Xtralis Global U.C.

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2024

Contents

Company Information

Directors	Carine Lopin Emilien Jay
Auditor	Deloitte Ireland LLP Deloitte and Touche House 29 Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin 2, D02 AY28 Ireland
Banker	Danske Bank A/S International House 3 Harbourmaster Place IFSC Dublin 1 D01 K8F1 Ireland
Company secretary	Crescent Trust Co. Unlimited Company One Spencer Dock North Wall Quay Dublin 1 Ireland
Registered office	One Spencer Dock North Wall Quay Dublin 1 Ireland

Directors' Report for the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2024

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2024.

Principal activity
The company is part of the Fire Products business within Honeywell. The company's principal activity is to earn royalty income on the intellectual property rights relating to its advanced detection products which have been licensed to fellow group undertaking Honeywell Products and Solutions Sarl (HPSS).

Business review and future developments

The profit for the financial year, after taxation, is $18,909,000 (2023: $22,198,000).

The royalties for the year earned from HPSS have decreased due to a decrease in revenues and expansion of distribution channels for advance detection products.

The directors intend that the company will earn royalty income for the foreseeable future.

Key performance indicators
The company's key financial and other performance indicators during the year were as follows:

Financial KPIs	**Unit**	**2024**	**2023**
Royalty income	US$000	19,777	23,504
Operating profit margin	%	97	99

Turnover

The royalty income during the current year decreased due to the decrease in advance detection product sales within HPSS Switzerland due to the reasons mentioned above.

Operating profit margin on royalty income

The operating margin during the current financial period has remained consistent with the previous financial period.

Results and dividends
The company’s profit for the financial year, after taxation was $18,909,000 (2023: $22,198,000) which will be transferred to reserves. The results for the financial year are shown on page 9.

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2023: $nil).

Financial risk management, objectives and policies

Interest risks

The company is exposed to interest rate risk arising out of amounts owed by group undertakings. The exposures to interest rate risks have not been hedged as there is no net interest rate risk at group level on account of intra group loan balances.

Foreign currency risks

The impact of an ongoing military conflict in Ukraine, the Middle East war, the adoption and expansion of trade restrictions and tariffs, quotas, embargoes, and other related actions, and the occurrence or threat of a trade war or other governmental action related to tariffs or trade agreements or policies and inflationary pressures have resulted in increased volatility in foreign exchange rates thus exposing the company to increased foreign currency risks.

The company monitors and manages the foreign currency risk relating to the operations of the company, with the assistance of the treasury department of Honeywell International Inc.

Directors' Report for the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

Liquidity risks

The company ensures availability of funding for its operations through an appropriate amount of committed bank facilities on a group wide basis.

Credit risks

In respect of intercompany receivables, the company does not have exposure to credit risk considering that we are receiving a guarantee letter from Honeywell International Inc. to support intercompany balances.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company earns royalty income from Honeywell Products and Solutions Sarl (HPSS). Its income is dependent on the actual sales of advance detection Products by HPSS to its customers. As a trading company, the company is dependent on fellow Honeywell group entities' continued ability to secure contracts with customers and its ability to perform under those contracts.

The Company is a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of Honeywell International Inc. The annual report for Honeywell International Inc. is available from https://investor.honeywell.com/financial information/annual-reports and the results of this Company are consolidated into those financial statements. The risks and uncertainties of Honeywell International Inc., which include those of the Company, are discussed on page 28 of the Honeywell International Inc. annual report.

Each of the Honeywell businesses is subject to unique industry and economic conditions that may adversely affect the market and operating conditions of our customers, which in turn can affect demand for our products and services and our results of operations.

Directors of the company

The directors, who held office at any time during the financial year, and up to the date of signing these financial statements were as follows:

Carine Lopin

Emilien Jay

Directors' and company secretary's interest

The directors and the company secretary did not have any interest in the shares of the company or other group companies, either at the beginning, during or at the end of the financial year. The company has availed itself of the exemption under section 260 of the Companies Act 2014, in respect of disclosure of the directors' interests in the shares of the company's ultimate parent company, Honeywell International Inc.

