

Loomis Holding UK Limited

Annual report and financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2023

Registration number 02586369

Loomis Holding UK Limited

Registration number 02586369

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Loomis Holding UK Limited

Registration number 02586369

Directors, secretary and professional advisers

Directors

T Gibbs
E Aslund
S Kazes
N Högberg (resigned 31st March 2023)

Registered office

6th Floor Regus
East West Building 2
Tollhouse Hill
Nottingham
NG1 5FS

Independent Auditor

Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
Four Brindley Place
Birmingham
B1 2HZ

Solicitors

Browne Jacobson LLP
Mowbray House
Castle Meadow Road
Nottingham
NG2 1BJ

Bankers

Danske Bank
Corporate Clients SE
Box 7523
Norrholmstorg 1
103 92 Stockholm
Sweden

National Westminster Bank Plc
250 Bishopsgate
London
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Loomis Holding UK Limited

Registration number 02586369

**Strategic report
for the year ended 31 December 2023**

The directors present their strategic report for the company for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is a holding company for a group which provides cash handling services, including cash in transit, cash processing and ATM services. The directors propose to continue the same activity next year.

Results and dividends

The loss for the financial year was £7,092,000 (2022: Loss of £19,126,000). There were no dividends made or received in 2023 (2022: £0).

Business review

The main costs for the company relate to administrative expenses and the interest on the intercompany loans, which have been settled during 2023. Although Loomis Holding UK Limited receives its funding from its parent company, Loomis AB. It has still been subject to increased costs of funding caused by rising interest rates. The increase in interest rates have driven the year on year increase in finance expenses.

The improved performance of Loomis Holding UK Limited in 2023 was due to the 2022 impairment of the company's investment in its trading subsidiary Loomis UK Limited of £18,591,000. The 2023 impairment value was reduced to a level of £6,175,000.

In order to reduce the company's finance expenses on 29 June 2023 Loomis Holding UK Limited issued 940,438 £1 ordinary shares to its parent company Loomis AB at a premium of £34.09 per share. The total funds raised from the issuance was £32,999,969. These funds were used to reduce borrowing levels and to further invest in Loomis Holding UK Limited's trading subsidiary, Loomis UK Limited.

The reduced levels of cash usage in the UK since the arrival of COVID-19 have had a longer-term impact on the revenues of the underlying subsidiary from its cash in transit and cash management activities. Similar to many companies in the UK currently, the subsidiary had to deal with employee shortages during 2022. Due to the secure nature of its trading activities and the industry standards in place, all new staff undergo a stringent vetting process which can extend the recruitment process. The staff shortages experienced by the company, and other industries in the UK during 2022 have been resolved. During 2023 the subsidiary operated with optimum operational staffing levels. A restructure of the head office function staff led to synergies across teams and an overall reduction in non-operational staff during Q4 2023. The company also disposed of its Nottingham Transport branch and achieved further synergies by optimising routes at other local branches.

Future outlook

As the company is a holding company the performance of the underlying subsidiary going forward drives the future outlook for the whole UK group and the company.

During the first half of 2024, the underlying subsidiary continued to face strong competition in the UK cash market and reduced demand for cash services due to the effect of increased usage of digital payment methods and on-line shopping.

The directors will continue to manage and monitor the business going forward to ensure the goals of the ultimate parent Loomis AB are reached.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The key risks primarily relate to the trading of the UK Group as a whole and relate more to the trading portion of the group. The Directors regularly perform a risk assessment process to identify the key risks which could materially impact the Company's strategy, reputation, business, assets and profitability. The key risks identified are listed below:

Changes in market environment

Loomis Holding UK Limited's primary function is that of a holding company. So, whereas changes in market environment will not directly impact the company, they will impact the profitability of the trading subsidiary, Loomis UK Limited. Changes to the trading subsidiaries profitability will have an impact of the investment held by Loomis Holding UK Limited in its subsidiary.

Changes in cash usage trends within the UK market through the development of new technology, changes in consumer behaviour and high street retail trends could impact the Company's strategy and profitability.

