liquid funds are only made in securities issued by governments, with a minimum long-term sovereign credit rating by Moody's of Aa1 and/or Standard & Poor's of AA+, or in money market funds with a minimum credit rating by Moody's of Aa1 and/or Standard & Poor's of AA+ and managed by a Global Systematically Important Bank. Alternatively, deposits may also be arranged with banks bearing a short-term investment grade credit rating. The Group had no exposure at the end of December 2022.

Interest bearing liabilities per currency

EUR thousand	2022	2021
Long-term borrowings (principal amount)		
EUR liabilities	7,175,277	6,959,911
SEK liabilities	142,175	152,979
Other currencies.....	23,528	16,226
Total	7,340,980	7,129,116
Short-term borrowings, carrying amount		
EUR liabilities	154,071	119,982
SEK liabilities	4,182	3,769
Other currencies.....	8,470	6,168
Total	166,723	129,919

Credit facilities as per 31st December, 2022

Line of credit	Currency	Facility amount	Available amount	Maturity
Revolving Credit Facility (RCF)	Multicurrency (EUR)	700	245,501	2027
Term loan B	EUR	800	-	2026
Term loan B	EUR	2,000	-	2028
Bond.....	EUR	200	-	2025
Bond.....	EUR	800	-	2026
Bond.....	EUR	500	-	2027
Bond.....	EUR	1,150	-	2027
Senior Unsecured Notes (SUN)	EUR	1,175	-	2029
Senior Unsecured Notes (SUN)	SEK	1,500	-	2029

Credit facilities as per 31st December, 2021

Line of credit	Currency	Facility amount	Available amount	Maturity
Revolving Credit Facility (RCF)	Multicurrency (EUR)	700,000	465,285	2027
Term loan B	EUR	2,000,000	-	2028
Term loan B	EUR	800,000	-	2026
Bond.....	EUR	500,000	-	2023
Bond.....	EUR	200,000	-	2025
Bond.....	EUR	800,000	-	2026
Bond.....	EUR	1,150,000	-	2027
Senior Unsecured Notes (SUN)	EUR	1,175,000	-	2029
Senior Unsecured Notes (SUN)	SEK	1,500,000	-	2029

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group's funds and borrowing facilities become insufficient to meet the business needs or that extra costs are incurred to arrange the financing needed. The objective is to always maintain enough liquidity in the Group. The Group's short-term liquidity is assured by maintaining a minimum liquidity reserve called Available Funds (cash, bank deposits, short-term investments and the unutilized portion of committed credit facilities), which if below a certain amount the Audit Committee is immediately notified. The Group closely monitors liquidity against forecasts and manages the business to ensure there is always enough liquidity in the Group. The Company has a EUR 700 million Revolving Credit Facility in place. Pro forma for the EUR 450 million new bond issued in January 2023, which was used to repay existing drawings under the Revolving Credit Facility, almost the entirety of the EUR 700 million Revolving Credit Facility remains undrawn.

Refinancing risk

Refinancing risk is defined as the risk that a too large proportion of the Group's funding matures within a limited time frame during which funding sources are limited or expensive. The risk is minimised by actively managing the maturity profile of external funding. With the refinancing in October 2022 of our EUR 500 million Senior Secured Notes due in May 2023, the Group does not have significant debt maturities until 2026 and beyond, besides our EUR 200 million Floating Rate Notes due in April 2025.

The table below analyses the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities and net-settled derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date.

Liquidity report

EUR thousand	2022			
	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5 years or more	Total
Liabilities to credit institutions, principal amounts....	(53,428)	(5,902,695)	(1,309,529)	(7,265,652)
Interest payments borrowings	(376,625)	(1,309,258)	(108,269)	(1,794,152)
Interest payments derivatives ²	(30,684)	(109,116)	-	(139,800)
Other non-current liabilities	-	(1,267)	(2,048)	(3,315)
Lease liabilities	(46,439)	(89,272)	(24,925)	(160,636)
Trade payables	(188,664)	-	-	(188,664)
Derivatives, cross-currency swaps	(18,573)	(33,584)	-	(52,157)
Other current liabilities	(231,459)	-	-	(231,459)
Total outflow	(945,872)	(7,445,192)	(1,444,771)	(9,835,835)
Other non-current receivables	-	50,580	235,375	285,955
Trade receivables	193,131	-	-	193,131
Derivatives, cross-currency swaps	10,475	18,941	-	29,416
Interest derivatives ²	21,840	77,667	-	99,507
Other current receivables	17,028	-	-	17,028
Total inflow	242,474	147,188	235,375	625,037
Net cash flow, total¹	(703,398)	(7,298,004)	(1,209,396)	(9,210,798)

EUR thousand	2021			
	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5 years or more	Total
Liabilities to credit institutions, principal amounts....	(28,729)	(2,124,595)	(4,878,663)	(7,031,987)
Interest payments borrowings	(264,030)	(947,137)	(239,761)	(1,450,928)
Interest payments derivatives ²	(7,870)	-	-	(7,870)
Other non-current liabilities	-	86,792	-	86,792
Lease liabilities	(41,102)	(77,693)	(28,064)	(146,859)
Trade payables	(190,682)	-	-	(190,682)
Derivatives, cross-currency swaps	(8,641)	-	-	(8,641)
Other current liabilities	(39,015)	-	-	(39,015)
Total outflow	(580,069)	(3,236,217)	(5,146,488)	(8,962,774)
Other non-current receivables	-	311,030	623	311,653
Trade receivables	147,629	-	-	147,629
Derivatives, cross-currency swaps	6,645	-	-	6,645
Interest derivatives ²	125	-	-	125
Other current receivables	35,288	-	-	35,288
Total inflow	189,687	311,030	623	501,339
Net cash flow, total¹	(390,383)	(2,925,187)	(5,145,865)	(8,461,435)

1) All contractual cash flows per the balance sheet date are included, including future interest payments.

2) Including interest rate swaps.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the exposure of a company to adverse movements in interest rates. Borrowings raised at variable interest rates expose the Group to interest rate risk. Borrowings raised at fixed interest rates expose the Group to fair value interest rate risk. During 2022 and 2021, the Group's borrowings at variable interest rates were denominated in Euro and Swedish krona. To reduce the interest rate risk the Group is exposed to, the Group enters into interest rate swap contracts to economically hedge cash flows arising from the Groups' long- term debt contracts. The Group seeks to operate on a 50-75% fixed rate range. Currently all interest rate swaps are used to exchange future interest payments from floating to fixed. In addition, currency swaps are used to actively manage our cash and minimise interest expenses charged by banks in our cash pool structures. Refer to note 26 for more information. As of 31st December, 2022, with current financing terms and existing derivatives in place (including derivatives), an increase of EURIBOR/ STIBOR fixings of 100 basis points would impact the Group's total interest expenses by a negative EUR 24 million.

Foreign currency risk

Transaction risk

The Group's foreign currency risk is primarily generated by commitments to pay material purchases in USD. The Group's exposure is mainly in EUR/USD and SEK/USD and it is continuously monitored and partly hedged through foreign exchange forwards. The transaction aims to limit the risk that currency fluctuations affect the Group's cash flow and EBIT results. Currently the Group targets to hedge 50% of its material purchases in USD on a 12-month rolling basis. Where all relevant criteria are met, hedge accounting is applied to these contracts. As of 31st December, 2022, the total exposure in USD in trade payables for the Group was USD 60.3 million (66.5 in 2021), whereof USD 57.9 million (61.5 in 2021) is recalculated in EUR and USD 2.7 million (5.0 in 2021) is recalculated in SEK.

The Group has SEK denominated loans. The exchange of borrowings in non-EUR currencies into EUR impacts the Group's income statement. To reduce the risk the Group is exposed to, the Group uses foreign exchange instruments (cross currency swaps) to economically hedge the risk.

Sensitivity analysis

The Group is primarily exposed to SEK/USD and EUR/USD exchange rates. The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from US dollar-denominated financial instruments and the impact on other components of equity arises from foreign forward exchange contracts designated as cash flow hedges.

EUR million	2022		2021	
	Effect		Effect	
	Impact on post-tax profit	Impact on other components of equity	Impact on post-tax profit	Impact on other components of equity
Interest rate risk				
Interest rate +1 percentage point.....	(24)	(24)	2	2
Interest rate -1 percentage point.....	(8)	(8)	(15)	(15)
Transaction risk				
Currency rate SEK/USD +10 percentage point....	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6
Currency rate SEK/USD -10 percentage point.....	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.6)
Currency rate EUR/USD +10 percentage point ...	5.5	6.5	5.4	6.3
Currency rate EUR/USD -10 percentage point	(5.5)	(6.5)	(5.4)	(6.3)

Capital structure

Asset management is aimed at ensuring that the Group's financial resources are used in an optimal way to guarantee future operations, provide security for lenders, and generate a beneficial return for shareholders. Asset management additionally aims to ensure that the Group has sufficient funds to finance necessary investments for continued growth. This growth can be organic or via acquisition which means financial flexibility is required.

The credit facility includes covenants that must be fulfilled for the duration of the loans. The Group has complied with all covenants during the reporting period. The existing financial maintenance covenant applies only when drawings under the Revolving Credit Facility exceed 40% (EUR 280 million). When this occurs, Portfolio Net Leverage Ratio (defined as total net debt / Portfolio services adjusted EBITDA during the last two quarters annualised) cannot exceed 8.9x. As of year-end 2022 this ratio was 4.3x. The Group's total net debt and net leverage is further presented in note 26.

Note 23 Inventories

EUR thousand	2022	2021
Materials and consumables	342,732	252,086

Impairment for provision in inventories at year end totalled EUR 6,970 thousand (3,032 in 2021). The cost of materials recognized as an expense and included in "cost of sales" was EUR 91,822 thousand (86,050 in 2021) by the 31st of December, 2022.

Note 24 Trade Receivables

Non-current

EUR thousand	2022	2021
Trade receivables before provision for bad debts	79,465	53,442
Provision for bad debts	(32,723)	(2,876)
Total	46,742	50,565

Current

EUR thousand	2022	2021
Trade receivables before provision for bad debts	276,596	255,543
Provision for bad debts	(83,465)	(107,914)
Total	193,131	147,629

Provision for bad debts

EUR thousand	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of year.....	110,790	80,093
Provision for bad debt during the year	33,624	39,573
Receivables written off during the year as uncollectible.....	(27,179)	(8,157)
Unused amounts reversed	(1,044)	(719)
Balance at end of year	116,191	110,790

Customer credit losses recognized in the income statement totalled to EUR 34.2 million as of the 31st of December, 2022 (31.3 in 2021).

Due dates for trade receivables

EUR thousand	2022	2021
Past due 0–3 months	39,339	33,000
Past due 3–6 months	12,467	9,504
Past due 6–9 months	10,599	7,159
Past due 9–12 months	8,875	9,128
Past due >12 months	74,091	75,324
Total	145,371	134,115

Note 25 Share Capital

Verisure Midholding AB's (publ) share capital totalled EUR 56,104 by the 31st of December, 2022, and 2021, distributed among 500,000 shares with a quotient value of EUR 0.1122. All shares are of the same category and were fully paid.

Change in number of shares

	2022	2021
Number of shares at beginning of year	500,000	500,000
Number of shares at end of year	500,000	500,000

Note 26 Borrowings

EUR thousand	2022			2021		
	Principal amount	Adjustment amortised costs	Carrying amount	Principal amount	Adjustment amortised costs	Carrying amount
Non-current liabilities						
Secured						
Senior Secured Notes	2,650,000	(22,999)	2,627,001	2,650,000	(21,472)	2,628,528
Term Loan B1	2,800,000	(42,447)	2,757,553	2,800,000	(51,445)	2,748,555
Revolving Credit Facility	454,499	(9,863)	444,636	234,715	(11,749)	222,966
Unsecured						
Senior Unsecured Notes	1,309,870	(13,215)	1,296,655	1,321,337	(14,972)	1,306,365
Liabilities to other creditors	12,354	-	12,354	14,014	-	14,014
Lease liability	114,257	-	114,257	109,049	-	109,049
Long-term borrowings	7,340,980	(88,525)	7,252,455	7,129,115	(99,638)	7,029,477
Current liabilities						
Accrued interest expenses	81,416	-	81,416	62,882	-	62,882
Other liabilities	38,929	-	38,929	25,935	-	25,935
Lease liability	46,378	-	46,378	41,102	-	41,102
Short-term borrowings	166,724	-	166,724	129,919	-	129,919
Total	7,507,704	(88,525)	7,419,179	7,259,034	(99,638)	7,159,397

- 1) Of the total amount regarding adjustment amortized costs EUR (13,103) thousand in 31st December, 2022 and (16,482) in December 2021 relates to a non-cash adjustment derived from the modification of loan terms during the loans contract period calculated according to IFRS 9.

The Group's secured borrowings are jointly and severally guaranteed by some of the Company's direct and indirect subsidiaries and secured by liens on substantially all of their assets. An analysis of the security given is presented in note 29.

Net Debt and Leverage per SFA

EUR thousand	2022	2021
Total principal amount (as above).....	7,507,704	7,259,034
Less accrued interest.....	(81,416)	(62,882)
Total indebtedness	7,426,287	7,196,153
Less cash and cash equivalents	(43,629)	(24,283)
Total net debt	7,382,658	7,171,870
Secured net debt	5,860,870	5,660,432
L2QA EBITDA per SFA	1,223,556	1,078,723
 Total net leverage.....	 6.0x	 6.6x
Total secured net leverage input	4.8x	5.2x

Borrowings, currency and interest rate profile

The currency and interest rate profile of outstanding borrowing principals, after taking into account the effect of the Group's currency and interest rate hedging activities, was as follows:

	Floating interest rate		Fixed interest rate			
	EUR thousand	Weighted average interest rate %	EUR thousand	Weighted average interest rate %	Weighted average period for which rate is fixed, years	Total EUR thousand
2022						
EUR	2,179,500	7.2%	4,625,000	4.5%	4.7	6,804,500
SEK	409,529	7.3%	-	-	-	409,529
Total	2,589,029	-	4,625,000	-	-	7,214,029
	Floating interest rate		Fixed interest rate			
	EUR thousand	Weighted average interest rate %	EUR thousand	Weighted average interest rate %	Weighted average period for which rate is fixed, years	Total EUR thousand
2021						
EUR	1,459,700	7.4%	5,125,000	2.9%	3.9	6,584,700
SEK	421,493	4.5%	-	-	-	421,493
Total	1,881,193	-	5,125,000	-	-	7,006,193

The majority of all borrowings with floating interest include a floor of 0% which means that applied interest fixing of Euribor and Stibor will equal 0% as long as the relevant period fixings of Euribor and Stibor are below 0%.