Going concern

The directors recognise the financial situation of the company evidenced by the profit for the financial year of $18,909,000 (2023: profit of $22,198,000) and net surplus in shareholder's funds of $159,217,000 (2023: surplus of $140,310,000).

The ultimate parent company, Honeywell International Inc. has indicated that it will provide financial support to the company for at least one year from the date of signing these financial statements. While considering the ability of the ultimate parent company to provide financial support, the directors have reviewed the 2024 and through 2025 to the date of this report the financial performance of Honeywell International Inc. as well as representations and initiatives of Honeywell Executive Leadership. As part of their consideration, the directors have acknowledged the cost control measures already taken across Honeywell International Inc., the group's cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments balance at 30 June of $10.7 billion.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources, including support from Honeywell International Inc. to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future being a period of at least 12 months from the date of these financial statements.

Directors' Report for the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

The ongoing military conflict in Ukraine and the related sanctions targeted against the Russian Federation and the Middle East war may have an impact on the European and global economy. The entity does not have any significant direct exposure to Ukraine, Russia, Belarus, Israel or Palestine. The global economy experienced and continues to experience significant supply chain disruptions, increasing energy costs and inflationary cost pressures, the adoption and expansion of trade restrictions and tariffs, quotas, embargoes, and other related actions, and the occurrence or threat of a trade war or other governmental action related to tariffs or trade agreements or policies. The impact on the company is limited, and at the date of these financial statements, the company continues to meet its obligations as they fall due and therefore continues to apply the going concern basis of preparation.

Based on the circumstances described above, the financial statements are prepared on the assumption that the entity is a going concern.

Disclosure of information to the auditor

In accordance with Section 330 of the Companies Act 2014, so far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing their report, of which the auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors, each director has taken all the steps they are obliged to take as a director in the order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of the information.

Events since the balance sheet date

There have been no material adjusting or disclosable events since the financial year end.

Independent auditor

Deloitte LLP have expressed their willingness to be reappointed for another term and appropriate arrangements have been put in place for them to be deemed reappointed as auditor in the absence of an Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the board of directors in accordance with s.332 of Companies Act 2014 and signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:	DocuSigned by:
Carine Lopin	Emilien Jay
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Carine Lopin	Emilien Jay
Director	Director

Date: 11-Dec-2025 | 5:58:25 AM MST

Directors' Responsibility Statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with FRS 101 “Reduced Disclosure Framework”. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at the financial year end date and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and reasons for any material departure from those standards;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and directors' report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be audited.

They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Deloitte.

Deloitte Ireland LLP
Chartered Accountants &
Statutory Audit Firm

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF XTRALIS GLOBAL U.C.

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion on the financial statements of Xtralis Global U.C. ("the company")

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 December 2024 and of the profit for the financial year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the relevant financial reporting framework and, in particular, with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements we have audited comprise:

- the Profit and Loss Account;
- the Balance Sheet;
- the Statement of Changes in Equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 15, including material accounting policy information as set out in note 2.

The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' issued by the Financial Reporting Council ("the relevant financial reporting framework").

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are described below 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 ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority, 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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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Deloitte.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
XTRALIS GLOBAL U.C.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of directors
As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014, and for such internal control as the directors determine 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, the directors are 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 unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have 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 (Ireland) 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on IAASA's website at: https://iaasa.ie/publications/description-of-the-auditors-responsibilities-for-the-audit-of-the-financial-statements. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014
Based solely on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited.
- The financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.
- In our opinion the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements.
- In our opinion, those parts of the directors' report specified for our review, which does not include sustainability reporting when required by Part 28 of the Companies Act 2014, have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
Based on the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the provisions in the Companies Act 2014 which require us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions specified by law are not made.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
XTRALIS GLOBAL U.C.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

HDo

Heather Doolin
For and on behalf of Deloitte Ireland LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Deloitte & Touche House, 29 Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin 2

12 December 2025

Profit and Loss Account for the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 US$ 000	2023 US$ 000
Turnover	4	19,776	23,504
Administrative expenses		(682)	(121)
Operating profit	5	19,094	23,383
Interest receivable and similar income	8	2,774	1,870
Profit before taxation		21,868	25,253
Tax on profit	9	(2,959)	(3,055)
Profit for the financial year		18,909	22,198

No separate statement of comprehensive income has been presented because the company has no other comprehensive income other than profit for the financial year.

