

ADT Corp
Form S-4
December 31, 2012
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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 31, 2012

Registration No. 333-

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM S-4

REGISTRATION STATEMENT

UNDER

THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

THE ADT CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

7381
(Primary Standard Industrial
Classification Code Number)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)
1501 Yamato Road

Boca Raton, Florida 33431

45-4517261
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

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(561) 988-3600

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

N. David Bleisch

Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary

The ADT Corporation

1501 Yamato Road

Boca Raton, Florida 33431

(561) 988-3600

(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of agent for service)

With a copy to:

Andrew L. Fabens

Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher LLP

200 Park Avenue

New York, NY 10166-0193

(212) 351-4000

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale of the securities to the public: As soon as practicable after this registration statement becomes effective.

If the securities being registered on this Form are being offered in connection with the formation of a holding company and there is compliance with General Instruction G, check the following box. "

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, please check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. "

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. "

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

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Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

If applicable, place an X in the box to designate the appropriate rule provision relied upon in conducting this transaction:

Exchange Act Rule 13e-4(i) (Cross-Border Issue Tender Offer)

Exchange Act Rule 14d-1(d) (Cross-Border Third-Party Tender Offer)

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of each class of securities to be registered	Amount to be registered	Proposed maximum offering price per unit(1)	Proposed maximum aggregate offering price(1)	Amount of registration fee
2.250% Notes due 2017	\$750,000,000	100%	\$750,000,000	\$102,300
3.500% Notes due 2022	\$1,000,000,000	100%	\$1,000,000,000	\$136,400
4.875% Notes due 2042	\$750,000,000	100%	\$750,000,000	\$102,300
Total	\$2,500,000,000	N/A	\$2,500,000,000	\$341,000

(1) Exclusive of accrued interest, if any, and estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee in accordance with Rule 457(f) under the Securities Act.

The registrant hereby amends this registration statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this registration statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or until this registration statement shall become effective on such date as the Securities and Exchange Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

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The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not complete the exchange offer and issue these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and it is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Subject to Completion, dated December 31, 2012

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS

\$2,500,000,000

The ADT Corporation

Exchange Offer:

New \$750,000,000 2.250% Notes due 2017 for \$750,000,000 2.250% Notes due 2017

New \$1,000,000,000 3.500% Notes due 2022 for \$1,000,000,000 3.500% Notes due 2022

New \$750,000,000 4.875% Notes due 2042 for \$750,000,000 4.875% Notes due 2042

The Exchange Offer will expire at 5:00 p.m., New York City time,

on _____, 2013, unless extended.

The Exchange Notes:

We are offering to exchange:

New \$750,000,000 2.250% Notes due 2017 that have been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act) for outstanding \$750,000,000 2.250% Notes due 2017 (the Outstanding 2017 Notes) (CUSIP Nos. 00101J AA4 and U0072P AA2).

New \$1,000,000,000 3.500% Notes due 2022 that have been registered under the Securities Act for outstanding \$1,000,000,000 3.500% Notes due 2022 (the Outstanding 2022 Notes) (CUSIP Nos. 00101J AB2 and U0072P AB0).

New \$750,000,000 4.875% Notes due 2042 that have been registered under the Securities Act for outstanding \$750,000,000 4.875% Notes due 2042 (the Outstanding 2042 Notes) (CUSIP Nos. 00101J AC1 and U0072P AC8).

Material Terms of the Exchange Offer:

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The exchange offer expires at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on _____, 2013, unless extended.

Upon expiration of the exchange offer, all Outstanding Notes that are validly tendered and not withdrawn will be exchanged for an equal principal amount of the New Notes (as defined below).

You may withdraw tendered Outstanding Notes (as defined below) at any time prior to the expiration of the exchange offer.

The exchange offer is not subject to any minimum tender condition, but is subject to customary conditions.

The exchange of the New Notes for Outstanding Notes will not be a taxable exchange for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Each broker-dealer that receives New Notes for its own account pursuant to the exchange offer must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus meeting the requirements of the Securities Act, in connection with any resale of such New Notes. The letter of transmittal accompanying this prospectus states that by so acknowledging and by delivering a prospectus, a broker-dealer will not be deemed to admit that it is an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act. This prospectus, as it may be amended or supplemented from time to time, may be used by a broker-dealer in connection with resales of New Notes received in exchange for Outstanding Notes where such New Notes were acquired by such broker-dealer as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities. We have agreed that for a period of 180 days after the expiration of the exchange offer, we will make this prospectus available to any broker-dealer for use in any such resale. See Plan of Distribution.

There is no existing public market for the Outstanding Notes or the New Notes. We do not intend to list the New Notes on any securities exchange or quotation system.

In this prospectus, we refer to the (i) new \$750,000,000 2.250% Notes due 2017 as the New 2017 Notes, (ii) new \$1,000,000,000 3.500% Notes due 2022 as the New 2022 Notes, and (iii) new \$750,000,000 4.875% Notes due 2042 as the New 2042 Notes. We refer to these three series of new notes collectively as the New Notes. Similarly, we refer to the outstanding notes, by series, as the (i) Outstanding 2017 Notes, (ii) Outstanding 2022 Notes, and (iii) Outstanding 2042 Notes, and collectively as the Outstanding Notes. See Description of the New Notes for more information about the New Notes.

Investing in the New Notes involves risks. See Risk Factors beginning on page 9.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or the accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Prospectus dated _____, 2013

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No dealer, salesperson or other person is authorized to give any information or to represent anything not contained in this prospectus. You must not rely on any unauthorized information or representations. This prospectus does not offer to sell or ask for offers to buy any securities other than those to which this prospectus relates and it does not constitute an offer to sell or ask for offers to buy any of the securities in any jurisdiction where it is unlawful, where the person making the offer is not qualified to do so, or to any person who cannot legally be offered the securities. The information contained in this prospectus is current only as of its date.

This exchange offer is not being made to, nor will we accept surrenders for exchange from, holders of outstanding notes in any jurisdiction in which this exchange offer or the acceptance thereof would not be in compliance with the securities or blue sky laws of such jurisdiction.

We have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) a registration statement on Form S-4 with respect to the New Notes. This prospectus, which forms part of the registration statement, does not contain all the information included in the registration statement, including its exhibits and schedules. For further information about us and the notes described in this prospectus, you should refer to the registration statement and its exhibits and schedules. Statements we make in this prospectus about certain contracts or other documents are not necessarily complete. When we make such statements, we refer you to the copies of the contracts or documents that are filed as exhibits to the registration statement, because those statements are qualified in all respects by reference to those exhibits. The registration statement, including the exhibits and schedules, is available at the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

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You may also obtain this information without charge by writing or telephoning us at the following address and telephone number:

The ADT Corporation

1501 Yamato Road

Boca Raton, Florida 33431

Attention: Investor Relations

Phone: (561) 988-3600

In order to ensure timely delivery, you must request the information no later than _____, 2013, which is five business days before the expiration of the exchange offer.

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains certain forward-looking statements regarding business strategies, market potential, future financial performance and other matters. Words such as anticipates, estimates, expects, projects, forecasts, intends, plans, believes and words and terms of similar substance used in connection with any discussion of future operating or financial performance identify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based on management's current expectations and beliefs about future events. As with any projection or forecast, they are inherently susceptible to uncertainty and changes in circumstances. Except for our ongoing obligations to disclose material information under the U.S. federal securities laws, we are not under any obligation to, and expressly disclaim any obligation to, update or alter any forward-looking statements whether as a result of such changes, new information, subsequent events or otherwise.

Various factors could adversely affect our operations, business or financial results in the future and cause our actual results to differ materially from those contained in the forward-looking statements, including those factors discussed in detail in Risk Factors. Our actual results could differ materially from management's expectations because of these factors, including:

competition in the markets we serve, including new entrants in these markets;

our ability to develop or acquire new technology;

failure to maintain the security of our information and technology networks;

allegations that we have infringed the intellectual property rights of third parties;

unauthorized use of our brand name;

risks associated with Tyco's ownership of the ADT® brand name outside of the United States and Canada;

failure to enforce our intellectual property rights;

our dependence on certain software technology that we license from third parties;

failure or interruption in products or services of third-party providers;

our greater exposure to liability for employee acts or omissions or system failures;

an increase in the rate of customer attrition;

downturns in the housing market and consumer discretionary income;

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risks associated with our non-compete and non-solicit arrangements with Tyco;

entry of potential competitors upon the expiration of non-competition agreements;

shifts in consumers' choice of, or telecommunication providers' support for, telecommunication services and equipment;

interruption to our monitoring facilities;

interference with our customers' access to some of our products and services through the Internet by broadband service providers;

potential impairment of our deferred tax assets;

changes in U.S. and non-U.S. governmental laws and regulations;

risks associated with acquiring and integrating customer accounts;

potential loss of authorized dealers and affinity marketing relationships;

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failure to realize expected benefits from acquisitions;

risks associated with pursuing business opportunities that diverge from our current business model;

potential liabilities for obligations of The Brink's Company under the Coal Act;

capital market conditions, including availability of funding sources;

failure to fully realize expected benefits from the spin-off; and

difficulty in operating as an independent public company separate from Tyco.

These factors should not be construed as exhaustive and should be read in conjunction with the other cautionary statements that are included in this prospectus. If one or more of these or other risks or uncertainties materialize or if our underlying assumptions prove to be incorrect, actual results may vary materially from what we projected. Consequently, actual events and results may vary significantly from those included in or contemplated or implied by our forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements included in this prospectus are made only as of the date of this prospectus, and we undertake no obligation to publicly update or review any forward-looking statement made by us or on our behalf, whether as a result of new information, future developments, subsequent events or circumstances or otherwise.

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SUMMARY

This summary highlights information contained elsewhere in this prospectus and may not contain all of the information that may be important to you. You should read this entire prospectus carefully, including the risk factors, our management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations, our consolidated and combined financial statements and related notes.

In this prospectus, except as otherwise indicated, any references to ADT, we, us, our, or the Company refer to The ADT Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries. The ADT Corporation is a Delaware corporation and the issuer of the notes offered hereby. References to Tyco refer to Tyco International Ltd., a corporation limited by shares (Aktiengesellschaft) organized under the laws of Switzerland, and, unless otherwise indicated or the context otherwise requires, its combined subsidiaries. ADT was incorporated in Delaware in 2012 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tyco. As part of a plan to separate Tyco into three independent companies, Tyco transferred the equity interests of the entities that held all of the assets and liabilities of its residential and small business security business in the United States and Canada to ADT. On September 28, 2012, Tyco distributed all of the shares of ADT to its shareholders on a pro rata basis, thereby completing its spin-off of ADT (the Separation) as an independent, publicly traded company.

Our Company

ADT is a leading provider of electronic security, interactive home and business automation and related monitoring services in the United States and Canada. We currently serve more than six million residential and small business customers, making us the largest company of our kind in both the United States and Canada. With a 138-year history, the ADT® brand is one of the most trusted and well-known brands in the security industry today. Our broad and pioneering set of products and services, including our ADT Pulse interactive home and business solutions, and our home health services, meet a range of customer needs for modern lifestyles. Our partner network is the broadest in the industry, and includes dealers, affinity organizations like USAA and AARP and technology providers. ADT delivers an integrated customer experience by maintaining the industry's largest sales, installation and service field force and most robust monitoring network, all backed by the support of nearly 16,000 employees and approximately 200 sales and service offices.

Our Strengths

We are a security industry leader, supported by one of the industry's most trusted and well-known brands.

We have an attractive business model which generates strong cash flows, which can be utilized to reinvest in growing and optimizing the business.

We have an experienced management team with a proven track record.

We have industry leading solutions and services, including ADT Pulse, our pioneering interactive services platform.

Our nationwide footprint of branch offices, field resources and broad partner network, including our indirect dealer channel, affords us coverage and scale leverage.

Our monitoring capabilities set us apart in the security industry today.

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Strategies

We intend to achieve sustained, profitable growth in the markets we serve today, as well as in adjacent segments, by executing against strategies that leverage our key assets and core competencies.

Strengthen and grow the core residential business and extend our leadership position.

We will continue to manage our business by optimizing our key value drivers to maximize the value from our core business. We intend to grow our customer base through the expansion of our current channels and the development of new ones, by continuing to improve sales force effectiveness and strengthening our strategic marketing and promotional tactics. We will continue to manage the costs associated with adding new customers by optimizing lead generation and conversion, working collaboratively with our solution partners to reduce hardware costs and deliver differentiated solutions and leveraging mobility tools to automate technician scheduling and deployment. We also intend to continue to increase ADT Pulse adoption rates and thereby increase our average monthly recurring revenue per customer and customer tenure. We regularly evaluate our pricing strategies to optimize pricing for our installed base and for new customers. We continue to standardize our product platform to enhance our ability to resolve customer issues remotely, which we believe will reduce ongoing service costs and increase the ease of supporting our customer base.

We also continue to implement enhancements to every customer touch point. We continue to train and incent our employees to provide high-quality service through prompt handling of calls and quick and effective resolution of customer issues. We intend to continue making ongoing improvements to enhance the customer experience, offer more options for customer self-service, including via the Internet, and create opportunities for field employees to meet our customers and hear directly how we impact customers' lives. We believe our emphasis on customer value drives customer satisfaction and tenure, decreasing customer attrition and improving our profitability.

Invest in growth platforms, including in segments in which ADT has low market share, as well as in underpenetrated and new segments.

We believe we have significant opportunity to increase our share of the monitored security and premises automation market for small businesses. We intend to grow our share of small business customers by expanding our small business field sales force, which currently represents only about one third of our overall direct field sales force. We plan to strengthen our small business marketing support to this enhanced sales force by building a larger, more robust partner network to improve our lead generation capabilities and by assisting in marketing additional value-added services, including ADT Pulse.

Additionally, we believe monitored security and home/business automation services are underpenetrated in North American households. Based on internal and external market research studies, we estimate current monitored electronic security penetration to be approximately 19% of U.S. households, significantly lower than other home services such as video and Internet that are in 60-85% of households. We intend to increase penetration of residential security and home automation services through the development of new solutions and enhanced offerings that attract new customers to enter the market. In addition, through our efficient operating model and potentially lower technology costs over time, we believe we can significantly reduce the cost of basic installation and services, opening up the potential for a much larger portion of households to purchase monitored security and home automation services.

We also intend to explore other adjacent markets that leverage our existing assets and core competencies. Where appropriate, we will supplement our organic growth efforts with bolt-on acquisitions, leveraging the expertise we have developed in effectively integrating acquired businesses.

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Risk Factors

We face numerous risks related to, among other things, our business operations, our strategies, general economic conditions, competitive dynamics in our industry, the legal and regulatory environment in which we operate, our Separation from Tyco and our status as an independent public company. These risks are set forth in detail under the heading Risk Factors. If any of these risks should materialize, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. We encourage you to review these risk factors carefully. Furthermore, this prospectus contains forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of many factors, including but not limited to those under the headings Risk Factors and Cautionary Statement Concerning Forward-Looking Statements .

Corporate Information

We are a Delaware corporation and our principal executive office is located in Boca Raton, Florida. Our telephone number is (561) 988-3600. Our website address is www.adt.com. Information contained on, or connected to, our website does not and will not constitute part of this prospectus.

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The Exchange Offer

A brief description of the material terms of the exchange offer follows. We are offering to exchange the New Notes for the Outstanding Notes. The terms of the New Notes offered in the exchange offer are substantially identical to the terms of the Outstanding Notes, except that the New Notes will be registered under the Securities Act and certain transfer restrictions, registration rights and additional interest provisions relating to the Outstanding Notes do not apply to the New Notes. For a more complete description, see Description of the New Notes.

Issuer The ADT Corporation, a Delaware corporation

New Notes Offered New \$750,000,000 2.250% Notes due 2017.

New \$1,000,000,000 3.500% Notes due 2022.

New \$750,000,000 4.875% Notes due 2042.

Outstanding Notes \$750,000,000 2.250% Notes due 2017.

\$1,000,000,000 3.500% Notes due 2022.

\$750,000,000 4.875% Notes due 2042.

The Exchange Offer

We are offering to issue registered New Notes in exchange for a like principal amount and like denomination of our Outstanding Notes of the same series. We are offering to issue these registered New Notes to satisfy our obligations under a registration rights agreement that we entered into with the initial purchasers of the Outstanding Notes when we sold the Outstanding Notes in a transaction that was exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. You may tender your Outstanding Notes for exchange by following the procedures described in the section entitled The Exchange Offer elsewhere in this prospectus.

Tenders; Expiration Date; Withdrawal

The exchange offer will expire at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on _____, 2013, which is 21 business days after the exchange offer is commenced, unless we extend it. If you decide to exchange your Outstanding Notes for New Notes, you must acknowledge that you are not engaging in, and do not intend to engage in, a distribution of the New Notes. You may withdraw any Outstanding Notes that you tender for exchange at any time prior to the expiration of the exchange offer. If we decide for any reason not to accept any Outstanding Notes you have tendered for exchange, those Outstanding Notes will be returned to you without cost promptly after the expiration or termination of the exchange offer. See The Exchange Offer Terms of the Exchange Offer for a more complete description of the tender and withdrawal provisions.

Conditions to the Exchange Offer

The exchange offer is subject to customary conditions, some of which we may waive. See The Exchange Offer Conditions to the Exchange Offer for a description of the conditions. The exchange offer is not conditioned upon any minimum principal amount of Outstanding Notes being tendered for exchange.

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U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations

Your exchange of Outstanding Notes for New Notes to be issued in the exchange offer will not result in any gain or loss to you for U.S. federal income tax purposes. For additional information, see Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations. You should consult your own tax advisor as to the tax consequences to you of the exchange offer, as well as tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of the New Notes.

Use of Proceeds

We will not receive any cash proceeds from the exchange offer.

Exchange Agent

Wells Fargo Bank, National Association

Consequences of Failure to Exchange your Outstanding Notes

Outstanding Notes that are not tendered or that are tendered but not accepted will continue to be subject to the restrictions on transfer that are described in the legend on those notes. In general, you may offer or sell your Outstanding Notes only if they are registered under, or offered or sold under an exemption from, the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. Except in limited circumstances with respect to specific types of holders of Outstanding Notes, we will have no further obligation to register the Outstanding Notes. If you do not participate in the exchange offer, the liquidity of your Outstanding Notes could be adversely affected. See The Exchange Offer Consequences of Failure to Exchange Outstanding Notes.

Consequences of Exchanging your Outstanding Notes

Based on interpretations of the staff of the SEC, we believe that you may offer for resale, resell or otherwise transfer the New Notes that we issue in the exchange offer without complying with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act if you:

acquire the New Notes issued in the exchange offer in the ordinary course of your business;

are not participating, do not intend to participate, and have no arrangement or undertaking with anyone to participate, in the distribution of the New Notes issued to you in the exchange offer; and

are not an affiliate of ADT as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

If any of these conditions is not satisfied and you transfer any New Notes issued to you in the exchange offer without delivering a proper prospectus or without qualifying for a registration exemption, you may incur liability under the Securities Act. We will not be responsible for or indemnify you against any liability you may incur.

Any broker-dealer that acquires New Notes in the exchange offer for its own account in exchange for Outstanding Notes which it acquired through market-making or other trading activities must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus when it resells or transfers any New Notes issued in the exchange offer. See Plan of Distribution for a description of the prospectus delivery obligations of broker-dealers in the exchange offer.

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Interest on Outstanding Notes Exchanged in the Exchange Offer

On the record date for the first interest payment date for each series of New Notes offered hereby following the consummation of the exchange offer, holders of such New Notes will receive interest accruing from the issue date of the applicable Outstanding Notes or, if interest has been paid, the most recent date to which interest has been paid.

