

Consolidated Financial Statements

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The management of Thomson Reuters Corporation (the "Company") is responsible for the accompanying consolidated financial statements and other information included in this annual report. The financial statements have been prepared in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, using the best estimates and judgments of management, where appropriate. Information presented elsewhere in this annual report is consistent with that in the financial statements.

The Company's board of directors is responsible for ensuring that management fulfills its responsibilities in respect of financial reporting and internal control. The Audit Committee of the board of directors meets periodically with management and the Company's independent auditor to discuss auditing matters and financial reporting issues. In addition, the Audit Committee approves the interim consolidated financial statements and recommends to the board of directors the approval of the annual consolidated financial statements and the annual appointment of the independent auditor. The board of directors has approved the information contained in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.



Steve Hasker

President and Chief Executive Officer

March 7, 2024



Michael Eastwood

Chief Financial Officer

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting.

Internal control over financial reporting is a process that is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of Thomson Reuters Corporation (the "Company"); (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies and procedures may deteriorate.

Management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of its system of internal control over financial reporting based on the framework and criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, management concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2023.

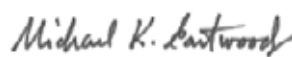
The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2023 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in its report which appears herein.



Steve Hasker

President and Chief Executive Officer

March 7, 2024



Michael Eastwood

Chief Financial Officer

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Thomson Reuters Corporation

Opinions on the Financial Statements and Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statement of financial position of Thomson Reuters Corporation and its subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the related consolidated statements of income, of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flow for the years then ended, including the related notes (collectively referred to as the “consolidated financial statements”). We also have audited the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2023, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2023, based on criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the COSO.

Basis for Opinions

The Company’s management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management’s Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express opinions on the Company’s consolidated financial statements and on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud, and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audits of the consolidated financial statements included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A company’s internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company’s internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company’s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Critical Audit Matters

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (i) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the consolidated financial statements and (ii) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

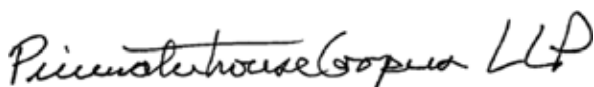
Uncertain Tax Positions

As described in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company is subject to taxation in numerous jurisdictions and there are transactions within those jurisdictions for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Company maintains provisions for uncertain tax positions that it believes appropriately reflect its risk. These provisions are made using management's best estimates of the amount expected to be paid based on a qualitative assessment of all relevant factors. When appropriate, management performs an expected value calculation to determine its provisions. Management reviews the adequacy of these provisions at the end of each reporting period and adjusts them based on changing facts and circumstances. The estimate of uncertain tax positions includes estimates and assumptions regarding prices and values used to record intercompany transactions. As of December 31, 2023, the liability associated with uncertain tax positions was \$176 million (excluding interest).

The principal considerations for our determination that performing procedures relating to the Company's uncertain tax positions is a critical audit matter are the significant judgment by management to assess uncertain tax positions, including the prices and values used to record intercompany transactions, which in turn led to a high degree of auditor judgment, subjectivity and effort in performing procedures and in evaluating the timely identification and accurate measurement of uncertain tax positions. Also, the evaluation of audit evidence available to support the tax liabilities for uncertain tax positions is complex and resulted in a high degree of auditor judgment as the nature of the evidence is often highly subjective, and the audit effort involved the use of professionals with specialized skill and knowledge.

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. These procedures included testing the effectiveness of controls relating to the identification, recognition, and measurement of the liability for uncertain tax positions and controls addressing completeness of the uncertain tax positions. These procedures also included, among others (i) testing the information used in the calculation of the liability for uncertain tax positions, including intercompany agreements, international and Canadian domestic filing positions, and the related final tax returns; (ii) testing the calculation of the liability for uncertain tax positions by jurisdiction, including management's assessment of the technical merits of tax positions and estimates of the amount of tax benefit expected to be sustained; (iii) testing management's assessment of the identification of uncertain tax positions and possible outcomes of selected uncertain tax positions; and (iv) evaluating the status and results of income tax audits with the relevant tax authorities.

Professionals with specialized skill and knowledge were used to assist in evaluating the completeness of the identification and possible outcomes of the uncertain tax positions, including evaluating the reasonableness of management's assessment of whether tax positions are probable to be sustained and the amount of potential benefit to be realized, as well as the application of relevant tax laws.



New York, New York
March 7, 2024

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2012.

THOMSON REUTERS CORPORATION CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

(millions of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts)	Notes	Year ended December 31,	
		2023	2022
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Revenues	3	6,794	6,627
Operating expenses	5	(4,134)	(4,280)
Depreciation		(116)	(140)
Amortization of computer software		(512)	(485)
Amortization of other identifiable intangible assets		(97)	(99)
Other operating gains, net	6	397	211
Operating profit		2,332	1,834
Finance costs, net:			
Net interest expense	8	(152)	(196)
Other finance (costs) income	8	(192)	444
Income before tax and equity method investments		1,988	2,082
Share of post-tax earnings (losses) in equity method investments	9	1,075	(432)
Tax expense	10	(417)	(259)
Earnings from continuing operations		2,646	1,391
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	11	49	(53)
Net earnings		2,695	1,338
Earnings attributable to common shareholders		2,695	1,338
Earnings (loss) per share:	12		
Basic earnings per share			
From continuing operations		\$5.70	\$2.87
From discontinued operations		0.11	(0.11)
Basic earnings per share		\$5.81	\$2.76
Diluted earnings per share			
From continuing operations		\$5.69	\$2.86
From discontinued operations		0.11	(0.11)
Diluted earnings per share		\$5.80	\$2.75

The related notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

THOMSON REUTERS CORPORATION CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(millions of U.S. dollars)	Notes	Year ended December 31,	
		2023	2022
Net earnings		2,695	1,338
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Items that have been or may be subsequently reclassified to net earnings:			
Cash flow hedges adjustments to net earnings	20	(30)	74
Cash flow hedges adjustments to equity	20	22	(57)
Foreign currency translation adjustments to equity	20	130	(317)
Reclassification of foreign currency translation adjustments on disposal of business		-	(19)
		122	(319)
Items that will not be reclassified to net earnings:			
Fair value adjustments on financial assets	20	12	(25)
Remeasurement on defined benefit pension plans	27	-	(162)
Related tax benefit on remeasurement on defined benefit pension plans	10	-	43
		12	(144)
Other comprehensive income (loss)		134	(463)
Total comprehensive income		2,829	875
Comprehensive income (loss) for the period attributable to:			
Common shareholders:			
Continuing operations		2,780	928
Discontinued operations		49	(53)
Total comprehensive income		2,829	875

The related notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

THOMSON REUTERS CORPORATION CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(millions of U.S. dollars)	Notes	December 31,	
		2023	2022
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	13	1,298	1,069
Trade and other receivables	14	1,122	1,069
Other financial assets	20	66	204
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	15	435	469
Current assets		2,921	2,811
Property and equipment, net	16	447	414
Computer software, net	17	1,236	935
Other identifiable intangible assets, net	18	3,165	3,219
Goodwill	19	6,719	5,869
Equity method investments	9	2,030	6,199
Other financial assets	20	444	527
Other non-current assets	21	618	619
Deferred tax	24	1,104	1,118
Total assets		18,684	21,711
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Liabilities			
Current indebtedness	20	372	1,647
Payables, accruals and provisions	22	1,114	1,222
Current tax liabilities		248	324
Deferred revenue	3	992	886
Other financial liabilities	20	507	812
Current liabilities		3,233	4,891
Long-term indebtedness	20	2,905	3,114
Provisions and other non-current liabilities	23	692	691
Other financial liabilities	20	237	233
Deferred tax	24	553	897
Total liabilities		7,620	9,826
Equity			
Capital	25	3,405	5,398
Retained earnings		8,680	7,642
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(1,021)	(1,155)
Total equity		11,064	11,885
Total liabilities and equity		18,684	21,711

Contingencies (note 31)

The related notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Company's board of directors on March 6, 2024.



