

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K**

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15 (d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 001-09148

THE BRINK'S COMPANY

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Virginia
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

54-1317776
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

P.O. Box 18100, 1801 Bayberry Court, Richmond, Virginia 23226-8100

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(804) 289-9600

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, par value \$1.00 per share	BCO	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files).

Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company Emerging Growth Company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

As of February 24, 2020, there were issued and outstanding 50,165,320 shares of common stock. The aggregate market value of shares of common stock held by non-affiliates as of June 28, 2019, was \$4,016,051,640 based on the closing sale price as reported on the New York Stock Exchange.

Documents incorporated by reference: Part III of this annual report incorporates by reference portions of the Registrant's definitive 2020 Proxy Statement to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A.

THE BRINK'S COMPANY
FORM 10-K
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Overview

The Brink's Company is the global leader in total cash management^(a), route-based logistics and payment solutions including cash-in-transit, ATM services, cash management services, including vault outsourcing, money processing, and intelligent safe services, and international transportation of valuables. Our customers include financial institutions, retailers, government agencies (including central banks), mints, jewelers and other commercial operations around the world. Our global network serves customers in more than 100 countries. We have controlling ownership interests in companies in 41 countries and agency relationships with companies in additional countries. We employ approximately 64,600 people and our operations include approximately 1,200 facilities and 13,600 vehicles.

Brink's was founded in 1859 and The Brink's Company was first incorporated in 1930 under the laws of the State of Delaware (at that time, the Company was named The Pittston Company). It succeeded to the business of a Virginia corporation in 1986 and was renamed The Brink's Company in 2003. Our headquarters are located in Richmond, Virginia. The Brink's Company, along with its subsidiaries, is referred to as "we," "our," "us," "Brink's," or "the Company" throughout this Form 10-K.

(a) Based on publicly available company data for cash services businesses.

Mission and Strategy

Our Mission

- Keep the use of cash as easy, secure and affordable as other payment methods for retailers.
- Streamline cash management for financial institutions.
- Provide consumers safe, private and convenient payment options in the digital age.
- Protect, store and transport high-value assets in a changing world.

Our Strategy

Our strategy has three components: Accelerate Profitable Growth, Close the Gap, and Introduce Differentiated Services. It focuses on: delivering efficiency initiatives, implementing operational excellence, and increasing sales of existing services; continuing to grow by acquiring businesses in our core markets and in adjacent geographies and services; and, creating more value for current and new customers by providing a broader array of high-margin, cost-effective, technology-driven services.

We will Accelerate Profitable Growth by:

- Growing high-value services
- Growing account share with existing customers
- Increasing our focus on smaller financial institutions
- Penetrating the large, unvented retail market
- Exploring core and adjacent acquisition opportunities

We have opportunities to grow revenue in higher-margin lines of business such as money processing outsourcing, CompuSafe[®] services and recyclers, end-to-end ATM service and Brink's Global Services. Our plan calls for growing revenue and account share with both large and small financial institutions, and increasing penetration of the large and underserved retail market through a strong technology and marketing foundation. We also have the financial flexibility to pursue accretive acquisitions in both core and adjacent markets.

We will Close the Gap with operational excellence by:

- Exceeding customer expectations
- Leading our industry in safety and security
- Continuing to improve productivity in fleet, money processing and sales

We are on track in our efforts to improve internal productivity, optimize cost and achieve industry-leading margins.

We will Introduce Differentiated Services through:

- Leveraging uniform, best-in-class global technology base for logistics and operating systems
- Offering end-to-end cash supply chain managed services
- Launching a customer portal and app to support value-added, fee-based services

The third component of our strategy – to Introduce Differentiated Services – is achieved by strengthening and leveraging our IT capabilities. Our IT strategy and systems will drive improved service levels and operational efficiencies.

The actions taken to execute the components of our strategy include internal breakthrough initiatives such as more efficient vehicles, one-person crews, route optimization, telematics, device monitoring and management, and more effective IT processes leading to lower operating costs. We also have completed twelve business acquisitions in the last three years.

Services

We design customized services to meet the cash and valuables supply chain needs of our customers. We enter into contracts with our customers to establish pricing and other terms. Cash-in-transit and ATM contracts usually cover an initial term of at least one year and in many cases one to three years, and generally remain in effect thereafter until canceled by either party. Contracts for cash management services are typically longer. Following are descriptions of our service offerings:

Core Services (53% of total revenues in 2019)

Cash-in-transit ("CIT") and ATM services are core services we provide to customers throughout the world. We charge customers per service performed or based on the value of goods transported. Revenues are affected by the level of economic activity in various markets as well as the volume of business for specific customers. Core services generated approximately \$2.0 billion of revenues in 2019 (\$1.7 billion in 2018 and \$1.6 billion in 2017).

Cash-in-transit services – Serving customers since 1859, our success in CIT is driven by a combination of rigorous security practices, high-quality customer service, risk management and logistics expertise. Cash-in-transit services generally include the secure transportation of:

- cash between businesses and financial institutions, such as banks and credit unions
- cash, securities and other valuables between commercial banks, central banks and investment banking and brokerage firms
- new currency, coins, bullion and precious metals for central banks and other customers

ATM services – We manage approximately 113,100 ATMs worldwide. We provide customers who own and operate ATMs a variety of service options. Basic ATM management services include cash replenishment and first and second line maintenance. We also provide comprehensive services for ATM management including cash replenishment, replenishment forecasting, cash optimization, ATM remote monitoring, service call dispatching, transaction processing, installation services, and first and second line maintenance.

High-Value Services (43% of total revenues in 2019)

Our Core Services, combined with our brand and global infrastructure, provide a broad platform from which we offer additional high-value services, which generated approximately \$1.6 billion of revenues in 2019 (\$1.6 billion in 2018 and \$1.5 billion in 2017).

Global services - Brink's Global Services ("BGS") is the leading global provider of secure transport of highly-valued commodities including diamonds, jewelry, precious metals, securities, banknotes, currency, high-tech devices, electronics and pharmaceuticals. Our specialized diamond and jewelry operations have offices in the world's major diamond and jewelry centers. Serving customers in more than 100 countries, BGS provides secure transportation services including pick-up, packaging, customs clearance, secure vault storage and inventory management. BGS uses a combination of armored vehicles and secure air and sea transportation.

Cash management services - We offer a variety of cash management services, depending on customers' unique needs. These include:

- money processing (e.g., counting, sorting, wrapping, checking condition of bills, etc.) and other cash management services
- services related to deploying and servicing "intelligent" safes and safe control devices, including our patented CompuSafe[®] service
- check imaging services

Other cash management services include cashier balancing, counterfeit detection, account consolidation and electronic reporting. Retail and bank customers use Brink's to count and reconcile coins and currency, prepare bank deposit information and replenish coins and currency in specific denominations.

Brink's offers a fully integrated approach to managing customers' supply chain of cash. These services include logistical support from point-of-sale through transport, vaulting, bank deposit and related credit reporting. We also offer a variety of technology applications including online cash tracking, cash inventory management, check imaging for real-time deposit processing, and a variety of other web-based tools that enable banks and other customers to reduce costs while improving service to their customers. We believe the quality and scope of our money processing and information systems differentiate our cash management services from competitive offerings.

Brink's CompuSafe[®] service –We manage approximately 38,700 installed Compusafes devices worldwide. Brink's CompuSafe[®] service provides an integrated, closed-loop system for minimizing theft and managing cash. We market CompuSafe[®] services to a variety of cash-intensive customers including convenience stores, gas stations, restaurants, retail chains and entertainment venues. In a majority of instances, once the specialized safe is installed, the customer's employees deposit currency into the safe's cassettes, which can only be officially removed by Brink's personnel or in some instances, securely by customer employees. Upon removal, the cassettes are securely transported to a vault for processing where contents are verified and transferred for deposit. Our CompuSafe[®] service features currency-recognition and counterfeit-detection technology, multi-language touch screens and in some instances, an electronic interface between the point-of-sale, back-office systems and external banks. Our electronic reporting interface with external banks enables customers to receive same-day credit on their cash balances, even if the cash remains on the customer's premises.

Vaulting services. Vaulting services combine cash-in-transit services, cash management services, vaulting and electronic reporting technologies to help banks expand into new markets while minimizing investment in vaults and branch facilities. In addition to providing secure storage, we process deposits, provide check imaging and reconciliation services, perform currency inventory management, process ATM replenishment orders and electronically transmit banking transactions.

Payment services – We provide convenient payment services, including bill payment and collection services, and Brink’s Money™ prepaid cards and corporate debit cards.

Bill payment and collection services include bill payment acceptance and processing services on behalf of utility companies and other billers. Consumers can pay bills and manage accounts at retail agent locations that we operate on behalf of utility companies, banks and a small number of leased payment locations. This service is offered at over 8,600 locations in Brazil, Colombia, Panama and Mexico.

We offer Brink’s Money™ general purpose reloadable prepaid cards and corporate debit cards to consumers, employers and small and medium size businesses in the U.S. Our general purpose reloadable cards are sold to consumers through our direct-to-consumer marketing efforts, and our payroll cards are sold to employers who use them to pay employees electronically, while our business expense cards are sold to small businesses that set controls on employee spending. Brink’s Money™ cards can be used at stores, restaurants, online retailers, and at ATMs worldwide. These products are targeted toward the millions of unbanked and under-banked Americans and small businesses looking for alternative financial products.

Other Security Services (4% of total revenues in 2019)

Guarding – We protect airports, offices, warehouses, stores, and public venues with or without electronic surveillance, access control, fire prevention and trained patrolling personnel. Other security services generated approximately \$0.1 billion of revenues in 2019 (\$0.2 billion in 2018 and 2017).

We offer security and guarding services in Luxembourg, Greece and Brazil. A portion of this business involves long-term contracts related primarily to security services at airports and embassies. Generally, guarding contracts are for a one-year period, and the majority of contracts are extended.

Commercial security systems – We provide commercial security system services in designated markets in Europe. Our security system design and installation services include alarms, motion detectors, closed-circuit televisions, digital video recorders, and access control systems, including card and biometric readers, electronic locks, and turnstiles. We may also provide monitoring services after systems have been installed.

Industry and Competition

Brink’s competes with large multinational, regional and smaller companies throughout the world. Our largest multinational competitors are G4S plc (U.K.); Loomis AB (Sweden); Prosegur, Compania de Seguridad, S.A. (Spain); and Garda World Security Corporation (Canada).

We believe the primary factors in attracting and retaining customers are security expertise, service quality, and price. Our competitive advantages include:

- brand name recognition
- reputation for a high level of service and security
- risk management and logistics expertise
- global network and customer base
- proven operational excellence, and
- high-quality insurance coverage and financial strength

Although we face competitive pricing pressure in many markets, we resist competing on price alone. We believe our high levels of service, security expertise and value-added solutions differentiate us from competitors.

Seasonality

Our revenues and earnings are typically higher in the second half of the year, particularly in the fourth quarter, due to generally increased activity associated with the holiday season.

Insurance Coverage

The availability of high-quality and reliable insurance coverage is an important factor in our ability to attract and retain customers and manage the risks inherent in our business. We purchase insurance coverage for losses in excess of what we consider to be prudent levels of self-insurance. Our insurance policies cover losses from most causes, with the exception of war, nuclear risk and certain other exclusions typical in such policies.

Insurance for security is provided by different groups of underwriters at negotiated rates and terms. Premiums fluctuate depending on market conditions. The security loss experience of Brink’s and, to a limited extent, other armored carriers affects our premium rates.

Service Mark and Patents

BRINKS is a registered service mark in the U.S. and certain foreign countries. The BRINKS mark, name and related marks are of material significance to our business. We own patents for safes and related services, iDeposit and Daily Credit processes, including our integrated CompuSafe® service, which expire between 2022 and 2033. These patents provide us with important advantages. However, we are not dependent on the existence of these patents.

We have licensed the Brink's name to a limited number of companies, including a company that provides residential smart home and home security services and a distributor of security products (padlocks, door hardware, etc.) to customers through major retail chains.

Government Regulation

Our business is subject to regulation by various federal, state and foreign governmental agencies. Various federal, state and local agencies in the U.S. and other countries in which we operate regulate certain aspects of our business, including safety of operations, equipment and financial responsibility. Movement of valuable shipments are generally subject to import/export regulations. We are also subject to certain firearm regulations in connection with our armored logistics operations. We must comply with licensing, permits and registration requirements imposed by various federal, state and local governmental agencies in the U.S. and other countries in which we operate. Our permits and licensing requirements vary by jurisdictions based on the scope of business conducted and applicable laws and regulations.

Employee Relations

At December 31, 2019, our company had approximately 64,600 full-time and contract employees, including approximately 11,600 employees in the United States (of whom approximately 600 were classified as part-time employees) and approximately 53,000 employees outside the United States. At December 31, 2019, Brink's was a party to nine collective bargaining agreements in Canada with various local unions covering approximately 1,300 employees. The agreements have various expiration dates from 2020 to 2023. Outside of Canada, approximately 51% of employees are represented by trade union organizations. We believe our employee relations are satisfactory.

Business Divestitures

Below is a summary of the significant businesses we exited in the last three years. These divestitures did not meet the criteria for classification as discontinued operations. Operating results for these businesses are included in continuing operations for all periods presented, as applicable. We continue to operate our global services business in each of these countries.

- We sold a French airport security services business in June 2018 and recognized a gain of approximately \$11 million.
- In August 2018, we shut down an operation based in the Netherlands that provided security solutions for domestic and international cargo transportation.
- In the second quarter of 2019, we exited a top-up prepaid mobile phone business in Brazil.

Business Acquisitions

In January 2019, we acquired 100% of the capital stock of Rodoban Transportes Aereos e Terrestres Ltda., Rodoban Servicos e Sistemas de Seguranca Ltda., and Rodoban Seguranca e Transporte de Valores Ltda. (together "Rodoban") for \$134 million. Rodoban provides CIT, money processing and ATM services primarily in southeastern Brazil. Also in 2019, we acquired three business operations in three countries for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$50 million. Below is a brief description of each of these additional three business acquisitions completed in 2019:

- In June 2019, we acquired 100% of the capital stock of Balance Innovations, LLC and its wholly owned subsidiary, Balance Innovations Services, Inc. (together "BI"). BI develops and licenses software that provides real-time data to optimize operations for general retail and convenience store industries throughout the United States and Canada.
- In June 2019, we acquired 100% of the capital stock of Comercio Eletronico Facil Ltda. ("COMEF"), a Brazil-based company. COMEF offers bank correspondent services and bill payment processing to consumers.
- In September 2019, we acquired 100% of the capital stock of Transportadora de Valores del Sur Limitada and its wholly owned subsidiary, TVS Pagos, Recaudos y Procesos S.A.S. (together "TVS"). TVS provides CIT and money processing services in Colombia.

In August 2018, we acquired 100% of the capital stock of Dunbar Armored, Inc. ("Dunbar") for approximately \$541 million. Dunbar is a U.S. cash management business. In December 2018, we acquired 60% of the shares of Worldbridge Secure Logistics Co., Ltd. ("Worldbridge"), a Cambodian company that provides CIT and money processing services.

In 2017, we acquired six business operations in five countries for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$361 million. Below is a brief description of each of the six business acquisitions completed in 2017:

- In March 2017, we acquired 100% of the capital stock of American Armored Transport, Inc. ("AATI"). AATI provides secured trucking transportation of high-value cargo within the continental United States.
- We acquired 100% of the capital stock of Muitofacil Holding Ltda., a Brazil-based holding company, and its subsidiary, Muitofacil Arrecadacao e Recebimento Ltda. (together "Pag Facil") in April 2017. Pag Facil offers bank correspondent services and bill payment processing services in Brazil.
- In June 2017, we acquired 100% of the capital stock of Global Security S.A. ("LGS"). LGS is a Chilean security company specializing in CIT and ATM services.
- We acquired 100% of the shares of Maco Transportadora de Caudales S.A. ("Maco Transportadora") in July 2017. Maco Transportadora is a CIT and money processing business based in Argentina.
- In August 2017, we acquired 100% of the capital stock of Maco Litoral, S.A., an Argentina-based company which provides CIT and ATM services.
- We acquired 100% of the shares of Temis S.A.S. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Les Goelands S.A.S. and Temis Conseil et Formation S.A.R.L (together "Temis") in October 2017. Temis provides CIT and money processing services in France.

See Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements for more detailed information on the acquired assets and liabilities from these acquisitions.

In November 2018, we completed the acquisition of the 42% noncontrolling interest in our consolidated subsidiary, Brink's de Colombia, S.A. We now own 100% of the shares of this subsidiary, and we accounted for this increase in ownership interest as an equity transaction.

Reorganization and Restructuring

In the fourth quarter of 2016, management implemented restructuring actions across our global business operations and our corporate functions ("2016 Reorganization and Restructuring"). As a result of these actions, we recognized \$18.1 million in related 2016 costs and an additional \$17.3 million in 2017 under this restructuring related to severance, asset-related adjustments, a benefit program termination and lease terminations. We recognized an additional \$13.0 million of costs in 2018 under this restructuring for severance and asset-related adjustments. The actions under the 2016 Reorganization and Restructuring were substantially completed in 2018, with cumulative pretax charges of approximately \$48 million. Severance actions from this restructuring reduced our global workforce by approximately 800 positions.

Other Restructurings

Management periodically implements restructuring actions in targeted sections of our business. As a result of these actions, we recognized net costs of \$4.6 million in 2017, \$7.6 million in 2018 and \$28.8 million in 2019, primarily severance costs. For the current restructuring actions, we expect to incur additional costs between \$1 million and \$3 million in future periods.

Available Information and Corporate Governance Documents

The following items are available free of charge on our website (www.brinks.com) as soon as reasonably possible after filing or furnishing them with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”):

- Annual reports on Form 10-K
- Quarterly reports on Form 10-Q
- Current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports

The following documents are also available free of charge on our website:

- Corporate Governance Policies
- Code of Ethics
- The charters of the following committees of our Board of Directors (the “Board”): Audit and Ethics, Compensation and Benefits, Corporate Governance and Nominating, and Finance and Strategy

Printed versions of these items will be mailed free of charge to shareholders upon request. Such requests can be made by contacting the Corporate Secretary at 1801 Bayberry Court, P. O. Box 18100, Richmond, Virginia 23226-8100.

Additional information about the Company may be found elsewhere in this report and the Company's other public filings, which are available without charge through the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

We operate in highly competitive industries.

We compete in industries that are subject to significant competition and pricing pressures in most markets. In addition, our business model requires significant fixed costs associated with offering many of our services including costs to operate a fleet of armored vehicles and a network of secure branches. Because we believe we have competitive advantages such as brand name recognition and a reputation for a high level of service and security, we resist competing on price alone. However, continued pricing pressure from competitors or failure to achieve pricing based on the competitive advantages identified above could result in lost volume of business and have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. In addition, given the highly competitive nature of our industries, it is important to develop new solutions and product and service offerings to help retain and expand our customer base. Failure to develop, sell and execute new solutions and offerings in a timely and efficient manner could also negatively affect our ability to retain our existing customer base or pricing structure and have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Decreased use of cash could have a negative impact on our business.

While cash remains the most popular form of consumer payment in the U.S. and globally, the growth of payment options other than cash could reduce the need for services related to cash, thereby affecting our financial results. We are developing new services that offer current and prospective customers with opportunities to streamline their cash processing costs, making cash more competitive with other forms of payment. There is a risk that these initiatives may not offset the risks associated with our traditional cash-based business and that our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be negatively impacted.

Our strategy may not be successful.

Our strategy has three pillars: accelerate profitable growth, close the gap with competitors and introduce differentiated services. We may not be successful in growing revenue in high-margin lines of business, increasing our market share with existing customers or winning new business with smaller financial institutions and the retail market. Although we are improving productivity and optimizing costs, we may not be able to achieve industry-leading margins. We also may not be successful in strengthening and leveraging our IT capabilities to improve service levels and drive efficiencies. If we are unable to achieve our strategic objectives and anticipated operating profit improvements, our results of operations and cash flows may be adversely affected.

We have significant operations outside the United States.

We currently serve customers in more than 100 countries, including 41 countries where we operate subsidiaries. Sixty-seven percent (67%) of our revenues in 2019 came from operations outside the U.S. We expect revenues outside the U.S. to continue to represent a significant portion of total revenues. Business operations outside the U.S. are subject to political, economic and other risks inherent in operating in foreign countries, such as:

- the difficulty of enforcing agreements, collecting receivables and protecting assets through foreign legal systems;
- trade protection measures and import or export licensing requirements;
- difficulty in staffing and managing widespread operations;
- required compliance with a variety of foreign laws and regulations;
- enforcement of our global compliance program in foreign countries with a variety of laws, cultures and customs;
- varying permitting and licensing requirements in different jurisdictions;
- foreign ownership laws;
- changes in the general political and economic conditions in the countries where we operate, particularly in emerging markets;
- threat of nationalization and expropriation;
- higher costs and risks of doing business in a number of foreign jurisdictions;
- laws or other requirements and restrictions associated with organized labor;
- limitations on the repatriation of earnings;
- fluctuations in equity, revenues and profits due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, including measures taken by governments to devalue official currency exchange rates;
- inflation levels exceeding that of the U.S.; and
- inability to collect for services provided to government entities.

We are exposed to certain risks when we operate in countries that have high levels of inflation, including the risk that:

- the rate of price increases for services will not keep pace with the cost of inflation;
- adverse economic conditions may discourage business growth which could affect demand for our services;
- the devaluation of the currency may exceed the rate of inflation and reported U.S. dollar revenues and profits may decline; and
- these countries may be deemed “highly inflationary” for U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) purposes.

We manage these risks by monitoring current and anticipated political and economic developments, monitoring adherence to our global compliance program and adjusting operations as appropriate. Changes in the political or economic environments of the countries in which we operate could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our business success depends on retaining our leadership team and attracting and retaining qualified personnel.

Our future success depends, in part, on the continuing services and contributions of our leadership team to execute on our strategic plan and to identify and pursue new opportunities. Our future success also depends, in part, on our continued ability to attract and retain highly skilled and qualified personnel. Any turnover in senior management or inability to attract and retain qualified personnel could have a negative effect on our results of operations. Turnover in key leadership positions within the Company may adversely affect our ability to manage the company efficiently and effectively, could be disruptive and distracting to management and may lead to additional departures of current personnel, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

We may be unable to achieve, or may be delayed in achieving, our initiatives to drive efficiency and control costs.

We have launched a number of initiatives, including the reorganization and restructuring actions described on page 6, to improve efficiencies and reduce operating costs. Although we have achieved annual cost savings associated with these initiatives, we may be unable to sustain the cost savings that we have achieved. In addition, if we are unable to achieve, or have any unexpected delays in achieving additional cost savings, our results of operations and cash flow may be adversely affected. Even if we meet our goals as a result of these initiatives, we may not receive the expected financial benefits of these initiatives.

We may not be successful in pursuing strategic investments or acquisitions or realize the expected benefits of those transactions because of integration difficulties and other challenges.

While we may identify opportunities for acquisitions and investments to support our growth strategy, as well as divestiture opportunities, our due diligence examinations and positions that we may take with respect to appropriate valuations for acquisitions and divestitures and other transaction terms and conditions may hinder our ability to successfully complete business transactions to achieve our strategic goals. We compete with others within our industry for suitable acquisition candidates. This competition may increase the price for acquisitions and reduce the number of acquisition candidates available to us. As a result, our ability to acquire businesses in the future, and to acquire such businesses on favorable terms, may be limited. Our ability to realize the anticipated benefits from acquisitions will depend, in part, on successfully integrating each business with our company as well as improving operating performance and profitability through our management efforts and capital investments. The risks to a successful integration and improvement of operating performance and profitability include, among others, failure to implement our business plan, unanticipated issues in integrating operations with ours, unanticipated changes in laws and regulations, labor unrest resulting from union operations, regulatory, environmental and permitting issues, unfavorable customer reactions, the effect on our internal controls and compliance with the regulatory requirements under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and difficulties in fully identifying and evaluating potential liabilities, risks and operating issues. In order to finance such acquisitions, we may need to obtain additional funds either through public or private financings, including bank and other secured and unsecured borrowings and the issuance of debt or equity securities. There can be no assurance that such financings would be available to us on reasonable terms or that any future issuances of securities in connection with acquisitions will not be dilutive to our shareholders. The occurrence of any of these events may adversely affect our expected benefits of any acquisitions and may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

We have significant deferred tax assets in the United States that may not be realized.

Deferred tax assets are future tax deductions that result primarily from the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial statement and income tax purposes. At December 31, 2019, we had \$209 million of U.S. deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowances, primarily related to our retirement plan obligations. These future tax deductions may not be realized if tax rules change in the future, or if forecasted U.S. operational results or any other U.S. projected future taxable income is insufficient. Consequently, not realizing our U.S. deferred tax assets may significantly and materially affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

It is possible that we will incur restructuring charges in the future.

It is possible that we will take restructuring actions, including in connection with acquisitions, in one or more of our markets in the future to reduce expenses. These actions could result in significant restructuring charges at these subsidiaries, including recognizing impairment charges to write down assets and recording accruals for employee severance. These charges, if required, could significantly and materially affect results of operations and cash flows.

We have significant retirement obligations. Poor investment performance of retirement plan holdings and / or lower interest rates used to discount the obligations could unfavorably affect our liquidity and results of operations.

We have substantial pension and retiree medical obligations, a portion of which have been funded. The amount of these obligations is significantly affected by factors that are not in our control, including interest rates used to determine the present value of future payment streams, investment returns, medical inflation rates, participation rates and changes in laws and regulations. The funded status of the primary U.S. pension plan was approximately 86% as of December 31, 2019. Based on our actuarial assumptions at the end of 2019, we do not expect to make contributions until 2022. A change in assumptions could result in funding obligations that could adversely affect our liquidity and our ability to use our resources to make acquisitions and to otherwise grow our business.

We have \$676 million of actuarial losses recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) at the end of 2019. These losses relate to changes in actuarial assumptions that have increased the net liability for benefit plans. These losses have not been recognized in earnings. These losses will be recognized in earnings in future periods to the extent they are not offset by future actuarial gains. Our projections of future cash requirements and expenses for these plans could be adversely affected if our retirement plans have additional actuarial losses.

Our earnings and cash flow could be materially affected by increased losses of customer valuables.

We purchase insurance coverage for losses of customer valuables for amounts in excess of what we consider prudent deductibles and/or retentions. Insurance is provided by different groups of underwriters at negotiated rates and terms. Coverage is available to us in major insurance markets, although premiums charged are subject to fluctuations depending on market conditions. Our loss experience and that of other companies in our industry affects premium rates. We are not insured for losses below our coverage limits and recognize expense up to these limits for actual losses. Our insurance policies cover losses from most causes, with the exception of war, nuclear risk and various other exclusions typical for such policies. The availability of high-quality and reliable insurance coverage is an important factor in obtaining and retaining customers and managing the risks of our business. If our losses increase, or if we are unable to obtain adequate insurance coverage at reasonable rates, our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected.

Risks associated with information technology can expose Brink's to business disruptions, cybersecurity breaches and regulatory violations.

We rely on our information technology ("IT") infrastructure. If there were to be significant problems with our infrastructure, such as IT datacenter or system failure, or failure to develop new technology platforms to support new initiatives and product and service offerings, it could halt or delay our ability to service our customers, hinder our ability to conduct and expand our business and require significant remediation costs. Our data security risks will increase as we employ emerging technologies, mobile applications, third-party service providers and cloud-based services. If any of these risks were to materialize, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In addition, in the normal course of business, we collect, process and retain sensitive and confidential information. Hacking, phishing attacks, ransomware, insider threats, physical breaches or other actions may cause confidential information belonging to Brink's, its employees or customers to be misused. If risks such as these materialize, we may incur significant challenges and costs related to coordination with third-party service providers in order to resolve related issues. If our third-party providers do not respond in a timely manner to our needs, disaster recovery, business continuity and crisis management activities could be negatively impacted. We have programs in place that are intended to detect, contain and respond to cybersecurity breaches and that provide employee awareness training regarding cyber risks; however, due to evolving and advanced sophisticated attack vectors, cyber attacks remain increasingly difficult to detect and we may not be able to successfully defend against them. Any cybersecurity breach, whether by us or by third-party service providers, could damage our reputation, expose us to the risks of litigation and liability, disrupt our business or otherwise have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

As a global company we must adhere to applicable laws and regulations in numerous regions regarding data privacy, data protection, and data security. Privacy and data protection laws vary between countries and are subject to interpretation, which may create inconsistent or conflicting requirements. The European Union's General Data Protection Regulation ("GDPR") greatly increases the jurisdictional reach of European Union law and became effective in May 2018. GDPR imposes requirements related to the handling of personal data, mandates public disclosure of significant data breaches, and provides for substantial penalties for non-compliance. Our efforts to comply with GDPR and other privacy and data protection laws may impose significant costs that are likely to increase over time, and we could incur substantial penalties or litigation related to violation of existing or future data privacy laws, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Negative publicity to our name or brand could lead to a loss of revenues or profitability.

We are in the security business and our success and longevity are based to a large extent on our reputation for trust and integrity. Our reputation or brand, particularly the trust placed in us by our customers, could be negatively impacted in the event of perceived or actual breaches in our ability to conduct our business ethically, securely and responsibly. In addition, we have licensing arrangements that permit certain entities to use Brink's name and/or other intellectual property in connection with their businesses. If any of these entities experienced an actual or perceived breach in its ability to conduct its business ethically, securely or responsibly, it could have a negative effect on our name and/or brand. Any damage to our brand could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We operate in regulated industries.

Our U.S. operations are subject to regulation by the U.S. Department of Transportation with respect to safety of operations and equipment and financial responsibility. Intrastate operations in the U.S. are subject to regulation by state regulatory authorities and interprovincial operations in Canada are subject to regulation by Canadian and provincial regulatory authorities. Our other international operations are regulated to varying degrees by the countries in which we operate. Many countries have permit requirements for security services and prohibit foreign companies from providing different types of security services.

Changes in laws or regulations could require a change in the way we operate, 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 we failed to comply, our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected.

Our inability to access capital or significant increases in our cost of capital could adversely affect our business.

Our ability to obtain adequate and cost-effective financing depends on our credit quality as well as the liquidity of financial markets. A negative change in our ratings outlook or any downgrade in our credit ratings by the rating agencies could adversely affect our cost and/or access to sources of liquidity and capital. Additionally, such a downgrade could increase the costs of borrowing under available credit lines. Disruptions in the capital and credit markets could adversely affect our ability to access short-term and long-term capital. Our access to funds under current credit facilities is dependent on the ability of the participating banks to meet their funding commitments. Those banks may not be able to meet their funding commitments if they experience shortages of capital and liquidity. Longer disruptions in the capital and credit markets as a result of uncertainty, changing or increased regulation, reduced alternatives, or failures of significant financial institutions could adversely affect our access to capital needed for our business.

We are subject to covenants for our credit facilities and our unsecured notes.

Our senior secured credit facility, senior unsecured notes, letter of credit facilities and bank guarantee facilities contain various financial and other covenants. The financial covenants include a limit on the ratio of net debt to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization and a limit on the ratio of earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization to interest expense. Other covenants, among other things, limit our ability to provide liens, restrict fundamental changes, limit transactions with affiliates and unrestricted subsidiaries, restrict changes to our fiscal year and to organization documents, limit asset dispositions, limit the use of proceeds from asset sales, limit sale and leaseback transactions, limit investments, limit the ability to incur debt, restrict certain payments to shareholders, limit negative pledges and limit the ability to change the nature of our business. Although we believe none of these covenants are presently restrictive to operations, the ability to meet financial and other covenants can be affected by changes in our results of operations or financial condition. We cannot provide assurance that we will meet these covenants. A breach of these covenants could result in a default under existing credit facilities. Upon the occurrence of an event of default under any of our credit facilities, the lenders could cause amounts outstanding to be immediately payable and terminate all commitments to extend further credit. The occurrence of these events would have a significant effect on our liquidity and cash flows.

Our effective income tax rate could change.

We operate subsidiaries in 41 countries, all of which have different income tax laws and associated income tax rates. Our effective income tax rate can be significantly affected by changes in the mix of pretax earnings by country and the related income tax rates in those countries. In addition, our effective income tax rate is significantly affected by the ability to realize deferred tax assets, including those associated with net operating losses. Changes in income tax laws, income apportionment, or estimates of the ability to realize deferred tax assets, could significantly affect our effective income tax rate, financial position and results of operations. We are subject to the regular examination of our income tax returns by various tax authorities. We regularly assess the likelihood of adverse outcomes resulting from these examinations to determine the adequacy of our provision for income taxes. There can be no assurance that the outcomes from these examinations will not have a material adverse effect on our business.

We have certain environmental and other exposures related to our former coal operations.

We may incur future environmental and other liabilities in connection with our former coal operations, which could materially and adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We may be exposed to certain regulatory and financial risks related to climate change.

Growing concerns about climate change may result in the imposition of additional environmental regulations to which we are subject. Some form of federal regulation may be forthcoming with respect to greenhouse gas emissions (including carbon dioxide) and/or "cap and trade" legislation. The outcome of this legislation may result in new regulation, additional charges to fund energy efficiency activities or other regulatory actions. Compliance with these actions could result in the creation of additional costs to us, including, among other things, increased fuel prices or additional taxes or emission allowances. We may not be able to recover the cost of compliance with new or more stringent environmental laws and regulations from our customers, which could adversely affect our business. Furthermore, the potential effects of climate change and related regulation on our customers are highly uncertain and may adversely affect our operations.

The Company could be negatively affected as a result of the actions of activist or hostile stockholders.

Shareholder activism, which could take many forms and arise in a variety of situations, has been increasing among publicly traded companies. Shareholder activism, including potential proxy contests, requires significant time and attention by management and the Board of Directors, potentially hindering the Company's ability to execute its strategic plan and negatively affecting the trading value of our common stock. Additionally, shareholder activism could give rise to perceived uncertainties as to the Company's future direction, adversely affect its relationships with key executives, customers and other business partners, or make it more difficult to attract and retain qualified personnel. Also, the

Company has been, and may in the future be, required to incur significant legal fees and other expenses related to activist shareholder matters. Any of these impacts could materially and adversely affect the Company and operating results.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document contains both historical and forward-looking information. Words such as “anticipates,” “assumes,” “estimates,” “expects,” “projects,” “predicts,” “intends,” “plans,” “potential,” “believes,” “may,” “should” and similar expressions may identify forward-looking information. Forward-looking information in this document includes, but is not limited to, statements regarding future performance of The Brink’s Company and its global operations, including: anticipated savings from reorganization and restructuring activities; collection of receivables related to the internal loss in the U.S. Global Services U.S. business; support for the Venezuela business; realization of deferred tax assets; the anticipated financial effect of pending litigation; the ability to meet liquidity needs; expenses and payouts for the U.S. retirement plans and the non-U.S. pension and benefit plans and the expected long-term rate of return and funded status of the primary U.S. pension plan; expected liability for and future contributions to the UMWA plans; liability for black lung obligations; and expected future payments under contractual obligations. Forward-looking information in this document is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and contingencies, which are difficult to quantify and which could cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those that are anticipated.

These risks, uncertainties and contingencies, many of which are beyond our control, include, but are not limited to:

- our ability to improve profitability and execute further cost and operational improvement and efficiencies in our core businesses;
- our ability to improve service levels and quality in our core businesses;
- market volatility and commodity price fluctuations;
- seasonality, pricing and other competitive industry factors;
- investment in information technology and its impact on revenue and profit growth;
- our ability to maintain an effective IT infrastructure and safeguard confidential information;
- our ability to effectively develop and implement solutions for our customers;
- risks associated with operating in foreign countries, including changing political, labor and economic conditions, regulatory issues (including the imposition of internal sanctions, including by the U.S. government), currency restrictions and devaluations, restrictions on and cost of repatriating earnings and capital, impact on the Company’s financial results as a result of jurisdictions determined to be highly inflationary, and restrictive government actions, including nationalization;
- impact of pandemics, terrorism, strikes, or other events that negatively affect global or regional cash commerce;
- labor issues, including negotiations with organized labor and work stoppages;
- the strength of the U.S. dollar relative to foreign currencies and foreign currency exchange rates;
- our ability to identify, evaluate and complete acquisitions and other strategic transactions, and to successfully integrate acquired companies;
- costs related to dispositions and market exits;
- our ability to obtain appropriate insurance coverage, positions taken by insurers relative to claims and the financial condition of insurers;
- safety and security performance and loss experience;
- employee, environmental and other liabilities in connection with former coal operations, including black lung claims;
- the impact of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act on legacy liabilities and ongoing operations;
- funding requirements, accounting treatment, and investment performance of our pension plans, the VEBA and other employee benefits;
- changes to estimated liabilities and assets in actuarial assumptions;
- the nature of hedging relationships and counterparty risk;
- access to the capital and credit markets;
- our ability to realize deferred tax assets;
- the outcome of pending and future claims, litigation, and administrative proceedings;
- public perception of our business, reputation and brand;
- changes in estimates and assumptions underlying critical accounting policies;
- the promulgation and adoption of new accounting standards, new government regulations and interpretation of existing standards and regulations.

The information included in this document is representative only as of the date of this document, and The Brink’s Company undertakes no obligation to update any information contained in this document.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

We have property and equipment in locations throughout the world. Branch facilities generally have office space to support operations, a vault to securely process and store valuables and a garage to house armored vehicles and serve as a vehicle terminal. Many branches have additional space to repair and maintain vehicles.

We own or lease armored vehicles, panel trucks and other vehicles that are primarily service vehicles. Our armored vehicles are of bullet-resistant construction and are specially designed and equipped to provide security for the crew and cargo.

The following table discloses leased and owned facilities and vehicles for Brink's most significant operations as of December 31, 2019.

	Facilities			Vehicles		
	Leased	Owned	Total	Leased	Owned	Total
North America	309	98	407	3,528	3,023	6,551
South America	274	37	311	601	2,660	3,261
Rest of World	441	38	479	1,754	2,053	3,807
Corporate Items	6	—	6	—	—	—
Total	1,030	173	1,203	5,883	7,736	13,619

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

For a discussion of legal proceedings, see Note 23 to the consolidated financial statements, "Other Commitments and Contingencies," in Part II, Item 8 of this 10-K, which is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

Executive Officers of the Registrant

The following is a list as of February 28, 2020, of the names and ages of the executive officers of The Company indicating the principal positions and offices held by each. There are no family relationships among any of the officers named.

Name	Age	Positions and Offices Held	Held Since
Douglas A. Pertz	65	Director, President and Chief Executive Officer	2016
Ronald J. Domanico	61	Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer	2016
Michael F. Beech	58	Executive Vice President	2014
Rohan Pal	54	Executive Vice President, Chief Information Officer and Chief Digital Officer	2016
Dominik Bossart	45	Senior Vice President	2019
Simon J. Davis	55	Senior Vice President and Chief Human Resources Officer	2019
Dana C. O'Brien	52	Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Assistant Secretary	2019
Raphael J. Shemanski	57	Senior Vice President	2019

Executive and other officers of the Company are elected annually and serve at the pleasure of the Board.

Mr. Pertz was appointed President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company in June 2016. Before joining the Company, Mr. Pertz served as President and CEO of Recall Holdings Limited, a global provider of digital and physical information management and security services, from 2013 until 2016. Prior to joining Recall, Mr. Pertz served as a partner with Bolder Capital, LLC (a private equity firm) from 2011 to 2013.

Mr. Domanico was appointed Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company in July 2016. Mr. Domanico also served as Treasurer from January through April 2017. Before joining Brink's, Mr. Domanico served as Senior Vice President, strategic initiatives and capital markets at Recall Holdings Limited, a global provider of digital and physical information management and security services. From 2010 to 2014, he was Senior Vice President and CFO for HD Supply, one of the largest industrial distributors in North America.

Mr. Beech was appointed Executive Vice President of the Company in December 2014. He has oversight responsibility for the Company's Brazil and Mexico operations as well as global safety and security. From December 2014 to July 2016, Mr. Beech had oversight responsibility for the Company's operations in the countries that composed the Company's former Largest 5 Markets segments. He served as President, Europe, Middle East and Africa for the Company's operating subsidiary, Brink's, Incorporated, from 2011 to December 2014 and as President, Asia Pacific from 2011 to 2012.

Mr. Pal has served as Executive Vice President, Chief Information Officer and Chief Digital Officer of the Company since July 2019 and was Senior Vice President, Chief Information Officer and Chief Digital Officer of the Company from July 2016 to July 2019. Before joining Brink's, Mr. Pal served as Senior Vice President and Chief Information Officer/Chief Digital Officer at Recall Holdings Limited, a global provider of digital and physical information management and security services, from June 2013 to June 2016.

Mr. Bossart was appointed as the Company's Senior Vice President and EMEA & Asia President in July 2019. He has oversight responsibility for the Company's operations in the countries that comprise the Company's Rest of World segment and its Brink's Global Services business. Since 2014 he led the Brink's Global Services business in the Americas and the Company's cash-in-transit business in South America. Mr. Bossart has served in various leadership roles of increasing responsibility since joining Brink's in 1999.

Mr. Davis was appointed as the Company's Senior Vice President and Chief Human Resources Officer in January 2019. From July 2018 to January 2019, he served as Senior Vice President of Human Resources for the Brink's U.S. business. Prior to joining Brink's, Mr. Davis served as Chief Human Resources Officer for Johnson Controls International, a diversified technology company, from 2015 to October 2017. He was Assistant Chief Human Resources Officer at Johnson Controls International from 2014 to 2015 and VP Talent Strategy and Organizational Excellence at Johnson Controls International from 2011 to 2014.

Ms. O'Brien was appointed Senior Vice President and General Counsel of Brink's in March 2019. Prior to joining Brink's, she served as Senior Vice President and General Counsel of Centerpoint Energy from May 2014 to April 2019 and served as Centerpoint's Corporate Secretary from May 2014 to October 2017. She was Chief Legal Officer and Chief Compliance Officer and a member of the executive board at CEVA Logistics, from August 2007 to April 2014.