Cash flows related to borrowings

EUR thousand	Carrying amount Jan 1, 2022	Cash flows	Non-Cash changes					Carrying amount Dec 31, 2022
			Change in adjustment amortised cost	New lease contracts	Lease contracts terminated in advance	Foreign exchange movement	New accrued interest	
Long-term borrowings	6,920,428	218,124	11,113	-	-	(11,467)	-	7,138,198
Short-term borrowings	25,935	12,994	-	-	-	-	-	38,929
Accrued interest	62,882	(62,882)	-	-	-	-	81,416	81,416
Lease liability	150,151	(49,154)	-	63,943	(2,705)	(1,600)	-	160,636
Total liabilities	7,159,396	119,082	11,113	63,943	(2,705)	(13,067)	81,416	7,419,180
Cash and cash equivalents	(24,283)	(19,462)	-	-	-	116	-	(43,630)
Total cash	(24,283)	(19,462)	-	-	-	116	-	(43,630)
Total	7,135,113	99,620	11,113	63,943	(2,705)	(12,951)	81,416	7,375,549

EUR thousand	Carrying amount Jan 1, 2021	Cash flows	Non-Cash changes					Carrying amount Dec 31, 2021
			Change in adjustment amortised cost	New lease contracts	Lease contracts terminated in advance	Foreign exchange movement	New accrued interest	
Long-term borrowings	4,980,130	1,976,576	(32,957)	-	-	(3,320)	-	6,920,428
Short-term borrowings	27,694	(1,759)	-	-	-	-	-	25,935
Accrued interest	36,390	(36,390)	-	-	-	-	62,882	62,882
Lease liability	131,582	(45,976)	-	69,670	(5,216)	91	-	150,151
Total liabilities	5,175,796	1,892,451	(32,957)	69,670	(5,216)	(3,230)	62,882	7,159,397
Cash and cash equivalents	(97,941)	84,009	-	-	-	(10,351)	-	(24,283)
Total cash	(97,941)	84,009	-	-	-	(10,351)	-	(24,283)
Total	5,077,854	1,976,460	(32,957)	69,670	(5,216)	(13,581)	62,882	7,135,114

Note 27 Other Provisions

EUR thousand	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of year	22,437	53,892
Additional provisions	5,977	9,059
Utilized provisions	(11,599)	(38,672)
Reversal of provisions not used	-	(1,842)
Balance at end of year	16,815	22,437

Breakdown

EUR thousand	2022	2021
Provision for staff related costs	1,303	2,818
Provision for service related costs	1,825	4,226
Other items	13,687	15,393
Total	16,815	22,437

Note 28 Accrued Expenses and Deferred Income

EUR thousand	2022	2021
Subscription fees invoiced in advance	227,382	201,947
Staff-related costs	163,005	147,971
Marketing-related costs	30,235	29,547
Goods received	16,187	27,255
Audit assignments and other services.....	1,651	1,464
Risk reserves	12,854	11,331
External services.....	37,877	31,193
Other items	117,802	95,132
Total	606,993	545,839

Unsatisfied long-term customer contracts

Aggregate amount of the customer contracts revenue allocated to long-term customer contracts that are partially or fully unsatisfied as of the 31st of December, 2022, amounts to EUR 752,489 thousand, compared to EUR 637,208 thousand as of the 31st of December, 2021. As of the 31st of December, 2022, the Group had non-cancellable customer contracts which resulted in partly unsatisfied performance obligations at year-end. Management expect that 62.3% of the transaction price allocated to the partly unsatisfied contracts as of the 31st of December, 2022 will be recognized as revenue during the year 2023, 31.1% is expected to be recognized during 2024 and 6.6% during 2025 or later. The Group does not include binding revenue with an outstanding contract period of 12 months or less. Since the Group does not include all contracts and has cancellable subscriptions, the amount of the outstanding unsatisfied performance obligations does not amount to expected revenue for future periods.

Liabilities related to contracts with customers

The Group has recognized the following liabilities related to contracts with customers

EUR thousand	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of year.....	296,445	293,667
Prepayments taken as income.....	(236,927)	(225,820)
New prepayments	308,967	228,811
Translation effect.....	690	(214)
Balance at end of year	369,175	296,444
The balance at end of year consists of:		
Non-current liabilities.....	106,516	74,480
Current liabilities.....	262,659	221,964
Total	369,175	296,444

Note 29 Pledged Assets and Contingent Liabilities

Pledged assets

EUR thousand	2022	2021
Shares in subsidiaries	2,583,898	2,393,895
Bank accounts.....	29,867	15,126
Accounts receivables	189,245	124,264
Inventories	645	729
Other operating assets.....	65,434	67,822
Trademark.....	56,206	66,925
Endowment insurance.....	567	622

Contingent liabilities

EUR thousand	2022	2021
Guarantees	37,431	36,769

The Group has pledged shares in subsidiaries, certain bank accounts, trade receivables, IP rights, certain inventory assets, intra-group loans, intra-group equity certificates, rights under insurances, rights under the acquisition agreements regarding the purchase of the Group and rights under reports in relation to the acquisition of the Group as collateral for bank borrowings, as disclosed in note 26. Guarantees relate primarily to warranties provided to suppliers.

In July 2021, a newly established Alarm Customer Association initiated a class action against Verisure Norway and its main competitor for claimed economic losses suffered by customers as a result of the alleged illegal collaboration that formed part of the NCA decision. Verisure Norway firmly contests the basis of the class action on both procedural and substantive grounds. The class action was dismissed on procedural grounds by the Oslo District Court in February 2022 and, upon appeal by the Alarm Customer Association, by the Court of Appeal in June the same year. In September 2022, the Alarm Customer Association filed an appeal to the Supreme Court, which has granted leave for the appeal for the specific procedural questions appealed. A hearing date has been set for the month of May of this current year. The underlying claims have not been specified in any detail by the Alarm Customer Association and we firmly contest that the conditions for compensation are fulfilled.

Parent Company Financial Statements

Parent Company Income Statement

EUR thousand	Note	2022	2021
Administrative expenses		710	35,854
Operating profit		710	35,854
Financial income	2, 3	48,204	43,098
Financial expenses	2, 3	(79,454)	(99,013)
Dividend	3	-	295,868
Group contributions		3,317	-
Result before tax		(27,224)	275,807
Income tax expense and benefit		(385)	-
Result for the year		(27,609)	275,807

Parent Company Statements of Financial Position

EUR thousand	Note	2022	2021
Assets			
Non-current assets			
<i>Long-term investments</i>			
Investments in subsidiaries	4	1,191,984	1,190,969
Receivables from Group companies	3	688,349	704,210
Total non-current assets		1,880,333	1,895,178
Current assets			
Accrued interest income from Group companies	3	20,009	20,766
Cash and cash equivalents		627	1,061
Total current assets		20,636	21,827
Total assets		1,900,969	1,917,005

EUR thousand	Note	2022	2021
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	5	56	56
Other paid in capital		569,170	569,170
Retained earnings		(88,471)	(61,878)
Total equity		480,755	507,349
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term borrowings	6	1,296,655	1,306,365
Liabilities to Group companies	3	94,887	77,387
Total non-current liabilities		1,391,542	1,383,752
Current liabilities			
Trade payables		-	9
Accrued expenses and prepaid income	6	28,672	25,893
Other current liabilities		-	2
Total current liabilities		28,672	25,904
Total liabilities		1,420,214	1,409,656
Total equity and liabilities		1,900,969	1,917,005

Parent Company Statements of Changes in Equity

EUR thousand	Attributable to equity holders of the parent company			
	Share capital	Other paid in capital	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at January 1, 2022	56	569,170	(61,878)	507,348
Result for the period	-	-	(27,609)	(27,609)
Shareholders contribution	-	-	1,016	1,016
Balance at December 31, 2022	56	569,170	(88,471)	480,755

EUR thousand	Attributable to equity holders of the parent company			
	Share capital	Other paid in capital	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at January 1, 2021	56	569,170	1,392,508	1,961,734
Result for the period	-	-	275,807	275,807
Dividend	-	-	(1,729,796)	(1,729,796)
Shareholders contribution	-	-	1,016	1,016
Repurchase of share options	-	-	(1,413)	(1,413)
Balance at December 31, 2021	56	569,170	(61,878)	507,349

Parent Company Statement of Cash Flows

EUR thousand	Note	2022	2021
Operating activities			
Operating result.....		710	(146)
Paid taxes		(385)	-
Cash flow from operating activities before change in working capital		325	(146)
Change in working capital			
Change in trade payables		(14)	9
Change in other receivables		(749)	2
<i>Cash flow from change in working capital</i>		<i>(763)</i>	<i>11</i>
Cash flow from operating activities.....		(438)	(134)
Investing activities			
Cash flow from investing activities		-	-
Financing activities			
New financing.....		-	1,322,783
Repayment of loan		-	(1,242,562)
Dividend received.....		-	1,703,787
Dividend paid		-	(1,703,787)
New loans from Group companies		17,500	39,810
Repayment of loan from Group companies.....		-	(60,402)
Paid bank and advisory fees		-	(16,793)
Other financial items		119	-
Call cost old debt.....		-	(17,175)
Net interest paid		(17,615)	(24,862)
Cash flow from financing activities		4	798
Cash flow for the period		(434)	664
Cash and cash equivalents at start of period		1,061	396
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		627	1,061

NOTES TO THE PARENT COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 Accounting Policies

The parent company Verisure Midholding AB applies the Swedish Financial Reporting Board's recommendation "RFR 2". The parent company adopted the same accounting policies for recognition and measurement as the Group. The accounting policies applied by the parent company deviate from the accounting policies set out in note 2 to the consolidated financial statements in the annual report. The accounting policies are unchanged compared with those applied in 2021.

Note 2 Financial Income and Expenses

EUR thousand	2022	2021
Interest income from Group companies	48,204	43,098
Financial income	48,204	43,098
Interest expense.....	(70,949)	(70,392)
Interest expense to Group companies	(2,475)	(1,671)
Net currency translation differences	(4,180)	(1,008)
Other items	(1,850)	(25,942)
Financial expenses	(79,454)	(99,013)

Note 3 Transactions with Related Parties

Transaction with related parties

EUR thousand	2022	2021
Interest income.....	48,204	43,098
Interest expense.....	(2,475)	(1,671)
Dividend	-	295,868

Balances with related parties

EUR thousand	2022	2021
Group contribution claim	40,171	43,239
Financial receivable, non-current	648,177	660,971
Accrued interest income.....	-	20,766
Dividend	15,943	-
Financial liabilities, non-current.....	(68,734)	(51,234)
Group contribution liability.....	(26,153)	(26,153)
Accrued interest expense.....	(4,146)	(1,671)

Note 4 Investments in Subsidiaries

EUR thousand	2022	2021
Opening acquisition value	1,190,969	1,191,365
Capital increase	2,031	1,016
Write down of shares	(1,016)	(1,412)
Closing accumulated acquisition value	1,191,984	1,190,969

Subsidiary name	Reg. no	Reg. office	No. of shares	Share of share capital and voting rights	2022	2021
Verisure Holding AB...	556854-1410	Malmö	500,000	100%	1,191,984	1,190,969
Total					1,191,984	1,190,969

Subsidiary name	Reg. no	Reg. office	Share of share capital and voting rights
Verisure Holding AB (publ).....	556854-1410	Malmö, Sweden	100.00%
Securitas Direct AB (publ).....	556222-9012	Malmö, Sweden	100.00%
Verisure Sales Sverige AB.....	556955-2978	Linköping, Sweden	100.00%
Verisure Sverige AB.....	556153-2176	Linköping, Sweden	100.00%
Alert Alarm AB.....	556674-8975	Solna, Sweden	100.00%
Securitas Direct Sverige AB.....	556893-9010	Linköping, Sweden	100.00%
Verisure Logistics AB.....	556702-0747	Linköping, Sweden	100.00%
Verisure Innovation AB.....	556723-5329	Malmö, Sweden	100.00%
Verisure International AB.....	559132-9569	Malmö, Sweden	100.00%
ESML SD Iberia Holding S.A.U.	A85537363	Madrid, Spain	100.00%
Securitas Direct España S.A.U.....	A26106013	Madrid, Spain	100.00%
Verisure Perú S.A.C.....	12880228	Santiago de Surco, Peru	100.00%
Verisure Italy S.R.L.....	12454611000	Rome, Italy	100.00%
Verisure Brazil Monitoramento de Alarmes LTDA.....	11660106000138	São Paulo, Brazil	100.00%
Securitas Direct Portugal Unip. LDA.....	505760320	Lisbon, Portugal	100.00%
Verisure Chile SPA.....	76058647-1	Santiago, Chile	100.00%
Verisure Argentina Monitoreo de Alarmas S.A.....	24704	Buenos Aires, Argentina	100.00%
Verisure SAS.....	34500602700188	Antony, France	100.00%
Verisure Sàrl.....	CHE300209613	Versoir, Switzerland	100.00%
Verisure Services Portugal Unip. LDA.....	516730266	Lisbon, Portugal	100.00%
OPSEC International BV.....	74814990	Amsterdam, The Netherlands	100.00%
Securitas Direct BV.....	17158925	Amsterdam, The Netherlands	100.00%
Verisure Installation and Monitoring B.V.....	71133607	Amsterdam, The Netherlands	100.00%
Verisure NV.....	0459.866.904	Brussels, Belgium	100.00%
Verisure Academy BV.....	0781.455.655	Brussels, Belgium	100.00%
Verisure Security BV.....	0877.035.396	Brussels, Belgium	100.00%
Verisure Holding AS.....	997434366	Oslo, Norway	100.00%
Verisure AS.....	929120825	Oslo, Norway	100.00%
Verisure A/S.....	25019202	Glostrup, Denmark	100.00%
Falck Alarm by Verisure A/S.....	38049380	Glostrup, Denmark	100.00%
Verisure Oy.....	1773522-2	Helsinki, Finland	100.00%
Verisure Services (UK) Limited.....	08840095	Brentford, United Kingdom	100.00%
Verisure Arlo Europe DAC.....	658538	Cork, Ireland	100.00%
Verisure Deutschland GmbH.....	HRB85120	Düsseldorf, Germany	100.00%
Verisure Ireland DAC.....	696619	Cork, Ireland	100.00%

Note 5 Share Capital

Verisure Midholding AB's (publ) share capital totalled EUR 56,104 as of the 31st of December, 2022 and 2021, distributed among 500,000 shares with a quotient value of EUR 0.1122. All shares are of the same class. All shares issued by the company were fully paid.

Change in number of shares

	2022	2021
Number of shares at beginning of year.....	500,000	500,000
Number of shares at end of year.....	500,000	500,000

Note 6 Borrowings

EUR thousand	2022		
	Principal amount	Adjustment amortised costs	Carrying amount
Non-current liabilities			
Unsecured			
Senior Unsecured Notes	1,309,870	(13,215)	1,296,655
Long-term borrowings	1,309,870	(13,215)	1,296,655
Current liabilities			
Accrued interest expenses	24,513	-	24,513
Short-term borrowings	24,513	-	24,513
Total	1,334,383	(13,215)	1,321,168
EUR thousand	2021		
	Principal amount	Adjustment amortised costs	Carrying amount
Non-current liabilities			
Unsecured			
Senior Unsecured Notes	1,321,337	(14,972)	1,306,365
Long-term borrowings	1,321,337	(14,972)	1,306,365
Current liabilities			
Accrued interest expenses	24,208	-	24,208
Short-term borrowings	24,208	-	24,208
Total	1,345,545	(14,972)	1,330,573

Note 7 Pledged Assets and Contingent Liabilities

Pledged assets

EUR thousand	2022	2021
Shares in subsidiaries	1,191,984	1,190,969

There are no other contingent liabilities in 2022 and 2021.