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 US$ 000	2023 US$ 000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	10	514	747
		514	747
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	11	164,761	143,220
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	12	(6,058)	(3,659)
Net current assets		158,703	139,561
Total assets less current liabilities		159,217	140,308
Net assets		159,217	140,308
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital presented as equity	13	-	-
Retained earnings		159,217	140,308
Shareholders' funds		159,217	140,308

The financial statements on pages 9 to 26 were approved by the board of directors on 11 December 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

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Carine Lopin
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Carine Lopin
Director

DocuSigned by:
Emilien Jay
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Emilien Jay
Director

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2024

	Called-up share capital presented as equity $ 000	Profit and loss account $ 000	Total $ 000
At 1 January 2023	-	118,110	118,110
Profit and total comprehensive income	-	22,198	22,198
At 31 December 2023	-	140,308	140,308

	Called-up share capital presented as equity $ 000	Profit and loss account $ 000	Total $ 000
At 1 January 2024	-	140,308	140,308
Profit and total comprehensive income	-	18,909	18,909
At 31 December 2024	-	159,217	159,217

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2024

1 General information

Xtralis Global U.C. is an unlimited private company, incorporated in Republic of Ireland under the Companies Act 2014 and the registered number is 515531. The nature of Xtralis Global U.C.'s operations and its principal activities are set out in the directors' report on page 2.

The address of its registered office is:
One Spencer Dock
North Wall Quay
Dublin 1
Ireland

The immediate parent undertaking is Garrett Thermal Systems Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. The registered address of the parent is Honeywell House, Skimped Hill Lane, Bracknell, Berkshire, RG12 1EB.

The company 's results are included in the consolidated financial statements of Honeywell International Inc., a company registered in the USA. Honeywell International Inc. is the company 's ultimate parent company and controlling party, heading up the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements. The registered office of the ultimate parent company is located at 855, S Mint Street, Charlotte, NC, 28202, United States. The financial statements of Honeywell International Inc. are publicly available and can be obtained from the internet at www.honeywell.com.

2 Accounting policies

Material accounting policy information and key accounting estimates
The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation
The company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 'Application of Financial Reporting Requirements' issued by the FRC. Accordingly, these financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'.

In preparing these financial statements, the company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("Adopted IFRSs"), but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with Companies Act 2014 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 101. The company's financial statements are presented in US Dollars, which is also the functional currency, and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand USD ($000) except when otherwise indicated.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Summary of disclosure exemptions

In these financial statements, as a qualifying entity, the company has taken advantage of the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- IFRS 7 - 'Financial instruments: Disclosures';

- Paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13 - 'Fair value measurement' (disclosure of valuation techniques and inputs used for fair value measurement of assets and liabilities);

- The requirements of the second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119(a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129 of IFRS 15 - 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' (disaggregation of revenue, significant changes in contract assets and liabilities, details on transaction price allocation, timing of the satisfaction of performance obligations and significant judgements made in the application of IFRS 15);

- The requirements of paragraph 52 of IFRS 16 - 'Leases', the second sentence of paragraph 89, and paragraphs 90, 91 and 93 of IFRS 16 - 'Leases';
- Paragraph 38 of IAS 1 - 'Presentation of financial statements' (comparative information requirements in respect of):

  - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1 (reconciliation of number of shares at the beginning and end of the period),

  - paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16, 'Property, plant and equipment' (reconciliations between the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period),

  - paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38, 'Intangible assets' (reconciliations between the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period), and

  - paragraph 17 of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures (key management compensation);

- The following paragraphs of IAS 1 - 'Presentation of financial statements' (removing the requirement to present)

  - 10(d) (statement of cash flows),

  - 10(f) (a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period when an entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively or makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements, or when it reclassifies items in its financial statements and 16 (statement of compliance with all IFRS),

  - 38A to 38D (requirement for minimum of two primary statements, including cash flow statements and additional comparative information), and

  - 40A to 40D, 111 (statement of cash flows information) and 134-136 (capital management disclosures) of IAS 1;

- IAS 7 - 'Statement of cash flows';

- The requirements of paragraphs 130(f)(ii), 130(f)(iii), 134(d) to 134(f) and 135(c) to 135(e) of IAS 36 - 'Impairment of Assets';
- Paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 - 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors' (requirement for the disclosure of information when an entity has not applied a new IFRS that has been issued but is not yet effective);

- The requirements in IAS 24, 'Related Party Disclosures' to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member;

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

- The requirements of paragraph 58 of IFRS 16, provided that the disclosure of details of indebtedness required by paragraph 61(1) of Schedule 1 to the Regulations is presented separately for lease liabilities and other liabilities, and in total.
- The requirements of Amendments to IAS 12 under International Tax reform - Pillar Two model rules. The company applied the relief from deferred tax accounting for Pillar two top-up taxes immediately upon the release of the amendments in May 2023.

Going concern

The company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development and position, are set out in the Directors' Report.

The ultimate parent company, Honeywell International Inc. has indicated that it will provide financial support to the company for at least one year from the date of signing these financial statements. While considering the ability of the ultimate parent company to provide financial support, the directors have reviewed the 2024 and through 2025 to the date of this report the financial performance of Honeywell International Inc. as well as representations and initiatives of Honeywell Executive Leadership. As part of their consideration, the directors have acknowledged the cost control measures already taken across Honeywell International Inc., the group’s cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments balance at 30 June 2025 of $10.7 billion.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources, including support from Honeywell International Inc. to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future being a period of at least 12 months from the date of these financial statements.

The ongoing military conflict in Ukraine and the related sanctions targeted against the Russian Federation and the Middle East war may have an impact on the European and global economy. The entity does not have any significant direct exposure to Ukraine, Russia, Belarus, Israel or Palestine. The global economy experienced and continues to experience significant supply chain disruptions, increasing energy costs and inflationary cost pressures, the adoption and expansion of trade restrictions and tariffs, quotas, embargoes, and other related actions, and the occurrence or threat of a trade war or other governmental action related to tariffs or trade agreements or policies. The impact on the company is limited, and at the date of these financial statements, the company continues to meet its obligations as they fall due and therefore continues to apply the going concern basis of preparation.

Based on the circumstances described above, the financial statements are prepared on the assumption that the entity is a going concern.

Changes in accounting policy

Standards and amendments effective and adopted in the current year

In the current year, the company has adopted the following standards and amendments that were issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and are effective. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

• Classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants – Amendments to IAS 1 – effective 1 January 2024

Amendments made to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements in 2020 and 2022 clarify that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current, depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Classification is unaffected by the entity's expectations or events after the reporting date. Covenants of loan arrangements will not affect classification of a liability as current or non-current at the reporting date if the entity must only comply with the covenants after the reporting date. However, if the entity must comply with a covenant either on or before the reporting date, this needs to be considered in the classification as current or non-current even if the covenant is only tested for compliance after the reporting date. The amendments require disclosure if an entity classifies a liability as non-current and that liability is subject to covenants with which the entity must comply within 12 months of the reporting date. The disclosures include: the carrying amount of the liability, information about the covenants (including the nature of the covenants and when the entity is required to comply with them), and facts and circumstances, if any, that indicate that the entity might have difficulty complying with the covenants. The amendments must be applied retrospectively in accordance with the requirements in IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors. Special transitional rules apply if an entity had early adopted the 2020 amendments regarding the classification of liabilities as current or non-current.