Mr. Shemanski was appointed Senior Vice President and President of Brink's U.S. and Canada in July 2019. He joined Brink's as Senior Vice President and President of Brink's U.S. in 2017. Prior to joining Brink's, he served in various leadership roles at Johnson Controls International. From 2014 through 2017 he served as group Vice President and General Manager of Johnson Controls International's global automotive aftermarket business group.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Our common stock trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "BCO." As of February 24, 2020, there were 1,237 shareholders of record of common stock.

Share Repurchase Program

On February 6, 2020, we announced that the board of directors authorized a \$250 million share repurchase authorization that expires on December 31, 2021. The authorization replaces our previous \$200 million repurchase program, authorized by the board of directors in May 2017, which expired December 31, 2019. Under the \$200 million repurchase program, we repurchased 1.3 million shares for approximately \$94 million, or an average cost of \$69.35 per share. There was approximately \$106 million remaining available under the \$200 million repurchase program when it expired. Under the \$250 million repurchase program, we are not obligated to repurchase any specific dollar amount or number of shares. The timing and volume of share repurchases may be executed at the discretion of management on an opportunistic basis, or pursuant to trading plans or other arrangements. Share repurchases under this program may be made in the open market, in privately negotiated transactions, or otherwise.

Pursuant to the \$200 million share repurchase authorization described above, in December 2018, we entered into an accelerated share repurchase arrangement ("ASR") with a financial institution. In exchange for a \$50 million up-front payment at the beginning of the purchase period, the financial institution delivered to us 700,000 shares of our common stock for an average repurchase price of \$71.43 per share. The shares received were retired in the period they were delivered to us, and the up-front payment was accounted for as a reduction to shareholders' equity in the consolidated balance sheet. For purposes of calculating earnings per share, we reported the ASR as a repurchase of our common stock in December 2018 and as a forward contract indexed to our common stock. The ASR met all of the applicable criteria for equity classification, and, as a result, was not being accounted for as a derivative instrument.

The ASR purchase period subsequently ended in February 2019 and we received and retired an additional 37,387 shares under the ASR, resulting in an overall average repurchase price of \$67.81 per share.

Additionally, during the year ended December 31, 2018, we used \$43.5 million to repurchase 610,177 shares at an average repurchase price of \$71.22 per share. The shares were retired upon repurchase. No additional shares were repurchased in the year ended December 31, 2019.

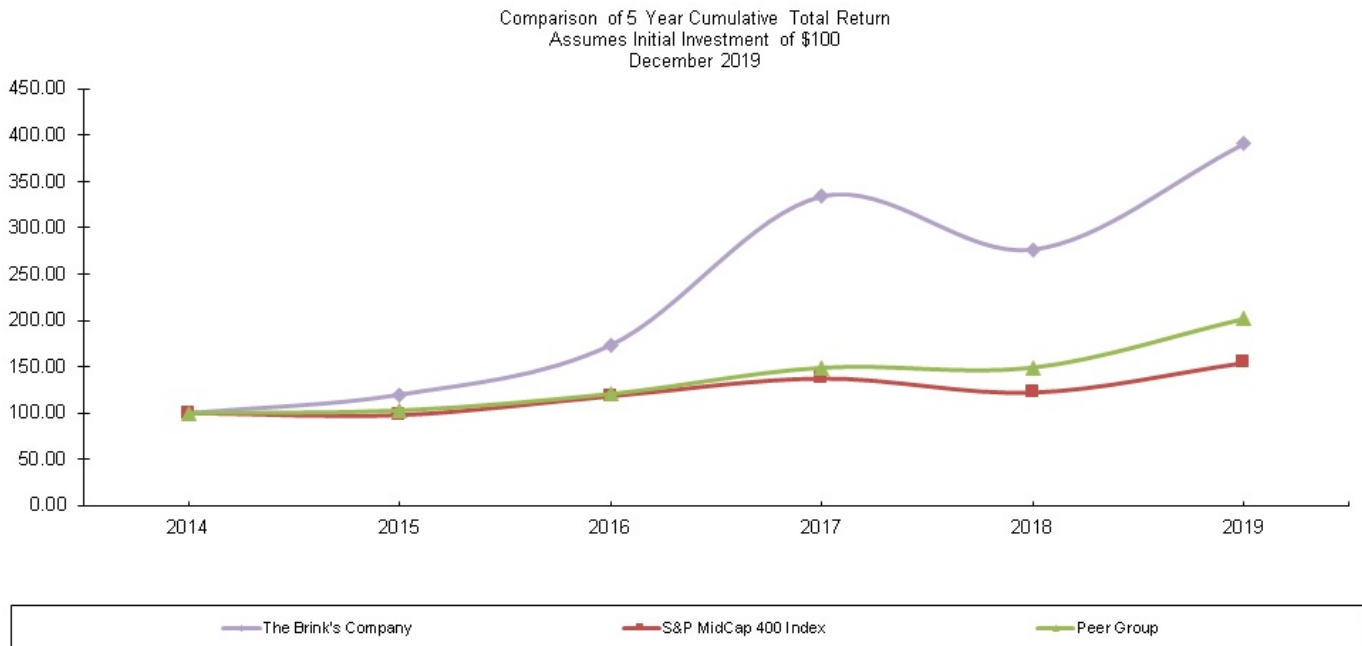
The following table provides information about common stock repurchases by the Company during the quarter then ended December 31, 2019.

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares Purchased ⁽¹⁾	(b) Average Price Paid per Share	(c) Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	(d) Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
October 1 through				
October 31, 2019	—	\$ —	—	\$ —
November 1 through				
November 30, 2019	—	—	—	—
December 1 through				
December 31, 2019	—	—	—	—

- (1) On May 8, 2017, the Company's board of directors authorized the Company to repurchase up to \$200 million of common stock from time to time as market conditions warrant and as covenants under existing agreements permit. The program did not require the Company to acquire any specific numbers of shares and could have been modified or discontinued at any time. The program expired on December 31, 2019.

The following graph compares the cumulative 5-year total return provided to shareholders of The Brink's Company's common stock compared to the cumulative total returns of the S&P Midcap 400 index and the common stocks of a selected peer group of companies. Given our unique service offerings, we do not believe that any single published industry index is appropriate for comparing shareholder return. Therefore, the peer group used in the performance graph combines publicly traded companies in the logistics services industry that have similar operational characteristics, such as route-based delivery of services. The companies included in the peer group are Cintas Corporation, Iron Mountain, Inc., ServiceMaster Global Holdings, Inc., Stericycle, Inc., UniFirst Corporation and Waste Management, Inc.

The graph tracks the performance of a \$100 investment in our common stock and in each index from December 31, 2014, through December 31, 2019. The performance of The Brink's Company's common stock assumes that the shareholder reinvested all dividends received during the period.



*\$100 invested on 12/31/14 in stock or index, including reinvestment of dividends
Fiscal Year ending December 31.

Source: Zacks Investment Research, Inc.

Comparison of Five-Year Cumulative Total Return^(a)

	Years Ended December 31,					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
The Brink's Company	\$ 100.00	119.89	173.50	333.93	276.56	390.71
S&P MidCap 400 Index	100.00	97.82	118.11	137.30	122.08	154.07
Peer Group	100.00	102.82	120.72	148.98	149.08	201.73

(a) For the line designated as "The Brink's Company" the graph depicts the cumulative return on \$100 invested in The Brink's Company's common stock at December 31, 2014. The cumulative return for each index is measured on an annual basis for the periods from December 31, 2014, through December 31, 2019, with the value of each index set to \$100 on December 31, 2014. Total return assumes reinvestment of dividends. We chose the S&P Midcap 400 Index and our custom peer group as we are included in the S&P Midcap 400 Index and we believe the custom peer group has more similar characteristics to our company for the factors noted above.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Five Years in Review

GAAP Basis					
<i>(In millions, except for per share amounts)</i>	2019^(a)	2018 ^(a)	2017 ^(a)	2016	2015
Revenues	\$ 3,683.2	3,488.9	3,347.0	3,020.6	3,061.4
Operating profit	236.8	274.7	273.9	184.5	96.4
Income (loss) attributable to Brink's					
Continuing operations	\$ 28.3	(33.3)	16.9	36.2	(9.1)
Discontinued operations	0.7	—	(0.2)	(1.7)	(2.8)
Net income (loss) attributable to Brink's	\$ 29.0	(33.3)	16.7	34.5	(11.9)
Financial Position					
Property and equipment, net	\$ 763.3	699.4	640.9	531.0	549.0
Total assets	3,763.8	3,236.0	3,059.6	1,994.8	1,946.7
Long-term debt, less current maturities	1,554.8	1,471.6	1,139.6	247.6	358.1
Brink's shareholders' equity	191.8	153.7	317.4	337.1	317.9
Supplemental Information					
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 185.0	162.3	146.6	131.6	139.9
Capital expenditures	164.8	155.1	174.5	112.2	101.1
Earnings (loss) per share attributable to Brink's common shareholders					
Basic:					
Continuing operations	\$ 0.56	(0.65)	0.33	0.72	(0.19)
Discontinued operations	0.01	—	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.06)
Net income (loss)	0.58	(0.65)	0.33	0.69	(0.24)
Diluted:					
Continuing operations	\$ 0.55	(0.65)	0.33	0.72	(0.19)
Discontinued operations	0.01	—	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.06)
Net income (loss)	0.57	(0.65)	0.32	0.68	(0.24)
Cash dividends	\$ 0.60	0.60	0.55	0.40	0.40
Weighted-average Shares					
Basic	50.2	50.9	50.7	50.0	49.3
Diluted	51.1	50.9	51.8	50.6	49.3

Non-GAAP Basis*					
<i>(In millions, except for per share amounts)</i>	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Non-GAAP revenues	\$ 3,679.7	3,437.5	3,192.9	2,908.4	2,976.9
Non-GAAP operating profit	391.6	346.9	281.4	215.8	167.5
Amounts attributable to Brink's					
Non-GAAP income from continuing operations	\$ 199.0	179.4	157.2	115.6	87.1
Non-GAAP diluted EPS – continuing operations	\$ 3.89	3.46	3.03	2.28	1.75

(a) In 2019, we acquired four business operations for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$184 million. In 2018, we acquired two business operations for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$542 million. In 2017, we acquired six business operations in five countries for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$361 million. We also entered into a new \$1.5 billion senior secured credit facility and issued \$600 million in senior unsecured notes in 2017. The senior secured credit facility was amended in 2019 and increased to \$1.8 billion. See Note 7 and Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements for more detailed information on the business acquisitions and debt.

*Reconciliations to GAAP results begin on page 33.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

THE BRINK'S COMPANY

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

**AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
AND FOR EACH OF THE YEARS IN THE THREE-YEAR PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019**

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The discussion of operating results and financial condition comparing 2018 versus 2017 can be found in Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations of our 2018 Annual Report on Form 10-K, starting on page 19.

OPERATIONS

The Brink's Company offers secure transportation and route-based logistics management services for cash and valuables throughout the world. These services include:

- Cash-in-transit services – armored vehicle transportation of valuables
- ATM services – replenishing and maintaining customers' automated teller machines; providing network infrastructure services
- Global services – secure international transportation of valuables
- Cash management services
 - Currency and coin counting and sorting; deposit preparation and reconciliations; other cash management services
 - Safe and safe control device installation and servicing (including our patented CompuSafe[®] service)
 - Vaulting services
 - Check imaging services
- Payment services – bill payment and collection services on behalf of utility companies and other billers at any of our Brink's or Brink's – operated payment locations in Brazil, Colombia, Panama and Mexico and Brink's Money[™] general purpose reloadable prepaid cards and corporate debit cards in the U.S.
- Commercial security systems services – design and installation of security systems in designated markets in Europe
- Guarding services – protection of airports, offices, and certain other locations in Europe and Brazil with or without electronic surveillance, access control, fire prevention and highly trained patrolling personnel

We have the following three reportable segments:

- North America
- South America
- Rest of World.

We believe that Brink's has significant competitive advantages including:

- track record of refining our business portfolio to deliver shareholder value
- medium-term growth drivers from high-value services
- global footprint in a world with increasing security needs
- brand name recognition
- reputation for a high level of service and security
- risk management and logistics expertise
- value-based solutions expertise
- operational excellence
- high-quality insurance coverage and financial strength

We focus our time and resources on service quality, protecting and strengthening our brand, and addressing our risks. Our marketing and sales efforts are enhanced by the "Brink's" brand, so we seek to protect and build its value. Because our services focus on handling, transporting, protecting and managing valuables, we strive to understand and manage risk.

In order to earn an adequate return on capital, we focus on the effective and efficient use of resources in addition to our pricing discipline. We attempt to maximize the amount of business that flows through our branches, vehicles and systems in order to obtain the lowest costs possible without compromising safety, security or service.

Operating results may vary from period to period. Because revenues are generated from charges per service performed or based on the value of goods transported, they can be affected by both the level of economic activity and the volume of business for specific customers. We also periodically incur costs to change the scale of our operations when volumes increase or decrease. Incremental costs incurred usually relate to increasing or decreasing the number of employees and increasing or decreasing branches or administrative facilities. In addition, security costs can vary depending on performance, the cost of insurance coverage, and changes in crime rates (i.e., attacks and robberies).

Brink's revenues and related operating profit are generally higher in the second half of the year, particularly in the fourth quarter, due to generally increased economic activity associated with the holiday season.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Analysis of Results

Consolidated Results

GAAP and Non-GAAP Financial Measures We provide an analysis of our operations below on both a generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) and non-GAAP basis. The purpose of the non-GAAP information is to report our operating profit, income from continuing operations and earnings per share without certain income and expense items that do not reflect the regular earnings of our operations. The non-GAAP financial measures are intended to provide investors with a supplemental comparison of our operating results and trends for the periods presented. Our management believes these measures are also useful to investors as such measures allow investors to evaluate our performance using the same metrics that our management uses to evaluate past performance and prospects for future performance. We do not consider these items to be reflective of our core operating performance due to the variability of such items from period-to-period in terms of size, nature and significance. The non-GAAP adjustments used to reconcile our GAAP results are described in detail on pages 26-28 and are reconciled to comparable GAAP measures on pages 33-36.

Definition of Organic Growth Organic growth represents the change in revenues or operating profit between the current and prior period excluding the effect of acquisitions and dispositions and changes in currency exchange rates. See definitions on page 24.

<i>(In millions, except for per share amounts)</i>	Years Ended December 31,			% change	
	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018
GAAP					
Revenues	\$ 3,683.2	3,488.9	3,347.0	6	4
Cost of revenues	2,832.1	2,703.3	2,608.2	5	4
Selling, general and administrative expenses	604.9	509.2	468.2	19	9
Operating profit	236.8	274.7	273.9	(14)	—
Income (loss) from continuing operations ^(a)	28.3	(33.3)	16.9	fav	unfav
Diluted EPS from continuing operations ^(a)	\$ 0.55	(0.65)	0.33	fav	unfav
Non-GAAP^(b)					
Non-GAAP revenues	\$ 3,679.7	3,437.5	3,192.9	7	8
Non-GAAP operating profit	391.6	346.9	281.4	13	23
Non-GAAP income from continuing operations ^(a)	199.0	179.4	157.2	11	14
Non-GAAP diluted EPS from continuing operations ^(a)	\$ 3.89	3.46	3.03	12	14

(a) Amounts reported in this table are attributable to the shareholders of Brink’s and exclude earnings related to noncontrolling interests.

(b) Non-GAAP results are reconciled to the applicable GAAP results on pages 33–36.

Deconsolidation of Venezuela

Due to political and economic conditions in Venezuela, in the second quarter of 2018 we determined that we no longer met the accounting criteria for control over our Venezuelan operations. We expect these conditions to continue for the foreseeable future. Consequently, we began reporting the results of our investment in our Venezuelan subsidiaries using the cost method of accounting. We determined the fair value of our cost method investment in, and receivables from, our Venezuelan subsidiaries to be insignificant based on our expectations of dividend payments and settlements of such receivables in future periods. As a result, we deconsolidated our Venezuela subsidiaries and recognized a pretax loss of \$126.7 million in the second quarter of 2018. This loss is excluded from our non-GAAP results.

GAAP Basis

Analysis of Consolidated Results: 2019 versus 2018

Consolidated Revenues Revenues increased \$194.3 million as the favorable impact of acquisitions (\$287.9 million) and organic growth in South America (\$143.8 million), North America (\$67.4 million), and Rest of World (\$10.4 million) were partially offset by the unfavorable impact of currency exchange rates (\$267.8 million) and the deconsolidation of Venezuela operations (\$51.4 million) in the second quarter of 2018. The unfavorable currency impact was driven by the Argentine peso, Brazilian real and the euro. Revenues increased 5% on an organic basis due mainly to higher average selling prices in Argentina (including the effects of inflation) and organic revenue growth in Mexico due to price increases and volume growth. See above for our definition of “organic.”

Consolidated Costs and Expenses Cost of revenues increased 5% to \$2,832.1 million primarily due to the impact of acquisitions, including integration costs, and inflation-based organic increases in labor and other operational costs, partially offset by changes in currency exchange rates and the deconsolidation of Venezuela operations in the second quarter of 2018. Selling, general and administrative costs increased 19% to \$604.9 million due primarily to the impact of acquisitions, including integration costs, corporate expenses, charges related to internal loss in the U.S. global services operations, and inflation-based organic increases in labor and other administrative costs, partially offset by changes in currency exchange rates.

Consolidated Operating Profit Operating profit decreased \$37.9 million due mainly to:

- the following items included in "Other items not allocated to segments":
 - higher costs related to business acquisitions and dispositions (\$47.6 million), primarily from the impact of acquisition-related charges and intangible asset amortization in 2019,
 - net charges incurred, primarily bad debt and third party costs, related to an internal loss in the U.S. global services operations (\$20.9 million),
 - deconsolidation of Venezuela in the second quarter of 2018 (\$12.5 million), and
 - higher costs related to reorganization and restructuring (\$8.2 million)
- unfavorable changes in currency exchange rates (\$72.6 million) driven by the Argentine peso and Brazilian real, slightly offset by the effect of Venezuela devaluations prior to deconsolidation, and
- higher corporate expenses (\$29.1 million on an organic basis),

partially offset by:

- organic increases in South America (\$78.1 million), North America (\$39.2 million) and Rest of World (\$3.2 million), and
- the favorable operating impact of business acquisitions and dispositions (\$34.7 million), excluding intangible asset amortization and acquisition-related charges.

Consolidated Income from Continuing Operations Attributable to Brink's and Related Per Share Amounts Income from continuing operations attributable to Brink's shareholders increased \$61.6 million to \$28.3 million primarily due to the second quarter of 2018 loss on deconsolidation of Venezuela operations (\$126.7 million), lower income tax expense (\$9.0 million), and lower income attributable to noncontrolling interests (\$1.6 million), partially offset by the operating profit decrease mentioned above, higher interest expense (\$23.9 million), and higher interest and other nonoperating expense (\$13.9 million). Earnings per share from continuing operations was \$0.55, up from negative \$0.65 in 2018.

Non-GAAP Basis

Analysis of Consolidated Results: 2019 versus 2018

Non-GAAP Consolidated Revenues Non-GAAP revenues increased \$242.2 million as the favorable impact of acquisitions (\$288.4 million) and organic growth in South America (\$143.8 million), North America (\$67.4 million), and Rest of World (\$10.4 million) were partially offset by the unfavorable impact of currency exchange rates (\$267.8 million). The unfavorable currency impact was driven by the Argentine peso, Brazilian real and the euro. Non-GAAP revenues increased 6% on an organic basis due mainly to higher average selling prices in Argentina (including the effects of inflation) and organic revenue growth in Mexico from price increases and volume growth. See above for our definition of "organic."

Non-GAAP Consolidated Operating Profit Non-GAAP operating profit increased \$44.7 million due mainly to:

- organic increases in South America (\$78.1 million), North America (\$39.2 million) and Rest of World (\$3.2 million), and
- the favorable operating impact of business acquisitions and dispositions (\$34.7 million),

partially offset by:

- unfavorable changes in currency exchange rates (\$81.4 million) driven by the Argentine peso and Brazilian real, and
- higher corporate expenses (\$29.1 million on an organic basis).

Non-GAAP Consolidated Income from Continuing Operations Attributable to Brink's and Related Per Share Amounts Non-GAAP income from continuing operations attributable to Brink's shareholders increased \$19.6 million to \$199.0 million due to the operating profit increase mentioned above, lower income tax expense (\$3.7 million) and lower income attributable to noncontrolling interests (\$2.5 million), partially offset by higher interest expense (\$19.2 million) and higher interest and other nonoperating expense (\$12.1 million). Earnings per share from continuing operations was \$3.89, up from \$3.46 in 2018.

Revenues and Operating Profit by Segment

<i>(In millions)</i>	2018	Organic Change	Acquisitions / Dispositions ^(a)	Currency ^(b)	2019	% Change	
						Total	Organic
Revenues:							
North America	\$ 1,466.3	67.4	253.2	(4.1)	1,782.8	22	5
South America	926.9	143.8	69.7	(223.9)	916.5	(1)	16
Rest of World	1,044.3	10.4	(34.5)	(39.8)	980.4	(6)	1
Segment revenues^(e)	3,437.5	221.6	288.4	(267.8)	3,679.7	7	6
Other items not allocated to segments ^(d)	51.4	(47.4)	(0.5)	—	3.5	(93)	(92)
Revenues - GAAP	\$ 3,488.9	174.2	287.9	(267.8)	3,683.2	6	5
Operating profit:							
North America	\$ 129.8	39.2	17.2	0.2	186.4	44	30
South America	198.7	78.1	16.1	(75.8)	217.1	9	39
Rest of World	114.4	3.2	1.4	(3.2)	115.8	1	3
Segment operating profit	442.9	120.5	34.7	(78.8)	519.3	17	27
Corporate ^(c)	(96.0)	(29.1)	—	(2.6)	(127.7)	33	30
Operating profit - non-GAAP	346.9	91.4	34.7	(81.4)	391.6	13	26
Other items not allocated to segments ^(d)	(72.2)	(43.8)	(47.6)	8.8	(154.8)	unfav	61
Operating profit (loss) - GAAP	\$ 274.7	47.6	(12.9)	(72.6)	236.8	(14)	17
	2017	Organic Change	Acquisitions / Dispositions ^(a)	Currency ^(b)	2018	% Change	
						Total	Organic
Revenues:							
North America	\$ 1,254.2	67.1	152.9	(7.9)	1,466.3	17	5
South America	924.6	145.0	70.1	(212.8)	926.9	—	16
Rest of World	1,014.1	11.3	(9.6)	28.5	1,044.3	3	1
Segment revenues^(e)	3,192.9	223.4	213.4	(192.2)	3,437.5	8	7
Other items not allocated to segments ^(d)	154.1	1,936.0	—	(2,038.7)	51.4	(67)	fav
Revenues - GAAP	\$ 3,347.0	2,159.4	213.4	(2,230.9)	3,488.9	4	65
Operating profit:							
North America	\$ 74.0	48.2	9.3	(1.7)	129.8	75	65
South America	182.8	68.1	15.8	(68.0)	198.7	9	37
Rest of World	115.2	(4.6)	3.0	0.8	114.4	(1)	(4)
Segment operating profit	372.0	111.7	28.1	(68.9)	442.9	19	30
Corporate ^(c)	(90.6)	(4.4)	—	(1.0)	(96.0)	6	5
Operating profit - non-GAAP	281.4	107.3	28.1	(69.9)	346.9	23	38
Other items not allocated to segments ^(d)	(7.5)	554.7	(24.7)	(594.7)	(72.2)	unfav	fav
Operating profit (loss) - GAAP	\$ 273.9	662.0	3.4	(664.6)	274.7	—	fav

Amounts may not add due to rounding.

- Non-GAAP amounts include the impact of prior year comparable period results for acquired and disposed businesses. GAAP results also include the impact of acquisition-related intangible amortization, restructuring and other charges, and disposition related gains/losses.
- The amounts in the "Currency" column consist of the effects of Venezuela devaluations and the sum of monthly currency changes. Monthly currency changes represent the accumulation throughout the year of the impact on current period results of changes in foreign currency rates from the prior year period.
- Corporate expenses are not allocated to segment results. Corporate expenses include salaries and other costs to manage the global business and to perform activities required by public companies.
- See pages 26–28 for more information.
- Segment revenues equal our total reported non-GAAP revenues.

Analysis of Segment Results: 2019 versus 2018

North America

Revenues increased 22% (\$316.5 million) primarily due to the favorable impact of acquisitions (\$253.2 million), primarily from the Dunbar acquisition, and 5% organic growth (\$67.4 million), slightly offset by the unfavorable impact of currency exchange rates (\$4.1 million) from the Canadian dollar. Organic revenue growth increased from price and volume growth in Mexico and price increases in the U.S. Operating profit increased \$56.6 million primarily due to organic growth in Mexico and the U.S. and the favorable impact of acquisitions (\$17.2 million), primarily from the Dunbar acquisition. Organic profit growth in Mexico was driven by higher volumes, price increases, and labor-related productivity improvements. Organic profit growth in the U.S. was driven by price increases and productivity improvements related to breakthrough initiatives and Dunbar acquisition synergies.

South America

Revenues decreased 1% (\$10.4 million) primarily due to the unfavorable impact of currency exchange rates (\$223.9 million), primarily from the Argentine peso and Brazilian real, partially offset by 16% organic growth (\$143.8 million) and the favorable impact of acquisitions and dispositions (\$69.7 million), primarily from the Rodoban acquisition. The organic growth was driven by inflation-based price increases and volume growth in Argentina and volume growth and price increases in Brazil. Operating profit was up \$18.4 million due to organic growth (\$78.1 million) and the favorable impact of acquisitions and dispositions (\$16.1 million), primarily from the Rodoban acquisition, partially offset by unfavorable currency (\$75.8 million) driven by the Argentine peso and Brazilian real. The organic profit increase was driven by organic revenue growth in Argentina and growth in Brazil. The growth in Brazil was driven primarily by \$12 million in lower social taxes due to recovery of overpayments and a lower rate, along with volume growth and productivity improvements.

Rest of World

Revenues decreased 6% (\$63.9 million) due to the unfavorable impact of acquisitions and dispositions (\$34.5 million), primarily related to the disposition of the French airport security services company in the second quarter of 2018, and the unfavorable impact of currency exchange rates (\$39.8 million), partially offset by an organic increase (\$10.4 million). Operating profit was relatively flat as organic growth (\$3.2 million) and the favorable impact of acquisitions and dispositions (\$1.4 million) were mostly offset by unfavorable currency (\$3.2 million). The organic increase was primarily related to France and Israel, partially offset by a decrease in Asia Pacific.

Income and Expense Not Allocated to Segments

Corporate Expenses

Corporate expenses include costs to manage the global business and to perform activities required of public companies, as well as currency transaction gains and losses.

<i>(In millions)</i>	Years Ended December 31,			% change	
	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018
General, administrative and other expenses	\$ (123.2)	(99.4)	(84.3)	24	18
Foreign currency transaction gains (losses)	(4.8)	(2.2)	(1.1)	unfav	100
Reconciliation of segment policies to GAAP	0.3	5.6	(5.2)	(95)	fav
Corporate items	\$ (127.7)	(96.0)	(90.6)	33	6

Corporate expenses in 2019 were \$31.7 million higher than the prior year primarily due to increased strategic marketing expenses, higher information technology costs, an increase in bad debt expense resulting from the reconciliation of segment policies to GAAP, and higher foreign currency transaction losses.

Other Items Not Allocated to Segments

<i>(In millions)</i>	Years Ended December 31,			% change	
	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018
Revenues:					
Venezuela operations	\$ —	51.4	154.1	(100)	(67)
Acquisitions and dispositions	(0.5)	—	—	unfav	—
Internal loss	4.0	—	—	fav	—
Revenues	\$ 3.5	51.4	154.1	(93)	(67)
Operating profit:					
Venezuela operations	\$ —	2.3	20.4	(100)	(89)
Reorganization and Restructuring	(28.8)	(20.6)	(22.6)	40	(9)
Acquisitions and dispositions	(88.5)	(41.4)	(5.3)	unfav	unfav
Argentina highly inflationary impact	(14.5)	(8.0)	—	81	unfav
Internal loss	(20.9)	—	—	unfav	—
Reporting compliance	(2.1)	(4.5)	—	(53)	unfav
Operating profit	\$ (154.8)	(72.2)	(7.5)	unfav	unfav

2019 versus 2018

The impact of other items not allocated to segments on operating profit was a larger loss (\$154.8 million in 2019 versus \$72.2 million in the prior year). The change was primarily due to higher charges from acquisitions and dispositions in the current year, including increased costs to integrate acquired businesses into existing Brink's operations as well as higher costs related to intangible asset amortization, acquisition-related restructuring charges and the exit from our top-up prepaid mobile phone business in Brazil. We also recognized net charges in 2019 related to internal loss in the U.S. global services operations along with higher reorganization and restructuring expenses and increased costs related to the impact of highly inflationary accounting in Argentina.

Venezuela operations Prior to the deconsolidation of our Venezuelan subsidiaries effective June 30, 2018, we excluded from our segment results all of our Venezuela operating results due to the Venezuelan government's restrictions that prevented us from repatriating funds. In light of these unique circumstances, our operations in Venezuela have been largely independent of the rest of our global operations. As a result, the Chief Executive Officer, the Company's Chief Operating Decision maker ("CODM"), assessed segment performance and made resource decisions by segment excluding Venezuela operating results. Additionally, management believed excluding Venezuela from segment results made it possible to more effectively evaluate the company's performance between periods. Prior to the deconsolidation, Venezuela operating results included remeasurement gains and losses on monetary assets and liabilities related to currency devaluations. We recognized remeasurement gains of \$2.2 million in 2018 versus remeasurement losses of \$9.1 million in 2017.

Factors considered by management in excluding Venezuela results included:

- Continued inability to repatriate cash to redeploy to other operations or dividend to shareholders
- Highly inflationary environment
- Fixed exchange rate policy
- Continued currency devaluations and
- Difficulty raising prices and controlling costs

Reorganization and Restructuring

2016 Restructuring

In the fourth quarter of 2016, management implemented restructuring actions across our global business operations and our corporate functions. As a result of these actions, we recognized \$18.1 million in related 2016 costs and an additional \$17.3 million in 2017 under this restructuring for costs related to severance, asset-related adjustments, a benefit program termination and lease terminations. We recognized an additional \$13.0 million in 2018 under this restructuring for severance costs and asset-related adjustments. The actions under this program were substantially completed in 2018, with cumulative pretax charges of approximately \$48 million. Severance actions from this restructuring reduced our global workforce by approximately 800 positions.

Other Restructurings

Management periodically implements restructuring actions in targeted sections of our business. As a result of these actions, we recognized net costs of \$4.6 million in 2017, \$7.6 million in 2018 and \$28.8 million in 2019, primarily severance costs. When completed, the current restructuring actions will reduce our workforce by 600 to 700 positions and result in approximately \$12 million in annualized cost savings. For the current restructuring actions, we expect to incur additional costs between \$1 million and \$3 million in future periods.

Due to the unique circumstances around these charges, they have not been allocated to segment results and are excluded from non-GAAP results. Charges related to the employees, assets, leases and contracts impacted by these restructuring actions were excluded from the segments and corporate expenses as shown in the table below.

(In millions)	Years Ended December 31,			% change	
	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018
Reportable Segments:					
North America	\$ (3.1)	(0.7)	(5.3)	unfav	(87)
South America	(9.5)	(3.9)	(4.6)	unfav	(15)
Rest of World	(7.0)	(14.9)	(10.1)	(53)	48
Total reportable segments	(19.6)	(19.5)	(20.0)	1	(3)
Corporate items	(9.2)	(1.1)	(2.6)	unfav	(58)
Total	\$ (28.8)	(20.6)	(22.6)	40	(9)

Acquisitions and dispositions Part of our strategy is the pursuit of accretive business acquisitions. In 2019, we completed four business acquisitions in the U.S., Brazil and Colombia. In 2018, we completed one business acquisition in the U.S. and acquired a controlling interest in a business in Cambodia. We also completed the acquisition of the noncontrolling interest in our Colombian subsidiary. In 2017, we completed six business acquisitions in the U.S., Brazil, Chile, Argentina and France. Certain acquisition and disposition items that are not considered part of the ongoing activities of the business and are special in nature are consistently excluded from non-GAAP results. These items are described below:

2019 Acquisitions and Dispositions Items

- We incurred \$43.1 million in integration costs related to Dunbar, Rodoban, TVS and COMEF in 2019.
- Amortization expense for acquisition-related intangible assets was \$27.8 million in 2019.
- Restructuring costs related to acquisitions, primarily Rodoban and Dunbar, were \$5.6 million in 2019.
- Transaction costs related to business acquisitions were \$7.9 million in 2019.
- Compensation expense related to the retention of key Dunbar employees was \$1.5 million in 2019.
- In 2019, we recognized \$2.2 million in net charges, primarily asset impairment and severance costs, related to the exit from our top-up prepaid mobile phone business in Brazil.

2018 Acquisitions and Dispositions Items

- Amortization expense for acquisition-related intangible assets was \$17.7 million in 2018.
- Integration costs in 2018 related to acquisitions in France and the U.S. were \$8.1 million.
- 2018 transaction costs related to business acquisitions were \$6.7 million.
- We incurred 2018 severance charges related to our acquisitions in Argentina, France, U.S. and Brazil of \$5.0 million.
- Compensation expense related to the retention of key Dunbar employees was \$4.1 million in 2018.
- We recognized a net gain in 2018 (\$2.6 million, net of statutory employee benefit) on the sale of real estate in Mexico.

Argentina highly inflationary impact Beginning in the third quarter of 2018, we designated Argentina's economy as highly inflationary for accounting purposes. As a result, Argentine peso-denominated monetary assets and liabilities are now remeasured at each balance sheet date to the currency exchange rate then in effect, with currency remeasurement gains and losses recognized in earnings. In addition, nonmonetary assets retain a higher historical basis when the currency is devalued. The higher historical basis results in incremental expense being recognized when the nonmonetary assets are consumed. In the second half of 2018, we recognized \$8.0 million in pretax charges related to highly inflationary accounting, including currency remeasurement losses of \$6.2 million. In 2019, we recognized \$14.5 million in pretax charges related to highly inflationary accounting, including currency remeasurement losses of \$11.3 million. These amounts are excluded from segment and non-GAAP results.

Internal loss A former non-management employee in our U.S. global services operations embezzled funds from Brink's in prior years. Except for a small deductible amount, the amount of the internal loss related to the embezzlement was covered by our insurance. In an effort to cover up the embezzlement, the former employee intentionally misstated the underlying accounts receivable subledger data. In 2019, we incurred \$4.5 million in costs (primarily third party expenses) to reconstruct the accounts receivables subledger.

In the third quarter of 2019, we were able to identify \$4.0 million of revenues billed and collected in prior periods which had never been recorded in the general ledger. We also identified and recorded \$0.3 million in bank fees, which had been incurred in prior periods. The rebuild of the subledger was completed during the third quarter of 2019. Based on the reconstructed subledger, we were able to analyze and quantify the uncollected receivables from prior periods. Although we plan to attempt to collect these receivables, we estimated an increase to bad debt expense of \$13.7 million in the third quarter of 2019.

The estimate of the allowance for doubtful accounts was adjusted in the fourth quarter of 2019 for an additional \$6.4 million and will be adjusted in future periods, if needed, as assumptions related to the collectability of these accounts receivable change. Out of the total \$20.1 million in bad debt expense recorded in the second half of 2019, \$19.2 million represented an allowance on \$34.0 million of accounts receivable, or 56%. Due to the unusual nature of this internal loss and the related errors in the subledger data, along with the fact that management has excluded these amounts when evaluating internal performance, we have excluded these net charges from segment and non-GAAP results.

Reporting compliance Certain compliance costs (primarily third party expenses) are excluded from segment and non-GAAP results. These costs relate to the implementation and January 1, 2019 adoption of the new lease accounting standard (\$1.8 million in 2019 and \$2.7 million in 2018), and the mitigation of material weaknesses (\$0.3 million in 2019 and \$1.8 million in 2018).

Other Operating Income and Expense

Amounts below represent consolidated other operating income and expense.

<i>(In millions)</i>	Years Ended December 31,			% change	
	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018
Foreign currency items:					
Transaction losses	\$ (22.9)	(13.9)	(9.2)	65	51
Foreign currency derivative instrument gains	6.9	7.7	0.8	(10)	fav
Gains on sale of property and other assets	5.8	4.0	9.2	45	(57)
Impairment losses	(7.7)	(6.5)	(3.4)	18	91
Share in earnings of equity affiliates	0.9	1.9	0.4	(53)	fav
Royalty income	5.1	4.5	1.9	13	fav
Gains on business acquisitions and dispositions	—	—	0.6	—	(100)
Other	2.5	0.6	3.0	fav	(80)
Other operating income (expense)	\$ (9.4)	(1.7)	3.3	unfav	unfav

2019 versus 2018

We reported other operating expense of \$9.4 million in 2019 versus other operating expense of \$1.7 million in the prior year. The change was primarily due to higher foreign currency transaction losses in 2019, mainly from remeasurement losses associated with Argentina's highly inflationary accounting and losses from converting Argentine pesos to U.S. dollars.

Nonoperating Income and Expense

Interest Expense

<i>(In millions)</i>	Years Ended December 31,			% change	
	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018
Interest expense	\$ 90.6	66.7	32.2	36	unfav

Interest expense was higher in 2019 primarily due to higher borrowing levels due to business acquisitions.

Loss on deconsolidation of Venezuela operations

<i>(In millions)</i>	Years Ended December 31,			% change	
	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018
Loss on deconsolidation of Venezuela operations	\$ —	126.7	—	(100)	unfav

See Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements for more information about the loss on deconsolidation of our Venezuelan operations.

Interest and Other Nonoperating Income (Expense)

<i>(In millions)</i>	Years Ended December 31,			% change	
	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018
Interest income	\$ 5.6	6.9	4.1	(19)	68
Gain (loss) on equity securities	(2.9)	3.2	1.5	unfav	fav
Foreign currency transaction losses ^(a)	—	(15.5)	(7.6)	(100)	unfav
Derivative instruments	—	—	1.1	—	(100)
Retirement benefit cost other than service cost	(52.7)	(39.7)	(47.8)	33	(17)
Prepayment penalties ^(b)	—	—	(8.3)	—	(100)
Interest on Colombia tax claim ^(h)	(1.1)	—	—	unfav	—
Interest on Brazil tax claim ^(c)	—	—	(1.6)	—	(100)
Non-income taxes on intercompany billings ^(d)	(4.2)	(2.6)	(1.3)	62	100
Venezuela operations ^(e)	(0.9)	(0.6)	—	50	unfav
Gain on lease termination ^(f)	5.2	—	—	fav	—
Gain on a disposition of a subsidiary ^(g)	—	11.2	—	(100)	fav
Other	(1.7)	(1.7)	(0.3)	—	unfav
Interest and other nonoperating income (expense)	\$ (52.7)	(38.8)	(60.2)	36	(36)

- (a) Prior to the July 1, 2018 highly inflationary designation for accounting purposes, currency transaction losses incurred by Brink's Argentina related to its U.S. dollar-denominated payables to the sellers of Maco Transportadora and Maco Litoral.
- (b) Penalties upon prepayment of Private Placement notes in September 2017 and a term loan in October 2017.
- (c) Related to an unfavorable court ruling in 2017 on a non-income tax claim in Brazil. The court ruled that Brink's must pay interest accruing from the initial claim filing in 1994 to the current date. The principal amount of the claim was approximately \$1 million and was recognized in selling, general and administrative expenses in 2017.
- (d) Certain of our South American subsidiaries incur non-income taxes related to the billing of intercompany charges. These intercompany charges do not impact South America segment results and are eliminated in our consolidation.
- (e) Charges incurred for providing financial support to Brink's Venezuelan subsidiaries after the June 30, 2018 deconsolidation. We do not expect any future funding of the Venezuela business, as long as current U.S. sanctions remain in effect.
- (f) Gain on termination of a mining lease obligation related to former coal operations. We have no remaining mining leases.
- (g) Gain on the sale of our former French airport security services subsidiary in the second quarter of 2018.
- (h) Related to an unfavorable court ruling in 2019 on a non-income tax claim in Colombia. The court ruled that Brink's must pay interest accruing from 2009 to the current date. The principal amount of the claim was less than \$1 million and was recognized in selling, general and administrative expenses in 2019.

Interest and other nonoperating income (expense) was higher in 2019 compared to 2018 primarily due to higher retirement benefit costs in 2019, mainly due to settlement charges in the U.S. frozen pension plan. We also realized a gain on disposition of a subsidiary in 2018 and recognized losses on equity securities in 2019 versus gains in 2018. These unfavorable changes were partially offset by lower foreign currency transaction losses related to acquisition-related payables and the recognition of a 2019 gain upon termination of a mining lease obligation.

Income Taxes

On December 22, 2017, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (“Tax Reform Act”) was enacted into law. The Tax Reform Act includes a reduction in the federal tax rate for corporations from 35% to 21% as of January 1, 2018, a one-time transition tax on the cumulative undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries as of December 31, 2017, a repeal of the corporate alternative minimum tax, and more extensive limitations on deductibility of performance-based compensation for named executive officers. Other provisions effective as of January 1, 2018, which could materially impact the Company in the near-term, include the creation of a new U.S. minimum tax on foreign earnings called the Global Intangible Low-Taxed Income (“GILTI”) and limitations on the deductibility of interest expense.

Due to the timing of the enactment and the complexity involved in applying the provisions of the Tax Reform Act, the Company recorded provisional amounts as of December 31, 2017, in accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118 (“SAB 118”). We recorded a provisional one-time non-cash charge of \$92 million in the fourth quarter of 2017 to remeasure the deferred tax assets for the new rate and for other legislative changes. In the fourth quarter of 2018, we recorded a benefit of \$2.3 million to reverse a component of the provisional one-time non-cash charge as a result of guidance issued by the U.S. authorities.

We filed our 2017 U.S. federal income tax return in October 2018, which did not reflect a U.S. federal current tax liability for the transition tax due to our high-tax foreign income, but we recorded an incremental \$1.3 million of foreign tax credits, offset with a full valuation allowance in the fourth quarter of 2018 which was in addition to the provisional \$31.1 million foreign tax credit offset with a full valuation allowance related to the transition tax recorded in the fourth quarter of 2017. We did not record a current state tax liability related to the transition tax in accordance with the interpretation of existing state laws and the provisional estimates in the fourth quarter of 2017, but we recorded the state impact of the transition tax of \$0.2 million when we filed our tax returns in the fourth quarter of 2018.

