

Directors' report and Financial Statements

JLL Limited

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

Company Information

Directors

J. Camberg
J. Jasionowski
J.P. Moran

Company secretary

J. Jasionowski

Registered number

39768

Registered office

Styne House
Hatch Street Upper
Dublin 2

Independent auditor

Grant Thornton
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm
13-18 City Quay
Dublin 2

Contents

	Page
Directors' report	1 - 2
Directors' responsibilities statement	3
Independent auditor's report	4 - 6
Statement of income and retained earnings	7
Balance sheet	8
Notes to the financial statements	9 - 17

Directors' report

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2024.

Principal activities

The Company's primary activity was that of a holding company. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern, specifically using the break-up basis.

Results and dividends

The loss for the financial year, after taxation, amounted to €17,018,429 (2023 - loss €3,933,700).

The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend (2023 - €Nil).

Directors, secretary and their interests

In accordance with Section 329 of the Companies Act 2014, the directors' shareholdings and the movements therein during the financial year ended 31 December 2024 were as follows:

	Ordinary shares of €1.25 each	
	31/12/24	1/1/24
J. Camberg	-	-
J. Jasionowski	-	-
J.P. Moran	-	-

The directors and secretary who held office at 31 December 2024, or date of appointment if later, had no interest that in aggregate represents more than 1% in nominal value of the Company's or other group companies, issued share capital.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal financial risk to the company relates to the recoverability of its loans. These are with related undertakings and the directors of the company obtain financial information from these entities and from the ultimate parent undertaking, Jones Lang LaSalle Inc, to enable them to assess the recoverability of these assets. The directors are satisfied that the carrying value of these assets is supported by the underlying fair value of the loan. Risks are formally reviewed by the board and appropriate processes are put in place to monitor and mitigate them. There are no other significant risks or uncertainties faced by the Company.

Accounting records

The measures taken by the directors to ensure compliance with the requirements of Sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records, are the employment of appropriately qualified accounting personnel and the maintenance of computerised accounting systems. The company's accounting records are maintained at the company's registered office at Styne House, Hatch Street Upper, Dublin 2.

Directors' report (continued)

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

Break-up basis

The Company ceased trading during 2025 and substantially all balances have been cleared in that year. On this basis, the financial statements are presented on a break-up basis. The change has not resulted in any material impact on the presentation and disclosures in the financial statements when compared to that which would have been applied under the going concern assumption.

Future developments

The Company has been put into liquidation and will be wound up, in an ordinary manner, in due course.

Statement on relevant audit information

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Post balance sheet events

On 2 January 2025, as part of the Company's wind-up plan, the Company entered into a debt repayment agreement with Jones Lang Lasalle Americas, Inc. and Jones Lang Lasalle Finance Luxembourg Sàrl. This agreement resulted in the full settlement and discharge of all outstanding intercompany debt balances.

On 15 October 2025, the Directors passed a special resolution confirming that the Company has ceased trading. The Directors have also resolved to undertake all necessary steps to have the Company formally struck off from the Companies Registration Office.

Auditor

The auditor, Grant Thornton, continues in office in accordance with section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.


Jeremy Camberg (Mar 25, 2026 10:59:55 GMT)

J. Camberg
Director


James S. Jasionowski (Mar 25, 2026 06:26 CDT)

J. Jasionowski
Director

Date: **25/03/2026**

Directors' responsibilities statement

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare the financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

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 as at the financial year end date, of the profit or loss for that financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards; 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 ensuring that the Company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the Company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and Directors' report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be audited. 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.

On behalf of the board


Jeremy Camberg (Mar 25, 2026 10:59:55 GMT)

J. Camberg
Director


James S. Jasionowski (Mar 25, 2026 10:26 CDT)

J. Jasionowski
Director

Date: **25/03/2026**

Independent auditor's report to the members of JLL Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JLL Limited (the 'Company'), which comprise the Statement of income and retained earnings, and the Balance sheet for the financial year ended 31 December 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is Irish law and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland) (the "relevant accounting framework").