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The New Notes

A brief description of the material terms of the New Notes follows. For a more complete description, see Description of the New Notes.

Issuer The ADT Corporation, a Delaware corporation

No Guarantee The New Notes are not guaranteed by Tyco. Prior to the Separation, the Outstanding Notes were initially guaranteed by Tyco, and upon the Separation, the guarantee terminated in accordance with the provisions of the indenture. Tyco no longer has an obligation with respect to the Outstanding Notes or the New Notes.

New Notes Offered New \$750,000,000 2.250% Notes due 2017.

New \$1,000,000,000 3.500% Notes due 2022.

New \$750,000,000 4.875% Notes due 2042.

Maturity Dates The New 2017 Notes will mature on July 15, 2017.

The New 2022 Notes will mature on July 15, 2022.

The New 2042 Notes will mature on July 15, 2042.

Interest Payment Dates Interest will be paid semi-annually on January 15 and July 15 of each year.

Interest Rates The New 2017 Notes will bear interest at a rate per annum equal to 2.250%.

The New 2022 Notes will bear interest at a rate per annum equal to 3.500%.

The New 2042 Notes will bear interest at a rate per annum equal to 4.875%.

Optional Redemption The New Notes are redeemable, at our option, on any date prior to the maturity date at a price equal to the greater of the principal amount of the New Notes or a make-whole amount, plus in each case, accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the redemption date.

Redemption of New Notes for Tax Reasons We may redeem all, but not part, of a series of New Notes upon the occurrence of specified tax events described under Description of the New Notes Redemption Upon Changes in Withholding Taxes.

Minimum Denomination Interests in the global notes will be issued in minimum denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess hereof.

Ranking

The New Notes will be unsecured and unsubordinated obligations that rank equally in right of payment with all of ADT's existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness.

Purchase of New Notes Upon a Change of Control Triggering Event

Holders of New Notes will have the right to require ADT to purchase all or any part of such holder's New Notes if a Change of Control Triggering Event occurs with respect to the New Notes. See Description of the New Notes Change of Control.

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Events of Default

For a discussion of events that will permit acceleration of the payment of the principal of and accrued interest on the New Notes, see Description of the New Notes Events of Default.

No Established Trading Market

The New Notes are new issues of securities with no established trading market. The New Notes will not be listed on any securities exchange or on any automated dealer quotation system. We cannot assure you that an active or liquid trading market for the New Notes will develop. If an active or liquid trading market for the New Notes does not develop, the market price and liquidity of the New Notes may be adversely affected.

Risk Factors

Investing the New Notes involves substantial risks and uncertainties. See Risk Factors and other information included in this prospectus for a discussion of factors you should carefully consider before deciding to purchase any New Notes.

Additional Notes

ADT may from time to time, without consent of the holders of the New Notes, issue notes having the same terms and conditions as any series of the New Notes. Additional notes issued in this manner will form a single series with the relevant series of New Notes offered hereby.

Governing Law

New York.

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RISK FACTORS

An investment in the New Notes represents a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider all of the information in this prospectus and each of the risks described below, which we believe are the principal risks that we face. Some of the risks relate to our business and others to the Separation and the New Notes. Any of the following risks could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations and the actual outcome of matters as to which forward-looking statements are made in this prospectus. While we believe we have identified and discussed below the material risks affecting our business, there may be additional risks and uncertainties that we do not presently know or that we do not currently believe to be material that may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations in the future.

Risks Relating to the Notes

You may be adversely affected if you fail to exchange Outstanding Notes.

We will issue New Notes to you only if your Outstanding Notes are timely received by the exchange agent, together with all required documents, including a properly completed and signed letter of transmittal. Therefore, you should allow sufficient time to ensure timely delivery of the Outstanding Notes, and you should carefully follow the instructions on how to tender your Outstanding Notes. Neither we nor the exchange agent are required to tell you of any defects or irregularities with respect to your tender of the Outstanding Notes. If you are eligible to participate in the exchange offer and do not tender your Outstanding Notes or if we do not accept your Outstanding Notes because you did not tender your Outstanding Notes properly, then, after we consummate the exchange offer, you will continue to hold Outstanding Notes that are subject to the existing transfer restrictions and will no longer have any registration rights or be entitled to any additional interest with respect to the Outstanding Notes. In addition:

If you tender your Outstanding Notes for the purpose of participating in a distribution of the New Notes, you will be required to comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any resale of the New Notes; and

If you are a broker-dealer that receives New Notes for your own account in exchange for Outstanding Notes that you acquired as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities, you will be required to acknowledge that you will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of those New Notes.

After the exchange offer is consummated, if you continue to hold any Outstanding Notes, you may have difficulty selling them because there will be fewer Outstanding Notes outstanding.

There is no established trading market for the New Notes.

The New Notes are a new issue of securities for which there is no established trading market. We do not intend to apply for listing of the New Notes on any securities exchange or to arrange for quotation on any automated dealer quotation system. As a result, an active trading market for the New Notes may not develop. If an active trading market does not develop or is not maintained, the market price and liquidity of the New Notes may be adversely affected. In that case, you may not be able to sell your New Notes at a particular time or at a favorable price.

The New Notes do not restrict our ability to incur additional debt, repurchase our securities or take other actions that could adversely affect holders of the New Notes. In addition, the restrictions contained in the indenture on our ability to grant liens and enter into sale and lease-back transactions are subject to significant exceptions.

We are not restricted under the terms of the New Notes from incurring additional debt or repurchasing our securities. The terms of the indenture limit our ability to secure additional debt and enter into sale and lease-back

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transactions. However, these limitations are subject to numerous exceptions, which, among other things, permit us to grant liens securing certain indebtedness. The New Notes are unsecured and are effectively subordinated to any existing or future secured indebtedness. See Description of the New Notes Covenants Limitations on Liens and Description of the New Notes Covenants Limitations on Sale and Lease-Back Transactions for a more detailed discussion of the exceptions.

In addition, the limited covenants applicable to the New Notes do not require us to achieve or maintain any minimum financial results relating to our financial position or results of operations or debt ratings. Our ability to recapitalize, incur additional debt and take a number of other actions that are not limited by the terms of the New Notes could have the effect of diminishing our ability to make payments on the notes when due.

Risks Relating to Our Business

We sell our products in highly competitive markets, which results in pressure on our profit margins and limits our ability to maintain or increase the market share of our products.

The monitored security alarm industry is subject to significant competition and pricing pressures. We experience significant competitive pricing pressures on installation, monitoring and service fees. Several significant competitors offer installation fees that match or are lower than ours. Other competitors charge significantly more for installation but, in many cases, less for monitoring. In many cases we face competition for direct sales from our authorized dealers, who may offer installation for considerably less than we do in particular markets. We believe that the monitoring and service fees we offer are generally competitive with rates offered by other major security companies. We also face potential competition from improvements in self-monitoring systems, which enable customers to monitor their home environment without third-party involvement through the Internet, text messages, emails or similar communications, but with the disadvantage that alarm events may go unnoticed. It is possible that one or more of our competitors could develop a significant technical advantage over us that allows them to provide additional service or better quality service or to lower their price, which could put us at a competitive disadvantage. Continued pricing pressure or improvements in technology and shifts in customer preferences towards self-monitoring could adversely impact our customer base or pricing structure and have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our future growth is largely dependent upon our ability to successfully compete with new and existing competitors by developing or acquiring new technologies that achieve market acceptance with acceptable margins.

Our business operates in markets that are characterized by rapidly changing technologies, evolving industry standards and potential new entrants. For example, a number of cable and other telecommunications companies have introduced security services offerings, including interactive security services, that are competitive with our products and services. If these services gain market acceptance, our ability to grow our business, in particular our ADT Pulse offering, could be materially and adversely affected. Accordingly, our future success depends upon a number of factors, including our ability to accomplish the following: identify emerging technological trends in our target end-markets; develop, acquire and maintain competitive products and services; enhance our products and services by adding innovative features that differentiate us from our competitors; and develop or acquire and bring products and services to market quickly and cost-effectively. Our ability to develop or acquire new products and services based on technological innovation can affect our competitive position and requires the investment of significant resources. These acquisitions and development efforts divert resources from other potential investments in our businesses, and they may not lead to the development of new technologies, products or services on a timely basis. Moreover, as we introduce new products such as ADT Pulse, we may be unable to detect and correct defects in the product or in its installation, which could result in loss of sales or delays in market acceptance. New or enhanced products may not satisfy consumer preferences and potential product failures may cause consumers to reject our products. As a result, these products may not achieve market acceptance and our brand image could suffer. In addition, our competitors may introduce superior designs or business strategies, impairing our brand and the desirability of our products and services, which may cause

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consumers to defer or forego purchases of our products and services. In addition, the markets for our products and services may not develop or grow as we anticipate. The failure of our technology, products or services to gain market acceptance, the potential for product defects or the obsolescence of our products and services could significantly reduce our revenue, increase our operating costs or otherwise adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Failure to maintain the security of our information and technology networks, including personally identifiable and other information could adversely affect us.

We are dependent on information technology networks and systems, including the Internet, to process, transmit and store electronic information and, in the normal course of our business, we collect and retain significant volumes of certain types of personally identifiable and other information pertaining to our customers and employees, including video images of customer sites. The legal, regulatory and contractual environment surrounding information security and privacy is constantly evolving and companies that collect and retain such information are under increasing attack by cyber-criminals around the world. A significant actual or potential theft, loss, fraudulent use or misuse of customer, employee or other personally identifiable data, whether by third parties or as a result of employee malfeasance or otherwise, non-compliance with our contractual or other legal obligations regarding such data or a violation of our privacy and security policies with respect to such data could result in significant costs, fines, litigation or regulatory actions against us. Such an event could additionally result in adverse publicity and therefore adversely affect the market's perception of the security and reliability of our services, which could result in lost sales and increased customer attrition. In addition, we depend on our information technology infrastructure for business-to-business and business-to-consumer electronic commerce. Security breaches of, or sustained attacks against, this infrastructure could create system disruptions and shutdowns that could result in disruptions to our operations. Increasingly, our security and home/business automation products and services are accessed through the Internet, and security breaches in connection with the delivery of our services via the Internet may affect us and could be detrimental to our reputation, business, operating results and financial condition. We cannot be certain that advances in criminal capabilities, new discoveries in the field of cryptography or other developments will not compromise or breach the technology protecting the networks that access our products and services. If any one of these risks materializes our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected.

Allegations that we have infringed the intellectual property rights of third parties could negatively affect us.

We may be subject to claims of intellectual property infringement rights by third parties. In particular, as our services have expanded into areas more heavily populated by intellectual property, we have become subject to claims alleging infringement of intellectual property, including litigation brought by special purpose or so-called non-practicing entities that focus solely on extracting royalties and settlements by enforcing patent rights. These companies typically have little or no business or operations and there are few effective deterrents available to prevent such companies from filing patent infringement lawsuits against us. In addition, we rely on licenses and other arrangements with third parties covering intellectual property related to the products and services that we market, including a Patent Agreement with Tyco covering the manufacture, use and sale of pre-separation products. Notwithstanding these arrangements, we could be at risk for infringement claims from third parties, including Tyco. Although the Patent Agreement generally includes a covenant by Tyco not to sue us for products and services in existence as of the distribution date that may infringe Tyco patents, it does not protect us from infringement claims for future product or service expansions, or if we change third-party product suppliers or if an alleged infringement involves certain patents. In general, if a court determines that one or more of our services infringes on intellectual property owned by others, we may be required to cease marketing those services, to obtain licenses from the holders of the intellectual property at a material cost or to take other actions to avoid infringing the intellectual property. The litigation process is costly and subject to inherent uncertainties, and we may not prevail in litigation matters regardless of the merits of our position. Intellectual property lawsuits or claims may become extremely disruptive if the plaintiffs succeed in blocking the trade of our products and services and may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

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Unauthorized use of our brand name by third parties, and the expenses incurred in developing and preserving the value of our brand name, may adversely affect our business.

Our brand name is critical to our success. Unauthorized use of our brand name by third parties may adversely affect our business and reputation, including the perceived quality and reliability of our products. We rely on trademark law, company brand name protection policies and agreements with our employees, customers, business partners and others to protect the value of our brand name. Despite our precautions, we cannot provide assurance that those procedures are sufficiently effective to protect against unauthorized third-party use of our brand name. In particular, in recent years various third parties have used the ADT® brand name to engage in fraudulent activities, including inducing customers to switch monitoring service providers, generating leads for competitors and obtaining personal financial information. We may not be successful in investigating, preventing or prosecuting unauthorized third-party use of our brand name. Future litigation with respect to such unauthorized use could also result in substantial costs and diversion of our resources. These factors could adversely affect our reputation, business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We do not own the right to use certain of our trademarks, including the ADT® brand name, outside of the United States and Canada.

Following the Separation, Tyco owns the ADT® brand name outside of the United States and Canada. Therefore, in order to expand our business outside the United States and Canada, we would need to either acquire or otherwise license the ADT® brand name from Tyco (to the extent not already used by Tyco in the applicable jurisdictions(s)) or use an alternative brand name. This would put us at a distinct competitive disadvantage. Development of a new brand outside the United States and Canada could be costly and would also require us to market other brands as superior alternatives to the ADT® brand, which could undermine its value among customers within the United States and Canadian residential and small business security markets. These factors may make it difficult for us to develop a business outside of the United States and Canada. These factors also expose us to the risk that the ADT® brand name could suffer reputational damage or devaluation for reasons outside of our control, including Tyco's business conduct outside of the United States and Canada. Any of these factors may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Infringement of our intellectual property rights could negatively affect us.

We rely on a combination of patents, copyrights, trademarks, trade secrets, confidentiality provisions and licensing arrangements to establish and protect our proprietary rights. We cannot guarantee, however, that the steps we have taken to protect our intellectual property will be adequate to prevent infringement of our rights or misappropriation of our technology. Adverse events affecting the use of our trademarks could affect our use of those trademarks and negatively impact our brands. In addition, if we expand our business outside of the United States and Canada in the future, effective patent, trademark, copyright and trade secret protection may be unavailable or limited in some jurisdictions. Furthermore, while we enter into confidentiality agreements with certain of our employees and third parties to protect our intellectual property, such confidentiality agreements could be breached or otherwise may not provide meaningful protection for our trade secrets and know-how related to the design, manufacture or operation of our products. If it becomes necessary for us to resort to litigation to protect our intellectual property rights, any proceedings could be burdensome and costly, and we may not prevail. Further, adequate remedies may not be available in the event of an unauthorized use or disclosure of our trade secrets and manufacturing expertise. If we fail to successfully enforce our intellectual property rights, our competitive position could suffer, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We depend on third-party software licenses for our products and services.

We rely on certain software technology that we license from third parties and use in our products and services to perform key functions and provide critical functionality. For example, we license the software

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platform for our monitoring operations and the home automation software for our ADT Pulse offering from third parties. Because our products and services incorporate software developed and maintained by third parties, we are, to a certain extent, dependent upon such third parties' ability to maintain or enhance their current products and services, to ensure that their products are free of defects or security vulnerabilities, to develop new products and services on a timely and cost-effective basis and to respond to emerging industry standards and other technological changes. Further, these third-party technology licenses may not always be available to us on commercially reasonable terms or at all. If our agreements with third-party vendors are not renewed or the third-party software becomes obsolete, is incompatible with future versions of our products or services or otherwise fails to address our needs, we cannot provide assurance that we would be able to replace the functionality provided by the third-party software with technology from alternative providers. Furthermore, even if we obtain licenses to alternative software products or services that provide the functionality we need, we may be required to replace hardware installed at our monitoring centers and at our customers sites, including security system control panels and peripherals, in order to affect our integration of or migration to alternative software products. Any of these factors could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We rely on third party providers for the components of our security and home/business automation systems and any failure or interruption in products or services provided by these third parties could harm our ability to operate our business.

The components for the security and home/business automation systems that we install are manufactured by third parties, including divisions of Tyco that are no longer part of our business. We are therefore susceptible to interruptions in supply and to the receipt of components that do not meet our high standards. Any financial or other difficulties our providers face may have negative effects on our business. We exercise little control over our suppliers, which increases our vulnerability to problems with the products and services they provide. Any interruption in supply could cause delays in installations and repairs and the loss of current and potential customers. Also, if a previously installed component were found to be defective, we might not be able to recover the costs associated with its repair or replacement across our installed customer base, and the diversion of technical personnel to address the defect could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We are exposed to greater risks of liability for employee acts or omissions or system failure, than may be inherent in other businesses.

If a customer or third party believes that he or she has suffered harm to person or property due to an actual or alleged act or omission of one of our employees or security system failure, he or she may pursue legal action against us, and the cost of defending the legal action and of any judgment against us could be substantial. In particular, because our products and services are intended to help protect lives and real and personal property, we may have greater exposure to litigation risks than businesses that provide other consumer and small business products and services. Substantially all of our customer contracts contain provisions limiting our liability; however, in the event of litigation with respect to such matters, it is possible that these limitations may be deemed not applicable or unenforceable and, regardless of the ultimate outcome, we may incur significant costs of defense that could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We rely on a significant number of our customers remaining with us as customers for long periods of time.

We operate our business with the goal of retaining customers for long periods of time in order to recoup our initial investment in new customers, achieving cash flow break-even in slightly less than three years. Accordingly, our long-term profitability is dependent on long customer tenure. This requires that we minimize our rate of customer disconnects, or attrition. Factors that can increase disconnects include customers who relocate and do not reconnect, problems with our product or service quality, an economic slowdown, a downturn

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in the housing market and the desirability and pricing of our and our competitors' products and services. Our customer attrition rates for fiscal years 2012, 2011 and 2010 were, respectively, 13.8%, 13.0% and 13.3%. If we fail to keep our customers for a sufficiently long period of time, our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected.

If we experience higher rates of customer attrition, we may be required to change the estimated useful lives of assets related to our security monitoring customers, increasing our depreciation and amortization expense or impairing such assets.

We amortize the costs of our acquired and dealer-generated contracts and related customer relationships based on the estimated life of the customer relationships. We similarly depreciate the cost of our internally generated residential and small business monitoring system assets. If attrition rates were to rise significantly, we may be required to accelerate the amortization of expenses related to such contracts and the depreciation of our subscriber system assets or to impair such assets, which could cause a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We are susceptible to downturns in the housing market and consumer discretionary income, which may inhibit our ability to sustain customer base growth rates.

Demand for alarm monitoring services is affected by the turnover in the housing market. Downturns in the rate of the sale of new and existing homes, which we believe drives a substantial portion of our new customer volume in any given year, would reduce opportunities to make sales of new security and home automation systems and services and reduce opportunities to take over existing security and home automation systems. In addition, because of personal economic circumstances, current security alarm and home automation customers may decide to disconnect our services in an effort to reduce their monthly spending and may default on their remaining contractual obligations to us. Our long-term revenue growth rate depends on installations exceeding disconnects. If the housing market downturn or the general economic downturn is prolonged, customer disconnects and defaults could increase and our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected.

We have entered into non-compete and non-solicit restrictions that prohibit us from competing with Tyco in the commercial security market in the United States and Canada for a period of time after the Separation.