We adopted an accounting policy related to the provision of deferred taxes related to GILTI and determined that we would not record deferred taxes with respect to GILTI, but would instead treat GILTI as a current period cost. We did not change our assertion on the determination of which subsidiaries that we consider to be permanently invested and for which we do not expect to repatriate to the U.S. as a result of the Tax Reform Act. The accounting for the Tax Reform Act was completed in the fourth quarter of 2018 in accordance with SAB 118.

Summary Rate Reconciliation – GAAP

<i>(In percentages)</i>	2019	2018	2017
U.S. federal tax rate	21.0%	21.0%	35.0%
Increases (reductions) in taxes due to:			
Venezuela deconsolidation and devaluations	—	62.4	—
Foreign rate differential	17.3	39.3	(3.7)
Taxes on cross border income, net of credits	9.3	22.6	2.6
Tax on accelerated U.S. income ^(a)	(7.9)	—	(0.2)
Adjustments to valuation allowances	16.0	13.1	3.4
Foreign income taxes	13.7	18.9	5.1
Tax reform	—	(4.9)	47.4
French business tax	3.0	8.0	2.0
State income taxes, net	(2.2)	(1.3)	(1.3)
Share-based compensation	(4.8)	(14.4)	(3.5)
Other	(0.2)	—	0.1
Income tax rate on continuing operations	65.2%	164.7%	86.9%

(a) In 2019, we recognized a benefit of \$7.3 million (\$0.4 million benefit in 2017) related to a previously recognized \$23.5 million current tax expense that accelerated U.S. taxable income in 2015.

Summary Rate Reconciliation – Non-GAAP^(a)

<i>(In percentages)</i>	2019	2018	2017
U.S. federal tax rate	21.0%	21.0%	35.0%
Increases (reductions) in taxes due to:			
Foreign rate differential	7.4	7.6	(3.0)
Adjustments to valuation allowances	4.0	2.0	1.3
French business tax	1.0	1.2	1.4
Other	(2.0)	2.4	(0.5)
Income tax rate on Non-GAAP continuing operations	31.4%	34.2%	34.2%

(a) See pages 33–36 for a reconciliation of non-GAAP results to GAAP.

Overview

Our effective tax rate has varied in the past three years from the statutory U.S. federal rate due to various factors, including

- changes in judgment about the need for valuation allowances
- changes in the geographical mix of earnings
- nontaxable acquisition gains and losses
- changes in laws in the U.S., France, Mexico, and Argentina
- U.S. tax on accelerated taxable income
- changes in the foreign currency rate used to measure Venezuela's tax results
- the deconsolidation of our Venezuela operations
- timing of benefit recognition for uncertain tax positions
- state income taxes
- tax benefit for distributions of share-based payments

We establish or reverse valuation allowances for deferred tax assets depending on all available information including historical and expected future operating performance of our subsidiaries. Changes in judgment about the future realization of deferred tax assets can result in significant adjustments to the valuation allowances. Based on our historical and future expected taxable earnings, we believe it is more-likely-than-not that we will realize the benefit of the deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowances.

Continuing Operations

2019 Compared to U.S. Statutory Rate

The effective income tax rate on continuing operations in 2019 was greater than the 21% U.S. statutory tax rate primarily due to the geographical mix of earnings, book losses for which no tax benefit can be recorded, nondeductible expenses in Mexico, taxes on cross border payments and the characterization of a French business tax as an income tax, partially offset by the significant tax benefits related to the distribution of share-based payments and a U.S. tax benefit recorded on deferred deductions.

2018 Compared to U.S. Statutory Rate

The effective income tax rate on continuing operations in 2018 was greater than the 21% U.S. statutory tax rate primarily due to the impact of Venezuela's earnings and the related tax expense, including the largely nondeductible loss on the deconsolidation of the Venezuela operations. The other items that cause the rate to be higher than the U.S. statutory rate include the geographical mix of earnings, book losses for which no tax benefit can be recorded, nondeductible expenses in Mexico, taxes on cross border payments and the characterization of a French business tax as an income tax, partially offset by the significant tax benefits related to the distribution of share-based payments and a French income tax credit.

Noncontrolling Interests

<i>(In millions)</i>	Years Ended December 31,			% change	
	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	\$ 4.2	5.8	6.9	(28)	(16)

The decrease in net income attributable to noncontrolling interests to \$4.2 million in 2019 was primarily due to the deconsolidation of our Venezuelan subsidiaries effective June 30, 2018, and the acquisition of the Colombian noncontrolling interests in the fourth quarter of 2018.

See Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements for more information about the deconsolidation of our Venezuelan subsidiaries.

Non-GAAP Results Reconciled to GAAP

Non-GAAP results described in this filing are financial measures that are not required by or presented in accordance with GAAP. The purpose of the Non-GAAP results is to report financial information from the primary operations of our business by excluding the effects of certain income and expenses that do not reflect the ordinary earnings of our operations. The specific items excluded have not been allocated to segments, are described in detail on pages 26–28, and are reconciled to comparable GAAP measures below. The full-year Non-GAAP tax rate in each year excludes certain pretax and income tax amounts. Amounts reported for prior periods have been updated in this report to present information consistently for all periods presented.

The Non-GAAP financial measures are intended to provide investors with a supplemental comparison of our operating results and trends for the periods presented. Our management believes these measures are also useful to investors as such measures allow investors to evaluate our performance using the same metrics that our management uses to evaluate past performance and prospects for future performance. We do not consider these items to be reflective of our core operating performance due to the variability of such items from period-to-period in terms of size, nature and significance. Additionally, non-GAAP results are utilized as performance measures in certain management incentive compensation plans.

Non-GAAP results should not be considered as an alternative to revenue, income or earnings per share amounts determined in accordance with GAAP and should be read in conjunction with their GAAP counterparts.

	2019			2018			2017		
	Pre-tax	Tax	Effective tax rate	Pre-tax	Tax	Effective tax rate	Pre-tax	Tax	Effective tax rate
Effective Income Tax Rate^(a)									
GAAP	\$ 93.5	61.0	65.2%	\$ 42.5	70.0	164.7%	\$ 181.5	157.7	86.9%
Retirement plans ^(c)	47.3	11.1		33.2	7.9		34.9	12.6	
Venezuela operations ^{(b)(m)}	0.9	—		1.2	(3.9)		(13.5)	(12.7)	
Reorganization and Restructuring ^(b)	28.8	7.1		20.6	6.7		22.6	7.6	
Acquisitions and dispositions ^(b)	93.6	5.1		47.0	13.8		12.7	4.5	
Prepayment penalties ^(d)	—	—		—	—		8.3	0.2	
Interest on Brazil tax claim ^(e)	—	—		—	—		1.6	0.5	
Tax reform ^(f)	—	—		—	2.1		—	(86.0)	
Tax on accelerated income ^(g)	—	7.3		—	—		—	0.4	
Argentina highly inflationary impact ^(b)	14.5	(1.4)		7.3	—		—	—	
Internal loss ^(b)	20.9	4.0		—	—		—	—	
Reporting compliance ^(b)	2.1	0.1		4.5	0.1		—	—	
Gain on lease termination ^(b)	(5.2)	(1.2)		—	—		—	—	
Loss on deconsolidation of Venezuela operations ⁽ⁱ⁾	—	—		126.7	0.1		—	—	
Non-GAAP	\$ 296.4	93.1	31.4%	\$ 283.0	96.8	34.2%	\$ 248.1	84.8	34.2%

Amounts may not add due to rounding.

- (a) From continuing operations.
- (b) See “Other Items Not Allocated To Segments” on pages 26–28 for details. We do not consider these items to be reflective of our core operating performance due to the variability of such items from period-to-period in terms of size, nature and significance.
- (c) Our U.S. retirement plans are frozen and costs related to these plans are excluded from non-GAAP results. Certain non-U.S. operations also have retirement plans. Settlement charges related to these non-U.S. plans are also excluded from non-GAAP results.
- (d) Penalties upon prepayment of Private Placement notes in September 2017 and a term loan in October 2017.
- (e) Related to an unfavorable court ruling in the third quarter of 2017 on a non-income tax claim in Brazil. The court ruled that Brink’s must pay interest accruing from the initial claim filing in 1994 to the current date. The principal amount of the claim was approximately \$1 million and was recognized in selling, general and administrative expenses in the third quarter of 2017.
- (f) Represents the estimated impact of tax legislation enacted into law in the fourth quarter of 2017. This primarily relates to the U.S. tax reform expense from the remeasurement of our net deferred tax assets. The 2018 amount represents a benefit associated with reversing a portion of the 2017 estimated impact as a result of guidance issued by U.S. authorities.
- (g) The non-GAAP tax rate excludes the 2019 and 2017 foreign tax benefits that resulted from the transaction that accelerated U.S. tax in 2015.
- (h) Gain on termination of a mining lease obligation related to former coal operations. We have no remaining mining leases.
- (i) Effective June 30, 2018, we deconsolidated our investment in Venezuelan subsidiaries and recognized a pretax charge of \$126.7 million.
- (j) Because we reported a loss from continuing operations on a GAAP basis in 2018, GAAP EPS was calculated using basic shares. However, as we reported income from continuing operations on a non-GAAP basis in 2018, non-GAAP EPS was calculated using diluted shares.
- (k) Amount in 2019 primarily relates to interest incurred on a cross currency swap hedging foreign currency risk on the intercompany financing of the Rodoban acquisition. 2018 and 2017 amounts represent interest accretion on the installment payments to the sellers of our Maco Transportadora and Maco Litoral acquisitions.
- (l) In addition to the items discussed in “Other Items Not Allocated To Segments” on pages 26–28, includes an \$11.2 million pretax gain on the sale of our French airport security business in 2018, acquisition-related pretax currency transaction losses of \$15.5 million in 2018 and \$7.6 million in 2017, and a \$1.3 million acquisition-related pretax gain on a forward currency derivative instrument in 2017.
- (m) Post-deconsolidation funding of ongoing costs related to our Venezuelan operations was \$0.9 million in 2019 (\$0.6 million in the second half of 2018) and was expensed as incurred and reported in interest and other nonoperating income (expense). We do not expect any future funding of the Venezuela business, as long as current U.S. sanctions remain in effect.

Non-GAAP reconciled to GAAP

<i>(In millions)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
Revenues:			
GAAP	\$ 3,683.2	3,488.9	3,347.0
Venezuela operations ^(b)	—	(51.4)	(154.1)
Acquisitions and dispositions ^(b)	0.5	—	—
Internal loss ^(b)	(4.0)	—	—
Non-GAAP	\$ 3,679.7	3,437.5	3,192.9
Operating profit:			
GAAP	\$ 236.8	274.7	273.9
Venezuela operations ^(b)	—	(2.3)	(20.4)
Reorganization and Restructuring ^(b)	28.8	20.6	22.6
Acquisitions and dispositions ^(b)	88.5	41.4	5.3
Argentina highly inflationary impact ^(b)	14.5	8.0	—
Internal loss ^(b)	20.9	—	—
Reporting compliance ^(b)	2.1	4.5	—
Non-GAAP	\$ 391.6	346.9	281.4
Interest expense:			
GAAP	\$ (90.6)	(66.7)	(32.2)
Venezuela operations ^(b)	—	0.1	0.1
Acquisitions and dispositions ^{(b)(k)}	5.8	1.2	1.1
Argentina highly inflationary impact ^(b)	—	(0.2)	—
Non-GAAP	\$ (84.8)	(65.6)	(31.0)
Loss on deconsolidation of Venezuela operations:			
GAAP	\$ —	(126.7)	—
Loss on deconsolidation of Venezuela operations ⁽ⁱ⁾	—	126.7	—
Non-GAAP	\$ —	—	—
Interest and other nonoperating income (expense):			
GAAP	\$ (52.7)	(38.8)	(60.2)
Retirement plans ^(c)	47.3	33.2	34.9
Venezuela operations ^{(b)(m)}	0.9	3.4	6.8
Acquisitions and dispositions ^{(b)(l)}	(0.7)	4.4	6.3
Prepayment penalties ^(d)	—	—	8.3
Interest on Brazil tax claim ^(e)	—	—	1.6
Argentina highly inflationary impact ^(b)	—	(0.5)	—
Gain on lease termination ^(h)	(5.2)	—	—
Non-GAAP	\$ (10.4)	1.7	(2.3)
Non-GAAP margin	10.6%	10.1%	8.8%

Amounts may not add due to rounding.

See page 33 for footnote explanations.

Non-GAAP reconciled to GAAP

<i>(In millions, except for per share amounts)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
Provision for income taxes:			
GAAP	\$ 61.0	70.0	157.7
Retirement plans ^(c)	11.1	7.9	12.6
Venezuela operations ^(b)	—	(3.9)	(12.7)
Reorganization and Restructuring ^(b)	7.1	6.7	7.6
Acquisitions and dispositions ^{(b)(k)(l)}	5.1	13.8	4.5
Prepayment penalties ^(d)	—	—	0.2
Interest on Brazil tax claim ^(e)	—	—	0.5
Tax reform ^(f)	—	2.1	(86.0)
Tax on accelerated income ^(g)	7.3	—	0.4
Argentina highly inflationary impact ^(b)	(1.4)	—	—
Internal loss ^(b)	4.0	—	—
Reporting compliance ^(b)	0.1	0.1	—
Gain on lease termination ^(h)	(1.2)	—	—
Loss on deconsolidation of Venezuela operations ⁽ⁱ⁾	—	0.1	—
Non-GAAP	\$ 93.1	96.8	84.8
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests:			
GAAP	\$ 4.2	5.8	6.9
Venezuela operations ^(b)	—	1.0	(1.6)
Reorganization and Restructuring ^(b)	—	—	0.8
Acquisitions and dispositions ^(b)	0.1	—	—
Non-GAAP	\$ 4.3	6.8	6.1
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Brink's:			
GAAP	\$ 28.3	(33.3)	16.9
Retirement plans ^(c)	36.2	25.3	22.3
Venezuela operations ^{(b)(m)}	0.9	4.1	0.8
Reorganization and Restructuring ^(b)	21.7	13.9	14.2
Acquisitions and dispositions ^(b)	88.4	33.2	8.2
Prepayment penalties ^(d)	—	—	8.1
Interest on Brazil tax claim ^(e)	—	—	1.1
Tax reform ^(f)	—	(2.1)	86.0
Tax on accelerated income ^(g)	(7.3)	—	(0.4)
Argentina highly inflationary impact ^(b)	15.9	7.3	—
Internal loss ^(b)	16.9	—	—
Reporting compliance ^(b)	2.0	4.4	—
Gain on lease termination ^(h)	(4.0)	—	—
Loss on deconsolidation of Venezuela operations ⁽ⁱ⁾	—	126.6	—
Non-GAAP	\$ 199.0	179.4	157.2

Amounts may not add due to rounding.

See page 33 for footnote explanations.

Non-GAAP reconciled to GAAP

<i>(In millions, except for per share amounts)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
Diluted EPS			
GAAP	\$ 0.55	(0.65)	0.33
Retirement plans ^(c)	0.71	0.49	0.43
Venezuela operations ^{(b)(m)}	0.02	0.08	0.02
Reorganization and Restructuring ^(b)	0.43	0.27	0.27
Acquisitions and dispositions ^(b)	1.73	0.64	0.16
Prepayment penalties ^(d)	—	—	0.16
Interest on Brazil tax claim ^(e)	—	—	0.02
Tax reform ^(f)	—	(0.04)	1.66
Tax on accelerated income ^(g)	(0.14)	—	(0.01)
Argentina highly inflationary impact ^(b)	0.31	0.14	—
Internal loss ^(b)	0.33	—	—
Reporting compliance ^(b)	0.04	0.09	—
Gain on lease termination ^(h)	(0.08)	—	—
Loss on deconsolidation of Venezuela operations ⁽ⁱ⁾	—	2.44	—
Share adjustment ^(j)	—	0.01	—
Non-GAAP	\$ 3.89	3.46	3.03

Amounts may not add due to rounding.

See page 33 for footnote explanations.

Foreign Operations

We currently serve customers in more than 100 countries, including 41 countries where we operate subsidiaries.

We are subject to risks customarily associated with doing business in foreign countries, including labor and economic conditions, the imposition of international sanctions, including by the U.S. government, political instability, controls on repatriation of earnings and capital, nationalization, expropriation and other forms of restrictive action by local governments. Changes in the political or economic environments in the countries in which we operate could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. The future effects, if any, of these risks are unknown. In April 2019, the U.S. government sanctioned the Venezuela central bank and, as a result, we have ceased support of our Venezuela business.

Our international operations conduct a majority of their business in local currencies. Because our financial results are reported in U.S. dollars, they are affected by changes in the value of various local currencies in relation to the U.S. dollar. Recent strengthening of the U.S. dollar has reduced our reported dollar revenues and operating profit, which may continue in 2020. See Application of Critical Accounting Policies—Foreign Currency Translation on pages 55–56 for a description of our accounting methods and assumptions used to include our Argentina operations in our consolidated financial statements, and a description of the accounting for subsidiaries operating in highly inflationary economies.

At December 31, 2019, Argentina's economy remains highly inflationary for accounting purposes. At December 31, 2019, we had net monetary assets denominated in Argentine pesos of \$16.3 million (including cash of \$16.2 million) and net nonmonetary assets of \$150.5 million (including \$99.8 million of goodwill). At December 31, 2019, we had minimal equity securities denominated in Argentine pesos.

During September 2019, the Argentine government announced currency controls on both companies and individuals. Under the exchange procedures implemented by the central bank, approval is required for many transactions, including dividend repatriation abroad.

During the fourth quarter of 2019, we elected to utilize other market mechanisms to convert Argentine pesos into U.S. dollars. Conversions under these other market mechanisms settled at rates that were approximately 25% less favorable than the rates at which we remeasured the financial statements of Brink's Argentina. In 2019, we recognized \$4.7 million of such conversion losses. These conversion losses are classified in the consolidated statements of operations as other operating income (expense).

Although the Argentine government has implemented currency controls, Brink's management continues to provide guidance and strategic oversight, including budgeting and forecasting for Brink's Argentina. We continue to control our Argentina business for purposes of consolidation of our financial statements and continue to monitor the situation in Argentina.

Changes in exchange rates may also affect transactions which are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency. From time to time, we use short term foreign currency forward and swap contracts to hedge transactional risks associated with foreign currencies, as discussed in Item 7A on page 57. At December 31, 2019, the notional value of our short term outstanding foreign currency forward and swap contracts was \$155.0 million with average contract maturities of approximately one month. These short term foreign currency forward and swap contracts primarily offset exposures in the euro and the Brazilian real. Additionally, these short term contracts are not designated as hedges for accounting purposes, and accordingly, changes in their fair value are recorded immediately in earnings. We recognized gains of \$6.9 million on these contracts in 2019. At December 31, 2019, the fair value of these outstanding foreign currency forward and swap contracts was not significant.

We also have a long term cross currency swap to hedge exposure in Brazilian real, which is designated as a cash flow hedge for accounting purposes. At December 31, 2019, the notional value of this long term contract was \$125 million with a weighted-average maturity of 2.3 years. We recognized net gains of \$0.7 million on this contract, of which gains of \$5.8 million were included in other operating income (expense) to offset transaction losses of \$5.8 million and expenses of \$5.1 million were included in interest expense in 2019. At December 31, 2019, the fair value of the long term cross currency swap contract was a \$2.1 million net asset, of which a \$4.9 million asset is included in other assets and a \$2.8 million liability is included in accrued liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet.

See Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements for a description of the deconsolidation of our Venezuelan subsidiaries effective June 30, 2018, under the heading, "Venezuela". See Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements for a description of how we account for currency remeasurement for our Argentine subsidiaries, beginning July 1, 2018 under the heading, "Argentina".

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Overview

Over the last three years, we used cash generated from our operations and borrowings to

- acquire new business operations (\$1.1 billion),
- invest in the infrastructure of our business (new facilities, cash sorting and other equipment for our cash management services operations, armored trucks, CompuSafe[®] units, and information technology) (\$494 million),
- repurchase shares of Brink's common stock (\$94 million), and
- pay dividends to Brink's shareholders (\$88 million).

Cash flows from operating activities increased by \$4.5 million in 2019 as compared to the prior year primarily due to lower amounts paid for taxes, partially offset by higher amounts paid for interest and additional changes in working capital. Cash used for investing activities decreased by \$339.7 million in 2019 due to lower amounts paid for business acquisitions. Cash also decreased \$8.1 million in 2019 as a result of the strengthening of the U.S. dollar, primarily against currencies including the Argentine peso and the euro. We financed our liquidity needs in 2019 with debt and cash flows from operations.

Operating Activities

<i>(In millions)</i>	Years Ended December 31,			\$ change	
	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018
Cash flows from operating activities					
Operating activities - GAAP	\$ 368.6	364.1	296.4	\$ 4.5	67.7
Venezuela operations	—	(0.4)	(17.3)	0.4	16.9
(Increase) decrease in restricted cash held for customers	(23.7)	(44.4)	(44.3)	20.7	(0.1)
(Increase) decrease in certain customer obligations ^(a)	(11.4)	1.7	(6.1)	(13.1)	7.8
Operating activities - non-GAAP	\$ 333.5	321.0	228.7	\$ 12.5	92.3

(a) To adjust for the change in the balance of customer obligations related to cash received and processed in certain of our secure cash management services operations. The title to this cash transfers to us for a short period of time. The cash is generally credited to customers' accounts the following day and we do not consider it as available for general corporate purposes in the management of our liquidity and capital resources.

Non-GAAP cash flows from operating activities is a supplemental financial measure that is not required by, or presented in accordance with, GAAP. The purpose of this non-GAAP measure is to report financial information excluding cash flows from Venezuela operations, restricted cash held for customers and the impact of cash received and processed in certain of our secure cash management services operations. We believe this measure is helpful in assessing cash flows from operations, enables period-to-period comparability and is useful in predicting future operating cash flows. This non-GAAP measure should not be considered as an alternative to cash flows from operating activities determined in accordance with GAAP and should be read in conjunction with our consolidated statements of cash flows.

2019 versus 2018

GAAP

Operating cash flows increased by \$4.5 million in 2019 compared to 2018. The increase was primarily due to lower amounts paid for taxes, the sale of certain tax receivables to a third party, and the changes in customer obligations of certain of our secure cash management services operations (cash held for customers increased by \$11.4 million in 2019 compared to a decrease of \$1.7 million in 2018), partially offset by a \$20.7 million decrease in restricted cash held for customers, higher amounts paid for interest and changes in working capital.

Non-GAAP

Non-GAAP cash flows from operating activities increased by \$12.5 million in 2019 as compared to 2018. The increase was primarily due to lower amounts paid for taxes and the sale of certain tax receivables to a third party, partially offset by higher amounts paid for interest and changes in working capital.

Investing Activities

<i>(In millions)</i>	Years Ended December 31,			\$ change	
	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018
Cash flows from investing activities					
Capital expenditures	\$ (164.8)	(155.1)	(174.5)	\$ (9.7)	19.4
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(183.9)	(520.9)	(225.1)	337.0	(295.8)
Dispositions, net of cash disposed	11.2	8.4	1.4	2.8	7.0
Marketable securities:					
Purchases	(11.8)	(62.4)	(38.0)	50.6	(24.4)
Sales	1.3	54.2	38.3	(52.9)	15.9
Proceeds from sale of property, equipment and investments	10.3	4.0	1.9	6.3	2.1
Redemption of cash-surrender value of life insurance policies	7.8	—	—	7.8	—
Other	(3.1)	(0.9)	1.1	(2.2)	(2.0)
Investing activities	\$ (333.0)	(672.7)	(394.9)	\$ 339.7	(277.8)

Cash used by investing activities decreased by \$339.7 million in 2019 versus 2018. The decrease was primarily due to lower amounts paid for acquisitions in 2019.

Capital expenditures and depreciation and amortization were as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	Years Ended December 31,			\$ change	
	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018
Property and Equipment Acquired during the year					
Capital expenditures ^(a) :					
North America	\$ 76.6	59.1	86.3	\$ 17.5	(27.2)
South America	44.4	43.3	39.2	1.1	4.1
Rest of World	33.5	37.9	35.9	(4.4)	2.0
Corporate items	10.3	14.8	8.9	(4.5)	5.9
Capital expenditures - non-GAAP	164.8	155.1	170.3	9.7	(15.2)
Venezuela	—	—	4.2	—	(4.2)
Capital expenditures - GAAP	\$ 164.8	155.1	174.5	\$ 9.7	(19.4)
Financing leases ^(b) :					
North America	\$ 51.8	42.3	47.3	\$ 9.5	(5.0)
South America	3.7	9.6	4.4	(5.9)	5.2
Rest of World	4.2	—	—	4.2	—
Financing leases - GAAP and non-GAAP	\$ 59.7	51.9	51.7	\$ 7.8	0.2
Total:					
North America	\$ 128.4	101.4	133.6	\$ 27.0	(32.2)
South America	48.1	52.9	43.6	(4.8)	9.3
Rest of World	37.7	37.9	35.9	(0.2)	2.0
Corporate items	10.3	14.8	8.9	(4.5)	5.9
Total property and equipment acquired excluding Venezuela	224.5	207.0	222.0	17.5	(15.0)
Venezuela	—	—	4.2	—	(4.2)
Total property and equipment acquired	\$ 224.5	207.0	226.2	\$ 17.5	(19.2)
Depreciation and amortization^(a)					
North America	\$ 81.1	72.1	68.4	\$ 9.0	3.7
South America	27.9	26.3	23.5	1.6	2.8
Rest of World	32.3	31.3	30.4	1.0	0.9
Corporate items	10.8	11.9	12.0	(1.1)	(0.1)
Depreciation and amortization - non-GAAP	152.1	141.6	134.3	10.5	7.3
Venezuela	—	1.1	1.7	(1.1)	(0.6)
Argentina highly inflationary impact	1.8	—	—	1.8	—
Reorganization and Restructuring	0.2	1.9	2.2	(1.7)	(0.3)
Acquisitions and dispositions	3.1	—	—	3.1	—
Amortization of intangible assets	27.8	17.7	8.4	10.1	9.3
Depreciation and amortization - GAAP	\$ 185.0	162.3	146.6	\$ 22.7	15.7

(a) Capital expenditures as well as depreciation and amortization related to Venezuela have been excluded from South America. In addition, incremental depreciation related to highly inflationary accounting in Argentina, accelerated depreciation related to restructuring activities and amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets have also been excluded from non-GAAP amounts.

(b) Represents the amount of property and equipment acquired using financing leases. Because the assets are acquired without using cash, the acquisitions are not reflected in the consolidated cash flow statement. Amounts are provided here to assist in the comparison of assets acquired in the current year versus prior years.

Non-GAAP capital expenditures and non-GAAP depreciation and amortization are supplemental financial measures that are not required by, or presented in accordance with GAAP. The purpose of these non-GAAP measures is to report financial information excluding capital expenditures and depreciation and amortization from our Venezuela operations, incremental depreciation resulting from highly inflationary accounting in Argentina, accelerated depreciation from restructuring activities and amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets. We believe these measures are helpful in assessing capital expenditures and depreciation and amortization, enable period-to-period comparability and are useful in predicting future investing cash flows. These non-GAAP measures should not be considered as alternatives to capital expenditures and depreciation and amortization determined in accordance with GAAP and should be read in conjunction with our consolidated statements of cash flows.

Our reinvestment ratio, which we define as the annual amount of property and equipment acquired during the year divided by the annual amount of depreciation, was 1.5 in 2019, 1.5 in 2018, and 1.7 in 2017.

Capital expenditures in 2019 for our operating units were primarily for machinery and equipment, armored vehicles, buildings and information technology. Capital expenditures in 2019 were \$9.7 million higher compared to 2018. Total property and equipment acquired in 2019 was \$17.5 million higher than the prior year.

Corporate capital expenditures in the last three years were primarily for implementing a new finance shared service center and investing in information technology.

Financing Activities

<i>(In millions)</i>	Years Ended December 31,			\$ change	
	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018
Cash flows from financing activities					
Borrowings and repayments:					
Short-term borrowings	\$ (14.8)	1.3	(125.2)	\$ (16.1)	126.5
Cash supply chain customer debt	—	(15.6)	1.5	15.6	(17.1)
Long-term revolving credit facilities, net	(225.1)	340.0	(58.1)	(565.1)	398.1
Other long-term debt, net	271.2	(54.5)	922.5	325.7	(977.0)
Borrowings (repayments)	31.3	271.2	740.7	(239.9)	(469.5)
Debt financing costs					
Debt financing costs	(4.0)	—	(16.3)	(4.0)	16.3
Acquisitions of noncontrolling interests					
Acquisitions of noncontrolling interests	—	(21.0)	—	21.0	(21.0)
Payment of acquisition-related obligation					
Payment of acquisition-related obligation	(20.3)	(17.6)	(90.9)	(2.7)	73.3
Prepayment penalties					
Prepayment penalties	—	—	(8.3)	—	8.3
Repurchase shares of Brink's common stock					
Repurchase shares of Brink's common stock	—	(93.5)	—	93.5	(93.5)
Dividends to:					
Shareholders of Brink's					
Shareholders of Brink's	(29.9)	(30.4)	(27.7)	0.5	(2.7)
Noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries					
Noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries	(2.3)	(5.2)	(4.6)	2.9	(0.6)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options					
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	—	0.8	2.7	(0.8)	(1.9)
Tax withholdings associated with share-based compensation					
Tax withholdings associated with share-based compensation	(8.9)	(11.5)	(10.2)	2.6	(1.3)
Cross currency swap contract					
Cross currency swap contract	(3.9)	0.6	1.9	(4.5)	(1.3)
Financing activities	\$ (38.0)	93.4	587.3	\$ (131.4)	(493.9)

2019 versus 2018

Cash provided by financing activities decreased by \$131.4 million in 2019 compared to 2018 as net borrowings decreased compared to the prior year period. This was partially offset by a reduction in cash used to repurchase shares of our common stock.

Dividends

We paid dividends to Brink's shareholders of \$0.15 per share in each of the last eleven quarters. In the first quarter of 2017, we paid dividends of \$0.10 per share to Brink's shareholders. Future dividends are dependent on our earnings, financial condition, shareholders' equity levels, our cash flow and business requirements, as determined by the Board of Directors.

Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents

Changes in currency exchange rates reduced the amount of cash and cash equivalents by \$8.1 million during 2019, compared to a reduction of \$32.2 million in 2018 and \$0.9 million in 2017. The decrease in 2019 was due to further strengthening of the U.S. dollar, primarily against the Argentine peso and the euro.

Capitalization

We use a combination of debt, leases and equity to capitalize our operations.

As of December 31, 2019, debt as a percentage of capitalization (defined as total debt and equity) was 89%, which is consistent with 90% at December 31, 2018. Our debt in 2019 increased primarily from the borrowings under the senior secured term loan A partially offset by repayment of the senior secured revolving credit facility. Our equity increased in 2019 primarily due to reported net income, adjusted for stock-based compensation, which exceeded dividends to Brink's shareholders.

Summary of Debt, Equity and Other Liquidity Information

<i>(In millions)</i>	Amount available under credit facilities		Outstanding balance		\$ change ^(a)	
	December 31, 2019		December 31, 2019			
Debt:						
Short-term borrowings						
Restricted cash borrowings ^(b)	\$	—	\$	10.3	10.5	(0.2)
Other		—		4.0	18.4	(14.4)
Total Short-term borrowings	\$	—	\$	14.3	28.9	(14.6)
Long-term debt						
Senior Secured - Revolving Facility	\$	885.0	\$	115.0	340.0	(225.0)
Senior Secured - Term Loan A		—		767.0	466.9	300.1
Senior Unsecured Notes		—		592.9	592.0	0.9
Letter of Credit Facilities		56.3		—	—	—
Other		—		4.9	5.7	(0.8)
Financing leases		—		149.5	120.5	29.0
Total Long-term debt	\$	941.3	\$	1,629.3	1,525.1	\$ 104.2
Total Debt	\$	941.3	\$	1,643.6	1,554.0	\$ 89.6
Total equity			\$	207.6	166.6	\$ 41.0

(a) In addition to cash borrowings and repayments, the change in the debt balance also includes changes in currency exchange rates.

(b) These 2019 and 2018 amounts are for short-term borrowings related to cash borrowed under lending arrangements used in the process of managing customer cash supply chains, which is currently classified as restricted cash and not available for general corporate purposes. See Note 20 for more details.

Reconciliation of Net Debt to U.S. GAAP Measures

(In millions)	December 31,		
	2019	2018	\$ change
Debt:			
Short-term borrowings	\$ 14.3	28.9	\$ (14.6)
Long-term debt	1,629.3	1,525.1	104.2
Total Debt	1,643.6	1,554.0	89.6
Restricted cash borrowings ^(a)	(10.3)	(10.5)	0.2
Total Debt without restricted cash borrowings	1,633.3	1,543.5	89.8
Less:			
Cash and cash equivalents	311.0	343.4	(32.4)
Amounts held by cash management services operations ^(b)	(26.3)	(14.1)	(12.2)
Cash and cash equivalents available for general corporate purposes	284.7	329.3	(44.6)
Net Debt^(c)	\$ 1,348.6	1,214.2	\$ 134.4

- (a) Restricted cash borrowings are related to cash borrowed under lending arrangements used in the process of managing customer cash supply chains, which is currently classified as restricted cash and not available for general corporate purposes.
- (b) Title to cash received and processed in certain of our secure cash management services operations transfers to us for a short period of time. The cash is generally credited to customers' accounts the following day and we do not consider it as available for general corporate purposes in the management of our liquidity and capital resources and in our computation of Net Debt.
- (c) Included within Net Debt is net cash of \$17 million at December 31, 2019 and net cash of \$19 million at December 31, 2018 from our Argentina operations (see Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements for a discussion of currency controls in Argentina).

Net Debt is a supplemental non-GAAP financial measure that is not required by, or presented in accordance with GAAP. We use Net Debt as a measure of our financial leverage. We believe that investors also may find Net Debt to be helpful in evaluating our financial leverage. Net Debt should not be considered as an alternative to Debt determined in accordance with GAAP and should be reviewed in conjunction with our consolidated balance sheets. Set forth above is a reconciliation of Net Debt, a non-GAAP financial measure, to Debt, which is the most directly comparable financial measure calculated and reported in accordance with GAAP, as of December 31, 2019, and December 31, 2018.

Net Debt at the end of 2019 increased by \$134 million when compared to Net Debt at the end of 2018 primarily due to the funding of business acquisitions and other working capital needs including insurance and bonus payments.

Liquidity Needs

Our operating liquidity needs are typically financed by cash from operations, short-term borrowings and the available borrowing capacity under our revolving credit facility (our debt facilities are described in more detail in Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements, including certain limitations and considerations related to the cash and borrowing capacity). As of December 31, 2019, \$885 million was available under the revolving credit facility. Based on our current cash on hand, amounts available under our credit facilities and current projections of cash flows from operations, we believe that we will be able to meet our liquidity needs for more than the next twelve months.

Limitations on dividends from foreign subsidiaries. A significant portion of our operations are outside the U.S. which may make it difficult to or costly to repatriate additional cash for use in the U.S. See Item 1A., *Risk Factors*, for more information on the risks associated with having businesses outside the U.S.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

At December 31, 2019, we had \$311.0 million in cash and cash equivalents, compared to \$343.4 million at December 31, 2018. The \$32.4 million decrease in cash is primarily attributed to reduced borrowing activity in 2019 compared to 2018. We plan to use the current cash and cash equivalents for working capital needs, capital expenditures, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes. At December 31, 2019, the cash and cash equivalents were invested in money market accounts.

Equity

Common Stock

At December 31, 2019, we had 100 million shares of common stock authorized and 50.1 million shares issued and outstanding.

Preferred Stock

At December 31, 2019, we had the authority to issue up to 2 million shares of preferred stock, par value \$10 per share.

Share Repurchase Program

On February 6, 2020, we announced that the board of directors authorized a \$250 million share repurchase authorization that expires on December 31, 2021. The authorization replaces our previous \$200 million repurchase program, authorized by the board of directors in May 2017, which expired December 31, 2019. Under the \$200 million repurchase program, we repurchased 1.3 million shares for approximately \$94 million, or an average cost of \$69.35 per share. There was approximately \$106 million remaining available under the \$200 million repurchase program when it expired. Under the \$250 million repurchase program, we are not obligated to repurchase any specific dollar amount or number of shares. The timing and volume of share repurchases may be executed at the discretion of management on an opportunistic basis, or pursuant to trading plans or other arrangements. Share repurchases under this program may be made in the open market, in privately negotiated transactions, or otherwise.

Pursuant to the \$200 million share repurchase authorization described above, in December 2018, we entered into an ASR with a financial institution. In exchange for a \$50 million up-front payment at the beginning of the purchase period, the financial institution delivered to us 700,000 shares of our common stock for an average repurchase price of \$71.43 per share. The shares received were retired in the period they were delivered to us, and the up-front payment was accounted for as a reduction to shareholders' equity in the consolidated balance sheet. For purposes of calculating earnings per share, we reported the ASR as a repurchase of our common stock in December 2018 and as a forward contract indexed to our common stock. The ASR met all of the applicable criteria for equity classification, and, as a result, was not being accounted for as a derivative instrument.

The ASR purchase period subsequently ended in February 2019 and we received and retired an additional 37,387 shares under the ASR, resulting in an overall average repurchase price of \$67.81 per share.

Additionally, during the year ended December 31, 2018, we used \$43.5 million to repurchase, in the open market, 610,177 shares at an average repurchase price of \$71.22 per share. These shares were retired upon repurchase. No additional shares were repurchased in the year ended December 31, 2019.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

As described in Note 17 to the consolidated financial statements, we have certain operating leases that are considered short term and are not capitalized to the balance sheet. We use operating leases both on and off balance sheet to lower our cost of financings. We believe that operating leases are an important component of our capital structure.

Contractual Obligations

The contractual obligations presented in the table below represent our estimates of future payments under contractual obligations and other contingent liabilities and commitments. Changes in our business needs, cancellation provisions and changes in interest rates, as well as actions by third parties and other factors, may cause these estimates to change. As a result, our actual payments in future periods may vary from those presented in the table. The following table summarizes our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2019.

<i>(In millions)</i>	Estimated Payments Due by Period						Total
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Later Years	
Contractual obligations:							
Long-term debt obligations	\$ 42.0	40.9	41.0	40.8	725.2	600.0	1,489.9
Financing lease obligations	32.5	31.8	28.2	24.0	17.4	15.6	149.5
Interest payments on debt and financing leases ^(a)	73.3	63.5	60.9	52.7	29.4	79.5	359.3
Operating lease obligations	85.7	67.3	51.8	41.4	30.5	117.1	393.8
Acquisition-related payments	7.8	—	—	—	—	—	7.8
Purchase obligations	21.8	5.3	2.2	1.4	1.4	0.1	32.2
Other long-term liabilities reflected on the Company's balance sheet under GAAP:							
Primary U.S. pension plan	—	—	14.1	17.6	16.3	12.4	60.4
Other retirement obligations:							
UMWA plans	—	—	—	—	—	374.6	374.6
Black lung and other plans	11.6	10.9	10.2	9.6	9.0	94.1	145.4
Workers compensation and other claims	26.1	12.4	12.1	12.2	12.4	32.2	107.4
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.2	2.2
Total	\$ 301.0	232.3	220.7	199.9	841.8	1,326.8	3,122.5

(a) Estimated future interest payments on our long term debt are based on the outstanding borrowings as of December 31, 2019, the respective maturity dates of the debt agreements and the interest rates in effect at December 31, 2019. We use interest rate swaps to modify the characteristics of certain of our debt obligations, effectively converting the floating interest rates to fixed interest rates.

Assumptions for U.S. Retirement Obligations

We have made various assumptions to estimate the amount of payments to be made in the future. The most significant assumptions include:

- Changing discount rates and other assumptions in effect at measurement dates (normally December 31)
- Investment returns of plan assets
- Addition of new participants (historically immaterial due to freezing of pension benefits and exit from coal business)
- Mortality rates
- Change in laws

The Contractual Obligations table above represents payments projected to be paid with our corporate funds and does not represent payments projected to be made to beneficiaries with retirement plan assets.

Funded Status of U.S. Retirement Plans

<i>(In millions)</i>	Actual			Projected		
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Primary U.S. pension plan						
Beginning funded status	\$ (106.8)	(118.3)	(97.2)	(75.4)	(38.4)	4.2
Net periodic pension credit ^(a)	16.9	20.0	21.0	22.4	24.0	27.1
Payment from Brink's	—	—	—	14.1	17.6	16.3
Benefit plan actuarial gain (loss)	(28.4)	1.1	0.8	0.5	1.0	—
Ending funded status	\$ (118.3)	(97.2)	(75.4)	(38.4)	4.2	47.6
UMWA plans						
Beginning funded status	\$ (297.4)	(246.7)	(246.8)	(247.7)	(249.5)	(252.3)
Net periodic postretirement cost ^(a)	(4.0)	(0.1)	(0.9)	(1.8)	(2.8)	(3.9)
Benefit plan actuarial gain (loss)	55.1	—	—	—	—	—
Other	(0.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ending funded status	\$ (246.7)	(246.8)	(247.7)	(249.5)	(252.3)	(256.2)
Black lung plans						
Beginning funded status	\$ (67.9)	(99.2)	(91.4)	(83.9)	(77.0)	(70.5)
Net periodic postretirement cost ^(a)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(2.6)	(2.5)	(2.2)	(2.1)
Payment from Brink's	8.4	10.8	10.1	9.4	8.7	8.1
Benefit plan actuarial gain (loss)	(36.7)	—	—	—	—	—
Ending funded status	\$ (99.2)	(91.4)	(83.9)	(77.0)	(70.5)	(64.5)

(a) Excludes amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

Primary U.S. Pension Plan

Pension benefits provided to eligible U.S. employees were frozen on December 31, 2005, and benefits are not provided to employees hired after 2005 or to those covered by a collective bargaining agreement. We did not make cash contributions to the primary U.S. pension plan in 2019. There are approximately 11,200 beneficiaries in the plan.

