Registration number: 341167

GXO Logistics Ireland Limited

Directors' Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

GXO Logistics Ireland Limited
Contents

GXO Logistics Ireland Limited
Company Information

Directors	Mr B Le Goff Mr G Williams Mr R Cawston Mr D Thomas
Company secretary	EFC Registrars Limited
Registered office	EFC Registrars Limited 3 Burlington Road Dublin 4
Solicitor	EFC Solicitors 3 Burlington Road Dublin 4
Banker	HSBC Bank Plc Irish Branch 1 Grand Canal Square Grand Canel Harbour Dublin 2
Auditor	RSM Ireland Statutory Audit Firm Trinity House Charleston Road Ranelagh Dublin 6

GXO Logistics Ireland Limited

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is the provision of logistics management services, warehousing and road transport.

There has been no significant change in those activities during the year. The directors believe the business is operating adequately and do not foresee any significant changes in the coming year.

Results and dividends

The results of the year's trading, the financial position of the company and the transfer to reserves are shown in the financial statements.

The company's profit for the year, before taxation, amounted to €777k (2021: €335k).

The directors recommend that no final dividend be paid. (2021: €nil).

Business review

Fair review of the business

During the year, turnover increased by €1,936k due to the increased volumes from the existing customers. Operating profit of €784k in 2022, was higher by €445k than in 2021.

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

	Unit	2022	2021
Revenue	€000	14,692	12,756
Profit after tax	€000	685	321
Shareholders' funds	€000	1,641	956
Average employee numbers		56	53

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and the execution of the company strategy are subject to the following risks:

Russia/ Ukraine conflict

The recent conflict in Ukraine has limited direct impact on the business as the company has no direct trading links with Russia or Ukraine. Indirect effects on the company are primarily cost increases from energy, fuel costs and underlying inflationary pressures. However, the directors will continue to monitor the risks associated with the conflict.

Employment of disabled persons

The company gives full consideration to applications for employment from disabled persons where the requirements of the job can be adequately fulfilled by a disabled person. Where existing employees become disabled, it is the company's policy wherever practicable to provide continuing employment under normal terms and conditions and to provide training and career development and promotion to disabled employees wherever appropriate.

Employee involvement

The intermediate parent has developed arrangements to keep employees informed on matters that concern them and on the progress of the business, and in many units formal team briefing is used. The views of employees are taken into account in making decisions that are likely to affect their interests. Communication with employees continues through regular group and company newsletters.

The company's policies for recruitment, training, career development and promotion of employees are based on the suitability of the individual and give those who are disabled equal treatment with the able bodied. In addition, the company does not discriminate against employees or potential employees on the basis of race, colour, nationality, ethnic or national origin, religion, political beliefs, sex or marital status.

Future developments

Despite economic uncertainties, the directors are confident that wins already secured puts the company in a strong position to deliver organic growth in 2023 and beyond.

Non adjusting events after the financial period

There are no material post balance sheet events that require adjustment or disclosure in the financial statements

Directors' of the company

The directors, who held office at any time during the financial year, were as follows

Mr B Le Goff

Mr G Williams

Mr R Cawston

Mr D Thomas

Directors, secretary and their interests

The directors and secretary who held office at 31 December 2022 had no interests in the shares, debentures or loan stock of the company. Furthermore the interest of the directors and the secretary in the shares of the ultimate parent company, GXO Logistics, Inc. are less than 1% in nominal value of the issued voting share capital of that entity and so in line with Section 329 of the Companies Act 2014 the company has availed of the exemption not to disclose those interests.

Financial instruments

Objectives and policies

The GXO Logistics Europe Group, headed by the company's immediate parent, GXO Logistics Europe SAS and the company, through its activities, is exposed to a range of financial risks. These risks can be categorised as credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The financial risks of the company are managed through the GXO Logistics Europe Group's centralised treasury function which acts within clearly defined policies approved by the Board of GXO Logistics Europe SAS. These policies are designed to reduce the financial risks relating to the funding, interest rate and currency exchange rate exposure and credit risk. Transactions of a speculative nature are not permitted and the treasury function does not operate as a profit centre.

Credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk and cash flow risk

The GXO Logistics Europe Group manages the exposures to these risks as follows:

Credit Risk
The main credit risk lies with trade receivables. It is the intermediate parent's policy that all significant customers are subject to credit verification procedures prior to commencement of trading. Trade receivable balances are monitored by senior management on an on-going basis with the result that the exposure to bad debts is limited. Management have estimated the provision for doubtful debts based on prior experience and their assessment of the current economic environment. Concentration of credit risk with respect to trade receivables is limited due to the customer base being large and unrelated. Credit risk on bank balances and short-term deposits is limited as they are held with authorised banks with credit rating approved by the European board.

Liquidity Risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the GXO Logistics Europe Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The parent's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the GXO Logistics Europe Group's reputation. The intermediate parent board has agreed an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the GXO Logistics Europe Group's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The intermediate parent manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Market Risk and Cash Flow Risk
The Group's main exposure to risk is through foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates, with the principal risk from market interest rate movements arising from the internal and external borrowings. The majority of the borrowings are at variable interest rates. The company will, by the decisions made by its parent, enter into arrangements that hedge interest rate and exchange rate risk at a GXO Logistics Europe Group level. The company has not applied hedge accounting and therefore exchange differences and fair value movements on the derivative asset are recognised in the profit and loss account as comprehensive income.

Political donations
During the year the company made no political donations and did not incur any political expenditure (2021: €nil).

Going concern
The directors have adopted the going concern basis in preparing these accounts after assessing the principal risks, having prepared cashflow forecasts for the period to 31 December 2024, based on which the directors expect an increase in turnover in comparison with the previous year mainly due to robustness of the customer base.

On the basis of their assessment of the company's financial position and of the enquiries made of the directors of the immediate parent company, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will be able to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and are confident that the company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due through the period from the date of approval of the financial statements to 31 December 2024.

Additionally, GXO Logistics Europe SAS, the immediate parent, has confirmed its willingness and ability to support the company if needed. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Accounting records
The measures taken by the director to ensure compliance with the requirements of section 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to keeping of adequate accounting records, are the employment of appropriately qualified accounting personnel and the maintenance of computerised accounting systems. The company accounting records are maintained at: c/o EFC Registrars Limited, 3 Burlington Road, Dublin 4, Republic of Ireland.

GXO Logistics Ireland Limited

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

Audit committee statement
The company has decided not to establish an Audit Committee as the ultimate parent company has an established Audit Committee that oversee all group entities operations.

Relevant audit information
The directors believe that they have taken all steps necessary to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and have established that the Group's statutory auditors are aware of that information. In so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Group's statutory auditors are unaware

Reappointment of auditor
RSM Ireland Business Advisory Limited t/a RSM Ireland were appointed as auditors by the directors and they have expressed their willingness to continue in office in accordance with the provision of Section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

Approved by the Board on 17 August 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

....
Mr G Williams
Director

....
Mr D Thomas
Director

GXO Logistics Ireland Limited

Statement of Directors' Responsibilites for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' 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 *FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework*.

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company and of its profit or loss for that year. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2014. They are responsible for such internal controls as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities. The directors are also responsible for preparing the Directors' Report that complies with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Approved by the Board on 17 August 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

....

Mr G Williams
Director

....

Mr D Thomas
Director

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of GXO Logistics Ireland Limited for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

We have audited the financial statements ("financial statements") of GXO Logistics Ireland Limited for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the profit and loss account, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, and notes to the financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 2. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation of the financial statements is Irish law and FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland, issued by the Financial Reporting Council and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland.

In our opinion the financial statements:

• give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2022 and of its result for the year then ended;

• have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; and

• have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are 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 Ireland, including the Ethical Standard for Auditors (Ireland) issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), 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 the date 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 directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report. other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. 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.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

Based solely on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that, in our opinion:

• the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements; and

• the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited, and financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

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

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions specified by sections 305 to 312 of the Act have not been made. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements
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 in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU, and for such internal control as they determine 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, management is 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 management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has 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 their opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (Ireland), the auditor will exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. The auditor will also:

• Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for their opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

• Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

• Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

• Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern; and

• Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during the audit.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of GXO Logistics Ireland Limited for the financial year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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

....