In conjunction with the Separation, we have entered into a Separation and Distribution Agreement with Tyco that includes non-compete provisions pursuant to which we are prohibited from competing with Tyco in the commercial security market in the United States and Canada, subject to certain small business related exceptions, for two years after the distribution date, September 28, 2012. In addition, the Separation and Distribution Agreement with Tyco contains non-solicitation provisions preventing us from soliciting Tyco's existing security customers in the United States and Canada for two years after the distribution date. This effectively prevents us from expanding our business into the commercial security market, other than the small business market, in these jurisdictions during the restricted periods. These factors could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Expiration of non-competition agreements will allow the entry of potential competitors with deep knowledge of our business.

We acquired Broadview Security in 2010. In connection with the separation of Broadview Security from The Brink's Company in 2008 (the Broadview Spin-Off), Broadview Security and The Brink's Company entered into a non-competition and non-solicitation agreement pursuant to which The Brink's Company agreed not to compete with Broadview Security in the United States, Puerto Rico and Canada with respect to the security alarm systems or personal emergency response systems businesses for a period of five years from the date of the Broadview Spin-Off. Upon the expiration of the non-competition and non-solicitation agreement in October

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2013, The Brink's Company will be free to directly pursue competitive activities in these businesses or to license the Brink's brand to other existing or potential competitors in these businesses. In addition, although the Separation and Distribution Agreement with Tyco that we entered into in connection with the Separation includes non-competition provisions, the non-competition provisions will expire two years after the distribution date, at which time, Tyco will be free to compete with us in the residential and small business security market. Such competitive activities could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Shifts in our customers' choice of, or telecommunications providers' support for, telecommunications services and equipment could adversely impact our business and require significant capital expenditures.

Certain elements of our operating model have historically relied on our customers' continued selection and use of traditional land-line telecommunications to transmit alarm signals to our monitoring centers. There is a growing trend for customers to switch to the exclusive use of cellular, satellite or Internet communication technology in their homes and businesses, and telecommunication providers may discontinue their land-line services in the future. In addition, many of our customers who use cellular communication technology for their security and home/business automation systems use products that rely on 2G technology, and telecommunication providers may discontinue their 2G services in the future. The discontinuation of land-line, 2G cellular and any other services by telecommunications providers in the future will depend on a number of factors outside of our control, including legislation and government regulation, and would require customers to upgrade to alternative, and potentially more expensive, technologies to transmit alarm signals. This could increase our customer attrition rates and slow our new customer additions. In order to maintain our customer base that uses security and home/business automation system components that are or could become obsolete, we may be required to upgrade or implement new technologies, including offering to subsidize the replacement of customers' outdated systems at our expense. Any such upgrades or implementations could require significant capital expenditures and also divert management's attention and other important resources away from our customer service and sales efforts. In the future, we may not be able to successfully implement new technologies or adapt existing technologies to changing market demands. If we are unable to adapt timely to changing technologies, market conditions or customer preferences, our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected.

An event causing a disruption in the ability of our monitoring facilities to operate could adversely affect our business.

A disruption in our ability to provide alarm monitoring services and serve our customers could have a material adverse effect on our business. A disruption could occur for many reasons, including fire, natural disasters, weather, disease, transportation interruption, extended power outages, terrorism or sabotage or as a result of disruptions to third-party transmission lines. Monitoring could also be disrupted by information systems and network-related events such as computer hacking, computer viruses, worms or other malicious software, denial of service attacks, malicious social engineering or other destructive or disruptive activities that could also cause damage to our properties, equipment and data. While our monitoring systems are fully redundant, a failure of our back-up procedures or a disruption affecting multiple monitoring facilities could disrupt our ability to provide monitoring services. In conjunction with the Separation, we entered into a Monitoring Agreement with Tyco. Pursuant to this agreement, we have entered a transition period, during which our monitoring facilities include facilities owned and operated by Tyco that provide monitoring services to our customers.

Providers of broadband services may be able to block our services or charge their customers more for using our services, which could adversely affect our revenue and growth.

Our interactive and home automation services are accessed through the Internet and our security monitoring services are increasingly delivered using Internet technologies. Some providers of broadband access may take

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measures that affect their customers' ability to use these products and services, such as degrading the quality of the data packets we transmit over their lines, giving those packets low priority, giving other packets higher priority than ours, blocking our packets entirely or attempting to charge their customers more for using our services.

In the United States, there continues to be some uncertainty regarding whether suppliers of broadband Internet access have a legal obligation to allow their customers to access services such as ours without interference. In December 2010, the U.S. Federal Communications Commission (the "FCC") adopted new net neutrality rules that would protect services like ours from such interference. Several parties have sought judicial review of the FCC's net neutrality rules. These appeals are currently pending. Interference with our services or higher charges to customers by broadband service providers for using our products and services could cause us to lose existing customers, impair our ability to attract new customers and materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We have significant deferred tax assets, and any impairments of or valuation allowances against these deferred tax assets in the future could adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

We are subject to income taxes in the United States and Canada and in various state, territorial, provincial and local jurisdictions. The amount of income taxes we pay is subject to our interpretation and application of tax laws in jurisdictions in which we file. Changes in current or future laws or regulations, the imposition of new or changed tax laws or regulations or new related interpretations by taxing authorities in the jurisdictions in which we file could materially and adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our consolidated federal and state income tax liability may be significantly reduced by tax credits and tax net operating loss ("NOL") carryforwards available to us under the applicable tax codes. Our ability to fully utilize these deferred tax assets, however, may be limited for various reasons, such as if projected future taxable income becomes insufficient to recognize the full benefit of our NOL carryforwards prior to their expirations or, in addition, should income attributable to specific subgroup members relative to total U.S. consolidated income be sufficient to allow for full NOL utilization. Our ability to fully use these tax assets will also be adversely affected if we have an ownership change within the meaning of Section 382 of the Code. An ownership change is generally defined as a greater than 50% increase in equity ownership by 5% shareholders, as the term is defined for purposes of Section 382 of the Code, in any three-year period. Future changes in our stock ownership, depending on the magnitude, including the purchase or sale of our common stock by 5% shareholders, and issuances or redemptions of common stock by us could result in an ownership change that would trigger the imposition of limitations under Section 382 of the Code. In addition, as a significant taxpayer, we are subject to regular audits by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") as well as state, territorial, provincial and local tax authorities. These audits could subject us to tax liabilities if tax authorities make adverse determinations with respect to our NOLs or tax credits. Further, any future disallowance of some or all of our tax credits or NOL carryforwards as a result of legislative change could materially affect our tax obligations. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that in the future we will not be subject to increased taxation or experience limitations with respect to recognizing the benefits of our NOL carryforwards and other tax attributes. Any such increase in taxation or limitation of benefits could have a material and adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Our business operates in a regulated industry.

Our operations and employees are subject to various U.S. and Canadian federal, state, provincial and local consumer protection, occupational licensing and other laws and regulations. Most states and provinces in which we operate have licensing laws directed specifically toward the security services industry. Our business relies heavily upon both wireline and wireless telecommunications to communicate signals. Telecommunications companies are currently regulated by the federal, state and local governments.

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In certain jurisdictions, we are required to obtain licenses or permits to comply with standards governing employee selection and training and to meet certain standards in the conduct of our business. The loss of such licenses or permits or the imposition of conditions to the granting or retention of such licenses or permits could have a material adverse effect on us. Furthermore, in certain jurisdictions, certain security systems must meet fire and building codes in order to be installed, and it is possible that our current or future products and service offerings will fail to meet such codes, which could require us to make costly modifications to our products and services or to forgo marketing in certain jurisdictions.

Changes in laws or regulations could require us to change the way we operate or to utilize resources to maintain compliance, which could increase costs or otherwise disrupt operations. In addition, failure to comply with any applicable laws or regulations could result in substantial fines or revocation of our operating permits and licenses. If laws and regulations were to change or if we or our products failed to comply with them, our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected.

Increasing government regulation of telemarketing, email marketing and other marketing methods may increase our costs and restrict the operation and growth of our business.

We rely on telemarketing and email marketing conducted internally and through third parties to generate a substantial number of leads for our business. The telemarketing and email marketing services industries are subject to an increasing amount of regulation in the United States and Canada. In the United States, the U.S. Federal Trade Commission (FTC) and FCC have issued regulations that place restrictions on unsolicited automated telephone calls to residential and wireless telephone subscribers by means of automatic telephone dialing systems, prerecorded or artificial voice messages and telephone fax machines, and require us to maintain a do not call list and to train our personnel to comply with these restrictions. The FTC regulates both general sales practices and telemarketing specifically and has broad authority to prohibit a variety of advertising or marketing practices that may constitute unfair or deceptive acts or practices. Most of the statutes and regulations in the United States allow a private right of action for the recovery of damages or provide for enforcement by the FTC, state attorneys general or state agencies permitting the recovery of significant civil or criminal penalties, costs and attorneys fees in the event that regulations are violated. Additionally, we are subject to a 2007 consent decree with the FTC which, among other things, requires us to monitor compliance by our authorized dealers and third parties whom we expressly authorize to telemarket our residential security monitoring services with specified telemarketing regulations and to take certain actions with regard to those who fail to comply. The Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission enforces rules regarding unsolicited communications using automatic dialing and announcing devices, live voice and fax. In December 2010, the Government of Canada passed legislation to restrict the sending of unsolicited commercial electronic messages including email messages, although that legislation has not yet been proclaimed into force. We are diligent in our efforts to comply with all such applicable regulations, but cannot assure you that we or third parties that we rely on for telemarketing, email marketing and other lead generation activities will be in compliance with all applicable regulations at all times. Although our contractual arrangements with such third parties expressly require them to comply with all such regulations and to indemnify us for their failure to do so, we cannot assure you that the FTC, FCC, private litigants or others will not attempt to hold us responsible for any unlawful acts conducted by such third parties or that we could successfully enforce or collect upon such indemnities. Additionally, changes in such regulations or the interpretation thereof that further restrict such activities could result in a material reduction in the number of leads for our business and could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We could be assessed penalties for false alarms.

Some local governments impose assessments, fines, penalties and limitations on either customers or the alarm companies for false alarms. A few municipalities have adopted ordinances under which both permit and alarm dispatch fees are charged directly to the alarm companies. Our alarm service contracts generally allow us to pass these charges on to customers, but we may not be able to collect these charges if customers are unwilling

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or unable to pay them and such outcome may materially and adversely affect our operating results. Furthermore, our customers may elect to terminate or not renew our services if assessments, fines or penalties for false alarms become significant. If more local governments were to impose assessments, fines or penalties, our customer base, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected.

Police departments could refuse to respond to calls from monitored security service companies.

Police departments in a limited number of U.S. and Canadian jurisdictions do not respond to calls from monitored security service companies, either as a matter of policy or by local ordinance. In certain cases, we have offered affected customers the option of receiving response from private guard companies, in most cases through contracts with us, which increases the overall cost to customers. If more police departments were to refuse to respond or be prohibited from responding to calls from monitored security service companies, our ability to attract and retain customers could be negatively impacted and our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be adversely affected.

Adoption of statutes and governmental policies purporting to characterize certain of our charges as unlawful may adversely affect our business.

If a customer cancels its contract with us prior to the end of the initial contract term, other than in accordance with the contract, we may charge the customer an early cancellation fee. Consumer protection policies or legal precedents could be proposed or adopted to restrict the charges we can impose upon contract cancellation. Such initiatives could compel us to increase our prices during the initial term of our contracts and consequently lead to less demand for our services and increased attrition. Adverse judicial determinations regarding these matters could cause us to incur legal exposure to customers against whom such charges have been imposed and expose us to the risk that certain of our customers may seek to recover such charges through litigation. In addition, the costs of defending such litigation and enforcement actions could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We face risks in acquiring and integrating customer accounts.

An element of our business strategy involves the bulk acquisition of customer accounts. Acquisitions of customer accounts involve a number of special risks, including the possibility of unexpectedly high rates of attrition and unanticipated deficiencies in the accounts acquired despite our investigations prior to acquisition. We face competition from other alarm monitoring companies, including companies that may offer higher prices and more favorable terms for customer accounts purchased, lower minimum financial qualifications for purchased accounts or lower prices for monitoring services provided. This competition could reduce the acquisition opportunities available to us, thus slowing our rate of growth and/or increase the price we pay for such account acquisitions, thus reducing our return on investment and negatively impacting our revenue and results of operations. We cannot assure you that we will be able to purchase customer accounts on favorable terms in the future.

The purchase price we pay for customer accounts is affected by the recurring revenue historically generated by such accounts, as well as several other factors, including the level of competition, our prior experience with accounts purchased in bulk from specific sellers, the geographic location of accounts, the number of accounts purchased, the customers' credit scores and the type of security or home/business automation equipment used by the customers. In purchasing accounts, we have relied on management's knowledge of the industry, due diligence procedures and representations and warranties of bulk account sellers. We cannot assure you that in all instances the representations and warranties made by bulk account sellers are true and complete or, if the representations and warranties are inaccurate, that we will be able to recover damages from bulk account sellers in an amount sufficient to fully compensate us for any resulting losses. If any of these risks materializes our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected.

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Our customer generation strategies and the competitive market for customer accounts may affect our future profitability.

A principal element of our business strategy is the generation of new customer accounts through our authorized dealer program, which accounted for approximately 45% of our new customer accounts for our 2012 fiscal year. Our future operating results will depend in large part on our ability to manage this generation strategy effectively. Although we currently generate accounts through hundreds of authorized dealers, a significant portion of our accounts originate from a smaller number of authorized dealers. In particular, during our 2012 fiscal year one authorized dealer accounted for approximately 15% of all our new accounts. We experience loss of authorized dealers from our authorized dealer program due to various factors, such as authorized dealers becoming inactive or discontinuing their electronic security business, non-renewal of our dealer contracts and competition from other alarm monitoring companies. If we experience a loss of authorized dealers representing a significant portion of our account generation from our authorized dealer program or if we are unable to replace or recruit authorized dealers in accordance with our business plans, our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows may be materially and adversely affected.

In addition, successful promotion of our brand depends on the effectiveness of our marketing efforts and on our ability to offer member discounts and special offers for our products and services. We have actively pursued affinity marketing programs, which provide members of participating organizations with discounts on our products and services. The organizations with which we have affinity marketing programs closely monitor their relationships with us, as well as their members' satisfaction with our products and services. These organizations may require us to increase our fees to them, decrease our pricing for their members or otherwise alter the terms of our participation in their marketing programs in ways that are unfavorable to us. These organizations may also terminate their relationships with us if we fail to meet member satisfaction standards. If any of our important affinity or marketing relationships, such as our relationships with USAA or AARP, were terminated, we would lose a significant source of sales leads and our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected.

Our business strategy includes making acquisitions and investments that complement our existing business. These acquisitions and investments could be unsuccessful or consume significant resources, which could adversely affect our operating results.

We will continue to analyze and evaluate the acquisition of strategic businesses or product lines with the potential to strengthen our industry position or enhance our existing set of products and service offerings. We cannot assure you that we will identify or successfully complete transactions with suitable acquisition candidates in the future. Nor can we assure you that completed acquisitions will be successful.

Acquisitions and investments may involve significant cash expenditures, debt incurrence, operating losses and expenses that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Acquisitions involve numerous other risks, including:

diversion of management time and attention from daily operations;

difficulties integrating acquired businesses, technologies and personnel into our business;

difficulties in obtaining and verifying the financial statements and other business information of acquired businesses;

inability to obtain required regulatory approvals and/or required financing on favorable terms;

potential loss of key employees, key contractual relationships or key customers of acquired companies or of us;

assumption of the liabilities and exposure to unforeseen liabilities of acquired companies; and

dilution of interests of holders of shares of our common stock through the issuance of equity securities or equity-linked securities.

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It may be difficult for us to complete transactions quickly and to integrate acquired operations efficiently into our current business operations. Any acquisitions or investments may ultimately harm our business or financial condition, as such acquisitions may not be successful and may ultimately result in impairment charges.

We may pursue business opportunities that diverge from our current business model, which may cause our business to suffer.

We may pursue business opportunities that diverge from our current business model, including expanding our products or service offerings, investing in new and unproven technologies, adding customer acquisition channels and forming new alliances with companies to market our services. We can offer no assurance that any such business opportunities will prove to be successful. Among other negative effects, our pursuit of such business opportunities could cause our cost of investment in new customers to grow at a faster rate than our recurring revenue and revenue from installations. Additionally, any new alliances or customer acquisition channels could have higher cost structures than our current arrangements, which could reduce operating margins and require more working capital. In the event that working capital requirements exceed operating cash flow, we might be required to draw on our revolving credit facility or pursue other external financing, which may not be readily available. Any of these factors could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We may be subject to liability for obligations of The Brink's Company under the Coal Act.

On May 14, 2010, Tyco acquired Broadview Security, a business formerly owned by The Brink's Company. Under the Coal Industry Retiree Health Benefit Act of 1992, as amended (the Coal Act), The Brink's Company and its majority-owned subsidiaries as of July 20, 1992 (including certain legal entities acquired in the Broadview Security acquisition) are jointly and severally liable with certain of The Brink's Company's other current and former subsidiaries for health care coverage obligations provided for by the Coal Act. A Voluntary Employees' Beneficiary Associate (VEBA) trust has been established by The Brink's Company to pay for these liabilities, although the trust may have insufficient funds to satisfy all future obligations. At the time of the Broadview Spin-Off, Broadview Security entered into an agreement pursuant to which The Brink's Company agreed to indemnify it for any and all liabilities and expenses related to The Brink's Company's former coal operations, including any health care coverage obligations. The Brink's Company has agreed that this indemnification survives our acquisition of Broadview Security. We have evaluated our potential liability under the Coal Act as a contingency in light of all known facts, including the funding of the VEBA and indemnification provided by The Brink's Company. We have concluded that no accrual is necessary due to the existence of the indemnification and our belief that The Brink's Company and VEBA will be able to satisfy all future obligations under the Coal Act. However, if The Brink's Company and the VEBA are unable to satisfy all such obligations, we could be held liable, which could have a material and adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Risks Relating to Our Liquidity

Disruptions in the financial markets could adversely affect us and our suppliers by increasing funding costs or by reducing availability of credit.

In the normal course of our business, we may access credit markets for general corporate purposes, which may include repayment of indebtedness, acquisitions, additions to working capital, repurchase of common stock, capital expenditures and investments in our business. Although we expect to have sufficient liquidity to meet our foreseeable needs, our access to and the cost of capital could be negatively impacted by disruptions in the credit markets. In 2008, 2009 and 2010, credit markets experienced significant dislocations and liquidity disruptions, and similar disruptions in the credit markets could make financing terms for borrowers unattractive or unavailable. These factors may make it more difficult or expensive for us to access credit markets if the need arises. In addition, these factors may make it more difficult for our suppliers to meet demand for their products or

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for potential strategic partners to commence new projects, as they may experience increased costs of debt financing or difficulties in obtaining debt financing. Disruptions in the financial markets have had adverse effects on other areas of the economy and have led to a slowdown in general economic activity that may continue to adversely affect our businesses. These disruptions may have other unknown adverse effects. One or more of these factors could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Covenants in our debt instruments may adversely affect us.

Our revolving credit facility contains customary covenants, including a limit on the ratio of debt to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization (EBITDA), a minimum required ratio of EBITDA to interest expense and limits on incurrence of liens and subsidiary debt. In addition, the indenture governing our senior unsecured notes contains customary covenants including limits on liens and sale/lease-back transactions.