**Strategic report
for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)****Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)**

The reduced cash usage levels in the UK market as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic have stabilised at approximately 70% of the pre-pandemic levels. We expect that the reduction of cash usage in the UK is permanent. The Directors are monitoring both the short-term and long-term impact of the pandemic on the UK cash market and our business as they recognise that there has been a permanent reduction in cash usage. The Loomis group continues to investigate alternative revenues streams outside of the cash in transit line of business, with a focus on complementary products that will enhance its cash in transit offering. Opportunities exist to further promote and grow the Loomis Safepoint offering to existing and new customers.

Changes in legislation

Unexpected changes in legislation in relation to the Company's business activities could have a material impact on the Company's strategy, business and profitability. Loomis Holding UK Limited attempts to mitigate these risks by keeping abreast constantly of potential changes which may impact the company to enable as much lead time as possible to make compensatory changes to operations and strategy.

IT systems

The Company relies on key IT systems and processes in order to provide services and key reporting to customers whilst maintaining compliance with relevant legislation. Key system failures, and a failure of key business continuity and disaster recovery processes, could materially impact the Company's reputation, business and profitability. The Loomis group as a whole mitigates these risks by investing heavily in its data centres and business continuity planning.

Criminal attacks and robberies

Due to the nature of the Company's activities, a significant increase in criminal attacks and robberies against the Company's employees, customer property/employees and members of the public could have a material impact on the Company's reputation, business, assets and profitability. Loomis UK Limited emphasises heavily to all employees the importance of safety and has a robust training scheme designed to minimise the risks faced daily by its operational staff.

Employee relations

As a holding company Loomis Holding UK Limited has no direct employees. However, the state of employee relations will impact the profitability of its trading subsidiary, Loomis UK Limited. Changes to the trading subsidiaries profitability will have an impact of the investment held by Loomis Holding UK Limited in its subsidiary.

As a service provider, the Company's relationship with our employees is crucial to the successful customer services delivery. A significant deterioration in labour relations could have a material impact on the Company's reputation, business and profitability.

Similar to many companies in the UK, Loomis Holding UK Limited's subsidiary was coping with employee shortages during 2022 and the early parts of 2023. Due to the secure nature of its trading activities, it is important that all new staff undergo a stringent vetting process which can extend the recruitment process. The company underwent a recruitment drive for operational staff and is looking at ways to streamline the process of onboarding new recruits. It is currently operating at optimum staffing levels.

Inflationary pressures

As a holding company, Loomis Holding UK Limited does not face any direct inflationary pressures.

Increasing fuel costs, have meant the Company's trading subsidiary has been subject to higher prices, which have been mitigated by a fuel surcharge matrix incorporated into customer contracts which is based on market diesel prices. This has enabled them to cover the fuel increase accordingly.

The subsidiary's 3-year fixed energy tariff ended in September 2023. The Company was able to negotiate a further fixed term contract with a new supplier during 2022 that came into force when the previous contract expired. This will enable the Company to weather much of the current UK energy crisis.

Staff costs for the underlying subsidiary have risen due to employee cost of living rises. The company has absorbed these costs in the short term which has led to an increase in cost of sales and administrative expenses. Long-term it is anticipated that these increases will be factored into the trading subsidiaries contract price increase review.

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

Key performance indicators (“KPIs”)

Given the straightforward nature of the businesses within the group, the company’s directors are of the opinion that analysis using KPIs is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

Section 172 Statement

It is the duty of the Directors to protect the sustainability of the Company, as well as the best interests of its various stakeholders. These stakeholders include:

- Customers
- Suppliers
- Employees
- Regulators and other Government agencies
- Community and the Environment
- The ultimate shareholder, Loomis AB

Therefore, in making key decisions the Directors and Management review and challenge the potential impact of recommended actions to reach an agreed executable plan designed to balance the interests of all impacted parties.