David Thomson
Director



Steve Hasker
Director

THOMSON REUTERS CORPORATION CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

(millions of U.S. dollars)	Notes	Year ended December 31,	
		2023	2022
Cash provided by (used in):			
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Earnings from continuing operations		2,646	1,391
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation		116	140
Amortization of computer software		512	485
Amortization of other identifiable intangible assets		97	99
Share of post-tax (earnings) losses in equity method investments	9	(1,075)	432
Net gains on disposals of businesses and investments		(336)	(217)
Deferred tax	24	(388)	(80)
Other	29	298	(276)
Changes in working capital and other items	29	457	8
Operating cash flows from continuing operations		2,327	1,982
Operating cash flows from discontinued operations		14	(67)
Net cash provided by operating activities		2,341	1,915
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	30	(1,216)	(191)
Proceeds from disposals of businesses and investments		418	216
Proceeds from sales of LSEG shares	9	5,424	43
Capital expenditures		(544)	(595)
Other investing activities	9	137	88
Taxes paid on sales of LSEG shares and disposals of businesses		(705)	(7)
Investing cash flows from continuing operations		3,514	(446)
Investing cash flows from discontinued operations		(1)	(16)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		3,513	(462)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayments of debt	20	(600)	-
Net (repayments) borrowings under short-term loan facilities	20	(956)	1,042
Payments of lease principal	28	(58)	(65)
Payments for return of capital on common shares	25	(2,045)	-
Repurchases of common shares	25	(1,079)	(1,282)
Dividends paid on preference shares		(5)	(3)
Dividends paid on common shares	25	(887)	(834)
Other financing activities		4	(14)
Net cash used in financing activities		(5,626)	(1,156)
Translation adjustments		1	(6)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		229	291
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		1,069	778
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	13	1,298	1,069
Supplemental cash flow information is provided in note 29.			
Interest paid, net of debt-related hedges		(201)	(168)
Interest received		81	8
Income taxes paid	29	(869)	(216)

Interest received and interest paid are reflected as operating cash flows.

Income taxes paid are reflected as either operating or investing cash flows depending on the nature of the underlying transaction.

The related notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

THOMSON REUTERS CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(millions of U.S. dollars)	Stated share capital	Contributed surplus	Total capital	Retained earnings	Unrecognized gain on financial instruments	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Total accumulated other comprehensive loss ("AOCL")	Total equity
Balance, December 31, 2022	3,864	1,534	5,398	7,642	17	(1,172)	(1,155)	11,885
Net earnings	-	-	-	2,695	-	-	-	2,695
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	4	130	134	134
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	2,695	4	130	134	2,829
Return of capital on common shares (see note 25)	(2,107)	60	(2,047)	-	-	-	-	(2,047)
Dividends declared on preference shares	-	-	-	(5)	-	-	-	(5)
Dividends declared on common shares	-	-	-	(908)	-	-	-	(908)
Shares issued under Dividend Reinvestment Plan ("DRIP")	21	-	21	-	-	-	-	21
Repurchases of common shares (see note 25)	(8)	-	(8)	(353)	-	-	-	(361)
Pre-defined share repurchase plan (see note 25)	(11)	-	(11)	(389)	-	-	-	(400)
Stock compensation plans	142	(90)	52	(2)	-	-	-	50
Balance, December 31, 2023	1,901	1,504	3,405	8,680	21	(1,042)	(1,021)	11,064

(millions of U.S. dollars)	Stated share capital	Contributed surplus	Total capital	Retained earnings	Unrecognized (loss) gain on financial instruments	Foreign currency translation adjustments	AOCL	Total equity
Balance, December 31, 2021	3,813	1,683	5,496	9,149	25	(836)	(811)	13,834
Net earnings	-	-	-	1,338	-	-	-	1,338
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(119)	(8)	(336)	(344)	(463)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	1,219	(8)	(336)	(344)	875
Dividends declared on preference shares	-	-	-	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
Dividends declared on common shares	-	-	-	(861)	-	-	-	(861)
Shares issued under DRIP	27	-	27	-	-	-	-	27
Repurchases of common shares (see note 25)	(94)	-	(94)	(1,188)	-	-	-	(1,282)
Pre-defined share repurchase plan (see note 25)	(50)	-	(50)	(668)	-	-	-	(718)
Stock compensation plans	168	(149)	19	(6)	-	-	-	13
Balance, December 31, 2022	3,864	1,534	5,398	7,642	17	(1,172)	(1,155)	11,885

The related notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Thomson Reuters Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in millions of U.S. dollars)

Note 1: Summary of Business and Material Accounting Policies

General business description

Thomson Reuters Corporation (the “Company” or “Thomson Reuters”) is an Ontario, Canada corporation with common shares listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (“TSX”) and the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) and Series II preference shares listed on the TSX. The Company serves professionals across legal, tax, accounting, compliance, government, and media. Its products combine highly specialized software and insights to empower professionals with the data, intelligence, and solutions needed to make informed decisions, and to help institutions in their pursuit of justice, truth and transparency. Reuters, part of Thomson Reuters, is a world leading provider of trusted journalism and news.

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Company’s board of directors on March 6, 2024.

Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”), on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company’s accounting policies. The areas involving more judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in note 2.

References to “\$” are to U.S. dollars, references to “C\$” are to Canadian dollars, references to “£” are to British pounds sterling and references to “€” are to Euros.

Amended Standards

Effective January 1, 2023, the Company adopted *Disclosures of Accounting Policies*, amendments to International Accounting Standard (“IAS”) 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*, and IFRS Practice Statement 2, *Making Materiality Judgements*, which require companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The amendments define material accounting policies as those policies that, when considered together with other information included in the financial statements, can reasonably be expected to influence decisions users make based on those financial statements. The amendments also encourage more entity-specific information within policy disclosures. The amendments did not have a material impact on the accounting policy information disclosed in the Company’s consolidated financial statements nor did they result in any changes to the Company’s accounting policies.

In May 2023, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 12, *Income Taxes*. The amendments require an exception to IAS 12, whereby an entity does not recognize or disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities specifically related to tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted to implement the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development’s international tax reform recommendations known as the Pillar Two model rules. The Company has applied the exception which was effective upon the issuance of the amendments. Additionally, for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, the amendments require the disclosure of the global minimum tax amount included in current tax expense and the potential impact of the tax in jurisdictions where the tax was enacted, but not yet effective (see note 10).

Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of the Company include the accounts of all its subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities over which the Company has control, where control is defined as having power over the investee, exposure, or rights, to variable returns from involvement with the investee, and the ability to use the power over the investee to affect the amount of those returns. Generally, the Company has a shareholding of more than 50% of the voting rights in its subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date control is transferred to the Company and are de-consolidated from the date control ceases.

The Company generally uses cash rather than equity to acquire subsidiaries and applies the acquisition method of accounting as follows:

- Acquisition cost is measured as the fair value of the assets given and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange, excluding transaction costs which are expensed as incurred;
- Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are measured at their fair values at the acquisition date;
- The excess of acquisition cost over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill; and
- Contingent cash consideration, a financial liability, is measured at fair value on the acquisition date, with subsequent changes in fair value recorded through the consolidated income statement.