Our ability to meet our financial covenants can be affected by events beyond our control, and we cannot provide assurance that we will meet those tests. A breach of any of these covenants could result in a default under our revolving credit facility or our indenture. Upon the occurrence of an event of default under our revolving credit facility or our indenture, the lenders or trustees could elect to declare all amounts outstanding thereunder to be immediately due and payable and, in the case of credit facility lenders, terminate all commitments to extend further credit. If the lenders or trustees accelerate the repayment of borrowings, we cannot provide assurance that we will have sufficient assets to repay our revolving credit facility and our other indebtedness. Furthermore, acceleration of any obligation under any of our material debt instruments will permit the holders of our other material debt to accelerate their obligations, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Material adverse legal judgments, fines, penalties or settlements could adversely affect our financial health and prevent us from fulfilling our obligations under our outstanding indebtedness.

We estimate that our available cash, our cash flow from operations and amounts available to us under our revolving credit facility will be adequate to fund our operations and service our debt over both the short term and the long term. However, material adverse legal judgments, fines, penalties or settlements arising from litigation and similar contingencies could require additional funding. If such developments require us to obtain additional funding, we cannot provide assurance that we will be able to obtain the additional funding that we need on commercially reasonable terms or at all, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Such an outcome could have important consequences to holders of shares of our common stock. For example, it could:

require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to payments on our indebtedness, thereby reducing the availability of our cash flow to fund working capital, capital expenditures, research and development efforts and other corporate purposes, including dividend payments;

increase our vulnerability to adverse economic and industry conditions;

limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the markets in which we operate;

restrict our ability to introduce new technologies or exploit business opportunities;

make it more difficult for us to satisfy our payment obligations with respect to our outstanding indebtedness; and

increase the difficulty and/or cost to us of refinancing our indebtedness.

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Risks Relating to our Separation from Tyco

We share responsibility for certain income tax liabilities of ADT, Tyco and Pentair Ltd., formerly Tyco Flow Control International Ltd. (Pentair) for tax periods prior to and including September 28, 2012, and such liabilities may include a portion of Tyco's obligations under its tax sharing agreement with Covidien Ltd. (Covidien) and TE Connectivity Ltd. (TE Connectivity) for tax liabilities for tax periods prior to and including June 29, 2007.

In connection with the 2007 distributions of Covidien and TE Connectivity by Tyco (the 2007 Separation), Tyco entered into a tax sharing agreement (the 2007 Tax Sharing Agreement) that governs the rights and obligations of each party with respect to certain pre-2007 Separation tax liabilities and certain tax liabilities arising in connection with the 2007 Separation. More specifically, Tyco, Covidien and TE Connectivity share 27%, 42% and 31%, respectively, of income tax liabilities that arise from adjustments made by tax authorities to Tyco's, Covidien's and TE Connectivity's U.S. and certain non-U.S. income tax returns and certain taxes attributable to internal transactions undertaken in anticipation of the 2007 Separation. In addition, in the event the 2007 Separation or certain related transactions is determined to be taxable as a result of actions taken after the 2007 Separation by Tyco, Covidien or TE Connectivity, the party responsible for such failure would be responsible for all taxes imposed on Tyco, Covidien or TE Connectivity as a result thereof. If none of the companies is responsible for such failure, then Tyco, Covidien and TE Connectivity would be responsible for such taxes, in the same manner and in the same proportions as other shared tax liabilities under the 2007 Tax Sharing Agreement. Costs and expenses associated with the management of these shared tax liabilities are generally shared equally among the parties.

With respect to years prior to and including the 2007 Separation, tax authorities have raised issues and proposed tax adjustments that are generally subject to the sharing provisions of the 2007 Tax Sharing Agreement and which may require Tyco to make a payment to a taxing authority, Covidien or TE Connectivity. Although Tyco has advised us that it has resolved a substantial number of these adjustments, a few significant items raised by the IRS remain open with respect to the audit of the 1997 through 2004 years. As of the date hereof, it is unlikely that Tyco will be able to resolve all the open items, which primarily involve the treatment of certain intercompany debt transactions during the period, through the IRS appeals process. As a result, Tyco has advised us that it expects to litigate these matters once it receives the requisite statutory notices from the IRS, which is expected to occur during fiscal year 2013. Tyco has advised us that it has determined that its recorded liability is sufficient to cover the indemnifications Tyco made under the 2007 Tax Sharing Agreement. However, the ultimate resolution of these matters is uncertain and could result in Tyco being responsible for a greater amount than it expects under the 2007 Tax Sharing Agreement.

In connection with the Separation, we have entered into the 2012 Tax Sharing Agreement with Tyco and Pentair that is separate from the 2007 Tax Sharing Agreement and which governs the rights and obligations of ADT, Tyco and Pentair for certain pre-separation tax liabilities, including Tyco's obligations under the 2007 Tax Sharing Agreement. Under the 2012 Tax Sharing Agreement, ADT, Tyco and Pentair share (i) certain pre-separation income tax liabilities that arise from adjustments made by tax authorities to ADT's, Tyco's and Pentair's U.S. income tax returns, and (ii) payments required to be made by Tyco in respect to the 2007 Tax Sharing Agreement (collectively, Shared Tax Liabilities). Tyco will be responsible for the first \$500 million of Shared Tax Liabilities. ADT and Pentair will share 58% and 42%, respectively, of the next \$225 million of Shared Tax Liabilities. ADT, Tyco and Pentair will share 27.5%, 52.5% and 20.0%, respectively, of Shared Tax Liabilities above \$725 million.

We are responsible for all of our own taxes that are not shared pursuant to the 2012 Tax Sharing Agreement's sharing formulae, and Tyco and Pentair are responsible for their tax liabilities that are not subject to the 2012 Tax Sharing Agreement's sharing formulae. We also have sole responsibility for any income tax liability arising as a result of our acquisition of Broadview Security in May 2010, including any liability of Broadview Security under the tax sharing agreement between Broadview Security and The Brink's Company dated October 31, 2008 (collectively, the Broadview Tax Liabilities). Costs and expenses associated with the management of Shared Tax Liabilities and Broadview Tax Liabilities are generally shared 20% by Pentair, 27.5% by ADT, and 52.5% by Tyco.

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All the tax liabilities that are associated with our businesses, including liabilities that arose prior to the Separation, have become our tax liabilities. Although we have agreed to share certain of these tax liabilities with Tyco and Pentair pursuant to the 2012 Tax Sharing Agreement, we remain primarily liable for all of these liabilities. If Tyco and Pentair default on their obligations to us under the 2012 Tax Sharing Agreement, we would be liable for the entire amount of these liabilities. In addition, if another party to the 2012 Tax Sharing Agreement that is responsible for all or a portion of an income tax liability were to default in its payment of such liability to a taxing authority, we could be legally liable under applicable tax law for such liabilities and required to make additional tax payments. Accordingly, under certain circumstances, we may be obligated to pay amounts in excess of our agreed-upon share of our, Tyco's and Pentair's tax liabilities.

We recognize potential liabilities and record tax liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues in the United States and other tax jurisdictions based on our estimate of whether, and the extent to which, additional income taxes will be due. These tax liabilities are reflected net of related tax loss carryforwards. We adjust these liabilities in light of changing facts and circumstances; however, due to the complexity of some of these uncertainties, the ultimate resolution may result in a payment that is materially different from our current estimate of tax liabilities. Under the 2012 Tax Sharing Agreement, Tyco has the right to administer, control and settle all U.S. income tax audits for periods prior to and including September 28, 2012. The timing, nature and amount of any settlement agreed to by Tyco may not be in our best interests. All other tax audits will be administered, controlled and settled by the party that would be responsible for paying the tax.

To the extent we are responsible for any liability under the 2012 Tax Sharing Agreement and if our estimate of tax liabilities proves to be less than the amount for which we are ultimately liable, we would incur additional income tax expense, which could have a material adverse impact on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or our effective tax rate in future reporting periods.

If the distribution of ADT or Pentair common shares by Tyco to its shareholders or certain internal transactions undertaken in anticipation of such distributions are determined to be taxable for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we, our shareholders that are subject to U.S. federal income tax and/or Tyco could incur significant U.S. federal income tax liabilities.

Tyco has received a private letter ruling from the IRS regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the distribution of ADT common shares by Tyco to its shareholders (the Distribution) and the distribution of Pentair common shares by Tyco to its shareholders (the Pentair Distribution) and, together with the Distribution, the Distributions) to the effect that, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the Distribution will qualify as tax-free under Section 355 of the Code and the Pentair Distribution will qualify as tax-free under Sections 355 and 361 of the Code, except for cash received in lieu of a fractional share of our common stock and the Pentair common shares. The private letter ruling also provides that certain internal transactions undertaken in anticipation of the Distributions will qualify for favorable treatment under the Code. In addition to obtaining the private letter ruling, Tyco obtained an opinion from the law firm of McDermott Will & Emery LLP confirming the tax-free status of the Distributions for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The private letter ruling and the opinion rely on certain facts and assumptions and certain representations and undertakings from us, Pentair and Tyco regarding the past and future conduct of our respective businesses and other matters. Notwithstanding the private letter ruling and the opinion, the IRS could determine on audit that the Distribution, the Pentair Distribution or the internal transactions should be treated as taxable transactions if it determines that any of these facts, assumptions, representations or undertakings is not correct or has been violated, or that the Distribution, the Pentair Distribution or the internal transactions should be taxable for other reasons, including as a result of significant changes in stock or asset ownership after the Distributions. An opinion of counsel represents counsel's best legal judgment, is not binding on the IRS or the courts, and the IRS or the courts may not agree with the opinion. In addition, the opinion was based on current law, and cannot be relied upon if current law changes with retroactive effect. If the Distribution ultimately is determined to be taxable, the Distribution could be treated as a taxable dividend or capital gain to our shareholders for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and our shareholders could incur significant U.S. federal income tax liabilities. In addition, Tyco would recognize gain in

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an amount equal to the excess of the fair market value of shares of our common stock and the Pentair common shares distributed to Tyco shareholders on the distribution date over Tyco's tax basis in such shares, but such gain, if recognized, generally would not be subject to U.S. federal income tax. However, we or Tyco could incur significant U.S. federal income tax liabilities if it ultimately is determined that certain internal transactions undertaken in anticipation of the Distributions are taxable.

In addition, under the terms of the 2012 Tax Sharing Agreement, in the event the Distribution, the Pentair Distribution or the internal transactions were determined to be taxable as a result of actions taken after the Distributions by us, Pentair or Tyco, the party responsible for such failure would be responsible for all taxes imposed on us, Pentair or Tyco as a result thereof. Taxes resulting from the determination that the Distribution, the Pentair Distribution, or any internal transaction that was intended to be tax-free is taxable are referred to herein as Distribution Taxes. If such failure is not the result of actions taken after the Distributions by us, Pentair or Tyco, then we, Pentair and Tyco would be responsible for 27.5%, 20% and 52.5%, respectively, of any taxes imposed on us, Pentair or Tyco as a result of such determination. Such tax amounts could be significant. In the event that any party to the 2012 Tax Sharing Agreement defaults in its obligation to pay Distribution Taxes to another party that arise as a result of no party's fault, each non-defaulting party would be responsible for an equal amount of the defaulting party's obligation to make a payment to another party in respect of such other party's taxes. To the extent we are responsible for any liability under the 2012 Tax Sharing Agreement, there could be a material adverse impact on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or our effective tax rate in future reporting periods.

If the Distribution is determined to be taxable for Swiss withholding tax purposes, we or Tyco could incur significant Swiss withholding tax liabilities.

Generally, Swiss withholding tax of 35% is due on dividends and similar distributions to our and Tyco's shareholders, regardless of the place of residency of the shareholder. As of January 1, 2011, distributions to shareholders out of qualifying contributed surplus (*Kapitaleinlage*) accumulated on or after January 1, 1997 are exempt from Swiss withholding tax, if certain conditions are met (*Kapitaleinlageprinzip*). Tyco obtained a ruling from the Swiss Federal Tax Administration confirming that the Distribution qualifies as payment out of such qualifying contributed surplus and, therefore, no amount was withheld by Tyco when making the Distribution.

This tax ruling relies on certain facts and assumptions and certain representations and undertakings from Tyco regarding the past conduct of its businesses and other matters. Notwithstanding this tax ruling, the Swiss Federal Tax Administration could determine on audit that the Distribution should be treated as a taxable transaction for withholding tax purposes if it determines that any of these facts, assumptions, representations or undertakings is not correct or has been violated. If the Distribution ultimately is determined to be taxable for withholding tax purposes, we and Tyco could incur material Swiss withholding tax liabilities that could significantly detract from or eliminate the benefits of the Separation. In addition, we could become liable to indemnify Tyco for part of any Swiss withholding tax liabilities to the extent provided under the 2012 Tax Sharing Agreement.

We may be unable to achieve some or all of the benefits that we expect to achieve from our separation from Tyco.

As an independent, publicly-traded company, we believe that our business will benefit from, among other things, allowing us to better focus our financial and operational resources on our specific business, allowing our management to design and implement corporate strategies and policies that are based primarily on the business characteristics and strategic decisions of our business, allowing us to more effectively respond to industry dynamics and allowing the creation of effective incentives for our management and employees that are more closely tied to our business performance. However, we may not be able to achieve some or all of the benefits that we expect to achieve as an independent company in the time we expect, if at all. For example, it is possible that investors and securities analysts will not place a greater value on our business as an independent company than on our business as a part of Tyco.

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We may increase our debt or raise additional capital in the future, which could affect our financial health and may decrease our profitability.

We may increase our debt or raise additional capital in the future, subject to restrictions in our revolving credit facility and indenture and possibly future debt agreements. If our cash flow from operations is less than we anticipate, or if our cash requirements are more than we expect, we may require more financing. However, debt or equity financing may not be available to us on terms acceptable to us, if at all. If we incur additional debt or raise equity through the issuance of additional capital stock, the terms of the debt or our capital stock issued may give the holders rights, preferences and privileges senior to those of holders of our common stock, particularly in the event of liquidation. The terms of the debt may also impose additional and more stringent restrictions on our operations than we currently have. If we raise funds through the issuance of additional equity, your percentage ownership in us would decline. If we are unable to raise additional capital when needed, it could affect our financial health. Also, regardless of the terms of our debt or equity financing, the amount of our stock that we can issue may be limited because the issuance of our stock may cause the Distribution to be a taxable event for Tyco under Section 355(e) of the Code, and under the 2012 Tax Sharing Agreement, we could be required to indemnify Tyco for that tax. See Risk Factors Risks Relating our Separation from Tyco We might not be able to engage in desirable strategic transactions and equity issuances because of restrictions relating to U.S. federal income tax requirements for tax-free distributions.

Our accounting and other management systems and resources may not be adequately prepared to meet the financial reporting and other requirements to which we are subject as an independent, publicly-traded company.

Our financial results previously were included within the consolidated results of Tyco, and we believe that our financial reporting and internal controls were appropriate for those of subsidiaries of a public company. However, we were not directly subject to the reporting and other requirements of the Exchange Act. As an independent, publicly-traded company, we are subject to reporting and other obligations under the Exchange Act. Beginning with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for fiscal year 2013, we will be required to comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (the Sarbanes-Oxley Act), which will require annual management assessments of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act also requires that we obtain a report by our independent registered public accounting firm expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. These reporting and other obligations may place significant demands on our management, administrative and operational resources, including accounting systems and resources.

The Exchange Act requires that we file annual, quarterly and current reports with respect to our business and financial condition. Under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, we are required to maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting. We expect to incur additional annual expenses for the purpose of addressing these requirements, and those expenses may be significant. If we are unable to upgrade our financial and management controls, reporting systems, information technology systems and procedures in a timely and effective fashion, our ability to comply with our financial reporting requirements and other rules that apply to reporting companies under the Exchange Act could be impaired. Any failure to achieve and maintain effective internal controls could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

We may be unable to make, on a timely or cost-effective basis, the changes necessary to operate as an independent publicly-traded company, and we may experience increased costs after the Separation.

We may be unable to replace in a timely manner or on comparable terms the services or other benefits that Tyco previously provided to us that are not specified in any transition services agreement. Upon expiration of any transition services agreement, many of the services that are covered in the agreement will have to be provided internally or by unaffiliated third parties and we may be unable to replace those services in a timely manner or on comparable terms. In addition, if Tyco does not continue to perform the transition services and the other services that are called for under any transition services agreement, we may not be able to operate our business as effectively and our profitability may decline.

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In addition, for a period of time of up to two years after the Separation, we will continue to share monitoring facilities with Tyco as we work to separate our security monitoring system from that of Tyco. In connection with the Separation, we have entered into monitoring agreements with Tyco pursuant to which we will provide third-party monitoring services to certain of their customers and they will provide third-party monitoring services to certain of our customers for a period of time. We may not be able to affect the separation of our operations and security monitoring system from Tyco as smoothly as anticipated, which may result in disruption to our ongoing business, distraction of management and an increase in our cost of operation.

Our historical combined financial information for periods prior to September 28, 2012, is not necessarily representative of the results we would have achieved as an independent, publicly-traded company and may not be a reliable indicator of our future results.

The historical combined financial information included in this prospectus does not necessarily reflect what our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows would have been had we been an independent, publicly-traded company during the periods presented or what our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows will be in the future. This is primarily because:

Prior to the Separation, our business was operated by Tyco as part of its broader corporate organization, rather than as an independent, publicly-traded company. In addition, prior to the Separation, Tyco, or one of its affiliates, performed significant corporate functions for us, including tax and treasury administration and certain governance functions, including internal audit and external reporting. Our historical combined financial statements reflect allocations of corporate expenses from Tyco for these and similar functions and may not reflect the costs we will incur for similar services in the future as an independent company.

Our working capital requirements and capital for our general corporate purposes, including acquisitions and capital expenditures, historically have been satisfied as part of the company-wide cash management practices of Tyco. Now that we are an independent company, Tyco will not be providing us with funds to finance our working capital or other cash requirements. Without the opportunity to obtain financing from Tyco, we must obtain financing from banks, through public offerings or private placements of debt or equity securities or other arrangements.

Other significant changes may occur in our cost structure, management, financing and business operations as a result of our operating as a company separate from Tyco.

For additional information about our past financial performance and the basis of presentation of our financial statements, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our consolidated and combined financial statements included in this prospectus.

As an independent, publicly-traded company, we may not enjoy the same benefits that we did as a segment of Tyco.

There is a risk that, as a result of our separation from Tyco, we may become more susceptible to market fluctuations and other adverse events than we would have been if we were still a part of the current Tyco organizational structure. As part of Tyco, we enjoyed certain benefits from Tyco's operating diversity, purchasing power, available capital for investments and opportunities to pursue integrated strategies with Tyco's other businesses. As an independent, publicly-traded company, we do not have similar diversity or integration opportunities and may not have similar purchasing power or access to capital markets.

As an independent, publicly-traded company, our capital structure and sources of liquidity will change significantly from our capital structure as a segment of Tyco.

As an independent, publicly-traded company, we no longer participate in cash management and funding arrangements with Tyco. Instead, our ability to fund our capital needs depends on our ongoing ability to generate cash from operations, and to access our credit facilities and capital markets, which is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, regulatory and other factors that are beyond our control.

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Certain of the contracts transferred or assigned to us in connection with the Distribution contain provisions requiring the consent of a third party in connection with the transactions contemplated by the Distribution. If such consent is not given, we may not be entitled to the benefit of such contracts in the future.

Certain of the contracts transferred or assigned to us in connection with the Distribution contain provisions which require the consent of a third party to the internal transactions, the Distribution or both. If we are unable to obtain such consents on commercially reasonable and satisfactory terms, our ability to obtain the benefit of such contracts in the future may be impaired.

Our suppliers or other companies with whom we conduct business may need assurances that our financial stability on a standalone basis is sufficient to satisfy their requirements for doing or continuing to do business with them.