Based on our current assumptions, we do not expect to make contributions until 2022.

UMWA Plan

Retirement benefits related to former coal operations include medical benefits provided by the Pittston Coal Group Companies Employee Benefit Plan for UMWA Represented Employees. There are approximately 3,000 beneficiaries in the UMWA plans. The company does not expect to make contributions to these plans until 2028, based on our actuarial assumptions.

Black Lung

Under the Federal Black Lung Benefits Act of 1972, Brink's is responsible for paying lifetime black lung benefits to miners and their dependents for claims filed and approved after June 30, 1973. There are approximately 800 black lung beneficiaries.

Non-U.S. defined-benefit pension plans. We have various defined-benefit pension plans covering eligible current and former employees of some of our international operations. See Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements for information about these non-U.S. plans' benefit obligation and estimated future benefit payments over the next 10 years.

Summary of Total Expenses Related to All U.S. Retirement Liabilities

This table summarizes actual and projected expense (income) related to U.S. retirement liabilities. These expenses are not allocated to segment results.

<i>(In millions)</i>	Actual			Projected		
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Primary U.S. pension plan ^(a)	\$ 21.8	7.4	3.1	(1.3)	(4.4)	(11.3)
UMWA plans	15.9	11.3	11.4	11.6	11.9	12.3
Black lung plans	7.4	10.5	9.8	9.1	8.5	7.9
Total	\$ 45.1	29.2	24.3	19.4	16.0	8.9

(a) Includes \$19.3 million settlement loss recognized in 2019 related to an annuity contract buy-out of approximately 2,600 participants. See "2019 Annuity Contract Buy-out" on page 54.

Summary of Total Payments from U.S. Plans to Participants

This table summarizes actual and estimated payments from the plans to participants.

<i>(In millions)</i>	Actual		Projected			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Payments from U.S. Plans to participants						
Primary U.S. pension plan	\$ 48.5	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0	46.9
UMWA plans	29.3	30.2	30.2	29.7	29.3	28.7
Black lung plans	8.4	10.8	10.1	9.4	8.7	8.1
Total	\$ 86.2	88.0	87.3	86.1	85.0	83.7

Summary of Projected Payments from Brink's to U.S. Plans

This table summarizes estimated payments from Brink's to U.S. retirement plans.

<i>(In millions)</i>	Projected Payments to Plans from Brink's			
	Primary U.S. Pension Plan	UMWA Plans	Black Lung Plans	Total
Projected payments				
2020	\$ —	—	10.8	10.8
2021	—	—	10.1	10.1
2022	14.1	—	9.4	23.5
2023	17.6	—	8.7	26.3
2024	16.3	—	8.1	24.4
2025	10.0	—	7.4	17.4
2026	2.4	—	6.8	9.2
2027	—	—	6.2	6.2
2028	—	16.3	5.7	22.0
2029	—	24.9	5.2	30.1
2030	—	23.9	4.8	28.7
2031	—	23.0	4.4	27.4
2032	—	22.1	4.1	26.2
2033	—	21.1	3.8	24.9
2034 and thereafter	—	243.3	34.8	278.1
Total projected payments	\$ 60.4	374.6	130.3	565.3

The amounts in the tables above are based on a variety of estimates, including actuarial assumptions as of December 31, 2019. The estimated amounts will change in the future to reflect payments made, investment returns, actuarial revaluations, and other changes in estimates. Actual amounts could differ materially from the estimated amounts.

Contingent Matters

During the fourth quarter of 2018, we became aware of an investigation initiated by the Chilean Fiscalía Nacional Económica (the Chilean antitrust agency) related to potential anti-competitive practices among competitors in the cash logistics industry in Chile. Because no legal proceedings have been initiated against Brink's Chile, we cannot estimate the probability of loss or any range of possible loss at this time. It is possible, however, that Brink's Chile could become the subject of legal or administrative claims or proceedings that could result in a loss in a future period.

In addition, we are involved in various other lawsuits and claims in the ordinary course of business. We are not able to estimate the loss or range of losses for some of these matters. We have recorded accruals for losses that are considered probable and reasonably estimable. Except as otherwise noted, we do not believe that it is reasonably possible the ultimate disposition of any of the lawsuits currently pending against the Company could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity, financial position or results of operations.

APPLICATION OF CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The application of accounting principles requires the use of assumptions, estimates and judgments. We make assumptions, estimates and judgments based on, among other things, knowledge of operations, markets, historical trends and likely future changes, similarly situated businesses and, when appropriate, the opinions of advisers with relevant knowledge and experience. Reported results could have been materially different had we used a different set of assumptions, estimates and judgments.

Deferred Tax Asset Valuation Allowance

Deferred tax assets result primarily from net operating losses, tax credit carryforwards, and the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial statement and income tax purposes, as determined under enacted tax laws and rates. The 2017 U.S. tax reform law had a significant impact on the deferred tax asset.

Accounting Policy

We establish valuation allowances, in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") ASC Topic 740, *Income Taxes*, when we estimate it is not more likely than not that a deferred tax asset will be realized. We decide to record valuation allowances primarily based on an assessment of positive and negative evidence including historical earnings and future taxable income that incorporates prudent, feasible tax-planning strategies. We assess deferred tax assets on an individual jurisdiction basis. Changes in tax statutes, the timing of deductibility of expenses or expectations for future performance could result in material adjustments to our valuation allowances, which would increase or decrease tax expense. Our valuation allowances are as follows.

Valuation Allowances

<i>(In millions)</i>	December 31,	
	2019	2018
U.S.	\$ 90.7	84.1
Non-U.S.	27.6	16.6
Total	\$ 118.3	100.7

Application of Accounting Policy

U.S. Deferred Tax Assets

We had \$252 million of net deferred tax assets at December 31, 2019, of which \$209 million related to U.S. jurisdictions.

In 2019, we concluded that we were not more-likely-than-not to realize assets related to certain attributes with a limited statutory carryforward and we recorded a \$7 million valuation allowance through income from continuing operations.

In 2018, excluding the effects of the Tax Reform Act, we concluded that we were not more-likely-than-not to realize assets related to certain attributes with a limited statutory carryforward and we recorded a \$4 million valuation allowance through income from continuing operations.

We used various estimates and assumptions to evaluate the need for the valuation allowance in the U.S. These included

- projected revenues and operating income for our U.S. entities,
- projected royalties and management fees paid to U.S. entities from subsidiaries outside the U.S.,
- projected GILTI inclusion in our U.S. taxable income
- estimated required contributions to our U.S. retirement plans,
- the estimated impact of U.S. tax reform, and
- interest rates on projected U.S. borrowings.

Our projections assumed continued growth of our revenues and operating profit both in the U.S. and outside the U.S. Had we used different assumptions, we might have made different conclusions about the need for valuation allowances. For example, if we did not have growth in either the U.S. or non-U.S. jurisdictions with respect to the GILTI inclusions or using different assumptions, we might have concluded that we require a full valuation allowance offsetting our U.S. deferred tax assets.

Non-U.S. Deferred Tax Assets

In 2019, we recognized a tax expense of \$5 million through income from continuing operations from a change in judgment about the need for valuation allowances for deferred tax assets in certain non-U.S. jurisdictions. In 2018, we did not change our judgment about the need for valuation allowances for deferred tax assets in certain non-U.S. jurisdictions as a result of changes in operating results and the outlook about the future operating performance in those jurisdictions

Business Acquisitions

Accounting Policy

In the three years ended December 31, 2019, we completed a total of twelve business acquisitions. When we acquire a controlling interest in an entity that is determined to meet the definition of a business, we apply the acquisition method described in FASB ASC Topic 805, *Business Combinations*. Using the acquisition method, we allocate the total purchase price to the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values at the acquisition date. Any excess purchase price over the fair value of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed is recognized as goodwill.

Application of Accounting Policy

The purchase price allocation process requires us to make significant estimates and assumptions, primarily related to intangible assets. The allocation of the purchase consideration transferred may be subject to revision based on the final determination of fair values during the measurement period. We use all available information to make these fair value determinations and, for material business acquisitions, we engage an outside valuation specialist to assist in the fair value determination of the acquired intangible assets.

We typically use an income method to estimate the fair value of intangible assets, which is based primarily on future cash flow projections. The forecasted cash flows also reflect significant assumptions related to expected customer attrition rates, revenue growth rates, market participant synergies and discount rates applied to the cash flows. Unanticipated events and circumstances may occur which may affect the accuracy or validity of such assumptions. The estimated fair values assigned to assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a purchase price allocation can have a significant effect on future results of operations. For example, a higher fair value assigned to intangible assets results in higher amortization expense, which results in lower net income.

Goodwill, Other Intangible Assets and Property and Equipment Valuations

Accounting Policy

At December 31, 2019, we had property and equipment of \$763.3 million, goodwill of \$784.6 million and other intangible assets of \$272.5 million, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization. We review these assets for possible impairment using the guidance in FASB ASC Topic 350, *Intangibles - Goodwill and Other*, for goodwill and other intangible assets and FASB ASC Topic 360, *Property, Plant and Equipment*, for property and equipment. Our review for impairment requires the use of significant judgments about the future performance of our operating subsidiaries. Due to the many variables inherent in the estimates of the fair value of these assets, differences in assumptions could have a material effect on the impairment analyses.

Application of Accounting Policy

Goodwill

We review goodwill for impairment annually and whenever events or circumstances make it more likely than not that impairment may have occurred. Application of the goodwill impairment test requires judgment, including the identification of reporting units, assignment of assets and liabilities to reporting units, assignment of goodwill to reporting units, and determination of the fair value of each reporting unit.

Under U.S. GAAP, the annual impairment test may be either a quantitative test or a qualitative assessment. The qualitative assessment can be performed in order to determine whether facts and circumstances support a determination that reporting unit fair values are greater than their carrying values.

We performed an interim goodwill impairment test for the France reporting unit as of July 1, 2019 because France operating profit was lower than budget through the first six months of the year and the October 1, 2018 annual impairment test resulted in France reporting unit fair value exceeding carrying value by only 9%. As a result of the July 1, 2019 interim impairment test, we concluded that the fair value of the France reporting unit exceeded its carrying value by 20%. Therefore, goodwill related to the France reporting unit (\$90.4 million at July 1, 2019) was not impaired. We used a qualitative approach to roll forward the interim test to the annual testing date of October 1, 2019 and determined there was no impairment at that date. The France reporting unit had \$89.2 million of goodwill at December 31, 2019.

We performed our annual goodwill impairment tests as of October 1, 2019 for all the remaining reporting units. For the interim impairment test and the annual tests in 2019, we elected to forego the optional qualitative assessment and performed a quantitative goodwill impairment test instead. We estimated the fair value of each reporting unit using a weighting of three valuation methodologies: the Income Approach, the Public Company Market Multiple Method, and the Similar Transactions Method. The resulting reporting unit fair values were compared to each reporting unit's carrying value. For the other seven reporting units, we concluded that the fair value of each reporting unit substantially exceeded its carrying value by a range of 36% to 234% as of October 1, 2019. The Canada reporting unit had the lowest percentage excess of fair value over carrying value at 36%. The Canada reporting unit had \$3.4 million of goodwill at December 31, 2019.

Finite-lived Intangible Assets and Property and Equipment

We review finite-lived intangible assets and property and equipment for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the related carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are identifiable cash flows that are largely independent of the cash flows of other groups of assets. To determine whether impairment has occurred, we compare estimates of the future undiscounted net cash flows of groups of assets to their carrying value.

Estimates of Future Cash Flows

We made significant assumptions when preparing financial projections of cash flow used in our impairment analyses, including assumptions of future results of operations, capital requirements, income taxes, long-term growth rates for determining terminal value, and discount rates. Our projections assumed continued growth of our revenues and operating profit both in the U.S. and outside the U.S. Our conclusions regarding asset impairment may have been different if we had used different assumptions.

Retirement and Postemployment Benefit Obligations

We provide benefits through defined benefit pension plans and retiree medical benefit plans and under statutory requirements.

Accounting Policy

We account for pension and other retirement benefit obligations under FASB Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) Topic 715, *Compensation – Retirement Benefits*. We account for postemployment benefit obligations, including workers’ compensation obligations, under FASB ASC Topic 712, *Compensation – Nonretirement Postemployment Benefits*.

To account for these benefits, we make assumptions of expected return on assets, discount rates, inflation, demographic factors and changes in the laws and regulations covering the benefit obligations. Because of the inherent volatility of these items and because the obligations are significant, changes in the assumptions could have a material effect on our liabilities and expenses related to these benefits.

Our most significant retirement plans include our primary U.S. pension plan and the retiree medical plans of our former coal business that were collectively bargained with the United Mine Workers of America (the “UMWA”). The critical accounting estimates that determine the carrying values of liabilities and the resulting annual expense are discussed below.

Application of Accounting Policy

Discount Rate Assumptions

For plans accounted under FASB ASC Topic 715, we discount estimated future payments using discount rates based on market conditions at the end of the year. In general, our liability changes in an inverse relationship to interest rates. That is, the lower the discount rate, the higher the associated plan obligation.

U.S. Plans

For our largest retirement plans, including the primary U.S. pension and UMWA plans and black lung obligations, we derive the discount rates used to measure the present value of benefit obligations using the cash flow matching method. Under this method, we compare the plan’s projected payment obligations by year with the corresponding yields on a Mercer yield curve. Each year’s projected cash flows are then discounted back to their present value at the measurement date and an overall discount rate is determined. The overall discount rate is then rounded to the nearest tenth of a percentage point.

We used Mercer’s Above-Mean Curve to determine the discount rates for retirement cost and the year-end benefit obligation. To derive the Above-Mean Curve, Mercer uses only those bonds with a yield higher than the mean yield of the same portfolio of high quality bonds. The Above-Mean Curve reflects the way an active investment manager would select high-quality bonds to match the cash flows of the plan.

Non-U.S. Plans

We use the same cash flow matching method to derive the discount rates for our major non-U.S. retirement plans. Where the cash flow matching method is not possible, rates of local high-quality long-term government bonds are used to estimate the discount rate.

The discount rates for the primary U.S. pension plan, UMWA retiree medical plans and black lung obligations were:

	Primary U.S. Plan			UMWA Plans			Black Lung		
	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018	2017
Discount rate:									
Retirement cost	4.4%	3.7%	4.3%	4.3%	3.6%	4.1%	4.2%	3.5%	3.9%
Benefit obligation at year end	3.3%	4.4%	3.7%	3.2%	4.3%	3.6%	3.1%	4.2%	3.5%

Sensitivity Analysis

The discount rate we select at year end materially affects the valuations of plan obligations at year end and the calculations of net periodic expenses for the following year. The tables below compare hypothetical plan obligation valuations for our largest plans as of December 31, 2019, actual expenses for 2019 and projected expenses for 2020 assuming we had used discount rates that were one percentage point lower or higher.

Plan Obligations at December 31, 2019

(In millions)	Hypothetical 1% lower	Actual	Hypothetical 1% higher
Primary U.S. pension plan	\$ 926.0	817.6	729.0
UMWA plans	471.8	424.7	385.2

Actual 2019 and Projected 2020 Expense (Income)

(In millions, except for percentages)	Hypothetical sensitivity analysis for discount rate assumption			Hypothetical sensitivity analysis for discount rate assumption		
	Actual	1% lower	1% higher	Projected	1% lower	1% higher
Years Ending December 31,	2019	2019	2019	2020	2020	2020
<i>Primary U.S. pension plan</i>						
Discount rate assumption	4.4%	3.4%	5.4%	3.3%	2.3%	4.3%
Retirement cost ^(a)	\$ 2.6	10.2	(4.6)	\$ 7.4	13.7	2.0
<i>UMWA plans</i>						
Discount rate assumption	4.3%	3.3%	5.3%	3.2%	2.2%	4.2%
Retirement cost	\$ 15.9	17.1	14.8	\$ 11.3	12.0	10.5

(a) Excludes \$19.3 million settlement loss recognized in 2019 related to an annuity contract buy-out of approximately 2,600 participants. See "2019 Annuity Contract Buy-out" below.

Expected-Return-on-Assets Assumption

Our expected-return-on-assets assumption, which materially affects our net periodic benefit cost, reflects the long-term average rate of return we expect the plan assets to earn. We select the expected-return-on-assets assumption using advice from our investment advisor considering each plan's asset allocation targets and expected overall investment manager performance and a review of the most recent long-term historical average compounded rates of return, as applicable. We selected 7.00% as the expected-return-on-assets assumption for our primary U.S. pension plan and 8.00% for our UMWA retiree medical plans for actual 2019 expense. We selected 7.00% as the expected-return-on-assets assumption for our primary U.S. pension plan and 8.00% for our UMWA retiree medical plans for projected 2020 expense.

The twenty to thirty year compound annual return of our primary U.S. pension plan has averaged from 5.9% to 8.4%.

Sensitivity Analysis

Effect of using different expected-rate-of-return assumptions. Our 2019 and projected 2020 expense would have been different if we had used different expected-rate-of-return assumptions. For every hypothetical change of one percentage point in the assumed long-term rate of return on plan assets (and holding other assumptions constant), our actual 2019 and projected 2020 expense would be as follows:

(In millions, except for percentages)	Hypothetical sensitivity analysis for expected-return-on asset assumption			Hypothetical sensitivity analysis for expected-return-on asset assumption		
	Actual	1% lower	1% higher	Projected	1% lower	1% higher
Years Ending December 31,	2019	2019	2019	2020	2020	2020
Expected-return-on-asset assumption						
Primary U.S. pension plan	7.00%	6.00%	8.00%	7.00%	6.00%	8.00%
UMWA plans	8.00%	7.00%	9.00%	8.00%	7.00%	9.00%
Primary U.S. pension plan ^(a)	\$ 2.6	9.8	(4.6)	\$ 7.4	14.0	0.8
UMWA plans	15.9	17.6	14.2	11.3	12.9	9.7

(a) Excludes \$19.3 million settlement loss recognized in 2019 related to an annuity contract buy-out of approximately 2,600 participants. See "2019 Annuity Contract Buy-out" below.

Effect of improving or deteriorating actual future market returns. Our funded status at December 31, 2020, and our 2021 expense will be different from currently projected amounts if our projected 2020 returns are better or worse than the returns we have assumed for each plan.

<i>(In millions, except for percentages)</i>	Hypothetical sensitivity analysis of 2020 asset return better or worse than expected		
	Projected	Better return	Worse return
Years Ending December 31,			
<i>Return on investments in 2020</i>			
Primary U.S. pension plan	7.00%	14.00%	—%
UMWA plans	8.00%	16.00%	—%
<i>Projected Funded Status at December 31, 2020</i>			
Primary U.S. pension plan	\$ (97)	(50)	(145)
UMWA plans	(247)	(234)	(260)
<i>2021 Expense^(a)</i>			
Primary U.S. pension plan	\$ 3	1	5
UMWA plans	11	10	14

(a) Actual future returns on investments will not affect our earnings until 2021 since the earnings in 2020 will be based on the "expected return on assets" assumption.

Effect of using fair market value of assets to determine expense. For our defined-benefit pension plans, we calculate expected investment returns by applying the expected long-term rate of return to the market-related value of plan assets. In addition, our plan asset actuarial gains and losses that are subject to amortization are based on the market-related value.

The market-related value of the plan assets is different from the actual or fair market value of the assets. The actual or fair market value is, at a point in time, the value of the assets that is available to make payments to pensioners and to cover any transaction costs. The market-related value recognizes changes in fair value from the expected value on a straight-line basis over five years. This recognition method spreads the effects of year-over-year volatility in the financial markets over several years.

Our expenses related to our primary U.S. pension plan would have been different if our accounting policy were to use the fair market value of plan assets instead of the market-related value to recognize investment gains and losses.

<i>(In millions)</i>	Based on market-related value of assets			Hypothetical ^(a)		
	Actual 2019	Projected 2020	Projected 2021	2019	2020	2021
Years Ending December 31,						
Primary U.S. pension plan expense ^(b)	\$ 2.6	7.4	3.1	\$ 14.7	3.0	(0.1)

(a) Assumes that our accounting policy was to use the fair market value of assets instead of the market-related value of assets to determine our expense related to our primary U.S. pension plan.

(b) Excludes \$19.3 million settlement loss recognized in 2019 related to an annuity contract buy-out of approximately 2,600 participants. See "2019 Annuity Contract Buy-out" below.

For our UMWA plans, we calculate expected investment returns by applying the expected long-term rate of return to the fair market value of the assets at the beginning of the year. This method is likely to cause the expected return on assets, which is recorded in earnings, to fluctuate more than had we used the accounting methodology of our defined-benefit pension plans.

Medical Inflation Assumption

We estimate the trend in healthcare cost inflation to predict future cash flows related to our retiree medical plans. Our assumption is based on recent plan experience and industry trends.

For the UMWA plans, our largest retiree medical plans, we have assumed a medical inflation rate of 6.3% for 2020, and we project this rate to decline to 5% in 2027 and hold at 5% thereafter. Our overall medical inflation rate assumption, including the assumption that medical inflation rates will gradually decline over the next seven years and hold at 5%, is based on macroeconomic assumptions of gross domestic growth rates, the excess of national health expenditures over other goods and services, and population growth. Our assumption of a medical inflation rate of 6.3% for 2020 is based on our recent actual experience. The average annual medical inflation rate of the Company over the last five to eleven years ranged from 4.5% to 5.4%.

If we had assumed that medical inflation rates were one percentage point higher in each future year, the plan obligation for these plans at December 31, 2019, would have been approximately \$47.8 million higher and the expense for 2019 would have been \$2.4 million higher. If

we had assumed that the medical inflation rates were one percentage point lower, the plan obligation at December 31, 2019, would have been approximately \$40.8 million lower and the related 2019 expenses would have been \$2.0 million lower.

If we had projected medical inflation rates to decline from 6.4% to 4.5% by 2028, instead of our projected decline from 6.3% to 5% by 2027, the plan obligation for the UMWA retiree medical benefit plan would have been \$12.6 million lower for 2019 and our expense would be \$1.5 million lower for 2020.

Excise Tax on High-Cost Health Plans

The *Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act* included a 40% excise tax on third-party benefit plan administrators for high-cost health plans (“Cadillac plans”), the effects of which were delayed to 2022 by the *Tax Reform Act*. As of December 31, 2018, our plan obligations included \$30.5 million related to this tax.

In December 2019, the excise tax provision was repealed by the *Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement Act* (the “SECURE Act”). The repeal of the excise tax provision reduced our plan obligations by \$29 million as of December 31, 2019.

Workers’ Compensation

Besides the effects of changes in medical costs, worker’s compensation costs are affected by the severity and types of injuries, changes in state and federal regulations and their application and the quality of programs which assist an employee’s return to work. Our liability for future payments for workers’ compensation claims is evaluated annually with the assistance of an actuary.

Numbers of Participants

Mortality tables. We use the Society of Actuaries base mortality tables for private sector plans, Pri-2012, and the Mercer modified MP-2019 projection scale, with a Blue Collar adjustment factor for the majority of our U.S. retirement plans and a White Collar adjustment factor for our nonqualified U.S. pension plan.

2019 Annuity Contract Buy-out

On October 8, 2019, we purchased a single premium group annuity contract from an insurance company to provide for the payment of pension benefits to approximately 2,600 primary U.S. pension plan participants. We purchased the contract with \$53 million of plan assets. The insurance company took over the payments of these benefits starting January 1, 2020. This transaction settled \$54 million of our primary U.S. pension plan obligation. As a result, we recognized a settlement charge of \$19.3 million in the fourth quarter of 2019.

Number of participants. The number of participants by major plan in the past five years is as follows:

Plan	Number of participants				
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
UMWA plans	3,000	3,200	3,300	3,600	3,700
Black Lung	800	800	760	750	700
U.S. pension	11,200	14,000	14,200	14,800	15,000

Because we are no longer operating in the coal industry, we anticipate that the number of participants in the UMWA retirement medical plan will decline over time due to mortality. Because the U.S. pension plan has been frozen, the number of its participants will also decline over time.

Foreign Currency Translation

The majority of our subsidiaries outside the U.S. conduct business in their local currencies. Our financial results are reported in U.S. dollars, which include the results of these subsidiaries.

Accounting Policy

Our accounting policy for foreign currency translation is different depending on whether the economy in which our foreign subsidiary operates has been designated as highly inflationary. Economies with a three-year cumulative inflation rate of more than 100% are considered highly inflationary. Subsequent reductions in cumulative inflation rates below 100% do not change the method of translation unless the reduction is deemed to be other than temporary.

Non-Highly Inflationary Economies

Assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries in non-highly inflationary economies are translated into U.S. dollars using rates of exchange at the balance sheet date. Translation adjustments are recorded in other comprehensive income (loss). Revenues and expenses are translated at rates of exchange in effect during the year. Transaction gains and losses are recorded in net income.

Highly Inflationary Economies

Foreign subsidiaries that operate in highly inflationary countries must use the reporting currency (the U.S. dollar) as the functional currency. Local-currency monetary assets and liabilities are remeasured into dollars each balance sheet date, with remeasurement adjustments and other transaction gains and losses recognized in earnings. Other than nonmonetary equity securities, nonmonetary assets and liabilities do not fluctuate with changes in local currency exchange rates to the dollar. For nonmonetary equity securities traded in highly inflationary economies, the fair market value of the equity securities are remeasured at the current exchange rates to determine gain or loss to be recorded in net income.

Application of Accounting Policy

Argentina

We operate in Argentina through wholly owned subsidiaries and a smaller controlled subsidiary (together "Brink's Argentina"). Revenues from Brink's Argentina represented approximately 6% of our consolidated revenues for the year ended December 31, 2019 and 7% of our consolidated revenues for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

The operating environment in Argentina continues to present business challenges, including ongoing devaluation of the Argentine peso and significant inflation. For the year ended December 31, 2017, the Argentine peso declined by approximately 15% (from 15.9 to 18.6 pesos to the U.S. dollar). For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Argentine peso declined by approximately 50% (from 18.6 to 37.6 pesos to the U.S. dollar). For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Argentine peso declined approximately 37% (from 37.6 to 59.9 pesos to the U.S. dollar).

Beginning July 1, 2018, we designated Argentina's economy as highly inflationary for accounting purposes. As a result, we consolidated Brink's Argentina using our accounting policy for subsidiaries operating in highly inflationary economies beginning with the third quarter of 2018. Argentine peso-denominated monetary assets and liabilities are remeasured at each balance sheet date using the currency exchange rate then in effect, with currency remeasurement gains and losses recognized in earnings. In the second half of 2018, we recognized a \$6.2 million pretax remeasurement loss. In 2019, we recognized an \$11.3 million pretax remeasurement loss.

At December 31, 2019, Argentina's economy remains highly inflationary for accounting purposes. At December 31, 2019, we had net monetary assets denominated in Argentine pesos of \$16.3 million, including cash of \$16.2 million. At December 31, 2019, we had net nonmonetary assets of \$150.5 million, including \$99.8 million of goodwill. At December 31, 2019, we had minimal equity securities denominated in Argentine pesos.

During September 2019, the Argentine government announced currency controls on both companies and individuals. The Argentine central bank issued details as to how the exchange control procedures would operate in practice. Under these procedures, central bank approval is required for many transactions, including dividend repatriation abroad.

During the fourth quarter of 2019, we elected to utilize other market mechanisms to convert Argentine pesos into U.S. dollars. Conversions under these other market mechanisms settled at rates that were approximately 25% less favorable than the rates at which we remeasured the financial statements of Brink's Argentina. In 2019, we recognized \$4.7 million of such conversion losses. These conversion losses are classified in the consolidated statements of operations as other operating income (expense).

Although the Argentine government has implemented currency controls, Brink's management continues to provide guidance and strategic oversight, including budgeting and forecasting for Brink's Argentina. We continue to control our Argentina business for purposes of consolidation of our financial statements and continue to monitor the situation in Argentina.

Venezuela

Highly Inflationary Accounting. The economy in Venezuela has had significant inflation in the last several years. Prior to deconsolidation as of June 30, 2018, we reported our Venezuelan results using our accounting policy for subsidiaries operating in highly inflationary economies. Results from our Venezuelan operations prior to the June 30, 2018 deconsolidation are included in items not allocated to segments and are excluded from the operating segments.

Remeasurement rates during 2017. During 2017, the DICOM exchange rate declined 80%. We received only minimal U.S. dollars through this exchange mechanism. In 2017, we recognized a \$9.1 million pretax remeasurement loss. The after-tax effect of this loss attributable to noncontrolling interest was \$1.0 million.

Remeasurement rates during 2018. Prior to deconsolidation as of June 30, 2018, in the first six months of 2018, the DICOM rate declined approximately 97%. We received only minimal U.S. dollars through this exchange mechanism. Prior to deconsolidation as of June 30, 2018, we recognized a \$2.2 million pretax remeasurement gain. The after-tax effect of this gain attributable to noncontrolling interest was \$2.0 million.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We currently serve customers in more than 100 countries, including 41 countries where we operate subsidiaries. These operations expose us to a variety of market risks, including the effects of changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. These financial exposures are monitored and managed by us as an integral part of our overall risk management program.

We may periodically use various derivative and non-derivative financial instruments, as discussed below, to hedge our interest rate and foreign currency exposures when appropriate. The risk that counterparties to these instruments may be unable to perform is minimized by limiting the counterparties used to major financial institutions with investment grade credit ratings. We do not expect to incur a loss from the failure of any counterparty to perform under the agreements. We do not use derivative financial instruments for purposes other than hedging underlying financial exposures.

The sensitivity analyses discussed below for the market risk exposures were based on the facts and circumstances in effect at December 31, 2019. Actual results will be determined by a number of factors that are not under management's control and could vary materially from those disclosed.

Interest Rate Risk

We use both fixed and floating rate debt and leases to finance our operations. Floating rate obligations, including both the term loan facility and the revolving credit facility under our senior secured credit facility, expose us to fluctuations in cash flows due to changes in the general level of interest rates. Fixed rate obligations, including our senior unsecured notes, are subject to fluctuations in fair values as a result of changes in interest rates.

Our floating rate debt typically is based on an underlying floating rate component as well as a fixed rate margin component. Based on the contractual interest rates on our floating rate debt at December 31, 2019, a hypothetical 10% increase in rates would increase cash outflows by approximately \$1.1 million over a twelve-month period. In other words, the weighted-average interest rate on our floating rate instruments (including any fixed rate margin component) was 3.8% per annum at December 31, 2019. If the underlying floating rate component were to increase by 10%, our average rate on this debt would increase by 0.2 percentage points to 4.0%. The effect on the fair values of our unsecured senior notes of a hypothetical 10% decrease in the yield curve from year-end 2019 levels would result in a \$17.0 million increase in the fair value of our unsecured senior notes.

Foreign Currency Risk

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

We are also exposed periodically to the foreign currency rate fluctuations that affect transactions not denominated in the functional currency of our domestic and foreign operations. To mitigate these exposures, we enter into foreign currency forward and swap contracts from time to time. At December 31, 2019, the notional value of our outstanding foreign currency forward and swap contracts was \$155.0 million with average contract maturities of approximately one month. These contracts primarily offset exposures in the euro and the Brazilian real. Additionally, these contracts are not designated as hedges for accounting purposes, and accordingly, changes in their fair value are recorded immediately in earnings. We do not use derivative financial instruments to hedge investments in foreign subsidiaries since such investments are long-term in nature.

The effects of a hypothetical simultaneous 10% appreciation in the U.S. dollar from the 2019 levels against all other currencies of countries in which we have continuing operations are as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	Hypothetical Effects Increase/ (decrease)
Effect on Earnings:	
Translation of 2019 earnings into U.S. dollars ^(a)	\$ (24.7)
Transaction gains (losses) ^(b)	3.4
Effect on Other Comprehensive Income (Loss):	
Translation of net assets of foreign subsidiaries	(95.2)

(a) Excludes our Venezuela operations which we deconsolidated effective June 30, 2018. See Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements.

(b) Net of outstanding foreign currency swap and forward contracts.

The hypothetical foreign currency effects above detail the consolidated effect attributable to Brink's of a simultaneous change in the value of a large number of foreign currencies relative to the U. S. dollar. The foreign currency exposure effect related to a change in an individual currency could be significantly different.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

THE BRINK'S COMPANY

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
AND FOR EACH OF THE YEARS IN THE THREE-YEAR PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019**

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MANAGEMENT’S ANNUAL REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Our internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance to our management and board of directors regarding the preparation and fair presentation of published financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

Management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in “Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013).”

Based on this assessment, our management believes that, as of December 31, 2019, our internal control over financial reporting is effective based on the COSO criteria.

Deloitte & Touche LLP, the independent registered public accounting firm which audits our consolidated financial statements, has issued an attestation report on our internal control over financial reporting. Deloitte’s attestation report appears on page 60.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the shareholders and the Board of Directors of The Brink's Company

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of The Brink's Company and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2019, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by COSO.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, of the Company and our report dated February 28, 2020, expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements and included an explanatory paragraph regarding the adoption of FASB Accounting Standards Update 2016-02, *Leases*.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Richmond, Virginia
February 28, 2020

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of The Brink's Company

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of The Brink's Company and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), equity, and cash flows, for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2019, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 28, 2020, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Change in Accounting Principle

As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, effective January 1, 2019, adopted FASB Accounting Standards Update 2016-02, *Leases*, using the modified retrospective approach.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current-period audit of the financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Valuation of Goodwill - France Reporting Unit - Refer to Note 1 to the financial statements

Critical Audit Matter Description

The Company performed an interim goodwill impairment test on the France reporting unit as of July 1, 2019 as a result of operating profit falling short of budget through the first six months of the year and since the excess of the fair value of the France reporting unit exceeded its carrying value by 9% as of its annual impairment test performed as of October 1, 2018. The Company performed a quantitative analysis to determine whether the reporting unit fair value exceeded its carrying amount. The Company concluded that the fair value of the France reporting unit exceeded its carrying value by 20% and therefore, goodwill related to the France reporting unit of \$86.7 million was not impaired.

The Company's use of the Income Approach methodology to estimate fair value required management to make significant estimates and judgments related to discount rates and the future results of operations. Changes in these assumptions could have a significant impact on the fair value of the reporting unit and the conclusion that the associated goodwill was not impaired.

We identified our auditing of the interim goodwill impairment test for the Company as a critical audit matter because of the significant judgments made by management to estimate the fair value of the France reporting unit. This required a high degree of auditor judgment and

an increased extent of effort, including the need to involve our fair value specialists when performing audit procedures to evaluate the reasonableness of management's estimates and assumptions related to selection of the discount rates and the future results of operations.

How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to the future results of operations and the selected discount rates used in the valuation of the France reporting unit included the following, among others:

- We tested the effectiveness of controls over management's goodwill impairment evaluation, including those over the determination of the fair value of the France Reporting Unit, such as controls related to management's selection of the discount rates and forecasts of future results of operations.
- We evaluated management's ability to accurately forecast future results of operations by comparing actual results to management's historical forecasts.
- We evaluated the reasonableness of management's forecasts of future results of operations by considering:
 - Historical results of operations.
 - Internal communications to management and the Board of Directors.
 - Forecasted information included in Company press releases as well as in analyst and industry reports for the Company.
- With the assistance of our fair value specialists, we evaluated the reasonableness of the (1) valuation methodology and (2) discount rates by:
 - Testing the source information underlying the determination of the discount rates and the mathematical accuracy of the calculation.
 - Developing a range of independent estimates and comparing those to the discount rates selected by management.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Richmond, Virginia
February 28, 2020

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2017.

THE BRINK'S COMPANY
and subsidiaries

Consolidated Balance Sheets

December 31,

<i>(In millions, except for per share amounts)</i>	2019	2018
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 311.0	343.4
Restricted cash	158.0	136.1
Accounts receivable (net of allowance: 2019 - \$30.2; 2018 - \$10.1)	635.6	599.5
Prepaid expenses and other	128.0	127.5
Total current assets	1,232.6	1,206.5
Right-of-use assets, net	270.3	—
Property and equipment, net	763.3	699.4
Goodwill	784.6	678.6
Other intangibles	272.5	228.9
Deferred income taxes	273.5	236.5
Other	167.0	186.1
Total assets	\$ 3,763.8	3,236.0
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Short-term borrowings	\$ 14.3	28.9
Current maturities of long-term debt	74.5	53.5
Accounts payable	184.5	174.6
Accrued liabilities	628.4	502.1
Restricted cash held for customers	100.3	90.3
Total current liabilities	1,002.0	849.4
Long-term debt	1,554.8	1,471.6
Accrued pension costs	228.9	196.9
Retirement benefits other than pensions	347.8	366.1
Lease liabilities	218.4	—
Deferred income taxes	21.2	16.7
Other	183.1	168.7
Total liabilities	3,556.2	3,069.4
Commitments and contingent liabilities (notes 4, 5, 15, 17, 23 and 24)		
Equity:		
The Brink's Company ("Brink's") shareholders:		
Common stock, par value \$1 per share:		
Shares authorized: 100.0		
Shares issued and outstanding: 2019 - 50.1; 2018 - 49.7	50.1	49.7
Capital in excess of par value	663.3	628.2
Retained earnings	457.4	429.1
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):		
Benefit plan adjustments	(583.0)	(572.1)
Foreign currency translation	(382.8)	(382.0)
Gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	(13.2)	0.8
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(979.0)	(953.3)
Brink's shareholders	191.8	153.7
Noncontrolling interests	15.8	12.9
Total equity	207.6	166.6
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 3,763.8	3,236.0

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

THE BRINK'S COMPANY
and subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Operations

<i>(In millions, except for per share amounts)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
Revenues	\$ 3,683.2	3,488.9	3,347.0
Costs and expenses:			
Cost of revenues	2,832.1	2,703.3	2,608.2
Selling, general and administrative expenses	604.9	509.2	468.2
Total costs and expenses	3,437.0	3,212.5	3,076.4
Other operating income (expense)	(9.4)	(1.7)	3.3
Operating profit	236.8	274.7	273.9
Interest expense	(90.6)	(66.7)	(32.2)
Loss on deconsolidation of Venezuela operations	—	(126.7)	—
Interest and other nonoperating expense	(52.7)	(38.8)	(60.2)
Income from continuing operations before tax	93.5	42.5	181.5
Provision for income taxes	61.0	70.0	157.7
Income (loss) from continuing operations	32.5	(27.5)	23.8
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	0.7	—	(0.2)
Net income (loss)	33.2	(27.5)	23.6
Less net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	4.2	5.8	6.9
Net income (loss) attributable to Brink's	\$ 29.0	(33.3)	16.7
Amounts attributable to Brink's:			
Continuing operations	\$ 28.3	(33.3)	16.9
Discontinued operations	0.7	—	(0.2)
Net income (loss) attributable to Brink's	\$ 29.0	(33.3)	16.7
Earnings (loss) per share attributable to Brink's common shareholders^(a):			
Basic:			
Continuing operations	\$ 0.56	(0.65)	0.33
Discontinued operations	0.01	—	(0.01)
Net income (loss)	0.58	(0.65)	0.33
Diluted:			
Continuing operations	\$ 0.55	(0.65)	0.33
Discontinued operations	0.01	—	(0.01)
Net income (loss)	0.57	(0.65)	0.32
Weighted-average shares			
Basic	50.2	50.9	50.7
Diluted	51.1	50.9	51.8

(a) Amounts may not add due to rounding.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

THE BRINK'S COMPANY
and subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)

<i>(In millions)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
Net income (loss)	\$ 33.2	(27.5)	23.6
Benefit plan adjustments:			
Benefit plan actuarial gains (losses)	27.1	35.4	(43.6)
Benefit plan prior service costs	(4.1)	(1.6)	(0.9)
Deferred profit sharing	0.4	(0.2)	—
Total benefit plan adjustments	23.4	33.6	(44.5)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(0.1)	(45.2)	23.6
Unrealized net gains on available-for-sale securities	—	—	0.2
Gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	(19.0)	0.1	0.1
Other comprehensive income (loss) before tax	4.3	(11.5)	(20.6)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	0.4	5.0	(1.8)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	3.9	(16.5)	(18.8)
Comprehensive income (loss)	37.1	(44.0)	4.8
Less comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	5.0	5.0	7.7
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Brink's	\$ 32.1	(49.0)	(2.9)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

THE BRINK'S COMPANY
and subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Equity

Years Ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017

<i>(In millions)</i>	Shares	Common Stock	Capital in Excess of Par Value	Retained Earnings	AOCI*	Noncontrolling Interests	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2016	50.0	\$ 50.0	618.1	576.0	(907.0)	17.7	354.8
Net income	—	—	—	16.7	—	6.9	23.6
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	—	(19.6)	0.8	(18.8)
Dividends to:							
Brink's common shareholders (\$0.55 per share)	—	—	—	(27.7)	—	—	(27.7)
Noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	(4.6)	(4.6)
Share-based compensation:							
Stock options and awards:							
Compensation expense	—	—	17.7	—	—	—	17.7
Consideration from exercise of stock options	0.1	0.1	2.6	—	—	—	2.7
Other share-based benefit transactions	0.4	0.4	(9.8)	(0.1)	—	—	(9.5)
Balance as of December 31, 2017	50.5	50.5	628.6	564.9	(926.6)	20.8	338.2
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle ^(a)	—	—	—	3.3	(1.1)	—	2.2
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	(33.3)	—	5.8	(27.5)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(15.7)	(0.8)	(16.5)
Shares repurchased	(1.3)	(1.3)	(16.9)	(75.3)	—	—	(93.5)
Dividends to:							
Brink's common shareholders (\$0.60 per share)	—	—	—	(30.4)	—	—	(30.4)
Noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	(5.2)	(5.2)
Share-based compensation:							
Stock options and awards:							
Compensation expense	—	—	28.2	—	—	—	28.2
Consideration from exercise of stock options	—	—	0.8	—	—	—	0.8
Other share-based benefit transactions	0.5	0.5	(9.8)	(0.1)	—	—	(9.4)
Dispositions of noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	(0.4)	(0.4)
Acquisitions of noncontrolling interests	—	—	(2.7)	—	(9.9)	(8.4)	(21.0)
Acquisitions with noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	1.1
Balance as of December 31, 2018	49.7	49.7	628.2	429.1	(953.3)	12.9	166.6
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle ^(b)	—	—	—	28.8	(28.8)	—	—
Net income	—	—	—	29.0	—	4.2	33.2
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	3.1	0.8	3.9
Shares repurchased	—	—	(0.5)	0.5	—	—	—
Dividends to:							
Brink's common shareholders (\$0.60 per share)	—	—	—	(29.9)	—	—	(29.9)
Noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	(2.3)	(2.3)
Share-based compensation:							
Stock options and awards:							
Compensation expense	—	—	42.7	—	—	—	42.7
Other share-based benefit transactions	0.4	0.4	(7.1)	(0.1)	—	—	(6.8)
Capital contributions from noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2
Balance as of December 31, 2019	50.1	\$ 50.1	663.3	457.4	(979.0)	15.8	207.6

(a) Effective January 1, 2018, we adopted the provisions of ASU 2014-09, *Revenue From Contracts with Customers*, ASU 2016-01, *Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*, and ASU 2016-16, *Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory*. We recognized a cumulative effect adjustment to January 1, 2018 retained earnings as a result of adopting each of these standards. See Note 1 for further details of the impact of each standard.