Intercompany transactions between subsidiaries are eliminated in consolidation.

Equity method investees

Equity method investees are entities over which the Company has significant influence, but not control. Generally, the Company has a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights in its equity method investees. Investments in equity method investees are accounted for using the equity method as follows:

- Investments are initially recognized at cost and are reported in the consolidated statement of financial position;
- The Company's share of post-acquisition profits or losses is recognized in the consolidated income statement and the Company's share of other comprehensive income or losses is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, and both are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investments;
- When the Company's share of losses equals or exceeds its interest in the investee, the Company does not recognize further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the investee;
- Gains and losses on transactions between the Company and its equity method investees are eliminated to the extent of the Company's interest in these entities;
- Dividends received or receivable from equity method investees are recognized as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment. Dividends received are included within the investing activities section of the consolidated statement of cash flow; and
- Equity method investees are assessed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying value may not be recoverable and at the end of each reporting period for indicators of impairment.

Upon loss of significant influence, any retained interest in the investee is remeasured to its fair value with the change in carrying amount recognized in other operating gains or losses in the consolidated income statement.

The accounting policies of subsidiaries and equity method investees were changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the Company's policies.

Operating segments

The Company's operating segments are organized around the customers it serves and are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker ("CODM"). The Chief Executive Officer has authority for resource allocation and assessment of the Company's performance and is therefore the CODM. The accounting policies applied by the segments are the same as those applied by the Company.

Foreign currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in U.S. dollars, which is the Company's presentation currency. The financial statements of each of the Company's subsidiaries are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the subsidiary operates (the "functional currency").

- Assets and liabilities of entities with functional currencies other than U.S. dollars are translated to U.S. dollars at the period end rates of exchange, and the results of their operations are translated at average rates of exchange for the period. The resulting translation adjustments are included in accumulated other comprehensive loss in shareholders' equity. For entities operating in countries where the currency has been designated as hyperinflationary, the assets, liabilities and results of their operations are translated at the period end rates of exchange, after re-indexing the local currency balances for the most recent inflation rates.
- Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions as well as from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities not denominated in the functional currency of the subsidiary, are recognized in the consolidated income statement, except for qualifying cash flow hedges which are deferred in accumulated other comprehensive loss in shareholders' equity.
- Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from borrowings and related hedging instruments, cash and cash equivalents, intercompany loans that are not permanent in nature and foreign exchange contracts are presented in the consolidated income statement within "Finance costs, net".
- Foreign exchange gains and losses related to certain intercompany loans that are permanent in nature are included in accumulated other comprehensive loss.
- All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the consolidated income statement within "Operating expenses".

Accumulated foreign exchange gains and losses are recycled from accumulated other comprehensive loss to "Other operating gains (losses), net" or to discontinued operations, as applicable, within the consolidated income statement upon loss of control or significant influence of the applicable entity, including foreign exchange amounts relating to settled intercompany loans that had previously been considered permanent.

Revenue recognition

Revenues are recognized when control of the Company's products or services is transferred to customers. The amount of revenues recognized reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled. Such consideration is net of estimated returns, discounts, value-added and other sales taxes.

The Company derives its revenues from selling information, software and services. Revenues are generally recognized as follows:

Recurring revenues

Recurring revenues are generally recognized on a ratable basis over the contract term.

Recurring revenues primarily consist of fees to access products or services over time, such as Westlaw, Practical Law and many of the Company's tax compliance products. These products are generally provided under subscription arrangements, which most customers renew at the end of each subscription term. Most subscription arrangements have terms that range from one to five years. Recurring revenues also include fees from software maintenance arrangements that are recognized over the maintenance period. Arrangements may be billed in advance or in arrears.

Transactions revenues

Transactions revenues are recognized primarily at a point in time and based on their type, as follows:

- Volume-based revenues are recognized based on usage, such as certain fees related to online searches and tax filings, and transactions in the Company's Confirmation, Reuters Events and SurePrep businesses;
- Fees for software licenses with no future obligations are recognized at the point of delivery; and

- Professional fees for service and consulting arrangements are recognized as services are performed, generally based on hours incurred, reflecting the continuous transfer of control to the customer.

Transactions revenues may be billed in advance or in arrears.

Print revenues

Print revenues that are sold under subscription agreements, which provide access to a library of print products as well as updates released during the subscription term, are generally recognized on a ratable basis over the contract term and may be billed in advance or in arrears. Revenues for print products that are not sold as part of a subscription arrangement are recognized at the point of shipment and billed at the same time.

Most print revenues consist of fees for content that is delivered primarily in traditional paper format.

The Company also considers the following when recognizing revenues:

Multiple performance obligations

Certain customer contracts include multiple products and services, which are accounted for as separate performance obligations when they are distinct. A product or service is distinct if a customer can benefit from it either on its own or with other readily available resources, and the promise to transfer the product or service is separately identifiable in the contract. The transaction price is allocated to the separate performance obligations based on the relative standalone selling price.

A series of distinct products or services is accounted for as a single performance obligation if the items in the series are substantially the same, have the same pattern of transfer and: (1) each distinct item in the series represents a performance obligation that would be satisfied over time, and (2) the measure to satisfy the performance obligation for each distinct item in the series is the same.

Certain arrangements include installation or implementation services. If these services are distinct, consideration is allocated to them and they are recognized as services are performed and included as transactions revenues. If the services are not distinct, they are recognized as part of the related subscription arrangement or as part of the related software license, as applicable.

Sales involving third parties

Revenues from sales of third-party content or services delivered on the Company's platforms are recorded gross when the Company is a principal to the transaction, and net of costs when the Company is acting as an agent between the customer and the vendor. The Company considers several factors to determine whether it is acting as principal or an agent, most notably whether it is primarily responsible for (1) fulfilling the promise to provide the content or services, (2) setting the price, and (3) the credit risk for the amount billed to the customer.

Deferred revenue

Deferred revenue, a contract liability, is recorded when cash payments are received or due in advance of the transfer of the related products or services.

Contract costs

Incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer are recognized as an asset if the benefit of such costs is expected to be longer than one year. Such costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the period that the product or service is transferred to the customer. Incremental costs include sales commissions to salespeople, account executives and sales management. Sales commissions on new customer contracts are generally paid at significantly higher rates than renewals. As such:

- Assets related to new customer contracts are amortized over three years, which may anticipate renewal periods, as management estimates that this corresponds to the period over which a customer benefits from existing technology in the underlying product or service; and
- Assets related to renewal of customer contracts are amortized over the term of the contract if they are commensurate with previous renewals commissions.

The Company recognizes “Deferred commissions” short-term, within “Prepaid expenses and other current assets” and “Deferred commissions” long-term, within “Other non-current assets” in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The Company recognizes the incremental cost of obtaining a contract as an expense when incurred if the amortization period is one year or less.

Employee future benefits

The net periodic pension expense of defined benefit pension plans and other post-employment benefits is actuarially determined on an annual basis using the projected unit credit method. Past service cost arising from plan amendments are recognized immediately in the consolidated income statement.

The asset or liability recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension liability. All actuarial gains and losses that arise in calculating the present value of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets are recognized immediately in retained earnings and included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. For funded plans, surpluses are recognized only to the extent that the surplus is considered recoverable. Recoverability is primarily based on the extent to which the Company can unilaterally reduce future contributions to the plan.

