

Investor Overview

Q2 2025

July 2025

XPO



Forward-looking statements

This document includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, including statements relating to our full year 2025 expectations of gross capex, interest expense, pension income, adjusted effective tax rate, and diluted share count, and future financial targets of North American LTL revenue CAGR, adjusted EBITDA CAGR, adjusted operating ratio improvement, and capex as a percentage of revenue. All statements other than statements of historical fact are, or may be deemed to be, forward-looking statements. In some cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terms such as “anticipate,” “estimate,” “believe,” “continue,” “could,” “intend,” “may,” “plan,” “potential,” “predict,” “should,” “will,” “expect,” “objective,” “projection,” “forecast,” “goal,” “guidance,” “outlook,” “effort,” “target,” “trajectory” or the negative of these terms or other comparable terms. These forward-looking statements are based on certain assumptions and analyses made by us in light of our experience and our perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments, as well as other factors we believe are appropriate in the circumstances.

These forward-looking statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions that may cause actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Factors that might cause or contribute to a material difference include the risks discussed in our filings with the SEC, and the following: the effects of business, economic, political, legal, and regulatory impacts or conflicts upon our operations; supply chain disruptions and shortages, strains on production or extraction of raw materials, cost inflation and labor and equipment shortages; our ability to align our investments in capital assets, including equipment, service centers, and warehouses to our customers’ demands; our ability to implement our cost and revenue initiatives and realize growth and expansion as a result of those initiatives; the effectiveness of our action plan, and other management actions, to improve our North American LTL business; our ability to continue insourcing linehaul in ways that enhance our network efficiency and productivity; the anticipated impact of a freight market recovery on our business; our ability to benefit from a sale, spin-off or other divestiture of one or more business units or to successfully integrate and realize anticipated synergies, cost savings and profit opportunities from acquired companies; goodwill impairment; issues related to compliance with data protection laws, competition laws, and intellectual property laws; fluctuations in currency exchange rates, fuel prices and fuel surcharges; the expected benefits of the spin-offs of GXO Logistics, Inc. and RXO, Inc.; our ability to develop and implement proprietary technology and suitable information technology systems; the impact of potential cyber-attacks and information technology or data security breaches or failures; our ability to repurchase shares on favorable terms; our indebtedness; our ability to raise debt and equity capital; fluctuations in interest rates; seasonal fluctuations; our ability to maintain positive relationships with our network of third-party transportation providers; our ability to attract and retain management talent and key employees including qualified drivers; labor matters; litigation; competition; and our ability to deliver pricing growth driven by service quality.

All forward-looking statements set forth in this document are qualified by these cautionary statements and there can be no assurance that the actual results or developments anticipated by us will be realized or, even if substantially realized, that they will have the expected consequences to or effects on us or our business or operations. Forward-looking statements set forth in this document speak only as of the date hereof, and we do not undertake any obligation to update forward-looking statements except to the extent required by law.

Non-GAAP financial measures

This presentation contains non-GAAP financial measures. For a description of these non-GAAP financial measures, including a reconciliation to the most comparable measure under GAAP, see the Appendix to this presentation.

Second quarter 2025 highlights

XPO operating income of \$198 million, up 1% YoY

LTL adjusted operating ratio of 82.9%, improved by 30 bps YoY

LTL adjusted EBITDA of \$300 million, up 1% YoY

LTL purchased transportation expense reduced by 53% YoY

LTL linehaul miles outsourced to third-party carriers reduced by 910 bps YoY

LTL yield, excluding fuel, up 6.1% YoY and increased sequentially

LTL revenue per shipment, excluding fuel, up 5.6% YoY and increased sequentially

LTL damage claims ratio of 0.3%, with underlying damages improved YoY

LTL on-time performance improved YoY for the 13th consecutive quarter

Improved LTL adjusted OR by 470 bps over two years, in a historically soft freight environment

Refer to "Financial Reconciliations" and "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" sections in Appendix for related information



Second quarter 2025 performance

REVENUE	\$2.08 billion
OPERATING INCOME	\$198 million
NET INCOME	\$106 million
DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE	\$0.89
ADJUSTED NET INCOME	\$125 million
ADJUSTED DILUTED EPS	\$1.05
ADJUSTED EBITDA	\$340 million
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$247 million

BY SEGMENT

NORTH AMERICAN LTL

REVENUE	\$1.24 billion
ADJUSTED EBITDA	\$300 million
ADJUSTED OPERATING RATIO	82.9%

EUROPEAN TRANSPORTATION

REVENUE	\$841 million
ADJUSTED EBITDA	\$44 million

Refer to “Financial Reconciliations” and “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” sections in Appendix for related information

