Tyco Integrated Systems (Denmark) ApS.

Annual report financial year 2017/2018 As per 30th September 2018

Approved on the company's annual General Meeting, 25 February 2019

Peter Schieser____ Director

Table of Contents

Management's Statement and Independent Auditor's Report	Page
Management's Statement	3
Auditors' report	4 – 5
Annual report	
Company information	6
Accounting policies	7 – 8
Income statement	9
Balance sheet	10 – 11
Notes to the annual accounts	12 – 14

Management's Statement

The Executive Board and the Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Tyco Integrated Systems (Denmark) ApS for the financial year 1 October 2017 – 30 September 2018.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 30 September 2018 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2017/18.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Hellerup, 25 February 2019

Executive Board	Board of Directors		
Peter Schieser	Peter Schieser		

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Tyco Integrated Systems (Denmark) ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 30 September 2018, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 October 2017 - 30 September 2018 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Tyco Integrated Systems (Denmark) ApS for the financial year 1 October 2017 - 30 September 2018, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("financial statements").

Basis for Opinion

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

Management's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of Financial Statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are

considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud
 or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence
 that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material
 misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve
 collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures
 that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the
 effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the
 disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in
 a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Aarhus, 25 February 2019 **PricewaterhouseCoopers**Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab *CVR No 33 77 12 31*

Michael Nielsson State Authorised Public Accountant mne 15151

Henrik Trangeled Kristensen State Authorised Public Accountant mne 23333

Company Information

The company Tyco Integrated Systems (Denmark) ApS.

c/o Lundgrens Advokatpartnerselskab

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CVR no. 24 24 56 87

Financial year 01. October - 30. September

Municipality Gentofte

Executive Board Peter Schieser

Board of Directors Peter Schieser

Auditor PwC Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Nobelparken

Jens Chr. Skous Vej 1 DK-8000 Aarhus C

Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B entities and elective choice of certain provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The annual report has been presented applying the accounting policies consistently with last year.

Consolidated financial statements

With reference to section 112 of the Danish financial statements act, no consolidated financial statements are prepared.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the average rate of exchange. Exchange rate differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the one in effect at the payment date, or the balance sheet date, are recognized in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Income Statement

Administration costs

Costs are recorded to the income statement in the period in which they incur. Costs relating to future periods will be deferred in the balance sheet and recognized appropriately.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise of interest income and expenses, realized and unrealized exchange rate gains and losses regarding receivable sand payables denominated in foreign currencies.

Tax on profit/(loss) for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax and changes in deferred tax for the year.

Balance Sheet

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are recognized at cost. Investments are periodically reviewed for impairment indicators. If an impairment is required the Company records a provision for impairment against the investment value. Dividend income and adjustments to investments in group enterprises are recorded at the rate on transaction date.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortized cost and net realizable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts. Provisions for bad debts are determined on the basis of an individual assessment of each receivable.

Cash

Cash and cash equivalent transactions with external parties are recorded in the financial statement on the date from which funds deposited in the bank are available, or on a value date basis.

Accounting policies

Payables

Payable amounts represent goods and services received and are recorded in the period in which they were received. Accrued liabilities are recorded when obligations are measurable and likely to occur.

Income taxes

The current tax payable or receivable is recognized in the balance sheet, stated as tax calculated on this year's taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax. Deferred tax is recognized on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax-based value of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognized in the balance sheet at their estimated realizable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

The company is jointly taxed with other Danish Group-companies. The current tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies proportionally to their taxable income (Full allocation with a refund concerning tax losses).