In our opinion, JLL Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024 and of its profit or loss for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the relevant accounting framework; 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 financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard for Auditors (Ireland) issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and the ethical pronouncements established by Chartered Accountants Ireland, applied as determined to be appropriate in the circumstances for the Company. 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 departure from Going Concern Basis of Accounting

In forming our opinion on the financial statements, which is not modified, we have considered the presentation of the financial statements on the break up basis, the adjustments arising from this presentation, and the adequacy of the disclosures made in the Directors' report and in the accounting policies in Note 2.1 and 2.2 to the financial statements.

The break-up basis has been adopted as the Company is no longer trading, and the Directors have already commenced the process of liquidating the Company. The future of the Company is known and has resulted in the financial statements being prepared on the break-up basis. This involves reducing assets to net realisable value and providing for liabilities arising from the decision except to the extent that such were committed at the financial statements approval date.

Independent auditor's report to the members of JLL Limited (continued)

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. Other information comprises information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, including the Directors' 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 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.

Opinion on the matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief, we considered 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.

The Statement of income and retained earnings and the Balance sheet are in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

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

- the information given in the Directors' report for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements;
- the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements, excluding the requirements on sustainability reporting in Part 28.

Based on our 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 Directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the requirements of sections 305 to 312 of the Act, which relate to the disclosure of directors' remuneration and transactions with directors have not been complied with by the Company. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent auditor's report to the members of JLL Limited (continued)

Responsibilities of the management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements which give a true and fair view in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland, including FRS102, 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 the management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process and for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

The objectives of an auditor 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 (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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority's website at: http://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8f-a98202dc9c3a/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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.

Graham Stirling

Graham Stirling (Mar 25, 2026 23:10:46 GMT)

Graham Stirling
for and on behalf of

Grant Thornton

Chartered Accountants
& Statutory Audit Firm
Dublin 2

Date: **25/03/2026**

Statement of income and retained earnings

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 €	2023 €
Foreign exchange (loss)/gain		(5,115,798)	2,599,218
Impairment loss	9	(5,748,484)	-
Operating (loss)/profit	7	(10,864,282)	2,599,218
Interest receivable and similar income	5	10,187,917	9,188,981
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(16,373,409)	(15,721,899)
Loss before taxation		(17,049,774)	(3,933,700)
Tax on loss	8	31,345	-
Loss for the financial year		(17,018,429)	(3,933,700)
Retained earnings at the beginning of the financial year		(65,404,751)	(61,471,051)
Loss for the financial year		(17,018,429)	(3,933,700)
Retained earnings at the end of the financial year		(82,423,180)	(65,404,751)

The operations are classed as discontinuing by virtue of the future plans for the Company.

The notes on pages 9 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet

As at 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 €	2023 €
Current assets			
Financial assets	9	-	-
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	10	190,083,147	178,472,039
Current liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(269,675,521)	(241,042,992)
Net current liabilities		(79,592,374)	(62,570,953)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	12	-	(2,992)
Net liabilities		(79,592,374)	(62,573,945)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity	13	3	3
Capital contribution		2,830,803	2,830,803
Profit and loss account	14	(82,423,180)	(65,404,751)
Shareholder's funds		(79,592,374)	(62,573,945)

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A for small entities.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board:

Jeremy Camberg

Jeremy Camberg (Mar 25, 2026 10:59:55 GMT)

J. Camberg

Director

James S. Jasionowski

James S. Jasionowski (Mar 27, 2026 12:06:26 CDT)

J. Jasionowski

Director

Date: **25/03/2026**

The notes on pages 9 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

1. General information

JLL Limited is a private company limited by shares (registered under Part 2 of the Companies Act 2014), incorporated in the Republic of Ireland with a registered number of 39768. The registered office is at Styne House, Hatch Street Upper, Dublin 2. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Director's Report.