Our LTL strategy is driving significant margin and earnings expansion

1

Provide best-in-class service

2

Invest in network for the long-term

3

Accelerate yield growth

4

Drive cost efficiencies

Targets for LTL Growth, Profitability and Efficiency, 2021-2027

Revenue CAGR of 6% to 8%

Adjusted EBITDA CAGR of 11% to 13%

Adjusted operating ratio improvement of at least 600 bps

Strong position in North American LTL





A leading carrier in a compelling industry

5% CAGR: North American LTL industry revenue

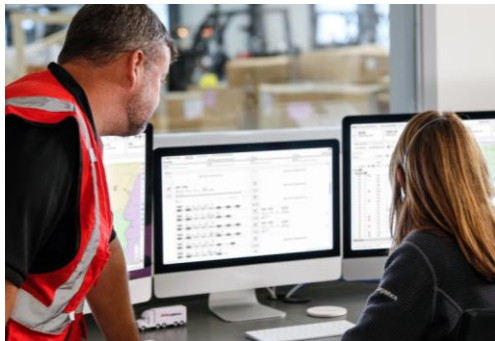
- \$53 billion bedrock industry for the US economy, with over 75% share held by top 10 LTL players
- Diverse demand across verticals, with secular growth drivers
- Attractive pricing environment for over a decade, with positive YoY industry pricing each year
- Strong service quality is key gating factor for yield growth and margin expansion
- Industry service center capacity has declined over the past decade

Sources: Third-party research; company filings

Note: Revenue CAGR for periods 2010–2024; industry size and market share data for 2024