In order to achieve this objective, the Directors have had regard to the matters set out in Section 172(1) (a) to (f) of the Companies Act 2006 by taking the following interests into consideration where applicable:

- **Customers** – as the principal activity of the Company is that of a holding company, the entity has no direct customers itself. Relationships with customers are through the Company’s subsidiary Loomis UK Limited, whose approach to customer relationships is detailed on page 4 of their Annual report and financial statements.
- **Suppliers** – the Company has a very limited number of external suppliers due to its nature as a holding company, however it is committed to maintaining a good relationship with those it has. Typical payment terms of 30 days exist with suppliers, which the Company strives to meet.
- **Employees** – the Company has no direct employees. Loomis UK Limited, the Company’s subsidiary is the entity through which employment contracts are issued. Loomis UK Limited’s employee stakeholder considerations are outlined on pages 4 and 5 of their Annual report and financial statements.
- **Regulators and other Government agencies** – ensuring long-term sustainability of the Company through the adherence to proper stand-alone governance practices and conduct rules. The Company intends to maintain and promote business methods with the highest ethical standards. There is a zero-tolerance policy for unethical behaviour. All cases of unethical behaviour that are reported are followed up, investigated and appropriate actions taken.
- **Community and the Environment** – ensuring that the Company acts as a good corporate citizen in the communities it serves. As a non-trading holding company, Loomis Holding UK Limited has a minimal impact itself on the environment. Its trading subsidiary company, Loomis UK Limited has a larger footprint on the environment and communities in which it operates. The subsidiary has embraced the Group’s targets for 2025. The company has already exceeded this target by reducing its tCO₂ emissions by 39 percent since 2019. The dramatic reduction has been driven by the downsizing of the fleet of operational vehicles and the closure of several branches during and since the Covid pandemic. During the year the subsidiary began a new programme of replacing older and heavier fleet vehicles with 110 lighter and more fuel-efficient vehicles New plastic security bags procured are made up of a high percentage of recycled materials.
- **Ultimate Shareholder** – the aim of the Company is to provide a long-term stable operating environment through which it can contribute towards the overall growth of the Loomis Group. As a holding company it relies on the overall performance of its underlying subsidiary to achieve this goal. The Company’s operational subsidiary, Loomis UK Limited, has recognised the reduced demand for cash services due to trends towards digital payment methods and on-line shopping and has reacted accordingly by restructuring its operational activities to maximise the efficiency of its resources, thereby maintaining its returns to its ultimate shareholder Loomis AB.

Loomis Holding UK Limited

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**Strategic report
for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)**

Approved by the board and signed on its behalf by:

Tim Gibbs

T Gibbs
Director
26 September 2024

Loomis Holding UK Limited

Registration number 02586369

**Directors' report
for the year ended 31 December 2023**

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Future developments

These are included within the strategic report on page 2.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 11.

During the year there was no dividends paid (2022: No dividends paid). No dividends have been proposed to be paid post year end.

Business relationships

Business relationships are discussed within the section 172(1) statement of the directors' report.

Post balance sheet events

No post balance sheet events to report.

Going concern

Cash usage in the UK has stabilised post COVID-19. This has not affected the Company directly due to its nature as a holding company but has directly affected the underlying subsidiary. The subsidiary has undergone a further small restructure in 2023 in order to right-size the business to operate in the current market conditions and have obtained confirmation of continuing funding support from their ultimate parent company.

The company meets its day-to-day cash requirements through its available committed banking facilities. Whilst the company has net current assets of £482,000 (2022: net current liabilities of £2,715,000), the subsidiary company has distributable reserves of -£2,053,000 as at 31 December 2023 (2022:-£3,400,000). After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence based on its subsidiary company's 5-year long range operating plan. A letter of support has been signed by the parent company Loomis AB confirming their continuing support for a period of not less than 12 months from the date of approval to these financial statements. The directors have assessed and concluded that the parent company is in a position to be able to provide sufficient financial support to the company and for the accounts to be prepared on a going concern basis. The inter-company loan and overdraft was repaid on the 29 June 2023, using funds obtained from a further share issuance to Loomis AB. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting

As the principal activity of the Company is to act as a holding company for other entities in the Loomis Group, the Company has had no commercial business, employees or premises, and as such has consumed less than 40,000kWh of energy during the year and therefore information on SECR is not disclosed.

Financial risk management

The company no longer has any interest-bearing liabilities. Previous liabilities were subject to interest rate fluctuations. The amounts owed to group undertakings were unsecured and accrued interest at rates agreed by Loomis AB treasury function, which are aligned to prevailing market rates. The directors review interest rate policy on a regular basis.