April 27, 2023, Malmö

Austin Lally
CEO

Cecilia Hultén
Chairman

Vincent Litrico

Daniel Bruzaeus

Elizabeth Henry

Our auditor's report was issued on April 27 2023, Stockholm
PricewaterhouseCoopers AB

Johan Rippe

Authorised Public Accountant

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors in Verisure Midholding AB (publ)

Corporate identity number 556854-1402

Opinions

We have audited the annual financial statements and the consolidated financial statements of Verisure Midholding AB (publ) for the financial year ended December 31, 2022. The annual financial statements and consolidated financial statements comprise the annual financial statements of the parent company and consolidated statement of financial position of Verisure Midholding AB (publ) and its subsidiaries ("the Group") as at December 31, 2022 and the related annual financial statements and consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the period from January 1, 2022 through December 31, 2022 and a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements of the parent company and the group are included in the printed version of this document on pages 42-83.

In our opinion, the accompanying annual financial statements of the parent company have been prepared in accordance with the Swedish Financial Reporting Board's recommendation RFR 2 Accounting for Legal Entities and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the parent company as at December 31, 2022, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Swedish Financial Reporting Board's recommendation RFR 2 Accounting for Legal Entities.

The consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the group as at December 31, 2022, and the operations and cash flows for the period from January 1, 2022 through December 31, 2022, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the EU.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those 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 parent company and the group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, 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.

Emphasis of Matter – Basis of Accounting and Use

We draw attention to the Notes of the annual financial statements of the parent company and consolidated financial statements, which describes the basis of preparation and accounting. The annual financial statements of the parent company and consolidated financial statements have been prepared to present the operations of Verisure Midholding AB (publ) for the full year 2022, in order to fulfil the reporting requirements of the Euro MTF Market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. As a result, the annual financial statements and consolidated financial statements may not be suitable for other purposes. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements of the parent company in accordance with Swedish Financial Reporting Board's recommendation RFR 2 Accounting for Legal Entities and consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the EU ("IFRS"), and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the parent company's and the group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

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 the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Stockholm, April 27, 2023
PricewaterhouseCoopers AB

Johan Rippe
Authorised Public Accountant

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Consolidated Income Statement

EUR thousand	Note	2021	2020
Revenue.....	3, 4	2,508,847	2,138,903
Cost of sales	4, 6, 9, 10, 11	(1,375,534)	(1,094,978)
Gross profit		1,133,312	1,043,925
Selling expenses.....	4, 6, 9, 10, 11	(298,890)	(268,021)
Administrative expenses	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11	(460,821)	(456,806)
Other income	4	5,263	5,128
Operating profit		378,864	324,226
Financial income	12, 14	978	911
Financial expenses	12	(318,049)	(372,767)
Result before tax		61,793	(47,630)
Income tax expense and benefit.....	13	(46,859)	(45,313)
Result for the year		14,933	(92,943)
Whereof attributable to:			
– Parent company		14,933	(92,943)
– Non-controlling interest		-	-

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

EUR thousand	Note	2021	2020
Result for the year			
Other comprehensive income			
Items that subsequently may not be reclassified to the income statement			
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		1,623	(688)
Income tax related to these items	13	18	16
Items that subsequently may not be reclassified to the income statement.....		1,641	(672)
Items that subsequently may be reclassified to the income statement			
Change in hedging reserve.....		17,517	(7,865)
Currency translation differences on foreign operations		(17,648)	7,783
Income tax related to these items	13	(3,671)	1,683
Items that subsequently may be reclassified to the income statement.....		(3,802)	1,601
Other comprehensive income		(2,161)	929
Total comprehensive income for the year.....		12,772	(92,015)
Whereof attributable to:			
– Parent company.....		12,772	(92,015)
– Non-controlling interest.....		-	-

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

EUR thousand	Note	2021	2020
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	15	1,169,952	1,005,923
Right of use assets	16	146,864	129,112
Goodwill	17	867,680	866,819
Customer portfolio	18	1,011,677	990,060
Other intangible assets	19	282,831	265,154
Deferred tax assets	13	27,860	24,016
Trade and other receivables	21, 23	311,653	315,147
Total non-current assets		3,818,516	3,596,231
Current assets			
Inventories	22	252,086	161,190
Trade receivables	14, 21, 23	147,629	161,147
Current tax assets		15,896	16,053
Derivatives	21	9,651	1,589
Prepayments and accrued income	20	59,097	77,325
Other current receivables	21	35,288	40,027
Cash and cash equivalents	21	24,283	97,941
Total current assets		543,930	555,272
Total assets		4,362,446	4,151,503

EUR thousand	Note	2021	2020
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	24	56	56
Other paid in capital		624,686	624,686
Translation reserve		22,795	40,443
Hedging reserve		7,664	(6,182)
Retained earnings		(4,628,446)	(2,915,240)
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent company		(3,973,245)	(2,256,237)
Non-controlling interest		-	-
Total equity		(3,973,245)	(2,256,237)
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term borrowings	21, 25	7,029,477	5,073,558
Derivatives	21	-	45,509
Other non-current liabilities	21	86,792	105,102
Deferred tax liabilities	13	175,474	219,250
Other provisions	26	22,437	53,892
Total non-current liabilities		7,314,180	5,497,311
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	21	190,682	183,115
Current tax liabilities		85,203	47,809
Short-term borrowings	21, 25	129,919	102,238
Derivatives	21	30,853	7,865
Accrued expenses and deferred income	27	545,839	522,308
Other current liabilities	21	39,015	47,094
Total current liabilities		1,021,511	910,429
Total equity and liabilities		4,362,446	4,151,503

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

EUR thousand	Attributable to equity holders of the parent company and non-controlling interest							Total equity
	Share capital	Other paid in capital	Translation reserve	Hedging reserve	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interest	
Balance at January 1, 2021	56	624,686	40,443	(6,182)	(2,915,240)	(2,256,237)	-	(2,256,237)
Result for the period	-	-	-	-	14,933	14,933	-	14,933
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(17,648)	13,846	1,641	(2,161)	-	(2,161)
<i>Total comprehensive income</i>	-	-	(17,648)	13,846	16,574	12,772	-	12,772
Transactions with owners								
Transaction with non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	(1,000)	(1,000)	-	(1,000)
Dividend	-	-	-	-	(1,729,796)	(1,729,796)	-	(1,729,796)
Share based payment expense	-	-	-	-	1,016	1,016	-	1,016
<i>Total transaction with owners</i>	-	-	-	-	(1,729,780)	(1,729,780)	-	(1,729,780)
Balance at December 31, 2021	56	624,686	22,795	7,664	(4,628,446)	(3,973,245)	-	(3,973,245)

EUR thousand	Attributable to equity holders of the parent company and non-controlling interest							Total equity
	Share capital	Other paid in capital	Translation reserve	Hedging reserve	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interest	
Balance at January 1, 2020	56	624,686	32,645	-	(2,821,173)	(2,163,786)	-	(2,163,786)
Result for the period	-	-	-	-	(92,943)	(92,943)	-	(92,943)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	7,798	(6,182)	(688)	929	-	929
<i>Total comprehensive income</i>	-	-	7,798	(6,182)	(92,387)	(90,770)	-	(90,770)
Transactions with owners								
Repurchase of share options on behalf of parent company	-	-	-	-	76	76	-	76
<i>Total transaction with owners</i>	-	-	-	-	(1,680)	(1,680)	-	(1,680)
Balance at December 31, 2020	56	624,686	40,443	(6,182)	(2,915,240)	(2,256,237)	-	(2,256,237)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

EUR thousand	Note	2021	2020
Operating activities			
Operating profit		378,864	324,226
Reversal of depreciation and amortisation	11	477,294	433,189
Other non-cash items	9	128,230	119,714
Paid taxes		(61,589)	(33,676)
Cash flow from operating activities before change in working capital		922,800	843,453
Change in working capital			
Change in inventories		(89,186)	(37,423)
Change in trade receivables		21,640	(7,124)
Change in other receivables		(5,874)	(19,416)
Change in trade payables		7,753	45,644
Change in other payables		(40,212)	116,563
<i>Cash flow from change in working capital</i>		<i>(105,878)</i>	<i>98,245</i>
Cash flow from operating activities		816,922	941,698
Investing activities			
Purchase of intangible assets	18, 19	(378,151)	(327,194)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	15	(385,016)	(308,797)
Settlement of deferred consideration		-	(1,630)
Acquisition of non-controlling interest		(1,000)	-
Cash flow from investing activities		(764,168)	(637,621)
Financing activities			
Change in borrowings		190,620	(179,218)
Paid bank and advisory fees		(74,077)	(20,973)
New financing		4,472,783	1,800,000
Repayment of financing		(2,734,562)	(1,600,000)
Net interest paid		(263,031)	(219,409)
Call cost old debt		(17,175)	-
Other financial items		(7,536)	28,123
Loan to group companies		-	(25,152)
Paid distribution ¹		(1,703,787)	-
Cash flow from financing activities		(136,764)	(216,629)
Cash flow for the year		(84,009)	87,448
Cash and cash equivalents at start of period		97,941	12,770
Exchange difference on translating cash and cash equivalents		10,350	(2,277)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		24,283	97,941

1) Out of the total dividend, EUR 1,703,787 thousand was paid in cash. The remaining part of the dividend was paid in kind with a receivable.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 Accounting Policies

Information regarding Verisure Midholding AB (publ)

Verisure Midholding AB (publ) ("the Company") is an organised public limited liability company incorporated on May 26, 2011, in and under the laws of Sweden with the registration number 556854-1402 and with its registered office in Malmö. Verisure Midholding AB's address is Box 392, 201 23 Malmö. The Group's head office is based in Geneva, Switzerland.

Verisure Midholding AB (publ) is directly and wholly owned by Verisure Topholding AB.

Nature of operations

Verisure Midholding Group, hereafter referred to as the Group, is the leading provider of professionally monitored alarm solutions for residential households and small businesses in Europe. We are also, through Arlo Europe, the leading provider of camera video surveillance systems in Europe. We offer premium monitored alarm services to our portfolio of over 4.2 million customers and design, sell, install and monitor alarm and video surveillance systems across 16 countries in Europe and Latin America.

The Group operates a subscription-based service business, which we conduct through two primary operating segments: portfolio services and customer acquisition. The portfolio services segment provides monitoring services to existing customers for a monthly subscription fee. The customer acquisition segment develops, sources, purchases, provides and installs alarm systems for new customers in return for an upfront sales and installation fee. Additionally, we classify certain non-core business under our adjacencies segment, which mainly represents the sale of remote monitoring and assistance devices, services for senior citizens as well as the sale of Arlo cameras and video surveillance services across Europe.

Basis of presentation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as approved by the EU. The accounting policies are unchanged compared with those applied in 2020.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except where a fair value measurement is required according to IFRS (e.g for derivative financial instruments, which have been measured at fair value).

Summary of accounting policies

The most important accounting policies in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are described below.

These policies were applied consistently for all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of consolidation | IFRS 10 & IFRS 12

The consolidated financial statements include the results, cash flows and assets and liabilities of the Group and all subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has 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 Group generally controls a company by a shareholding of more than 50% of the voting rights referring to all shares and participations.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition and deconsolidated from the date that control ceases. The accounting principles used by subsidiaries are adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the principles applied by the Group.

All inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains and losses attributable to inter-company transactions are eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

Foreign currency translation | IAS 21

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency). The consolidated financial statements are presented in euro (EUR), which is the parent company's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency in accordance with the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in the income statement when they arise. Exchange differences from operating items are recognised as either cost of sales or selling or administrative expenses, while exchange differences from financial items are recognised as financial income or financial expenses. When preparing the financial statements of individual companies, foreign currency denominated receivables and liabilities are translated to the functional currency of the individual company using the exchange rates prevailing at each balance sheet date.

Group companies

The results and financial position of all Group companies that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet item presented are translated at the closing rate on the closing date of that balance sheet.
- Income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates.
- All resulting translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

When a foreign operation is sold or partially disposed of, translation differences that were recorded in equity are reclassified and recognised in the income statement as part of the gain or loss on sale.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising from the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate.

One of the Group companies, operates in Argentina, which is considered to be a hyperinflationary economy. However, the effects are currently minimal. The Group continuously evaluates the effects in order to adjust the valuation when relevant.

Segment reporting | IFRS 8

The Group's operating segments are identified by grouping together the business by revenue stream, as this is the basis on which information is provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) for the purposes of allocating resources within the Group and assessing the performance of the Group's businesses. The Group has identified the management team as its CODM. The segments identified based on the Group's operating activities are customer acquisition, portfolio services and adjacencies which are explained further below.

Portfolio services

The portfolio services segment provides a full security service to our customers for a monthly subscription fee. We typically enter into self-renewing monitoring agreements with customers at the time of installation and the majority of customers pay via direct debit. Our service includes 24/7 monitoring, expert verification and response, customer care, maintenance, and professional technical support to existing customers. We operate personally all our monitoring centres. A majority of the costs in the portfolio services segment are either variable or partially variable in nature. We do have some

fixed costs for example longer-term facility rentals. We gain operating leverage as we grow from our fixed costs and the partially variable costs mentioned earlier. As a result, we have historically been able to increase our portfolio operating margin and cash flows as we add new customers to our existing operations.

Customer acquisition

This segment develops, sources, purchases, provides and installs alarm systems for new customers in return for an upfront sales and installation fee.

Sales and installations can be performed both by our own employees and by external partners. Each new customer generates installation income that is recognised once installation of the alarm equipment has been completed. The Group's costs for materials, installation, administration and marketing generally exceed the non-recurring income, resulting in negative cash flow for the segment.

Adjacencies

The adjacencies segment captures the sale of remote monitoring and assistance devices and services for senior citizens as well as the sale of Arlo cameras and video surveillance services in retail and online channels across Europe. As these sales are not considered part of our core alarm business, these revenues are categorised as adjacencies.

Business segments are recognised using the same accounting policies as applied by the Group.

Revenue recognition | IFRS 15

The Group's revenue is generated mainly from the recurring monthly fees in the portfolio segment. This is approx. 80% of the Group revenue. The remaining part of the revenue is generated from the installation fee in the customer acquisition segment and from invoiced services and sale of products.

Within our customer contracts we have identified two performance obligations, installation and monitoring. For installation the revenue is recognised at the point in time when the products are installed at our customers premises. Revenues from monitoring services are recognised on a linear basis over the contract period.

For customer agreements containing multiple deliverables (installation and monitoring services) the transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation based on the stand-alone selling prices. The stand-alone selling price for the installation is calculated based on cost for the installation with a margin based on external benchmark. Any amount invoiced as installation fee exceeding the calculated stand-alone selling price for the installation service is recognised on a linear basis over the contract period.