Geraldine Lea
For and on behalf of RSM Ireland
Statutory Audit Firm
Trinity House
Charleston Road
Ranelagh
Dublin 6

17 August 2023

GXO Logistics Ireland Limited

Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 € 000	2021 € 000
Revenue	4	14,692	12,756
Consumables used		(9,019)	(7,946)
Staff costs	8	(2,481)	(2,482)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	11, 12	(562)	(703)
Other expenses		(1,846)	(1,286)
Operating profit	5	784	339
Finance income	6	18	-
Finance costs	7	(25)	(4)
Profit before tax		777	335
Income tax charge	10	(92)	(14)
Profit for the year		685	321

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

The company has no other comprehensive income other than the results for the year as set out above.

GXO Logistics Ireland Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 € 000	2021 € 000
Fixed assets			
Property, plant and equipment	11	3	10
Right of use assets	12	2,175	2,730
		2,178	2,740
Current assets			
Trade and other debtors	13	1,081	1,262
Loans to group undertakings (due after more than one year)	13	1,500	-
Cash at bank and in hand		1,641	3,082
		4,222	4,344
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year			
Trade and other creditors	14	(2,674)	(3,524)
Income tax liability		38	(59)
Deferred income		(175)	(53)
Current portion of long term lease liabilities	15	(549)	(543)
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		(3,360)	(4,179)
Net current assets		862	165
Total assets less current liabilities		3,040	2,905
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year			
Long term lease liabilities	15	(1,399)	(1,949)
Net assets		1,641	956
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	16	50	50
Profit and loss account		1,591	906
Shareholders' funds		1,641	956

Company Registration Number: 341167

Approved by the Board on 17 August 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

....

Mr G Williams
Director

....

Mr D Thomas
Director

The notes on pages 13 to 31 form an integral part of these financial statements.

GXO Logistics Ireland Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Share capital € 000	Profit and loss account € 000	Total € 000
At 1 January 2022	50	906	956
Profit for the year	-	685	685
Total comprehensive income	-	685	685
At 31 December 2022	50	1.591	1.641

	Share capital € 000	Profit and loss account € 000	Total € 000
At 1 January 2021	50	585	635
Profit for the year	-	321	321
Total comprehensive income	-	321	321
At 31 December 2021	50	906	956

The notes on pages 13 to 31 form an integral part of these financial statements.

GXO Logistics Ireland Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

1 General information

The address of its registered office is:

EFC Registrars Limited
3 Burlington Road
Dublin 4

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 17 August 2023.

The principal activity of the company is the provision of logistics management services, warehousing and road transport.

2 Accounting policies

Statement of compliance
The company financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards including standards and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and Irish statue comprising of the Companies Act 2014.

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

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. Judgements made by the directors, in the application of these accounting policies that have significant effect on the financial statements, and estimates with a significant risk of material judgement in the next year, are discussed in note 3.

Basis of preparation
These Financial Statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework. The presentation currency of these financial statements is Euros. All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest €1,000.

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

The company has not elected to apply the balance sheet format requirements of paragraphs 54 to 76 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements'.

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except financial instruments which are classified as fair value through the profit or loss.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Summary of disclosure exemptions

In these financial statements, the company is considered to be a qualifying entity to apply *FRS 101* and is consolidated within the accounts of its parent undertaking as described in note 21. The company has applied the exemptions available under *FRS 101* in respect of the following disclosures:

- Preparation of a cash flow statement;
- The requirements of paragraph 58 of IFRS 16
- The requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more wholly owned members of the GXO Logistics, Inc. Group;
- Presentation of comparative reconciliations for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets;
- Disclosure of key management personnel compensation;
- Capital management disclosures; and
- Disclosures in respect of standards in issue not yet effective.