Some of our suppliers or other companies with whom we conduct business may need assurances that our financial stability on a standalone basis is sufficient to satisfy their requirements for doing or continuing to do business with them. Any failure of parties to be satisfied with our financial stability could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The ownership by our executive officers and some of our directors of common shares, options or other equity awards of Tyco or Pentair may create, or may create the appearance of, conflicts of interest.

Because of their former positions with Tyco, substantially all of our executive officers, including our chief executive officer and some of our non-employee directors, own common shares of Tyco and Pentair, options to purchase common shares of Tyco and Pentair or other equity awards in Tyco and Pentair. The individual holdings of common shares, options to purchase common shares or other equity awards of Tyco and Pentair may be significant for some of these persons compared to their total assets. These equity interests may create, or appear to create, conflicts of interest when these directors and officers are faced with decisions that could benefit or affect the equity holders of Tyco or Pentair in ways that do not benefit or affect us in the same manner.

We might not be able to engage in desirable strategic transactions and equity issuances because of restrictions relating to U.S. federal income tax requirements for tax-free distributions.

Our ability to engage in significant equity transactions could be limited or restricted in order to preserve, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the tax-free nature of the Distribution. Even if the Distribution otherwise qualifies for tax-free treatment under Section 355 of the Code, it may result in corporate-level taxable gain to Tyco and certain of its affiliates under Section 355(e) of the Code if 50% or more, by vote or value, of our shares or Tyco's shares are acquired or issued as part of a plan or series of related transactions that includes the Distribution. Any acquisitions or issuances of our shares or Tyco's shares within two years after the Distribution will generally be presumed to be part of such a plan, although we or Tyco may be able to rebut that presumption. To preserve the tax-free treatment to Tyco of the Distribution, under the 2012 Tax Sharing Agreement, we are prohibited from taking or failing to take any action that prevents the Distribution and related transactions from being tax-free. Further, for the two-year period following the Distribution, without obtaining the consent of Tyco and Pentair, a private letter ruling from the IRS or an unqualified opinion of a nationally recognized law firm, we may be prohibited from:

approving or allowing any transaction that results in a change in ownership of more than 35% of our common shares when combined with any other changes in ownership of our shares;

redeeming equity securities;

selling or otherwise disposing of more than 35% of ADT's assets; or

engaging in certain internal transactions.

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These restrictions may limit our ability to pursue strategic transactions or engage in new business or other transactions that may maximize the value of our business. Moreover, the 2012 Tax Sharing Agreement provides that we will be responsible for any taxes imposed on Tyco or any of its affiliates or on Pentair or any of its affiliates as a result of the failure of the Distribution or the internal transactions to qualify for favorable treatment under the Code if such failure is attributable to certain actions taken after the Distribution by or in respect of us, any of our affiliates or our shareholders.

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The following table sets forth information regarding our ratio of earnings to fixed charges for the periods shown. For purposes of determining the ratio of earnings to fixed charges, earnings consist of income from continuing operations before income taxes, fixed charges and amortization of capitalized interest. Fixed charges consist of interest expense (before interest is capitalized), amortization of debt premiums and discounts, capitalized expenses related to indebtedness and one-third of rent expense, which represents an appropriate interest factor on operating leases. Fixed charges represent amounts relating to continuing operations.

	September 28, 2012	September 30, 2011	Fiscal Year Ended September 24, 2010	September 25, 2009	September 26, 2008
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	6.78	6.86	4.34	5.27	4.80

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USE OF PROCEEDS

We will not receive any cash proceeds from the issuance of the New Notes. In consideration for issuing the New Notes as contemplated by this prospectus, we will receive in exchange Outstanding Notes in like principal amount. We will cancel all Outstanding Notes exchanged for New Notes in the exchange offer.

Table of Contents**SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA**

The following table sets forth our selected consolidated and combined financial data for the fiscal years ended 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009 and 2008. The consolidated and combined statement of operations data set forth below for the fiscal years ended September 28, 2012, September 30, 2011, and September 24, 2010 and the consolidated and combined balance sheet data as of September 28, 2012 and September 30, 2011 are derived from our audited consolidated and combined financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. The combined statement of operations data for the fiscal years ended September 29, 2009 and the combined balance sheet data as of September 24, 2010 are derived from our audited combined financial statements which are not included in this prospectus. The combined statement of operations data set forth below for the fiscal year ended September 26, 2008, and the combined balance sheet data as of September 29, 2009 and September 26, 2008 are derived from our unaudited combined financial statements not included in this prospectus.

ADT has a 52- or 53-week fiscal year that ends on the last Friday in September. Fiscal year 2011 was a 53-week year. Fiscal years 2012, 2010, 2009 and 2008 were 52-week years.

This selected financial data should be read in conjunction with ADT's consolidated and combined financial statements and related notes and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in this prospectus.

	Fiscal year Ended				
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
<i>(in millions, except per share data)</i>					
Consolidated and Combined Statements of Operations Data:					
Revenue	\$ 3,228	\$ 3,110	\$ 2,591	\$ 2,248	\$ 2,190
Operating income ⁽¹⁾	722	693	504	474	421
Net income ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	394	376	239	243	222
Net income per share⁽³⁾:					
Basic	\$ 1.70	\$ 1.62	\$ 1.03	\$ 1.05	\$ 0.96
Diluted	\$ 1.67	\$ 1.59	\$ 1.01	\$ 1.03	\$ 0.94
Weighted-average number of shares⁽³⁾:					
Basic	232	232	232	232	232
Diluted	236	236	236	236	236
Consolidated and Combined Balance Sheet Data (End of Year):					
Total assets	\$ 9,260	\$ 8,739	\$ 8,692	\$ 6,074	\$ 5,945
Long-term debt ⁽⁴⁾	2,525	1,506	1,326	1,095	854
Total liabilities ⁽⁴⁾	4,103	3,508	3,526	2,588	2,420
Total stockholders' equity	5,157	5,231	5,166	3,486	3,525

(1) Operating income and net income include \$52 million, \$67 million, \$69 million, \$67 million and \$71 million of corporate expense allocated from Tyco for the years ended September 28, 2012, September 30, 2011, September 24, 2010, September 25, 2009 and September 26, 2008, respectively.

(2) Net income includes allocated interest expense related to Tyco's external debt of \$64 million, \$87 million, \$102 million, \$78 million and \$77 million for the years ended September 28, 2012, September 30, 2011, September 24, 2010, September 25, 2009 and September 26, 2008, respectively.

(3) The Separation was completed on September 28, 2012, and we issued 231 million shares of common stock. This initial share amount has been used to calculate earnings per share for all periods presented. See Note 13 to our consolidated and combined financial statements for additional information on earnings per share.

(4) Long-term debt and total liabilities include nil, \$1,482 million, \$1,301 million, \$1,068 million and \$825 million of allocated debt as of September 28, 2012, September 30, 2011, September 24, 2010, September 25, 2009 and September 26, 2008, respectively.

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

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our consolidated and combined financial statements and the notes thereto. This discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of many factors, including but not limited to those factors discussed under "Risk Factors" and "Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements."

Introduction

The consolidated and combined financial statements include our combined operations, assets and liabilities and have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ("GAAP"). Unless otherwise indicated, references to 2012, 2011 and 2010 are to our fiscal years ended September 28, 2012, September 30, 2011 and September 24, 2010, respectively.

As part of a plan to separate into three independent companies, on or prior to September 28, 2012, Tyco transferred the equity interests of the entities that held all of the assets and liabilities of its residential and small business security business in the United States and Canada to ADT (the "Separation"). Our consolidated and combined balance sheet as of September 28, 2012 reflects the consolidated financial position of The ADT Corporation and its subsidiaries as an independent publicly-traded company. Prior to the Separation on September 28, 2012, our financial position, results of operations and cash flows consisted of Tyco's residential and small business security business in the United States, Canada and certain U.S. territories and have been derived from Tyco's historical accounting records and presented on a carve-out basis. As such, our consolidated and combined statements of operations and cash flows for 2012, 2011 and 2010 consist of the combined results of operations of the ADT North American Residential Security Business of Tyco.

We conduct business through our operating entities and report financial and operating information in one reportable segment. We have a 52- or 53-week fiscal year that ends on the last Friday in September. Fiscal year 2011 was a 53-week year, while fiscal years 2012 and 2010 were 52-week years. Our next 53-week year will occur in fiscal year 2016.

Business Overview

ADT is a leading provider of electronic security, interactive home and business automation and related monitoring services. We currently serve more than six million customers, making us the largest company of our kind in both the United States and Canada. With a 138-year history, the ADT® brand is one of the most trusted and well-known brands in the security industry today. Our broad and pioneering set of products and services, including our ADT Pulse interactive home and business solutions, and our home health services, meet a range of customer needs for modern lifestyles. Our partner network is the broadest in the industry, and includes dealers, affinity organizations like USAA and AARP and technology providers. ADT delivers an integrated customer experience by maintaining the industry's largest sales, installation and service field force and most robust monitoring network, all backed by the support of nearly 16,000 employees and approximately 200 sales and service offices.

For the year ended September 28, 2012, our revenue was \$3.2 billion and our operating income was \$722 million. The majority of the monitoring services and a large portion of the maintenance services we provide to our customers are governed by multi-year contracts with automatic renewal provisions. This provides us with significant recurring revenue, which for the year ended September 28, 2012 was approximately 90% of our revenue. We believe that the recurring nature of the majority of our revenue enables us to continuously invest in growing our business. This includes investments in technologies to further enhance the attractiveness of our

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solutions to current and potential customers, to continue development and training to enable our direct sales, installation, customer service and field service personnel to more effectively deliver exceptional service to our customers, to expand our dealer and partner network and to make continued enhancements to operations efficiency.

Factors Affecting Operating Results

Our subscriber-based business requires significant upfront costs to generate new customers, which in turn provide predictable recurring revenue generated from monthly monitoring fees. In any period, our business results will be impacted by the following factors: customer additions, costs associated with adding new customers, average revenue per customer, costs related to providing services to customers and customer tenure. We manage our business to optimize these factors. We focus on investing wisely in each of our customer acquisition channels to grow our account base in a cost effective manner and generate positive future cash flows and attractive margins. We also focus on *Creating Customers for Life* by maintaining consistently high levels of customer satisfaction, which increases customer tenure and improves profitability.

Our ability to add new accounts depends on the overall demand for our solutions, which is driven by a number of external factors. Growth in our customer base can be influenced by the overall state of the housing market in the geographies we serve. A significant factor is the rate of household moves, whether involving newly constructed housing stock or existing homes. Household moves may drive a majority of new customer volume in any given period, but as household moves increase, our attrition rate also tends to increase. The overall performance of the economies in geographies in which we operate may also affect our ability to attract new customers and grow our business. Although we have not observed a noticeable impact to our financial results of operations during the most recent economic downturn, that does not preclude any future downturn from having a negative effect on our performance. Another external factor that affects customer additions is the perceived level of crime in the communities we serve.

Our marketing efforts are designed to direct potential customers into one of our customer acquisition channels, where we work with the potential customers to identify the most appropriate set of solutions to meet their needs. We closely monitor and manage our costs associated with on-boarding new customers. We utilize a structured customer acquisition process that is designed to produce customers with attractive characteristics, including strong credit scores and high usage of automated payment methods, which we believe results in long average customer tenure.

The monthly fees that we generate from any individual customer depend primarily on the customer's level of service. We offer a wide range of services at various price points, from basic burglar alarm monitoring to our full suite of ADT Pulse interactive services. Our ability to increase the average revenue per customer per month depends on a number of factors, including our ability to effectively introduce and market additional features and services that increase the value of our offerings to customers, which we believe drives customers to purchase higher levels of service and supports our ability to make periodic adjustments to pricing.

We focus on keeping customer service and monitoring costs as low as possible without detracting from the high-quality service levels for which we are known and that our customers have come to expect. We believe that our ability to retain customers for longer periods of time is driven in part by our disciplined customer selection practices and our delivery of a superior customer experience.

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Key Performance Measures

We operate our business with the goal of retaining customers for long periods of time in order to recoup our initial investment in new customers, achieving cash flow break-even in slightly less than three years. We generate substantial recurring net operating cash flow from our customer base. In evaluating our results, we review the following key performance indicators:

Customer Growth. Growth of our customer base is crucial to drive our recurring customer revenue as well as to leverage costs of operations. To grow our customer base, we market our electronic security and home/business automation systems and services through national television advertisements, Internet advertising and also through a direct sales force and an authorized dealer network. The key customer metrics that we use to track customer growth are gross customer additions and ending customers. Gross customer additions are new monitored customers installed or acquired during the period.

Customer Attrition Rate. Our economic model is highly dependent on customer retention. Success in retaining customers is driven in part by our discipline in accepting new customers with favorable characteristics and by providing high quality equipment, installation, monitoring and customer service. We evaluate our customer retention based upon the recurring revenue lost resulting from customer attrition, net of dealer charge-backs and re-sales. Dealer charge-backs represent customer cancellations charged back to the dealers because the customer cancelled service during the initial period of the contract, generally 12 to 15 months. Re-sales are inactive customer sites that are returned to active service during the period. The attrition rate is a 52 week trailing ratio, the numerator of which is the annualized recurring revenue lost during the period due to attrition and the denominator of which is total annualized recurring revenue based on an average of recurring revenue under contract at the beginning of each month during the period.

Recurring Customer Revenue. Recurring customer revenue is generated by contractual monthly recurring fees for monitoring and other recurring services provided to our customers. For fiscal year 2012, recurring customer revenue represented approximately 90% of total revenue. Our other revenue, which represented the remaining 10% of total revenue in fiscal year 2012, consists of revenue associated with sale of equipment, deferred revenue related to upfront installations fees, non-routine repair and maintenance services and customer termination charges.

Average Revenue per Customer. Average revenue per customer measures the average amount of recurring revenue per customer per month, and is calculated based on the recurring revenue under contract at the end of the period, divided by the total number of customers under contract at the end of the period.

Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA). EBITDA is a non-GAAP measure reflecting net income adjusted for interest, taxes and certain non-cash items which include depreciation of subscriber system assets and other fixed assets, amortization of deferred costs and deferred revenue associated with customer acquisitions, and amortization of dealer and other intangible assets. We believe EBITDA is useful to provide investors with information about operating profits, adjusted for significant non-cash items, generated from the existing customer base. A reconciliation of EBITDA to net income (the most comparable GAAP measure) is provided under Results of Operations Non-GAAP Measures.

Free Cash Flow (FCF). FCF is a non-GAAP measure that our management employs to measure cash that is free from any significant existing obligation and is available to service debt and make investments. The difference between net cash provided by operating activities (the most comparable GAAP measure) and FCF is cash outlays for capital expenditures, subscriber system assets, dealer generated customer accounts and bulk account purchases. A reconciliation of FCF to net cash provided by operating activities is provided under Results of Operations Non-GAAP Measures.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations**

(in millions, except as otherwise indicated)

	2012	2011	2010
Recurring customer revenue	\$ 2,903	\$ 2,765	\$ 2,282
Other revenue	325	345	309
Total revenue	3,228	3,110	2,591
Operating income	722	693	504
Interest expense, net	(92)	(89)	(106)
Income tax expense	(236)	(228)	(159)
Net income	\$ 394	\$ 376	\$ 239

Summary Cash Flow Data:

Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 1,493	\$ 1,439	\$ 1,070
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,096)	(909)	(1,250)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(231)	(548)	230

Key Performance Indicators:

Ending number of customers (thousands)	6,422	6,351	6,285
Gross customer additions (thousands) ⁽¹⁾	1,161	1,088	1,025
Customer attrition rate (percent)	13.8%	13.0%	13.3%
Average revenue per customer (dollars)	\$ 38.87	\$ 37.24	\$ 36.10
EBITDA	\$ 1,584	\$ 1,506	\$ 1,178
FCF	\$ 406	\$ 537	\$ 269

⁽¹⁾ Gross customer additions for fiscal year 2010 exclude approximately 1.4 million customer accounts acquired in connection with the acquisition of Broadview Security in May 2010. These accounts are included in the 6.3 million ending number of customers as of September 24, 2010.

Year Ended September 28, 2012 Compared with Year Ended September 30, 2011**Revenue**

Revenue of \$3.2 billion increased by \$118 million, or 3.8%, for the year ended September 28, 2012 as compared with the year ended September 30, 2011, primarily due to the growth in recurring customer revenue, which increased by \$138 million, or 5.0%. This increase was due primarily to higher average revenue per customer as well as growth in customer accounts, net of attrition.

Average revenue per customer increased by \$1.63, or 4.4%, as of September 28, 2012 compared with September 30, 2011 primarily due to planned price escalations to certain existing customers and the addition of new customers at higher monthly rates. Increased take rates on new service offerings, including ADT Pulse, contributed to the higher average revenue per customer.

Gross customer additions were approximately 1.2 million during the year ended September 28, 2012, reflecting customer account growth in all channels. Net of attrition, our ending number of customers grew by 71,000, or 1.1%, during 2012. Our annualized customer attrition as of September 28, 2012 was 13.8% compared with 13.0% as of September 30, 2011 and 13.5% as of June 28, 2012. The majority of the increase in customer attrition from June 28, 2012 was due to voluntary disconnects, which includes customers cancelling service as a result of price escalations implemented in the second and third quarters of fiscal year 2012. We continue to focus on high quality service and our disciplined customer selection process in order to limit customer attrition.

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Operating income of \$722 million increased by \$29 million, or 4.2%, for the year ended September 28, 2012 as compared with the year ended September 30, 2011. Operating margin was 22.4% for the year ended September 28, 2012 compared with 22.3% for the year ended September 30, 2011. The increase in operating income was due primarily to an \$80 million increase resulting from growth in recurring customer revenue at a higher average revenue per customer. During the second half of fiscal year 2012, we implemented a change in our direct channel to increase the mix of our gross additions toward more ADT-owned systems, which results in the deferral of a higher proportion of upfront installation revenue and related costs. This shift in mix increased operating income for fiscal year 2012 by approximately \$6 million and is expected to increase operating income for fiscal year 2013 by approximately \$15 million.

The increase in operating income for fiscal year 2012 was partially offset by higher selling related expenses of approximately \$36 million, which resulted from investments to grow our business, including expansion of our internal sales force and other lead generating activities. We also incurred charges related to legal matters of \$15 million during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2012, which unfavorably impacted operating income for the year. We do not expect to incur similar legal related costs in fiscal year 2013. As a result of the separation of our business from the commercial security business of Tyco, we recognized dis-synergies which resulted in incremental operating expenses of approximately \$5 million during the second half of the year ended September 28, 2012. We expect annual dis-synergy expenses to total approximately \$40 million in fiscal year 2013.

Operating income for the years ended September 28, 2012 and September 30, 2011 includes integration costs related to the acquisition of Broadview Security of \$14 million and \$28 million, respectively. Additionally, restructuring related expenses were approximately \$4 million higher in fiscal year 2012 as compared to fiscal year 2011. Operating income for the year ended September 28, 2012 also includes \$7 million of costs incurred related to the Separation. For fiscal year 2013, we expect to incur operating expenses of approximately \$30 million related to the Separation.

Interest Expense, net

Net interest expense was \$92 million for the year ended September 28, 2012 compared with \$89 million for the year ended September 30, 2011. Interest expense for the years ended September 28, 2012 and September 30, 2011 include allocated interest expense related to Tyco's external debt of \$64 million and \$87 million, respectively. Also included in net interest expense for the year ended September 28, 2012 was approximately \$22 million of interest on our unsecured notes and \$3 million of financing costs incurred in connection with a bridge facility. The bridge facility which we entered into on June 22, 2012, was subsequently terminated on July 5, 2012 in connection with the issuance of our unsecured notes.