Revenues from the sale of products and services are recognised when the product is transferred to the customer or when the service is performed.

Financing

To enhance the payment plan flexibility to our customers some of the Group's entities offer to finance part of the upfront fee, i.e. the customer gets the opportunity to pay the financed amount in monthly instalments typically over a three-year period. This offered service supports the Group's growth and profitability targets well and may be arranged in two alternative ways; external or internal financing.

External financing

In the case of external financing, the customer is first invoiced for all instalments relating to the amount of financed upfront fee. These invoices are then sold at a discount to a financial institution which assumes the credit risk, but the collection process remains with the Group. The Group recognises the received net amount as installation revenue.

Internal financing

In the case of internal financing the customer is either invoiced for all instalments or on a month-by-month basis relating to the amount of financed upfront fee. In this case the Group assumes the credit risk. The net present value of the future instalments, discounted at an appropriate interest rate, is recognised as installation revenue.

Business combinations | IFRS 3

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration for the business combination is measured at fair value on the acquisition date, which is calculated as the sum on the acquisition date fair value of paid assets, liabilities that arise or are assumed and equity ownership issued in exchange for control of the acquired business. The consideration also includes fair value on the acquisition date of the assets or liabilities arising from an agreement concerning contingent consideration. Acquisition related costs are recognised in the income statement during the period in which they are incurred.

Contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are recognised as existing liabilities arising from events that have occurred, if their fair value can be reliably calculated.

Measurement adjustments to the fair value of consideration transferred or of the acquired identifiable assets and liabilities as a result of additional information received during the measurement period, concerning facts and circumstances at the time of the acquisition date, qualify as adjustments of the business combination and require retrospective restatement with corresponding adjustment of goodwill. The measurement period ends on the earlier of the date when the Group receives the information needed (or determines that the information cannot be obtained) and one year after the acquisition date.

In a business combination where the sum of the consideration, any non-controlling interests and the fair value on the acquisition date of previously held equity interest exceeds the fair value of identifiable acquired net assets on the acquisition date, the difference is recognised as goodwill in the statement of financial position. If the difference is negative, the resulting gain on the acquisition is recognised as a bargain purchase in the income statement after review of the difference.

Operating expenses

The Group's business model involves sales and installation being carried out primarily by the same individuals. The costs of these activities are recognised in gross profit. This means that "cost of sales" includes some costs that are actually selling expenses but cannot be allocated to a specific function.

Employee benefit expense | IAS 19

Our employees in Norway, Denmark, Sweden, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, United Kingdom and Switzerland have a pension plan, whereas our employees in Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Finland, Germany and Peru do not. We offer both defined contribution and defined benefit pension plans. Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit schemes under which we pay fixed contributions into a separate legal entity and have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions. Costs for defined contribution schemes are expensed in the period during which the employee carried out his or her work. Costs are in line with the payments made during the period. Defined benefit plans are post-employment benefit schemes other than defined contribution plans with the exception of a limited defined benefit plan in France and Switzerland. For these plans, amounts to be paid as retirement benefits are determined by reference to a formula usually based on employees' earnings and/or years of service. All pension liabilities in Sweden are classified as defined contribution plans, except pensions for office based staff which are through a national multi-employer pension plan, which is funded in the same manner as a defined contribution plan. The level of contribution is dependent upon, among other things, the level of employee participation and salaries in each country.

Equity plan

A limited number of leaders of the Group participate in an equity plan, which allows them to acquire shares at fair market value in Aegis Lux 2 S.à r.l. (either directly or through a legal entity). As the investment is done at fair market value and with participants' out-of-pocket resources, there is no benefit for the employees.

Share option plan | IFRS 2

Certain employees of the Group are granted share options in Aegis Lux 2 S.à.r.l. The Share Option Plan is settled through equity and disclosed accordingly. Hence, the options are recognised as an employee benefits expenses, with a corresponding increase in equity during the vesting period. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted. The fair value at grant date is determined using an adjusted form of the Black-Scholes model which includes a Monte Carlo simulation model.

Taxes | IAS 12

Income taxes

Income taxes include current and deferred tax. These taxes have been calculated at a nominal amount according to each country's tax rates that have been defined or announced and are highly likely to become affected.

Current tax

Current tax is tax that is paid or received for the current year and includes any adjustments to current tax for prior years. In the case of items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, any tax effect on equity or other comprehensive income is also recognised.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable in the future arising from temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet method, which means that deferred income tax is calculated on all temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profits nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interest in joint ventures, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is calculated at tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled, or the asset is realised, based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is charged or credited to the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited in other comprehensive income, in which case the deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

Deferred tax assets on losses carry forward are recognised to the extent it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the amounts can be utilised. Even though no statutory profits are forecasted, deferred tax asset (resulting from both deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits) is recognised up to the amount of deferred tax liability if the reversals of deferred tax asset occur during the same period of the reversals of deferred tax liability. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed on each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

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.

Property, plant and equipment | IAS 16 & IAS 36

Property, plant and equipment are recognised at cost less accumulated depreciation and any cumulative impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is based on the asset's cost and is allocated using the straight-line method over the asset's estimated useful life, as follows:

Alarm equipment	5–14 years
Other machinery and equipment	3–10 years

The useful lives and residual values of Group assets are determined by management at the time of acquisition and are reviewed annually for appropriateness. The lives are based primarily on historical experience with regards to the lifecycle of customers, as well as anticipation of future events that may impact useful life, such as changes in technology and macro-economic factors.

Alarm equipment is primarily equipment installed in customers' premises. Other machinery and equipment are primarily IT-equipment and furniture.

An asset's residual value and value-in-use are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, annually on the reporting date. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the carrying amount is greater than the estimated recoverable amount. Gains and losses on disposals are recognised in the income statement as cost of sales.

Leases | IFRS 16

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. The right of use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right of use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of the right of use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant 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 incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. The incremental borrowing rate is specific for each of the Groups entities and is based on the calculation of the cost of debt in the Group's overall WACC calculation. It also considers what kind of asset is leased as well as the contract period. The Group evaluates the rates annually and updates them regarding any new contracts when necessary. When material changes are made in a contract, the Group also reevaluate the discount rate and updates it as appropriate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are comprised of fixed payments, variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, and amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee. Non-lease components are included in vehicle leases, but not in leases of buildings. The group does not lease any intangible assets.

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 or if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right of use asset.

The Group has elected not to recognise right of use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of machinery that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low value assets. The Group

recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Intangible assets | IAS 36 & IAS 38

Goodwill

In a business combination where the sum of the acquisition price, any minority interest and fair value of any previously held equity interest on the acquisition date exceeds the fair value of identifiable acquired net assets on that date, the difference is recognised as goodwill. Goodwill is allocated to the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows or cash generating units (CGUs). Goodwill is not subject to amortisation and is tested for impairment annually, or as soon as there is an indication that the asset has declined in value and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Customer portfolio

The customer portfolio includes contract portfolios and customer acquisition costs. The customer acquisition costs are the incremental costs of obtaining a contract i.e. the costs that an entity incurs to obtain a contract with a customer that it would not have incurred if the contract had not been obtained (for example, a sales commission). Amortisation is based on the asset's cost and allocated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life.

Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets are primarily computer software, development costs and trademark. Acquired software are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised over the asset's estimated useful life. Development costs for new identifiable and unique software and products are capitalised if they are controlled by the Group and are likely to generate economic benefits. The capitalised amounts consist of direct costs and the capitalisable portion of indirect costs.

Costs associated with maintaining computer software are expensed as incurred. Capitalised development costs have a definable useful life and are amortised on a straight-line basis from the date the software entered use.

Amortisation for all intangible assets is measured using the straight-line method during the useful life, as follows:

Customer portfolio	5–23 years
Computer software	3–10 years
Other intangible assets	3–18 years

Impairment of non-financial assets | IAS 36

Assets with an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested for impairment annually or as soon as an indication emerges that they have decreased in value. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount may fall short of the carrying amount. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use.

Financial instruments | IFRS 9

The Group classifies its financial instruments as:

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial assets at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)
- Financial assets at amortised cost

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial liabilities at amortised cost

The classification of financial assets depends on the business model for managing the portfolio in which the financial asset belongs and the characteristics of the cash flows. Financial assets that have cashflows that are solely payment of principal and interest (SPPI), and that are held in a business model that holds financial assets to collect contractual cashflows are classified as and measured at amortised cost. Financial assets that have cash flows that are SPPI but are held in a business model that receives its cashflows both from holding the financial assets to collect contractual cashflows and from sales of financial assets are classified as and measured at fair value through OCI. All other financial assets are classified as and measured at fair value with fair value changes in the income statement. Management determines the designation of its financial instruments at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at each reporting date. Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are recognised as a financial item as incurred. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The Group has financial assets at fair value through profit or loss consisting of derivatives. Derivatives are classified as fair value through profit or loss whether they are subject to hedge accounting or not. Assets in this category are classified as current or non-current assets depending on time to maturity.

Financial assets at fair value through OCI

The group currently has no financial instruments in this category.

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets at amortised cost are financial assets that have cash flows that are SPPI and are held in a business model to collect contractual cash flows. They arise when the Group provides goods or services directly to a customer without any intention of trading the receivable that arises. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date, which are classified as non-current assets.

Financial assets at amortised cost primarily consists of trade receivables. These do not carry any interest and are stated at their nominal value less any provision for bad debts.

A provision for bad debts is made for expected credit losses using the simplified approach for both current and non-current trade receivables. This means that lifetime expected credit losses are recognised for all trade receivables. The provision is recognised under “cost of sales” in the income statement.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

This category solely includes financial liabilities held for trading and relates primarily to derivative instruments. Derivatives are classified as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Derivative instruments are classified as current or non-current liabilities depending on time to maturity.

Financial liabilities to amortised cost

Liabilities to credit institutions

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value less transaction costs and thereafter at amortised cost. Any difference between the net amount received (less transaction costs) and the repaid amount is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan using the effective interest method.

Trade payables

Trade payables are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter at amortised cost which normally corresponds to the nominal amount as the maturity is short.

Financial risk management and hedge accounting

The Group's business activities expose the Group to financial risk arising from changes in foreign exchange rates and interest rates. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Group's treasury policy, which is approved by the board of directors. The Group treasury policy provides written principles on the use of financial derivatives consistent with the Group's risk management strategy. The Group does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

The Group currently uses the following derivatives:

- Interest rate swaps to hedge cash flows due to interest rate risk on the Group's long-term debt. The contracts are classified as financial assets/financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and all gains and losses related to the derivatives are included in financial income and expenses (as disclosed in note 12).
- Cross currency swaps to hedge our foreign exchange risk in our financing operations by increasing our exposure to SEK. The contracts are classified as financial assets/ financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and all gains and losses related to the derivatives are included in financial income and expenses (as disclosed in note 12).
- FX swaps to hedge cash flows in foreign currencies. The contracts are classified as financial assets/financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and all gains and losses related to the derivatives are included in financial income and expenses (as disclosed in note 12).
- FX forward contracts to lock in the exchange rate of future cash flow in a foreign currency different to each subsidiary's functional currency. The forward contracts the Group enters are used to hedge material purchases in USD. The transaction aims to limit the risk that currency fluctuations affect the company's cash flow and EBIT results. FX forward contracts are classified as financial assets/financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and when all criteria are met, are subject for hedge accounting. By being in scope for hedge accounting the effect of all gains and losses deemed as effective for the contracts is recognised in the OCI when unrealised, and reclassified to the income statement upon realisation, affecting cost of material and further capitalisation of material.

All derivative instruments are recognised initially either as assets or liabilities at fair value on the trade date in the consolidated balance sheet and are subsequently revalued at fair value on each reporting date.

The components and fair values of the Group's derivative instruments are determined using the fair value measurements of significant other observable inputs, classified as level 2 of the fair value hierarchy in IFRS 13. The company uses observable market inputs based on the type of derivative and the nature of the underlying instrument.

Hedge accounting

Where all relevant criteria are met, hedge accounting is applied to remove the accounting mismatch between the hedging instrument and the hedged item. Hedge effectiveness is determined at the inception of the hedge relationship, and through periodic prospective effectiveness assessments to ensure that an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and hedging instrument.

As presented above, the derivatives that are subject to hedge accounting are FX forward contracts entered with the purpose to hedge material purchases in USD. The transaction aims to limit the risk that currency fluctuations affect the company's cash flow and EBIT results. All unrealised gains and losses

deemed as effective for these contracts are recognised in the OCI. In the event of deemed inefficiency the gains and losses from the contracts are booked in the income statement. The use of hedge accounting will effectively result in recognising inventory and material costs to the fixed foreign currency rate for the hedged purchases.

Inventories | IAS 2

Inventories are recognised at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable direct selling expenses. The cost of inventories is determined by using the first-in first-out method. Provisions for obsolescence are included in the value for inventory.

Provisions | IAS 37

A provision is a liability of uncertain timing or amount and is generally recognised when the Group has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that payment will be made to settle the obligation and the payment can be estimated reliably.

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

The impact from the IBOR reform is not expected to be material. The group is currently exposed to EURIBOR/STIBOR reference rates and since these rates will not cease to exist in the foreseeable future, we have not had any impact yet and do not believe we will have in the foreseeable future. Verisure will continue to monitor any changes to EURIBOR/STIBOR as a reference rate and update together with counterparties, the relevant financial contract accordingly as and when these occur. Certain new accounting standards, amendments to accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for December 31, 2021 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the group. These standards, amendments or interpretations are not expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

Note 2 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

When applying the Group's accounting policies, management must make assumptions and estimates concerning the future that affect the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date, the disclosure of contingencies that existed on the balance sheet date and the amounts of revenue and expenses recognised during the accounting period. Such assumptions and estimates are based on factors such as historical experience, the observance of trends in the industries in which the Group operates and information available from the Group's customers and other outside sources. These assumptions and estimates are continuously evaluated by management.

Due to the inherent uncertainty involved in making assumptions and estimates, actual outcomes could differ from those assumptions and estimates. An analysis of key areas of estimates uncertainties on the balance sheet date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the Group's assets and liabilities within the next financial year is discussed below.

- Revenue recognition (note 3).
- Testing for impairment of goodwill and other assets (note 17).
- Measurement of deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities (note 13).
- Measurement of provisions and allocation for accrued expenses (note 26 and 27).
- Depreciation period for alarm equipment and amortisation period for customer portfolio (note 15 and 18).
- Estimates regarding leases (note 10 and 16).

Revenue recognition

Revenue recognition in the Group requires management to make judgements and estimates, mainly to determine the stand alone selling prices. Determining whether revenues should be recognised immediately or be deferred require management to make judgements on the stand alone selling price of each deliverable. The stand alone selling price of the installation revenue is dependent of the estimated installation cost and a margin based on a benchmark.

Testing for impairment of goodwill and other assets

IFRS requires management to undertake an annual test for impairment of indefinite life assets and for finite life assets, to test for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. When testing for impairment of goodwill and other assets, the carrying amount should be compared with the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value-in-use.