The following disclosure exemptions have also been adopted, as equivalent disclosures are provided in the intermediate and ultimate parent consolidated financial statements:

- Reduced financial instruments disclosures relating to IFRS 7;
- The requirements of paragraphs 134(d) to 134(f) and 135(c) to 135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets; and
- The requirements of paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement.

Going concern

The directors have adopted the going concern basis in preparing these accounts after assessing the principal risks, having prepared cashflow forecasts for the period to 31 December 2024 based on which the directors expect an increase in turnover in comparison with the previous year mainly due to robustness of the customer base.

On the basis of their assessment of the company's financial position and of the enquiries made of the directors of the immediate parent company, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will be able to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and are confident that the company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due through the period from the date of approval of the financial statements to 31 December 2024.

Additionally, GXO Logistics Europe SAS, the immediate parent, has confirmed it willingness and ability to support the company if needed. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Changes in accounting policy

None of the standards, interpretations and amendments effective for the first time from 1 January 2022 have had a material effect on the financial statements.

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements there were no new or revised IFRSs, amendments or interpretations in issue but not yet effective that are potentially relevant for the company and which have not yet been applied.

Finance income and costs policy

Interest income and expenses are reported on an accrual basis using the effective interest method.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currency transactions and balances
Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the respective functional currency of the entity at the rates prevailing on the reporting period date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the initial transaction dates.

Non-monetary items measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.
Foreign exchange differences arising on translations are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Current and deferred income tax
The tax expense for the period comprises current tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

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

Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Tangible assets
Property, plant and equipment is stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of property, plant and equipment includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation
Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	**Depreciation method and rate**
Freehold land	Not depreciated
Freehold and long leasehold buildings	2% to 4% per annum (freehold and long leasehold) or term of lease (short leasehold)
Furniture, fittings and equipment	4 years
Plant and machinery	10 - 15 years

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

Trade debtors
Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or 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 debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. The company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables and contract asset.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as long-term liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Impairment of non-financial assets

For impairment assessment purposes, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows (cash-generating units). As a result, some assets are tested individually for impairment and some are tested at cash-generating unit level.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. To determine the value-in-use, management estimates expected future cash flows from each cash-generating unit and determines a suitable interest rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. The data used for impairment testing procedures are directly linked to the company's latest approved budget, adjusted as necessary to exclude the effects of future reorganisations and asset enhancements. Discount factors are determined individually for each cash-generating unit and reflect management's assessment of respective risk profiles, such as market and asset-specific risks factors.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Share capital

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

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

Initial recognition
Financial assets and financial liabilities comprise all assets and liabilities reflected in the balance sheet, although excluding Tangible assets, investment properties, intangible assets, deferred tax assets, prepayments, deferred tax liabilities and employee benefits plan.

The company recognises financial assets and financial liabilities in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value. Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value, representing the proceeds received net of premiums, discounts and transaction costs that are directly attributable to the financial liability.

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets and financial liabilities classified as fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") are recognised on the trade date, i.e. the date on which the company commits to purchase or sell the financial assets or financial liabilities. All regular way purchases and sales of other financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the settlement date, i.e. the date on which the asset or liability is received from or delivered to the counterparty. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place.

Subsequent to initial measurement, financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at either amortised cost or fair value.

Classification and measurement
Financial instruments are classified at inception into one of the following categories, which then determine the subsequent measurement methodology:-

Financial assets are classified into one of the following three categories:-
- financial assets at amortised cost;
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI); or
- financial assets at fair value through the profit or loss (FVTPL).

Financial liabilities are classified into one of the following two categories:-
- financial liabilities at amortised cost; or
- financial liabilities at fair value through the profit or loss (FVTPL).

The classification and the basis for measurement are subject to the company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets, as detailed below:-

Financial assets at amortised cost
A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:-
- the assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

If either of the above two criteria is not met, the financial assets are classified and measured at fair value through the profit or loss (FVTPL).