• Lease liability in sale and leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16 – effective 1 January 2024

The amendments specify that, in measuring the lease liability after the sale and leaseback, the seller-lessee determines 'lease payments' and 'revised lease payments' in a way that does not result in the seller-lessee recognising any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use that it retains. This could particularly impact on sale and leaseback transactions where the lease payments include variable payments that do not depend on an index or a rate.

• Supplier Finance Arrangements – Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 – effective 1 January 2024

The amendments respond to the investors' need for more information about supplier finance arrangements (SFAs) to be able to assess how these arrangements affect an entity's liabilities, cash flows and liquidity risk. The new disclosures will provide information about:

• The terms and conditions of SFAs. The carrying amount of financial liabilities that are part of SFAs, and the line items in which those liabilities are presented. The carrying amount of the financial liabilities in which the suppliers have already received payment from the finance providers. The range of payment due dates for both the financial liabilities that are part of SFAs, and comparable trade payables that are not part of such arrangements.

• Non-cash changes in the carrying amounts of financial liabilities.

• Access to SFA facilities and concentration of liquidity risk with the finance providers.

Entities will be required to aggregate the information that they provide about SFAs. However, entities should disaggregate information about terms and conditions that are dissimilar, disclose explanatory information where the range of payment due dates is wide, and disclose the type and effect of non-cash changes that are needed for comparability between periods.
The IASB has provided transitional relief by not requiring comparative information in the first year and not requiring disclosure of specified opening balances. The required disclosures are only applicable for annual periods during the first year of application. Therefore, the earliest that the new disclosures will have to be provided is in annual financial reports for December 2024 year-ends, unless an entity has a financial year of less than 12 months.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Standards and amendments not yet effective in the current year

The company has chosen not to early adopt the following standards and amendments, which have been published and are mandatory for the company's accounting period on or after 1 January 2025. The impact, if any, of these standards and amendments will be assessed by management.

• Amendments to IAS 21 – Lack of Exchangeability – effective 1 January 2025

The IASB amended IAS 21 to add requirements to help entities to determine whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency, and the spot exchange rate to use when it is not. Prior to these amendments, IAS 21 set out the exchange rate to use when exchangeability is temporarily lacking, but not what to do when lack of exchangeability is not temporary.

• Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – effective 1 January 2026

These amendments: Clarify the date of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system, clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion, add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows (such as some financial instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance targets), update the disclosures for equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

• IFRS 18, 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements – effective 1 January 2027

New standard on presentation and disclosure in financial statements, which replaces IAS 1, with a focus on updates to the statement of profit or loss. The key new concepts introduced in IFRS 18 relate to: The structure of the statement of profit or loss with defined subtotals, requirement to determine the most useful structure summary for presenting expenses in the statement of profit or loss, required disclosures in a single note within the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside an entity's financial statements (defined performance measures), and enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general.

• IFRS 19, 'Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures – effective 1 January 2027

This new standard works alongside other IFRS Accounting Standards. An eligible subsidiary applies the requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards except for the disclosure requirements, and it applies instead the reduced disclosure requirements in IFRS 19. IFRS 19's reduced disclosure requirements balance the information needs of the users of eligible subsidiaries' financial statements with cost savings for preparers. IFRS 19 is a voluntary standard for eligible subsidiaries. A subsidiary is eligible if: It does not have public accountability, and it has an ultimate or intermediate parent that produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS Accounting Standards.

• IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information

IFRS S1 sets out overall requirements for sustainability-related financial disclosures with the objective to require an entity to disclose information about its sustainability-related risks and opportunities that is useful to primary users of general purpose financial reports in making decisions relating to providing resources to the entity.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

• IFRS S2 — Climate-related Disclosures

IFRS S2 sets out the requirements for identifying, measuring and disclosing information about climate-related risks and opportunities that are useful to primary users of general purpose financial reports in making decisions relating to providing resources to the entity.