Impairment testing is an area involving management judgement, requiring assessment as to whether the carrying value of assets can be supported by the net present value of future cash flow derived from such assets using cash flow projections which have been discounted at an appropriate rate. Since there are normally no quoted prices available on which to estimate the fair value less costs to sell an asset, the asset's value-in-use is usually the value against which the carrying amount is compared for impairment testing purposes and is measured on the basis of assumptions and estimates.

In calculating the net present value of the future cash flow, certain assumptions are required to be made in respect of highly uncertain matters, including management's expectations of:

- Long-term sales growth rates;
- Growth in adjusted EBITDA;
- Timing and quantum of future capital expenditure;
- Change in working capital; and
- The selection of discount rates to reflect the risks involved.

The Group prepares and approves formal long-term management plans for operations. Five years of the long-term management plan are used in value-in-use calculations. For the purposes of the calculation, a long-term growth rate into perpetuity has been determined as the lower of:

- An assumed 3% growth rate based on the resilient business model and the strong historical performance of the Group; and
- A five year projected long-term compound annual growth rate for adjusted EBITDA is normally used with extended years for developing countries. Since the Groups business is stable and includes recurring revenue it is deemed correct to include a longer period than five years.

The Group would not have any impairment issues if the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) used was 1% higher or if the compound annual growth rate was 1% lower.

Changing the assumptions selected by management, in particular the discount rate and growth rate assumptions used in the cash flow projections, could significantly affect impairment evaluation and hence results. The yearly impairment test of goodwill is performed on the closing of the second quarter each year.

Measurement of deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities

The Group is liable to pay income taxes in various countries. The calculation of the Group's total tax charge necessarily involves a degree of estimation and judgement in respect of certain tax positions, the resolution of which is uncertain until an agreement has been reached with the relevant tax authority or, as appropriate, through a formal legal process. The final resolution of some of these items may give rise to material profits, losses and/or cash flows.

The complexity of the Group's structure following geographic expansion makes the degree of estimation and judgement more challenging. The resolution of issues is not always within the control of the Group and it is often dependent on the efficiency of the legal processes in the relevant taxing jurisdictions in where we operate.

Issues can, and often do, take many years to resolve. Payments in respect of tax liabilities for an accounting period result from payments on account and on the final resolution of open items. As a result, there may be substantial differences between the tax charge in the consolidated income statement and tax payments, including potential tax cash flow impact from future implementation of local accounting regulation. The Group has also exercised significant accounting judgement regarding net operating loss utilisation.

Moreover, the Group has exercised significant accounting judgements regarding the recognition of deferred tax assets. The recognition of deferred tax assets is based upon whether it is probable that sufficient and suitable taxable profits will be available in the future against which the reversal of deductible temporary differences can be realised. Where the temporary differences related to losses, the availability of the losses to offset against forecast taxable profits is also considered.

Recognition therefore involves judgement regarding the future financial performance of the particular legal entity or tax group in which the deferred tax assets have been recognised.

The amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements in respect of each matter are derived from the Group's best estimation and judgement as described above. However, the inherent uncertainty regarding the outcome of these items means any resolution could differ from the accounting estimates and therefore impact the Group's results and cash flow.

Measurement of provisions and allocation for accrued expenses

The Group exercises judgement in connection with significant estimates in relation to employee related costs and in measuring and recognising provisions and the exposures to contingent liabilities related to pending litigation or other outstanding claims subject to negotiated settlement, mediation, arbitration or government regulation, as well as other contingent liabilities. Judgement is necessary in assessing the likelihood that a pending claim will succeed, or a liability will arise, and to quantify the possible range of the financial settlement. Because of the inherent uncertainty in this evaluation process, actual losses may be different from the originally estimated provision.

Depreciation period for alarm equipment and amortisation period for customer portfolio

The useful lives and residual values of Group assets are determined by management at the time of acquisition and are reviewed annually for appropriateness. The lives are based primarily on historical experience with regards to the lifecycle of customers, as well as anticipation of future events that may impact useful life, such as changes in technology e.g. 2G/3G network shutdown and macroeconomic factors.

The charge in respect of periodic depreciation for alarm equipment as well as the amortisation of the customer portfolio, is derived after determining an estimate of expected useful life of alarm equipment, established useful life of customers, and the expected residual value at the end of life. A decrease in the expected life of an asset or its residual value results in an increase depreciation/amortisation charge being recorded in the consolidated income statement. A change in +/- 10 percentage points in depreciation and amortisation would impact the operating result of approximately EUR 48 million (43 in 2020).

Estimate regarding leases

The Group performs several estimates when applying IFRS 16 in the accounting for leases. These mainly relate to the contract time. When the entity has the option to extend a lease, or end the lease before the contract end date, management uses its judgement to determine whether or not an option would be reasonably certain to be exercised. Management considers all facts and circumstances including their past practice and any cost that will be incurred to change the asset if an option to extend is not taken, to help them determine the lease term. The extension period has only been included in the present value calculation of future lease payments if it is deemed reasonably certain that the contract

will be extended, and if it is deemed reasonably certain that an end option will be exercised this period have been excluded from the calculation.

Note 3 Segment Reporting

The Group's operating segments are identified by grouping together the business by revenue stream, as this is the basis on which information is provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) for the purposes of allocating resources within the Group and assessing the performance of the Group's businesses. The Group has identified the management team as its CODM. The segments identified based on the Group's operating activities are customer acquisition, portfolio services and adjacencies. Separate disclosed items (SDIs), depreciation and amortisation, retirement of assets, financial items and taxes are not reported per segment. More information about SDIs are disclosed in the Directors report on page 37.

EUR thousand	2021					
	Customer acquisition	Portfolio services	Adjacencies	Total Group – Excl SDIs	SDIs	Total Group
Revenue	373,492	2,043,673	91,682	2,508,847	-	2,508,847
Adjusted EBITDA	(421,036)	1,477,479	(8,448)	1,047,995	(63,607)	984,388
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-	-	(347,364)	(129,928)	(477,293)
Retirement of assets	-	-	-	(128,232)	-	(128,232)
Financial items	-	-	-	(290,381)	(26,691)	(317,072)
Result before tax	-	-	-	282,019	(220,227)	61,793

EUR thousand	2020					
	Customer acquisition	Portfolio services	Adjacencies	Total Group – Excl SDIs	SDIs	Total Group
Revenue	338,138	1,740,581	60,184	2,138,903	-	2,138,903
Adjusted EBITDA	(321,999)	1,255,774	(14,206)	919,569	(66,441)	853,128
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-	-	(274,186)	(159,003)	(433,189)
Retirement of assets	-	-	-	(95,714)	-	(95,714)
Financial items	-	-	-	(234,636)	(137,220)	(371,856)
Result before tax	-	-	-	315,033	(362,663)	(47,630)

Note 4 Expenses by Type of Costs

The table below illustrates the consolidated income statement in summary classified according to type of cost.

EUR thousand	2021	2020
Revenue	2,508,847	2,138,903
Other income	5,263	5,128
Total operating income	2,514,110	2,144,031
Employee benefit expense	(940,520)	(802,289)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(477,294)	(433,189)
Retirement of assets	(128,232)	(95,714)
Cost of materials	(86,050)	(74,488)
Marketing-related costs	(198,189)	(128,102)
Other cost	(304,961)	(286,023)
Total operating cost	(2,135,246)	(1,819,805)
Operating profit	378,864	324,226

EUR thousand	2021	2020
Currency translation differences included in operating profit	4,562	6,443
Currency translation differences included in financial income and expenses are shown in note 12.		

Note 5 Audit Fees

EUR thousand	2021	2020
PwC		
Audit assignments	1,662	1,291
Audit work apart from the audit assignment	219	322
Tax consultancy	128	233
Other services ¹	421	814
Total PwC	2,430	2,660
Other auditors		
Audit assignments	16	16
Total other auditors	16	16
Total for the Group	2,446	2,676

1) The main part of the work is related to refinancing.

Note 6 Employee Benefit Expense

EUR thousand	2021	2020
Wages and salaries including restructuring costs and other termination benefits ..	725,141	630,851
Social security costs	174,934	145,959
Pension costs	40,445	25,479
Total	940,520	802,289

Note 7 Remuneration of Directors and other Key Executive Management

EUR thousand	2021	2020
Short-term employee benefits	5,571	5,759
Post-employment benefit	233	211
Total	5,805	5,970

The directors and the other key executive management have 6 to 12 months' notice period corresponding to an amount of EUR 7,317 thousand (5,739 in 2020).

Note 8 Employee Option Plan

Certain employees of the Group participate in a management option plan and are granted options in Aegis Lux 2 S.à r.l. as a part of their compensation. The options vests in installments over a period of maximum five years.

Set out below are summaries of options granted under the plan:

EUR thousand	2021	2020
As at January 1	-	335,292
Granted during the year	1,309,166	99,300
Forfeited during the year	-	(21,037)
Exercised during the year	-	(413,555)
As at December 31	1,309,166	-

No options are exercisable at December 31, 2021. No options expired during 2021.

Fair value of options granted

The fair value at grant date is independently determined using an adjusted form of the Black-Scholes model which includes a Monte Carlo simulation model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the impact of dilution (where material), the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the risk-free interest rate for the term of the option, and the correlations and volatilities of the peer group companies. Total expenses arising from options issued under employee option plan recognised during the period was EUR 1,110 thousand (1,244 in 2020).

Note 9 Non-Cash Items

EUR thousand	2021	2020
Retirement of assets ¹	128,232	95,714
Increased provision ²	-	24,000
Other	(2)	-
Total	128,230	119,714

1) Relates primarily to retirement of installed equipment due to cancellation of customer subscriptions.

2) The provision in Dec 2020 was released in Dec 2021 when the fine to NCA was paid.

Note 10 Leases

The Group leases offices, cars and various equipment and recognises right of use asset and lease liability for these leases, except for short-term and low value leases, see below.

The income statement shows the following amounts related to leases during 2021 and 2020:

EUR thousand	2021	2020
Amortisation charge of right of use assets	48,401	44,340
Interest expense ¹	4,915	4,895
Expense relating to short-term leases ²	606	277
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets that are not shown above as short-term leases ²	1,114	850
Total	55,036	50,362

1) Included in financial expenses.

2) Included in cost of sales, selling expenses and administrative expenses.

Out of the total amount related to amortisation above, EUR 21,147 thousand (19,222 in 2020) related to lease buildings, EUR 26,940 thousand (24,814 in 2020) to leased vehicles and EUR 314 thousand (304 in 2020) to other leased assets.

EUR thousand	2021		2020	
	Short-term leases	Low-value leases	Short-term leases	Low-value leases
Term to maturity <1 year	107	1,239	142	700
Term to maturity 1–5 years	-	750	-	335
Term to maturity >5 years	-	-	-	-

The total cash outflow for leases in 2021 was EUR 52.6 million (48.1 in 2020). The maturity of the lease liability is shown in note 21 and the changes during the year in the right of use assets is shown in note 16.

Note 11 Depreciation and Amortisation

EUR thousand	2021	2020
Property, plant and equipment	148,673	107,630
Right of use assets	48,401	44,340
Customer portfolio	186,774	206,677
Other intangible assets	93,447	74,542
Total	477,294	433,189

Depreciation and amortisation are reflected in the income statement as follows:

EUR thousand	2021	2020
Cost of sales	233,744	182,341
Selling and administrative expenses	243,550	250,848
Total	477,294	433,189

Note 12 Financial Income and Expenses

EUR thousand	2021	2020
Interest income, other	978	911
Finance income	978	911
Interest cost on borrowings	(251,905)	(201,196)
Interest cost, leasing	(4,915)	(4,895)
Interest cost, other	(16,783)	(15,192)
Interest cost on interest rate swaps	(11,588)	(11,020)
Fair value changes in currency derivatives	3,662	(16,910)
Fair value changes in interest rate derivatives	9,406	(429)
Net currency translation differences	23,126	(47,788)
Bank charges	(40,267)	(32,054)
Other items	(28,785)	(43,283)
Financial expenses	(318,049)	(372,767)
Financial income and expenses	(317,071)	(371,856)

Details of borrowings are presented in note 25.

From time to time, interest rate swaps are used to manage the interest rate profile of the Group's borrowings. Net interest payable or receivable on such interest rate swaps is therefore included in interest expense.

Note 13 Taxes

Income statement

Tax expense

EUR thousand	2021		2020	
Current tax	(98,770)	(159.8%)	(58,120)	122.0%
Deferred tax	51,911	84.0%	12,807	(26.9%)
Total	(46,859)	(75.8%)	(45,313)	95.1%

The Swedish rate of corporate income tax in 2021 was 20.6% compared to 21.4% in 2020.

Difference between Swedish tax rate and actual tax for the Group

EUR thousand	2021		2020	
Tax calculated at Swedish tax rate	(12,729)	(20.6%)	10,193	(21.4%)
Difference between tax rate in Sweden and weighted tax rates applicable to foreign subsidiaries	10,503	17.0%	10,335	(21.7%)
Non-recognised deferred tax assets on losses carried forward, new losses as well as utilised losses ¹	24,210	(39.2%)	(2,837)	6.0%
Non-taxable/non-deductible income statement items, net	(53,094)	(85.9%)	(45,022)	94.5%
Effect of tax rates changed	14,460	23.4%	-	-
Other	(30,208)	(48.9%)	(17,982)	37.8%
Total	(46,859)	(75.8%)	(45,313)	95.1%

- 1) Whereof EUR 51,870 thousand (64,593 in 2020) is related to utilised tax losses carried forward not previously recognised as a deferred tax asset.

Other comprehensive income

Tax on other comprehensive income

EUR thousand	2021	2020
Deferred tax on remeasurements of defined benefit pension plans.....	18	16
Deferred tax on hedging reserve.....	(3,671)	1,683
Total.....	(3,653)	1,699

Balance sheet

Deferred tax assets attributable to:

EUR thousand	2021	2020
Temporary differences arising between the tax bases and carrying amounts	12,692	13,401
Pension provisions and employee related liabilities	1,808	2,669
Risk reserves	1,992	2,028
Tax loss carry-forwards	87,852	53,110
Acquisition-related intangible assets	905	1,281
IFRS 15	25,716	24,517
Other temporary differences	19,486	24,642
Total deferred tax assets	150,451	121,648
Netting	(122,591)	(97,633)
Total	27,860	24,016

Deferred tax liabilities attributable to:

EUR thousand	2021	2020
Temporary differences arising between the tax bases and carrying amounts	42,058	53,161
Acquisition-related intangible assets	34,240	61,132
Customer acquisition costs	177,715	163,788
IFRS 15	14,090	8,505
Other temporary differences	29,962	30,297
Total deferred tax liabilities	298,065	316,883
Netting	(122,591)	(97,633)
Total	175,474	219,250

Deferred tax assets are recognised in respect to tax loss carry-forwards to the extent that the realisation of the related tax benefit through taxable profits is probable. On December 31, 2021, the Group has tax loss carried-forward of EUR 728.2 million (637.2 in 2020). As of December 31, 2021, tax loss carry-forwards for which deferred tax assets had been recognised amounted to EUR 388.3 million (311.0 in 2020) and deferred tax assets related to the tax loss amounted to EUR 87.9 million (53.1 in 2020). A time limitation in respect of tax loss carry-forward utilisation exists in Argentina, the Netherlands, Norway and in Switzerland. No such limitation exists in other countries.