These financial statements comprising the Statement of income and retained earnings, the Balance sheet, and the related notes constitute the individual financial statements of JLL Limited for the financial year ended and as at 31 December 2024.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland' and the requirements of the Companies Act 2014. The disclosure requirements of Section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The Company qualifies as a small company as defined by section 280A of the Act, in respect of the financial year and has applied the rules of the 'Small Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280C of the Act and section 1A of FRS 102.

The Company is currently in the process of liquidation. The Directors have resolved to wind up the Company in an orderly manner, and the liquidation is proceeding in due course. As a result, the financial statements have been prepared on a break-up basis rather than on a going concern basis. This approach represents a departure from the requirement of Schedule 3, Part III, Paragraph 12 of the Companies Act 2014 to prepare financial statements on a going concern basis. The departure is necessary to comply with the overriding requirement of the Act for the financial statements to present a true and fair view. Under the break-up basis, assets are stated at their expected realisable amounts, and liabilities include any amounts that have crystallised as a consequence of the decision to liquidate the Company. In all other respects, the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the applicable accounting framework.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

2.2 Break-up basis

The Company has been put into liquidation and will be wound up, in an ordinary manner, in due course. On this basis, the financial statements are presented on a break-up basis. The change has not resulted in any material impact on the presentation and disclosures in the financial statements when compared to that which would have been applied under the going concern assumption.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is Euros.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of income and retained earnings within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

2.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.5 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.6 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the financial year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Current and deferred taxation (continued)

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.7 Valuation of investments

Investments in related undertakings are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.8 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.9 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, including transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.10 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Financial instruments (continued)

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from the sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered relevant. 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 estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods 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 directors have assessed the recoverability of the investments and intercompany receivables using judgement and past experience.

4. Employees

The Company has no employees other than the directors, who did not receive any remuneration (2023 - €NIL).

5. Interest receivable

	2024 €	2023 €
Interest receivable from group companies	<u>10,187,917</u>	<u>9,188,981</u>

6. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2024 €	2023 €
Interest payable to group companies	<u>16,373,409</u>	<u>15,721,899</u>

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

7. Operating loss

The operating loss is stated after charging:

	2024 €	2023 €
Foreign exchange (loss)/gain	(5,115,798)	2,599,218
Impairment loss	(5,748,484)	-
	<u>(10,864,282)</u>	<u>2,599,218</u>

Details of the impairment loss are presented in Note 9 of the financial statements.

8. Taxation

	2024 €	2023 €
Corporation tax		
Tax refund from prior years	(28,353)	-
Deferred tax		
Movement in deferred tax asset	(2,992)	-
Tax on loss	<u>(31,345)</u>	<u>-</u>

Factors affecting tax charge for the financial year

The tax assessed for the financial year is higher than (2023 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in Ireland of 12.5% (2023 - 12.5%). The differences are explained below:

	2024 €	2023 €
Loss before tax	<u>(17,049,774)</u>	<u>(3,933,700)</u>
Loss multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in Ireland of 12.5% (2023 - 12.5%)	(2,131,222)	(491,713)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	493,355	475,400
Other timing difference	-	16,313
Impairment of investment	718,560	-
Losses carried forward	919,307	-
Tax refund from prior years	(28,354)	-
Movement in deferred tax asset	(2,991)	-
Total tax charge for the financial year	<u>(31,345)</u>	<u>-</u>

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

8. Taxation (continued)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The provided deferred tax liability at 31 December 2023 has been calculated at 12.5%.

The Company is a member of the Jones Lang LaSalle Inc Group, which is within the scope of the OECD's Pillar Two tax rules. Pillar Two legislation has been substantively enacted in the Republic of Ireland as of 31 December 2023 and is effective for the Company from 1 January 2024.

The Company has performed an assessment of its exposure to Pillar Two income taxes for the year ended 31 December 2024 and has not identified additional liability for Pillar Two top up taxes due to the Company not having any taxable profits.