Payments to defined contribution plans are expensed as incurred.

Share-based compensation plans

The Company operates equity-settled share-based compensation plans under which it receives services from employees as consideration for equity instruments of the Company.

Share-based compensation expense is based on the grant date fair value of the awards expected to vest over the vesting period. The expense is recognized over the vesting period, which is the period over which the specified vesting conditions are satisfied. For awards with graded vesting, the fair value of each tranche is recognized over its respective vesting period. At the end of each reporting period, the Company reassesses its estimates of the number of awards that are expected to vest and recognizes the impact in the consolidated income statement.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are generally payable when an employee is terminated before the normal retirement date. The associated charges are recognized when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of termination benefits because it has communicated to the affected employees a termination plan that is unlikely to change, describing (a) the type and amount of benefits, (b) the number, job classifications or functions and locations of employees to be terminated and (c) the plan’s expected completion date.

Bonus plans

Liabilities for bonus plans are based on a formula that considers various financial metrics and certain adjustments. The Company recognizes an accrual where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation to make such compensation payments.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and investments with an original maturity at the date of purchase of three months or less.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers from providing services or the sale of products in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost, less impairment. Trade receivables are classified as current assets if payment is due within one year or less.

The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts and sales adjustments to provide for impairment of trade receivables. The expense relating to doubtful accounts is included within "Operating expenses" in the consolidated income statement. Revenues are recorded net of sales adjustments.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost and depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings and building improvements	10-40 years
Computer equipment	3 years
Furniture, fixtures and other equipment	5-7 years

Residual values and useful lives are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted if appropriate. Fully depreciated assets are retained in cost and accumulated depreciation accounts until such assets are removed from service. Gains or losses on the disposal of property and equipment are included within "Operating profit" in the consolidated income statement and computed as the proceeds from disposal netted against the related assets and accumulated depreciation. The proceeds are presented as an investing activity in the consolidated statement of cash flow.

Intangible assets

Computer software

Certain costs incurred in the development of software to be used internally or for providing services to customers are capitalized once a project has progressed beyond a conceptual, preliminary stage to that of application development. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Company are recognized as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- It is technically feasible to complete the software product so that it will be available for use;
- Management intends to complete the software product and use or sell it;
- There is an ability to use or sell the software product;
- It can be demonstrated how the software product will generate probable future economic benefits;
- Adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software product are available; and
- The expenditure attributable to the software product during its development can be reliably measured.

Costs that qualify for capitalization include both internal and external costs but are limited to those that are directly related to the specific project. Computer software obtained from the acquisition of a business is recorded at fair value.

Computer software is amortized over its expected useful life, which ranges from three to five years and presented as "Amortization of computer software" in the consolidated income statement. Capitalized amounts, net of accumulated amortization, are presented as "Computer software, net" in the consolidated statement of financial position. Residual values and useful lives are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted if appropriate. Fully amortized assets are retained in cost and accumulated amortization accounts until such assets are removed from service.

Cloud computing arrangements

In a cloud computing arrangement, the Company is granted a right to access software and other technology capabilities at a third-party provider through the internet. These arrangements typically do not allow the Company to acquire, take possession or control the underlying assets of the provider. Costs associated with cloud computing arrangements are generally expensed as incurred because they generally do not meet software capitalization criteria.

The Company capitalizes costs to develop software that is hosted in the public cloud when:

- It has the contractual right to take possession of the software from the cloud provider without significant penalty; and
- It can demonstrate that it is feasible for the Company to run the software on its own hardware or that of another provider.

The Company capitalizes costs to migrate software from on-premise data centers to the public cloud when the software is either rebuilt specifically for the cloud or has been significantly optimized to run in a cloud environment.

Other identifiable intangible assets

Upon acquisition, identifiable intangible assets are recorded at fair value and are carried at cost less accumulated amortization. Identifiable intangible assets with finite lives are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Trade names	5 years
Customer relationships	6-40 years
Databases and content	5-30 years
Other	10-30 years

Useful lives are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted if appropriate.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the Company's share of the identifiable net assets of the acquired subsidiary at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is not amortized.

Impairment

When the recoverable amount of assets is less than their carrying amount, an impairment charge is recognized in the consolidated income statement. Impairment losses, other than those relating to goodwill, are evaluated for potential reversals when events or changes in circumstances warrant such consideration.

Goodwill and Intangible assets

The carrying values of all intangible assets and goodwill are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable and at the end of each reporting period for indicators of impairment. Goodwill and identifiable intangible assets with indefinite lives are also tested annually for impairment. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal or its value in use. For purposes of impairment testing:

- Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units ("CGUs") based on the level at which management monitors it. The Company's CGUs are the same as its operating segments. Goodwill is allocated to its CGUs based on the expected benefits of each business combination in which the goodwill arose; and
- Identifiable intangible assets with indefinite lives are comprised of the Reuters and West tradenames, reflecting their widespread brand recognition, long history, and expected future use. For purposes of impairment testing, the West tradename is allocated to the Legal Professionals, Corporates and Global Print CGUs as it primarily benefits those CGUs. As the Reuters tradename is considered a corporate asset because it is used in the Company's name, its carrying value is compared to the excess fair value of all the Company's CGUs for purposes of impairment testing.

Financial assets

The Company is exposed to normal credit risk with respect to its accounts receivable, and therefore maintains provisions for expected losses arising from non-payment and other sales adjustments. The Company estimates credit losses for trade receivables by aggregating similar customer types together, because they tend to share similar credit risk characteristics, taking into consideration the number of days the receivable is past due. Provision rates for the allowance for doubtful accounts are determined using the expected credit loss method, which is based on historical credit loss experience and calibrated, based on management's judgment, with forward looking information about a debtor's ability to pay.

The fair value measurement of other receivables and derivative instruments considers credit risk of the counterparty. The fair value measurement of equity investments that are accounted for as other financial assets considers information such as quoted prices.

Non-financial assets

The carrying value of a non-financial asset with a finite life, such as property and equipment and computer software, is assessed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that its carrying value may not be recoverable and at the end of each reporting period for indicators of impairment. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal or its value in use. An asset is assessed for impairment at the lowest level that the asset generates cash inflows that are largely independent of cash inflows from other assets. The lowest level may be an individual asset or a group of assets that form a CGU.

Disposal of long-lived assets and discontinued operations

Long-lived assets are classified as held for sale if the carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continued use and such sale is considered highly probable. The criteria for classification as held for sale include a firm decision by management or the board of directors to dispose of a business or a group of selected assets, an active marketing plan, and the expectation that such disposal will be completed within a 12-month period. Assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amounts or their fair value less costs of disposal and are no longer depreciated. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include an allocation of goodwill. Assets held for sale are classified as discontinued operations if the operations and cash flows can be clearly distinguished operationally and for financial reporting purposes from the rest of the Company and they:

- Represent a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations;
- Are part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations; or
- Are a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

Trade payables and accruals

Trade payables and accruals are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business. Amounts are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Trade payables and accruals are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less.

Provisions

Provisions represent liabilities of the Company for which the amount or timing is uncertain. Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation due to past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expected expenditures to settle the obligation using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

Indebtedness

Debt is recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs. Debt is subsequently stated at amortized cost with any difference between the proceeds (net of transactions costs) and the redemption value recognized in the consolidated income statement over the term of the debt using the effective interest method. Where a debt instrument is in a fair value hedging relationship, a fair value adjustment is made to its carrying value to reflect hedged risk. Interest on indebtedness is expensed as incurred unless capitalized for qualifying assets in accordance with IAS 23, *Borrowing Costs*.