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

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:-
- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investments that is not held for trading, the company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

If an equity investment is designated as FVTOCI, all gains and losses, except for dividend income, are recognised in other comprehensive income and are not subsequently included in the statement of income.

Financial assets at fair value through the profit or loss (FVTPL)
Financial assets not otherwise classified above are classified and measured as FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost
All financial liabilities, other than those classified as financial liabilities at FVTPL, are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Financial liabilities at fair value through the profit or loss
Financial liabilities not measured at amortised cost are classified and measured at FVTPL. This classification includes derivative liabilities.

GXO Logistics Ireland Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Derecognition

Financial assets

The company derecognises a financial asset when;
- the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire,
- it transfers the right to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred; or
- the company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the sum of the consideration received is recognised as a gain or loss in the profit or loss.

Any cumulative gain or loss recognised in OCI in respect of equity investment securities designated as FVTOCI is not recognised in profit or loss on derecognition of such securities. Any interest in transferred financial assets that qualify for derecognition that is created or retained by the company is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

The company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of risks and rewards of the transferred assets or a portion of them. In such cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

When the company derecognises transferred financial assets in their entirety, but has continuing involvement in them then the entity should disclose for each type of continuing involvement at the reporting date:

(a) The carrying amount of the assets and liabilities that are recognised in the entity's statement of financial position and represent the entity's continuing involvement in the derecognised financial assets, and the line items in which those assets and liabilities are recognised.

(b) The fair value of the assets and liabilities that represent the entity's continuing involvement in the derecognised financial assets;

(c) The amount that best represents the entity's maximum exposure to loss from its continuing involvement in the derecognised financial assets, and how the maximum exposure to loss is determined

(d) The undiscounted cash outflows that would or may be required to repurchase the derecognised financial assets or other amounts payable to the transferee for the transferred assets

Financial liabilities

The company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or expire.

Modification of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the company evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to the cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to expire. In this case the original financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at either amortised cost or fair value.

If the cash flows are not substantially different, then the modification does not result in derecognition of the financial asset. In this case, the company recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognises the amount arising from adjusting the gross carrying amount as a modification gain or loss in the statement of income.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial liabilities

If the terms of a financial liabilities are modified, the company evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual obligations from the cash flows from the original financial liabilities are deemed to expire. In this case the original financial liabilities are derecognised and new financial liabilities are recognised at either amortised cost or fair value.

If the cash flows are not substantially different, then the modification does not result in derecognition of the financial liabilities. In this case, the company recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial liabilities and recognises the amount arising from adjusting the gross carrying amount as a modification gain or loss in the statement of income.

Impairment of financial assets

Measurement of Expected Credit Losses

The company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL, namely:

- Financial assets that are debt instruments
- Accounts and other receivables
- Financial guarantee contracts issued; and
- Loan commitments issued.

The company classifies its financial instruments into stage 1, stage 2 and stage 3, based on the applied impairment methodology, as described below:

Stage 1: for financial instruments where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and that are not credit-impaired on origination, the company recognises an allowance based on the 12-month ECL.

Stage 2: for financial instruments where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but they are not credit-impaired, the company recognises an allowance for the lifetime ECL.

Stage 3: for credit-impaired financial instruments, the company recognises the lifetime ECL.

The company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL, except for the following, for which they are measured as a 12-month ECL:

- debt securities that are determined to have a low credit risk (equivalent to investment grade rating) at the reporting date; and
- other financial instruments on which the credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition.

The company considers a debt security to have low credit risk when their credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'.

A 12-month ECL is the portion of the ECL that results from default events on a financial instrument that are probable within 12 months from the reporting date.

Provisions for credit-impairment are recognised in the statement of income and are reflected in accumulated provision balances against each relevant financial instruments balance.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Evidence that the financial asset is credit-impaired include the following:

- Significant financial difficulties of the borrower or issuer;
- A breach of contract such as default or past due event;
- The restructuring of the loan or advance by the company on terms that the company would not consider otherwise;
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- The disappearance of an active market for the security because of financial difficulties; or
- There is other observable data relating to a group of assets such as adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers in the company, or economic conditions that correlate with defaults in the company.