XPO

A major player in the supply-chain ecosystem



\$4.9 billion

2024 revenue

9%

2024 industry share

4th largest

LTL carrier by 2024 revenue

14.6%

of 2024 revenue allocated
to gross capex

37,000

customers served

661 million

2024 linehaul miles run

13 million

2024 shipments

18 billion

2024 pounds of freight

23,000

employees

13,000

drivers

34,000

trailers

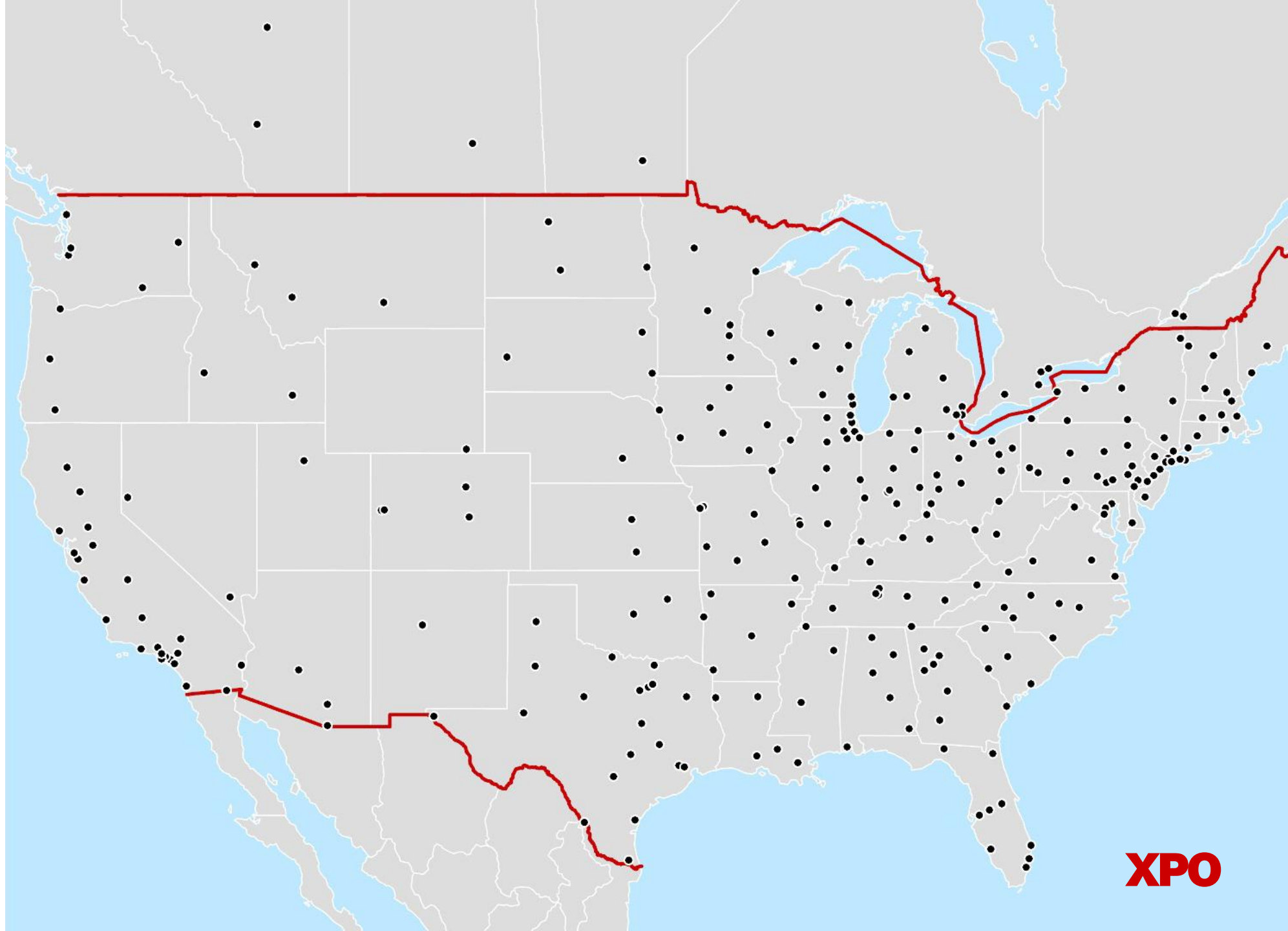
300

service centers

Note: Company data for North American LTL segment only as of June 30, 2025, unless otherwise noted as 2024 (full year)

Expansive network of service centers covering 99% of US zip codes

- 300 service centers¹
- Cross-border and offshore capabilities
- Strategic investments in high-demand markets



¹ As of June 30, 2025

Strategic mix of blue-chip and local customers



Long-standing relationships – average tenure of top 10 customers is 17 years

Note: Company data for North American LTL segment only as of June 30, 2025; selected customers shown