Debt is classified as a current liability unless the Company has the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Leases

A contract is or contains a lease if it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a specified period in exchange for consideration. When the Company leases assets from third parties, the Company is the lessee. The Company does not have significant activity where it acts as the lessor, a transaction in which it leases assets to third parties.

Lessee

At the lease commencement date, a right-of-use asset for the underlying leased asset and corresponding lease liability are recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position measured on a present value basis. Lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate, which is the interest rate that the Company would pay to borrow funds to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset with a comparable security, economic environment and term.

The right-of-use asset is included in "Property and equipment, net", and the lease liability is included in "Other financial liabilities", current or long-term, as appropriate, within the consolidated statement of financial position.

Right-of-use assets are measured based on various factors including:

- The initial amount of the lease liability;
- Lease payments made at or before the commencement date; and
- Initial direct costs and expected restoration costs.

Lease liabilities are measured as the present value of non-cancellable payments over the lease term, which may include:

- Fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- Variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate (including inflation-linked payments);
- Amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees;
- Exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- Penalty payments for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising that option.

Where exercise of renewal or termination options is deemed reasonably certain, such assumptions are reflected in the valuation of the right-of-use asset and lease liability. The reasonably certain assessment is made at the lease commencement date and re-assessed if there is a material change in circumstances supporting the assessment.

Lease payments are apportioned between the liability and a finance charge, which is reported within "Finance costs, net" in the consolidated income statement. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life or the lease term on a straight-line basis and presented within "Depreciation" in the consolidated income statement.

Most of the Company's leases are comprised of property leases, for which fixed payments covering lease and non-lease components are included in the value of the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities.

Payments for leases with a term of 12 months or less and certain low-value leases are recognized on a straight-line basis within "Operating expenses" in the consolidated income statement and are not recognized as right-of-use assets in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Financial assets

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the settlement date, which is the date the asset is delivered to or by the Company. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or were transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Financial assets are classified in the following categories at the time of initial recognition based on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired:

Financial assets at fair value through the consolidated income statement

- **Classification**

This category includes assets acquired primarily for the purpose of selling in the short-term, such as financial assets held for trading, or when designated by management. Examples include money market accounts, receivables under indemnification arrangements (see note 31) as well as foreign exchange contracts not designated as hedges for accounting purposes.

- **Recognition and measurement**

Financial assets in this category are initially recognized, and subsequently carried, at fair value, with changes recognized in the consolidated income statement. Transaction costs are expensed.

Financial assets at amortized cost

- **Classification**

This category includes cash as well as trade and other receivables, which represent non-derivative financial assets that are held for the purpose of collecting their contractually fixed or determinable payments.

- **Recognition and measurement**

Trade and other receivables are initially recognized at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the expected credit loss method.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

- **Classification**

These financial assets are non-derivatives that are irrevocably designated in this category. This category includes equity investments, which are not held-for-trading and do not qualify as associates accounted for under the equity method.

- **Recognition and measurement**

These financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs and are subsequently carried at fair value with changes recognized in other comprehensive income or loss. The amounts recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income or loss are not subsequently recycled to the consolidated income statement.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and reported net in the consolidated statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to simultaneously realize the asset and settle the liability. Bank overdrafts in cash pooling arrangements may only be netted against cash and cash equivalents when settlement occurs on or about the end of the reporting period.

Derivative financial instruments and hedging

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date a contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. The method of recognizing the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument and the nature of the item being hedged.

At the inception of the transaction, the Company documents the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objectives and strategy for undertaking various hedging transactions. The Company also documents its assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items.

Non-performance risk, including the Company's own credit risk, is considered when determining the fair value of financial instruments.

The Company designates certain derivatives as either:

- **Fair value hedges**

These are hedges of the exposure to changes in fair value of a recognized asset or liability or unrecognized firm commitment. Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated as fair value hedges are recorded in the consolidated income statement together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

- **Cash flow hedges**

These are hedges of the exposure to variability in cash flows of a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated as a cash flow hedge is recognized in other comprehensive income or loss. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the consolidated income statement. Additionally:

- amounts accumulated in other comprehensive income or loss are recycled to the consolidated income statement in the period when the hedged item will affect earnings;
- when a hedging instrument expires or is sold, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss in other comprehensive income or loss remains in other comprehensive income or loss and is recognized when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognized in the consolidated income statement; and
- when a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in other comprehensive income or loss is immediately recognized in the consolidated income statement.

Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting

Certain derivative instruments, while providing effective economic hedges, are not designated as hedges for accounting purposes. Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are not designated as hedges for accounting purposes are recognized within “Other finance (costs) income” in the consolidated income statement consistent with the underlying nature and purpose of the derivative instruments. Settlements from these instruments are classified within the cash flow line item where the economic hedge relationship exists in the consolidated statement of cash flow.

Taxation

Tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax. Tax is recognized in the consolidated income statement except to the extent it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or loss or directly in equity.

Current tax

Current tax expense is based on the results for the period as adjusted for items that are currently not taxable or not deductible. Current tax is calculated using tax rates and laws that were enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. Provisions are established where appropriate based on amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. Interest on underpaid taxes is included within “Net interest expense” in the consolidated income statement.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated statement of financial position. Deferred tax is calculated using regular tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of each reporting period, and which are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized, or the deferred income tax liability is settled. The Company does not adjust deferred tax balances for the impact of minimum tax rates that may apply in any given period.

Deferred tax liabilities:

- Are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences;
- Are recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled, and it is probable that the difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future or create a tax liability; and
- Are not recognized on temporary differences that arise from goodwill that is not deductible for tax purposes.

Deferred tax assets:

- Are recognized to the extent it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized; and

- Are reviewed at the end of the reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized in respect of temporary differences that arise on initial recognition of assets and liabilities acquired other than in a business combination.

Accounting pronouncements effective in future periods

In August 2023, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 21, *The Effect of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*. The amendments provide guidance on the determination of an exchange rate to translate transactions and financial statements denominated or presented in a currency that is not exchangeable into another currency. The amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning January 1, 2025. The Company is assessing the impact of these amendments on its financial statements.

Other pronouncements issued by the IASB and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") are not applicable or consequential to the Company.

Note 2: Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments about the future. Estimates and judgments 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. Accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the actual results.

The Company continues to operate in an uncertain macroeconomic environment, reflecting ongoing geopolitical risk, uneven economic growth and an evolving interest rate and inflationary backdrop. While the Company is closely monitoring these conditions to assess potential impacts on its businesses, some of management's estimates and judgments may be more variable and may change materially in the future due to the significant uncertainty created by these circumstances.

The following discussion sets forth management's:

- Most critical estimates and assumptions in determining the value of assets and liabilities; and
- Most critical judgments in applying accounting policies.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Allowance for doubtful accounts and sales adjustments

The Company must assess whether accounts receivable are collectible from customers. Accordingly, management establishes an allowance for expected losses arising from non-payment and other sales adjustments, taking into consideration customer creditworthiness, current economic trends, experience and expected credit losses. If future collections differ from estimates, future earnings would be affected. As of December 31, 2023, the combined allowances were \$54 million, or 5%, of the gross trade accounts receivable balance of \$1,103 million. An increase to the reserve based on 1% of accounts receivable would have decreased pre-tax earnings by approximately \$11 million for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Computer software

Computer software represented \$1,236 million of total assets in the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2023, and included internally developed computer software as well as computer software acquired in business combinations.