The company is exposed to liquidity risk. The company has committed banking facilities through a cash pooling and loan agreement with other companies within the Loomis AB group. The directors regularly monitor available cash balances and available facilities to ensure that the company has sufficient funds to meet its obligations.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements are given below:

T Gibbs
E Aslund
S Kazes
N Högberg (resigned 31st March 2023)

Loomis Holding UK Limited

Registration number 02586369

**Directors' report
for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)****Directors' indemnities**

The ultimate parent company Loomis AB maintains liability insurance for the company's directors and officers. Following shareholder approval, the company has also provided an indemnity for its directors and the secretary, which is a qualifying third-party indemnity provision for the purposes of the Companies Act 2006.

Directors' responsibilities statement

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework". Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities. The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions

Statement of disclosure of information to auditors

The directors confirm that the auditors have been provided with appropriate information and that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Independent auditors

The auditors, Deloitte LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office and a resolution concerning their re-appointment will be proposed at the annual general meeting.

Loomis Holding UK Limited

Registration number 02586369

**Directors' report
for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)**

Approved by the board and signed on its behalf by:

Tim Gibbs

T Gibbs
Director
26 September 2024

Loomis Holding UK Limited

Registration number 02586369

Independent auditor's report to the members of Loomis Holding UK Limited**Report on the audit of the financial statements****Opinion**

In our opinion the financial statements of Loomis Holding UK Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2023 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the statement of comprehensive income;
- the statement of financial position;
- the statement of changes in equity;
- the related notes 1 to 16.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (the 'FRC's') Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Loomis Holding UK Limited

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Independent auditor's report to the members of Loomis Holding UK Limited (continued)**Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

We considered the nature of the company's industry and its control environment, and reviewed the company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management and the directors about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, including those that are specific to the company's business sector.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the company operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These included the UK Companies Act, tax legislation; and
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty.

We discussed among the audit engagement team regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

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**Independent auditor's report to the members of Loomis Holding UK Limited
(continued)**

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Mark Doerr ACA (Senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
Birmingham, United Kingdom
26 September 2024

Loomis Holding UK Limited

Registration number 02586369

**Statement of comprehensive income
for the year ended 31 December 2023**

	Note	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Revenue		-	-
Administrative expenses		(72)	(57)
Operating loss		(72)	(57)
Amounts written off investments	9	(6,175)	(18,591)
Finance costs (net)	6	(1,127)	(603)
Loss before tax	7	(7,374)	(19,251)
Tax on loss	8	282	125
Loss for the financial year		(7,092)	(19,126)
Total comprehensive expense for the year		(7,092)	(19,126)

All amounts above relate solely to continuing operations.

There were no items of other comprehensive income during the year.

Loomis Holding UK Limited

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**Statement of financial position
as at 31 December 2023**

	Note	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Fixed assets			
Investments	9	40,155	38,830
Current assets			
Debtors	10	396	125
Cash at bank and in hand		144	42
		540	167
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(58)	(2,882)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		482	(2,715)
Total assets less current liabilities		40,637	36,115
Creditors: amounts falling after one year	12	-	(21,386)
Net assets		40,637	14,729
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	14	661	661
Share premium account		22,536	22,536
Profit and loss account		17,440	(8,468)
Total shareholders' funds		40,637	14,729

The financial statements on pages 12 to 24 were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26 September 2024 and are signed on their behalf by:

Tim Gibbs

T Gibbs
Director

Loomis Holding UK Limited

Registration number 02586369

**Statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 31 December 2023**

	Called up share capital £'000	Share premium account £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total Shareholders' funds £'000
Balance as at 1 January 2022	661	22,536	10,658	33,855
Loss for the financial year	-	-	(19,126)	(19,126)
Total comprehensive expense for the year	-	-	(19,126)	(19,126)
Dividend Paid	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2022	661	22,536	(8,468)	14,729
Loss for the financial year	-	-	(7,092)	(7,092)
Total comprehensive expense for the year	-	-	(7,092)	(7,092)
Share issuance	940	32,060	-	33,000
Capital reduction	(940)	(32,060)	33,000	-
Balance as at 31 December 2023	661	22,536	17,440	40,637

Called up share capital account represents consideration received for shares at their nominal value (£1 per share).