(b) Effective January 1, 2019, we adopted the provisions of ASU 2018-02, *Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income*. We recognized a cumulative effect adjustment to January 1, 2019 retained earnings as a result of adopting this standard. See Note 1 for further details.

* *Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)*

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

THE BRINK'S COMPANY
and subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

<i>(In millions)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$ 33.2	(27.5)	23.6
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
(Income) loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(0.7)	—	0.2
Depreciation and amortization	185.0	162.3	146.6
Share-based compensation expense	42.7	28.2	17.7
Deferred income taxes	(33.3)	(20.5)	94.2
Prepayment penalties	—	—	8.3
(Gains) losses on sale of property, equipment and marketable securities	(2.9)	(7.2)	(10.7)
Gain on business dispositions	—	(11.2)	(0.6)
Loss on deconsolidation of Venezuela operations	—	126.7	—
Impairment losses	7.7	6.5	3.4
Retirement benefit funding (more) less than expense:			
Pension	24.1	6.6	15.9
Other than pension	16.0	19.5	17.9
Remeasurement losses due to Argentina and Venezuela currency devaluations	11.3	4.0	9.1
Other operating	18.1	8.2	5.3
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects of acquisitions:			
Accounts receivable and income taxes receivable	15.8	(49.7)	(164.9)
Accounts payable, income taxes payable and accrued liabilities	35.0	69.0	100.9
Restricted cash held for customers	23.7	44.4	44.3
Customer obligations	11.4	(1.7)	6.1
Prepaid and other current assets	(11.3)	0.3	(11.4)
Other	(7.2)	6.2	(9.5)
Net cash provided by operating activities	368.6	364.1	296.4
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Capital expenditures	(164.8)	(155.1)	(174.5)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(183.9)	(520.9)	(225.1)
Dispositions, net of cash disposed	11.2	8.4	1.4
Marketable securities:			
Purchases	(11.8)	(62.4)	(38.0)
Sales	1.3	54.2	38.3
Cash proceeds from sale of property, equipment and investments	10.3	4.0	1.9
Redemption of cash-surrender value of life insurance policies	7.8	—	—
Other	(3.1)	(0.9)	1.1
Net cash used by investing activities	(333.0)	(672.7)	(394.9)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Borrowings (repayments) of debt:			
Short-term borrowings	(14.8)	1.3	(125.2)
Cash supply chain customer debt	—	(15.6)	1.5
Long-term revolving credit facilities:			
Borrowings	892.7	982.8	941.8
Repayments	(1,117.8)	(642.8)	(999.9)
Other long-term debt:			
Borrowings	335.0	2.2	1,109.9
Repayments	(63.8)	(56.7)	(187.4)
Debt financing costs	(4.0)	—	(16.3)
Acquisitions of noncontrolling interests	—	(21.0)	—
Payment of acquisition-related obligation	(20.3)	(17.6)	(90.9)
Prepayment penalties	—	—	(8.3)
Repurchase shares of Brink's common stock	—	(93.5)	—
Dividends to:			
Shareholders of Brink's	(29.9)	(30.4)	(27.7)
Noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries	(2.3)	(5.2)	(4.6)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	—	0.8	2.7
Tax withholdings associated with share-based compensation	(8.9)	(11.5)	(10.2)
Cross currency swap contract	(3.9)	0.6	1.9
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	(38.0)	93.4	587.3
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(8.1)	(32.2)	(0.9)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash:			
Increase (decrease)	(10.5)	(247.4)	487.9
Balance at beginning of period	479.5	726.9	239.0
Balance at end of period	\$ 469.0	479.5	726.9

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

THE BRINK'S COMPANY
and subsidiaries

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The Brink's Company (along with its subsidiaries, "we," "our," "Brink's" or the "Company"), based in Richmond, Virginia, is a leading provider of secure transportation, cash management services and other security-related services to banks and financial institutions, retailers, government agencies, mints, jewelers and other commercial operations around the world. Brink's is the oldest and largest secure transportation and cash management services company in the U.S., and a market leader in many other countries.

Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include our controlled subsidiaries. Control is determined based on ownership rights or, when applicable, based on whether we are considered to be the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity. See "Venezuela" section below for further information. For controlled subsidiaries that are not wholly-owned, the noncontrolling interests are included in net income and in total equity.

Investments in businesses that we do not control, but for which we have the ability to exercise significant influence over operating and financial policies, are accounted for under the equity method and our proportionate share of income or loss is recorded in other operating income (expense). Investments in businesses for which we do not have the ability to exercise significant influence over operating and financial policies are accounted for at fair value, if readily determinable, with changes in fair value recognized in net income. For equity investments that do not have a readily determinable fair value, we measure these investments at cost minus impairment, if any, plus or minus changes from observable price changes. See "New Accounting Standards" section below for further information. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized when services related to armored vehicle transportation, ATM services, cash management services, payment services, guarding and the secure international transportation of valuables are performed. We assess our customers' ability to meet contractual terms, including payment terms, before entering into contracts. Taxes collected from customers and remitted to governmental authorities are not included in revenues in the consolidated statements of operations.

On January 1, 2018, we adopted ASC 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, and applied the standard to all contracts using the modified retrospective method. Prior period amounts are not adjusted and continue to be reported in accordance with ASC 605, *Revenue Recognition*. See Note 2 for further information.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits and investments with original maturities of three months or less. Cash and cash equivalents include amounts held by certain of our secure cash management services operations for customers for which, under local regulations, the title transfers to us for a short period of time. The cash is generally credited to customers' accounts the following day and we do not consider it as available for general corporate purposes in the management of our liquidity and capital resources. We record a liability for the amounts owed to customers (see Note 13).

Trade Accounts Receivable

Trade accounts receivable are recorded at the invoiced amount and do not bear interest. The allowance for doubtful accounts is our best estimate of the amount of probable credit losses on our existing accounts receivable. We determine the allowance based on historical write-off experience. We review our allowance for doubtful accounts quarterly. Account balances are charged off against the allowance after all means of collection have been exhausted and the potential for recovery is considered remote. See "Internal Loss" section below for further information.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost. Depreciation is calculated principally on the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of individual assets or classes of assets.

Leased property and equipment meeting financing lease criteria are capitalized at the lower of the present value of the related lease payments or the fair value of the leased asset at the inception of the lease. Amortization is calculated on the straight-line method based on the lease term. See "New Accounting Standards" section below for further information.

Leasehold improvements are recorded at cost. Amortization is calculated principally on the straight-line method over the lesser of the estimated useful life of the leasehold improvement or the lease term. Renewal periods are included in the lease term when the renewal is determined to be reasonably assured.

Part of the costs related to the development or purchase of internal-use software is capitalized and amortized over the estimated useful life of the software. Costs that are capitalized include external direct costs of materials and services to develop or obtain the software, and internal costs, including compensation and employee benefits for employees directly associated with a software development project.

Estimated Useful Lives	Years
Buildings	16 to 25
Building leasehold improvements	3 to 10
Vehicles	3 to 10
Capitalized software	3 to 5
Other machinery and equipment	3 to 10

Expenditures for routine maintenance and repairs on property and equipment are charged to expense. Major renewals, betterments and modifications are capitalized and depreciated over the lesser of the remaining life of the asset or, if applicable, the lease term.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill is recognized for the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of tangible and identifiable intangible net assets of businesses acquired. Intangible assets arising from business acquisitions include customer lists, customer relationships, covenants not to compete, trademarks and other identifiable intangibles. At December 31, 2019, finite-lived intangible assets have remaining useful lives ranging from 1 to 14 years and are amortized based on the pattern in which the economic benefits are used or on a straight-line basis.

Impairment of Goodwill and Long-Lived Assets

Goodwill is not amortized but is tested for impairment at least annually and whenever events or circumstances in interim periods indicated that it is more likely than not that an impairment may have occurred. We perform these test of goodwill impairment at the reporting unit level, which is one level below an operating segment. Goodwill is assigned to one or more reporting units at the date of acquisition. We have eight reporting units:

- U.S.
- Mexico
- Canada
- France
- Brazil
- Global Markets - South America
- Global Markets - EMEA
- Global Markets - Asia

We performed an interim goodwill impairment test of our France reporting unit as of July 1, 2019 because France operating profit was lower than budget through the first six months of the year and the October 1, 2018 annual impairment test resulted in France reporting unit fair value exceeding carrying value by only 9%. As a result of the July 1, 2019 interim impairment test, we concluded that the fair value of the France reporting unit exceeded its carrying value by 20%. Therefore, goodwill related to the France reporting unit (\$90.4 million at July 1, 2019) was not impaired. We used a qualitative approach to roll forward the interim test to the annual testing date of October 1, 2019 and determined there was no impairment at that date. The France reporting unit had \$89.2 million of goodwill at December 31, 2019.

We performed our annual goodwill impairment tests as of October 1, 2019 for all the remaining reporting units. For the interim impairment test and the annual tests in 2019, we elected to forego the optional qualitative assessment and performed a quantitative goodwill impairment test instead. We estimated the fair value of each reporting unit using a weighting of three valuation methodologies: the Income Approach, the Public Company Market Multiple Method, and the Similar Transactions Method. The resulting reporting unit fair values were compared to each reporting unit's carrying value. For the other seven reporting units, we concluded that the fair value of each reporting unit substantially exceeded its carrying value by a range of 36% to 234% as of October 1, 2019. The Canada reporting unit had the lowest percentage excess of fair value over carrying value of 36%. The Canada reporting unit had \$3.4 million of goodwill at December 31, 2019.

We completed these goodwill impairment tests, as well as the tests in the previous two years, with no impairment charges required.

Indefinite-lived intangibles are also tested for impairment at least annually by comparing their carrying values to their estimated fair values. We have had no significant impairments of indefinite-lived intangibles in the last three years.

Long-lived assets other than goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangibles are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. For long-lived assets other than goodwill that are to be held and used in operations, an impairment is indicated when the estimated total undiscounted cash flow associated with the asset or group of assets is less than carrying value. If impairment exists, an adjustment is made to write the asset down to its fair value, and a loss is recorded as the difference between the carrying value and fair value.

Retirement Benefit Plans

We account for retirement benefit obligations under Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 715, *Compensation – Retirement Benefits*. For U.S. and certain non-U.S. retirement plans, we derive the discount rates used to measure the present value of benefit obligations using the cash flow matching method. Under this method, we compare the plan's projected payment obligations by year with the corresponding yields on a Mercer yield curve. Each year's projected cash flows are then

discounted back to their present value at the measurement date and an overall discount rate is determined. The overall discount rate is then rounded to the nearest tenth of a percentage point. We used Mercer's Above-Mean Curve to determine the discount rates for the year-end benefit obligations and retirement cost of our U.S. retirement plans. We use a local or regional version of the Mercer yield curve in the majority of our non-U.S. locations. In non-U.S. locations where the cash flow matching method is not possible, rates of local high-quality long-term government bonds are used to select the discount rate.

We select the expected long-term rate of return assumption for our U.S. pension plan and retiree medical plans using advice from our investment advisor. The selected rate considers plan asset allocation targets, expected overall investment manager performance and long-term historical average compounded rates of return.

Benefit plan actuarial gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income (loss). Accumulated net benefit plan actuarial gains and losses that exceed 10% of the greater of a plan's benefit obligation or plan assets at the beginning of the year are amortized into earnings from other comprehensive income (loss) on a straight-line basis. The amortization period for pension plans is the average remaining service period of employees expected to receive benefits under the plans. The amortization period for other retirement plans is primarily the average remaining life expectancy of inactive participants.

Income Taxes

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded to recognize the expected future tax benefits or costs of events that have been, or will be, reported in different years for financial statement purposes than tax purposes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which these items are expected to reverse. We recognize tax benefits related to uncertain tax positions if we believe it is more likely than not the benefit will be realized. We review our deferred tax assets to determine if it is more-likely-than-not that they will be realized. If we determine it is not more-likely-than-not that a deferred tax asset will be realized, we record a valuation allowance to reverse the previously recognized tax benefit.

Foreign Currency Translation

Our consolidated financial statements are reported in U.S. dollars. Our foreign subsidiaries maintain their records primarily in the currency of the country in which they operate. The method of translating local currency financial information into U.S. dollars depends on whether the economy in which our foreign subsidiary operates has been designated as highly inflationary or not. Economies with a three-year cumulative inflation rate of more than 100% are considered highly inflationary.

Assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries in non-highly inflationary economies are translated into U.S. dollars using rates of exchange at the balance sheet date. Translation adjustments are recorded in other comprehensive income (loss). Revenues and expenses are translated at rates of exchange in effect during the year. Transaction gains and losses are recorded in net income.

Foreign subsidiaries that operate in highly inflationary countries use the U.S. dollar as their functional currency. Local currency monetary assets and liabilities are remeasured into U.S. dollars using rates of exchange as of each balance sheet date, with remeasurement adjustments and other transaction gains and losses recognized in earnings. Other than nonmonetary equity securities, nonmonetary assets and liabilities do not fluctuate with changes in local currency exchange rates to the dollar. For nonmonetary equity securities traded in highly inflationary economies, the fair market value of the equity securities are remeasured at the current exchange rates to determine gain or loss to be recorded in net income. Revenues and expenses are translated at rates of exchange in effect during the year. See "Venezuela" and "Argentina" sections below for further information.

Argentina

We operate in Argentina through wholly owned subsidiaries and a smaller controlled subsidiary (together "Brink's Argentina"). Revenues from Brink's Argentina represented approximately 6% of our consolidated revenues for the year ended December 31, 2019 and 7% of our consolidated revenues for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

The operating environment in Argentina continues to present business challenges, including ongoing devaluation of the Argentine peso and significant inflation. For the year ended December 31, 2017, the Argentine peso declined by approximately 15% (from 15.9 to 18.6 pesos to the U.S. dollar). For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Argentine peso declined by approximately 50% (from 18.6 to 37.6 pesos to the U.S. dollar). For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Argentine peso declined approximately 37% (from 37.6 to 59.9 pesos to the U.S. dollar).

Beginning July 1, 2018, we designated Argentina's economy as highly inflationary for accounting purposes. As a result, we consolidated Brink's Argentina using our accounting policy for subsidiaries operating in highly inflationary economies beginning with the third quarter of 2018. Argentine peso-denominated monetary assets and liabilities are now remeasured at each balance sheet date using the currency exchange rate then in effect, with currency remeasurement gains and losses recognized in earnings. In the second half of 2018, we recognized a \$6.2 million pretax remeasurement loss. In 2019, we recognized a \$11.3 million pretax remeasurement loss.

At December 31, 2019, Argentina's economy remains highly inflationary for accounting purposes. At December 31, 2019, we had net monetary assets denominated in Argentine pesos of \$16.3 million (including cash of \$16.2 million) and net nonmonetary assets of \$150.5 million (including \$99.8 million of goodwill). At December 31, 2019, we had minimal equity securities denominated in Argentine pesos.

During September 2019, the Argentine government announced currency controls on both companies and individuals. The Argentine central bank issued details as to how the exchange control procedures would operate in practice. Under these procedures, central bank approval is required for many transactions, including dividend repatriation abroad.

During the fourth quarter of 2019, we elected to utilize other market mechanisms to convert Argentine pesos into U.S. dollars. Conversions under these other market mechanisms settled at rates that were approximately 25% less favorable than the rates at which we remeasured the financial statements of Brink's Argentina. In 2019, we recognized \$4.7 million of such conversion losses. These conversion losses are classified in the consolidated statements of operations as other operating income (expense).

Although the Argentine government has implemented currency controls, Brink's management continues to provide guidance and strategic oversight, including budgeting and forecasting for Brink's Argentina. We continue to control our Argentina business for purposes of consolidation of our financial statements and continue to monitor the situation in Argentina.

Venezuela

Deconsolidation. Our Venezuelan operations offer transportation and route-based logistics management services for cash and valuables throughout Venezuela. Currency exchange regulations, combined with other government regulations, such as price controls and strict labor laws, significantly limit our ability to make and execute operational decisions at our Venezuelan subsidiaries. With the May 2018 re-election of the President in Venezuela for an additional six-year term, we expect these conditions to continue for the foreseeable future.

As a result of the conditions described above, we concluded that, effective June 30, 2018, we did not meet the accounting criteria for control over our Venezuelan operations and, as a result, we began reporting the results of our investment in our Venezuelan subsidiaries using the cost method of accounting. This change resulted in a pretax charge of \$127 million in the second quarter of 2018. The pretax charge included \$106 million of foreign currency translation losses and benefit plan adjustments previously included in accumulated other comprehensive loss. It also included the derecognition of the carrying amounts of our Venezuelan operations' assets and liabilities, including \$32 million of assets and \$11 million of liabilities, that were no longer reported in our consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2018. We determined the fair value of our investment in, and receivables from, our Venezuelan subsidiaries to be insignificant based on our expectations of dividend payments and settlements of such receivables in future periods. For reporting periods beginning after June 30, 2018, we have not included the operating results of our Venezuela operations. We may incur losses resulting from our Venezuelan business to the extent that we provide U.S. dollars or make future investments in our Venezuelan subsidiaries, including any additional investments made directly in our Venezuelan subsidiaries or additional costs incurred by us to address compliance with recent sanctions and other regulatory requirements imposed by the U.S. government that restrict our ability to conduct business in Venezuela. Prior to the imposition of the U.S. government sanctions, we provided immaterial amounts of financial support to our Venezuela operations in 2019 and 2018.

We continue to monitor the situation in Venezuela, including the imposition of sanctions by the U.S. government targeting Venezuela.

Highly Inflationary Accounting. The economy in Venezuela has had significant inflation in the last several years. Prior to deconsolidation as of June 30, 2018, we reported our Venezuelan results using our accounting policy for subsidiaries operating in highly inflationary economies. Results from our Venezuelan operations prior to the June 30, 2018 deconsolidation are included in items not allocated to segments and are excluded from the operating segments.

Remeasurement rates during 2017. During 2017, the DICOM exchange rate declined 80%. We received only minimal U.S. dollars through this exchange mechanism. In 2017, we recognized a \$9.1 million pretax remeasurement loss. The after-tax effect of this loss attributable to noncontrolling interest was \$1.0 million.

Remeasurement rates during 2018. Prior to deconsolidation as of June 30, 2018, in the first six months of 2018, the DICOM rate declined approximately 97%. We received only minimal U.S. dollars through this exchange mechanism. Prior to deconsolidation as of June 30, 2018, we recognized a \$2.2 million pretax remeasurement gain. The after-tax effect of this gain attributable to noncontrolling interest was \$2.0 million.

Internal loss

A former non-management employee in our U.S. global services operations embezzled funds from Brink's in prior years. Except for a small deductible amount, the amount of the internal loss related to the embezzlement was covered by our insurance. In an effort to cover up the embezzlement, the former employee intentionally misstated the underlying accounts receivable subledger data. In 2019, we incurred \$4.5 million in costs (primarily third party expenses) to reconstruct the accounts receivables subledger.

In the third quarter of 2019, we were able to identify \$4.0 million of revenues billed and collected in prior periods which had never been recorded in the general ledger. We also identified and recorded \$0.3 million in bank fees, which had been incurred in prior periods. The rebuild of the subledger was completed during the third quarter of 2019. Based on the reconstructed subledger, we were able to analyze and quantify the uncollected receivables from prior periods. Although we plan to attempt to collect these receivables, we estimated an increase to bad debt expense of \$13.7 million in the third quarter of 2019. The impact of the bad debt expense (\$13.7 million) and bank fees (\$0.3 million), partially offset by the revenue adjustment (\$4.0 million), net to a \$10.0 million cumulative accounting error which was corrected in the third quarter of 2019. We have concluded that the impact of this accounting error was not material to the current or any prior period financial statements.

The estimate of the allowance for doubtful accounts was adjusted in the fourth quarter of 2019 for an additional \$6.4 million and will be adjusted in future periods, if needed, as assumptions related to the collectability of these accounts receivable change. Out of the total \$20.1 million in bad debt expense recorded in the second half of 2019, \$19.2 million represented an allowance on \$34.0 million of accounts receivable or 56%. Due to the unusual nature of this internal loss and the related errors in the subledger data, along with the fact that management has excluded these amounts when evaluating internal performance, we have excluded these net charges from segment results.

Restricted Cash

In France, we offer services to certain of our customers where we manage some or all of their cash supply chains. In connection with this offering, we take temporary title to certain customers' cash, which is included as restricted cash in our financial statements due to customer agreement or regulation (see Note 20).

Concentration of Credit Risks

We routinely assess the financial strength of significant customers and this assessment, combined with the large number and geographic diversity of our customers, limits our concentration of risk with respect to accounts receivable. Financial instruments which potentially subject us to concentrations of credit risks are principally cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivables. Cash and cash equivalents are held by major financial institutions.

Use of Estimates

In accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), we have made a number of estimates and assumptions relating to the reporting of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities to prepare these consolidated financial statements. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates. The most significant estimates are related to goodwill, intangibles and other long-lived assets, pension and other retirement benefit assets and obligations, legal contingencies, allowance for doubtful accounts, deferred tax assets, purchase price allocations and foreign currency translation.

Fair-value estimates. We have various financial instruments included in our financial statements. Financial instruments are carried in our financial statements at either cost or fair value. We estimate fair value of assets using the following hierarchy using the highest level possible:

Level 1: Quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2: Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, or quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, or inputs other than quoted prices that are directly or indirectly observable, or inputs that are derived principally from, or corroborated by, observable market data by correlation or other means.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs that reflect estimates and assumptions.

New Accounting Standards

In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-07, *Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost*, which requires an entity to report the service cost component in the same line item or items as other compensation costs arising from services rendered by the pertinent employees during the period. The other components of net benefit cost are required to be presented in the income statement separately from the service cost component and outside a subtotal of income from operations. We elected to early adopt this ASU in the first quarter of 2017 using the retrospective transition method for the periods presented. As a result, the consolidated statements of operations were updated to reflect this guidance. The early adoption of this ASU had no impact on the previously reported income from continuing operations or net income for the prior year periods.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, *Revenue From Contracts with Customers*. Under this standard, an entity recognizes an amount of revenue to which it expects to be entitled when the transfer of goods or services to customers occurs. The standard requires expanded disclosures regarding the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. We adopted this standard effective January 1, 2018 using the modified retrospective method and recognized a cumulative-effect adjustment increasing retained earnings by \$1.5 million. The most significant effects of the standard for us are associated with variable consideration and capitalization of costs to obtain contracts, such as sales commissions. Previously, we recognized the impact of pricing changes in the period they became fixed and determinable, and we expensed sales commissions and other costs to obtain contracts as they were incurred. We do not expect a material impact on our future consolidated statements of operations or consolidated balance sheets as a result of implementing this standard. However, adoption of the standard resulted in expanded disclosures related to revenue (see Note 2).

The FASB issued ASU 2016-01, *Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*, in January 2016. This standard changes the accounting related to the classification and measurement of certain equity investments. Equity investments with readily determinable fair values must be measured at fair value. All changes in fair value will be recognized in net income as opposed to other comprehensive income. We adopted ASU 2016-01 effective January 1, 2018 and recognized a cumulative-effect adjustment increasing retained earnings by \$1.1 million.

In October 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-16, *Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory*, which changes the timing of when certain intercompany transactions are recognized within the provision for income taxes. We adopted ASU 2016-16 effective January 1, 2018 using the modified retrospective method and we recognized a cumulative-effect adjustment increasing retained earnings by \$0.7 million.

The FASB issued ASU 2016-18, *Statement of Cash Flows: Restricted Cash*, in November 2016. This standard requires entities to include restricted cash and restricted cash equivalent balances with cash and cash equivalent balances in the statements of cash flows. Inclusion of restricted cash impacts our operating activities, financing activities and the effect of exchange rate changes on cash. We adopted ASU

2016-18 effective January 1, 2018 using the retrospective transition method. The adoption of this ASU changed previously reported amounts in the consolidated statements of cash flows. Net cash provided by operating activities increased \$44.3 million, net cash provided by financing activities increased \$1.5 million and the effect of exchange rate changes on cash decreased favorably by \$11.3 million as compared to previously reported amounts for the year ended December 31, 2017.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)*, which requires the recognition of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities by lessees for certain leases classified as operating leases and also requires expanded disclosures regarding leasing activities. The accounting for financing leases (previously "capital leases") remains substantially unchanged. We have adopted the standard effective January 1, 2019 and have elected to adopt the new standard at the adoption date through a cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings. Under this approach, we will continue to report comparative periods under ASC 840.

We have elected the package of practical expedients permitted under the transition guidance within the new standard, which among other things, allows us to carry forward the historical lease classification. We also made an accounting policy election to exclude leases with an initial term of 12 months or less from the consolidated balance sheet. We will recognize those lease payments in the consolidated statements of operations on a straight-line basis over the lease term. As part of this adoption, we have implemented internal controls and key system functionality to enable the preparation of financial information.

The adoption of the standard resulted in recording right-of-use assets of \$310.1 million and lease liabilities of \$320.3 million as of January 1, 2019. The right-of-use assets are lower than the lease liabilities as existing deferred rent and lease incentive liabilities were recorded as a reduction of the right-of-use assets at adoption in accordance with the standard. The standard did not affect our consolidated statements of operations or our consolidated statements of cash flows and did not result in a cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings. The standard had no impact on our debt-covenant compliance under our current agreements.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, *Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*, which changes the way entities recognize impairment of many financial assets. This new guidance requires immediate recognition of estimated credit losses expected to occur over the life of the asset and incorporates estimated, forward-looking data when measuring lifetime Estimated Credit Losses (ECL). The standard was designed to provide greater transparency and understanding of credit risk by requiring enhanced financial statement disclosures which fall into three general categories: ECL estimate methodology and assumptions, quantitative information and metrics, and policy and process explanations. This standard will be adopted using the modified retrospective method through a cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings as of January 1, 2020. While we are still finalizing our analysis, we do not believe there will be a material impact on our consolidated financial statements as a result of the adoption.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-04, *Intangibles-Goodwill and Other: Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment*, which eliminates the requirement that an entity perform a hypothetical purchase price allocation to measure goodwill impairment. Instead, impairment will be measured using the difference between the carrying amount and the fair value of the reporting unit. We early adopted this ASU effective January 1, 2019. The early adoption did not have any impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In August 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-12, *Derivatives and Hedging: Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities*, which amends and simplifies the application of hedge accounting guidance to better portray the economic results of risk management activities in the financial statements. The guidance expands the ability to hedge nonfinancial and financial risk components, reduces complexity in fair value hedges of interest rate risk, eliminates the requirement to separately measure and report hedge ineffectiveness, and eases certain hedge effectiveness assessment requirements. We adopted the standard effective January 1, 2019 with no significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In February 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-02, *Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income*, which allows a reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings for stranded tax effects resulting from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 ("Tax Reform Act"). We adopted ASU 2018-02 effective January 1, 2019 and elected to recognize a cumulative-effect adjustment increasing retained earnings by \$28.8 million related to the change in the U.S. federal corporate tax rate.

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-13, *Disclosure Framework—Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement*, which changes the fair value measurement disclosure requirements. The amendments in this ASU eliminate some disclosures that are no longer considered cost beneficial, modify/clarify the specific requirements of certain disclosures and add disclosure requirements for Level 3 fair value measurements. ASU 2018-13, effective for us on January 1, 2020, is not expected to have a significant impact on our financial statements.

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-14, *Disclosure Framework—Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Defined Benefit Plans*, to add, remove, and clarify disclosure requirements related to defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans. The guidance is effective January 1, 2021 with early adoption permitted. We adopted this guidance in the fourth quarter of 2018 and, as a result, our retirement benefits note no longer includes disclosures related to amounts in accumulated other comprehensive income expected to be recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost in the next fiscal year. Our retirement benefits note also no longer includes disclosures regarding the effects of a one-percentage-point change in assumed health care cost trend rates on the aggregate of the service and interest cost components of net periodic benefit costs and the benefit obligation for retirement benefits other than pensions. All other provisions of this ASU were either not applicable to us or we were already disclosing the information required.

Note 2 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Performance Obligations

We provide various services to meet the needs of our customers and we group these service offerings into three broad categories: Core Services, High-Value Services and Other Security Services.

Core Services

CIT and ATM services are core services we provide to customers throughout the world. We charge customers per service performed or based on the value of goods transported. CIT services generally involve the secure transportation of cash, securities and other valuables between businesses, financial institutions and central banks. ATM services are generally composed of management services, including cash replenishment and forecasting, remote monitoring, transaction processing, installation and maintenance.

High-Value Services

Our high-value services leverage our brand, global infrastructure and core services and include cash management services, global services and payment services. We offer a variety of cash management services such as currency and coin counting and sorting, deposit preparation and reconciliation, and safe device installation and servicing (including our CompuSafe[®] service). Our global services business provides secure ground, sea and air transportation and storage of highly-valued commodities including diamonds, jewelry, precious metals and other valuables. We also provide payment services which include bill payment and collection services on behalf of utility companies and other billers plus general purpose reloadable prepaid cards and corporate debit cards.

Other Security Services

Our other security services feature the protection of airports, offices, warehouses, stores and public venues in Europe and Brazil.

For performance obligations related to the services described above, we generally satisfy our obligations as each action to provide the service to the customer occurs. Because the customers simultaneously receive and consume the benefits from our services, these performance obligations are deemed to be satisfied over time. We use an output method, units of service provided, to recognize revenue because that is the best method to represent the transfer of our services to the customer at the agreed upon rate for each action.

Although not as significant as our service offerings, we also sell goods to customers from time to time, such as safe devices. In those transactions, we satisfy our performance obligation at a point in time. We recognize revenue when the goods are delivered to the customer as that is the point in time that best represents when control has transferred to the customer.

Our contracts with customers describe the services we can provide along with the fees for each action to provide the service. We typically send invoices to customers for all of the services we have provided within a monthly period and payments are generally due within 30 to 60 days of the invoice date.

Although our customer contracts specify the fees for each action to provide service, the majority of the services stated in our contracts do not have a defined quantity over the contract term. Accordingly, the transaction price is considered variable as there is an unknown volume of services that will be rendered over the course of the contract. We recognize revenue for these services in the period in which they are provided to the customer based on the contractual rate at which we have the right to invoice the customer for each action.

Some of our contracts with customers contain clauses that define the level of service that the customer will receive. The service level agreements ("SLA") within those contracts contain specific calculations to determine whether the appropriate level of service has been met within a specific period, which is typically a month. We estimate SLA penalties and recognize the amounts as a reduction to revenue.

Taxes collected from customers and remitted to governmental authorities are not included in revenues in the consolidated statements of operations.

Revenue Disaggregated by Reportable Segment and Type of Service

<i>(In millions)</i>	Core Services	High-Value Services	Other Security Services	Total
Twelve months ended December 31, 2019				
Reportable Segments:				
North America	\$ 1,115.1	667.7	—	1,782.8
South America	486.4	418.8	11.3	916.5
Rest of World	351.8	494.4	134.2	980.4
Total reportable segments	1,953.3	1,580.9	145.5	3,679.7
Not Allocated to Segments:				
Acquisitions and dispositions	—	(0.5)	—	(0.5)
Internal loss ^(a)	—	4.0	—	4.0
Total	\$ 1,953.3	1,584.4	145.5	3,683.2
Twelve months ended December 31, 2018				
Reportable Segments:				
North America	\$ 895.1	571.2	—	1,466.3
South America	449.8	465.1	12.0	926.9
Rest of World	357.3	512.0	175.0	1,044.3
Total reportable segments	1,702.2	1,548.3	187.0	3,437.5
Not Allocated to Segments:				
Venezuela ^(b)	18.4	33.0	—	51.4
Total	\$ 1,720.6	1,581.3	187.0	3,488.9

(a) See details regarding the Internal loss and the impact on revenues in Note 1.

(b) Represents revenues from our Venezuela operations prior to June 30, 2018 deconsolidation. See Note 1 for details.

The majority of our revenues from contracts with customers are earned by providing services and these performance obligations are satisfied over time. Smaller amounts of revenues are earned from selling goods, such as safes, to customers where the performance obligations are satisfied at a point in time.

Certain of our high-value services involve the leasing of assets, such as safes, to our customers along with the regular servicing of those safe devices. Revenues related to the leasing of these assets are recognized in accordance with applicable lease guidance (ASC 842 beginning in 2019 and ASC 840 prior to 2019), but are included in the above table as the amounts are a small percentage of overall revenues.

Contract Balances

Contract Asset

Although payment terms and conditions can vary, for the majority of our customer contracts, we invoice for all of the services provided to the customer within a monthly period. For certain customer contracts, the timing of our performance may precede our right to invoice the customer for the total transaction price. For example, Brink's affiliates in certain countries, primarily in South America, negotiate annual price adjustments with certain customers and, once the price increases are finalized, the pricing changes are made retroactive to services provided in earlier periods. These retroactive pricing adjustments are estimated and recognized as revenue with a corresponding contract asset in the same period in which the related services are performed. As the estimate of the ultimate transaction price changes, we recognize a cumulative catch-up adjustment for the change in estimate.

Contract Liability

For other customer contracts, we may obtain the right to payment or receive customer payments prior to performing the related services under the contract. When the right to customer payments or receipt of payments precedes our performance, we recognize a contract liability.

The opening and closing balances of receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities related to contracts with customers are as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	Receivables	Contract Asset	Contract Liability
Opening (January 1, 2019)	\$ 599.5	1.8	2.5
Closing (December 31, 2019)	635.6	1.9	12.8
Increase	\$ 36.1	0.1	10.3

The amount of revenue recognized in 2019 that was included in the January 1, 2019 contract liability balance was \$2.5 million. This revenue consists of services provided to customers who had prepaid for those services prior to the current year. The increase in the contract liability balance resulted primarily from the acquisition of Balance Innovations, LLC in the second quarter of 2019 (see Note 7).

The amount of revenue recognized in 2019 from performance obligations satisfied in the prior year as a result of changes in the transaction price of our customer contracts was not significant.

Contract Costs

Sales commissions directly related to obtaining new contracts with customers qualify for capitalization. These capitalized costs are amortized to expense ratably over the term of the contracts. At December 31, 2019, the net capitalized costs to obtain contracts was \$1.9 million, which is included in other assets on the consolidated balance sheet. Amortization expense in 2019 was not significant and there were no impairment losses recognized related to these contract costs in 2019.

Practical Expedients

For the majority of our contracts with customers, we invoice a fixed amount for each unit of service we have provided. These contracts provide us with the right to invoice for an amount or rate that corresponds to the value we have delivered to our customers. The volume of services that will be provided to customers over the term is not known at inception of these contracts. Therefore, while the rate per unit of service is known, the transaction price itself is variable. For this reason, we recognize revenue from these contracts equal to the amount for which we have the contractual right to invoice the customers. Because we are not required to estimate variable consideration related to the transaction price in order to recognize revenue, we are also not required to estimate the variable consideration to provide certain disclosures. As a result, we have elected to use the optional exemption related to the disclosure of transaction prices, amounts allocated to remaining performance obligations and the future periods in which revenue will be recognized, sometimes referred to as backlog.

We have also elected to use the practical expedient for financing components related to our contract liabilities. We do not recognize interest expense on contracts for which the period between our receipt of customer payments and our service to the customer is one year or less.

Note 3 - Segment Information

We identify our operating segments based on how our chief operating decision maker (“CODM”) allocates resources, assesses performance and makes decisions. Our CODM is our President and Chief Executive Officer. Our CODM evaluates performance and allocates resources to each operating segment based on a profit or loss measure which, at the reportable segment level, excludes the following:

- Corporate expenses - former non-segment and regional management costs, currency transaction gains and losses, adjustments to reconcile segment accounting policies to U.S. GAAP, and costs related to global initiatives
- Other items not allocated to segments - certain significant items such as reorganization and restructuring actions that are evaluated on an individual basis by management and are not considered part of the ongoing activities of the business are excluded from segment results. Prior to deconsolidation (see Note 1), results from Venezuela operations were also excluded from our segment results due to the Venezuelan government's restrictions that have prevented us from repatriating funds. We also exclude certain costs, gains and losses related to acquisitions and dispositions of assets and of businesses. Beginning in the third quarter of 2018, we began to consolidate Brink's Argentina using our accounting policy for subsidiaries operating in highly inflationary economies. We have excluded from our segment results the impact of highly inflationary accounting in Argentina, including currency remeasurement losses. Incremental costs (primarily third party expenses) incurred related to the mitigation of material weaknesses and the implementation and adoption of ASU 2016-02, the new lease accounting standard effective for us as of January 1, 2019, are excluded from segment results. We have also excluded from our segment results net charges related to an internal loss in our U.S. global services operations. The net impact includes costs incurred to reconstruct an accounts receivable subledger as well as estimated bad debt expense for uncollectible receivables, partially offset by revenue billed and collected, but not previously recorded as a result of the former non-management employee's embezzlement activities.

We currently serve customers in more than 100 countries, including 41 countries where we operate subsidiaries.

We have the following three reportable segments:

- North America
- South America
- Rest of World.

<i>(In millions)</i>	Revenues			Operating Profit		
	Years Ended December 31,			Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018	2017
Reportable Segments:						
North America	\$ 1,782.8	1,466.3	1,254.2	\$ 186.4	129.8	74.0
South America	916.5	926.9	924.6	217.1	198.7	182.8
Rest of World	980.4	1,044.3	1,014.1	115.8	114.4	115.2
Total reportable segments	3,679.7	3,437.5	3,192.9	519.3	442.9	372.0
Reconciling Items:						
Corporate items:						
General, administrative and other expenses	—	—	—	(123.2)	(99.4)	(84.3)
Foreign currency transaction losses	—	—	—	(4.8)	(2.2)	(1.1)
Reconciliation of segment policies to GAAP	—	—	—	0.3	5.6	(5.2)
Other items not allocated to segments:						
Venezuela operations ^(a)	—	51.4	154.1	—	2.3	20.4
Reorganization and Restructuring	—	—	—	(28.8)	(20.6)	(22.6)
Acquisitions and dispositions	(0.5)	—	—	(88.5)	(41.4)	(5.3)
Argentina highly inflationary impact	—	—	—	(14.5)	(8.0)	—
Internal loss ^(b)	4.0	—	—	(20.9)	—	—
Reporting compliance ^(c)	—	—	—	(2.1)	(4.5)	—
Total	\$ 3,683.2	3,488.9	3,347.0	\$ 236.8	274.7	273.9

(a) Amounts in 2018 represent revenues and operating profit from our Venezuela operations prior to the June 30, 2018 deconsolidation. See Note 1 for details.

(b) See details regarding the impact of the Internal loss at Note 1.

(c) Accounting standard implementation and material weakness remediation. Additional information provided at page 28.

<i>(In millions)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
Capital Expenditures by Reportable Segment			
North America	\$ 76.6	59.1	86.3
South America	44.4	43.3	39.2
Rest of World	33.5	37.9	35.9
Total reportable segments	154.5	140.3	161.4
Corporate items	10.3	14.8	8.9
Venezuela	—	—	4.2
Total	\$ 164.8	155.1	174.5
Depreciation and Amortization by Reportable Segment			
Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment:			
North America	\$ 81.1	72.1	68.4
South America	27.9	26.3	23.5
Rest of World	32.3	31.3	30.4
Total reportable segments	141.3	129.7	122.3
Corporate items	10.8	11.9	12.0
Venezuela	—	1.1	1.7
Argentina highly inflationary impact	1.8	—	—
Acquisitions and dispositions	3.1	—	—
Reorganization and Restructuring	0.2	1.9	2.2
Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment	157.2	144.6	138.2
Amortization of intangible assets ^(a)	27.8	17.7	8.4
Total	\$ 185.0	162.3	146.6

(a) Amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets has been excluded from reportable segment amounts.

December 31,

<i>(In millions)</i>	2019	2018	2017
Assets held by Reportable Segment			
North America	\$ 1,683.0	1,404.5	733.5
South America	806.1	602.5	740.5
Rest of World	1,006.8	940.7	883.3
Total reportable segments	3,495.9	2,947.7	2,357.3
Corporate items	267.9	288.3	643.6
Venezuela	—	—	58.7
Total	\$ 3,763.8	3,236.0	3,059.6

December 31,

<i>(In millions)</i>	2019	2018	2017
Long-Lived Assets by Geographic Area^(a)			
Non-U.S.:			
Mexico	\$ 129.4	107.0	99.6
France	74.1	79.0	84.1
Brazil	72.2	62.5	57.2
Canada	54.1	47.6	46.7
Other	150.0	135.4	146.5
Subtotal	479.8	431.5	434.1
U.S.	283.5	267.9	206.8
Total	\$ 763.3	699.4	640.9

(a) Long-lived assets include only property and equipment.

Years Ended December 31,

<i>(In millions)</i>	2019	2018	2017
Revenues by Geographic Area^(a)			
Outside the U.S.:			
Brazil	\$ 440.4	405.4	434.6
France	373.2	428.5	429.4
Mexico	412.4	365.3	327.2
Argentina	214.4	247.2	250.3
Venezuela	—	51.4	154.1
Canada	149.8	151.7	151.2
Other	868.4	890.1	824.4
Subtotal	2,458.6	2,539.6	2,571.2
U.S.	1,224.6	949.3	775.8
Total	\$ 3,683.2	3,488.9	3,347.0

(a) Revenues are recorded in the country where service is initiated or performed. No single customer represents more than 10% of total revenue.