Most expenditures for internally developed computer software relate to product development and enhancements. Management exercises judgment in determining the development activities that meet capitalization criteria. Software acquired through business combinations is recorded at fair value, which is estimated at the acquisition date, based on, among other factors, cash flow projections from the use or sale of the asset, the weighted-average cost of capital and the remaining useful life, all of which require judgment.

For all software, management must estimate the expected period of benefit over which amounts recognized as assets should be amortized. The basis of these estimates includes the timing of technological obsolescence, economic and competitive pressures, historical experience and internal business plans for the use of the software. Due to rapidly changing technology and the uncertainty of the software development process itself, future results could be affected if management's current assessment of its software projects differs from actual performance.

Other identifiable intangible assets and goodwill

Other identifiable intangible assets and goodwill represented \$3,165 million and \$6,719 million, respectively, of total assets in the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2023. Other identifiable intangible assets and goodwill arise out of business combinations. Business combinations are accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting, which requires the Company to identify and attribute values to the intangible assets acquired based on their estimated fair value as well as to estimate their useful lives. These determinations involve significant estimates and assumptions regarding cash flow projections, economic risk and weighted-average cost of capital. The excess of acquisition cost over the fair value of identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill.

Subsequent to acquisition, the Company tests other identifiable intangible assets and goodwill for impairment as required. The outcome of these tests is highly dependent on management's latest estimates and assumptions regarding cash flow projections, economic risk and weighted-average cost of capital. Specifically, cash flow projections could be impacted by deterioration in macroeconomic conditions, including potential impacts of regulation on customers, changes in customer buying patterns or competitive pressures. The Company's assumption of perpetual growth could be impacted by changes in long-term outlooks for global inflation. Additionally, the discount rate, tax rate and EBITDA multiples used in various impairment tests are based on those for comparable companies, which are driven by market conditions and prevailing tax laws.

If future events or results differ adversely from the estimates and assumptions made at acquisition or as part of subsequent impairment tests, the Company could record increased amortization or impairment charges in the future.

See note 19 for discussion of the annual impairment testing of goodwill.

Employee future benefits

The Company sponsors defined benefit plans providing pension and other post-employment benefits to covered employees. The Company's most significant defined benefit plans no longer accrue benefits to active employees. The determination of benefit expense associated with employee future benefits requires assumptions such as the discount rate, which is used to measure service cost, benefit plan obligations and the net interest income (expense) on the net benefit plan assets (obligations). Other significant assumptions include expected mortality, the expected rate of increase with respect to certain future pension payments, as well as the expected healthcare cost trend rate. Because the determination of the cost and obligations associated with employee future benefits requires the use of various assumptions, there is measurement uncertainty inherent in the actuarial valuation process. Actual results will differ from results which are estimated based on assumptions. See note 27.

Income taxes

The Company computes an income tax provision in each of the jurisdictions in which it operates. These income tax provisions include amounts that are based upon the Company's estimates and assumptions regarding prices and values used to record intercompany transactions. Actual amounts of income tax expense only become final upon filing and acceptance of the tax return by the relevant authorities, which occurs after the issuance of the financial statements. Additionally, estimation of income taxes includes evaluating the recoverability of deferred tax assets based on an assessment of the ability to use the underlying future tax deductions before they expire against future taxable income. The assessment is based upon existing tax laws and estimates of future taxable income. To the extent estimates differ from the final tax return, earnings would be affected in a subsequent period.

In interim periods, the income tax provision is based on estimates of full-year earnings by jurisdiction. The average annual effective income tax rates are re-estimated at each interim reporting date. To the extent that forecasts differ from actual results, adjustments are recorded in subsequent periods. See note 10 for further details on income taxes including a discussion on sensitivity.

The Company has deferred tax assets in connection with the intercompany transfer of certain operations. The determination of these assets requires management to make significant estimates and assumptions about the fair value of the related operations. Critical estimates include, but are not limited to, internal revenue and expense forecasts and discount rates, while critical assumptions include those regarding macroeconomic conditions and prevailing tax laws. The discount rates used in the income method to reduce expected future cash flows to present value are derived from a weighted-average cost of capital analysis and are adjusted to reflect the inherent risks related to the cash flow. Although the Company believes its assumptions and estimates are reasonable and appropriate, they are based in part on historical experience and are inherently uncertain. Unanticipated events and circumstances may occur that could differ adversely from the Company's assumptions and estimates, which could require the Company to reduce its deferred tax assets in future periods.

Critical judgments in applying accounting policies

Revenue recognition

To determine the appropriate revenue recognition for its products and services, management must assess whether multiple products and services in customer contracts are distinct performance obligations that should be accounted for separately, or whether they must be accounted for together. In making the determination, management considers, for example, whether the Company regularly sells a product or service separately, or whether the products or services are highly interrelated. Management must also determine the standalone selling price (SSP) for each distinct performance obligation. The Company typically has more than one SSP for individual products and services due to the stratification of its offerings by customer. As a result, management determines the SSP taking into consideration market conditions and other factors, including the value of its contracts, the product or service sold, the customer's market, geographic location and the number and types of users in each contract. Finally, management must also estimate the period over which to amortize assets arising from incremental costs of obtaining a contract. As management estimates that this period corresponds to the period over which a customer benefits from existing technology in the underlying product or service, this judgment is closely linked with the determination of software amortization periods.

Uncertain tax positions

The Company is subject to taxation in numerous jurisdictions and is routinely under audit by many different taxing authorities in the ordinary course of business. There are many transactions and calculations in the course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain, as taxing authorities may challenge some of the Company's positions and propose adjustments or changes to its tax filings. As a result, the Company maintains provisions for uncertain tax positions that it believes appropriately reflect its risk. These provisions are made using the Company's best estimates of the amount expected to be paid based on a qualitative assessment of all relevant factors. When appropriate, the Company performs an expected value calculation to determine its provisions. The Company reviews the adequacy of these provisions at the end of each reporting period and adjusts them based on changing facts and circumstances. Due to the uncertainty associated with tax audits, it is possible that at some future date, liabilities resulting from such audits or related litigation could vary significantly from the Company's provisions. Where the outcome of these tax-related matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will affect the tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made. As of December 31, 2023, the liability associated with uncertain tax positions was \$176 million (excluding interest) and is primarily included within "Current tax liabilities" on the consolidated statement of financial position.

Deferred Tax Assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized, and are reduced to the extent that it is not probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. In evaluating deferred tax assets, management must make judgments to assess the future taxable profits and likely outcomes of unresolved tax audits associated with the relevant jurisdictions. As of December 31, 2023, the Company had deferred tax assets of \$1,511 million and unrecognized deferred tax assets of \$1,259 million (see note 24).

Note 3: Revenues

Revenues by type and geography

The following tables disaggregate revenues by type and geography and reconcile them to reportable segments (see note 4).