Share premium account represents consideration received for shares issued above their nominal value net of transaction costs.

Profit and loss account represents accumulated comprehensive (expense)/income for the year and prior years, less distributions to owners.

The notes on pages 15 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

Loomis Holding UK Limited

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**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2023****1 General information**

Loomis Holding UK Limited (“the company”) is a holding company for a group which provides cash handling services, including cash in transit, cash processing and ATM services.

The company is a private company limited by shares incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is 6th floor Regus, East West Building 2, Tollhouse Hill, Nottingham. NG1 5FS.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

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

Basis of preparation

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

These financial statements are separate financial statements. The Company is exempt from the preparation and delivery of consolidated financial statements, because it is included in the group accounts of Loomis AB which are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 15.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Impact of initial application of other amendments to IFRS Standards and Interpretations

The following new or amended standards were applicable as of January 1, 2023: IFRS 17 Insurance contracts: Insurance contracts (endorsed by EU on November 19, 2021), IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Disclosure of accounting policies (endorsed by EU on March 2, 2022), IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of accounting estimates (endorsed by EU on March 2, 2022), IAS 12 Income taxes: Deferred tax relating to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction (endorsed by EU on August 11, 2022), IFRS 17 Insurance contracts: Initial application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – comparative information (endorsed by EU on September 8, 2022), IAS 12 Income taxes: International tax reform – Pillar two Model rules. The new or amended standards have not had any material impact on the company’s financial statements.

New or amended accounting standards to be applied after 2023

The following new or changed reporting standards have been published but are not mandatory for 2023, and have not been early adopted by Loomis: IFRS 16 Leases: Lease liability in a sale and lease-back, IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of liabilities as current and non-current, IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Non-current liabilities with covenants, IAS 17 and IFRS7; Supplier finance arrangements, IAS 21 The effect of changes in foreign exchange rates: Lack of exchangeability. These new, amended or improved standards have not yet been adopted unless specifically stated above and they are not expected to have any material impact on Loomis Holding UK Limited’s financial statements.

Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest whole £1,000, except where otherwise indicated.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

The following exemptions from the requirements of IFRS have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements, in accordance with FRS 101:

- IFRS7, ‘Financial Instruments: Disclosures’.
- Paragraph 38 of IAS 1, ‘Presentation of financial statements’ comparative information requirements in respect of paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1.

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**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)****2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****Basis of preparation (continued)**

- The following paragraphs of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements':
 - 10(d), (statement of cash flows)
 - 10(f) (a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period when an entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively or makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements, or when it reclassifies items in its financial statements),
 - 16 (statement of compliance with all IFRS),
 - 38A (requirement for minimum of two primary statements, including cash flow statements),
 - 38B-D (additional comparative information),
 - 40A-D (requirements for a third statements of financial position)
 - 111 (cash flow statement information), and
 - 134-136 (capital management disclosures).
- IAS 7, 'Statement of cash flows'.
- Paragraph 30 and 31 of IAS 8 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors' (requirement for the disclosure of information when an entity has not applied a new IFRS that has been issued but is not yet effective).
- Paragraph 17 of IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures' (key management compensation).
- The requirements in IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures' to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group.

Where relevant, equivalent disclosures have been given in the group accounts of Loomis AB.

Going concern

Cash usage in the UK has stabilised post COVID-19. This has not affected the Company directly due to its nature as a holding company but has directly affected the underlying subsidiary. The subsidiary has undergone a further small restructure in 2023 in order to right-size the business to operate in the current market conditions and have obtained confirmation of continuing funding support from their ultimate parent company.

The company meets its day-to-day cash requirements through its available committed banking facilities. Whilst the company has net current assets of £482,000 (2022: net current liabilities of £2,715,000), the subsidiary company has distributable reserves of -£2,053,000 as at 31 December 2023 (2022:-£3,400,000). After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence based on its subsidiary company's 5-year long range operating plan. A letter of support has been signed by the parent company Loomis AB confirming their continuing support for a period of not less than 12 months from the date of approval to these financial statements. The directors have assessed and concluded that the parent company is in a position to be able to provide sufficient financial support to the company and for the accounts to be prepared on a going concern basis. The inter-company loan and overdraft was repaid on the 29 June 2023, using funds obtained from a further share issuance to Loomis AB. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Consolidation

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Loomis AB, the company's ultimate parent undertaking, which is incorporated in Sweden. It is included in the consolidated financial statements of Loomis AB which are publicly available. Therefore, the company is exempt by virtue of section 401 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements.