9. Financial assets

	Investments in group undertaking €
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2024	-
Additions	5,748,484
Disposals	(5,748,484)
At 31 December 2024	<u>-</u>
Impairment	
At 1 January 2024	-
Charge for the period	5,748,484
Disposals	(5,748,484)
At 31 December 2024	<u><u>-</u></u>

During 2022, the Company became the parent entity of Jones Lang LaSalle Procurement Funding Ltd (“JLL Procurement”) following the transfer of ownership from a fellow group entity. The investment had a €nil carrying value at the date of transfer.

During the year, JLL Procurement issued one ordinary share to the Company for a subscription price of €5,748,484, the proceeds of which JLL Procurement used to fully settle a loan with a fellow group entity. Subsequently, JLL Procurement was voluntarily struck off on 17 December 2024. As the Company had not received any returns from this investment prior to the strike off, the Company derecognised its investment and recognised a full impairment charge of €5,748,484, representing the entire carrying amount of the investment at the date of strike off.

No other income statement or cash flow impacts arose in connection with the strike off of entity JLL Procurement.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

9. Financial assets (continued)

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Direct subsidiaries of the Company:

Name	Registered Office	Principal activity	Holdings
JLL Procurement Funding	United Kingdom	Procurement Funding	-%

In the comparative period the Company held a 100% holding in the subsidiary.

10. Debtors: Amount falling due within one year

	2024 €	2023 €
Amounts owed by group undertakings	190,083,144	178,472,035
Other debtors	3	4
	<u>190,083,147</u>	<u>178,472,039</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are due on demand and accrues interest at rates mutually agreed between parties.

11. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2024 €	2023 €
Amounts owed to group undertakings	<u>269,675,521</u>	<u>241,042,992</u>

In December 2014, JLL Limited received a loan of €80m from a related entity, Jones Lang LaSalle Finance Luxembourg S.a.r.l. The loan is repayable on demand and is subject to interest on the outstanding balance at year end of €97m.

Included in the remaining balance of Amounts owed to group undertakings is €173m which accrues interest at a rate mutually agreed between parties.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

12. Deferred taxation

	2024 €
At end of year	-

The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:

	2024 €	2023 €
Other timing differences	-	(2,992)
	-	(2,992)

The Company has not recognised deferred tax assets of €932,108 from trading losses and of €17,316,007 from capital losses at 31 December 2024. These deferred tax assets have not been recognised as it is not probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which these assets can be utilised given the directors' decision to commence liquidation proceedings.

13. Share capital

	2024 €	2023 €
Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid		
2 (2023 - 2) Ordinary shares of €1.25 each	3	3
	3	3

14. Reserves

Capital contribution

Amounts received by the company in excess of the par value of shares issued.

Profit and loss account

Includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

15. Related party transactions

The Company has availed of the exemption in accordance with Section 33.1A of FRS 102 from requirement to disclose details of transactions with companies within the Jones Lang LaSalle Incorporated group.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

16. Post balance sheet events

On 2 January 2025, as part of the Company's wind-up plan, the Company entered into a debt repayment agreement with Jones Lang Lasalle Americas, Inc. and Jones Lang Lasalle Finance Luxembourg Sàrl. This agreement resulted in the full settlement and discharge of all outstanding intercompany debt balances.

On 15 October 2025, the Directors passed a special resolution confirming that the Company has ceased trading. The Directors have also resolved to undertake all necessary steps to have the Company formally struck off from the Companies Registration Office.

17. Controlling party

The immediate parent company of JLL Limited is Jones Lang LaSalle International Incorporated, a company incorporated in United States with its registered office at 200 East Randolph Drive, Chicago, Illinois, United States 60601.

The ultimate parent company is Jones Lang LaSalle Incorporated, a company incorporated in Maryland, USA.

The only group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Jones Lang LaSalle Incorporated and the consolidated financial statements are available at 200 East Randolph Drive, Chicago, Illinois, United States 60601.

18. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 25/03/2026.