LTL growth plan and levers



Executing on four key levers

▶ **Provide best-in-class service**

- Continually strengthening our value proposition through a world-class service culture
 - Incentivizing employees to deliver outstanding service quality for customers
 - Investing in new tools for field operations and enhancing training programs
-

▶ **Invest in network for the long-term**

- Targeting capex of 8% to 12% of revenue on average through 2027
 - Expanding linehaul fleet with tractors and in-house trailer manufacturing
 - Investing in network capacity to further improve service and leverage efficiencies
-

▶ **Accelerate yield growth**

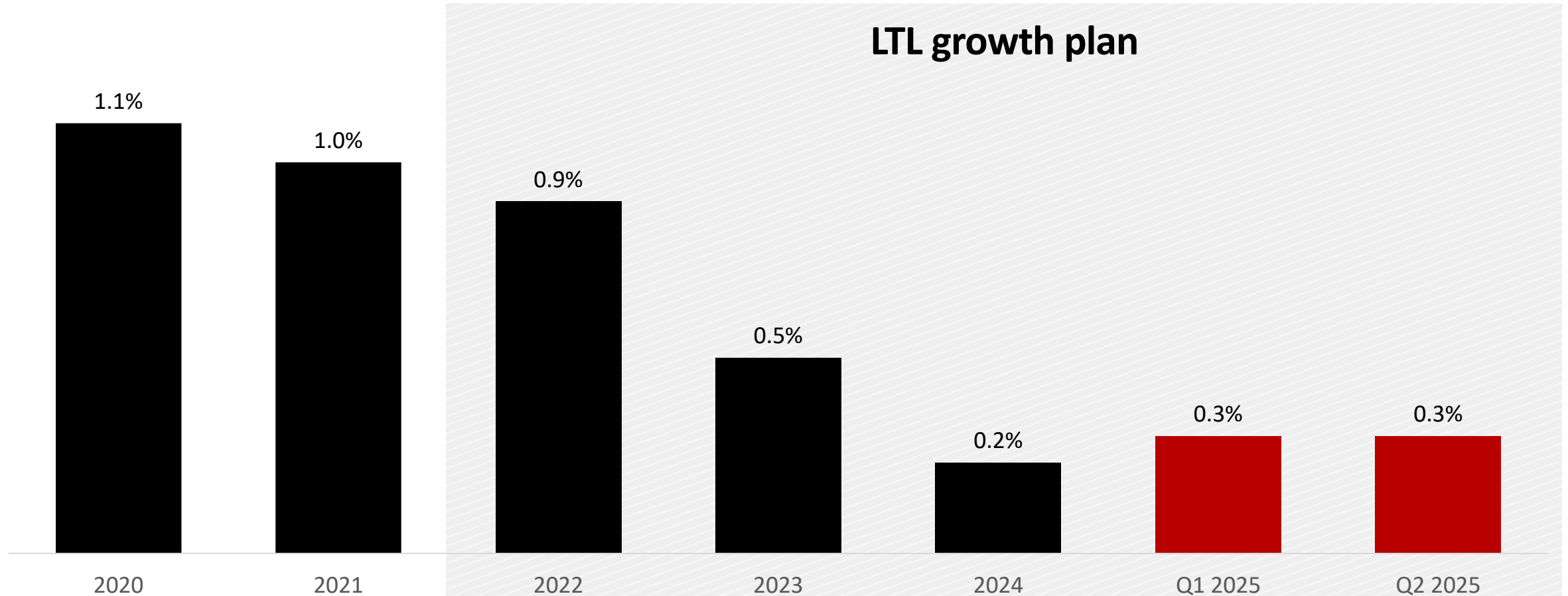
- Aligning price earned with increasing service excellence
 - Expanding accessorial revenue from premium service offerings
 - Growing share of higher-yielding local channel with scaled-up local salesforce
-