For trade receivables, the company applies the simplified approach, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables and contract assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The contract assets relate to unbilled work in progress and have substantially the same risk characteristics as the trade receivables for the same types of contracts. The company has therefore concluded that the expected loss rates for trade receivables are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for the contract assets.

Leases

Definition

A lease is a contract, or a part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset or a physically distinct part of an asset ("the underlying asset") for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Further, the contract must convey the right to the company to control the asset or a physically distinct portion thereof. A contract is deemed to convey the right to control the underlying asset if, throughout the period of use, the company has the right to:

- Obtain substantially all the economic benefits from the use of the underlying asset, and;
- Direct the use of the underlying asset (e.g. direct how and for what purpose the asset is used).

Where contracts contain a lease coupled with an agreement to purchase or sell other goods or services (i.e., non-lease components), the company has made an accounting policy election, by class of underlying asset, to account for both components as a single lease component.

Initial recognition and measurement

The company initially recognises a lease liability for the obligation to make lease payments and a right-of-use asset for the right to use the underlying asset for the lease term.
The lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments, purchase options at exercise price (where payment is reasonably certain), expected amount of residual value guarantees, termination option penalties (where payment is considered reasonably certain) and variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate.
The right-of-use asset is initially measured at the amount of the lease liability, adjusted for lease prepayments, lease incentives received, the company's initial direct costs (e.g., commissions) and an estimate of restoration, removal and dismantling costs.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Subsequent measurement

After the commencement date, the company measures the lease liability by:
(a) Increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability;
(b) Reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made; and
(c) Re-measuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in substance fixed lease payments or on the occurrence of other specific events.
Interest on the lease liability in each period during the lease term is the amount that produces a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the lease liability. Interest charges are included in finance cost in the income statement, unless the costs are included in the carrying amount of another asset applying other applicable standards. Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability, are included in operating expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers them arises.
The related right-of-use asset is accounted for using the Cost model in IAS 16 and depreciated and charged in accordance with the depreciation requirements of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment as disclosed in the accounting policy for Property, Plant and Equipment. Adjustments are made to the carrying value of the right of use asset where the lease liability is re-measured in accordance with the above. Right of use assets are tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 Impairment of assets as disclosed in the accounting policy in impairment.

Lease modifications

If a lease is modified, the modified contract is evaluated to determine whether it is or contains a lease. If a lease continues to exist, the lease modification will result in either a separate lease or a change in the accounting for the existing lease.
The modification is accounted for as a separate lease if both:
(a) The modification increases the scope of the lease by adding the right to use one or more underlying assets; and
(b) The consideration for the lease increases by an amount commensurate with the stand-alone price for the increase in scope and any appropriate adjustments to that stand-alone price to reflect the circumstances of the particular contract.
If both of these conditions are met, the lease modification results in two separate leases, the unmodified original lease and a separate lease. The company then accounts for these in line with the accounting policy for new leases.
If either of the conditions are not met, the modified lease is not accounted for as a separate lease and the consideration is allocated to the contract and the lease liability is re-measured using the lease term of the modified lease and the discount rate as determined at the effective date of the modification.
For a modification that fully or partially decreases the scope of the lease (e.g., reduces the square footage of leased space), IFRS 16 requires a lessee to decrease the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect partial or full termination of the lease. Any difference between those adjustments is recognised in profit or loss at the effective date of the modification.
For all other lease modifications which are not accounted for as a separate lease, IFRS 16 requires the lessee to recognise the amount of the re-measurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the corresponding right-of-use asset without affecting profit or loss.

Short term and low value leases

The company has made an accounting policy election, by class of underlying asset, not to recognise lease assets and lease liabilities for leases with a lease term of 12 months or less (i.e., short-term leases).
The company has made an accounting policy election on a lease-by-lease basis, not to recognise lease assets on leases for which the underlying asset is of low value.
Lease payments on short term and low value leases are accounted for on a straight line bases over the term of the lease or other systematic basis if considered more appropriate. Short term and low value lease payments are included in operating expenses in the income statements.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, VAT and other sales taxes and duty. Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and revenue can be reliably measured. In practice this means that revenue is generally recognised when service is rendered.