Note 14 Transactions with Related Parties

Transactions between Group companies, which are related parties, have been eliminated on consolidation and, therefore, are not required to be disclosed in these financial statements.

Details of transactions between the Group and other related parties are disclosed below. All transactions with related parties are at market rates.

Transactions with related parties

EUR thousand	2021	2020
Interest income.....	420	610
Shareholders contribution	1,016	1,244

Balances with related parties

EUR thousand	2021	2020
Group contribution.....	231,588	231,588
Financial receivable, non-current	428	312
Financial receivable, current	-	25,601

Note 15 Property, Plant and Equipment

EUR thousand	2021		
	Alarm equipment	Other	Total
Balance at beginning of year	1,472,576	160,190	1,632,766
Investments	358,958	26,058	385,016
Disposals/retirement of assets.....	(109,906)	(1,976)	(111,882)
Translation differences	627	94	721
Balance at end of year.....	1,722,255	184,366	1,906,621
Depreciation at beginning of year	(519,882)	(106,961)	(626,843)
Disposals/retirement of assets.....	37,221	1,814	39,035
Depreciation charge for the year	(131,402)	(17,271)	(148,673)
Translation differences	(188)	-	(188)
Accumulated depreciation at end of year	(614,251)	(122,418)	(736,669)
Net book value at end of year	1,108,004	61,948	1,169,952

EUR thousand	2020		
	Alarm equipment	Other	Total
Balance at beginning of year	1,291,456	144,581	1,436,037
Investments	286,453	22,506	308,959
Disposals/retirement of assets.....	(88,751)	(5,072)	(93,823)
Translation differences	(16,582)	(1,825)	(18,407)
Balance at end of year.....	1,472,576	160,190	1,632,766
Depreciation at beginning of year	(467,308)	(95,883)	(563,191)
Disposals/retirement of assets.....	33,592	4,755	38,347
Depreciation charge for the year	(91,156)	(16,474)	(107,630)
Translation differences	4,990	641	5,631
Accumulated depreciation at end of year	(519,882)	(106,961)	(626,843)
Net book value at end of year	952,694	53,229	1,005,923

Refer to Note 1 Accounting Policies for more information.

Note 16 Right of Use Assets

EUR thousand	2021			
	Buildings	Vehicles	Other assets	Total
Balance at beginning of year	116,738	74,060	1,549	192,347
New lease contracts	35,609	34,192	247	70,048
Terminations of lease contracts	(9,835)	(20,819)	(40)	(30,694)
Translation differences	76	188	41	304
Balance at end of year	142,588	87,621	1,796	232,005
Depreciation at beginning of year	(28,735)	(34,223)	(277)	(63,235)
Depreciation charge for the year	(21,149)	(26,939)	(313)	(48,401)
Terminations of lease contracts	7,416	19,026	11	26,453
Translation differences	125	(75)	(8)	42
Accumulated amortisation at end of year	(42,343)	(42,211)	(586)	(85,141)
Net book value at end of year	100,245	45,409	1,209	146,864

EUR thousand	2020			
	Buildings	Vehicles	Other assets	Total
Balance at beginning of year	104,865	61,949	1,672	168,486
New lease contracts	18,847	24,082	528	43,457
Terminations of lease contracts	(6,322)	(11,579)	(601)	(18,502)
Translation differences	(652)	(392)	(50)	(1,094)
Balance at end of year	116,738	74,060	1,549	192,347
Depreciation at beginning of year	(15,530)	(19,565)	(492)	(35,587)
Depreciation charge for the year	(19,222)	(24,814)	(304)	(44,340)
Terminations of lease contracts	6,046	10,070	504	16,620
Translation differences	(29)	86	15	72
Accumulated amortisation at end of year	(28,735)	(34,223)	(277)	(63,235)
Net book value at end of year	88,003	39,837	1,272	129,112

Refer to Note 1 Accounting Policies for more information.

Note 17 Goodwill

EUR thousand	2021	2020
Balance at beginning of year	866,819	884,261
Adjustment of purchase price allocation	-	(11,350)
Translation differences	861	(6,092)
Balance at end of year	867,680	866,819

Refer to Note 1 Accounting Policies for more information.

Impairment testing of goodwill

For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units), which in the Group's case is by country.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units, as follows:

EUR thousand	2021	2020
Brazil	15,944	15,817
Chile	15,713	15,713
Denmark	10,949	10,950
Finland	60,231	60,231
France	51,895	51,895
The Netherlands	14,038	14,038
Norway	260,171	259,317
Portugal	46,265	46,265

EUR thousand	2021	2020
Spain	238,423	238,423
Sweden	154,052	154,170
Total	867,680	866,819

Impairment tests

The conclusion from the annual impairment test is that no need for impairment of goodwill or other intangible assets has been identified. In each case, the recoverable amount of all items of goodwill was determined based on value-in-use calculations. Management based the value-in-use calculations on cash flow forecasts derived from the most recent long-term financial plans approved by the board of the directors. The principal assumptions in the value-in-use calculation were those regarding sales growth rates and operating margin. Applied pre-tax WACC varies between different countries in the Group. In 2021, the lowest rate was 8.8% (10.0% in 2020 in Denmark) in Denmark and the highest rate was 42.8% (29.3% in 2020 in Argentina) in Argentina. In Norway and Spain, the countries with the most significant Goodwill values, the WACC was 9.2% (10.2% in 2020) and 9.9% (11.3% in 2020) respectively.

For the period, subsequent to the long-term plan, cash flows generated by the CGUs to which significant goodwill has been allocated have been extrapolated on the basis of a projected annual growth rate of 3% (3% in 2020). It is not anticipated that this rate will exceed actual annual growth in the markets concerned. The assumptions regarding WACC are from internal judgement and benchmarking. The annual growth rates are based on historical experience. A sensitivity analysis has been performed on the impairment test with the conclusion that the Group would not have any impairment issues if the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) used was 1% higher or if the compound annual growth rate was 1% lower.

Note 18 Customer Portfolio

EUR thousand	2021	2020
Cost at beginning of year	2,523,395	2,356,856
Investments	266,704	225,417
Disposals/retirement of assets	(75,289)	(49,606)
Translation differences	473	(9,272)
Cost at end of year	2,715,283	2,523,395
Amortisation at beginning of year	(1,533,335)	(1,339,991)
Disposals/retirement of assets	17,381	9,004
Amortisation charge for the year	(186,774)	(206,677)
Translation differences	(878)	4,329
Accumulated amortisation at end of year	(1,703,607)	(1,533,335)
Net book value at end of year	1,011,677	990,060

Intangible assets arising on acquisitions are principally represented by acquired customer relationships and have finite useful lives. Out of total net book value, EUR 824,479 thousand (683,289 in 2020) relates to cost to obtain a contract.

Management has assessed the recoverability of the carrying amount of the customer portfolio as of the acquisition date. The impairment tests are described in note 17. Refer to Note 1 Accounting Policies for more information.

Note 19 Other Intangible Assets

EUR thousand	2021	2020
Balance at beginning of year	603,270	503,604
Investments	111,447	101,777
Disposals/retirement of assets	(1,079)	(4)
Translation differences	(236)	(2,107)
Balance at end of year	713,402	603,270
Amortisation at beginning of year	(338,116)	(264,428)
Disposals/retirement of assets	882	4
Amortisation charge for the year	(93,447)	(74,542)
Translation differences	110	850
Accumulated amortisation at end of year	(430,571)	(338,116)
Net book value at end of year	282,831	265,154

Out of the total book value, EUR 208,572 thousand (171,391 in 2020) relates to internally developed intangible assets.

Note 20 Prepayments and Accrued Income

EUR thousand	2021	2020
Accrued sales income	1,017	1,229
Prepaid expenses	57,951	75,915
Other accrued income	128	181
Total	59,097	77,325

Note 21 Financial Risk Management

The Group's business activities create exposure to financial risks, such as credit risk, liquidity risk, refinancing risk, interest rate risk and foreign currency risk, as detailed in the sections below. The Group treasury policy describes key principles to manage financial risks. Where appropriate risk management is carried out using derivative financial instruments in accordance with the guidelines and limitations set out in the Group treasury policy. The management of financial risks is centralised within the competences of Group treasury.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that losses are incurred as a result of a counterparty's inability to partially or totally meet its commitment. These risks are apportioned between credit risk from trade receivables and credit risk from financial receivables.

Financial instruments by category and valuation level

EUR thousand	2021		2020	
	Financial Asset	Financial Liability	Financial Asset	Financial Liability
Hedge accounting				
FX Forwards ¹	9,651	-	-	7,865
Fair value through profit or loss				
FX Swaps ¹	-	3,479	1,589	-
Cross currency swaps ¹	-	18,630	-	27,361
Interest rate swaps ¹	-	8,744	-	18,149
Amortised cost				
Trade and other receivables.....	311,653	-	315,147	-
Trade receivables, current ^{2, 4}	147,629	-	161,147	-
Other current receivables ^{2, 4}	35,288	-	40,028	-
Cash and cash equivalent.....	24,283	-	97,941	-
Long-term borrowings ^{2, 3}	-	7,029,477	-	5,073,558
Other non-current liabilities ²	-	86,792	-	105,102
Trade payables ^{2, 4}	-	190,682	-	183,115
Short-term borrowings ^{2, 4}	-	129,919	-	102,238
Other current liabilities ^{2, 4}	-	39,015	-	47,094

1) All derivatives measured at fair value are classified in level 2. All significant inputs are observable.

2) Details of borrowings are presented in note 25.

3) Fair value for the bond (includes both Senior Secured Notes and Senior Unsecured Notes) amounts to EUR 4,010 million (2,786 in 2020), fair value for the Term Loan B is EUR 2,780 million (2,290 in 2020), which is the quoted market price at the balance sheet day. Since it is a quoted market price in an active market it is classified as level 1.

4) Due to the short-term nature of trade receivables, current receivables, trade payables, short-term borrowings and other current liabilities, their carrying amount is assumed to be the same as their fair value.

Credit risk from trade receivables

The Group has no significant concentrations of credit risk in relation to trade receivables. Maximum credit exposure representing the value of the Group trade receivables at the end of December 2021 was EUR 198,194 thousand (220,125 in 2020).

The Group's credit policy ensures that credit management includes use of credit ratings, credit limits, decision-making structures and management of doubtful claims. The policy's goal is to ensure that sales are made only to customers with an appropriate credit rating. While the trade receivables closely follow the geography of Group operations, there are no significant concentrations of credit risk by customer as the Group has a large number of customers in many countries that are not individually significant or related.

Management believes that no further credit risk provision is required in excess of the normal provision for bad and doubtful receivables. For more details, see note 23.

Financial credit risk

Verisure's objective is to minimise the counterparty risk of financial transactions without compromising flexibility. The Company limits financial credit risk by operating with external banks and financial counterparties that meet, to the extent possible, investment grade credit ratings. Investment of excess liquid funds are only made in securities issued by governments, with a minimum long-term sovereign credit rating by Moody's of Aa1 and/or Standard & Poor's of AA+. Alternatively, deposits may also be arranged with banks bearing a short-term investment grade credit rating.

Interest bearing liabilities per currency

EUR thousand	2021	2020
Long-term borrowings (principal amount)		
EUR liabilities	6,959,911	4,948,740
SEK liabilities	152,979	172,773
Other currencies.....	16,226	18,726
Total	7,129,116	5,140,239
Short-term borrowings		
EUR liabilities	119,982	92,120
SEK liabilities	3,769	3,806
Other currencies.....	6,168	6,312
Total	129,919	102,238

Credit facilities as per December 31, 2021

Line of credit	Currency	Facility amount	Available amount	Maturity
Revolving Credit Facility (RCF)	Multicurrency (EUR)	700,000	465 285	2027
Term loan B	EUR	2,000,000	-	2028
Term loan B	EUR	800,000	-	2026
Bond	EUR	500,000	-	2023
Bond	EUR	200,000	-	2025
Bond	EUR	800,000	-	2026
Bond	EUR	1,150,000	-	2027
Senior Unsecured Notes (SUN).....	EUR	1,175,000	-	2029
Senior Unsecured Notes (SUN).....	SEK	1,500,000	-	2029

Credit facilities as per December 31, 2020

Line of credit	Currency	Facility amount	Available amount	Maturity
Revolving Credit Facility (RCF)	Multicurrency (EUR)	300,000	300,000	2022
Term loan B	EUR	1,492,000	-	2022
Term loan B	EUR	800,000	-	2026
Bond	EUR	500,000	-	2023
Bond	EUR	200,000	-	2025
Bond	EUR	800,000	-	2026
Senior Unsecured Notes (SUN).....	EUR	1,080,000	-	2023
Senior Unsecured Notes (SUN).....	SEK	1,650,000	-	2023

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group's funds and borrowing facilities become insufficient to meet the business needs or that extra costs are incurred in order to arrange the financing needed. The Group's liquidity is closely monitored against forecast requirements and managed to maintain enough liquidity in the Group. Management's policy is to reduce liquidity risk by diversifying the funding sources, securing ample funding is available and staggering the maturity of its borrowings.

Refinancing risk

Refinancing risk is defined as the risk that a too large proportion of the Group's funding matures within a limited time frame during which funding sources are limited or expensive. The risk is minimised by actively managing the maturity profile of external funding.

The table below analyses the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities and net-settled derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date.

Derivative financial liabilities are included in the analysis if their contractual maturity dates are essential for an understanding of the timings of future cash flows. The amounts presented in the table are the contractual and undiscounted cash flows.

Liquidity report

EUR thousand	2021			
	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5 years or more	Total
Liabilities to credit institutions, principal amounts..	(28,729)	(2,124,595)	(4,878,663)	(7,031,987)
Interest payments borrowings	(264,030)	(947,137)	(239,761)	(1,450,928)
Interest payments derivatives ²	(7,870)	-	-	(7,870)
Other non-current liabilities	-	86,792	-	86,792
Lease liabilities	(41,102)	(77,693)	(28,064)	(146,859)
Trade payables	(190,682)	-	-	(190,682)
Derivatives, cross-currency swaps	(8,641)	-	-	(8,641)
Other current liabilities	39,015	-	-	39,015
Total outflow	(580,069)	(3,236,217)	(5,146,488)	(8,962,774)
Other non-current receivables	-	311,030	623	311,653
Trade receivables	147,629	-	-	147,629
Derivatives, cross-currency swaps	6,645	-	-	6,645
Interest derivatives ²	125	-	-	125
Other current receivables	35,288	-	-	35,288
Total inflow	189,687	311,030	623	501,339
Net cash flow, total¹	(390,383)	(2,925,187)	(5,145,865)	(8,461,435)

EUR thousand	2020			
	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5 years or more	Total
Liabilities to credit institutions, principal amounts..	(27,694)	(3,446,811)	(1,600,000)	(5,074,505)
Interest payments borrowings	(203,036)	(479,280)	(31,414)	(713,730)
Interest payments derivatives ²	(9,365)	(7,543)	-	(16,908)
Other non-current liabilities	-	(105,102)	-	(105,102)
Lease liabilities	(38,154)	(64,060)	(29,368)	(131,582)
Trade payables	(183,115)	-	-	(183,115)
Derivatives, cross-currency swaps	(10,725)	(8,639)	-	(19,364)
Other current liabilities	(47,094)	-	-	(47,094)
Total outflow	(519,183)	(4,111,435)	(1,660,782)	(6,291,400)
Other non-current receivables	-	314,481	666	315,147
Trade receivables	161,147	-	-	161,147
Derivatives, cross-currency swaps	8,250	6,645	-	14,895
Interest derivatives ²	155	125	-	280
Other current receivables	40,028	-	-	40,028
Total inflow	209,580	321,251	666	531,497
Net cash flow, total^{1, 3}	(309,603)	(3,790,184)	(1,660,116)	(5,759,903)

1) All contractual cash flows per the balance sheet date are included, including future interest payments.

