1.0 PURPOSE

This policy establishes a standard for recording and analyzing intangible assets, acquired individually or in a group of other assets. Goodwill is addressed in a separate *Goodwill* policy. Software is addressed in the *Fixed Assets* policy.

2.0 SCOPE

This policy applies to all Brink's, Inc. (Brink's) corporate, regional, and country level business units.

3.0 RESPONSIBILITY

Overall responsibility for the policy lies with the BCO Controller. Continued compliance, successful implementation, and maintenance of financial records is the responsibility of business unit management. Corporate and Regional management are responsible for on-going monitoring of compliance with the policy.

4.0 POLICY

It is Brink's policy to record and periodically assess the value of intangible assets for impairment (reduction in value) in accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (U.S. GAAP).

4.1 Objectives

Transactions recorded in the general ledger must be properly measured based on the underlying event in accordance with U.S. GAAP. All transactions occurring during the reporting period and current balances must be completely reflected in the general ledger. Only assets and liabilities for which Brink's has the rights of ownership or responsibility for should be recorded in the general ledger. Transactions should be recorded only when they exist as supported by an underlying event. All amounts should be classified and disclosed to allow for accurate presentation of financial information. Management should ensure that all transactions and adjustments are appropriately authorized for recording to the general ledger.

5.0 PROCEDURE

5.1 Background

Intangible assets are generally assets that:

- have no physical substance;
- convey a right or privilege;
- provide benefits for future periods; and
- are relatively long-lived.

Examples of intangible assets can include, but are not limited to:

1. *Trademarks*: The cost of purchasing trademarks and trade names from a third-party.
2. *Patents*: The cost of acquiring a patent from a third-party.
3. *Customer Contracts*: The cost assigned to an advantageous or valuable contractual relationship upon acquisition.
4. *Customer Lists*: The cost of purchasing a list of customers.

The following are not intangible assets and are expensed as incurred:

1. *Organization Costs*: The costs incurred to form an organization which could include underwriter's fees for handling stock or bond issues, legal fees, governmental fees, etc.
2. *Startup Costs*: The costs incurred prior to the start of a new operation which could include personnel that initiate the new operation, hiring and training new employees, connecting utilities, etc.
3. *Internally-developed intangible assets:* Costs relating to internally developed intangible assets such as patents or trademarks are generally not capitalized except for software.

Intangible Assets are divided into two classes:

1. Intangible assets subject to amortization: These assets have a limited and measurable life (finite life).
2. Intangible assets not subject to amortization: These assets have an unlimited or indefinite expected life.

For an intangible asset acquisition outside of a business acquisition, the cost of an intangible asset is the fair value of the consideration (payment) given in exchange for the asset.

5.1.1 Intangible Assets Subject to Amortization

Intangible assets that have a limited and measurable life are amortized, generally using the straight-line method, over the estimated useful life of the asset (period for which the asset is expected to generate positive cash flows). The remaining useful life of intangible assets should be reviewed at least annually by country management to determine whether any adjustments to the expected useful life are necessary. This review may be informal, using a reasonable technique determined by local or regional management; however, evidence of this review should be maintained.

5.1.2 Intangible Assets NOT Subject to Amortization

It is not likely, based on the nature of the company, that Brink's will encounter an intangible asset with an indefinite life. If you believe you may have an intangible asset with an indefinite life, please contact the BCO Controller.

5.2 Impairment Analysis

Upon the occurrence of certain triggering events, an intangible asset (or group of assets) should be tested for potential impairment in value. Indicating factors, or triggering events include, but are not limited to:

- a significant decrease in the estimated fair market value of the asset,
- a significant adverse change in the extent or manner in which an asset is used,
- a significant adverse change in legal factors or governmental regulations,
- a projection or forecast that demonstrates continuing losses for the business unit or activity associated with the asset (usually multiple years), or
- an expectation that the asset will be disposed of before the end of its estimated life.

Upon the indication of any triggering events, business units should contact Regional and Corporate financial management for further guidance.

6.0 ADVICE AND COUNSEL

Brink's Management includes accounting and finance professionals who are available to provide assistance and guidance to ensure compliance with this policy. Interpretation of guidance provided in this policy is the responsibility of the BCO Controller. Questions about this policy should first be directed to Regional Finance Management.

7.0 RELEVANT PROFESSIONAL LITERATURE

Relevant professional literature for this policy includes U.S. GAAP guidance, SEC guidance, and other relevant U.S. laws and regulations that define accounting and reporting requirements for companies publicly owned and traded within the U.S. All Standards, Interpretations, Staff Positions, and Technical Bulletins issued by the U.S. Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) and applicable U.S. laws and regulations are considered in the preparation of this policy.

Specific U.S. GAAP pronouncements governing the accounting for intangible assets include:

SOP 98-5	Reporting on the Costs of Start-Up Activities
FAS 142	Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets
FAS 144	Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets.

8.0 DOCUMENTATION

Documentation surrounding the initial recording of intangible assets including justification for the useful life assignment (or determination of no measurable life) must be maintained. Any time that an impairment analysis is conducted, formal evidence of the review must be maintained at the local country level, even if the impairment analysis results in no loss being recorded.