For fiscal year 2013, we expect interest expense to increase to \$120 million-\$125 million as a result of additional debt that we expect to issue in conjunction with the share repurchase program approved by our board of directors on November 26, 2012. See discussion included in Liquidity & Capital Resources Liquidity.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense of \$236 million increased \$8 million for the year ended September 28, 2012 as compared with the year ended September 30, 2011, while the effective tax rate fell slightly to 37.5%. The effective tax rate can vary from period to period due to permanent tax adjustments, discrete items such as the settlement of income tax audits and changes in tax laws, as well as recurring factors such as changes in the overall effective state tax rate.

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Year Ended September 30, 2011 Compared with Year Ended September 24, 2010

Revenue

Revenue of \$3.1 billion increased by \$519 million, or 20.0%, for the year ended September 30, 2011 as compared with the year ended September 24, 2010, primarily due to the growth in recurring customer revenue, which increased by \$483 million, or 21.2%. The increase in recurring revenue includes approximately \$339 million due to the acquisition of Broadview Security in May 2010. In addition, an estimated \$4 million of revenue is attributable to the additional week in fiscal year 2011. The remaining increase was primarily due to higher average revenue per customer as well as growth in customer accounts, net of attrition.

Average revenue per customer increased by \$1.14, or 3.2%, as of September 30, 2011 compared with September 24, 2010 primarily due to planned price escalations to certain existing customers. The increase in average revenue per customer was also driven by the addition of new customers at higher monthly rates as well as increased take rates on new service offerings. Such offerings included the launch of ADT Pulse, which generates average revenue per customer that, on average, is approximately \$10 higher than we generate on our standard services.

Gross customer additions were approximately 1.1 million during the year ended September 30, 2011, reflecting customer account growth from all channels. Net of attrition, our ending number of customers grew by 66,000, or 1.1%, during 2011. Our annualized customer attrition as of September 30, 2011 was 13.0% compared with 13.3% as of September 24, 2010. We attribute the reduction in customer attrition to our disciplined customer selection process and our continued focus on high quality service.

Operating Income

Operating income of \$693 million increased by \$189 million, or 37.5%, for the year ended September 30, 2011 as compared with the year ended September 24, 2010. Operating margin was 22.3% for the year ended September 30, 2011 compared with 19.5% for the year ended September 24, 2010. Operating income and operating margin for the year ended September 30, 2011 were favorably impacted by the increase in recurring customer revenue at a higher average revenue per customer and synergies achieved from the integration of Broadview Security.

During fiscal year 2011, we continued to integrate Broadview Security, which resulted in synergies related to the elimination of redundant facilities, headcount and marketing costs. We estimate these synergies contributed approximately \$102 million of operating income benefit for the year ended September 30, 2011, compared with \$30 million for the prior year. To achieve these synergies, we incurred \$28 million of integration costs for the year ended September 30, 2011, compared with \$18 million of integration costs and \$17 million of acquisition costs for the prior year.

In addition, for the year ended September 24, 2010, we recorded restructuring expenses of \$18 million, of which we incurred \$14 million in conjunction with the Broadview Security acquisition, as compared with nil in the year ended September 30, 2011. Lastly, operating income was unfavorably impacted by approximately \$5 million due to the 53rd week in fiscal year 2011.

Interest Expense, net

Net interest expense was \$89 million for the year ended September 30, 2011 as compared with \$106 million for the year ended September 24, 2010. Included in the year ended September 30, 2011 was \$87 million of allocated interest expense related to Tyco's external debt compared with \$102 million for the year ended September 24, 2010.

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Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense of \$228 million increased \$69 million for the year ended September 30, 2011 as compared with the year ended September 24, 2010, while the effective tax rate decreased to 37.7% from 39.9%. The increase in the tax expense is primarily related to an increase in pre-tax income of \$206 million, while the decrease in the effective tax rate for the year ended September 30, 2011 was primarily the result of a decrease in the overall effective state income tax rate. The effective tax rate can vary from year to year due to permanent tax adjustments, discrete items such as the settlement of income tax audits and changes in tax laws, as well as recurring factors such as changes in the overall effective state tax rate.

Non-GAAP Measures

In an effort to provide investors with additional information regarding our results as determined by GAAP, we also disclose non-GAAP measures which management believes provide useful information to investors. These measures consist of EBITDA and FCF. These measures are not financial measures under GAAP and should not be considered as substitutes for net income, operating profit, cash from operating activities or any other operating performance measure calculated in accordance with GAAP, and they may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies. We use EBITDA to measure the operational strength and performance of our business. We use FCF as an additional performance measure of our ability to service debt and make investments. These measures, or measures that are based on them, may be used as components in our incentive compensation plans.

We believe EBITDA is useful because it measures our success in acquiring, retaining and servicing our customer base and our ability to generate and grow our recurring revenue while providing a high level of customer service in a cost-effective manner. EBITDA excludes interest expense and the provision for income taxes. Excluding these items eliminates the expenses associated with our capitalization and tax structure. Because EBITDA excludes interest expense, it does not give effect to cash used for debt service requirements and thus does not reflect available funds for distributions, reinvestment or other discretionary uses. EBITDA also excludes depreciation and amortization, which eliminates the impact of non-cash charges related to capital investments. Depreciation and amortization includes depreciation of subscriber system assets and other fixed assets, amortization of deferred costs and deferred revenue associated with subscriber acquisitions and amortization of dealer and other intangible assets.

There are material limitations to using EBITDA. EBITDA may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies. Furthermore, EBITDA does not take into account certain significant items, including depreciation and amortization, interest expense and tax expense, which directly affect our net income. These limitations are best addressed by considering the economic effects of the excluded items independently, and by considering EBITDA in conjunction with net income as calculated in accordance with GAAP.

FCF is defined as cash from operations less cash outlays related to capital expenditures, subscriber system assets, dealer generated customer accounts and bulk account purchases. Dealer generated accounts are accounts that are generated through our network of authorized dealers. Bulk account purchases represent accounts that we acquire from third parties outside of our authorized dealer network, such as other security service providers, on a selective basis. These items are subtracted from cash from operating activities because they represent long-term investments that are required for normal business activities. As a result, FCF is a useful measure of our cash that is free from significant existing obligations and available for other uses.

Furthermore, FCF adjusts for cash items that are ultimately within management's and the board of directors' discretion to direct and therefore may imply that there is less or more cash that is available for our programs than the most comparable GAAP measure. This limitation is best addressed by using FCF in combination with the GAAP cash flow numbers.

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The tables below reconcile EBITDA to net income and FCF to cash flows from operating activities.

EBITDA

<i>(in millions)</i>	2012	2011	2010
Net income	\$ 394	\$ 376	\$ 239
Interest expense, net	92	89	106
Income tax expense	236	228	159
Depreciation and amortization	871	825	687
Amortization of deferred costs	111	102	98
Amortization of deferred revenue	(120)	(114)	(111)
EBITDA	\$ 1,584	\$ 1,506	\$ 1,178

EBITDA of \$1.6 billion increased \$78 million, or 5.2%, for the year ended September 28, 2012, as compared with the prior year. The increase was primarily due to the impact of higher recurring customer revenue. EBITDA of \$1.5 billion increased \$328 million, or 27.8%, for the year ended September 30, 2011, as compared with the year ended September 24, 2010. This increase was primarily due to growth in our higher margin recurring customer base, increased revenue from new service offerings, including ADT Pulse, which we launched in fiscal year 2011, and incremental revenue and synergies achieved related to the acquisition and integration of Broadview Security.

FCF

<i>(in millions)</i>	2012	2011	2010
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 1,493	\$ 1,439	\$ 1,070
Dealer generated customer accounts and bulk account purchases	(648)	(581)	(532)
Subscriber system assets	(378)	(290)	(247)
Capital expenditures	(61)	(31)	(22)
FCF	\$ 406	\$ 537	\$ 269

For the year ended September 28, 2012, FCF decreased \$131 million compared with the year ended September 30, 2011. This decrease was primarily due to higher cash spend on dealer generated customer accounts and bulk account purchases of \$67 million and higher investments in internally generated subscriber systems and capital expenditures of \$88 million and \$30 million, respectively. This decrease was partially offset by an increase of \$54 million in net cash provided by operating activities primarily due to higher EBITDA.

For the year ended September 30, 2011, FCF increased \$268 million compared with the year ended September 24, 2010. The increase of \$369 million in net cash provided by operating activities was primarily due to higher operating income contributed from the Broadview Security acquisition and growth in our customer account base, as well as favorable changes in working capital. This increase was partially offset by higher cash spend on dealer generated customer accounts and bulk account purchases of \$49 million and higher investments in internally generated subscriber systems and capital expenditures of \$43 million and \$9 million, respectively.

Liquidity & Capital Resources*Cash Flow and Liquidity Analysis*

Significant factors driving our liquidity position include cash flows generated from operating activities and investments in internally generated subscriber systems and dealer generated customer accounts. Our cash flows from operations includes cash received from monthly recurring revenue and upfront installation fees received

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from customers, less cash costs to monitor customers and certain costs, principally marketing and indirect selling, general and administrative costs, associated with new customer installations. Historically, we have generated and expect to continue to generate positive cash flow from operations. Prior to the Separation, our cash was regularly swept by Tyco at its discretion in conjunction with its centralized approach to cash management and financing of operations. Transfers of cash both to and from Tyco's cash management system are reflected as changes in parent company investment in the consolidated and combined statements of cash flows for 2012, 2011 and 2010.

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

In order to maintain and grow our customer base and to expand our infrastructure, we typically reinvest the cash provided by our operating activities into our business. These investments are intended to enhance the overall customer experience, improve productivity of our field workforce and support greater efficiency of our back office systems and our customer care centers. For the years ended September 28, 2012, September 30, 2011 and September 24, 2010, we reported net cash provided by operating activities of \$1.5 billion, \$1.4 billion and \$1.1 billion, respectively. See discussion of changes in net cash provided by operating activities included in FCF under Results of Operations Non-GAAP Measures.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

<i>(in millions)</i>	2012	2011	2010
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ (1,096)	\$ (909)	\$ (1,250)

For the years ended September 28, 2012, September 30, 2011 and September 24, 2010, our investing activities consisted of subscriber system asset additions and capital expenditures totaling \$439 million, \$321 million and \$269 million, respectively. Additionally, during the years ended September 28, 2012, September 30, 2011 and September 24, 2010, we paid \$648 million, \$581 million and \$532 million, respectively, for customer contracts for electronic security services. Customer contracts generated under the ADT dealer program during 2012, 2011 and 2010 totaled approximately 527,000, 491,000 and 459,000, respectively. During the year ended September 24, 2010, we acquired Broadview Security which resulted in net cash paid of \$449 million. For additional information on our acquisition of Broadview Security, see Note 2 to our consolidated and combined financial statements.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

<i>(in millions)</i>	2012	2011	2010
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	\$ (231)	\$ (548)	\$ 230

For the years ended September 28, 2012, September 30, 2011 and September 24, 2010, the net cash (used in) provided by financing activities was primarily the result of changes in parent company investment of (\$1.1) billion, (\$574) million and (\$140) million, respectively, allocated debt activity of (\$1.5) billion, (\$5) million and \$371 million, respectively, and changes in balances due to (from) Tyco and affiliates of (\$63) million, \$32 million and nil, respectively. Additionally, during the year ended September 28, 2012, we issued \$2.5 billion in long-term debt with corresponding debt issuance costs of \$26 million.

Liquidity

At September 28, 2012, we had approximately \$234 million in cash and equivalents. Additionally, on September 12, 2012, we established a \$750 million commercial paper program. This commercial paper program is supported by our revolving credit facility, which is discussed further below. As of September 28, 2012, we had no commercial paper outstanding and had no borrowings under our revolving credit facility. In accordance with the Separation and Distribution Agreement between Tyco and ADT, additional cash may be transferred between

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the companies after the Separation related to the final allocation of funds between the companies. We are not currently able to estimate the amount of this final allocation. Our primary future cash needs are centered on operating activities, working capital, capital expenditures and strategic investments. We believe our cash position, amounts available under our revolving credit facility and cash provided by operating activities will be adequate to cover our operational and business needs in the foreseeable future.

On June 22, 2012, we entered into a \$750 million five-year unsecured senior revolving credit facility. The interest rate for borrowings under the new credit facility is based on the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) or, at our option, an alternative base rate, plus a spread, based upon our credit rating. The credit facility is available to use for working capital, capital expenditures and other general corporate purposes. Pursuant to the terms of our credit facility, we must maintain a ratio of consolidated total debt to consolidated EBITDA on a rolling four quarter basis of no greater than 3.50 to 1.00 and a ratio of consolidated EBITDA to consolidated interest expense of no less than 3.00 to 1.00 as measured on a rolling four quarter basis.

On July 5, 2012, we issued \$750 million aggregate principal amount of 2.250% unsecured notes due July 15, 2017, \$1.0 billion aggregate principal amount of 3.500% unsecured notes due July 15, 2022, and \$750 million aggregate principal amount of 4.875% unsecured notes due July 15, 2042. Net cash proceeds from the issuance of this term indebtedness totaled approximately \$2.47 billion and were used to repay intercompany debt and to make other cash payments to Tyco to allow it to fund repurchases or redemptions of its indebtedness.

On November 26, 2012, our board of directors approved \$2 billion of share repurchases over the next three years.

Dividends

On November 26, 2012, our board of directors declared a quarterly dividend on our common shares of \$0.125 per share. This dividend will be paid on December 18, 2012 to shareholders of record on December 10, 2012. We currently anticipate that all of the dividend is likely to represent a return of capital to our shareholders.

Whether our board of directors exercises its discretion to approve any dividends in the future will depend on many factors, including our financial condition, capital requirements of our business, covenants associated with debt obligations, legal requirements, regulatory constraints, industry practice and other factors that our board of directors deems relevant. Therefore, we can make no assurance that we will pay a dividend in the future.

Commitments and Contractual Obligations

The following table provides a summary of our contractual obligations and commitments for debt, minimum lease payment obligations under non-cancelable leases and other obligations as of September 28, 2012.

<i>(in millions)</i>	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Thereafter	Total
Debt principal ⁽¹⁾	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 750	\$ 1,750	\$ 2,500
Interest payments ⁽²⁾	92	90	90	90	89	1,089	1,540
Operating leases	44	33	26	12	6	24	145
Capital leases	6	6	6	6	6	27	57
Purchase obligations ⁽³⁾	37	8	5				50
Minimum required pension plan contributions ⁽⁴⁾	2						2
Total contractual cash obligations⁽⁵⁾	\$ 181	\$ 137	\$ 127	\$ 108	\$ 851	\$ 2,890	\$ 4,294

(1) Excludes debt discount and interest.

(2) Interest payments consist primarily of interest on our fixed-rate debt.

(3) Purchase obligations consist of commitments for purchases of goods and services.

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- (4) We have net unfunded pension and postretirement benefit obligations of \$29 million and \$5 million, respectively, to certain employees and former employees as of the year ended September 28, 2012. We are obligated to make contributions to our pension plans and postretirement benefit plans; however, we are unable to determine the amount of plan contributions due to the inherent uncertainties of obligations of this type, including timing, interest rate changes, investment performance, and amounts of benefit payments. The minimum required contributions to our pension plans are expected to be approximately \$2 million in fiscal year 2013. These plans and our estimates of future contributions and benefit payments are more fully described in Note 10 to our consolidated and combined financial statements.
- (5) Total contractual cash obligations in the table above exclude income taxes as we are unable to make a reasonably reliable estimate of the timing for the remaining payments in future years. See Note 6 to our consolidated and combined financial statements for further information.

As of September 28, 2012, we had no outstanding letters of credit; however, we may issue letters of credit in the future in connection with routine business requirements.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of September 28, 2012, we had no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Critical Accounting Policies & Estimates

The preparation of our consolidated and combined financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to use judgment in making estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses. The following accounting policies are based on, among other things, judgments and assumptions made by management that include inherent risks and uncertainties. Management's estimates are based on the relevant information available at the end of each period.

Revenue Recognition

Major components of our revenue include contractual monitoring and maintenance service revenue, non-refundable installation fees related to subscriber system assets, sales of equipment and other services. We follow the authoritative literature on revenue recognition, which requires us to defer certain revenue associated with customer acquisition.

Revenue from the sale of services is recognized as services are rendered. Contractual fees for monitoring and maintenance services are recognized on a straight-line basis over the contract term. Customer billings for services not yet rendered are deferred and recognized as revenue as the services are rendered. The balance of deferred revenue is included in current liabilities or long-term liabilities, as appropriate.

For transactions in which we retain ownership of the security system asset, referred to as subscriber system assets, non-refundable fees (referred to as deferred subscriber acquisition revenue) received in connection with the initiation of a monitoring contract, along with associated direct and incremental selling costs (referred to as deferred subscriber acquisition costs), are deferred and amortized over the estimated life of the customer relationship.

Sales of security monitoring systems may have multiple elements, including equipment, installation, monitoring services and maintenance agreements. We assess our revenue arrangements to determine the appropriate units of accounting. In certain circumstances, ownership of the system is contractually transferred to the customer, in which case each deliverable provided under the arrangement is considered a separate unit of accounting. Revenue associated with the sale of equipment and related installations is recognized once delivery, installation and customer acceptance is completed, while the revenue for monitoring and maintenance services is

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recognized on a straight-line basis over the contract term as services are rendered. Early termination of the contract by the customer results in a termination charge in accordance with the customer contract, which is due immediately following the termination date. We may refund up-front consideration and monitoring fees paid during the six months following installation of a system in limited circumstances after all attempts to resolve customer concerns have been exhausted. Amounts assigned to each unit of accounting are based on an allocation of total arrangement consideration using a hierarchy of estimated selling price for the deliverables. The selling price used for each deliverable is based on Vendor Specific Objective Evidence (VSOE) if available, Third Party Evidence (TPE) if VSOE is not available, or estimated selling price if neither VSOE nor TPE is available. Revenue recognized for equipment and installation is limited to the lesser of their allocated amounts under the estimated selling price hierarchy or the non-contingent up-front consideration received at the time of installation, since collection of future amounts under the arrangement with the customer is contingent upon the delivery of monitoring and maintenance services.

Provisions for certain rebates and discounts to customers are accounted for as reductions in revenue in the same period the related revenue is recorded. These provisions are based on terms of arrangements with direct, indirect and other market participants. Rebates are estimated based on sales terms, historical experience and trend analysis.

Depreciation and Amortization Methods for Security Monitoring-Related Assets

We classify assets related to the generation of new customers in two asset categories for purposes of depreciation and amortization methods: internally generated residential subscriber systems (referred to as subscriber system assets) and customer accounts generated through the ADT dealer program (referred to as dealer intangibles). Subscriber system assets include installed property and equipment for which ADT retains ownership and deferred costs directly related to the customer acquisition and system installation. We account for subscriber system assets and any deferred costs and revenue resulting from the customer acquisition over the expected life of the customer relationship. We account for subscriber system assets and related deferred costs and revenue using pools, with separate pools for the components of subscriber system assets and any related deferred costs and revenue based on the month and year of acquisition. We depreciate our pooled subscriber system assets and related deferred costs and revenue using an accelerated method over 15 years.

We amortize intangible assets arising from the ADT dealer program in pools determined by the same month and year of contract commencement on an accelerated basis over the expected life of the customer relationship of 15 years.