These financial statements are separate financial statements.

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**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)****2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****Foreign currency translation***(a) Functional and presentation currency*

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in 'Pounds Sterling' (£), which is also the company's functional currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement, except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Financial assets*Classification*

The company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss, and loans and receivables. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted on an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets. The company's loans and receivables comprise receivables and cash in the statement of financial position.

Recognition and measurement

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or have been transferred and the company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Loans and receivables are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Investment in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are held at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Impairment of non-financial assets

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows (cash-generating units). Prior impairments of non-financial assets are reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortised cost, trade receivables and contract assets. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Company always recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables and contract assets. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial instruments, the Company recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

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**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)****2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****Trade and other receivables**

Trade and other receivables are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Creditors

Creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers.

Creditors are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowing using the effective interest method.

Current tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in shareholders' funds. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in shareholders' funds, respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Finance costs

Finance costs are recognised using the effective interest method. Interest-bearing bank overdrafts and loans are recognised as laid out under the Borrowings section above. Finance costs, including premiums payable on settlement or redemption and direct issue costs, are recognised in the income statement on an accrual basis using the effective interest method.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

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**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)****3 Critical accounting judgement and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below:

(a) Impairment of investments - critical estimates

The company considers whether fixed asset investments are impaired. Where an indication of impairment is identified the estimation of recoverable value requires estimation of the recoverable value of the cash generating units (CGUs). This requires estimation of the future cash flows from the CGUs and also selection of appropriate discount rates in order to calculate the net present value of those cash flows.

The main assumptions relied upon for estimation of future cash flows surround the level of cash usage currently in the UK market, the level of outsourcing required in order to meet contractual requirements, wage inflation and the growth in demand surrounding new product lines along with contractual price increases.

The key sensitivity for the analysis centres around the percentage change in cash usage within the market affecting the CGU.

See note 9 for the carrying value of investments in subsidiaries.

Using the above assumptions, a £6,175,000 (2022: £18.59M) impairment of the investment was required. This is the maximum value the impairment could be before reducing the investment in subsidiary asset value to be below that of the subsidiary's net asset position.

Sensitivities were not required to be performed as the investment balance has already been impaired to the value of the subsidiary's net asset position. A discount rate of 9.5% (2022: 9.5%) was used in determining the value in use of the company's investment.

There are no judgements used concerning accounting policies.

4 Employee information

The Company has no direct employees (2022: nil). No salaries or wages have been paid to employees, including directors, during the year (2022: £nil). The directors are employed and paid by other group companies, and no management charge is made as they are considered not to have performed any qualifying services for Loomis Holding UK Limited.

5 Dividend income

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Dividend income	-	-

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**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)****6 Finance costs**

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Interest expense on group loans	1,130	603
Interest income on group loans	(3)	-
Finance costs (net)	1,127	603

7 Loss before tax

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Loss is stated after charging:		
Services provided by the company's auditor		
- Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	34	23
Other administrative expenses	38	33
Impairment of investment in subsidiaries	6,175	18,591

There were no non-audit services provided to the company by the company's auditor in the current or prior period.

8 Tax

Tax credit included in loss	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Current tax		
UK corporation tax credit on loss for the year	(282)	(125)
Total current tax credit	(282)	(125)
Tax credit on loss	(282)	(125)

The tax assessed for the year is equal to (2022: equal to) the standard effective rate of corporation tax in the UK for the year ended 31 December 2023 of 23.5% (2022: 19%). The differences are explained below:

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**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)****8 Tax (continued)**

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Loss before taxation	(7,374)	(19,251)
Loss multiplied by the standard effective rate of tax in the UK of 23.5% (2022: 19%)	(1,733)	(3,658)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1,451	3,533
Tax credit for the year	(282)	(125)

Factors affecting current and future tax charges

The future tax charge will be affected by losses available for group relief.