▶ **Drive cost efficiencies**

- Insourcing linehaul miles to enhance service quality, network density and fluidity at lower cost
- Expanding use of AI in proprietary technology to enhance efficiency
- Rationalizing corporate cost structure

Delivering meaningful service improvements

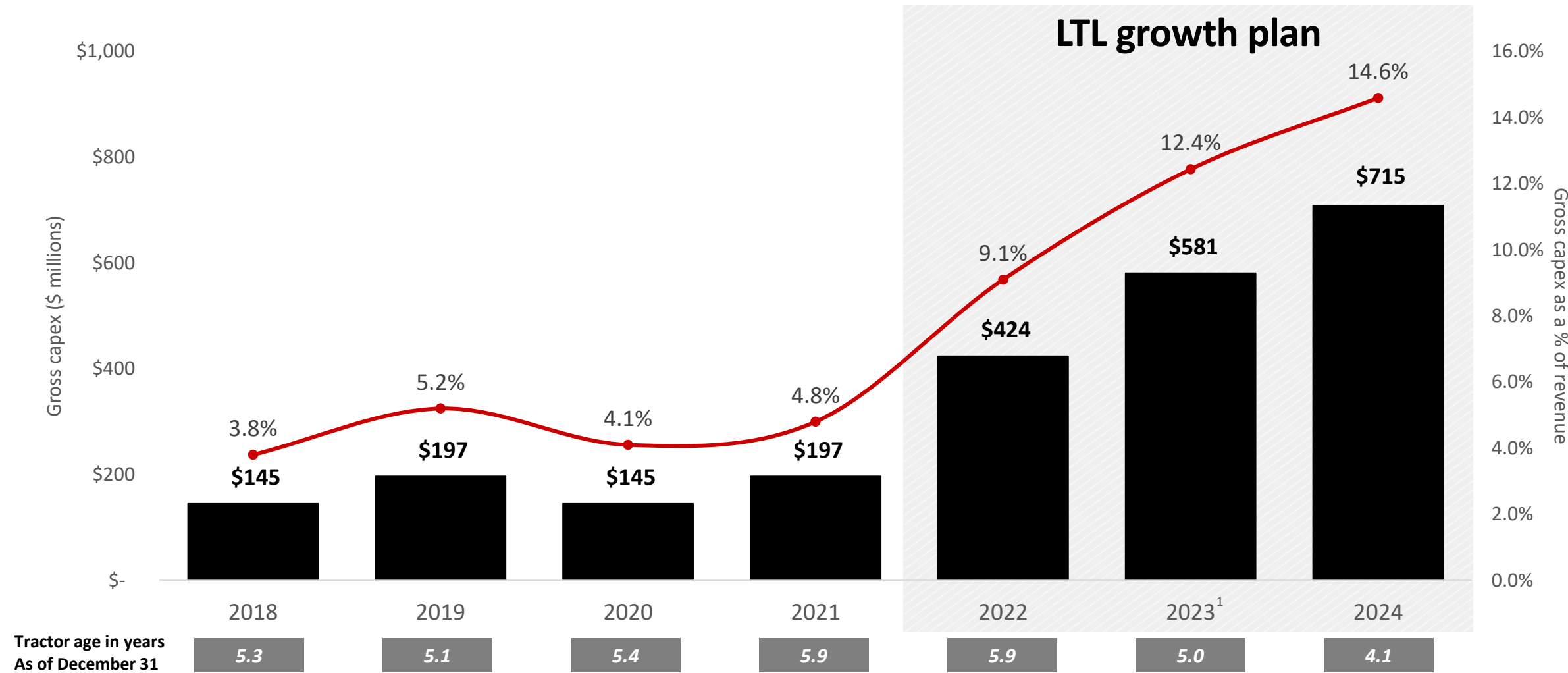
Damage claims as a % of LTL revenue¹



More than 80% improvement in damages² since Q4'21, driven by service initiatives

¹ Based on claims payment data
² Based on damage frequency data

Investing in capacity that supports growth and high returns



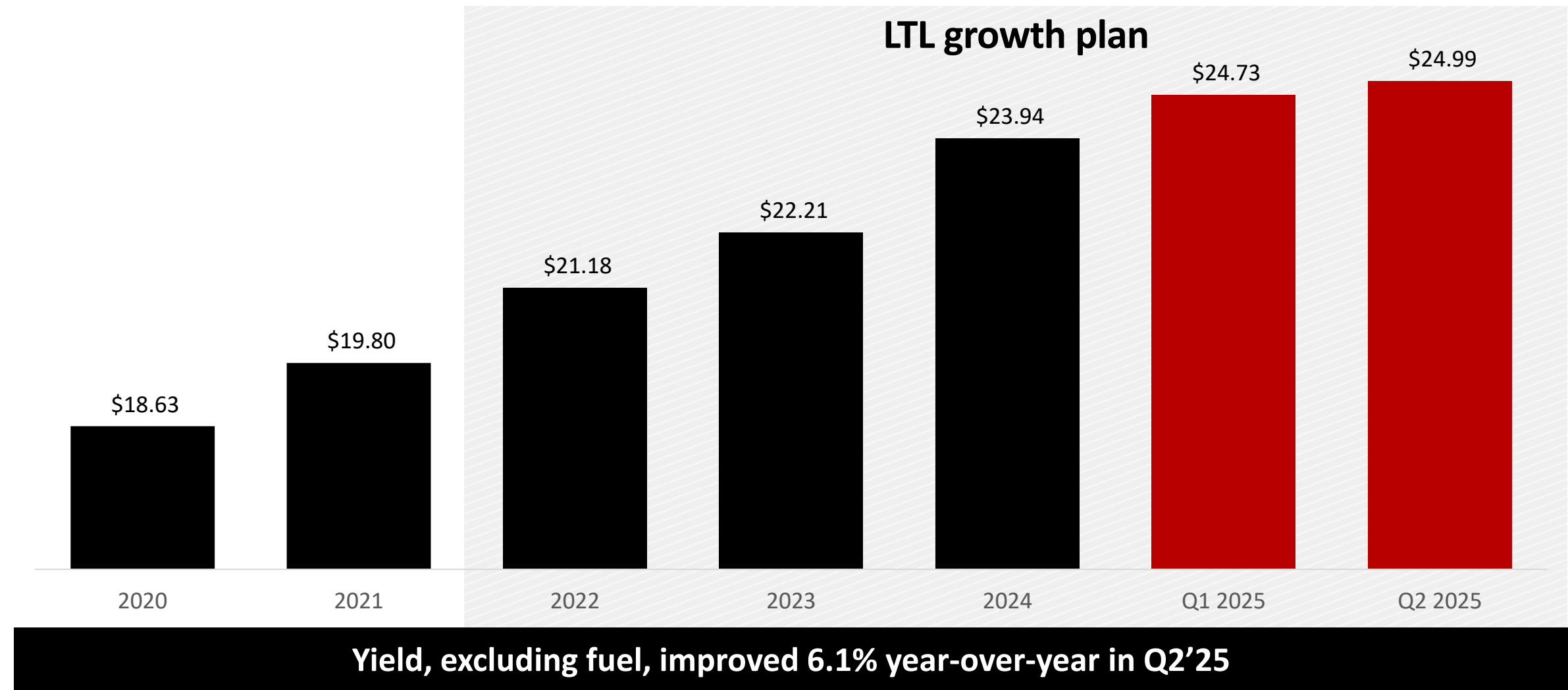
Reduced average tractor age to 3.7 years in Q2'25

Note: Gross capex and revenue for North American LTL only
¹Excludes the company's December 2023 acquisition of 28 service centers