3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the Financial Statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and judgements that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the period end and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

The critical accounting policies which involve significant estimates, assumptions or judgements, the actual outcome of which could have a material impact on the Company's results and financial position outlined below, are as follows:

Valuation of lease liabilities and right of use assets

The application of IFRS 16 requires management to make judgements that impact the valuation of lease liabilities and the valuation of use assets. The following critical judgements relating to leases have been considered:

• Assessing whether a contract is or contains a lease - At the inception of a contract, management determine whether the contract is or contains a lease. Management assess whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration;

• Discount rate - Determining the incremental borrowing rate requires management to consider how much the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, with a similar security, and the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right of use asset in a similar environment; and

• Lease term - Determining the lease term requires management to consider all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension or termination option. The assessment is reviewed if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs which affects this assessment.

Estimating provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at FVTPL. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company assesses ECL based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

4 Revenue

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

	2022 € 000	2021 € 000
Rendering of services in the Republic of Ireland	14,892	12,756

5 Expenses and auditor's remuneration

	2022 € 000	2021 € 000
Depreciation expense	7	12
Depreciation on right of use assets	555	691
Foreign exchange losses	188	123
Expense on short term leases over one month	1,247	930

Operating lease expense, as disclosed above, includes short term leases that have commenced and terminated in the year.

	2022 € 000	2021 € 000
Audit of the financial statements	20	17

6 Interest receivable and similar income

	2022 € 000	2021 € 000
Interest from related parties	18	-

7 Finance costs

	2022 € 000	2021 € 000
Interest expense on leases	25	4

8 Staff numbers and costs

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, analysed by category was as follows:

	2022 No.	2021 No.
Warehouse and drivers	47	45
Administration and support	9	8
	56	53

8 Staff numbers and costs (continued)

The aggregate payroll costs (including directors' remuneration) were as follows:

	2022 € 000	2021 € 000
Wages and salaries	2,176	2,221
Social security costs	270	234
Pension costs, defined contribution scheme	35	27
	2,481	2,482

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge, as disclosed above, represents contributions payable by the company to the fund.

9 Directors' remuneration

The directors of the company received no direct remuneration for their services to the company as the service they provide to this company are incidental to the GXO Logistics, Inc. Group management roles they fulfil.

10 Income tax

Tax charged/(credited) in the income statement

	2022 € 000	2021 € 000
Current taxation		
Irish corporation tax	96	60
Irish corporation tax adjustment to prior periods	(4)	(46)
	92	14

10 Income tax (continued)

The tax on profit before tax for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the Republic of Ireland (2021 - lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the Republic of Ireland) of 12.5% (2021 - 12.5%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2022 € 000	2021 € 000
Profit before tax	777	335
Corporation tax at standard rate	97	42
Decrease in current tax from adjustment for prior periods	(4)	(46)
Increase from effect of capital allowances depreciation	-	1
Other tax effects for reconciliation between accounting profit and tax (receipt)/charge	(1)	17
Total tax charge	92	14

There are no unused tax losses (2021: €54,776) for which no deferred tax asset is recognised in the statement of financial position. Tax losses brought forward relate to a certain division in the company and are restricted for utilisation against the profits from the same division. Since the future taxable profits from this division are uncertain no deferred tax has been recognised on these unused tax losses.