Income statement

for the period from 1. Oct. 2017 until 30. Sept. 2018

	Note	2017/18 DKK	2016/17 DKK
Administration costs		-107,389	-105,826
Operating profit/(loss)		-107,389	- 105,826
Dividend		0	16,655,565
Financial income	2	1,233,611	485,395
Financial expense	3	-2,679	-1,887,357
Profit/(loss) before tax		1,123,543	15,147,777
Tax on result for the year	4	-247,179	266,001
Profit/(loss) for the year		876,364	15,413,778
Proposed distribution of profit/loss Transferred to/from retained earnings		876,364	15,413,778

Balance sheet at 30. Sept. 2018

Assets

	Note	2017/18 DKK	2016/17 DKK
Non-current Assets		DKK	DKK
Financial assets			
Investment in subsidiaries	5	70,476,772	70,476,772
Investment in associated companies	5	0	0
Total Non-current Assets	_	70,476,772	70,476,772
Current Assets			
Receivables			
Receivables from group companies		10,075,324	9,869,945
Tax receivable		0	205,378
Liquid Assets			
Cash and banks		34,906,696	33,771,365
Total Current Assets	=	44,982,020	43,846,688
Total Assets	=	115,458,792	114,323,460

Balance sheet at 30. Sept. 2017

Liabilities and Equity

	Note	2017/18 DKK	2016/17 DKK
Equity		DAK	DKK
Share capital	6	109,312,669	109,312,669
Retained earnings	6	5,767,124	4,890,760
Total Equity		115,079,793	114,203,429
Short-term Liabilities			
Current tax payable		247,179	0
Other payables		131,820	120,031
Total Short-term Liabilities		378,999	120,031
Total Liabilities		378,999	120,031
Total Liabilities and Equity		115,458,792	114,323,460
Related parties	7		
Contingent liabilities	8		

Notes to the annual accounts

Note 1

The objective of the company is to act as a holding company.

Note 2

	2017/2018	2016/2017
Financial Income		
Interest - External	550,653	82,053
Interest - Group companies	0	109,517
FX gain	682,958	293,825
	1 233 611	485,395

Note 3

Financial Expense		
Interest - External	-2,679	-310,187
Interest - Group companies	0	-77,242
FX loss	0	-1,499,928
	-2,679	-1,887,357

Note 4

Corporation tax

Charge to the profit and loss account	-247,179	266,001
	-247,179	266,001

Note 5

Investments in subsidiaries

DKK	2017/2018	2016/2017
Cost at 1 October	80,219,813	80,219,813
Cost at 30 September	80,219,813	80,219,813
Value adjustments at 1 October	-9,743,041	-9,743,041
Value adjustments at 30 September	-9,743,041	-9,743,041
Carrying amount at 30 September	70,476,772	70,476,772
Investments in associated companies		
DKK	2017/2018	2016/2017
Cost at 1 October	5,892,799	5,892,799
Cost at 30 September	5,892,799	5,892,799
Value adjustments at 1 October	-5,892,799	-5,892,799
Value adjustments at 30 September	-5,892,799	-5,892,799
Carrying amount at 30 September	0	0

Note 6

Equity

DKK	Retained		
	Share capital	earnings	Total
Equity at 1 October	109,312,669	4,890,760	114,203,429
Net profit/(loss) for the year		876,364	876,364
Equity at 30 September	109,312,669	5,767,124	115,079,793

Changes in share capital in the past five financial years

DKK	2017/2018	2016/2017	2015/2016	2014/2015	2013/2014
Share capital at October 1	109,312,669	109,312,669	109,312,669	109,312,669	109,312,669
Share capital at Sep. 30	109.312.669	109.312.669	109.312.669	109.312.669	109.312.669

Note 7

Related parties and ownership

Controlling interest and ownership

Basis

Tyco International Holding S.a.r.l.

Controlling shareholder

Consolidated accounts

The statutory accounts of the company is part of the consolidated accounts of the ultimate parent company:

Johnson Controls International Plc., Ireland

The consolidated accounts may be obtained on written request at:

Tyco Integrated Systems (Denmark) ApS.

Note 8

Contingent Liabilities

The Company was until the financial year 2016 a part of a Danish joint taxation with Water Holding (Denmark) ApS as an administration company. Water Holding (Denmark) ApS has been liquidated. According to the joint taxation provision of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Company is therefore liable from the financial year 2013 for income taxes etc. for the jointly taxed companies and from 1 July 2012 also for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividends for these companies.

As from financial year 2016 the Company is part of a Danish joint taxation group with Johnson Controls Denmark ApS as an administration company. According to the joint taxation provision of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Company is therefore liable from the financial year 2016 for income taxes etc. for the jointly taxed companies and also for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividends for these companies.