Revenues by type	Legal Professionals		Corporates		Tax & Accounting Professionals		Reuters News		Global Print		Eliminations/Rounding		Total	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Year ended December 31,	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Recurring	2,674	2,631	1,373	1,305	808	799	625	612	-	-	(22)	(23)	5,458	5,324
Transactions	133	172	247	231	250	187	144	121	-	-	-	-	774	711
Global Print	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	562	592	-	-	562	592
Total	2,807	2,803	1,620	1,536	1,058	986	769	733	562	592	(22)	(23)	6,794	6,627

Revenues by geography ⁽¹⁾ (country of destination)	Legal Professionals		Corporates		Tax & Accounting Professionals		Reuters News		Global Print		Eliminations/Rounding		Total	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Year ended December 31,	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
U.S.	2,282	2,270	1,314	1,247	840	789	173	156	420	426	(22)	(23)	5,007	4,865
Canada (country of domicile)	82	69	12	11	37	37	7	6	65	79	-	-	203	202
Other	28	29	79	61	135	118	9	9	13	17	-	-	264	234
Americas (North America, Latin America, South America)	2,392	2,368	1,405	1,319	1,012	944	189	171	498	522	(22)	(23)	5,474	5,301
U.K.	262	262	118	111	23	21	409	396	36	34	-	-	848	824
Other	40	61	49	54	6	4	117	109	6	12	-	-	218	240
EMEA (Europe, Middle East and Africa)	302	323	167	165	29	25	526	505	42	46	-	-	1,066	1,064
Asia Pacific	113	112	48	52	17	17	54	57	22	24	-	-	254	262
Total	2,807	2,803	1,620	1,536	1,058	986	769	733	562	592	(22)	(23)	6,794	6,627

(1) The Company revised its 2022 revenues by geography to correct immaterial misclassifications, which did not impact total segment revenues or total consolidated revenues.

Contract liabilities

	December 31,		
	2023	2022	2021
Deferred revenue	992	886	874

Deferred revenue as of December 31, 2023 increased compared to the balance as of December 31, 2022 as cash payments received or due in advance of satisfying performance obligations exceeded \$838 million of revenues recognized from the deferred revenue balance at the beginning of the period.

Deferred revenue as of December 31, 2022 increased compared to the balance as of December 31, 2021 as cash payments received or due in advance of satisfying performance obligations exceeded \$849 million of revenues recognized from the deferred revenue balance at the beginning of the period.

Costs to obtain a contract

Amortization of deferred commissions was \$157 million and \$156 million for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, and was recorded within "Operating expenses" in the consolidated income statement.

Remaining performance obligations

As of December 31, 2023, remaining performance obligations were \$17.1 billion (2022 – \$16.8 billion), including the portion recorded as deferred revenue. The Company expects to recognize these revenues as follows:

	December 31,	
	2023	2022
1 year	26%	26%
Between 1 and 2 years	13%	13%
Between 2 and 3 years	8%	8%
Later than 3 years	53%	53%

The remaining performance obligations later than three years largely relate to a news agreement between Reuters News and the Data & Analytics business of London Stock Exchange Group plc ("LSEG") for a minimum amount of revenue through October 1, 2048. In 2023, the Company recorded \$368 million (2022 – \$360 million) of revenues under this agreement, which represent the current minimum annual value. However, these revenues may increase further as the contract requires adjustments related to changes in the consumer price index and foreign exchange rates. As permitted by IFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, the Company excluded performance obligations for contracts with an original expected duration of less than one year from its disclosure.

Note 4: Segment Information

The Company is organized as five reportable segments, reflecting how the businesses are managed. The segments offer products and services to target customers as described below.

Legal Professionals

The Legal Professionals segment serves law firms and governments with research and workflow products, focusing on intuitive legal research powered by emerging technologies, including generative AI, and integrated legal workflow solutions that combine content, tools and analytics.

Corporates

The Corporates segment serves corporate customers from small businesses to multinational organizations, including the seven largest global accounting firms, with the Company's full suite of content-driven technologies, including generative AI, providing integrated workflow solutions designed to help our customers digitally transform and achieve their business outcomes.

Tax & Accounting Professionals

The Tax & Accounting Professionals segment serves tax, accounting and audit professionals in accounting firms (other than the seven largest, which are served by the Corporates segment) with research and workflow products, focusing on intuitive tax offerings and automating tax workflows.

Reuters News

The Reuters News segment supplies business, financial and global news to the world's media organizations, professionals and news consumers through Reuters News Agency, Reuters.com, Reuters Events, Thomson Reuters products and to financial market professionals exclusively via LSEG products.

Global Print

The Global Print segment provides legal and tax information primarily in print format to customers around the world.

The Company also reports "Corporate costs", which includes expenses for corporate functions. In 2022, Corporate costs also included expenses related to the Change Program (see note 5), which the Company completed on December 31, 2022. Corporate costs does not qualify as a reportable segment.

	Year ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Revenues		
Legal Professionals	2,807	2,803
Corporates	1,620	1,536
Tax & Accounting Professionals	1,058	986
Reuters News	769	733
Global Print	562	592
Eliminations/Rounding	(22)	(23)
Revenues	6,794	6,627
Adjusted EBITDA		
Legal Professionals	1,299	1,227
Corporates	619	578
Tax & Accounting Professionals	490	451
Reuters News	172	154
Global Print	213	212
Total reportable segments adjusted EBITDA	2,793	2,622
Corporate costs	(115)	(293)
Fair value adjustments ⁽¹⁾	(18)	18
Depreciation	(116)	(140)
Amortization of computer software	(512)	(485)
Amortization of other identifiable intangible assets	(97)	(99)
Other operating gains, net	397	211
Operating profit	2,332	1,834
Net interest expense	(152)	(196)
Other finance (costs) income	(192)	444
Share of post-tax earnings (losses) in equity method investments	1,075	(432)
Tax expense	(417)	(259)
Earnings from continuing operations	2,646	1,391

(1) The 2023 period included \$16 million of acquired deferred revenue (2022 – \$1 million).

Reuters News revenues included \$22 million and \$23 million in 2023 and 2022, respectively, primarily from content-related services that it provided to the Legal Professionals, Corporates and Tax & Accounting Professionals segments.

In accordance with IFRS 8, *Operating Segments*, the Company discloses certain information about its reportable segments based upon measures used by management in assessing the performance of those reportable segments. These measures are defined below and may not be comparable to similar measures of other companies.

Segment Adjusted EBITDA

- Segment adjusted EBITDA represents earnings or loss from continuing operations before tax expense or benefit, net interest expense, other finance costs or income, depreciation, amortization of software and other identifiable intangible assets, the Company's share of post-tax earnings or losses in equity method investments, other operating gains and losses, certain asset impairment charges, corporate related items and fair value adjustments, including those related to acquired deferred revenue.
- The Company does not consider these excluded items to be controllable operating activities for purposes of assessing the current performance of the reportable segments.
- Each segment includes an allocation of costs, based on usage or other applicable measures, for centralized support services such as technology, customer service, commercial policy, facilities management, and product and content development. Additionally, product costs are allocated when one segment sells products managed by another segment.

Revenues by Classes of Similar Products or Services

The following table sets forth revenues by major type:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Electronic, software & services	6,232	6,035
Global Print	562	592
Total	6,794	6,627

Non-current Assets by Geography

Geographic Information	Non-Current Assets ⁽¹⁾	
	December 31,	
	2023	2022
U.S.	9,029	12,141
Canada (country of domicile)	1,037	1,048
Other	182	186
Americas (North America, Latin America, South America)	10,248	13,375
Switzerland	1,993	2,000
U.K.	1,321	1,241
Other	47	42
EMEA (Europe, Middle East and Africa)	3,361	3,283
Asia Pacific	116	116
Total	13,725	16,774

(1) Non-current assets are primarily comprised of property and equipment, computer software, other identifiable intangible assets, goodwill and investments in equity method investees.