11 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings € 000	Furniture, fittings and equipment € 000	Plant and equipment € 000	Total € 000
Cost				
At 1 January 2022	79	34	20	133
At 31 December 2022	79	34	20	133
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2022	78	30	15	123
Charge for the year	1	4	2	7
At 31 December 2022	79	34	17	130
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2022	-	-	3	3
At 31 December 2021	1	4	5	10

12 Right of use assets

	Property € 000	Total € 000
Cost or valuation		
At 1 January 2022	5,350	5,350
At 31 December 2022	5,350	5,350
Depreciation		
At 1 January 2022	2,620	2,620
Charge for the year	555	555
At 31 December 2022	3,175	3,175
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2022	2,175	2,175
At 31 December 2021	2,730	2,730

13 Debtors

	2022 € 000	2021 € 000
Trade receivables	466	129
Amounts owed by group companies (Note 20)	243	630
Accrued income	225	226
Prepayments	27	60
Other receivables	120	217
Total current trade and other receivables	1,081	1,262

Amounts due from group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

	2022 € 000	2021 € 000
Non-current debtors		
Loan notes	1,500	-
	1,500	-

Details of non-current trade and other debtors

Non-current debtors above include a loan receivable from GXO Logistics Europe SAS of €1,500k (2021: nil). The loan bears interests at ESTR (EURO short term rate) plus a margin of 1.25% per annum. The loan has a maturity date of 4th February 2025.

Pledged as collateral

Included within is €nil (2021 - €nil) held as collateral.

14 Creditors

	2022 € 000	2021 € 000
Trade and other creditors		
Trade creditors	916	1,908
Accrued expenses	1,433	1,459
Amounts owed to group companies (Note 19)	162	66
Social security and other taxes	86	60
Other creditors	77	31
	2,674	3,524

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are payable on demand.

15 Leases

Lease liabilities maturity analysis

A maturity analysis of lease liabilities based on undiscounted gross cash flow is reported in the table below:

	2022 € 000	2021 € 000
Less than one year	569	569
2 years	569	569
3 years	569	569
4 years	284	569
5 years	-	284
Total lease liabilities (undiscounted)	1,991	2,560

Total cash outflows related to leases

Total cash outflows related to leases are presented in the table below:

Payment	2022 € 000	2021 € 000
Right of use assets	569	569
Interest	25	4
Short term leases	1,247	930
Total cash outflow	1,841	1,503

16 Called-up share capital presented as equity

Authorised shares

	2022 No. 000	2022 € 000	2021 No. 000	2021 € 000
Ordinary shares of €1 each	150	150	150	150

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2022 No. 000	2022 € 000	2021 No. 000	2021 € 000
Ordinary shares of €1 each	50	50	50	50

17 Reserves

Called- up share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

The profit and loss account represents cumulative gains and losses recognised in the profit and loss account, net of transfers to/ from other reserves and dividends paid.

18 Commitments

Capital commitments

The total amount contracted for but not provided in the financial statements was €nil (2021 - €nil).

19 Contingent liabilities

No transactions or balances requiring disclosure have been identified.

20 Related party transactions

There have been no related party transactions entered into between the company and not wholly owned members of the GXO Logistics, Inc. Group in the current or prior year.

The directors have taken advantage of the exemptions available under IAS 24- Related Party Disclosures' not to disclose transactions with group companies in the financial statements.

21 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company is controlled by its immediate parent company, GXO Logistics Europe SAS, a company incorporated in France, which is a member of the GXO Logistics, Inc. Group.

GXO Logistics International SAS, the company's immediate parent at 31 December 2021, was merged into GXO Logistics Europe SAS in July 2022.

The ultimate parent is GXO Logistics, Inc.

21 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking (continued)

Relationship between entity and parents

The parent of the largest group in which these financial statements are consolidated is GXO Logistics, Inc., incorporated in the USA.

The address of GXO Logistics, Inc. is:
2 American Lane, Greenwich, Connecticut, 06831 - USA.

A copy of these accounts can be obtained from the GXO Logistics website: www.gxo.com.

The parent of the smallest group in which these financial statements are consolidated is GXO Logistics Europe SAS, incorporated in France.

The address of GXO Logistics Europe SAS is:
115-123 avenue Charles de Gaulle Immeuble Le France 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine France.

22 Non adjusting events after the financial period

There are no material post balance sheet events that require adjustment or disclosure in the financial statements.

23 Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved the financial statements on 17 August 2023 .