Loss Contingencies

We record accruals for various contingencies including legal proceedings and other claims that arise in the normal course of business. The accruals are based on judgment, the probability of losses and, where applicable, the consideration of opinions of internal and/or external legal counsel and actuarially determined estimates. We record an accrual when a loss is deemed probable to occur and is reasonably estimable. Additionally, we record insurance recovery receivables from third-party insurers when recovery has been determined to be probable.

Acquisitions

We account for acquired businesses using the purchase method of accounting. Under the purchase method, our consolidated and combined financial statements reflect the operations of an acquired business starting from the completion of the acquisition. In addition, the assets acquired and liabilities assumed must be recorded at the date of acquisition at their respective estimated fair values, with any excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair values of the net assets acquired recorded as goodwill.

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Significant judgment is required in estimating the fair value of intangible assets and in assigning their respective useful lives. Accordingly, we typically obtain the assistance of third-party valuation specialists for significant items. The fair value estimates are based on available historical information and on future expectations and assumptions deemed reasonable by management, but are inherently uncertain.

Goodwill and Indefinite-Lived Intangible Asset Impairments

We assess goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment annually and more frequently if events or changes in business circumstances indicate that it is more likely than not that the carrying value of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value. In performing these assessments, management relies on various factors, including operating results, business plans, economic projections, anticipated future cash flows and other market data.

We recorded no goodwill impairments in conjunction with our annual goodwill impairment assessment performed during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2012. While historical performance and current expectations have resulted in fair values of goodwill in excess of carrying values, if our assumptions are not realized, it is possible that in the future an impairment charge may need to be recorded. However, it is not possible at this time to determine whether an impairment charge would result or if such a charge would be material. We will continue to monitor the recoverability of our goodwill.

Fair value determinations require considerable judgment and are sensitive to changes in underlying assumptions and factors. As a result, there can be no assurance that the estimates and assumptions made for purposes of the annual goodwill impairment test will prove to be accurate predictions of the future. Examples of events or circumstances that could reasonably be expected to negatively affect the underlying key assumptions and ultimately impact the estimated fair value of the business may include such items as follows: a prolonged downturn in the business environment (i.e. sales volumes and prices); an economic recovery that significantly differs from our assumptions in timing or degree; volatility in equity and debt markets resulting in higher discount rates; and unexpected regulatory changes.

Long-Lived Assets

We review asset groups held and used by us, including property and equipment and amortizable intangible assets, for impairment whenever events or changes in business circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset group may not be fully recoverable. If an impairment is determined to exist, we calculate any related impairment loss based on fair value.

We record impairments to long-lived assets to be disposed of based upon the fair value less cost to sell of the applicable assets. The calculation of the fair value of long-lived assets is based on assumptions concerning the amount and timing of estimated future cash flows and assumed discount rates, reflecting varying degrees of perceived risk.

Income Taxes

For purposes of our consolidated and combined financial statements for periods prior to the Separation on September 28, 2012, income tax expense, deferred tax balances and tax carryforwards have been recorded as if we filed tax returns on a standalone basis separate from Tyco (Separate Return Method). The Separate Return Method applies the accounting guidance for income taxes to the standalone financial statements as if we were a separate taxpayer and a standalone enterprise for the periods prior to the Separation. The deferred tax balances reflected in our consolidated and combined balance sheet as of September 28, 2012 have been recorded on a consolidated return basis and include tax attributes allocated to the Company at the time of the Separation. The calculation of income taxes for the Company requires a considerable amount of judgment and use of both estimates and allocations. Historically, we have primarily operated within a Tyco U.S. consolidated group and within a standalone Canadian entity. In certain instances, tax losses or credits generated by Tyco's other businesses will continue to be available to us after the Separation.

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In determining taxable income for our consolidated and combined financial statements, we must make certain estimates and judgments. These estimates and judgments affect the calculation of certain tax liabilities and the determination of the recoverability of certain of the deferred tax assets, which arise from temporary differences between the tax and financial statement recognition of revenue and expense.

In evaluating our ability to recover our deferred tax assets, we consider all available positive and negative evidence including our past operating results, the existence of cumulative losses in the most recent years and our forecast of future taxable income. In estimating future taxable income, we develop assumptions including the amount of future pre-tax operating income, the reversal of temporary differences and the implementation of feasible and prudent tax planning strategies. These assumptions require significant judgment about the forecasts of future taxable income and are consistent with our plans and estimates we are using to manage the underlying businesses.

We do not have any significant valuation allowances against our net deferred tax assets.

Changes in tax laws and rates could also affect recorded deferred tax assets and liabilities in the future. Management records the effect of a tax rate or law change on our deferred tax assets and liabilities in the period of enactment. Future tax rate or law changes could have a material effect on our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

In addition, the calculation of our tax liabilities involves dealing with uncertainties in the application of complex tax regulations in the United States and Canada. We recognize potential liabilities and record tax liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues in the U.S. and other tax jurisdictions based on our estimate of whether, and the extent to which, additional taxes will be due. These tax liabilities are reflected net of related tax loss carryforwards. We adjust these reserves in light of changing facts and circumstances; however, due to the complexity of some of these uncertainties, the ultimate resolution may result in a payment that is materially different from our current estimate of the tax liabilities. If our estimate of tax liabilities proves to be less than the ultimate assessment, an additional charge to expense would result. If payment of these amounts ultimately proves to be less than the recorded amounts, the reversal of the liabilities would result in tax benefits being recognized in the period when we determine the liabilities are no longer necessary.

Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 1 to our consolidated and combined financial statements for information about recently adopted and recently issued accounting pronouncements.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Our operations include activities in the United States and Canada. These operations expose us to a variety of market risks, including the effects of changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. We monitor and manage these financial exposures as an integral part of our overall risk management program. Our policies allow for the use of specified financial instruments for hedging purposes only. Use of derivatives for speculation purposes is prohibited.

Interest Rate Risk

We have a revolving credit facility that bears interest at a floating rate. As a result, we will be exposed to fluctuations in interest rates to the extent of our borrowings under the revolving credit facility. Our long-term debt currently consists of fixed-rate instruments. To help manage borrowing costs, we may from time to time enter into interest rate swap transactions with financial institutions acting as principal counterparties. These interest rate swap transactions have the effect of converting part of fixed-rate debt to variable rates.

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Foreign Currency Risk

We have exposure to the effects of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations on the results of our Canadian operations. Our Canadian operations use the Canadian dollar to conduct business, but our results are reported in U.S. dollars.

We are periodically exposed to the foreign currency rate fluctuations that affect transactions not denominated in the functional currency of our U.S. and Canadian operations. We may from time to time use financial derivatives, which may include forward foreign currency exchange contracts and foreign currency options, to hedge this risk. We generally do not hedge investments in foreign subsidiaries since such investments are long-term in nature.

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BUSINESS

Overview

We are a leading provider of electronic security, interactive home and business automation and related monitoring services in the United States and Canada. ADT has one of the most trusted and well-known brands in the security industry today. We currently serve more than six million residential and small business customers, making us the largest company of our kind in both the United States and Canada. We deliver an integrated customer experience by maintaining the industry's largest sales, installation and service field force and most robust monitoring network, all backed by the support of nearly 16,000 employees. Our broad and pioneering set of products and services, including interactive home and business solutions and home health services, meet a range of customer needs for today's active and increasingly mobile lifestyles. We believe we are well positioned to continue to lead the large and growing residential and small business security market, and that our demonstrated expertise and established footprint will help us to become a leader in the evolving market for integrated security, home health monitoring, lifestyle and business productivity solutions.

We originated in 1874 as the American District Telegraph Company, a consortium of 57 telegraph operators. During the early part of the 20th century, we began offering fire and burglar alarm solutions. Over the years, we engaged in a variety of communications related activities and by 1987 had become one of the leading electronic security services providers. In 1997, we were acquired by Tyco. In 2010, we acquired our largest competitor, Broadview Security.

ADT was incorporated in Delaware in 2012 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tyco. As part of a plan to separate Tyco into three independent companies, Tyco transferred the equity interests of the entities that held all of the assets and liabilities of its residential and small business security business in the United States and Canada to ADT. On September 28, 2012, Tyco distributed all of the shares of ADT to its shareholders on a pro rata basis, thereby completing its spin-off of ADT as an independent, publicly traded company.

We conduct business through our operating entities and report financial and operating information in one operating segment. For the year ended September 28, 2012, our revenue was \$3.2 billion and our operating income was \$722 million, and as of September 28, 2012, our total assets were \$9.3 billion. Information about revenues and long-lived assets by geographic area is presented in Note 15 to our consolidated and combined financial statements. Unless otherwise indicated, references in this prospectus to 2012, 2011 and 2010 are to our fiscal years ended September 28, 2012, September 30, 2011 and September 24, 2010.

Strategies

In order to optimize the financial performance of our business, we focus on several key business drivers, including customer additions, costs to add a new customer, average revenue per customer, costs incurred to provide services to customers and customer tenure. We believe we have a proven track record of successfully balancing these key business drivers to optimize our returns. We use a structured customer acquisition process designed to generate new customers with attractive characteristics, high adoption of automatic payment methods and strong credit scores, which we believe results in long average customer tenure.

The majority of the monitoring and home/business automation services and a large portion of the maintenance services we provide to our customers are governed by multi-year contracts with automatic renewal provisions. This provides us with significant recurring revenue, which for the year ended September 28, 2012, was approximately 90% of our revenue. We believe that the recurring nature of the majority of our revenue, combined with our large customer base and increasing average revenue per customer, enables us to invest continuously in growing and optimizing our business. This includes investments in technologies to further enhance the attractiveness of our solutions to current and potential customers, to continue development and training to enable our direct sales, installation, customer service and field service personnel to more effectively deliver exceptional service to our customers, to expand our dealer and partner network and to make continued enhancements to operations efficiency.

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We intend to achieve sustained, profitable growth in the markets we serve today, as well as in adjacent segments, by executing against strategies that leverage our key assets and core competencies.

Strengthen and grow the core residential business and extend our leadership position

We will continue to manage our business by optimizing the key business drivers noted above to maximize the value from our core business. We intend to grow our customer base through the expansion of our current channels and the development of new ones, by continuing to improve sales force effectiveness and by strengthening our strategic marketing and promotional tactics. We will continue to manage the costs associated with adding new customers by optimizing lead generation and conversion, working collaboratively with our solution partners to reduce hardware costs and deliver differentiated solutions and leveraging mobility tools to automate technician scheduling and deployment. We also intend to continue to increase ADT Pulse adoption rates and thereby increase our average monthly recurring revenue per customer and customer tenure. We regularly evaluate our pricing strategies to optimize pricing for our installed base and for new customers. We continue to standardize our product platform to enhance our ability to resolve customer issues remotely, which we believe will reduce ongoing service costs and increase the ease of supporting our customer base.

We also continue to implement enhancements to every customer touch point. We continue to train and incent our employees to provide high-quality service through prompt handling of calls and quick and effective resolution of customer issues. We intend to continue making ongoing improvements to enhance the customer experience, offer more options for customer self-service, including via the Internet, and create opportunities for field employees to meet our customers and hear directly how we impact customers' lives. We believe our emphasis on customer value drives customer satisfaction and tenure, decreasing customer attrition and improving our profitability.

Invest in growth platforms, including in segments in which ADT has low market share, as well as in underpenetrated and new segments

We believe we have significant opportunity to increase our share of the monitored security and premises automation market for small businesses. We intend to grow our share of small business customers by expanding our small business field sales force, which currently represents only about one-third of our overall direct field sales force. We plan to strengthen our small business marketing support to this enhanced sales force by building a larger, more robust partner network to improve our lead generation capabilities and by assisting in marketing additional value-added services, including ADT Pulse.

Additionally, we believe monitored security and home/business automation services are underpenetrated in North American households. Based on internal and external market research studies, we estimate current monitored electronic security penetration to be approximately 19% of U.S. households, significantly lower than other home services such as video and Internet that are in 60-85% of households. We intend to increase penetration of residential security and home automation services through the development of new solutions and enhanced offerings that attract new customers to enter the market. In addition, through our efficient operating model and potentially lower technology costs over time, we believe we can significantly reduce the cost of basic installation and services, opening up the potential for a much larger portion of households to purchase monitored security and home automation services.

We also intend to explore other adjacent markets that leverage our existing assets and core competencies. Where appropriate, we will supplement our organic growth efforts with bolt-on acquisitions, leveraging the expertise we have developed in effectively integrating acquired businesses.

Brands and Services

Our key brands are ADT®, ADT Pulse™ and Companion Service®. We believe our brands are some of the most respected, trusted and well-known brands in the electronic security industry. The strength of our brands is

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built upon our long-standing record of providing quality, reliable electronic security services. Due to the importance that customers place on reputation and trust when purchasing home and small business security and automation services, we believe the strength of our brand is a key contributor to our success.

Our electronic security and home/business automation offerings involve the installation and monitoring of residential and small business security and premises automation systems designed to detect intrusion, control access and react to movement, smoke, carbon monoxide, flooding, temperature and other environmental conditions and hazards, as well as to address personal emergencies, such as injuries, medical emergencies or incapacitation. We believe the breadth of our solutions allows us to meet a wide variety of customer needs. Our electronic security systems connect, upon the occurrence of a triggering event, to one of our state-of-the-art monitoring centers. Depending upon the type of service contract and the response specified by the customer, our skilled monitoring center personnel respond to alarms by relaying appropriate information to local fire or police departments and notifying the customer or others on the customer's emergency contact list. Additional action may be taken by call center associates as needed, depending on the specific situation and recorded customer preferences.

Through the introduction of ADT Pulse we have pioneered interactive technologies that allow our customers to remotely monitor and manage their homes and small business environments through their electronic security systems. Depending on the service plan that they purchase and the type and level of product installation, customers can remotely access information regarding the security of their home or business, arm and disarm their security system, adjust lighting or thermostat levels or view real-time video from cameras covering different areas of their premises, all via secure access from web-enabled devices (such as smart phones, laptops and tablet computers) and a customized web portal. ADT Pulse also allows customers to create customized schedules and automation for managing lights, thermostats and appliances, and can be programmed to perform certain functions, such as recording and viewing live video and sending text messages, based on triggering events.

Many of our customers are driven to purchase monitored security as a result of a perceived or actual increase in crime or other life safety concerns in their neighborhood, such as a break-in or fire nearby, or as a result of a move to a new home and/or neighborhood. These life events tend to heighten interest in solutions which can enhance safety and security and provide customers with greater peace of mind. We believe many of our customers purchase security systems and monitoring services as a result of encouragement by their insurance carriers, who often offer lower insurance premium rates if a security system is installed or may require that a system be installed as a condition of coverage.

The majority of our customers use standard land-line telephone service as the primary communication method for alarm signals from their sites. However, as the use of land-line telephone service has decreased, the ability to provide alternative communication methods from a customer's control panel to our central monitoring stations has become increasingly important. We currently offer a variety of alternate and back-up alarm transmission methods including cellular, digital radio and broadband Internet.

Under our Companion Services brand, we provide monitoring center supported personal emergency response system (PERS) products and services which leverage our safety monitoring infrastructure to provide customers with solutions that help sustain independent living, encourage better self-care activities and improve communication of critical health information. Our core PERS offering consists of a console unit and a wireless transmitter generally worn as a necklace or wristband by the client. In the event of an emergency the transmitter allows the client to summon assistance via a two-way voice system that connects the client's home telephone with our emergency response center, where dedicated PERS monitoring specialists relay information to the appropriate local emergency responder, including police and fire departments. We offer customers the option to install the PERS unit themselves or to have one of our trained field staff perform the unit set-up.

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In addition to monitoring services, we provide technical services to our customer base for routine maintenance and the installation of upgraded or additional equipment. More than half of our customer base is enrolled in a service plan which generates incremental recurring monthly revenue. Purchasers of our electronic security and home/business automation systems typically contract for ongoing system monitoring and maintenance at the time of initial equipment installation.

Most of the monitoring services and a large portion of the maintenance services that we provide to our customers are governed by multi-year contracts with automatic renewal provisions that provide us with recurring monthly revenue. Under our typical service agreement, the customer pays the initial installation fee and is then obligated to make monthly payments for the remainder of the initial contract term. The standard agreement term is three years (two years in California), with automatic renewals for successive 30-day periods unless cancelled by either party. If a customer cancels or is otherwise in default under the contract prior to the end of the initial contract term, we have the right under the contract to receive a termination charge from the customer in an amount equal to a percentage of all remaining monthly payments. Monitoring services are generally billed monthly or quarterly in advance. More than half of our customers pay us through automated payment methods, with a significantly higher percentage of new customers opting for these payment methods. We periodically adjust the standard monthly monitoring rate charged to new customers. From time to time, we also may adjust the monthly rates of our existing customers.

Customers and Marketing

We serve more than six million residential and small business customers throughout the United States and Canada. Our residential customers are typically owners of single-family homes, while our small business customers include, among others, retail businesses, small-scale commercial facilities and offices of professional service providers and similar businesses. We manage our existing customer base to maximize customer lifetime value, which includes continually evaluating our pricing and service strategies, managing our costs to provide service to customers and achieving long customer tenure. Our ability to increase average revenue per customer is derived from, and largely dependent on, our continued introduction of additional features and services that increase the value of our offerings to customers.

To support the growth of our customer base and to improve awareness of our brands, we market our electronic security and home/business automation systems and services through national television advertisements, Internet advertising, including paid search, yellow pages, direct mail and social media tools. We continually work to optimize our marketing spend through a lead modeling process whereby we flex and shift our spending based on lead flow and measured marketing channel effectiveness. We utilize a variety of third-party referral providers who generate leads and sales referrals for both our direct sales team and our authorized dealers. Our partner lead generation methods include agreements with affinity organizations such as USAA and AARP, third-party referral companies and, in some instances, co-branding arrangements.

We are constantly trialing new customer lead methods and channels in an effort to increase our customer base and drive greater penetration within homes and small businesses without sacrificing customer quality. We continually explore opportunities to provide ADT-branded solutions through additional third parties, including telecommunications companies, broadband and cable companies, retailers and public and private utilities.

Sales and Distribution Channels

We utilize a network of complementary distribution channels that includes a mix of direct and indirect. In fiscal year 2012, we generated just over half of our new customers through our internal sales force, including our phone and field teams, supported by our direct response marketing efforts. We generated our remaining new customers in fiscal year 2012 through our authorized dealer program and, to a small extent, through agreements with leading homebuilders and related partners. As opportunities arise, we may also engage in selective bulk account purchases, which typically involve the purchase of a set of customer accounts from other security service providers, sometimes including competitors.

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Our national sales call center (inbound and outbound) closes sales from prospective customers generated through national marketing efforts and lead generation channel partners. Our highly trained telephone sales associates work to understand customer needs and then direct customers to the most suitable sales approach. We close a sale over the phone if appropriate, while balancing the opportunity for up-sales and customer education that occurs when a sales representative works with the customer in their home or business to fully understand their individual needs. When the sale is best handled in the customer's home or business, the sales center associate can schedule a field sales consultant appointment in real-time.

Our field sales force of approximately 3,900 sales consultants generates sales from residential and small business customers through company generated leads and leads generated by our field sales force as well as customer referrals and other lead self-generation methods. Our field sales consultants undergo an in-depth screening process prior to hire. Each sales consultant completes comprehensive centralized training prior to conducting customer sales presentations and participates in ongoing training in support of new offerings and the use of our structured model sales call. We utilize a highly structured sales approach, which includes, in addition to the structured model sales call, weekly monitoring of sales activity and effectiveness metrics and regular coaching by our sales management teams.