Earning price by delivering value through service excellence

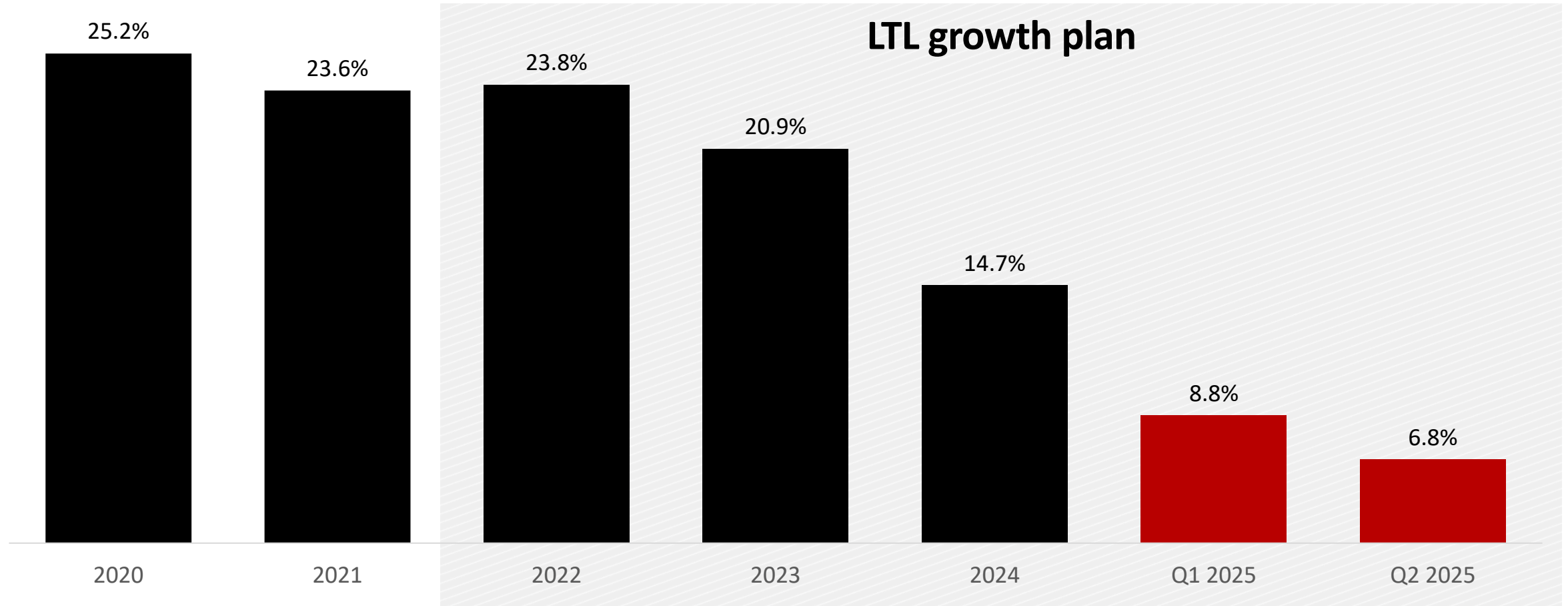
Gross revenue per hundredweight (excluding fuel surcharges)



Note: Gross revenue per hundredweight excludes the adjustment required for financial statement purposes in accordance with the company's revenue recognition policy

Insourcing linehaul miles is a key cost and service opportunity

Linehaul miles outsourced to third-party carriers, as a % of total linehaul miles



Reduced miles outsourced to third-party carriers by 910 bps year-over-year in Q2'25

11% to 13% adjusted EBITDA CAGR in North American LTL 2021-2027

Expected components and contributions

Combination of volume gains + pricing over inflation	▶ 6% to 7%
Operating costs optimized through technology	▶ 3% to 4%
Linehaul insourced from third parties	▶ 2%
	11% to 13%

Appendix



European Transportation segment

Unique pan-European transportation platform holds leading positions in key geographies

- In France: the #1 full truckload (FTL) broker and the #1 pallet network (LTL) provider
- In Iberia (Spain and Portugal): the #1 FTL broker and the #1 LTL provider
- In the UK: a top-tier dedicated truckload provider, and the largest single-owner LTL network
- Serves a diverse base of customers with consumer, trade and industrial markets, including many sector leaders that have long-tenured relationships with XPO
- Range of services includes dedicated truckload, LTL, FTL brokerage, warehousing, managed transportation, last mile and freight forwarding, as well as multimodal solutions that are customized to reduce CO₂e emissions

2025 planning assumptions

For the full year 2025, the company expects:

- Total company gross capex of \$600 million to \$700 million
- Interest expense of \$220 million to \$230 million
- Pension income of approximately \$6 million
- Adjusted effective tax rate of 24% to 25%
- Diluted share count of 120 million

Refer to “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” on page 25 of this document



Financial reconciliations

The following table reconciles XPO's net income for the periods ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 to adjusted EBITDA for the same periods.

Reconciliation of net income to adjusted EBITDA

In millions (Unaudited)	Three Months Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2025	2024	Change %	2025	2024	Change %
Net income	\$ 106	\$ 150	-29.3%	\$ 175	\$ 217	-19.4%
Debt extinguishment loss	-	-		5	-	
Interest expense	56	56		112	114	
Income tax provision (benefit)	37	(3)		59	20	
Depreciation and amortization expense	131	122		254	239	
Legal matter ⁽¹⁾	(2)	-		(13)	-	
Transaction and integration costs	3	12		6	26	
Restructuring costs	8	6		20	14	
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 340	\$ 343	-0.9%	\$ 618	\$ 631	-2.1%

Amounts may not add due to rounding

¹ Reflects the settlement of claims against certain truck manufacturers related to purchases by our European Transportation segment covering periods prior to 2015

Refer to "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section on page 25 of this document



Financial reconciliations (cont.)