2) Including interest rate swaps.

3) The table does not reflect changes in contractual cash flows in connection with the financing in January 2021. Refer to events during the reporting period on page 41.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the exposure of a company to adverse movements in interest rates. Borrowings raised at variable interest rates expose the Group to interest rate risk. Borrowings raised at fixed interest rates expose the Group to fair value interest rate risk. During 2021 and 2020, the Group's borrowings at variable interest rates were denominated in Euro and Swedish krona. To reduce the interest rate risk the Group is exposed to, the Group enters interest rate swap contracts to economically hedge cash flows arising from the Groups' long-term debt contracts. The Group seek to operate on a 50-75% fixed rate range. Currently all interest rate swaps are used to exchange future interest payments from floating

to fixed. In addition, currency swaps are used to actively manage our cash and minimise interest expenses charged by banks in our cash pool structures. Refer to note 25 for more information.

As of December 31, 2021, with current financing terms and existing derivatives in place (including derivatives), an increase of EURIBOR/ STIBOR fixings of 100 basis points would impact the Group's total interest expenses by a positive EUR 2 million.

Foreign currency risk

Transaction risk

The Group's foreign currency risk is primarily generated by commitments to pay material purchases in USD. The Group's exposure is mainly in EUR/USD and SEK/USD and it is continuously monitored and partly hedged through foreign exchange forwards. Currently the Group targets to hedge 50% of its material purchases in USD on a 12-month rolling basis. Where all relevant criteria are met, hedge accounting is applied to these contracts. As of December 31, 2021, the total exposure in USD in trade payables for the Group was USD 66.5 million (44.5 in 2020), whereof USD 61.5 million (37.1 in 2020) is recalculated in EUR and USD 5.0 million (7.4 in 2020) is recalculated in SEK. The Group has SEK denominated loans. The translation of borrowings in non-EUR currencies into EUR impacts the Group's income statement.

Translation risk

The Group operates in 16 countries in Europe and Latin America and is therefore exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily from SEK and NOK. Foreign exchange risk arises through business transactions, reported assets and liabilities and net investments in foreign currencies and affects the balance sheet as well as the income statement. Net assets/debt in the subsidiaries functional currency different than the Group's reporting currency (EUR) may generate foreign currency risk. To the extent possible, financing in subsidiaries, external and internal, consists of debt and equity in its local currency.

Derivative summary & classification

EUR thousand	Notional	2021			
		Non-Current		Current	
		Asset	Liability	Asset	Liability
FX-Forwards	229,001	-	-	9,651	-
FX-Swaps	224,720	-	-	-	3,479
Cross Currency Swaps	275,000	-	-	-	18,630
Interest Rate Swaps.....	1,500,000	-	-	-	8,744
Total	2,228,721	-	-	9,651	32,270

EUR thousand	Notional	2020			
		Non-Current		Current	
		Asset	Liability	Asset	Liability
FX-Forwards	144,967	-	-	-	7,865
FX-Swaps	133,348	-	-	1,589	-
Cross Currency Swaps	275,000	-	27,361	-	-
Interest Rate Swaps.....	1,500,000	-	18,149	-	-
Total	2,053,315	-	45,510	1,589	7,865

Sensitivity analysis

The Group's sales and results are subject to a variety of factors. The effect of changes in a number of key variables is shown below. Projections are based on the Group's operations in 2021, including derivatives in place, and should be viewed as an estimate of the effect of an isolated change in each variable.

Variable	Change	Effect
Financing risk		
Interest rate	+/- 1 percentage point	Increase of approximately EUR 2 million (increase of 4 in 2020) in net result and equity if interest rates increase by 1 percentage point. If interest rates decrease by 1 percentage point, net result and equity would decrease by EUR 15 million (decrease of 15 in 2020).
Transaction risk		
Currency rate SEK/USD	+/- 10 percentage point	Increase/decrease of approximately EUR 0.5 (0.6 in 2020) million in net result and 0.6 (0.4 in 2020) million in equity.
Currency rate EUR/USD	+/- 10 percentage point	Increase/decrease of approximately EUR 5.4 (3.1 in 2020) million in net result and 6.3 (2.5 in 2020) million in equity.
Translation risk		
Currency rate EUR/SEK	+/- 10 percentage point	Increase/decrease of approximately EUR 10 (10 in 2020) million in both net result and equity.
Currency rate EUR/NOK	+/- 10 percentage point	Increase/decrease of approximately EUR 6 (6 in 2020) million in both net result and equity.

Capital structure

Asset management is aimed at ensuring that the Group's financial resources are used in an optimal way to guarantee future operations, provide security for lenders, and generate a beneficial return for shareholders. Asset management additionally aims to ensure that the Group has sufficient funds to finance necessary investments for continued growth. This growth can be organic or via acquisition which means financial flexibility is required.

The credit facility includes covenants that must be fulfilled for the duration of the loans. We have complied with all covenants during the reporting period. The existing financial maintenance covenant applies only when drawings under the Revolving Credit Facility exceed 40% (EUR 280 million). When this occurs, Portfolio Net Leverage Ratio (defined as total net debt / Portfolio services adjusted EBITDA during the last two quarters annualised) cannot exceed 8.9x. As of year-end 2021 this ratio was 4.7x.

EUR thousand	2021	2020
Long-term borrowings, principal amount.....	7,129,115	5,140,239
Short-term borrowings.....	129,919	102,238
Less accrued interest.....	(62,882)	(36,390)
Indebtedness	7,196,153	5,206,087
Less cash and cash equivalents	(24,283)	(97,941)
Net debt per SFA lender documentation	7,171,870	5,108,146
Total assets	4,362,446	4,151,503
Adjusted EBITDA incl. SDIs	984,388	853,128

Note 22 Inventories

EUR thousand	2021	2020
Materials and consumables	252,086	161,190

Impairment for provision in inventories at year end totalled EUR 3,032 thousand (1,573 in 2020). The cost of materials recognised as an expense and included in "cost of sales" was EUR 86,050 thousand (74,488 in 2020) at December 31, 2021.

Note 23 Trade Receivables

Non-current

EUR thousand	2021	2020
Trade receivables before provision for bad debts	53,442	60,781
Provision for bad debts	(2,876)	(1,803)
Total	50,565	58,978

Current

EUR thousand	2021	2020
Trade receivables before provision for bad debts	255,543	239,437
Provision for bad debts	(107,914)	(78,290)
Total	147,629	161,147

Provision for bad debts

EUR thousand	2021	2020
Balance at beginning of year	80,093	60,915
Provision for bad debt during the year	39,573	29,727
Receivables written off during the year as uncollectible	(8,157)	(6,157)
Unused amounts reversed	(719)	(4,392)
Balance at end of year	110,790	80,093

Customer credit losses recognised in the income statement totalled EUR 31.3 million (32.4 in 2020) at December 31, 2021.

Due dates for trade receivables

EUR thousand	2021	2020
Past due 0–3 months	33,000	22,854
Past due 3–6 months	9,504	12,645
Past due 6–9 months	7,159	9,604
Past due 9–12 months	9,128	8,954
Past due >12 months	75,324	63,596
Total	134,115	117,653

Note 24 Share Capital

Verisure Midholding AB's (publ) share capital totalled EUR 56,104 at December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, distributed among 500,000 shares with a quotient value of EUR 0.1122. All shares are of the same class. All shares issued by the company were fully paid.

Change in number of shares

	2021	2020
Number of shares at beginning of year	500,000	500,000
Number of shares at end of year	500,000	500,000

Note 25 Borrowings

EUR thousand	2021			2020		
	Principal amount	Adjustment amortised costs	Carrying amount	Principal amount	Adjustment amortised costs	Carrying amount
Non-current liabilities						
Secured						
Senior Secured Notes	2,650,000	(21,472)	2,628,528	1,500,000	(10,820)	1,489,180
Term Loan B1	2,800,000	(51,445)	2,748,555	2,292,000	(48,893)	2,243,107
Revolving Credit Facility	234,715	(11,749)	222,966	-	-	-
Unsecured						
Senior Unsecured Notes	1,321,337	(14,972)	1,306,365	1,244,436	(6,968)	1,237,468
Liabilities to other creditors	14,014	-	14,014	10,375	-	10,375
Lease liability	109,049	-	109,049	93,428	-	93,428
Long-term borrowings	7,129,115	(99,638)	7,029,477	5,140,239	(66,681)	5,073,558
Current liabilities						
Accrued interest expenses	62,882	-	62,882	36,390	-	36,390
Other liabilities	25,935	-	25,935	27,694	-	27,694
Lease liability	41,102	-	41,102	38,154	-	38,154
Short-term borrowings	129,919	-	129,919	102,238	-	102,238
Total	7,259,034	(99,638)	7,159,397	5,242,477	(66,681)	5,175,796

- 1) Of the total amount regarding adjustment amortised costs 2021, EUR (16,482) thousand, ((27,756) in 2020), relates to a non-cash adjustment derived from the modification of loan terms during the loans contract period calculated according to IFRS 9.

The Group's secured borrowings are jointly and severally, irrevocably and fully and unconditionally guaranteed by certain of the Company's direct and indirect subsidiaries and secured by liens on substantially all of their assets. An analysis of the security given is presented in note 28.

Net debt per SFA

EUR thousand	2021	2020
Total principal amount (as above)	7,259,034	5,242,477
Less accrued interest	(62,882)	(36,390)
Indebtedness	7,196,153	5,206,087
Less cash and cash equivalents	(24,283)	(97,941)
Net debt (per SFA)¹	7,171,870	5,108,146

- 1) Starting in Q1 2021 and in compliance with our Senior Facilities Agreement ("SFA") dated January 25th, 2021, Net Debt per SFA is reported on a post-IFRS basis. In order to be consistent with this agreement, 2020 figures have been adjusted and therefore differ from the figures reported in previous reports.

Borrowings, currency and interest rate profile

The currency and interest rate profile of outstanding borrowing principals, after taking into account the effect of the Group's currency and interest rate hedging activities, was as follows:

	Floating interest rate		Fixed interest rate			Total EUR thousand
	EUR thousand	Weighted average interest rate %	EUR thousand	Weighted average interest rate %	Weighted average period for which rate is fixed, years	
2021						
EUR	1,459,700	7.4%	5,125,000	2.9%	3.9	6,584,700
SEK	421,493	4.5%	-	-	-	421,493
Total	1,881,193	-	5,125,000	-	-	7,006,193

	Floating interest rate		Fixed interest rate			
	EUR thousand	Weighted average interest rate %	EUR thousand	Weighted average interest rate %	Weighted average period for which rate is fixed, years	Total EUR thousand
2020						
EUR.....	717,000	11.6%	3,880,000	2.9%	2.9	4,597,000
SEK.....	438,585	4.6%	0	-	-	438,585
Total.....	1,155,585	-	3,880,000	-	-	5,035,585

The majority of all borrowings with floating interest include a floor of 0% which means the applied interest fixing of Euribor and Stibor will equal 0% as long as the relevant period fixings of Euribor and Stibor are below 0%.

Cash flows related to borrowings

EUR thousand	Carrying amount Jan 1, 2021	Cash flows	Non-Cash changes					Carrying amount Dec 31, 2021
			Change in adjustment amortised cost	New lease contracts	Lease contracts terminated in advance	Foreign exchange movement	New accrued interest	
Long-term borrowings.....	4,980,130	1,976,576	(32,957)	-	-	(3,320)	-	6,920,428
Short-term borrowings.....	27,694	(1,759)	-	-	-	-	-	25,935
Accrued interest	36,390	(36,390)	-	-	-	-	62,882	62,882
Lease liability	131,582	(45,976)	-	69,670	(5,216)	91	-	150,151
Total liabilities	5,175,796	1,892,451	(32,957)	69,670	(5,216)	(3,230)	62,882	7,159,397
Cash and cash equivalents.....	(97,941)	84,009	-	-	-	(10,351)	-	(24,283)
Total cash.....	(97,941)	84,009	-	-	-	(10,351)	-	(24,283)
Total.....	5,077,854	1,976,460	(32,957)	69,670	(5,216)	(13,581)	62,882	7,135,114

EUR thousand	Carrying amount Jan 1, 2020	Cash flows	Non-Cash changes					Carrying amount Dec 31, 2020
			Change in adjustment amortised cost	New lease contracts	Lease contracts terminated in advance	Foreign exchange movement	New accrued interest	
Long-term borrowings.....	4,851,749	68,856	53,030	-	-	6,494	-	4,980,130
Short-term borrowings.....	33,708	(6,014)	-	-	-	-	-	27,694
Accrued interest	21,159	(21,159)	-	-	-	-	36,390	36,390
Lease liability	132,380	(42,059)	-	51,331	(10,256)	186	-	131,582
Total liabilities	5,038,996	(376)	53,030	51,331	(10,256)	6,680	36,390	5,175,796
Cash and cash equivalents.....	(12,770)	(87,448)	-	-	-	2,277	-	(97,941)
Total cash.....	(12,770)	(87,448)	-	-	-	2,277	-	(97,941)
Total.....	5,026,226	(87,824)	53,030	51,331	(10,256)	8,957	36,390	5,077,855

Note 26 Other Provisions

EUR thousand	2021	2020
Balance at beginning of year.....	53,892	25,141
Additional provisions	9,059	41,804
Utilised provisions	(38,672)	(4,493)
Reversal of provisions not used	(1,842)	(8,560)

EUR thousand	2021	2020
Balance at end of year	22,437	53,892

Breakdown

EUR thousand	2021	2020
Provision for staff related costs	2,818	4,440
Provision for service related costs	4,226	6,898
Provisions for litigations	-	36,000
Other items	15,393	6,554
Total	22,437	53,892

Note 27 Accrued Expenses and Deferred Income

EUR thousand	2021	2020
Subscription fees invoiced in advance	201,947	209,542
Staff-related costs	147,971	160,557
Marketing-related costs	29,547	25,337
Goods received	27,255	9,642
Audit assignments and other services	1,464	1,377
Risk reserves	11,331	7,371
External services	31,193	36,574
Other items	95,132	71,908
Total	545,839	522,308

Unsatisfied long-term customer contracts

When the Group receives a payment but has not delivered the promised service a contract liability arise which consists of deferred income for prepaid installation and services. A contract liability is accounted for until the performance obligation is performed or falls due for the customer to use and is then reported as a revenue.