Our extensive dealer network, which consists of approximately 400 authorized dealers operating across the United States and Canada, extends our reach by aligning us with select independent security sales and installation companies. These authorized dealers agree to exclusivity with us for security related services. We train and monitor each dealer to help ensure the dealer's financial stability, use of sound and ethical business practices and delivery of reliable and consistent high-quality sales and installation methods. Authorized dealers are required to adhere to the same high quality standards for sales and installation as company-owned field offices. We provide dealers with a full range of services designed to assist them in all aspects of their business.

Typically, our authorized dealers are contractually obligated to offer exclusively to us all qualified alarm accounts they generate, but we are not obligated to accept these accounts. We pay our authorized dealers for the services they provide in generating qualified monitored accounts. In those instances when we reject an account, we generally still provide alarm monitoring services for that account by means of a monitoring services agreement with the authorized dealer. Like our direct sales contracts, dealer generated customer contracts typically have an initial term of three years (two years in California) with automatic renewals for successive 30-day periods unless cancelled by either party. If an accepted alarm account is canceled during an initial guarantee period, generally twelve to fifteen months, the dealer is required to provide an account with equivalent economic characteristics or to refund our payment for their services for generating the account.

Additions to our customer base typically require an upfront investment, consisting primarily of direct materials and labor to install the security and home/business automation systems, direct sales costs, indirect sales costs, marketing costs and administrative costs related to installation activities. The economics of our installation business varies slightly depending on the customer acquisition channel. We operate our business with the goal of retaining customers for long periods of time in order to recoup our initial investment in new customers, achieving cash flow break-even in slightly less than three years.

Field Operations

We serve our customer base from approximately 200 sales and service offices located throughout the United States and Canada. From these locations our staff of approximately 3,900 installation and service technicians provides security and home/business automation system installations and field service and repair. We staff our field offices to efficiently and effectively make sales calls, install systems and provide service support based on customer needs and our evaluation of growth opportunities in each market. We maintain the relevant and necessary licenses related to the provision of installation and security and related services in the jurisdictions in which we operate.

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Monitoring Facilities and Support Services

We operate six fully redundant monitoring facilities located across the United States and Canada. We employ approximately 3,800 monitoring center customer care professionals, who are required to complete extensive initial training and receive ongoing training and coaching. All monitoring facilities hold U.L. listings as protective signaling services stations. U.L. specifications for monitoring centers cover building integrity, back-up computer and power systems, staffing and standard operating procedures. Insurers of certain customers require U.L. listing of the monitored security provider as a condition of insurance coverage. In the event of an emergency at one of our monitoring facilities (e.g., fire, tornado, major interruption in telephone or computer service or any other event affecting the functionality of the facility), all monitoring operations can be automatically transferred to another monitoring facility. All of our monitoring facilities operate 24 hours a day on a year-round basis. Incoming alarm signals are routed via an internal communications network to the next available operator, which allows for real-time load sharing across these facilities.

Customer Care

We maintain a service culture aimed at *Creating Customers for Life* because developing customer loyalty and continually increasing customer tenure is an important value driver for our business. To maintain our high standard of customer service, we provide ongoing high quality training to call center and field employees and to dealer personnel. We also continually measure and monitor key operating and financial metrics, including customer satisfaction oriented metrics across each customer touch point.

Customer care specialists answer non-emergency inquiries regarding service, billing and alarm testing and support. Our monitoring centers provide customers with telephone and Internet coverage 24 hours a day on a year-round basis. To ensure that technical service requests are handled promptly and professionally, all requests are routed through our customer contact centers. Customer care specialists help customers resolve minor service and operating issues related to security and home/business automation systems and in many cases are able to remotely resolve customer concerns. We continue to implement new customer self-service tools via interactive voice response systems and the Internet, which will provide customers additional choices in managing their services.

Suppliers

We purchase equipment and components of our products from a limited number of suppliers and distributors, including certain subsidiaries of Tyco. We maintain minimal inventories of equipment and components at each field office. Generally our third-party distributors maintain safety stock of certain key items to cover any minor supply chain disruptions. We also utilize dual sourcing methods to minimize the risk of a disruption from a single supplier. We do not anticipate any major interruptions in our supply chain.

Industry and Competition

We estimate that the market for residential and small business electronic security system sales, installation, monitoring and service in the United States and Canada is expected to be approximately \$13 billion in 2012 and that it has grown at a compound annual growth rate of approximately 1%-2% per year over the past five years. We believe the primary factors driving industry growth include heightened concerns about crime, especially for an aging population that is increasingly concerned about security related to break-ins and theft of high-value items. We believe that a combination of increasing customer interest in lifestyle and business productivity and technology advancements, which are decreasing the cost of Internet Protocol-enabled security equipment, will support the increasing penetration of interactive services and home/business automation.

The security systems market in the United States and Canada is highly competitive and fragmented, with a number of major firms and thousands of smaller regional and local companies. The high fragmentation of the industry is primarily the result of relatively low barriers to entering the business in local geographies and the

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availability of wholesale monitoring (whereby smaller companies outsource their monitoring to operations that provide monitoring services but do not maintain the customer relationship). We believe that our principal competitors within the residential and small business security systems market are Protection One, Inc., Monitronics International, Inc. and Vivint, Inc.

Success in acquiring new customers in the residential and small business security and home/business automation markets is dependent on a variety of factors, including company brand and reputation, market visibility, service and product capabilities, quality, price and the ability to identify and sell to prospective customers. Competition is often based primarily on price in relation to value of the solutions and service. Rather than compete purely on price, we emphasize the quality of our electronic security and home/business automation services, the reputation of our industry leading brands and our knowledge of customer needs, which together allow us to deliver an outstanding customer experience. In addition, we are increasingly offering added features and functionality, such as those in our ADT Pulse interactive services offering, which provide new services and capabilities that serve to further differentiate our offering and support a pricing premium.

As we move into the interactive services and home automation space, we face new competition from competitors such as cable and telecommunications companies. However, we believe our robust field sales force, including our nationwide team of in-home sales consultants, our solid reputation for and expertise in providing reliable security and monitoring services through our in-house network of fully redundant monitoring centers, our reliable product solutions and our highly skilled installation and service organization position us well to compete with these new competitors.

In the PERS market our primary competition is Phillips/Lifeline. We believe we have the opportunity to enhance our position in this segment, and that as the demographics of the United States and Canada continue to change towards an increasingly older population, the market is poised to experience significant growth.

Seasonality

Our business experiences a certain level of seasonality. Because more household moves take place during the second and third calendar quarters of each year, our disconnect rate is typically higher in those quarters than in the first and fourth calendar quarters. There is also a slight seasonal effect on our new customer installation volume and related cash expenses incurred in investment in new subscribers; however, other factors, such as the level of marketing expense, can offset any seasonality effects. In addition, due to weather related incidences during the summer months, we may see increased servicing costs related to higher alarm signals and customer service requests as a result of customer power outages and related issues.

Intellectual Property

Patents, trademarks, copyrights and other proprietary rights are important to our business and we continuously refine our intellectual property strategy to maintain and improve our competitive position. We register new intellectual property to protect our ongoing technological innovations and strengthen our brand, and we take appropriate action against infringements or misappropriations of our intellectual property rights by others. We review third-party intellectual property rights to help avoid infringement, and to identify strategic opportunities. We typically enter into confidentiality agreements to further protect our intellectual property.

We own a portfolio of patents that relate to a variety of security and home/business automation technologies utilized in our business, including security panels and sensors and video and information management solutions. We also own a portfolio of trademarks, including ADT®, ADT Pulse™, ADT *Always There*®, Companion Service® and Creating Customers for Life®, and are a licensee of various patents and trademarks, including from our third-party suppliers and technology partners. Due to the importance that customers place on reputation and trust when making a decision on a security provider, our brand is critical to our business. Patents for individual products extend for varying periods according to the date of patent filing or grant and the legal term of patents in the various countries where patent protection is obtained. Trademark rights may potentially extend for longer periods of time and are dependent upon national laws and use of the marks.

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Government Regulation and Other Regulatory Matters

Our operations are subject to numerous federal, state and local laws and regulations in the United States and Canada in areas such as consumer protection, government contracts, trade, environmental protection, labor and employment, tax, licensing and others. For example, in the U.S., most states in which we operate have licensing laws directed specifically toward the alarm industry. In certain jurisdictions, we must obtain licenses or permits in order to comply with standards governing employee selection, training and business conduct.

We also currently rely extensively upon the use of wireline and wireless telephone service to communicate signals, and wireline and wireless telephone companies in the United States are regulated by the federal and state governments. The Federal Communications Commission and state public utilities commissions regulate the operation and use of wireless telephone and radio frequencies. While the usage of wired phone service has been decreasing, we believe we are well positioned to respond to these trends with alternate transmission methods, including cellular, digital radio and broadband Internet technologies. Our advertising and sales practices are regulated by the U.S. Federal Trade Commission and state consumer protection laws. In addition, we are subject to certain administrative requirements and laws of the jurisdictions in which we operate. These laws and regulations may include restrictions on the manner in which we promote the sale of our security alarm services and require us to provide most purchasers of our services with three-day or longer rescission rights.

Some local government authorities have adopted or are considering various measures aimed at reducing false alarms. Such measures include requiring permits for individual alarm systems, revoking such permits following a specified number of false alarms, imposing fines on alarm customers or alarm monitoring companies for false alarms, limiting the number of times police will respond to alarms at a particular location after a specified number of false alarms, requiring additional verification of an alarm signal before the police respond or providing no response to residential system alarms.

The alarm industry is also subject to requirements, codes and standards imposed by various insurance, approval and listing and standards organizations. Depending upon the type of customer, security service provided and requirements of the applicable local governmental jurisdiction, adherence to the requirements, codes and standards of such organizations is mandatory in some instances and voluntary in others.

These and other laws and regulations impact the manner in which we conduct our business, and changes in legislation or government policies can affect our operations, both positively and negatively.

Employees

As of December 31, 2012, we employed nearly 16,000 people. Approximately 10% of our field employees are covered by collective bargaining agreements. We believe that our relations with our employees and labor unions are good.

Properties

We operate through a network of approximately 200 sales and service offices, six monitoring facilities, four customer and field support locations and two national sales call centers, located throughout the United States and Canada. These properties total approximately three million square feet, the majority of which is leased. We lease approximately 4,000 vehicles which are used in the installation and service activities of our business.

Our corporate headquarters is located in Boca Raton, FL. We are currently co-located in the same facility as Tyco. We have entered into a Separation and Distribution Agreement with Tyco, pursuant to which, we have agreed to share the facility with Tyco for up to two years after the Separation. We have agreed to lease this space directly from the third-party building owner at market rates for a 12-year period from the distribution date. We also maintain certain transition arrangements with Tyco related to our monitoring, information technology and branch operations.

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The following table shows our significant facilities:

Location	Approximate Square Footage	Owner or Leased
Rochester, NY Customer Monitoring Center	40,000	Owned
Rochester, NY National Dispatch Center	45,000	Leased
Jacksonville, FL Customer Monitoring Center	39,000	Owned
Jacksonville, FL Field Support Center	29,000	Owned
Jacksonville, FL Account Service Center	65,000	Leased
Jacksonville, FL National Sales Center	33,000	Owned
Irving, TX Customer Monitoring Center and Field Support Center	89,000	Owned
Irving, TX National Sales Center	40,000	Leased
Knoxville, TN Customer Monitoring Center	54,000	Owned
Aurora, CO Field Support Center	21,000	Leased
Calgary, Alberta Customer Monitoring Center	31,000	Leased
Montreal, Quebec Customer Monitoring Center	21,000	Leased
Corporate Headquarters		
Boca Raton, FL	90,000	Leased

Legal Proceedings

We have been named as a defendant in two putative class actions that were filed on behalf of purported classes of persons who claim to have received unsolicited robocalls in contravention of the U.S. Telephone Consumer Protection Act (TCPA). These lawsuits were brought by plaintiffs seeking class action status and monetary damages on behalf of all plaintiffs who allegedly received such unsolicited calls, claiming that millions of calls were made by third party entities on our behalf. We assert that such entities were not retained by us nor authorized to make calls on our behalf. These matters have been consolidated in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois into one civil action. We have entered into a preliminary agreement to settle this litigation, and are in the process of preparing definitive settlement documentation. We have increased our legal reserves by \$15 million to reflect this development. The settlement is subject to the completion of satisfactory settlement documentation and approval of the District Court.

In addition, we are subject to various claims and lawsuits in the ordinary course of our business, including from time to time contractual disputes, product and general liability claims, claims that we have infringed the intellectual property rights of others, claims related to alleged security system failures and consumer class actions. We have recorded accruals for losses that we believe are probable to occur and are reasonably estimable. See Note 7 to our consolidated and combined financial statements for further information. While the ultimate outcome of these matters cannot be predicted with certainty, we believe that the resolution of any such proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

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THE EXCHANGE OFFER

General

When we sold the Outstanding Notes on July 5, 2012, we entered into an exchange and registration rights agreement among us, as issuer, Tyco International Ltd., as guarantor prior to the Separation, and Barclays Capital Inc., Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., Goldman, Sachs & Co. and J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, and Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC as representatives of the initial purchasers (the Registration Rights Agreement). Under the Registration Rights Agreement, we agreed:

to prepare and file the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part, regarding the exchange of the New Notes which will be registered under the Securities Act for the Outstanding Notes;

to use our commercially reasonable efforts to cause the registration statement to be declared effective under the Securities Act by July 5, 2013;

to use our commercially reasonable efforts to commence the exchange offer promptly, but no later than 10 business days after the registration statement has been declared effective;

to hold the exchange offer open for at least 20 business days; and

to complete the exchange offer no later than 30 days after the commencement of the exchange offer.

For each Outstanding Note validly tendered pursuant to the exchange offer and not withdrawn by the holder thereof, the holder of such Outstanding Note will receive in exchange a New Note of such series having a principal amount equal to that of the tendered Outstanding Note. Interest on each New Note will accrue from the last interest payment date on which interest was paid on the tendered Outstanding Note in exchange therefor or, if no interest has been paid on such Outstanding Note, from the date of the original issue of such Outstanding Note.

Shelf Registration

Under the Registration Rights Agreement, we also agreed to use our commercially reasonable efforts to file and to have become effective a shelf registration statement relating to resales of the Outstanding Notes and to keep that shelf registration statement effective until the date that the Outstanding Notes cease to be registrable securities (as defined in the Registration Rights Agreement), including when all Outstanding Notes covered by the shelf registration statement have been sold pursuant to the shelf registration statement, in the event that:

we determine that because of any changes in law, SEC rules or regulations or applicable interpretations thereof by the staff of the SEC, ADT is not permitted to effect the exchange offer as contemplated by the Registration Rights Agreement; or

if for any reason the registration statement is not declared effective by July 5, 2013 and the exchange offer has not been completed within 30 business days after such effective date, or

in certain circumstances, if any initial purchaser of the Outstanding Notes so requests in connection with any offer or sale of the Outstanding Notes.

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We will, in the event of such a shelf registration, provide to each participating holder of Outstanding Notes copies of a prospectus, notify each participating holder of Outstanding Notes when the shelf registration statement has become effective and take certain other actions to permit resales of the Outstanding Notes. A holder of Outstanding Notes that sells notes under the shelf registration statement generally will be required to make certain representations to us (as described in the Registration Rights Agreement), to be named as a selling security holder in the related prospectus and to deliver a prospectus to purchasers, will be subject to certain of the civil liability provisions under the Securities Act in connection with those sales and will be bound by the

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provisions of the Registration Rights Agreement that are applicable to such a holder of Outstanding Notes (including certain indemnification obligations). Holders of Outstanding Notes will also be required to suspend their use of the prospectus included in the shelf registration statement under specified circumstances upon receipt of notice from us. Under applicable interpretations of the staff of the SEC, our affiliates will not be permitted to exchange their Outstanding Notes for registered notes in the exchange offer.

Additional Interest on Outstanding Notes

If a registration default (as defined in the Registration Rights Agreement) with respect to a series of registrable securities occurs, then additional interest shall accrue on the principal amount of the Outstanding Notes of a particular series that are registrable securities at a rate of 0.25% per annum for the first 90 days of the registration default, and at a per annum rate of 0.50% thereafter for the remaining portion of the registration default. The additional interest will cease to accrue when the registration default is cured. A registration default occurs if (1) we have not filed the exchange registration statement or the shelf registration statement on or before the date on which such registration statement is required to be filed pursuant to the Registration Rights Agreement, or (2) such exchange registration statement or shelf registration statement has not become effective or been declared effective by the SEC on or before the date on which such registration statement is required to become or be declared effective pursuant to the Registration Rights Agreement, or (3) the exchange offer has not been completed within 30 business days after the effective time of the exchange registration statement relating to the exchange offer (if the exchange offer is then required to be made) or (4) any exchange registration statement or shelf registration statement required by the Registration Rights Agreement is filed and declared or becomes effective but shall thereafter either be withdrawn by us or shall become subject to an effective stop order issued pursuant to Section 8(d) of the Securities Act suspending the effectiveness of such registration statement (except as specifically permitted in the Registration Rights Agreement) without being succeeded immediately by an additional registration statement filed and declared or otherwise becoming effective; or (5) we require holders to refrain from disposing of their registrable securities due to a suspension event (as defined in the Registration Rights Agreement) to the extent that such period exceeds 45 days in any one instance or 90 days in the aggregate during any consecutive 12-month period. A registration default is cured with respect to a series of Outstanding Notes, and additional interest ceases to accrue on any registrable securities of a series of Outstanding Notes, when the exchange offer is completed or the shelf registration statement is declared effective or the prospectus again becomes usable, as applicable, or such applicable series of notes cease to be registrable securities.

Any amounts of additional interest due will be payable in cash on the same original interest payment dates as interest on the Outstanding Notes is payable. The New Notes will be accepted for clearance through The Depository Trust Company, or DTC.

This summary of the provisions of the Registration Rights Agreement does not purport to be complete and is subject to, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, all the provisions of the Registration Rights Agreement, copies of which are filed as exhibits to our Registration Statement on Form S-4, of which this prospectus forms a part.

Terms of the Exchange Offer

This prospectus and the accompanying letter of transmittal together constitute the exchange offer. Upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this prospectus and in the letter of transmittal, we will accept for exchange Outstanding Notes that are properly tendered on or before the expiration date and are not withdrawn as permitted below. We have agreed to use all commercially reasonable efforts to keep the registration statement effective for at least 20 business days from the date notice of the exchange offer is mailed. The expiration date for this exchange offer is 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on _____, 2013, or such later date and time to which we, in our sole discretion, extend the exchange offer.

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The form and terms of the New Notes being issued in the exchange offer are the same as the form and terms of the Outstanding Notes, except that the New Notes being issued in the exchange offer:

will have been registered under the Securities Act;

will not bear the restrictive legends restricting their transfer under the Securities Act; and

will not contain the registration rights and additional interest provisions contained in the Outstanding Notes.

We expressly reserve the right, in our sole discretion:

to extend the expiration date;

to delay accepting any Outstanding Notes;

to terminate the exchange offer and not accept any Outstanding Notes for exchange if any of the conditions set forth below under Conditions to the Exchange Offer have not been satisfied; and

to amend the exchange offer in any manner.

We will give oral or written notice of any extension, delay, non-acceptance, termination or amendment as promptly as practicable by a public announcement, and in the case of an extension, no later than 9:00 a.m., New York City time, on the next business day after the previously scheduled expiration date. During an extension, all Outstanding Notes previously tendered will remain subject to the exchange offer and may be accepted for exchange by us. Any Outstanding Notes not accepted for exchange for any reason will be returned without cost to the holder that tendered them as promptly as practicable after the expiration or termination of the exchange offer.