December 31,

<i>(In millions)</i>	2019	2018	2017
Net assets outside the U.S.			
France	\$ 155.4	213.4	219.4
Other Rest of World countries	313.6	309.2	273.1
Mexico	181.3	154.8	133.7
Argentina	166.1	154.6	234.0
Brazil	274.1	147.9	151.3
Other South American countries	123.7	109.6	116.2
Canada	45.9	52.0	63.3
Total	\$ 1,260.1	1,141.5	1,191.0

<i>(In millions)</i>	2019	2018	2017
Information about Unconsolidated Equity Affiliates:			
Carrying value of investments and advances at December 31	\$ 5.0	4.9	4.0
Undistributed earnings at December 31	3.2	3.5	2.6
Share of equity earnings (loss)	0.9	1.9	0.4

In 2019, the Rest of World segment reported equity earnings of \$0.6 million related to an equity investment with a carrying value of \$4.4 million as of December 31, 2019 and undistributed earnings of \$2.6 million as of December 31, 2019. In 2019, the South America segment reported equity earnings of \$0.3 million related to an equity investment with a carrying value of \$0.6 million as of December 31, 2019 and undistributed earnings of \$0.6 million as of December 31, 2019.

In 2018, the Rest of World segment reported equity earnings of \$0.9 million related to an equity method investment with a carrying value of \$4.2 million and undistributed earnings of \$2.8 million as of December 31, 2018. In 2018, the South America segment reported equity earnings of \$1.0 million related to an equity method investment with a carrying value of \$0.7 million and undistributed earnings of \$0.7 million as of December 31, 2018.

Prior to 2018, the investment in South America was not accounted for as an equity method investment.

Note 4 - Retirement Benefits

Defined-benefit Pension Plans

Summary

We have various defined-benefit pension plans covering eligible current and former employees. Benefits under most plans are based on salary and years of service. There are limits to the amount of benefits which can be paid to participants from a U.S. qualified pension plan. We maintain a nonqualified U.S. plan to pay benefits for those eligible current and former employees in the U.S. whose benefits exceed the regulatory limits. Pension benefits provided to eligible U.S. employees were frozen on December 31, 2005.

Components of Net Periodic Pension Cost

<i>(In millions)</i>	U.S. Plans			Non-U.S. Plans			Total		
Years Ended December 31,	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018	2017
Service cost	\$ —	—	—	\$ 9.9	10.5	11.3	\$ 9.9	10.5	11.3
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	34.1	31.9	35.1	10.4	11.8	15.2	44.5	43.7	50.3
Return on assets – expected	(50.7)	(53.6)	(53.3)	(10.3)	(11.1)	(9.9)	(61.0)	(64.7)	(63.2)
Amortization of losses	19.6	27.7	26.6	4.2	4.6	5.3	23.8	32.3	31.9
Amortization of prior service cost	—	—	—	0.1	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.5	1.1
Settlement loss ^(a)	19.3	—	—	2.1	1.7	2.0	21.4	1.7	2.0
Net periodic pension cost	\$ 22.3	6.0	8.4	\$ 16.4	18.0	25.0	\$ 38.7	24.0	33.4

(a) Settlement losses recognized in the U.S. in 2019 are related to an annuity contract buy-out of approximately 2,600 participants. See "2019 Annuity Contract Buy-out" below. Settlement losses outside the U.S. relate primarily to terminated employees that participate in a Mexican severance indemnity program that is accounted for as a defined benefit plan.

The components of net periodic pension cost other than the service cost component are included in interest and other nonoperating income (expense) in the consolidated statements of operations.

Obligations and Funded Status

Changes in the projected benefit obligation (“PBO”) and plan assets for our pension plans are as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	U.S. Plans		Non-U.S. Plans		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Years Ended December 31,						
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 801.9	890.3	264.2	301.5	1,066.1	1,191.8
Service cost	—	—	9.9	10.5	9.9	10.5
Interest cost	34.1	31.9	10.4	11.8	44.5	43.7
Participant contributions	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3
Plan amendments	—	—	(0.6)	—	(0.6)	—
Plan combinations	—	—	1.4	0.7	1.4	0.7
Curtailments	—	—	(0.8)	—	(0.8)	—
Settlements	(53.6)	—	(0.9)	—	(54.5)	—
Benefits paid	(49.1)	(49.3)	(18.2)	(16.8)	(67.3)	(66.1)
Divestitures ^(a)	—	—	—	(3.9)	—	(3.9)
Actuarial (gains) losses	93.5	(71.0)	43.2	(17.7)	136.7	(88.7)
Foreign currency exchange effects	—	—	9.7	(22.2)	9.7	(22.2)
Benefit obligation at end of year	\$ 826.8	801.9	318.4	264.2	1,145.2	1,066.1
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$ 686.6	777.2	180.6	202.9	867.2	980.1
Return on assets – actual	114.1	(42.2)	29.2	(9.0)	143.3	(51.2)
Participant contributions	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3
Plan combinations	—	—	1.4	0.7	1.4	0.7
Employer contributions	0.7	0.9	13.9	16.5	14.6	17.4
Settlements	(53.0)	—	(0.9)	—	(53.9)	—
Benefits paid	(49.1)	(49.3)	(18.2)	(16.8)	(67.3)	(66.1)
Foreign currency exchange effects	—	—	9.0	(14.0)	9.0	(14.0)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	\$ 699.3	686.6	215.1	180.6	914.4	867.2
Funded status	\$ (127.5)	(115.3)	(103.3)	(83.6)	(230.8)	(198.9)
Included in:						
Current liability, included in accrued liabilities	\$ 0.6	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.9	2.0
Noncurrent liability	126.9	114.1	102.0	82.8	228.9	196.9
Net pension liability	\$ 127.5	115.3	103.3	83.6	230.8	198.9

(a) Includes amounts related to the sale of our French airport security services company and the deconsolidation of Venezuelan operations.

Other Changes in Plan Assets and Benefit Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

<i>(In millions)</i>	U.S. Plans		Non-U.S. Plans		Total	
Years Ended December 31,	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Benefit plan net actuarial losses recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):						
Beginning of year	\$ (306.0)	(308.9)	(62.0)	(82.9)	(368.0)	(391.8)
Net actuarial gains (losses) arising during the year	(29.5)	(24.8)	(23.5)	(2.4)	(53.0)	(27.2)
Reclassification adjustment for amortization of prior actuarial losses included in net income (loss)	38.9	27.7	6.3	18.7	45.2	46.4
Foreign currency exchange effects	—	—	(2.3)	4.6	(2.3)	4.6
End of year	\$ (296.6)	(306.0)	(81.5)	(62.0)	(378.1)	(368.0)
Benefit plan prior service cost recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):						
Beginning of year	\$ —	—	(1.2)	(8.3)	(1.2)	(8.3)
Prior service credit (cost) from plan amendments during the year	—	—	0.6	—	0.6	—
Reclassification adjustment for amortization of prior service cost included in net income (loss)	—	—	0.1	7.1	0.1	7.1
Foreign currency exchange effects	—	—	—	—	—	—
End of year	\$ —	—	(0.5)	(1.2)	(0.5)	(1.2)

U.S. Plans

The net actuarial losses of \$29.5 million in 2019 and \$24.8 million in 2018 were mainly driven by changes in the primary U.S. pension plan. The 2019 primary U.S. pension plan's net actuarial losses arose from a lower discount rate at the end of the year (\$96 million), largely offset by higher actual return on assets than expected (\$63 million) and the impact from updating the mortality projection table (\$5 million). The 2018 primary U.S. pension plan's net actuarial losses arose from lower actual return on assets than expected (\$96 million), largely offset by higher discount rate at the end of the year (\$65 million) and the impact from updating the mortality projection table (\$4 million).

Non-U.S. Plans

The net actuarial losses of \$23.5 million in 2019 were primarily due to lower discount rates at the end of the year (\$37 million), partially offset by actual return on assets being higher than expected (\$19 million). The net actuarial losses of \$2.4 million in 2018 were primarily due to actual return on assets being lower than expected, partially offset by higher discount rates at the end of the year.

Information Comparing Plan Assets to Plan Obligations

Information comparing plan assets to plan obligations as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 are aggregated below. The accumulated benefit obligation ("ABO") differs from the PBO in that the ABO is based on the benefit earned through the date noted. The PBO includes assumptions about future compensation levels for plans that have not been frozen. The total ABO for our U.S. pension plans was \$826.8 million in 2019 and \$801.9 million in 2018. The total ABO for our Non-U.S. pension plans was \$280.9 million in 2019 and \$233.9 million in 2018.

<i>(In millions)</i>	U.S. Plans		Non-U.S. Plans		Total	
December 31,	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Information for pension plans with an ABO in excess of plan assets:						
Fair value of plan assets	\$ 699.3	686.6	50.8	44.9	750.1	731.5
Accumulated benefit obligation	826.8	801.9	124.2	104.6	951.0	906.5
Projected benefit obligation	826.8	801.9	142.1	119.7	968.9	921.6

2019 Annuity Contract Buy-out

On October 8, 2019, we purchased a single premium group annuity contract from an insurance company to provide for the payment of pension benefits to approximately 2,600 primary U.S. pension plan participants. We purchased the contract with \$53 million of plan assets. The insurance company took over the payments of these benefits starting January 1, 2020. This transaction settled \$54 million of our primary U.S. pension plan obligation. As a result, we recognized a settlement charge of \$19.3 million in the fourth quarter of 2019.

Assumptions

The weighted-average assumptions used to determine the net pension cost and benefit obligations for our pension plans were as follows:

	U.S. Plans			Non-U.S. Plans		
	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018	2017
Discount rate:						
Pension cost	4.4%	3.7%	4.3%	4.0%	3.5%	3.7%
Benefit obligation at year end	3.3%	4.4%	3.7%	3.2%	4.0%	3.5%
Expected return on assets – pension cost	7.00%	7.25%	7.25%	5.64%	5.62%	5.50%
Average rate of increase in salaries ^(a) :						
Pension cost	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.6%	2.6%	2.7%
Benefit obligation at year end	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%

(a) Salary scale assumptions are determined through historical experience and vary by age and industry. The U.S. plan benefits are frozen and will not increase due to future salary increases.

Mortality Tables for our U.S. Retirement Benefits

We use the Society of Actuaries base mortality tables for private sector plans, Pri-2012, and the Mercer modified MP-2019 projection scale, with a Blue Collar adjustment factor for the majority of our U.S. retirement plans and a White Collar adjustment factor for our nonqualified U.S. pension plan.

Estimated Future Cash Flows

Estimated Future Contributions from the Company into Plan Assets

Our policy is to fund at least the minimum actuarially determined amounts required by applicable regulations. We do not expect to make contributions to our primary U.S. pension plan in 2020. We expect to contribute \$10.2 million to our non-U.S. pension plans and \$0.6 million to our nonqualified U.S. pension plan in 2020.

Estimated Future Benefit Payments from Plan Assets to Beneficiaries

Projected benefit payments of the plans in the next 10 years using assumptions in effect at December 31, 2019, are as follows:

(In millions)	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	Total
2020	\$ 47.6	12.1	59.7
2021	47.6	12.3	59.9
2022	47.6	12.7	60.3
2023	47.7	13.7	61.4
2024	47.5	14.9	62.4
2025 through 2029	235.5	94.0	329.5

Retirement Benefits Other than Pensions

Summary

We provide retirement healthcare benefits for eligible current and former U.S., Canadian, and Brazilian employees. Retirement benefits related to our former U.S. coal operation include medical benefits provided by the Pittston Coal Group Companies Employee Benefit Plan for UMWA Represented Employees (the “UMWA plans”) as well as costs related to black lung obligations.

Components of Net Periodic Postretirement Cost

The components of net periodic postretirement cost related to retirement benefits other than pensions were as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	UMWA Plans			Black Lung and Other Plans			Total		
	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018	2017
Years Ended December 31,									
Service cost	\$ —	—	—	\$ 0.2	0.2	0.1	\$ 0.2	0.2	0.1
Interest cost on APBO	17.3	17.1	18.4	3.8	3.2	3.2	21.1	20.3	21.6
Return on assets – expected	(13.3)	(16.7)	(16.5)	—	—	—	(13.3)	(16.7)	(16.5)
Amortization of losses	16.6	20.3	19.5	4.6	5.8	4.1	21.2	26.1	23.6
Amortization of prior service cost (credit)	(4.7)	(4.6)	(4.6)	(0.3)	1.1	1.7	(5.0)	(3.5)	(2.9)
Curtailement (gain)	—	—	—	(0.1)	—	(0.1)	(0.1)	—	(0.1)
Net periodic postretirement cost	\$ 15.9	16.1	16.8	\$ 8.2	10.3	9.0	\$ 24.1	26.4	25.8

The components of net periodic postretirement cost other than the service cost component are included in interest and other nonoperating income (expense) in the consolidated statements of operations.

Obligations and Funded Status

Changes in the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation (“APBO”) and plan assets related to retirement healthcare benefits are as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	UMWA Plans		Black Lung and Other Plans		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Years Ended December 31,						
APBO at beginning of year	\$ 479.1	513.5	76.5	75.8	555.6	589.3
Service cost	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Interest cost	17.3	17.1	3.8	3.2	21.1	20.3
Plan amendments	—	—	(0.3)	—	(0.3)	—
Acquisition	—	—	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.2
Curtailement	—	—	(0.2)	—	(0.2)	—
Benefits paid	(29.3)	(28.6)	(8.5)	(8.2)	(37.8)	(36.8)
Actuarial (gains) losses, net	(42.5)	(22.9)	39.9	6.4	(2.6)	(16.5)
Foreign currency exchange effects	—	—	(0.2)	(1.1)	(0.2)	(1.1)
APBO at end of year	\$ 424.6	479.1	112.1	76.5	536.7	555.6
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$ 181.7	219.2	—	—	181.7	219.2
Return on assets – actual	25.9	(7.6)	—	—	25.9	(7.6)
Employer contributions	—	—	8.5	8.2	8.5	8.2
Net transfers to (from) plan assets	(0.4)	(1.3)	—	—	(0.4)	(1.3)
Benefits paid	(29.3)	(28.6)	(8.5)	(8.2)	(37.8)	(36.8)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	\$ 177.9	181.7	—	—	177.9	181.7
Funded status	\$ (246.7)	(297.4)	(112.1)	(76.5)	(358.8)	(373.9)
Included in:						
Current, included in accrued liabilities	\$ —	—	11.0	7.8	11.0	7.8
Noncurrent	246.7	297.4	101.1	68.7	347.8	366.1
Retirement benefits other than pension liability	\$ 246.7	297.4	112.1	76.5	358.8	373.9

Other Changes in Plan Assets and Benefit Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) of our retirement benefit plans other than pensions are as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	UMWA Plans		Black Lung and Other Plans		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Years Ended December 31,						
Benefit plan net actuarial gain (loss) recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):						
Beginning of year	\$ (290.9)	(309.8)	(42.9)	(43.0)	(333.8)	(352.8)
Net actuarial gains (losses) arising during the year	55.1	(1.4)	(39.9)	(6.4)	15.2	(7.8)
Reclassification adjustment for amortization of prior actuarial losses included in net income (loss)	16.6	20.3	4.6	5.8	21.2	26.1
Foreign currency exchange effects	—	—	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.7
End of year	\$ (219.2)	(290.9)	(78.1)	(42.9)	(297.3)	(333.8)
Benefit plan prior service (cost) credit recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):						
Beginning of year	\$ 32.7	37.3	1.5	0.7	34.2	38.0
Prior service credit from plan amendments during the year	—	—	0.3	—	0.3	—
Reclassification adjustment for amortization or curtailment of prior service cost included in net income (loss)	(4.7)	(4.6)	(0.4)	1.1	(5.1)	(3.5)
Foreign currency exchange effects	—	—	—	(0.3)	—	(0.3)
End of year	\$ 28.0	32.7	1.4	1.5	29.4	34.2

UMWA Plans

The net actuarial gains of \$55.1 million in 2019 arose primarily as a result of favorable medical claims experience (\$53 million), the removal of the excise tax liability due as noted in "Excise Tax on High-Cost Health Plans" below (\$29 million), the return on assets being higher than expected (\$13 million), the mortality and trend tables updates (\$6 million) and updates to the UMWA census data (\$4 million). These were largely offset by a lower discount rate at the end of the year (\$50 million). The net actuarial losses of \$1.4 million in 2018 arose primarily as a result of return on assets being lower than expected (\$24 million) and mortality and trend tables update (\$32 million), largely offset by a higher discount rate at the end of the year (\$33 million) and claims assumptions updates (\$16 million).

Black Lung and Other Plans

We recognized net actuarial losses of \$39.9 million in 2019. This was primarily due to assumption changes for the claims approval ratings and legal and administrative expenses (\$27 million), updates to the black lung census data (\$8 million) and a lower discount rate compared to the prior period (\$5 million), partially offset by mortality table updates (\$3 million). We recognized net actuarial losses of \$6.4 million in 2018. This was primarily due to updates to the black lung census data that increased the obligation (\$9 million), partially offset by a higher discount rate compared to the prior period (\$4 million).

Assumptions

See *Mortality Tables for our U.S. Retirement Benefits* on page 84 for a description of the mortality assumptions.

The APBO for each of the plans was determined using the unit credit method and assumed rates as follows:

	2019	2018	2017
Weighted-average discount rate:			
Postretirement cost:			
UMWA plans	4.3%	3.6%	4.1%
Black lung	4.2%	3.5%	3.9%
Weighted-average	4.4%	3.7%	4.2%
Benefit obligation at year end:			
UMWA plans	3.2%	4.3%	3.6%
Black lung	3.1%	4.2%	3.5%
Weighted-average	3.3%	4.4%	3.7%
Expected return on assets	8.00%	8.00%	8.25%

Healthcare Cost Trend Rates

For UMWA plans, the assumed healthcare cost trend rate used to compute the 2019 APBO is 6.3% for 2020, declining to 5.0% in 2027 and thereafter (in 2018: 6.5% for 2019 declining to 5.0% in 2026 and thereafter). For the black lung obligation, the assumed healthcare cost trend rate used to compute the 2019 APBO was 5.0%. Other plans in the U.S. provide for fixed-dollar value coverage for eligible participants and, accordingly, are not adjusted for inflation.

For the Canadian plan, the assumed healthcare cost trend rate used to compute the 2019 APBO is 6.3% for 2020, declining to 5.0% in 2027. For the Brazilian plan, the assumed healthcare cost trend rate used to compute the 2019 APBO is 3.3%.

We provide healthcare benefits to our UMWA retirees who are eligible for the *Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003* (the “Medicare Act”) subsidy reimbursement under an employer group waiver plan (“EGWP”). Under this arrangement, a government approved health insurance provider receives the Medicare Act subsidy reimbursement on our behalf and passes these savings to us. Additionally, by providing healthcare benefits under an EGWP, we are able to benefit from the mandatory 50% discount that pharmaceutical companies must provide for Medicare Act-eligible prescription drugs.

Excise Tax on High-Cost Health Plans

The *Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act* included a 40% excise tax on third-party benefit plan administrators for high-cost health plans (“Cadillac plans”), the effects of which were delayed to 2022 by the *Tax Reform Act*. As of December 31, 2018, our plan obligations include \$30.5 million related to this tax.

In December 2019, the excise tax provision was repealed by the *Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement Act* (the “SECURE Act”). The repeal of the excise tax provision reduced our plan obligations by \$29 million as of December 31, 2019.

Cash Flows

Estimated Contributions from the Company to Plan Assets

Based on the funded status and assumptions at December 31, 2019, we expect the Company to contribute \$11.0 million in cash to the plans to pay 2020 beneficiary payments for black lung and other plans. We do not expect to contribute cash to our UMWA plans in 2020 since we believe these plans have sufficient amounts held in trust to pay for beneficiary payments until 2028 based on actuarial assumptions. Our UMWA plans are not covered by ERISA or other funding laws or regulations that require these plans to meet funding ratios.

Estimated Future Benefit Payments from Plan Assets to Beneficiaries

Projected benefit payments of the plans in the next 10 years using assumptions in effect at December 31, 2019, are as follows:

(In millions)	UMWA Plans	Black Lung and Other Plans	Total
2020	\$ 30.2	11.0	41.2
2021	30.2	10.3	40.5
2022	29.7	9.6	39.3
2023	29.3	9.0	38.3
2024	28.7	8.3	37.0
2025 through 2029	132.2	33.4	165.6

Retirement Plan Assets
U.S. Plans

<i>(In millions, except for percentages)</i>	Fair Value Level	December 31, 2019			December 31, 2018		
		Total Fair Value	% Actual Allocation	% Target Allocation	Total Fair Value	% Actual Allocation	% Target Allocation
U.S. Pension Plans							
Cash, cash equivalents and receivables		\$ 3.8	—	—	4.1	—	—
Equity securities:							
U.S. large-cap ^(a)	1	83.6	12	12	79.1	12	12
U.S. small/mid-cap ^(a)	1	34.7	5	5	28.5	4	5
International ^(a)	1	106.2	15	15	102.3	15	15
Emerging markets ^(b)	1	14.0	2	2	9.9	1	2
Dynamic asset allocation ^(c)	1	28.3	4	4	22.4	3	4
Fixed-income securities:							
Long duration - mutual fund ^(d)	1	277.3	48	48	260.3	48	48
Long duration - Treasury strips ^(d)	2	53.9			68.6		
High yield ^(e)	1	13.9	2	2	10.9	2	2
Emerging markets ^(f)	1	14.0	2	2	10.4	1	2
Other types of investments:							
Core property ^{(g) (l)}		36.3	5	5	44.7	7	5
Structured credit ^{(h) (l)}		33.3	5	5	45.4	7	5
Total		\$ 699.3	100	100	686.6	100	100
UMWA Plans							
Cash, cash equivalents and receivables		\$ 0.8	—	—	—	—	—
Equity securities:							
U.S. large-cap ^(a)	1	32.8	19	19	29.1	16	19
U.S. small/mid-cap ^(a)	1	13.8	8	8	12.0	7	8
International ^(a)	1	40.4	23	24	35.8	20	24
Emerging markets ^(b)	1	6.9	4	4	6.2	3	4
Dynamic asset allocation ^(c)	1	12.1	7	7	10.8	6	7
Fixed-income securities:							
High yield ^(e)	1	3.5	2	2	3.3	2	2
Emerging markets ^(f)	1	6.9	4	4	6.1	3	4
Multi asset real return ⁽ⁱ⁾	1	8.6	5	5	7.6	4	5
Other types of investments:							
Core property ^{(g) (l)}		20.3	11	10	25.2	14	10
Structured credit ^{(h) (l)}		9.6	5	5	13.4	7	5
Global private equity ^{(j) (l)}		14.8	8	7	15.5	9	7
Energy debt ^{(k) (l)}		7.4	4	5	16.7	9	5
Total		\$ 177.9	100	100	181.7	100	100

- (a) These categories include a passively managed U.S. large-cap equity mutual fund, an actively managed U.S. small/mid-cap equity and a Non-U.S. equity mutual fund that track various indices such as the S&P 500 Index, the Russell 2500 Index and the MSCI All Country World Ex-U.S. Index.
- (b) This category represents an actively managed mutual fund that invests primarily in equity securities of emerging market issuers. Emerging market countries are those countries that are characterized as developing or emerging by any of the World Bank, the United Nations, the International Finance Corporation, or the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development or included in an emerging markets index by a recognized index provider.
- (c) This category represents an actively managed mutual fund that seeks to generate, over time, a total return in excess of the broad U.S. equity market by selecting investments from among a broad range of asset classes based upon the manager's expectations of risk and return. The fund's allocations among asset classes may be adjusted over short periods and can vary from multiple to a single asset class.
- (d) This category represents actively managed mutual funds that seek to duplicate the risk and return characteristics of an intermediate to a long-term fixed-income security portfolio with an approximate duration of 10 to 15 years and longer. This is achieved by using an intermediate duration credit bond fund and a long duration credit bond mutual fund. This category also includes Treasury future contracts and zero-coupon securities created by the U.S. Treasury.
- (e) This category represents an actively managed mutual fund that invests primarily in fixed-income securities rated below investment grade, including corporate bonds and debentures, convertible and preferred securities and zero-coupon obligations. The fund's average weighted maturity may vary and will generally not exceed ten years.
- (f) This category represents an actively managed mutual fund that invests primarily in U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities of government, government-related and corporate issuers in emerging market countries, as well as entities organized to restructure the outstanding debt of such issuers.
- (g) This category represents an actively managed real estate fund of funds that seeks both current income and long-term capital appreciation through investing in underlying funds that acquire, manage, and dispose of commercial real estate properties. These properties are high-quality, low-leveraged, income-generating office, industrial, retail, and multi-family properties, generally fully-leased to creditworthy companies and governmental entities.
- (h) This category invests primarily in a diversified portfolio comprised primarily of collateralized loan obligations and other structured credit investments backed primarily by bank loans.
- (i) This category represents an actively managed mutual fund that invests primarily in fixed income and equity securities and commodity linked instruments. The category seeks total returns that exceed the rate of inflation over a full market cycle regardless of market conditions.
- (j) This category will offer exposure to a diversified pool of global private assets fund investments. Further, the category will seek to shorten the duration of the typical private assets fund of funds through a dedicated focus on secondary strategies (i.e. funds whose investment strategy is to purchase interests in other private market investments/funds as a way to provide the original investors liquidity prior to the end of those investments'/funds' contracted end date), income-producing investment strategies (e.g. debt, real estate, and to a lesser extent, real assets), and underlying funds whose stated life is five to seven years, as opposed to the more typical 10-year life of private assets funds.
- (k) This category invests in credit securities of commodity oriented companies affected by the dislocation in the commodity markets with the investment objective of producing an equity like return with less downside risk than equity or commodity investments.
- (l) In accordance with Subtopic 820-10, certain investments that are measured at fair value using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) practical expedient have not been classified in the fair value hierarchy. The fair value amounts presented in this table are intended to permit reconciliation of the fair value hierarchy to the amounts presented in the consolidated balance sheets.

Assets of our U.S. plans are invested with an objective of maximizing the total return, taking into consideration the liabilities of the plan, and minimizing the risks that could create the need for excessive contributions. Plan assets are invested primarily using actively managed accounts with asset allocation targets listed in the tables above. Our policy does not permit the purchase of Brink's common stock if immediately after any such purchase the aggregate fair market value of the plan assets invested in Brink's common stock exceeds 10% of the aggregate fair market value of the assets of the plan, except as permitted by an exemption under ERISA. The plans rebalance their assets on a quarterly basis if actual allocations of assets are outside predetermined ranges. Among other factors, the performance of asset groups and investment managers will affect the long-term rate of return.

In 2018, the UMWA plans re-locked their energy debt investment for another three years, which will expire in 2022.

The global private equity investment cannot be redeemed due to the nature of the underlying investments. As the global private equity investment matures and becomes fully invested, liquidating distributions will be provided back to investors. We expect to receive liquidating distributions over the stated life of the underlying investments. We have \$7 million in unfunded commitments related to the global private equity investment.

Most of the investments of our U.S. retirement plans can be redeemed daily. The structured credit investments can be redeemed quarterly with 65 days' notice. The core property fund investment can be redeemed quarterly with 95 days' notice. The energy debt investment can be redeemed semi-annually with 95 days' notice after the three year lock up expires.

We believe all plans have sufficient liquidity to meet the needs of the plans' beneficiaries in all market scenarios.

Non-U.S. Plans

<i>(In millions, except for percentages)</i>	December 31, 2019			December 31, 2018		
	Total Fair Value	% Actual Allocation	% Target Allocation	Total Fair Value	% Actual Allocation	% Target Allocation
Non-U.S. Pension Plans						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 0.5	—	—	0.8	—	—
Equity securities:						
U.S. equity funds ^(a)	30.2			23.8		
Canadian equity funds ^(a)	41.4			32.5		
European equity funds ^(a)	3.6			4.0		
Emerging markets ^(a)	5.0			4.8		
Other global equity funds ^(a)	25.0			21.2		
Total equity securities	105.2	49	50	86.3	48	52
Fixed-income securities:						
European fixed-income funds ^(b)	9.1			18.7		
High-yield ^(c)	1.6			1.2		
Emerging markets ^(d)	1.8			1.5		
Long-duration ^(e)	79.5			70.4		
Total fixed-income securities	92.0	43	41	91.8	51	47
Other types of investments:						
Property funds ^(f)	8.1			—		
Global infrastructure fund ^(g)	7.5			—		
Other	1.8			1.7		
Total other types of investments	17.4	8	9	1.7	1	1
Total	\$ 215.1	100	100	180.6	100	100

(a) These categories are comprised of equity index actively and passively managed funds that track various indices such as S&P 500 Composite Total Return Index, Russell 2500 Index, MSCI World Index, S&P/TSX Total Return Index and others. Some of these funds use a dynamic asset allocation investment strategy seeking to generate total return over time by selecting investments from among a broad range of asset classes, investing primarily through the use of derivatives.

(b) This category is primarily designed to generate income and exhibit volatility similar to that of the Sterling denominated bond market. This category primarily invests in investment grade or better securities.

(c) This category consists of global high-yield bonds. This category invests in lower rated and unrated fixed income, floating rate and other debt securities issued by European and American companies.

(d) This category consists of a diversified portfolio of debt securities issued by governments, financial institutions, companies or other entities domiciled in emerging market countries.

(e) This category is designed to achieve a return consistent with holding longer term debt instruments. This category invests in interest rate and inflation derivatives, government-issued bonds, real-return bonds, and futures contracts.

(f) This category offers exposure to limited partnerships invested in diversified real estate, participating mortgages, and property for development and resale.

(g) This category is a limited partnership invested in fund of funds designed to acquire and maintain a diversified portfolio of global infrastructure investments (within targeted sub-sectors with varied maturities) that realizes a minimum of 10% annual return over a three-year rolling period.

Asset allocation strategies for our non-U.S. plans are designed to accumulate a diversified portfolio among markets and asset classes in order to reduce market risk and increase the likelihood that pension assets are available to pay benefits as they are due. Assets of non-U.S. pension plans are invested primarily using actively managed accounts. The weighted-average asset allocation targets are listed in the table above, and reflect limitations on types of investments held and allocations among assets classes, as required by local regulation or market practice of the country where the assets are invested. Most of the investments of our non-U.S. retirement plans can be redeemed at least monthly, except for a portion of "Other" in the above table, which can be redeemed quarterly.

Non-U.S. Plans - Fair Value Measurements

<i>(In millions)</i>	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	\$ 177.9	163.4
Net asset value per share practical expedient ^(a)	37.2	17.2
Total fair value	\$ 215.1	180.6

(a) In accordance with Subtopic 820-10, certain investments that are measured at fair value using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) practical expedient have not been classified in the fair value hierarchy. The fair value amounts presented in this table are intended to permit reconciliation of the fair value hierarchy to the amounts presented in the consolidated balance sheets.

Savings Plans

We sponsor various defined contribution plans to help eligible employees provide for retirement. We record expense for amounts that we contribute on behalf of employees, usually in the form of matching contributions. Prior to April 1, 2017, we matched the first 1.5% of employees' eligible contributions to our U.S. 401(k) plan. In April 2017, we increased the matching contribution to the first 2% of employees' eligible contributions. Our matching contribution expense is as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	2019	2018	2017
Years Ended December 31,			
U.S. 401(K)	\$ 6.5	5.0	4.4
Other plans	4.9	4.9	4.6
Total	\$ 11.4	9.9	9.0

Note 5 - Income Taxes

On December 22, 2017, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 ("Tax Reform Act") was enacted into law. The Tax Reform Act includes a reduction in the federal tax rate for corporations from 35% to 21% as of January 1, 2018, a one-time transition tax on the cumulative undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries as of December 31, 2017, a repeal of the corporate alternative minimum tax, and more extensive limitations on deductibility of performance-based compensation for named executive officers. Other provisions effective as of January 1, 2018, which could materially impact the Company in the near-term, include the creation of a new U.S. minimum tax on foreign earnings called the Global Intangible Low-Taxed Income ("GILTI") and limitations on the deductibility of interest expense.

Due to the timing of the enactment and the complexity involved in applying the provisions of the Tax Reform Act, the Company recorded provisional amounts as of December 31, 2017, in accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118 ("SAB 118"). We recorded a provisional one-time non-cash charge of \$92 million in the fourth quarter of 2017 to remeasure the deferred tax assets for the new rate and for other legislative changes. In the fourth quarter of 2018, we recorded a benefit of \$2.3 million to reverse a component of the provisional one-time non-cash charge as a result of guidance issued by the U.S. authorities.

We filed our 2017 U.S. federal income tax return in October 2018, which did not reflect a U.S. federal current tax liability for the transition tax due to our high-tax foreign income, but we recorded an incremental \$1.3 million of foreign tax credits, offset with a full valuation allowance in the fourth quarter of 2018 which was in addition to the provisional \$31.1 million foreign tax credit offset with a full valuation allowance related to the transition tax recorded in the fourth quarter of 2017. We did not record a current state tax liability related to the transition tax in accordance with the interpretation of existing state laws and the provisional estimates in the fourth quarter of 2017, but we recorded the state impact of the transition tax of \$0.2 million when we filed our tax returns in the fourth quarter of 2018.

We adopted an accounting policy related to the provision of deferred taxes related to GILTI and determined that we would not record deferred taxes with respect to GILTI, but would instead treat GILTI as a current period cost. We did not change our assertion on the determination of which subsidiaries that we consider to be permanently invested and for which we do not expect to repatriate to the U.S. as a result of the Tax Reform Act. The accounting for the Tax Reform Act was completed in the fourth quarter of 2018 in accordance with SAB 118.

<i>(In millions)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes			
U.S.	\$ (90.2)	(32.9)	(41.6)
Foreign	183.7	75.4	223.1
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	\$ 93.5	42.5	181.5
Provision (benefit) for income taxes from continuing operations			
Current tax expense (benefit)			
U.S. federal	\$ (0.8)	(2.3)	(33.7)
State	4.3	0.7	0.4
Foreign	90.8	92.1	96.8
Current tax expense	94.3	90.5	63.5
Deferred tax expense (benefit)			
U.S. federal	(30.4)	(7.5)	106.2
State	(4.8)	(2.9)	(4.9)
Foreign	1.9	(10.1)	(7.1)
Deferred tax expense (benefit)	(33.3)	(20.5)	94.2
Provision for income taxes of continuing operations	\$ 61.0	70.0	157.7

<i>(In millions)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
Comprehensive provision (benefit) for income taxes allocable to			
Continuing operations	\$ 61.0	70.0	157.7
Discontinued operations	0.2	—	(0.1)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	0.4	5.0	(1.8)
Comprehensive provision for income taxes	\$ 61.6	75.0	155.8

Rate Reconciliation

The following table reconciles the difference between the actual tax rate on continuing operations and the statutory U.S. federal income tax rate of 21% for 2019 and 2018 and 35% for 2017.

<i>(In percentages)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
U.S. federal tax rate	21.0%	21.0%	35.0%
Increases (reductions) in taxes due to:			
Venezuela deconsolidation and devaluations	—	62.4	—
Foreign rate differential	17.3	39.3	(3.7)
Taxes on cross border income, net of credits	9.3	22.6	2.6
Tax on accelerated U.S. income ^(a)	(7.9)	—	(0.2)
Adjustments to valuation allowances	16.0	13.1	3.4
Foreign income taxes	13.7	18.9	5.1
Tax reform	—	(4.9)	47.4
French business tax	3.0	8.0	2.0
State income taxes, net	(2.2)	(1.3)	(1.3)
Share-based compensation	(4.8)	(14.4)	(3.5)
Other	(0.2)	—	0.1
Actual income tax rate on continuing operations	65.2%	164.7%	86.9%

(a) In 2019, we recognized a benefit of \$7.3 million (\$0.4 million benefit in 2017) related to a previously recognized \$23.5 million current tax expense that accelerated U.S. taxable income in 2015.

Components of Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

<i>(In millions)</i>	December 31,	
	2019	2018
Deferred tax assets		
Pension liabilities	\$ 62.1	55.4
Retirement benefits other than pensions	61.2	73.8
Lease liabilities	62.8	—
Workers' compensation and other claims	37.0	30.6
Property and equipment, net	31.0	7.1
Other assets and liabilities	93.6	88.5
Net operating loss carryforwards	51.7	42.0
Alternative minimum and other tax credits ^(a)	76.8	73.4
Subtotal	476.2	370.8
Valuation allowances	(118.3)	(100.7)
Total deferred tax assets	357.9	270.1
Deferred tax liabilities		
Right-of-use assets, net	59.3	—
Goodwill and other intangibles	17.4	22.0
Other assets and miscellaneous	28.9	28.3
Deferred tax liabilities	105.6	50.3
Net deferred tax asset	\$ 252.3	219.8
Included in:		
Noncurrent assets	273.5	236.5
Noncurrent liabilities	(21.2)	(16.7)
Net deferred tax asset	\$ 252.3	219.8

(a) U.S. foreign tax credits of \$72.6 million have a 10 year carryforward period and the remaining credits of \$4.2 million have various carryforward periods. The U.S. foreign tax credits and other U.S. tax credits have a valuation allowance.

Valuation Allowances

Valuation allowances relate to deferred tax assets for certain federal credit carryforwards, certain state and non-U.S. jurisdictions. Based on our analysis of positive and negative evidence including historical and expected future taxable earnings, and a consideration of available tax-planning strategies, we believe it is more-likely-than-not that we will realize the benefit of the existing deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowances, at December 31, 2019.

<i>(In millions)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
Valuation allowances:			
Beginning of year	\$ 100.7	98.9	62.8
Expiring tax credits	(0.3)	(0.6)	(0.4)
Acquisitions and dispositions	3.1	(0.7)	(3.4)
Changes in judgment about deferred tax assets ^(a)	5.3	—	(1.8)
Other changes in deferred tax assets, charged to:			
Income from continuing operations	10.0	6.1	43.9
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	(0.3)	0.2
Foreign currency exchange effects	(0.5)	(2.7)	(2.4)
End of year	\$ 118.3	100.7	98.9

(a) Changes in judgment about valuation allowances are based on a recognition threshold of “more-likely-than-not” of realizing beginning-of-year balances of deferred tax assets. Amounts are recognized in income from continuing operations.

Net Operating Losses

The gross amount of the net operating loss carryforwards as of December 31, 2019, was \$414.2 million. The tax benefit of net operating loss carryforwards, before valuation allowances, as of December 31, 2019, was \$51.7 million, and expires as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	Federal	State	Foreign	Total
Years of expiration				
2020-2024	\$ —	0.1	7.6	7.7
2025-2029	—	0.7	3.7	4.4
2030 and thereafter	—	15.6	0.6	16.2
Unlimited	—	—	23.4	23.4
	\$ —	16.4	35.3	51.7

Uncertain Tax Positions

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
Uncertain tax positions:			
Beginning of year	\$ 9.5	10.4	6.4
Increases related to prior-year tax positions	0.2	0.3	0.1
Decreases related to prior-year tax positions	(0.8)	—	(0.5)
Increases related to current-year tax positions	1.4	1.3	1.4
Increases related to acquisitions	3.1	—	4.2
Decreases related to acquisitions	—	(0.2)	—
Settlements	(0.1)	(0.4)	(0.1)
Effect of the expiration of statutes of limitation	(1.3)	(1.1)	(0.8)
Foreign currency exchange effects	—	(0.8)	(0.3)
End of year	\$ 12.0	9.5	10.4

Included in the balance of unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2019, are potential benefits of approximately \$11.5 million that, if recognized, will reduce the effective tax rate on income from continuing operations.

We recognize accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in provision (benefit) for income taxes. We reverse interest and penalty accruals when a statute of limitation lapses or when we otherwise conclude the amounts should not be accrued. The impact of interest and penalties on the 2019 and 2018 tax provisions was not significant. The net increase (reversal) included in provision (benefit) for income taxes was (\$0.3) million in 2017. We had accrued interest and penalties of \$5.4 million at December 31, 2019, and \$1.8 million at December 31, 2018.

We file income tax returns in the U.S. federal and various state and foreign jurisdictions. With a few exceptions, as of December 31, 2019, we were no longer subject to U.S. federal, state and local, or non-U.S. income tax examinations by tax authorities for years before 2016.

Additionally, due to statute of limitations expirations and audit settlements, it is reasonably possible that approximately \$1.6 million of currently remaining unrecognized tax positions may be recognized by the end of 2020.

Note 6 - Property and Equipment

The following table presents our property and equipment that is classified as held and used:

<i>(In millions)</i>	December 31,	
	2019	2018
Land	\$ 51.9	51.7
Buildings	211.0	199.9
Leasehold improvements	236.0	219.7
Vehicles	646.3	568.4
Capitalized software ^(a)	213.4	203.4
Other machinery and equipment	667.3	625.5
	2,025.9	1,868.6
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(1,262.6)	(1,169.2)
Property and equipment, net	\$ 763.3	699.4

(a) Amortization of capitalized software costs included in continuing operations was \$15.7 million in 2019, \$16.5 million in 2018 and \$20.5 million in 2017.

Note 7 - Acquisitions and Dispositions

In 2019, we acquired four business operations. In 2018, we acquired one business operation and additionally acquired a controlling interest in a second business operation. In 2017, we acquired six business operations. We accounted for these acquisitions as business combinations using the acquisition method. Under the acquisition method of accounting, assets acquired and liabilities assumed from these operations are recorded at fair value on the date of acquisition. The consolidated statements of operations include the results of operations for each acquired entity from the date of acquisition.

Rodoban Transportes Aereos e Terrestres Ltda., Rodoban Servicos e Sistemas de Seguranca Ltda., and Rodoban Seguranca e Transporte de Valores Ltda ("Rodoban")

Brazilian cash management business

On January 4, 2019, we acquired 100% of the capital stock of Rodoban in Brazil for \$134 million. The Rodoban business is expected to expand our operations in southeastern Brazil and will be integrated with our existing Brink's Brazil operations. Rodoban has approximately 2,900 employees, 13 branches and about 190 armored vehicles across its operations.