Aggregate amount of the customer contracts revenue allocated to long-term customer contracts that are partially or fully unsatisfied as of December 31, 2021, amounts to EUR 637,208 thousand, compared to EUR 757,768 thousand as of December 31, 2020. As of December 31, 2021, the Group had non-cancellable customer contracts which resulted in partly unsatisfied performance obligations at year-end. Management expect that 61.9% of the transaction price allocated to the partly unsatisfied contracts as of December 31, 2021 will be recognised as revenue during the year 2022, 30.5% is expected to be recognised during 2023 and 7.7% during 2024 or later. The Group does not include binding revenue with an outstanding contract period of 12 months or less. Since the Group does not include all contracts and has primarily cancellable subscriptions, the amount of the outstanding unsatisfied performance obligation does not amount to expected revenue for future periods.

Liabilities related to contracts with customers

The Group has recognised the following liabilities related to contracts with customers

EUR thousand	2021	2020
Opening balance	293,667	278,603
Prepayments taken as income	(225,820)	(225,668)
New prepayments	228,811	244,322
Translation effect	(214)	(3,590)
Closing balance	296,444	293,667
Closing balance consists of:		
Non-current liabilities	74,480	84,125
Current liabilities	221,964	209,542
Total liabilities	296,444	293,667

Note 28 Pledged Assets and Contingent Liabilities

Pledged assets

EUR thousand	2021	2020
Shares in subsidiaries	2,393,895	2,054,531
Bank accounts	15,126	79,705
Accounts receivables	124,264	96,092
Inventories	729	557
Other operating assets	67,822	-
Trademark	66,925	43,333
Endowment insurance	622	666
Motor vehicles	-	9

Contingent liabilities

EUR thousand	2021	2020
Guarantees	36,769	24,001

The Group has pledged shares in subsidiaries, certain bank accounts, certain trade receivables, certain IP rights, certain inventory assets, certain intra-group loans, intra-group equity certificates, rights under certain insurances, certain rights under the acquisition agreements regarding the purchase of the Group and certain rights under reports in relation to the acquisition of the Group as collateral for bank borrowings, as disclosed in note 25. Guarantees relate primarily to guarantees provided to suppliers.

In February 2022, the Oslo District's Court dismissal of a class action initiated by the newly-formed Alarm Customer Association against Sector Alarm AS and Verisure AS was appealed by the Alarm Customer Association to the Court of Appeal. The case was initiated in July 2021 and concerns alleged economic losses suffered by customers as a result of the claimed breaches of the Norwegian Competition Act that formed part of the NCA decision. The underlying claims have not been specified in any detail by the Alarm Customer Association and we firmly contest that the conditions for compensation are fulfilled. The District Court dismissed the case on procedural grounds in a ruling delivered in December 2021.

PARENT COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Parent Company Income Statement

EUR thousand	Note	2021	2020
Administrative expenses		35,854	(36,004)
Operating profit		35,854	(36,004)
Financial income.....	2, 3	43,098	50,182
Financial expenses	2, 3	(99,013)	(75,743)
Dividend	3	295,868	1,433,928
Result before tax		275,807	1,372,363
Income tax expense and benefit.....		-	-
Result for the year		275,807	1,372,363

Parent Company Statements of Financial Position

EUR thousand	Note	2021	2020
Assets			
Non-current assets			
<i>Long-term investments</i>			
Investments in subsidiaries.....	4	1,190,969	1,191,365
Receivables from Group companies.....	3	704,210	708,518
Total non-current assets		1,895,178	1,899,883
Current assets			
Other receivables from Group companies.....	3	-	1,433,928
Accrued interest income from Group companies.....	3	20,766	4,781
Cash and cash equivalents.....		1,061	396
Total current assets		21,827	1,439,105
Total assets		1,917,005	3,338,988
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital.....	5	56	56
Other paid in capital.....		569,170	569,170
Retained earnings.....		(61,878)	1,392,508
Total equity		507,349	1,961,734
Provisions			
Other provisions.....	6	-	36,000
Total provisions		-	36,000
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term borrowings.....	7	1,306,365	1,237,468
Liabilities to Group companies.....	3	77,387	97,979
Total non-current liabilities		1,383,752	1,335,447
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable.....		9	-
Accrued expenses and prepaid income.....	7	25,893	5,807
Other current liabilities.....		2	-
Total current liabilities		25,904	5,807
Total equity and liabilities		1,917,005	3,338,988

Parent Company Statements of Changes in Equity

EUR thousand	Attributable to equity holders of the parent company			
	Share capital	Other paid in capital	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at January 1, 2021	56	569,170	1,392,508	1,961,734
Result for the period	-	-	275,807	275,807
Dividend	-	-	(1,729,796)	(1,729,796)
Shareholders contribution	-	-	1,016	1,016
Repurchase of share options	-	-	(1,413)	(1,413)
Balance at December 31, 2021	56	569,170	(61,878)	507,349

EUR thousand	Attributable to equity holders of the parent company			
	Share capital	Other paid in capital	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at January 1, 2020	56	569,170	18,901	588,127
Result for the period	-	-	1,372,363	1,372,363
Shareholders contribution	-	-	1,244	1,244
Balance at December 31, 2020	56	569,170	1,392,508	1,961,734

Parent Company Statement of Cash Flows

EUR thousand	Note	2021	2020
Operating activities			
Operating profit		(146)	(36,004)
Other non-cash items.....	6	-	36,000
Cash flow from operating activities before change in working capital		(146)	(4)
Change in working capital			
Change in trade payables.....		9	1
Change in other receivables		2	(2)
<i>Cash flow from change in working capital</i>		<i>11</i>	<i>(1)</i>
Cash flow from operating activities		(134)	(5)
Investing activities			
Cash flow from investing activities		-	-
Financing activities			
New financing		1,322,783	-
Repayment of loan.....		(1,242,562)	-
Dividend received		1,703,787	-
Dividend paid ¹		(1,703,787)	-
New loans from Group companies		39,810	26,953
Repayment of loan from Group companies		(60,402)	-
Paid bank and advisory fees.....		(16,793)	(10)
Call cost old debt		(17,175)	-
Net interest received or paid		(24,862)	(26,661)
Cash flow from financing activities		798	282
Cash flow for the period		664	277
Cash and cash equivalents at start of period		396	119
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		1,061	396

NOTES TO THE PARENT COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 Accounting Policies

The parent company Verisure Midholding AB applies the Swedish Financial Reporting Board's recommendation "RFR 2". The parent company basically applies the same accounting policies for recognition and measurement as the Group. The accounting policies applied by the parent company deviate from the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the consolidated financial statements in the annual report. The accounting policies are unchanged compared with those applied in 2020.

Note 2 Financial Income and Expenses

EUR thousand	2021	2020
Interest income from Group companies	43,098	48,570
Other financial income	-	1,612
Financial Income	43,098	50,182
Interest expense	(70,392)	(71,416)
Interest expense to Group companies	(1,671)	(2,130)
Other financial cost	(26,950)	(2,197)
Financial expenses	(99,013)	(75,743)

Note 3 Transactions with Related Parties

Transaction with related parties

EUR thousand	2021	2020
Interest income	43,098	48,570
Interest expense	(1,671)	(2,130)
Dividend	295,868	1,433,928

Balances with related parties

EUR thousand	2021	2020
Group contribution claim	43,239	44,082
Financial receivable, non-current	660,971	664,436
Accrued interest income	20,766	4,781
Dividend	-	1,433,928
Financial liabilities, non-current	(51,234)	(71,826)
Group contribution liability	(26,153)	(26,153)
Accrued interest expense	(1,671)	-

Note 4 Investments in Subsidiaries

EUR thousand	2021	2020
Opening acquisition value	1,191,365	1,190,121
Capital increase	1,016	1,244
Write down of shares	(1,412)	-
Closing accumulated acquisition value	1,190,969	1,191,365

Subsidiary name	Reg. no	Reg. office	No. of shares	Share of share capital and voting rights	2021	2020
Verisure Holding AB ..	556854-1410	Malmö	500,000	100%	1,190,969	1,191,365
Total					1,190,969	1,191,365

Subsidiary name	Reg. no	Reg. office	Share of share capital and voting rights
Verisure Holding AB (publ)	556854-1410	Malmö, Sweden	100.00%
Securitas Direct AB (publ)	556222-9012	Malmö, Sweden	100.00%
Verisure Sales Sverige AB	556955-2978	Linköping, Sweden	100.00%
Verisure Sverige AB	556153-2176	Linköping, Sweden	100.00%
Alert Alarm AB	556674-8975	Solna, Sweden	100.00%
Securitas Direct Sverige AB	556893-9010	Linköping, Sweden	100.00%
Verisure Logistics AB	556702-0747	Linköping, Sweden	100.00%
Verisure Innovation AB	556723-5329	Malmö, Sweden	100.00%
Verisure International AB	559132-9569	Malmö, Sweden	100.00%
ESML SD Iberia Holding S.A.U.	A85537363	Madrid, Spain	100.00%
Securitas Direct España S.A.U.	A26106013	Madrid, Spain	100.00%
Verisure Perú S.A.C.	12880228	Santiago de Surco, Peru	100.00%
Verisure Italy S.R.L.	12454611000	Rome, Italy	100.00%
Verisure Brazil Monitoramento de Alarmes LTDA	11660106000138	São Paulo, Brazil	100.00%
Securitas Direct Portugal Unip. LDA ...	505760320	Lisbon, Portugal	100.00%
Verisure Chile SPA	76058647-1	Santiago, Chile	100.00%
Verisure Argentina Monitoreo de Alarmas S.A.	24704	Buenos Aires, Argentina	100.00%
Verisure	34500602700188	Antony, France	100.00%
Verisure Sàrl	CHE300209613	Versois, Switzerland	100.00%
OPSEC International BV	KVK74814990	Amsterdam, The Netherlands	100.00%
Securitas Direct BV	KVK17158925	Amsterdam, The Netherlands	100.00%
Verisure Installation and Monitoring B.V.	KVK71133607	Amsterdam, The Netherlands	100.00%
Verisure NV	KBO459866904	Brussels, Belgium	100.00%
Verisure Security BV	KBO877035396	Brussels, Belgium	100.00%
Verisure Holding AS	997434366	Oslo, Norway	100.00%
Verisure AS	929120825	Oslo, Norway	100.00%
Falck Alarm by Verisure AS	918111638	Oslo, Norway	100.00%
Verisure A/S	25019202	Glostrup, Denmark	100.00%
Falck Alarm by Verisure A/S	38049380	Glostrup, Denmark	100.00%
Verisure Oy	1773522-2	Helsinki, Finland	100.00%
Verisure Services (UK) Limited	08840095	Brentford, United Kingdom	100.00%
Verisure Arlo Europe DAC	658538	Cork, Ireland	100.00%
Verisure Deutschland GmbH	HRB85120	Düsseldorf, Germany	100.00%
Verisure Ireland DAC	696619	Cork, Ireland	100.00%

Note 5 Share Capital

Verisure Midholding AB's (publ) share capital totalled EUR 56,104 at December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, distributed among 500,000 shares with a quotient value of EUR 0.1122. All shares are of the same class. All shares issued by the company were fully paid.

Change in number of shares

	2021	2020
Number of shares at beginning of year	500,000	500,000
Number of shares at end of year	500,000	500,000

Note 6 Other Provisions

The parent company reported a provision related to the Norwegian Competition Authority (the "NCA") case in Dec 2020. The fine was paid on December 29, 2021. Refer to the description in the section 'Events during the reporting period' for the Group on page 41 for more information.

Note 7 Borrowings

EUR thousand	2021		
	Principal amount	Adjustment amortised costs	Carrying amount
Non-current liabilities			
Unsecured			
Senior Unsecured Notes	1,321,337	(14,972)	1,306,365
Long-term borrowings	1,321,337	(14,972)	1,306,365
Current liabilities			
Accrued interest expenses	24,208	-	24,208
Short-term borrowings	24,208	-	24,208
Total	1,345,545	(14,972)	1,330,573

EUR thousand	2020		
	Principal amount	Adjustment amortised costs	Carrying amount
Non-current liabilities			
Unsecured			
Senior Unsecured Notes	1,244,436	(6,968)	1,237,468
Long-term borrowings	1,244,436	(6,968)	1,237,468
Current liabilities			
Accrued interest expenses	5,790	-	5,790
Short-term borrowings	5,790	-	5,790
Total	1,250,226	(6,968)	1,243,258

Note 8 Pledged Assets and Contingent Liabilities

Pledged assets

EUR thousand	2021	2020
Shares in subsidiaries	1,190,969	1,191,365

There are no other contingent liabilities in 2021 and 2020.

March 24, 2022, Malmö

Austin Lally
CEO

Cecilia Hultén
Chairman

Vincent Litrico

Daniel Bruzaeus

Elizabeth Henry

Our auditor's report was issued on March 24, 2022, Stockholm
PricewaterhouseCoopers AB

Johan Rippe
Authorised Public Accountant

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors in Verisure Midholding AB (publ) Corporate identity number 556854-1402

Opinions

We have audited the annual financial statements and the consolidated financial statements of Verisure Midholding AB (publ) for the financial year ended December 31, 2021. The annual financial statements and consolidated financial statements comprise the annual financial statements of the parent company and consolidated statement of financial position of Verisure Midholding AB (publ) and its subsidiaries ("the Group") as at December 31, 2021 and the related annual financial statements and consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the period from January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021 and a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements of the parent company and the group are included in the printed version of this document on pages 42-82.

In our opinion, the accompanying annual financial statements of the parent company have been prepared in accordance with the Swedish Financial Reporting Board's recommendation RFR 2 Accounting for Legal Entities and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the parent company as at December 31, 2021, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Swedish Financial Reporting Board's recommendation RFR 2 Accounting for Legal Entities.

The consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the group as at December 31, 2021, and the operations and cash flows for the period from January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the EU.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those 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 parent company and the group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, 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.

Emphasis of Matter – Basis of Accounting and Use

We draw attention to the Notes of the annual financial statements of the parent company and consolidated financial statements, which describes the basis of preparation and accounting. The annual financial statements of the parent company and consolidated financial statements have been prepared to present the operations of Verisure Midholding AB (publ) for the full year 2021, in order to fulfil the reporting requirements of the Euro MTF Market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. As a result, the annual financial statements and consolidated financial statements may not be suitable for other purposes. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements of the parent company in accordance with Swedish Financial Reporting Board's recommendation RFR 2 Accounting for Legal Entities and consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the EU ("IFRS"), and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the parent company's and the group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

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 the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Stockholm, March 24, 2022

PricewaterhouseCoopers AB

Johan Rippe

Authorised Public Accountant

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