Corporation tax is recorded at 23.5% (2022: 19%). Legislation was introduced in the Finance Bill 2021 to set the main rate for Corporation Tax at 25% for the financial year beginning 1 April 2023. Since the proposal to increase the rate to 25% has been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, its effects are including in these financial statements.

The Finance Bill 2023 introduced legislation which offers 100% first-year relief to companies on qualifying new main rate plant and machinery investments from 1 April 2023 until 31 March 2026. It also introduced a 50% first-year allowance (FYA) for expenditure by companies on new special rate (including long life) assets until 31 March 2026.

9 Investments

	Shares in group undertakings £'000
Cost	
At 1 January 2023	68,209
Share issuance	7,500
As at 31 December 2023	75,709
Accumulated impairment	
At 1 January 2023	29,379
Charge for the year	6,175
At 31 December 2023	35,554
Net book value	
At 31 December 2023	40,155
At 31 December 2022	38,830

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**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)****9 Investments (continued)**

The subsidiary undertakings are as follows:

Subsidiary undertakings	Principal activity	Percentage of ordinary shares held	Registered address
Loomis UK Limited	Cash in transit and ATM Maintenance	100%	6 th Floor Regus East West Building 2 Tollhouse Hill Nottingham NG1 5FS

The subsidiary is registered in England & Wales and has a 31 December year end.

An impairment review was undertaken as at 31 December 2023 which identified an impairment of £6,175,000 (2022: £18,591,000) to the carrying value of the investment in Loomis UK Limited.

10 Debtors

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Corporation tax receivable	282	125
Value added tax receivable	6	-
Amounts owed by parent company	108	-
	396	125

All trade and other receivables are due within 1 year.

The amounts owed by parent company relate to a deposit of surplus cash and are unsecured, accrue interest at 5.2% as at 31 December 2023 and have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Amounts owed to parent company (note 13)	-	2,734
Other creditors	58	105
Accruals and deferred income	-	43
	58	2,882

There are no amounts owed to parent company (2022: £2,734,000). The intercompany overdraft balance was settled with the proceeds from the share issuance exercise on 29 June 2023.

Any amounts owed to parent company are unsecured, accrue interest at 10.26% as at 31 December 2023 (2022: 5.46%) have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand. The average interest rate during the year was 9.66% (2022: 2.43%).

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**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)****12 Creditors: amounts falling due after one year**

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Amounts owed to parent company (note 13)	-	21,386

There are no amounts owed to parent company (2022: £21,386,000). Any amounts owed to parent company are unsecured and accrue interest at 9.4% (2022: 2.53%). The intercompany loan was repaid early on 29 June 2023 using funds obtained from the share issuance exercise.

13 Loans and other borrowings

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Amounts owed to parent company	-	24,120

The amounts owed to parent company includes an unsecured overdraft amount of £- (2022: £2,734,000) which accrues interest at 10.26% (2022: 5.46%) and is repayable immediately upon demand.

Included in this balance is an intercompany loan balance of £- (2022: £21,386,000) which accrues interest at 9.4% (2022: 2.53%). The intercompany loan was repaid early on 29 June 2023 using funds obtained from the share issuance exercise.

14 Called up share capital

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Allotted and called-up		
660,879 (2022: 660,879 of £1 each) ordinary shares of £1 each	661	661

Ordinary share rights

The company's ordinary shares, which carry no right to fixed income, each carry the right to one vote at general meetings of the company.

All shares rank pari passu in all respects.

On 29 June 2023, Loomis Holding UK Limited issued 940,438 £1 ordinary shares to its parent company Loomis AB at a premium of £34.09 per share. The total funds raised from the issuance was £32,999,969.

On 3 July 2023 the new shares issued were subject to a capital reduction exercise for the same value of £32,999,969, which was credited to reserves.

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**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)**

15 Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is Loomis AB, a company registered in Sweden. Loomis AB is the ultimate controlling party of the company.

The largest and smallest group in which the financial statements of the company are consolidated is Loomis AB, the registered office of which is disclosed below.

Copies of Loomis AB consolidated financial statements may be obtained from:

Loomis AB
P.O. Box 702
SE-101 33 Stockholm
Sweden.

16 Post balance sheet events

No post balance sheet events