We estimated fair values for the assets purchased, liabilities assumed and purchase consideration as of the date of the acquisition in the following table. The determination of estimated fair value required management to make significant estimates and assumptions. We finalized our purchase price accounting in the fourth quarter of 2019. There have been no significant changes to our fair value estimates of the net assets acquired of Rodoban.

<i>(In millions)</i>	Estimated Fair Value at Acquisition Date
Fair value of purchase consideration	
Cash paid through December 31, 2019	\$ 135.7
Indemnification asset	(1.9)
Fair value of purchase consideration	\$ 133.8
Fair value of net assets acquired	
Cash	\$ 1.4
Accounts receivable	8.9
Other current assets	0.5
Property and equipment, net	2.4
Intangible assets ^(a)	49.0
Goodwill ^(b)	85.1
Other noncurrent assets	5.8
Current liabilities	(11.4)
Noncurrent liabilities	(7.9)
Fair value of net assets acquired	\$ 133.8

(a) Intangible assets are composed of customer relationships (\$47 million fair value and 11 year amortization period), trade name (\$1 million fair value and 1 year amortization period), and non-compete agreement (\$1 million fair value and 5 year amortization period).

(b) Consists of intangible assets that do not qualify for separate recognition, combined with synergies expected from integrating Rodoban's operations with our existing Brink's Brazil operations. All of the goodwill has been assigned to the Brazil reporting unit and is expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

Dunbar Armored, Inc. ("Dunbar")

U.S. cash management business

On August 13, 2018, we acquired 100% of the shares of Dunbar for approximately \$541 million. We paid cash of approximately \$547 million and have a receivable from the seller of approximately \$6 million related to a working capital adjustment. The Dunbar business is being integrated with our existing Brink's U.S. operations. This acquisition has expanded our customer base in the U.S. as a result of Dunbar's focus on small-to-medium sized retailers and financial institutions. Dunbar has approximately 5,400 employees, 78 branches and over 1,600 armored vehicles across its operations.

We estimated fair values for the assets purchased, liabilities assumed and purchase consideration as of the date of the acquisition in the following table. The determination of estimated fair value required management to make significant estimates and assumptions. We finalized our purchase price accounting in the third quarter of 2019. As compared to our initial estimates in the period of acquisition, our fair value estimates of acquisition date intangible assets decreased approximately \$20 million, acquisition date goodwill increased approximately \$21 million, acquisition date other noncurrent assets increased approximately \$11 million and acquisition date noncurrent liabilities increased approximately \$16 million and total purchase consideration decreased approximately \$6 million. There have been no other significant changes to our fair value estimates of the net assets acquired for the Dunbar acquisition.

<i>(In millions)</i>	Estimated Fair Value at Acquisition Date
Fair value of purchase consideration	
Cash paid through December 31, 2019	\$ 546.8
Receivable from seller	(6.3)
Fair value of purchase consideration	\$ 540.5
Fair value of net assets acquired	
Cash	\$ 25.8
Accounts receivable	31.9
Other current assets	11.7
Property and equipment, net	56.6
Intangible assets ^(a)	162.0
Goodwill ^(b)	304.1
Other noncurrent assets	21.1
Current liabilities	(29.5)
Noncurrent liabilities	(43.2)
Fair value of net assets acquired	\$ 540.5

(a) Intangible assets are composed of customer relationships (\$148 million fair value and 15 year amortization period) and rights related to the trade name (\$14 million fair value and 8 year amortization period).

(b) Consists of intangible assets that do not qualify for separate recognition, combined with synergies expected from integrating Dunbar's operations with our existing Brink's U.S. operations. All of the goodwill has been assigned to the U.S. reporting unit and is expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

Maco Transportadora de Caudales S.A. (“Maco Transportadora”)
Argentine CIT and money processing business

On July 18, 2017, we acquired 100% of the shares of Maco Transportadora for approximately \$206 million. The total purchase price was paid in cash with the final installment paid in the fourth quarter of 2019. The Maco Transportadora business is being integrated into our existing Brink’s Argentina operations. Maco Transportadora has approximately 1,450 employees, 4 branches and over 150 armored vehicles across its operations.

We estimated fair values for the assets purchased, liabilities assumed and purchase consideration as of the date of the acquisition in the following table. The determination of estimated fair value required management to make significant estimates and assumptions. We finalized our purchase price accounting in the third quarter of 2018. There have been no significant changes to our fair value estimates of the net assets acquired for Maco Transportadora.

<i>(In millions)</i>	Estimated Fair Value at Acquisition Date
Fair value of purchase consideration	
Cash paid through December 31, 2019	\$ 205.9
Fair value of purchase consideration	\$ 205.9
Fair value of net assets acquired	
Cash	\$ 10.3
Accounts receivable	16.6
Other current assets	0.6
Property and equipment, net	2.4
Intangible assets ^(a)	60.2
Goodwill ^(b)	148.8
Other noncurrent assets	0.1
Current liabilities	(11.8)
Noncurrent liabilities	(21.3)
Fair value of net assets acquired	\$ 205.9

- (a) Intangible assets are composed of customer relationships (\$56 million fair value and 10 year amortization period), trade name (\$4 million and 2 year amortization period) and non-competition agreements (less than \$1 million and 3 year amortization period).
- (b) Consists of intangible assets that do not qualify for separate recognition, combined with synergies expected from integrating Maco Transportadora’s operations into our existing Brink’s Argentina operations. All of the goodwill has been assigned to the Global Markets-South America reporting unit and is not expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

Other 2019 acquisitions

On June 12, 2019, we acquired 100% of the capital stock of Balance Innovations, LLC and its wholly owned subsidiary, Balance Innovations Services, Inc. (together "BI"). BI develops and licenses software that provides real-time data to optimize operations for general retail and convenience store industries throughout the United States and Canada. This acquisition enhances our ability to deliver technology-enabled, end-to-end retail cash management services.

On June 14, 2019, we acquired 100% of the capital stock of Comercio Electronico Facil Ltda. ("COMEF"), a Brazil-based company. COMEF offers bank correspondent services and bill payment processing and is expected to supplement our existing Brazilian payment services businesses.

On September 30, 2019, we acquired 100% of the capital stock of Transportadora de Valores del Sur Limitada and its wholly owned subsidiary, TVS Pagos, Recaudos y Procesos S.A.S. (together "TVS"). TVS provides CIT and money processing services in Colombia. This acquisition is expected to provide opportunities for branch consolidation and route efficiencies and position our existing Colombian business as well as TVS to more effectively service our customers.

The aggregate purchase price of these three business acquisitions (BI, COMEF, and TVS) was approximately \$50 million. These three acquired operations employ approximately 1,300 people in the aggregate.

For these three business acquisitions (BI, COMEF and TVS), we estimated fair values for the assets purchased and liabilities assumed as of the date of the acquisitions. These estimated amounts are aggregated in the following table. The determination of estimated fair value required management to make significant estimates and assumptions. The amounts are considered provisional as we are completing the valuation that is required to allocate the purchase price. As a result, the allocation of the purchase price and the amount of goodwill and intangibles may change in the future.

<i>(In millions)</i>	Estimated Fair Value at Acquisition Date
Fair value of purchase consideration	
Cash paid through December 31, 2019	\$ 53.4
Fair value of future payments to sellers	7.8
Contingent consideration	1.6
Indemnification asset	(12.9)
Fair value of purchase consideration	\$ 49.9
Fair value of net assets acquired	
Cash	\$ 5.1
Accounts receivable	4.4
Property and equipment, net	7.1
Intangible assets ^(a)	24.4
Goodwill ^(b)	35.2
Other current and noncurrent assets	1.9
Current liabilities	(14.6)
Noncurrent liabilities	(13.6)
Fair value of net assets acquired	\$ 49.9

- (a) Intangible assets are composed of developed technology, customer relationships and trade names. Final allocation will be determined once all valuations have been completed.
- (b) Consists of intangible assets that do not qualify for separate recognition, combined with synergies expected from integrating these acquired operations into our existing operations. The goodwill from these acquisitions has been assigned to the following reporting units: BI (U.S.), COMEF (Brazil) and TVS (Global Markets - South America). We do not expect goodwill related to COMEF or TVS to be deductible for tax purposes. We expect goodwill related to BI to be deductible for tax purposes.

Other 2018 acquisition

On December 4, 2018, we acquired 60% of the shares of Worldbridge Secure Logistics Co., Ltd. ("Worldbridge"), a Cambodian company that provides CIT and money processing services. The total purchase consideration for Worldbridge was less than \$2 million.

Other 2017 acquisitions

On March 14, 2017, we acquired 100% of the capital stock of American Armored Transport, Inc. ("AATI"). AATI provides secured trucking transportation of high-value cargo throughout the continental United States and is expected to complement our existing tractor trailer division in the United States.

On April 19, 2017, we acquired 100% of the capital stock of Muitofacil Holding Ltda., a Brazil-based holding company, and its subsidiary, Muitofacil Arrecadação e Recebimento Ltda. (together "Pag Facil"). Pag Facil offers bank correspondent services and bill payment processing services in Brazil and is expected to supplement our existing Brazilian payment services businesses.

On June 29, 2017, we acquired 100% of the capital stock of Global Security S.A. ("LGS"). LGS is a Chilean security company specializing in CIT and ATM services and will be integrated into our existing Brink's Chile operations.

On August 14, 2017, we acquired 100% of the capital stock of Maco Litoral, S.A., ("Maco Litoral") an Argentina-based company which provides CIT and ATM services.

On October 31, 2017, we acquired 100% of the shares of Temis S.A.S. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Les Goelands S.A.S. and Temis Conseil et Formation S.A.R.L (together "Temis"). The Temis business provides CIT and money processing services in France and will be integrated into our existing Brink's France operations.

The aggregate purchase price of these five business acquisitions (AATI, Pag Facil, LGS, Maco Litoral, and Temis) was approximately \$155 million. These five acquired operations employ approximately 1,700 people in the aggregate.

For these five business acquisitions (AATI, Pag Facil, LGS, Maco Litoral, and Temis), we estimated fair values for the assets purchased and liabilities assumed as of the date of the acquisitions. These estimated amounts are aggregated in the following table. The determination of estimated fair value required management to make significant estimates and assumptions. Our fair value estimates of acquisition date goodwill increased approximately \$9 million, acquisition date intangible assets decreased approximately \$10 million and acquisition date noncurrent liabilities increased approximately \$12 million as compared to our initial estimates in the period of acquisition. There have been no other significant changes to our fair value estimates of the net assets acquired for these acquisitions.

<i>(In millions)</i>	Estimated Fair Value at Acquisition Date
Fair value of purchase consideration	
Cash paid through December 31, 2019	\$ 164.6
Indemnification asset	(9.8)
Fair value of purchase consideration	\$ 154.8
Fair value of net assets acquired	
Cash	\$ 7.4
Accounts receivable	20.1
Property and equipment, net	13.9
Intangible assets ^(a)	40.6
Goodwill ^(b)	114.4
Other current and noncurrent assets	7.4
Current liabilities	(23.4)
Noncurrent liabilities	(25.6)
Fair value of net assets acquired	\$ 154.8

(a) Intangible assets are composed of customer relationships, trade names and non-competition agreements.

(b) Consists of intangible assets that do not qualify for separate recognition, combined with synergies expected from integrating these acquired operations into our existing operations. The goodwill from these acquisitions has been assigned to the following reporting units: AATI (U.S.), Pag Facil (Brazil), LGS and Maco Litoral (Global Markets-South America), and Temis (France). We do not expect goodwill related to AATI, LGS, Maco Litoral, and Temis to be deductible for tax purposes. Goodwill related to Pag Facil will be deductible for tax purposes.

Actual and Pro Forma (unaudited) disclosures

The pro forma consolidated results of Brink's presented below are unaudited and reflect a hypothetical ownership on January 1, 2018 of the businesses we acquired during 2019 and a hypothetical ownership on January 1, 2017 for the businesses we acquired in 2018.

<i>(In millions)</i>	Revenue	Net income attributable to Brink's
Actual results included in Brink's consolidated 2019 results for businesses acquired in 2019 from the date of acquisition		
Twelve months ended December 31, 2019		
Rodoban	\$ 66.0	4.6
Other acquisitions ^(a)	16.1	0.2
Total	\$ 82.1	4.8

(a) Includes the actual results of Balance Innovations, COMEF and TVS.

<i>(In millions)</i>	Revenue	Net income attributable to Brink's
Pro forma results of Brink's for the twelve months ended December 31, 2019		
Brink's as reported	\$ 3,683.2	29.0
Rodoban ^(a)	0.6	—
Other acquisitions ^(a)	26.8	1.6
Total	\$ 3,710.6	30.6
2018		
Brink's as reported	\$ 3,488.9	(33.3)
Rodoban ^(a)	76.0	(3.9)
Dunbar ^(a)	244.0	5.4
Other acquisitions ^(a)	45.4	1.9
Total	\$ 3,854.3	(29.9)

(a) Represents amounts prior to acquisition by Brink's.

Acquisition costs

We have incurred \$7.9 million in transaction costs related to business acquisitions in 2019 (\$6.7 million in 2018 and \$2.6 million in 2017). These costs are classified in the consolidated statement of operations as selling, general and administrative expenses.

Acquisition of noncontrolling interest

In November 2018, we completed the acquisition of the 42% noncontrolling interest in our consolidated subsidiary, Brink's de Colombia, S.A. We now own 100% of the shares of this subsidiary and we accounted for this increase in ownership interest as an equity transaction.

Dispositions

On June 1, 2018, we sold 100% of our ownership interest in a French airport security services company for a net sales price of approximately \$19 million. We recognized an \$11.2 million gain on the sale of this business, which is reported in interest and other nonoperating income (expense) in the consolidated statements of operations. The French airport security services company was part of the Rest of World reportable segment and reported revenues of \$79 million in 2017.

Note 8 - Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill by operating segment for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	December 31, 2019			
	Beginning Balance	Acquisitions/ Dispositions ^(a)	Currency	Ending Balance
Goodwill:				
North America	\$ 337.0	17.6	0.1	354.7
South America	150.1	99.6	(8.1)	241.6
Rest of World	191.5	0.2	(3.4)	188.3
Total Goodwill	\$ 678.6	117.4	(11.4)	784.6

(a) Includes adjustments related to prior year acquisitions (\$3.1 million decrease in North America and \$0.2 million increase in Rest of World).

<i>(In millions)</i>	December 31, 2018			
	Beginning Balance	Acquisitions/ Dispositions ^(a)	Currency	Ending Balance
Goodwill:				
North America	\$ 32.0	307.0	(2.0)	337.0
South America	214.9	(3.0)	(61.8)	150.1
Rest of World	206.8	(5.5)	(9.8)	191.5
Total Goodwill	\$ 453.7	298.5	(73.6)	678.6

(a) Includes adjustments related to prior year acquisitions (\$0.1 million in North America, \$3.0 million in South America and \$0.8 million in Rest of World). Also includes derecognition of \$6.2 million related to the disposition of our French airport security services company in Rest of World.

Intangible Assets

The following table summarizes our other intangible assets by category:

<i>(In millions)</i>	December 31, 2019			December 31, 2018			Weighted-average amortization period
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	
Customer relationships	\$ 322.3	(80.3)	242.0	\$ 259.9	(58.9)	201.0	11.4
Indefinite-lived trade names	8.2	—	8.2	7.9	—	7.9	—
Finite-lived trade names	20.7	(7.1)	13.6	20.3	(3.8)	16.5	6.2
Developed technology	8.7	(0.8)	7.9	0.4	(0.4)	—	10.5
Other contract-related assets	—	—	—	5.7	(3.1)	2.6	—
Other	6.1	(5.3)	0.8	5.5	(4.6)	0.9	0.9
Total	\$ 366.0	(93.5)	272.5	\$ 299.7	(70.8)	228.9	

Total amortization expense for our finite-lived intangible assets was \$27.8 million in 2019 and \$17.7 million in 2018. Our estimated aggregate amortization expense for finite-lived intangibles recorded at December 31, 2019, for the next five years is as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Amortization expense	\$ 24.8	24.4	23.1	22.6	22.2

Note 9 - Prepaid Expenses and Other

<i>(In millions)</i>	December 31,	
	2019	2018
Prepaid expenses	\$ 81.6	64.0
Mobile airtime inventory	—	5.8
Income tax receivable	25.7	37.6
Other	20.7	20.1
Prepaid expenses and other	\$ 128.0	127.5

Note 10 - Other Assets

<i>(In millions)</i>	December 31,	
	2019	2018
Deposits	\$ 23.6	15.7
Deferred profit sharing asset	10.9	10.2
Income tax receivable	17.1	67.1
Derivative instruments	5.0	0.6
Equity method investment in unconsolidated entities	5.0	4.9
Stop loss insurance receivable	17.0	19.0
Cash surrender value of life insurance policies	0.9	7.4
Indemnification asset	20.6	6.6
Debt issue costs	5.5	4.7
Marketable securities	12.0	3.8
Other	49.4	46.1
Other assets	\$ 167.0	186.1

Note 11 - Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The following tables provide the components of other comprehensive income (loss), including the amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) into earnings:

<i>(In millions)</i>	Amounts Arising During the Current Period		Amounts Reclassified to Net Income (Loss)		Total Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
	Pretax	Income Tax	Pretax	Income Tax	
2019					
Amounts attributable to Brink's:					
Benefit plan adjustments	\$ (38.0)	4.4	61.4	(9.9)	17.9
Foreign currency translation adjustments ^(b)	(0.9)	—	—	0.1	(0.8)
Gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	(18.8)	4.8	(0.2)	0.2	(14.0)
	<u>(57.7)</u>	<u>9.2</u>	<u>61.2</u>	<u>(9.6)</u>	<u>3.1</u>
Amounts attributable to noncontrolling interests:					
Foreign currency translation adjustments	0.8	—	—	—	0.8
	<u>0.8</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>0.8</u>
Total					
Benefit plan adjustments ^(a)	(38.0)	4.4	61.4	(9.9)	17.9
Foreign currency translation adjustments ^(b)	(0.1)	—	—	0.1	—
Gains (losses) on cash flow hedges ^(d)	(18.8)	4.8	(0.2)	0.2	(14.0)
	<u>\$ (56.9)</u>	<u>9.2</u>	<u>61.2</u>	<u>(9.6)</u>	<u>3.9</u>
2018					
Amounts attributable to Brink's:					
Benefit plan adjustments	\$ (31.4)	8.6	65.0	(13.3)	28.9
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(151.6)	—	107.2	(0.3)	(44.7)
Gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	0.3	—	(0.2)	—	0.1
	<u>(182.7)</u>	<u>8.6</u>	<u>172.0</u>	<u>(13.6)</u>	<u>(15.7)</u>
Amounts attributable to noncontrolling interests:					
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(0.8)	—	—	—	(0.8)
	<u>(0.8)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(0.8)</u>
Total					
Benefit plan adjustments ^(a)	(31.4)	8.6	65.0	(13.3)	28.9
Foreign currency translation adjustments ^(b)	(152.4)	—	107.2	(0.3)	(45.5)
Gains (losses) on cash flow hedges ^(d)	0.3	—	(0.2)	—	0.1
	<u>\$ (183.5)</u>	<u>8.6</u>	<u>172.0</u>	<u>(13.6)</u>	<u>(16.5)</u>

See page 104 for footnote explanations.

<i>(In millions)</i>	Amounts Arising During the Current Period		Amounts Reclassified to Net Income (Loss)		Total Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
	Pretax	Income Tax	Pretax	Income Tax	
2017					
Amounts attributable to Brink's:					
Benefit plan adjustments	\$ (99.3)	21.2	54.9	(18.2)	(41.4)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	22.7	(1.0)	—	—	21.7
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	1.7	(0.6)	(1.5)	0.5	0.1
Gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.2	—	—
	(75.0)	19.5	53.6	(17.7)	(19.6)
Amounts attributable to noncontrolling interests:					
Benefit plan adjustments	(0.8)	—	0.7	—	(0.1)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	0.9	—	—	—	0.9
	0.1	—	0.7	—	0.8
Total					
Benefit plan adjustments ^(a)	(100.1)	21.2	55.6	(18.2)	(41.5)
Foreign currency translation adjustments ^(b)	23.6	(1.0)	—	—	22.6
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities ^(c)	1.7	(0.6)	(1.5)	0.5	0.1
Gains (losses) on cash flow hedges ^(d)	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.2	—	—
	\$ (74.9)	19.5	54.3	(17.7)	(18.8)

- (a) The amortization of actuarial losses and prior service cost is part of total net periodic retirement benefit cost when reclassified to net income (loss). Net periodic retirement benefit cost also includes service cost, interest cost, expected returns on assets, and settlement costs. Total service cost is allocated between cost of revenues and selling, general and administrative expenses on a plan-by-plan basis and the remaining net periodic retirement benefit cost items are allocated to interest and other nonoperating income (expense):

<i>(In millions)</i>	December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
Total net periodic retirement benefit cost included in:			
Cost of revenues	\$ 7.8	8.4	9.0
Selling, general and administrative expenses	2.3	2.3	2.4
Interest and other nonoperating income (expense)	52.7	39.7	47.8

- (b) 2018 foreign currency translation adjustment amounts reclassified to net income are due to the deconsolidation of Venezuela (see Note 1). 2018 foreign currency translation adjustment amounts arising during the current period reflect primarily the devaluation of the Argentine peso (prior to the July 1, 2018 highly inflationary designation) and Brazilian real.
- (c) Prior to adoption of ASU 2016-01 (see Note 1) in the first quarter of 2018, gains and losses on sales of available-for-sale securities were reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss to the consolidated statements of operations when the gains or losses were realized. Pretax amounts were classified in the consolidated statements of operations as interest and other nonoperating income (expense).
- (d) Pretax gains and losses on cash flow hedges are classified in the consolidated statements of operations as
- other operating income (expense) (\$5.8 million gain in 2019, no gains or losses in 2018 and \$0.1 million losses in 2017.)
 - interest expense (\$5.7 million of expense in 2019.)
 - interest and other nonoperating income (expense) (no gains or losses in 2019, no gains or losses in 2018 and \$0.1 million losses in 2017.)

The changes in accumulated other comprehensive loss attributable to Brink's are as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	Benefit Plan Adjustments	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Available- for-Sale Securities	Gains (Losses) on Cash Flow Hedges	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2016	\$ (559.6)	(349.1)	1.0	0.7	(907.0)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(78.1)	21.7	1.1	(0.2)	(55.5)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss to net income (loss)	36.7	—	(1.0)	0.2	35.9
Other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Brink's	(41.4)	21.7	0.1	—	(19.6)
Balance as of December 31, 2017	(601.0)	(327.4)	1.1	0.7	(926.6)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(22.8)	(151.6)	—	0.3	(174.1)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss to net income (loss)	51.7	106.9	—	(0.2)	158.4
Other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Brink's	28.9	(44.7)	—	0.1	(15.7)
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle ^(a)	—	—	(1.1)	—	(1.1)
Acquisitions of noncontrolling interests	—	(9.9)	—	—	(9.9)
Balance as of December 31, 2018	(572.1)	(382.0)	—	0.8	(953.3)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(33.6)	(0.9)	—	(14.0)	(48.5)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss to net income (loss)	51.5	0.1	—	—	51.6
Other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Brink's	17.9	(0.8)	—	(14.0)	3.1
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle ^(b)	(28.8)	—	—	—	(28.8)
Balance as of December 31, 2019	\$ (583.0)	(382.8)	—	(13.2)	(979.0)

(a) We adopted ASU 2016-01 (see Note 1) effective January 1, 2018 and recognized a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings.

(b) We adopted ASU 2018-02 (see Note 1) effective January 1, 2019 and recognized a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings.

Note 12 - Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Investments in Marketable Securities

We have investments in mutual funds and equity securities that are carried at fair value in the financial statements. For these investments, fair value was based on quoted market prices, which we have categorized as a Level 1 valuation.

Fixed-Rate Debt

The fair value and carrying value of our fixed-rate debt, excluding any unamortized debt issuance costs, are as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	December 31,	
	2019	2018
<i>Senior unsecured notes</i>		
Carrying value	\$ 600.0	600.0
Fair value	624.7	519.9

The fair value estimate of our senior unsecured notes was based on the present value of future cash flows, discounted at rates for similar instruments at the measurement date, which we have categorized as a Level 3 valuation.

Forward and Swap Contracts

We have outstanding foreign currency forward and swap contracts to hedge transactional risks associated with foreign currencies. At December 31, 2019, the notional value of our outstanding foreign currency forward and swap contracts was \$155 million, with average maturities of approximately one month. These foreign currency forward and swap contracts primarily offset exposures in the euro and the Brazilian real and are not designated as hedges for accounting purposes and, accordingly, changes in their fair value are recorded immediately in earnings. At December 31, 2019, the fair value of these foreign currency contracts was a net asset of approximately \$0.6 million, of which \$0.8 million was included in prepaid expenses and other and \$0.2 million was included in accrued liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet. We recognized gains of \$6.9 million on our short term foreign currency contracts in 2019, gains of \$7.7 million in 2018 and gains of \$0.8 million in 2017.

In the first quarter of 2019, we entered into a long term cross currency swap contract to hedge exposure in Brazilian real, which is designated as a cash flow hedge for accounting purposes. At December 31, 2019, the notional value of this long term contract was \$125 million with a weighted-average maturity of 2.3 years. We recognized net gains of \$0.7 million on this contract, of which gains of \$5.8 million were included in other operating income (expense) to offset transaction losses of \$5.8 million and expenses of \$5.1 million were included in interest expense in 2019. At December 31, 2019, the fair value of the long term cross currency swap contract was a \$2.1 million net asset, of which a \$4.9 million asset is included in other assets and a \$2.8 million liability is included in accrued liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet.

In the first quarter of 2016, we entered into two interest rate swaps to hedge cash flow risk associated with changes in variable interest rates and are designated as cash flow hedges for accounting purposes. At December 31, 2019, the notional value of these contracts was \$40 million with a weighted-average maturity of 0.7 years. At December 31, 2019, the fair value of these interest rate swaps was an asset of \$0.2 million and was included in prepaid expenses and other on the consolidated balance sheet. The effect of these swaps is included in interest expense and was not significant in 2019.

In the first quarter of 2019, we entered into ten interest rate swaps that hedge cash flow risk associated with changes in variable interest rates and that are designated as cash flow hedges for accounting purposes. At December 31, 2019, the notional value of these contracts was \$400 million with a remaining weighted-average maturity of 2.1 years. At December 31, 2019, the fair value of these interest rate swaps was a net liability of \$15.0 million, of which \$3.6 million was included in accrued liabilities and \$11.4 million was included in other liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet. The effect of these swaps is included in interest expense and was approximately \$1.0 million in 2019.

The fair values of these forward and swap contracts are based on the present value of net future cash payments and receipts, which we have categorized as a Level 2 valuation.

Contingent Consideration

In the fourth quarter of 2019, we paid the remaining contingent consideration payable for our acquisition of Maco Transportadora. This remaining contingent consideration paid was a scheduled second installment, with the amount to be paid in the fourth quarter of 2019 based partially on the retention of customer revenue versus a target revenue amount. If there was a shortfall in revenues, a multiple of 2.5 would have been applied to the revenue shortfall and the contingent consideration to be paid to the former owners would have been reduced. Because there was no shortfall in revenues, no reduction occurred. We paid an additional \$15.1 million and settled the outstanding contingent consideration.

Other Financial Instruments

Other financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, floating rate debt, accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The financial statement carrying amounts of these items approximate the fair value.

There were no transfers in or out of any of the levels of the valuation hierarchy in 2019.

Note 13 - Accrued Liabilities

<i>(In millions)</i>	December 31,	
	2019	2018
Payroll and other employee liabilities	\$ 140.8	146.3
Taxes, except income taxes	98.1	93.4
Income taxes payable	26.7	17.8
Acquisition-related obligations	7.8	20.4
Workers' compensation and other claims	26.1	22.3
Cash held by cash management services operations ^(a)	26.3	14.1
Cash supply chain deposit liability	47.4	35.3
Retirement benefits (see Note 4)	12.9	9.8
Operating lease liabilities	65.9	—
Other	176.4	142.7
Accrued liabilities	\$ 628.4	502.1

(a) Title to cash received and processed in certain of our secure cash management services operations transfers to us for a short period of time. The cash is generally credited to customers' accounts the following day and we record a liability while the cash is in our possession.

Note 14 - Other Liabilities

<i>(In millions)</i>	December 31,	
	2019	2018
Workers' compensation and other claims	\$ 81.3	89.4
Post-employment benefits	7.2	7.6
Asset retirement and remediation obligations	18.6	19.1
Acquisition-related obligations	1.5	—
Noncurrent tax liabilities	15.3	9.2
Other	59.2	43.4
Other liabilities	\$ 183.1	168.7

Note 15 - Debt

<i>(In millions)</i>	December 31,	
	2019	2018
Debt:		
Short-term borrowings		
Restricted cash borrowings (year-end weighted-average interest rate of 0.0% in 2019 and 0.0% in 2018 ^(a))	\$ 10.3	10.5
Other (year-end weighted-average interest rate of 8.8% in 2019 and 10.1% in 2018)	4.0	18.4
Total short-term borrowings	\$ 14.3	28.9
Long-term debt		
Bank credit facilities:		
Term loan A (year-end effective interest rate of 3.5% in 2019 and 4.3% in 2018)		
less unamortized issuance cost of \$3.0 million in 2019 and \$1.8 million in 2018	\$ 767.0	466.9
Senior unsecured notes (year-end effective interest rate of 4.6% in 2019 and 4.6% in 2018)		
less unamortized issuance cost of \$7.1 million in 2019 and \$8.0 million in 2018	592.9	592.0
Revolving Credit Facility (year-end weighted average interest rate of 3.5% in 2019 and 4.2% in 2018)	115.0	340.0
Other primarily non-U.S. dollar-denominated facilities (year-end weighted-average interest rate of 7.0% in 2019 and 4.8% in 2018)	4.9	5.7
Financing leases (year-end weighted-average interest rate of 4.9% in 2019 and 4.4% in 2018)	149.5	120.5
Total long-term debt	\$ 1,629.3	1,525.1
Total Debt	\$ 1,643.6	1,554.0
Included in:		
Current liabilities	\$ 88.8	82.4
Noncurrent liabilities	1,554.8	1,471.6
Total debt	\$ 1,643.6	1,554.0

(a) These 2019 and 2018 amounts are for short-term borrowings related to cash borrowed under lending arrangements used in the process of managing customer cash supply chains, which is currently classified as restricted cash and not available for general corporate purposes. See Note 20 for more details.

Long-Term Debt

Senior Secured Credit Facility

In February 2019, we amended our senior secured credit facility (the "Senior Secured Credit Facility") with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as former administrative agent and Bank of America, N.A. as successor administrative agent. After the amendment, the Senior Secured Credit Facility consisted of a \$1 billion revolving credit facility (the "Revolving Credit Facility") and a \$800 million term loan facility (the "Term Loan Facility"). Prior to the amendment, the Term Loan Facility had an outstanding balance of approximately \$469 million. The proceeds from the amendment were used to repay outstanding principal under the Revolving Credit Facility as well as certain fees related to the closing of the transaction.

Loans under the Revolving Credit Facility mature five years after the amendment date (February 8, 2024). Principal payments are due quarterly for the amended Term Loan Facility equal to 1.25% of the initial loan amount with a final lump sum payment due on February 8, 2024. Interest rates for the Senior Secured Credit Facility are based on LIBOR plus a margin or an alternate base rate plus a margin. The Revolving Credit Facility allows us to borrow money or issue letters of credit (or otherwise satisfy credit needs) on a revolving basis over the term of the facility. As of December 31, 2019, \$885 million was available under the Revolving Credit Facility. The obligations under the Senior Secured Credit Facility are secured by a first-priority lien on all or substantially all of the assets of the Company and certain of its domestic subsidiaries, including a first-priority lien on equity interests of certain of the Company's direct and indirect subsidiaries. The Company and certain of its domestic subsidiaries also guarantee the obligations under the Senior Secured Credit Facility.

The margin on both LIBOR and alternate base rate borrowings under the Senior Secured Credit Facility is based on the Company's consolidated net leverage ratio. The margin on LIBOR borrowings, which can range from 1.25% to 2.00%, was 1.75% at December 31, 2019. The margin on alternate base rate borrowings, which can range from 0.25% to 1.00%, was 0.75% as of December 31, 2019. We also pay an annual commitment fee on unused portion the Revolving Credit Facility based on the Company's consolidated net leverage ratio. The commitment fee, which can range from 0.15% to 0.30%, was 0.25% as of December 31, 2019.

Senior Unsecured Notes

In October 2017, we issued at par ten-year senior unsecured notes (the "Senior Notes") in the aggregate principal amount of \$600 million. The Senior Notes will mature on October 15, 2027, bearing an annual interest rate of 4.625%. The Senior Notes are general unsecured

obligations guaranteed by certain of the Company's existing and future U.S. subsidiaries, which are also guarantors under the Senior Secured Credit Facility.

The Senior Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act") or the securities laws of any other jurisdiction and may not be offered or sold in the United States absent registration or an applicable exemption from registration requirements. The notes were offered in the United States only to persons reasonably believed to be qualified institutional buyers in reliance on the exception from registration set forth in Rule 144A under the Securities Act and outside the United States to non-U.S. persons pursuant to Regulation S under the Securities Act.

The aggregate proceeds from the Senior Secured Credit Facility and the Senior Notes were used in part to repay certain prior indebtedness and certain fees and expenses related to the closing of the transactions. Borrowings were used for working capital needs, capital expenditures, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes.

Letter of Credit and Bank Guarantee Facilities

We have three committed letter of credit facilities totaling \$80 million, of which approximately \$29 million was available at December 31, 2019. At December 31, 2019, we had undrawn letters of credit and guarantees of \$51 million issued under these facilities. The \$10 million facility expires in April 2022, the \$54 million facility expires in December 2022 and the \$16 million facility expires in January 2024.

We have two uncommitted letter of credit facilities totaling \$55 million, of which approximately \$33 million was available at December 31, 2019. At December 31, 2019, we had undrawn letters of credit of \$22 million issued under these facilities. The \$40 million facility expires in July 2020 and the \$15 million facility has no expiration date.

The Senior Secured Credit Facility is also available for issuance of letters of credit and bank guarantees.

Minimum repayments of long-term debt are as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	Financing leases	Other long-term debt	Total
2020	\$ 32.5	42.0	74.5
2021	31.8	40.9	72.7
2022	28.2	41.0	69.2
2023	24.0	40.8	64.8
2024	17.4	725.2	742.6
Later years	15.6	600.0	615.6
Total	\$ 149.5	1,489.9	1,639.4

The Senior Secured Credit Facility, Senior Unsecured Notes, the letter of credit facilities and bank guarantee facilities contain various financial and other covenants. The financial covenants, among other things, limit our ability to provide liens, restrict fundamental changes, limit transactions with affiliates and unrestricted subsidiaries, restrict changes to our fiscal year and to organizational documents, limit asset dispositions, limit the use of proceeds from asset sales, limit sale and leaseback transactions, limit investments, limit the ability to incur debt, restrict certain payments to shareholders, limit negative pledges, limit the ability to change the nature of our business, provide for a maximum consolidated net leverage ratio and provide for minimum coverage of interest costs. If we were not to comply with the terms of our various financing agreements, the repayment terms could be accelerated and the commitments could be withdrawn. An acceleration of the repayment terms under one agreement could trigger the acceleration of the repayment terms under the other financing agreements. We were in compliance with all financial covenants at December 31, 2019.

Financing Leases

Property and equipment acquired under financing leases are included in property and equipment as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	December 31,	
	2019	2018
Asset class:		
Buildings	\$ 4.1	2.2
Vehicles	267.5	212.4
Machinery and equipment	5.1	0.7
	276.7	215.3
Less: accumulated amortization	(114.2)	(91.3)
Total	\$ 162.5	124.0

Note 16 - Accounts Receivable

<i>(In millions)</i>	December 31,	
	2019	2018
Trade	\$ 595.4	555.7
Other	70.4	53.9
Total accounts receivable	665.8	609.6
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(30.2)	(10.1)
Accounts receivable, net	\$ 635.6	599.5

<i>(In millions)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
Allowance for doubtful accounts:			
Beginning of year	\$ 10.1	11.2	8.3
Provision for uncollectible accounts receivable ^(a)	22.8	1.4	5.0
Write offs less recoveries	(2.2)	(0.9)	(1.0)
Foreign currency exchange effects	(0.5)	(1.6)	(1.1)
End of year	\$ 30.2	10.1	11.2

(a) The provision in 2019 includes a \$19.2 million allowance related to the internal loss in our U.S. global services operations. See Note 1 for details.

Note 17 - Leases

We lease facilities, vehicles, CompuSafe® units, computers and other equipment under long-term operating and financing leases with varying terms. Most of the operating leases contain renewal and/or purchase options at our sole discretion. The renewal periods differ by asset class and by country and are included in our determination of lease term if we determine we are reasonably certain to exercise the option.

We have taken the component election for all material asset categories, except CompuSafe units. This election allows us to account for lease components (e.g., fixed payments or variable payments that depend on a rate that can be determined at commencement, including rent for the right to use the asset) together with nonlease components (e.g., other fixed payments that deliver a good or service including common-area maintenance costs) in the calculation of the right-of-use asset and corresponding liability. Variable costs, such as inflation adjusted payments for facilities, or nonlease components that vary periodically (included as part of the component election), are expensed as incurred.

Our leases do not contain any material residual value guarantees or material restrictive covenants.

The components of lease assets and liabilities were as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	Balance sheet classification	December 31, 2019
Assets:		
Operating lease assets	Right-of-use assets, net	\$ 270.3
Finance lease assets	Property and equipment, net	162.5
Total leased assets		\$ 432.8
Liabilities:		
Current:		
Operating	Accrued liabilities	\$ 65.9
Financing	Current maturities of long-term debt	32.5
Noncurrent:		
Operating	Lease liabilities	218.4
Financing	Long-term debt	117.0
Total lease liabilities		\$ 433.8

The components of lease expense were as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	2019
Twelve Months Ended December 31,	
Operating lease cost ^(a)	\$ 97.2
Short-term lease cost	27.2
Finance lease cost:	
Amortization of related assets	27.4
Interest on related liabilities	7.4
Total lease cost	\$ 159.2

(a) Includes variable lease costs, which are immaterial.

Net rent expense and amortization expense and interest on finance leases included in continuing operations was \$151.3 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2018.

Other information related to leases was as follows:

<i>(In millions, except for lease term and discount rate)</i>		2019
Twelve Months Ended December 31,		
<i>Supplemental Cash Flows Information</i>		
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities:		
Operating cash flows from operating leases	\$	96.0
Operating cash flows from finance leases		7.4
Financing cash flows from finance leases		29.4
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for lease obligations:		
Operating leases		56.3
Finance leases		59.7
<i>Weighted Average Remaining Lease Term</i>		
Operating leases		7.2 years
Finance leases		5.2 years
<i>Weighted Average Discount Rate</i>		
Operating leases		6.9%
Finance leases		4.9%

As of December 31, 2019, future minimum lease payments under noncancellable operating leases with initial or remaining lease terms in excess of one year were as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	Facilities	Vehicles	Other	Total
2020	\$ 57.1	7.8	20.8	85.7
2021	50.5	4.2	12.6	67.3
2022	42.9	1.4	7.5	51.8
2023	36.4	0.2	4.8	41.4
2024	29.1	—	1.4	30.5
Later years	117.1	—	—	117.1
Total Lease Payments	\$ 333.1	13.6	47.1	393.8
Less: Interest	104.4	0.6	4.5	109.5
Present value of lease liabilities	\$ 228.7	\$ 13.0	42.6	284.3

As of December 31, 2019, minimum repayments of long-term debt under financing leases were as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	
2020	\$ 32.5
2021	31.8
2022	28.2
2023	24.0
2024	17.4
Later years	15.6
Total	\$ 149.5

Note 18 - Share-Based Compensation Plans

We have share-based compensation plans to attract and retain employees and nonemployee directors and to more closely align their interests with those of our shareholders.

We have outstanding share-based awards granted to employees under the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2013 Plan") and the 2017 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2017 Plan"). These plans permit grants of restricted stock, restricted stock units, performance stock, performance units, stock appreciation rights, stock options, as well as other share-based awards to eligible employees. The 2013 Plan and the 2017 Plan also permit cash awards to eligible employees. The 2017 Plan became effective May 2017. No further grants of awards will be made under the 2013 Plan, although awards previously granted remain outstanding.

We also have outstanding deferred stock units granted to directors under the 2017 Plan. Share-based awards were previously granted to directors and remain outstanding under the Non-Employee Director's Equity Plan and the Directors' Stock Accumulation Plan, which has expired.

There are 5.7 million shares underlying the 2017 Plan that are authorized, but not yet granted. Outstanding awards at December 31, 2019, include performance share units, restricted stock units, deferred stock units, performance-based stock options, time-based stock options and certain awards that will be settled in cash.

Compensation Expense

Compensation expense is measured using the fair-value-based method. For awards considered equity grants, compensation expense is recognized from the grant date to the earlier of the retirement-eligible date or the vesting date. For awards considered liability awards, compensation cost is based on the change in the fair value of the instrument for each reporting period and the percentage of the requisite service that has been rendered. Compensation cost associated with liability awards was not significant in the last three years.

Compensation expenses are classified as selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of operations.

Compensation expenses for the last three years and the amount of unrecognized expense for awards outstanding at December 31, 2019, were as follows:

	Compensation Expense			Unrecognized Expense for Nonvested Awards at Dec 31, 2019	Weighted-average No. of Years Unrecognized Expense to be Recognized
	Years Ended December 31,				
<i>(in millions except years)</i>	2019	2018	2017		
Performance Share Units	\$ 25.8	15.8	9.5	\$ 16.8	1.5
Market Share Units	—	0.1	0.3	—	—
Restricted Stock Units	6.6	6.6	4.7	3.8	1.4
Deferred Stock Units and fees paid in stock	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.4
Performance-based Options	8.1	4.5	2.2	2.6	1.1
Time-based vesting Options	1.0	—	—	1.7	1.8
Share-based payment expense	42.7	28.2	17.7		
Income tax benefit	(9.2)	(6.5)	(3.4)		
Share-based payment expense, net of tax	\$ 33.5	21.7	14.3		

Fair Value of Distributed or Exercised Awards

The fair value of shares distributed or options exercised in the last three years is as follows:

(in millions)	Fair Value of Shares Distributed or Exercised ^(a)		
	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
Performance Share Units	\$ 28.7	25.3	13.3
Market Share Units	—	8.2	4.3
Restricted Stock Units	11.8	8.0	7.3
Deferred Stock Units and fees paid in stock	0.9	0.7	2.7
Performance-based Options ^(a)	5.4	—	—
Time-based vesting Options ^(a)	—	2.2	2.0
Total	\$ 46.8	44.4	29.6
Income tax benefit realized	\$ 10.2	9.9	9.2

(a) Intrinsic value for options.