Turnover and revenue recognition

Recognition

Turnover comprises revenue from royalty income net of value added tax.

The company recognises revenue when it satisfies an identified performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to a customer excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The company measures revenue at the transaction price, excluding estimates of variable considerations. A good or service is considered to be transferred when the customer obtains control. IFRS 15 states that "control of an asset refers to the ability to direct the use of and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from the asset". Control also means the ability to prevent others from directing the use of, and receiving the benefit from, a good or service.

As per IFRS 15, the performance obligations are deemed to be satisfied as follows:

Type of sale	*Recognition*
Royalty income	The royalty revenue is recognised in the accounting period in which the sales of the licensed products occur.

Interest receivable
Interest receivable is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to its net carrying amount.

Foreign currency transactions and balances
The company's financial statements are presented in US Dollar, which is also the company's functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the entity's functional currency by applying the spot exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

Taxation
The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the financial year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other financial years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred income tax is recognised on all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements, except when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, carried forward tax credits or tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related asset is realised or liability is settled, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset, only if a legally enforcement right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxation authority and that authority permits the company to make a single net payment.

Intangible assets
Goodwill is initially recognised at purchase costs less accumulated impairment loss, if any.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Intangible assets with indefinite lives are assessed for impairment annually.

Amortisation
Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows:

Asset class	**Useful life**
Patents	Indefinite
Trade names	Indefinite

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets
The company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses on continuing operations are recognised in the profit and loss account in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

For assets where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or cash generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, not to exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment losses been recognised for the asset or cash generating unit in prior years. A reversal of impairment loss is recognised immediately in the profit and loss account. The company also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exists.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually as at year end and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

Financial instruments
A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset in one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument in another entity.

Initial recognition

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attribute able to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, or financial liabilities at amortised cost as appropriate.
All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of financial liabilities at amortised cost, net of directly attributable transaction costs.
Currently, the company holds financial liabilities measured at amortised cost, comprising loans and borrowings.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Classification and measurement

Financial instruments are classified at inception into one of the following categories, which then determine the subsequent measurement methodology:
Financial assets are classified into one of the following three categories:
• financial assets at amortised cost;
• financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI); or
• financial assets at fair value through the profit or loss (FVTPL).

Financial liabilities are classified into one of the following two categories:
• financial liabilities at amortised cost; or
• financial liabilities at fair value through the profit or loss (FVTPL).
The classification and the basis for measurement are subject to the company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets, as detailed below.

Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
• the assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
• the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
If either of the above two criteria is not met, the financial assets are classified and measured at fair value through the profit or loss (FVTPL).

If a financial asset meets the amortised cost criteria, the company may choose to designate the financial asset at FVTPL. Such an election is irrevocable and applicable only if the FVTPL classification significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A 'financial asset' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

• The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
• The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition, financial liabilities at amortised cost are measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit and loss account when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as interest payable in the profit and loss account.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Derecognition

Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the company's balance sheet) when:

• The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
• The company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the profit and loss account. If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the company evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to the cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to expire. In this case the original financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at either amortised cost or fair value.

If the cash flows are not substantially different, then the modification does not result in derecognition of the financial asset. In this case, the company recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognises the amount arising from adjusting the gross carrying amount as a modification gain or loss in the statement of income. Modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Impairment of financial assets

Measurement of Expected Credit Losses

In accordance with IFRS 9, the company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for the measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost e.g., investments, loans and bank balance.

ECL is the weighted average of difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate, with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights and adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. When estimating the cash flows, the company is required to consider:

• All contractual terms of the financial assets (including prepayment and extension) over the expected life of the assets.

• Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the directors are required to make judgements (other than those involving estimations) that have a significant impact on the amounts recognised and to make estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Judgements

There are no judgements that have a significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period, are described below. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Impairment of financial assets

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

In respect of other financial assets which primarily comprises of amounts owed from group undertakings, a letter of guarantee has been provided by the ultimate parent company, Honeywell International Inc. indicating that support will be given in order to settle these amounts should it be necessary. Accordingly, the company has not recognised a provision for expected credit loss.

There are no key estimates and assumptions that have a significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

4 Turnover

The analysis of the company's turnover for the year from continuing operations is as follows:

	2024 $ 000	2023 $ 000
Royalties received	19,776	23,504

The analysis of the company's turnover for the year by geographical market is as follows:

	2024 $ 000	2023 $ 000
Europe	19,776	23,504

5 Operating profit

Arrived at after charging/(crediting)

	2024 $ 000	2023 $ 000
Amortisation expense	234	234
Other administrative expenses	4	43
Foreign exchange losses/(gains)	440	(369)

6 Auditors' remuneration

The 2024 audit fee of $26,000 (2023: $26,000) is payable to Deloitte Ireland LLP. There are no non-audit services fees payable to the auditor (2023: $nil).

7 Employees and directors

In 2024, 2 directors (2023: 2 directors) did not undertake any relevant services to the entity and were remunerated by other group companies for their services to the group as a whole.

The company has no other employees (2023: no other employees).

8 Interest receivable and similar income

	2024 $ 000	2023 $ 000
Interest income on bank deposits	266	-
Interest receivables from group undertakings	2,508	1,870
Interest receivable and similar income	2,774	1,870

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

9 Income Tax

With effect from December 2016, the tax residency of the company has been changed from the Republic of Ireland to Switzerland in order to align with other companies in the Honeywell group Advance Detection division, which are now managed by and under the responsibility of Honeywell Products and Solutions Sarl (HPSS), a company registered and based in Vaud, Switzerland.

	2024 $ 000	2023 $ 000
Current taxation		
Corporation tax for the period	2,959	3,055
Total current income tax	2,959	3,055
Tax expense in the profit and loss account	2,959	3,055

The tax on net income for the year is of 13.8% (2023: 12.1%).

	2024 $ 000	2023 $ 000
Net income	18,909	22,198
Corporation tax	2,909	3,055
Total tax charge	2,909	3,055

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

10 Intangible assets

	Software development costs $ 000	Trademarks, patents and licenses $ 000	Total $ 000
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2024	2,924	45	2,969
At 31 December 2024	2,924	45	2,969
Amortisation			
At 1 January 2024	2,181	41	2,222
Amortisation charge	231	2	233
At 31 December 2024	2,412	43	2,455
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2024	512	2	514
At 31 December 2023	742	5	747

Amortisation charged for the financial period is included within administration expenses.

11 Debtors: amounts falling due within and after one year

	2024 $ 000	2023 $ 000
Amounts falling due within one year		
Trade debtors	-	991
Contracts Assets	2,563	23,572
Loans to related parties	162,198	118,657
	164,761	143,220

Amounts owed by group undertakings include the following interest-bearing loans and other borrowings, all other amounts are interest free:

Receivable	Currency	Interest terms	2024 $ 000	2023 $ 000
On demand	USD	0.2198% p.a.	67,278	67,137

All other amounts owed by group undertakings are payable on demand, unsecured and various interest rates applied as per contract.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2024 $ 000	2023 $ 000
Accrued expenses	43	46
Amounts due to group undertakings	(1)	10
Corporation tax liability	4,393	3,603
VAT	1,623	-
	6,058	3,659

All amounts owed to group undertakings are payable on demand, unsecured and non-interest bearing.

VAT is on royalties, none in 2023 due to timing.

13 Called-up share capital

Allotted, called-up and fully paid shares

	2024		2023	
	No.	US$	No.	US$
Ordinary shares of of $1 each	122	122	122	122

14 Contingent liabilities

At the year end, the company did not have any financial commitments and bank guarantees (2023: $nil).

15 Events after balance sheet date

There have been no material adjusting or disclosable events since the financial year end.