The following table reconciles XPO's net income for the periods ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 to adjusted net income for the same periods.

Reconciliation of adjusted net income and adjusted diluted earnings per share

In millions, except per share data
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Net income	\$ 106	\$ 150	\$ 175	\$ 217
Debt extinguishment loss	-	-	5	-
Amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets	15	14	29	28
Legal matter ⁽¹⁾	(2)	-	(13)	-
Transaction and integration costs	3	12	6	26
Restructuring costs	8	6	20	14
Income tax associated with the adjustments above ⁽²⁾	(5)	(6)	(10)	(12)
European legal entity reorganization ⁽³⁾	-	(41)	1	(41)
Adjusted net income	\$ 125	\$ 135	\$ 212	\$ 232
Adjusted diluted earnings per share	\$ 1.05	\$ 1.12	\$ 1.78	\$ 1.93
Weighted-average common shares outstanding				
Diluted weighted-average common shares outstanding	119	120	119	120

Amounts may not add due to rounding

¹ Reflects the settlement of claims against certain truck manufacturers related to purchases by our European Transportation segment covering periods prior to 2015

² The income tax rate applied to reconciling items is based on the GAAP annual effective tax rate, excluding discrete items, non-deductible compensation, losses for which no tax benefit can be recognized, and contribution- and margin-based taxes

³ Reflects a tax benefit recognized in the second quarter of 2024 and the subsequent adjustments recognized related to a legal entity reorganization within our European Transportation business

Refer to "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section on page 25 of this document



Financial reconciliations (cont.)

The following table reconciles XPO's operating income attributable to its North American less-than-truckload ("LTL") segment for the periods ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 to adjusted operating income, adjusted operating ratio and adjusted EBITDA.

Reconciliation of North American LTL adjusted operating income, adjusted operating ratio and adjusted EBITDA

In millions (Unaudited)	Three Months Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2025	2024	Change %	2025	2024	Change %
Revenue (excluding fuel surcharge revenue)	\$ 1,057	\$ 1,064	-0.7%	\$ 2,051	\$ 2,075	-1.2%
Fuel surcharge revenue	183	208	-12.0%	361	418	-13.6%
Revenue	1,240	1,272	-2.5%	2,412	2,493	-3.2%
Salaries, wages and employee benefits	643	639	0.6%	1,259	1,252	0.6%
Purchased transportation	32	68	-52.9%	69	146	-52.7%
Fuel, operating expenses and supplies ⁽¹⁾	222	236	-5.9%	454	479	-5.2%
Operating taxes and licenses	17	16	6.3%	33	32	3.1%
Insurance and claims	25	20	25.0%	49	41	19.5%
Losses on sales of property and equipment	2	1	100.0%	2	3	-33.3%
Depreciation and amortization	96	86	11.6%	185	168	10.1%
Transaction and integration costs	-	-	0.0%	-	1	-100.0%
Restructuring costs	4	1	300.0%	4	2	100.0%
Operating income	199	203	-2.0%	357	368	-3.0%
Operating ratio ⁽²⁾	84.0%	84.1%		85.2%	85.2%	
Amortization expense	9	9		18	18	
Transaction and integration costs	-	-		-	1	
Restructuring costs	4	1		4	2	
Gains on real estate transactions	-	-		(2)	-	
Adjusted operating income	\$ 211	\$ 214	-1.4%	\$ 377	\$ 389	-3.1%
Adjusted operating ratio ⁽³⁾	82.9%	83.2%		84.4%	84.4%	
Depreciation expense	87	77		167	150	
Pension income	2	6		3	13	
Gains on real estate transactions	-	-		2	-	
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 300	\$ 297	1.0%	\$ 550	\$ 551	-0.2%

Amounts may not add due to rounding

¹ Fuel, operating expenses and supplies includes fuel-related taxes

² Operating ratio is calculated as (1 - (operating income divided by revenue)) using the underlying unrounded amounts

³ Adjusted operating ratio is calculated as (1 - (adjusted operating income divided by revenue)) using the underlying unrounded amounts; adjusted operating margin is the inverse of adjusted operating ratio

⁴ Adjusted EBITDA is used by our chief operating decision maker to evaluate segment profit (loss) in accordance with ASC 280

Refer to "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" on page 25 of this document



Financial reconciliations (cont.)