Restricted Stock Units (“RSUs”)

We granted RSUs to select senior executives and employees in the last three years that contain only a service condition. RSUs are paid out in shares of Brink’s stock when the awards vest. For RSUs granted during the last three years, the units generally vest ratably in three equal annual installments. We measure the fair value of RSUs based on the price of Brink’s stock at the grant date, adjusted for a discount for dividends not received or accrued during the vesting period. The weighted-average fair value per share at grant date was \$78.28 in 2019, \$72.31 in 2018 and \$55.85 in 2017. The weighted-average discount was approximately 2% in 2019, 2% in 2018 and 2% in 2017.

The following table summarizes RSU activity during 2019:

	Shares (in thousands)	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value Per Share
Nonvested balance as of December 31, 2018	235.8	\$ 52.63
Activity from January 1 to December 31, 2019:		
Granted	93.9	78.28
Forfeited	(11.1)	71.75
Vested	(145.9)	45.34
Nonvested balance as of December 31, 2019 ^(a)	172.7	\$ 71.87

(a) Certain RSUs were modified in the second quarter of 2019. The weighted-average grant date fair value per share at December 31, 2019 reflects the inclusion of the modified fair value per share for the modified awards.

Performance Share Units (“PSUs”)

We granted Internal Metric PSUs (“IM PSUs”) and Total Shareholder Return PSUs (“TSR PSUs”) to select senior executives and employees in the last three years.

IM PSUs contain a performance condition as well as a service condition. We measure the fair value of these PSUs based on the price of Brink’s stock at the grant date, adjusted for a discount for dividends not received or accrued during the vesting period. IM PSUs granted in 2019, 2018 and 2017 have a three year performance period.

IM PSUs will be paid out in shares of Brink’s stock when the awards vest. For the IM PSUs granted in 2019, 2018 and 2017, the number of shares paid out ranges from 0% to 200% of an employee’s award, depending on the achievement of pre-established financial goals over the performance period. Shares are not paid out if the financial results do not meet a pre-established threshold level of performance.

TSR PSUs contain a market condition as well as a service condition. We measure the fair value of TSR PSUs at the grant date using a Monte Carlo simulation model. TSR PSUs granted have a three year performance period and typically vest at the end of three years. TSR PSUs are paid out in shares of Brink’s stock when the awards vest. The number of shares paid out ranges from 0% to 200% of an employee’s award for the 2019 and 2018 TSR PSU grants and from 0% to 150% of an employee’s award for the 2017 TSR PSU grants, depending on Brink’s relative TSR rank among a selected peer group.

The following table summarizes all PSU activity during 2019:

	<i>Shares (in thousands)</i>	<i>Weighted- Average Grant Date Fair Value Per Share</i>
Nonvested balance as of December 31, 2018	697.3	\$ 47.74
Activity from January 1 to December 31, 2019:		
Granted	204.6	81.48
Forfeited	(21.6)	71.70
Vested ^{(a)(b)(c)}	(316.1)	32.35
Nonvested balance as of December 31, 2019 ^(c)	564.2	\$ 70.10

- (a) The vested PSUs presented are based on the target amount of the award. In accordance with the terms of the underlying award agreements, the actual shares earned and distributed for the performance period ended December 31, 2018 were 225.9 compared to target shares of 187.0. Additionally, in accordance with the terms of the underlying award agreements, the actual shares earned and distributed for the performance period ended June 30, 2017 were 129.1 compared to target shares of 129.1.
- (b) Certain PSUs were modified and distributed in the first quarter of 2019 and the resulting impact was not material.
- (c) Certain PSUs were modified in the second quarter of 2019. A portion of these modified PSUs were distributed in the third quarter of 2019. The weighted-average grant date fair value per share at December 31, 2019 reflects the inclusion of the modified fair value per share for the remaining modified awards.

The following table provides the terms and weighted-average assumptions used in the Monte Carlo simulation model for the TSR PSUs granted in 2019, 2018 and 2017:

<i>Terms and Assumptions Used to Estimate Grant Date Fair Value</i>	2019 TSR PSUs	2018 TSR PSUs	2017 TSR PSUs
Terms of awards:			
Performance period	Jan. 1, 2019 to Dec. 31, 2021	Jan. 1, 2018 to Dec. 31, 2020	Jan. 1, 2017 to Dec. 31, 2019
Weighted-average assumptions used to estimate fair value:			
Expected dividend yield ^(a)	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
Expected stock price volatility ^(b)	30.8%	29.9%	30.6%
Risk-free interest rate ^(c)	2.5%	2.4%	1.4%
Contractual term in years	2.8	2.9	2.9
Weighted-average fair value estimates at grant date:			
In millions	\$ 3.0	\$ 3.2	2.0
Fair value per share	\$ 105.16	\$ 79.05	67.81

- (a) TSR is determined assuming that dividends are reinvested. The stock price projection in the Monte Carlo simulation model assumed a 0% dividend yield, which is mathematically equivalent to reinvesting dividends over the performance period. For the valuation of the TSR PSU, because the holders of the awards have no rights to any dividend paid during the vesting period, we applied a dividend yield in the Monte Carlo simulation model to reduce the projected stock price as of the grant date.
- (b) The expected stock price volatility was calculated on the grant date for the most recent term equivalent to the contractual term in years.
- (c) The risk-free interest rate on each date of grant is the rate for a zero-coupon U.S. Treasury bill that was commensurate with the grant date contractual term.

Market Share Units (“MSUs”)

We previously granted MSUs but, at December 31, 2019, there were no remaining outstanding MSUs.

Options

In 2018 and 2017, we granted performance-based stock options to select senior executives. These performance-based awards have a service condition as well as a market condition. We measure the fair value of these awards at the grant date using a Monte Carlo simulation model. No performance-based options were granted in 2019.

In 2019 and 2017, we granted time-based vesting stock options to select senior executives. We measure the fair value of these awards at the grant date using the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model.

When vested, options entitle the holder to purchase a specified number of shares of Brink's stock at a price set at the date the options were granted. The option price for Brink's options was equal to the market price of Brink's stock on the award date. All options granted to employees have a maximum term of six years.

Performance-Based Option Activity

The table below summarizes the activity associated with grants of performance-based options:

	Shares (in thousands)	Weighted- Average Exercise Price Per Share	Weighted- Average Grant Date Fair Value Per Share	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (^(a)) (in millions)
Outstanding at December 31, 2018	1,287.0	\$ 49.18	\$ 10.88		
Granted	—	—	—		
Forfeited or expired	—	—	—		
Exercised ^(b)	(95.9)	32.69	44.74		
Outstanding at December 31, 2019 ^{(b)(c)}	1,191.1	\$ 50.51	\$ 11.52	3.1	\$ 47.8
Of the above, as of December 31, 2019:					
Exercisable	485.0	\$ 29.87		2.5	\$ 29.5
Expected to vest in future periods ^(d)	690.9	\$ 64.90		3.6	\$ 17.8

(a) The intrinsic value of a stock option is the difference between the market price of the shares underlying the option and the exercise price of the option. The market price at December 31, 2019 was \$90.68.

(b) Certain performance-based stock options were modified in the second quarter of 2019. The weighted-average grant date fair value per share for the options exercised in 2019 and for the outstanding options December 31, 2019 reflects the inclusion of the modified fair value per share.

(c) There were no exercisable performance-based options at December 31, 2018 or at December 31, 2017.

(d) The number of options expected to vest takes into account an estimate of expected forfeitures. We currently have applied a 0% expected forfeiture rate to the majority of the performance-based options.

The following table provides the term of the performance period and the weighted-average assumptions used in the Monte Carlo simulation model for the performance-based options granted in 2018 and 2017:

Terms and Assumptions Used to Estimate Grant Date Fair Value of Performance-Based Options Granted

	2018	2017
Terms of awards:		
Performance period for achieving stock price hurdles	Three years from grant date	Three years from grant date
Assumptions used to estimate fair value:		
Expected dividend yield ^(a)	0.8%	0.8%
Expected stock price volatility ^(b)	29.3%	29.3%
Risk-free interest rate ^(c)	2.6%	1.8%
Expected term in years ^(d)	4.5	4.5
Weighted-average fair value estimates at grant date:		
In millions	\$ 7.0	\$ 3.6
Fair value per share	\$ 16.73	\$ 11.97

(a) Since the holders of the awards have no rights to any dividend paid during the vesting period, we applied a dividend yield in the Monte Carlo simulation model. At each grant date, the dividend yield was calculated based on the most recent annualized dividend payment and Brink's stock price at the date of grant.

(b) The expected stock price volatility was calculated on each grant date for the most recent 4.5 year term.

(c) The risk-free interest rate on each grant date is the rate for a zero-coupon U.S. Treasury bill that was commensurate with the expected life of 4.5 years.

(d) Because we did not have historical exercise behavior for instruments with premiums, we assumed that the exercise of vested options occurred at the mid-point between the three-year vesting date and the six-year contractual term. In the Monte Carlo simulation, at each iteration of forecasted Brink's stock prices, the option was assumed to be exercised at the mid-point of 4.5 years if the stock price hurdle had been achieved. When the hurdle is achieved, the exercise price was then subtracted from the projected stock price, and discounted back to the grant date. In situations where the projected price had not met the hurdle, no value was attributed.

Time-based Vesting Option Activity

The table below summarizes the activity associated with grants of time-based vesting options:

	Shares (in thousands)	Weighted- Average Exercise Price Per Share	Weighted- Average Grant Date Fair Value Per Share	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value ^(a) (in millions)
Outstanding at December 31, 2018	2.7	\$ 84.65	\$ 21.09		
Granted	138.7	79.21	21.58		
Forfeited or expired	(14.4)	79.26	21.60		
Outstanding at December 31, 2019 ^(b)	127.0	\$ 79.32	\$ 21.56	5.1	\$ 1.4
Of the above, as of December 31, 2019:					
Exercisable	—	\$ —		—	\$ —
Expected to vest in future periods ^(c)	125.5	\$ 79.32		5.1	\$ 1.4

- (a) The intrinsic value of a stock option is the difference between the market price of the shares underlying the option and the exercise price of the option. The market price at December 31, 2019 was \$90.68.
- (b) There were no shares of exercisable options at December 31, 2018 and less than 0.1 million shares of exercisable options with a weighted-average exercise price of \$22.57 per share at December 31, 2017.
- (c) The number of options expected to vest takes into account an estimate of expected forfeitures. We currently have applied a 0% expected forfeiture rate to the majority of the time-based vesting options.

The following table provides the weighted-average assumptions used in the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model for the time-based vesting options granted in 2019 and 2017:

<i>Assumptions Used to Estimate Grant Date Fair Value of Time-Based Options</i>	2019	2017
Assumptions used to estimate fair value:		
Expected dividend yield ^(a)	0.8%	0.7%
Expected stock price volatility ^(b)	30.3%	28.9%
Risk-free interest rate ^(c)	2.5%	1.7%
Expected term in years ^(d)	4.5	4.5
Weighted-average fair value estimates at grant date:		
In millions	\$ 3.0	\$ 0.1
Fair value per share	\$ 21.58	\$ 21.09

- (a) The expected dividend yield is the calculated annual yield on Brink's stock at the time of the grant.
- (b) The expected stock price volatility was calculated at time of the grant after reviewing the historic volatility of our stock using daily close prices.
- (c) The risk-free interest rate at each grant date was the rate for a zero-coupon U.S. Treasury bill that was commensurate with the expected life of 4.5 years.
- (d) The expected term of the options was based on historical exercise, expiration and post-cancellation behavior.

Deferred Stock Units ("DSUs")

We granted DSUs to our nonemployee directors in 2019 and in prior years. We measure the fair value of DSUs at the grant date, based on the price of Brink's stock, and, if applicable, adjusted for a discount for dividends not received or accrued during the vesting period.

DSUs granted after 2014 will be paid out in shares of Brink's stock on the first anniversary of the grant date, provided that the director has not elected to defer the distribution of shares until a later date. DSUs granted prior to 2015, in general, will be paid out in shares of stock following separation from service.

The following table summarizes all DSU activity during 2019:

	Shares (in thousands)	Weighted- Average Grant- Date Fair Value
Nonvested balance as of December 31, 2018	12.5	\$ 74.43
Activity from January 1 to December 31, 2019:		
Granted	12.1	79.69
Vested	(12.5)	74.43
Nonvested balance as of December 31, 2019	12.1	\$ 76.69

The weighted-average grant-date fair value estimate per share for DSUs granted was \$79.69 in 2019, \$74.43 in 2018 and \$60.80 in 2017.

Other Share-Based Compensation

We have a deferred compensation plan that allows participants to defer a portion of their compensation into stock units. Units will be redeemed by employees for an equal number of shares of Brink's stock. Employee accounts held 198,198 units at December 31, 2019, and 170,672 units at December 31, 2018.

We have a stock accumulation plan for our non-employee directors that, prior to 2014, provided for awards of stock units. Additionally, some fees paid to our directors are in the form of stock and may be deferred for distribution to a later date. Directors' accounts held 19,951 units at December 31, 2019, and 18,159 units at December 31, 2018.

Note 19 - Capital Stock

Common Stock

At December 31, 2019, we had 100 million shares of common stock authorized and 50.1 million shares issued and outstanding.

Dividends

We paid regular quarterly dividends on our common stock during the last three years. On January 16, 2020, the Board declared a regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents per share payable on March 2, 2020. The payment of future dividends is at the discretion of the Board of Directors and is dependent on our future earnings, financial condition, shareholder equity levels, cash flow, business requirements and other factors.

Preferred Stock

At December 31, 2019, we had the authority to issue up to 2.0 million shares of preferred stock with a par value of \$10 per share.

Share Repurchase Program

In May 2017, our board of directors authorized a \$200 million share repurchase program. We were not obligated to repurchase any specific dollar amount or number of shares, and, at December 31, 2019, the share repurchase program expired with approximately \$106 million remaining available under that program. The timing and volume of share repurchases that could have been executed under this program was at the discretion of management on an opportunistic basis, or pursuant to trading plans or other arrangements. Share repurchases under this program were made in the open market, in privately negotiated transactions, or otherwise.

In December 2018, we entered into an ASR with a financial institution. In exchange for a \$50 million up-front payment at the beginning of the purchase period, the financial institution delivered to us 700,000 shares of our common stock for an average repurchase price of \$71.43 per share. The shares received were retired in the period they were delivered to us, and the up-front payment was accounted for as a reduction to shareholders' equity in the consolidated balance sheet. For purposes of calculating earnings per share, we reported the ASR as a repurchase of our common stock in December 2018 and as a forward contract indexed to our common stock. The ASR met all of the applicable criteria for equity classification, and, as a result, was not being accounted for as a derivative instrument.

The ASR purchase period subsequently ended in February 2019 and we received and retired an additional 37,387 shares under the ASR, resulting in an overall average repurchase price of \$67.81 per share.

Additionally, during the year ended December 31, 2018, we used \$43.5 million to repurchase, in the open market, 610,177 shares at an average repurchase price of \$71.22 per share. These shares were retired upon repurchase. No additional shares were repurchased in the year ended December 31, 2019.

Shares Used to Calculate Earnings per Share

<i>(In millions)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
Weighted-average shares			
Basic ^(a)	50.2	50.9	50.7
Effect of dilutive stock awards	0.9	—	1.1
Diluted ^(a)	51.1	50.9	51.8
Antidilutive stock awards excluded from denominator	0.1	1.6	0.1

- (a) We have deferred compensation plans for directors and certain of our employees. Some amounts owed to participants are denominated in common stock units. Each unit represents one share of common stock. The number of shares used to calculate basic earnings per share includes the weighted-average common stock units credited to employees and directors under the deferred compensation plans. Additionally, nonvested units containing only a service requirement are also included in the computation of basic weighted-average shares when the requisite service period has been completed. Accordingly, basic and diluted shares include weighted-average units of 0.3 million in 2019, 0.3 million in 2018 and 0.3 million in 2017.

Note 20 - Supplemental Cash Flow Information

<i>(In millions)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
Cash paid for:			
Interest	\$ 84.2	63.7	27.1
Income taxes, net	23.9	90.6	83.8

Argentina Currency Conversions

We have elected in the past and could continue in the future to repatriate cash from Brink's Argentina using different means to convert Argentine pesos into U.S. dollars. In 2019, cash outflows from the purchase of these financial instruments totaled \$23.6 million and cash inflows from the sale of these financial instruments totaled \$18.9 million. In 2018 and 2017, cash flows related to these transactions were not significant. The net cash flows from these transactions are treated as operating cash flows as the financial instruments are purchased specifically for resale and are generally sold within a short period of time from the date of purchase.

Non-cash Investing and Financing Activities

We acquired armored vehicles, CompuSafe® units and other equipment under financing lease arrangements in the last three years including \$59.7 million in 2019, \$51.9 million in 2018 and \$51.7 million in 2017.

Cash Paid for Acquisitions Included in Financing Activities

In 2019, we paid \$15.6 million in scheduled installments on the Maco Transportadora acquisition that was completed in the third quarter of 2017. In 2019, we also paid \$2.6 million in scheduled installments on the Rodoban acquisition that was completed in first quarter of 2019. We paid \$16.3 million during 2018 and \$90.9 million during 2017 in scheduled installments related to the Maco Transportadora acquisition. These payments are reported as cash outflows from financing activities as the payments were made more than three months after the acquisition date.

Cash Supply Chain Services

In France, we offer services to certain of our customers where we manage some or all of their cash supply chains. Providing this service requires our French subsidiary to take temporary title to the cash received from the management of our customers' cash supply chains until the cash is returned to the customers. As part of this service offering, we have entered into lending arrangements with some of our customers. Cash borrowed under these lending arrangements is used in the process of managing these customers' cash supply chains. The cash for which we have temporary title and the cash borrowed under these customer lending arrangements is restricted and cannot be used for any other purpose other than to service our customers who participate in this service offering.

At December 31, 2019, we held \$158.0 million of restricted cash (\$10.3 million represented short-term borrowings, \$100.3 million represented restricted cash held for customers and \$47.4 million represented accrued liabilities). At December 31, 2018, we held \$136.1 million of restricted cash (\$10.5 million represented short-term borrowings, \$90.3 million represented restricted cash held for customers and \$35.3 million represented accrued liabilities).

The following table provides a reconciliation of cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash reported within the consolidated balance sheets that sum to the total of the same such amounts shown in the consolidated statements of cash flows.

<i>(In millions)</i>	December 31,	
	2019	2018
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 311.0	343.4
Restricted cash	158.0	136.1
Total, cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash shown in the consolidated statements of cash flows	\$ 469.0	479.5

Note 21 - Other Operating Income (Expense)

(In millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
Foreign currency items:			
Transaction losses ^(a)	\$ (22.9)	(13.9)	(9.2)
Foreign currency derivative instrument gains	6.9	7.7	0.8
Gains on sale of property and equity investment ^(b)	5.8	4.0	9.2
Impairment losses	(7.7)	(6.5)	(3.4)
Share in earnings of equity affiliates	0.9	1.9	0.4
Royalty income	5.1	4.5	1.9
Gains on business acquisitions and dispositions	—	—	0.6
Other	2.5	0.6	3.0
Other operating income (expense)	\$ (9.4)	(1.7)	3.3

(a) Includes remeasurement losses in Argentina of \$11.3 million in 2019 and \$6.2 million in 2018 related to highly inflationary accounting. Prior to the June 30, 2018 deconsolidation, Venezuela reported remeasurement gains of \$2.2 million in 2018 and remeasurement losses of \$9.1 million in 2017 under highly inflationary accounting.

(b) Includes a \$3.0 million gain in 2018 and an \$8.4 million gain in 2017 related to the sale of real estate in Mexico.

Note 22 - Interest and Other Nonoperating Income (Expense)

(In millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
Interest income	\$ 5.6	6.9	4.1
Gain (loss) on equity securities	(2.9)	3.2	1.5
Foreign currency transaction losses ^(a)	—	(15.5)	(7.6)
Derivative instruments	—	—	1.1
Retirement benefit cost other than service cost	(52.7)	(39.7)	(47.8)
Prepayment penalties ^(b)	—	—	(8.3)
Interest on Colombia tax claim ^(b)	(1.1)	—	—
Interest on Brazil tax claim ^(c)	—	—	(1.6)
Non-income taxes on intercompany billings ^(d)	(4.2)	(2.6)	(1.3)
Venezuela operations ^(e)	(0.9)	(0.6)	—
Gain on lease termination ^(f)	5.2	—	—
Gain on a disposition of a subsidiary ^(g)	—	11.2	—
Other	(1.7)	(1.7)	(0.3)
Interest and other nonoperating income (expense)	\$ (52.7)	(38.8)	(60.2)

(a) Prior to the July 1, 2018 highly inflationary designation for accounting purposes, currency transaction losses incurred by Brink's Argentina related to its U.S. dollar-denominated payables to the sellers of Maco Transportadora and Maco Litoral.

(b) Penalties upon prepayment of Private Placement notes in September 2017 and a term loan in October 2017.

(c) Related to an unfavorable court ruling in 2017 on a non-income tax claim in Brazil. The court ruled that Brink's must pay interest accruing from the initial claim filing in 1994 to the current date. The principal amount of the claim was approximately \$1 million and was recognized in selling, general and administrative expenses in 2017.

(d) Certain of our South American subsidiaries incur non-income taxes related to the billing of intercompany charges. These intercompany charges do not impact South America segment results and are eliminated in our consolidation.

(e) Charges incurred for providing financial support to Brink's Venezuelan subsidiaries after the June 30, 2018 deconsolidation. We do not expect any future funding of the Venezuela business, as long as current U.S. sanctions remain in effect.

(f) Gain on termination of a mining lease obligation related to former coal operations. We have no remaining mining leases.

(g) Gain on the sale of our former French airport security services subsidiary in the second quarter of 2018.

(h) Related to an unfavorable court ruling in 2019 on a non-income tax claim in Colombia. The court ruled that Brink's must pay interest accruing from 2009 to the current date. The principal amount of the claim was less than \$1 million and was recognized in selling, general and administrative expenses in 2019.

Note 23 - Other Commitments and Contingencies

During the fourth quarter of 2018, we became aware of an investigation initiated by the Chilean Fiscalía Nacional Económica (the Chilean antitrust agency) related to potential anti-competitive practices among competitors in the cash logistics industry in Chile. Because no legal proceedings have been initiated against Brink's Chile, we cannot estimate the probability of loss or any range of possible loss at this time. It is possible, however, that Brink's Chile could become the subject of legal or administrative claims or proceedings that could result in a loss in a future period.

In addition, we are involved in various other lawsuits and claims in the ordinary course of business. We are not able to estimate the loss or range of losses for some of these matters. We have recorded accruals for losses that are considered probable and reasonably estimable. Except as otherwise noted, we do not believe that it is reasonably possible the ultimate disposition of any of the lawsuits currently pending against the Company could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity, financial position or results of operations.

At December 31, 2019, we had noncancellable commitments for \$32.2 million in equipment purchases, and information technology and other services.

Note 24 - Reorganization and Restructuring

2016 Reorganization and Restructuring

In the fourth quarter of 2016, management implemented restructuring actions across our global business operations and our corporate functions. As a result of these actions, we recognized \$18.1 million in related 2016 costs and an additional \$17.3 million in 2017 under this restructuring related to severance, asset-related adjustments, a benefit program termination and lease terminations. We recognized an additional \$13.0 million in 2018 under this restructuring for severance costs and asset-related adjustments. The actions under this program were substantially completed in 2018, with cumulative pretax charges of approximately \$48 million. Severance actions reduced our global workforce by approximately 800 positions.

The following table summarizes the costs incurred, payments and utilization, and foreign currency exchange effects of the 2016 reorganization and restructuring:

<i>(In millions)</i>	Asset Related Adjustments	Severance Costs	Lease Terminations	Benefit Program Termination	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2016	\$ —	7.0	0.6	—	7.6
Expense (benefit)	4.1	10.4	0.6	2.2	17.3
Payments and utilization	(4.1)	(16.0)	(0.8)	(2.2)	(23.1)
Foreign currency exchange effects	—	0.2	—	—	0.2
Balance as of December 31, 2017	\$ —	1.6	0.4	—	2.0
Expense (benefit)	1.7	11.3	—	—	13.0
Payments and utilization	(1.7)	(12.4)	(0.2)	—	(14.3)
Foreign currency exchange effects	—	—	—	—	—
Balance as of December 31, 2018	\$ —	0.5	0.2	—	0.7

Other Restructurings

Management periodically implements restructuring actions in targeted sections of our business. As a result of these actions, we recognized net costs of \$4.6 million in 2017, \$7.6 million in 2018 and \$28.8 million in 2019, primarily severance costs. For the current restructuring actions, we expect to incur additional costs between \$1 million and \$3 million in future periods.

The following table summarizes the costs incurred, payments and utilization, and foreign currency exchange effects of other restructurings:

<i>(In millions)</i>	Severance Costs	Modification of Shared- based Awards	Other	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2018	\$ 3.3	—	—	3.3
Expense (benefit)	19.7	7.7	1.8	29.2
Payments and utilization	(15.6)	(7.7)	(1.8)	(25.1)
Accrual adjustment	(0.4)	—	—	(0.4)
Foreign currency exchange effects	—	—	—	—
Balance as of December 31, 2019	\$ 7.0	—	—	7.0

Note 25 - Selected Quarterly Financial Data (unaudited)

<i>(In millions, except for per share amounts)</i>	2019 Quarters				2018 Quarters			
	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th
Revenues	\$ 905.0	914.0	928.4	935.8	\$ 879.1	849.7	852.4	907.7
Operating profit	58.4	52.6	52.5	73.3	64.8	61.7	67.0	81.2
<i>Amounts attributable to Brink's:</i>								
Income (loss) from:								
Continuing operations	\$ 13.7	12.6	5.8	(3.8)	\$ 22.1	(107.8)	17.5	34.9
Discontinued operations	—	(0.1)	(0.4)	1.2	0.2	(0.1)	(0.1)	—
Net income (loss) attributable to Brink's	\$ 13.7	12.5	5.4	(2.6)	\$ 22.3	(107.9)	17.4	34.9
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 47.9	48.7	42.9	45.5	\$ 38.8	39.1	41.6	42.8
Capital expenditures	35.2	37.9	42.9	48.8	36.7	36.6	30.7	51.1
<i>Earnings (loss) per share attributable to Brink's common shareholders:</i>								
Basic								
Continuing operations	\$ 0.27	0.25	0.11	(0.08)	\$ 0.43	(2.11)	0.34	0.69
Discontinued operations	—	—	(0.01)	0.02	—	—	—	—
Net income (loss)	\$ 0.27	0.25	0.11	(0.05)	\$ 0.44	(2.11)	0.34	0.69
Diluted								
Continuing operations	\$ 0.27	0.25	0.11	(0.08)	\$ 0.42	(2.11)	0.34	0.68
Discontinued operations	—	—	(0.01)	0.02	—	—	—	—
Net income (loss)	\$ 0.27	0.25	0.10	(0.05)	\$ 0.43	(2.11)	0.34	0.68

Earnings per share. Earnings per share amounts for each quarter are required to be computed independently. As a result, their sum may not equal the annual earnings per share.

Significant pretax items in a quarter.

2019

Second quarter of 2019 We recognized a \$6.9 million pretax charge related to the modification of share-based awards granted to a former senior executive. We also recognized a \$5.2 million pretax gain on the termination of a mining lease obligation.

Third quarter of 2019 We completed the rebuild of an accounts receivable subledger in our U.S. global services business in the third quarter of 2019. As a result, we identified \$4.0 million of revenues billed and collected in prior periods, which had never been recorded in the general ledger. We also identified and recorded \$0.3 million in bank fees, which had been incurred in prior periods. Finally, based on the reconstructed subledger, we estimated an increase to bad debt expense of \$13.7 million. The net impact of these adjustments was a \$10.0 million cumulative pretax accounting correction.

Fourth quarter of 2019 We recognized a pretax settlement charge of \$19.3 million related to the October 2019 purchase of a single premium group annuity contract from an insurance company to provide for the payment of pension benefits to certain primary U.S. pension plan participants. We also recognized a pretax \$8.2 million credit related to lower social taxes in Brazil, primarily from the recovery of overpayments.

2018

Second quarter of 2018 Effective June 30, 2018, we deconsolidated our investment in Venezuela subsidiaries and recognized a pretax charge of \$126.7 million. We also recognized currency transaction losses of \$12.6 million related to Brink's Argentina's U.S. dollar-denominated payables to the sellers of Maco Transportadora and Maco Litoral. In the second quarter, we sold our French airport security services subsidiary. We recognized a pretax gain on the sale of \$11.2 million.

Third quarter of 2018 Effective July 1, 2018, we designated Argentina as highly inflationary and recognized an \$8.1 million pretax remeasurement loss due to the significant Argentina currency devaluation that occurred in that quarter.

Note 26 - Subsequent Events

Share Repurchase Program

On February 6, 2020, we announced that the board of directors authorized a \$250 million share repurchase authorization that expires on December 31, 2021. The authorization replaces our previous repurchase program, which expired December 31, 2019.

Acquisition of Cash Management Operations

On February 26, 2020, we announced that we agreed to purchase the majority of the cash management operations from U.K.-based G4S plc for approximately \$860 million. The acquisition will be completed in multiple phases. The acquired operations, located primarily in Europe and Asia, generate approximately \$800 million in annual revenues.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Pursuant to Rule 13a-15(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, we carried out an evaluation, with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined under Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective in ensuring that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

(b) Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

See pages 59 and 60 for Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and the Attestation Report of the Registered Public Accounting Firm.

(c) Changes in Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2019, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

Not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

We have adopted a Code of Ethics that applies to all of the directors, officers and employees (including the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Controller) and have posted the Code of Ethics on our website. We intend to satisfy the disclosure requirement under Item 5.05 of Form 8-K relating to amendments to or waivers from any provision of the Code of Ethics applicable to the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer or Controller by posting this information on the website. The internet address is www.brinks.com.

The information regarding executive officers is included in this report following Item 4, under the caption “Executive Officers of the Registrant.” Other information required by Item 10 is incorporated by reference to our definitive proxy statement to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A within 120 days after December 31, 2019.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by Item 11 is incorporated by reference to our definitive proxy statement to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A within 120 days after December 31, 2019.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The information required by Item 12 is incorporated by reference to our definitive proxy statement to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A within 120 days after December 31, 2019.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required by Item 13 is incorporated by reference to our definitive proxy statement to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A within 120 days after December 31, 2019.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by Item 14 is incorporated by reference to our definitive proxy statement to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A within 120 days after December 31, 2019.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

- (a) 1. All financial statements – see pages 58–125.
- 2. Financial statement schedules – not applicable.
- 3. Exhibits – see exhibit index.

ITEM 16. FORM 10-K SUMMARY

None.

Exhibit Index

Each exhibit listed as a previously filed document is hereby incorporated by reference to such document.

Exhibit Number	Description
3.1	<u>Second Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of the Registrant. Exhibit 3(i) to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed July 31, 2015.</u>
3.2	<u>Bylaws of the Registrant. Exhibit 3(ii) to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed August 12, 2019.</u>
4.1	<u>Description of Registrant's Securities Pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.</u>
4.2	<u>Senior Notes Indenture dated as of October 20, 2017 among The Brink's Company, the Subsidiary Guarantors named therein, and U.S. Bank national Association, as trustee, relating to the Senior Notes due 2027. Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed October 20, 2017.</u>
10.1*	<u>Amended and Restated Key Employees Incentive Plan, amended and restated as of May 6, 2011. Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed May 10, 2011.</u>
10.2*	<u>Brink's Incentive Plan, effective as of February 17, 2017. Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2017.</u>
10.3*	<u>Executive Incentive Plan, effective as of May 5, 2017. Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2017 (the "Second Quarter 2017 Form 10-Q")</u>
10.4*	<u>Key Employees' Deferred Compensation Program, as amended and restated as of September 26, 2019. Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2019.</u>
10.5*	<u>Pension Equalization Plan, as amended and restated as of July 23, 2012. Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2012 (the "Second Quarter 2012 Form 10-Q").</u>
10.6*	<u>Amended and Restated Executive Salary Continuation Plan, effective as of October 20, 2017. Exhibit 10.6 to the Registrant's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017 (the "2017 Form 10-K").</u>
10.7*	<u>2005 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended and restated as of February 19, 2010. Exhibit 10(f) to the Registrant's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 (the "2009 Form 10-K").</u>
10.8*	<u>2013 Equity Incentive Plan, effective as of February 22, 2013 and amended and restated effective May 2, 2019. Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2019.</u>
10.9*	<u>2017 Equity Incentive Plan, effective as of May 5, 2017 and amended and restated effective May 2, 2019. Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2019</u>
10.10*	<u>Form of Option Agreement for options granted under 2005 Equity Incentive Plan, effective July 8, 2010. Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed July 12, 2010.</u>
10.11*	<u>Terms and Conditions for options granted under 2005 Equity Incentive Plan, effective July 7, 2011. Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2011 (the "Second Quarter 2011 Form 10-Q").</u>
10.12*	<u>Terms and Conditions for options granted under 2005 Equity Incentive Plan, effective July 11, 2012. Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant's Second Quarter 2012 Form 10-Q.</u>
10.13*	<u>Form of Inducement Stock Option Award Agreement, effective July 14, 2016. Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2016.</u>

- 10.14* [Form of Promotion Stock Option Award Agreement, effective July 28, 2016. Exhibit 10.4 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2016.](#)
- 10.15* [Form of Restricted Stock Units Award Agreement, effective November 13, 2014. Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed February 25, 2015.](#)
- 10.16* [Form of Inducement Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement, effective July 14, 2016. Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2016.](#)
- 10.17* [Form of Promotion Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement, effective July 28, 2016. Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2016.](#)
- 10.18* [Form of Stock Option Award Agreement, effective February 17, 2017. Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2017.](#)
- 10.19* [Form of 2017 Award Agreement for deferred stock units granted under the 2017 Equity Incentive Plan. Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant's Second Quarter 2017 Form 10-Q.](#)
- 10.20* [Form of Market Share Units Award Agreement, effective November 13, 2014. Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed February 25, 2015.](#)
- 10.21* [Form of Performance Share Units Award Agreement, effective November 13, 2014. Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed February 25, 2015.](#)
- 10.22* [Form of Internal Metric Performance Share Units Award Agreement, effective February 24, 2016. Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2016.](#)
- 10.23* [Form of Relative Total Shareholder Return Performance Share Units Award Agreement, effective February 24, 2016. Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2016.](#)
- 10.24* [Form of Restricted Stock Units Award Agreement, effective February 22, 2018. Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed February 26, 2018.](#)
- 10.25* [Form of Internal Metric Performance Share Units Award Agreement, effective February 22, 2018. Exhibit 10.4 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed February 26, 2018.](#)
- 10.26* [Form of Relative Total Shareholder Return Performance Share Units Award Agreement, effective February 22, 2018. Exhibit 10.5 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed February 26, 2018.](#)
- 10.27* [Form of Stock Option Award Agreement, effective February 22, 2018. Exhibit 10.6 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed February 26, 2018.](#)
- 10.28* [Form of Restricted Stock Unit \(RSU\) Award Agreement, effective October 4, 2018.](#)
- 10.29* [Form of Performance Share Units Award Agreement \(Internal Metric\), effective October 4, 2018.](#)
- 10.30* [Form of Change in Control Agreement. Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed February 26, 2018.](#)
- 10.31* Form of Indemnification Agreement entered into by the Registrant with its directors and officers. Exhibit 10(l) to the 1991 Form 10-K.
- 10.32* [Offer Letter, dated June 9, 2016, between The Brink's Company and Douglas A. Pertz. Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 10, 2016.](#)

- 10.33* [Change in Control Agreement, dated February 23, 2018, between The Brink's Company and Douglas A. Pertz. Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed February 26, 2018.](#)
- 10.34* [Inducement Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement with Douglas A. Pertz, effective June 9, 2016. Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2016.](#)
- 10.35* [Inducement Stock Option Award Agreement with Douglas A. Pertz, effective June 9, 2016. Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2016.](#)
- 10.36* [Offer Letter, dated July 14, 2016, between The Brink's Company and Ronald J. Domanico. Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed July 15, 2016.](#)
- 10.37* [Offer Letter, dated July 28, 2016, between The Brink's Company and Amit Zukerman. Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed July 29, 2016.](#)
- 10.38* [Non-Employee Directors' Equity Plan, as amended and restated as of July 12, 2012. Exhibit 10.9 to the Registrant's Second Quarter 2012 Form 10-Q.](#)
- 10.39* [Form of Award Agreement for deferred stock units granted in 2008 under the Non-Employee Directors' Equity Plan. Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2008.](#)
- 10.40* [Form of Award Agreement for deferred stock units granted in 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 under the Non-Employee Directors' Equity Plan. Exhibit 10.5 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2009.](#)
- 10.41* [Form of Award Agreement for deferred stock units granted in 2014 and 2015 to be distributed upon vesting under the Non-Employee Directors' Equity Plan. Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2014 \(the "Second Quarter 2014 Form 10-Q"\).](#)
- 10.42* [Plan for Deferral of Directors' Fees, as amended and restated as of November 11, 2016. Exhibit 10\(v\) to the Registrant's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 \(the "2016 Form 10-K"\).](#)
- 10.43 [Amendment and Restatement of The Brink's Company Employee Welfare Benefit Trust. Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2013.](#)
- 10.44 [\\$1,500,000,000 Senior Secured Credit Facility, dated as of October 17, 2017, among The Brink's Company, as Parent Borrower and as a Guarantor, the subsidiary borrowers referred to therein, as Subsidiary Borrowers, certain of Parent Borrower's subsidiaries, as Guarantors, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent, an Issuing Lender and Swingline Lender, and various other Lenders named therein. Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on form 8-K filed on October 20, 2017.](#)
- 10.45 [First Amendment to Loan Documents, dated as of February 8, 2019, with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as existing administrative agent, Bank of America, N.A., as successor administrative agent, and the lenders party thereto. Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 14, 2019.](#)
- 10.46 [Stock Purchase Agreement, dated as of November 15, 2005, by and among BAX Holding Company, BAX Global Inc., The Brink's Company and Deutsche Bahn AG. Exhibit 2.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed November 16, 2005.](#)
- 10.47 [Separation and Distribution Agreement between the Registrant and Brink's Home Security Holdings, Inc. dated as of October 31, 2008. Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed November 5, 2008.](#)
- 10.48 [Employee Matters Agreement between the Registrant and Brink's Home Security Holdings, Inc. dated as of October 31, 2008. Exhibit 10.5 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed November 5, 2008.](#)
- 10.49* [Severance Pay Plan of The Brink's Company effective November 13, 2015, as amended October 2018.](#)

- 10.50 [Succession Agreement by and between the Registrant and Thomas C. Schievelbein dated January 3, 2016. Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on form 8-K filed January 5, 2016.](#)
- 10.51* [Consulting Agreement dated December 31, 2018, by and between The Brink's Company and McAlister C. Marshall, II.](#)
- 10.52 [Consulting Agreement dated May 8, 2019, by and between The Brink's Company and Amit Zukerman.](#)
- 21 [Subsidiaries of the Registrant.](#)
- 23 [Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.](#)
- 24 [Powers of Attorney.](#)
- 31.1 [Certification of Chief Executive Officer of the Brink's Company pursuant to Rule 13a-14\(a\) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.](#)
- 31.2 [Certification of Chief Financial Officer of the Brink's Company pursuant to Rule 13a-14\(a\) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.](#)
- 32.1 [Certification of Chief Executive Officer of the Brink's Company pursuant to Rule 13a-14\(a\) or Rule 15d-14\(b\) and 18 U.S.C. 1350.](#)
- 32.2 [Certification of Chief Financial Officer of the Brink's Company pursuant to Rule 13a-14\(a\) or Rule 15d-14\(b\) and 18 U.S.C. 1350.](#)
- 99.1* [Excerpt from Pension-Retirement Plan relating to preservation of assets of the Pension-Retirement Plan upon a change in control. Exhibit 99\(a\) to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008.](#)
- 99.2* [Subscription Agreement, dated June 9, 2016, between The Brink's Company and Douglas A. Pertz. Exhibit 99.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 10, 2016.](#)
- 99.3* [Subscription Agreement, dated July 14, 2016, between The Brink's Company and Ronald J. Domanico. Exhibit 99.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed July 15, 2016.](#)
- 101 Interactive Data File (Annual Report on Form 10-K, for the year ended December 31, 2019, furnished in XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language)).

Attached as Exhibit 101 to this report are the following documents formatted in XBRL: (i) the Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2019, and December 31, 2018, (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Equity for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, (v) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, and (vi) the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, tagged as blocks of text. Users of this data are advised pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T that this interactive data file is deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, is deemed not filed for purposes of section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and otherwise is not subject to liability under these sections.

*Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, on February 28, 2020.

The Brink's Company
(Registrant)

By

/s/ Douglas A. Pertz
Douglas A. Pertz
(President and
Chief Executive Officer)

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities indicated, on February 28, 2020.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>
<u>/s/ Douglas A. Pertz</u> Douglas A. Pertz	Director, President and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)
<u>/s/ Ronald J. Domanico</u> Ronald J. Domanico	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)
<u>/s/ Thomas R. Colan</u> Thomas R. Colan	Controller (Principal Accounting Officer)
* Kathie J. Andrade	Director
* Paul G. Boynton	Director
* Ian D. Clough	Director
* Susan E. Docherty	Director
* Reginald D. Hedgebeth	Director
* Dan R. Henry	Director
* Michael J. Herling	Director
* George I. Stoeckert	Director

* By: /s/ Douglas A. Pertz
Douglas A. Pertz, Attorney-in-Fact