The following table reconciles XPO's operating income attributable to its North American less-than-truckload ("LTL") segment for the periods ended June 30, 2025 and 2023 to adjusted operating income and adjusted operating ratio.

Reconciliation of North American LTL adjusted operating income and adjusted operating ratio

In millions

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended	
	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2023
Revenue (excluding fuel surcharge revenue)	\$ 1,057	\$ 940
Fuel surcharge revenue	183	196
Revenue	1,240	1,136
Salaries, wages and employee benefits	643	573
Purchased transportation	32	87
Fuel, operating expenses and supplies ⁽¹⁾	222	226
Operating taxes and licenses	17	12
Insurance and claims	25	33
Losses on sales of property and equipment	2	1
Depreciation and amortization	96	71
Restructuring costs	4	4
Operating income	199	129
Operating ratio ⁽²⁾	84.0%	88.7%
Amortization expense	9	9
Restructuring costs	4	4
Adjusted operating income	\$ 211	\$ 142
Adjusted operating ratio ⁽³⁾	82.9%	87.6%

Amounts may not add due to rounding

¹Fuel, operating expenses and supplies includes fuel-related taxes

²Operating ratio is calculated as (1 - (operating income divided by revenue)) using the underlying unrounded amounts

³Adjusted operating ratio is calculated as (1 - (adjusted operating income divided by revenue)) using the underlying unrounded amounts; adjusted operating margin is the inverse of adjusted operating ratio

Refer to "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" on page 25 of this document



Non-GAAP financial measures

As required by the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), we provide reconciliations of the non-GAAP financial measures contained in this document to the most directly comparable measure under GAAP, which are set forth in the financial tables attached to this document.

This document contains the following non-GAAP financial measures: adjusted earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("adjusted EBITDA") on a consolidated basis; adjusted net income; adjusted diluted earnings per share ("adjusted EPS"); adjusted operating income for our North American Less-Than-Truckload segment; adjusted operating ratio for our North American Less-Than-Truckload segment; and adjusted effective tax rate.

We believe that the above adjusted financial measures facilitate analysis of our ongoing business operations because they exclude items that may not be reflective of, or are unrelated to, XPO and its business segments' core operating performance, and may assist investors with comparisons to prior periods and assessing trends in our underlying businesses. Other companies may calculate these non-GAAP financial measures differently, and therefore our measures may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies. These non-GAAP financial measures should only be used as supplemental measures of our operating performance.

Adjusted EBITDA, adjusted net income, adjusted EPS, adjusted operating income and adjusted operating ratio include adjustments for transaction and integration costs, as well as restructuring costs, and other adjustments as set forth in the attached tables. Transaction and integration adjustments are generally incremental costs that result from an actual or planned acquisition, divestiture or spin-off and may include transaction costs, consulting fees, stock-based compensation, retention awards, internal salaries and wages (to the extent the individuals are assigned full-time to integration and transformation activities) and certain costs related to integrating and converging IT systems. Restructuring costs primarily relate to severance costs associated with business optimization initiatives. Management uses these non-GAAP financial measures in making financial, operating and planning decisions and evaluating XPO's and each business segment's ongoing performance.

We believe that adjusted EBITDA improves comparability from period to period by removing the impact of our capital structure (interest and financing expenses), asset base (depreciation and amortization), tax impacts and other adjustments as set out in the attached tables that management has determined are not reflective of core operating activities and thereby assist investors with assessing trends in our underlying businesses. We believe that adjusted net income and adjusted EPS improve the comparability of our operating results from period to period by removing the impact of certain costs and gains that management has determined are not reflective of our core operating activities, including amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets, transaction and integration costs, restructuring costs and other adjustments as set out in the attached tables. We believe that adjusted operating income and adjusted operating ratio improve the comparability of our operating results from period to period by removing the impact of certain transaction and integration costs and restructuring costs, as well as amortization expense and other adjustments as set out in the attached tables. We believe that adjusted effective tax rate improves comparability of our effective tax rate, by excluding the tax effect of special items.

With respect to our targets for: (i) the North American less-than-truckload segment's adjusted EBITDA CAGR and adjusted operating ratio for the six-year period 2021 through 2027 and (ii) the 2025 adjusted effective tax rate, a reconciliation of these non-GAAP measures to the corresponding GAAP measures is not available without unreasonable effort due to the variability and complexity of the reconciling items described above that we exclude from these non-GAAP target measures. The variability of these items may have a significant impact on our future GAAP financial results and, as a result, we are unable to prepare the forward-looking statement of income and statement of cash flows in accordance with GAAP that would be required to produce such a reconciliation.