Note 5: Operating Expenses

The components of operating expenses include the following:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Salaries, commissions and allowances	2,296	2,408
Share-based payments	83	85
Post-employment benefits	115	143
Total staff costs	2,494	2,636
Goods and services ⁽¹⁾	1,295	1,316
Content	265	269
Telecommunications	39	37
Facilities	39	41
Fair value adjustments ⁽²⁾	2	(19)
Total operating expenses	4,134	4,280

(1) Goods and services include professional fees, consulting and outsourcing services, contractors, selling and marketing, and other general and administrative costs.

(2) Fair value adjustments primarily represent gains or losses on intercompany balances that arise in the ordinary course of business due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Operating expenses included \$171 million in 2022 related to the Change Program, which transitioned Thomson Reuters from a holding company to an operating company, and from a content provider into a content-driven technology company. The charges included severance as well as costs to drive technology and digital sales efficiencies. The Change Program was completed on December 31, 2022.

Note 6: Other Operating Gains, Net

Other operating gains, net, were \$397 million for the year ended December 31, 2023, which included a \$342 million gain on the sale of a majority interest in the Company's Elite business (see note 7), \$42 million of gains on the sale of two wholly-owned Canadian subsidiaries to a company affiliated with Woodbridge, the Company's principal shareholder (see note 32), and a gain on the sale of real estate.

Other operating gains, net, were \$211 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, which included gains on the sale of certain non-core businesses.

Note 7: Divestitures

In June 2023, the Company sold a majority interest in its Elite business, a provider of financial and practice management solutions to law firms, to TPG, a global alternative asset management firm, for proceeds of \$418 million. The Company retained a 19.9% minority interest in the business with board representation and accounts for its interest using the equity method of accounting (see note 9).

The consideration received and the net assets disposed in the transaction were as follows:

	Year ended December 31,
	2023
Consideration received - cash and cash equivalents	418
Trade and other receivables	(51)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(13)
Computer software	(36)
Goodwill	(104)
Other non-current assets	(2)
Total assets	(206)
Payables, accruals and provisions	11
Deferred revenue	49
Total liabilities	60
Net assets disposed	(146)
Opening balance 19.9% equity investment in Elite	87
Other	(17)
Gain on sale before income tax	342

Note 8: Finance Costs, Net

The components of finance costs, net, include interest expense (income) and other finance costs (income) as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Interest expense:		
Debt	193	165
Derivative financial instruments - hedging activities	(1)	(1)
Other, net ⁽¹⁾	10	20
Fair value (gains) losses on cash flow hedges, transfer from equity (see note 20)	(30)	74
Net foreign exchange losses (gains) on debt	30	(74)
Net interest expense - debt and other	202	184
Net interest expense - leases	9	8
Net interest expense - pension and other post-employment benefit plans	25	11
Interest income	(84)	(7)
Net interest expense	152	196

(1) The year ended December 31, 2023 includes \$12 million of benefits related to the reversal of accrued interest associated with the release of tax reserves (see note 10).

	Year ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Net losses (gains) due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates	65	(114)
Net losses (gains) on derivative instruments	132	(328)
Other	(5)	(2)
Other finance costs (income)	192	(444)

Net losses (gains) due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates were principally comprised of amounts related to certain intercompany funding arrangements.

Net losses (gains) on derivative instruments related to foreign exchange contracts that are intended to reduce foreign currency risk on a portion of the Company's indirect investment in LSEG, which is denominated in British pounds sterling (see note 20).

Note 9: Equity Method Investments

Equity method investments in the consolidated statement of financial position were comprised of the following:

	December 31,	
	2023	2022
YPL	1,798	6,028
Other equity method investments	232	171
Total equity method investments	2,030	6,199

Equity method investments were primarily comprised of the Company's indirect investment in LSEG shares, which it holds through its direct investment in York Parent Limited and its subsidiaries ("YPL"). YPL is an entity incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands and jointly owned by the Company and Blackstone's consortium (comprised of The Blackstone Group and its subsidiaries, and private equity funds affiliated with Blackstone). The increase in other equity method investments reflects the Company's 19.9% minority interest in Elite, following the sale of a majority stake in the business in June 2023 (see note 7).

The investment in LSEG is subject to equity accounting because the LSEG shares are held through YPL, over which the Company has significant influence. As YPL owns only the financial investment in LSEG shares, which the parties intend to sell over time, and is not involved in operating LSEG, the investment in LSEG shares held by YPL is accounted for at fair value, based on the share price of LSEG. As the investment in LSEG is denominated in British pounds sterling, the Company has entered into a series of foreign exchange contracts to mitigate currency risk on its investment (see note 20).

In 2023, LSEG amended the terms of contractual lock-up provisions previously agreed between LSEG and the Blackstone consortium/Thomson Reuters entities that hold the LSEG shares. In the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company received \$5.4 billion of gross proceeds from the sale of LSEG shares it indirectly owned, which included \$5.3 billion received in the form of dividends from YPL. During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company received \$43 million of dividends from YPL. These amounts were recorded as a reduction of the Company's investment and presented as investing activities in the consolidated statement of cash flow. The Company's LSEG related transactions in 2023 were as follows:

- The Company received \$5.3 billion of gross proceeds from the sale of the 54.3 million shares it indirectly owned, which included \$151 million from the settlement of foreign exchange contracts.
- The Company received \$8 million in dividends from YPL related to the sale of call options that YPL entered into in September of 2023, to sell approximately 8.2 million LSEG shares with maturity dates in 2023 and 2024 in the event the LSEG share price exceeds specified levels. The Company's share of these call options covers approximately 3.5 million shares.
- The Company sold approximately 0.9 million shares under the call options described above and received proceeds of \$31 million in 2023 (\$58 million of the proceeds settled in 2024).
- LSEG repurchased 1.7 million (2022 – 1.2 million) of ordinary shares from YPL under an open market buyback program announced by LSEG in August 2022. The Company received proceeds of approximately \$70 million (2022 – \$43 million) related to the approximately 0.8 million (2022 – 0.5 million) shares it indirectly owned and sold as part of this buyback.

As of December 31, 2023, YPL held a combination of LSEG ordinary shares and LSEG limited-voting ordinary shares, with the shares carrying in aggregate an approximate 12% economic interest and a 9% voting interest in LSEG (approximate 30% economic interest and a 24% voting interest as of December 31, 2022).

As of December 31, 2023, the Company owned 24.6% (December 31, 2022 – 42.84%) of YPL and indirectly owned approximately 16.0 million (December 31, 2022 – 72.0 million) LSEG shares. Approximately 13.4 million LSEG shares owned by the Company are not subject to call options, but are subject to the amended lock-up provisions under which it may sell approximately 6.1 million shares between March 2, 2024 and January 29, 2025, and approximately 7.3 million shares thereafter.

Refer to note 33 for transactions that occurred after December 31, 2023.

The Company's share of post-tax earnings (losses) in equity method investments as reported in the consolidated income statement is comprised of the following:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
YPL	1,099	(416)
Other equity method investments	(24)	(16)
Total share of post-tax earnings (losses) in equity method investments	1,075	(432)

The Company's share of post-tax earnings (losses) in its YPL investment was comprised of the following items:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Increase in LSEG share price	785	207
Foreign exchange gains (losses) on LSEG shares	251	(787)
Dividend income	58	87
(Loss) gain from forward contract	(77)	77
Loss from call options	(15)	-
Historical excluded equity adjustment ⁽¹⁾	97	-
YPL - Share of post-tax earnings (losses) in equity method investments	1,099	(416)

(1) Represents income from the recognition of a portion of the cumulative impact of equity transactions that were excluded from the Company's investment in YPL.

Set forth below is summarized financial information for 100% of YPL:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Mark-to-market of LSEG shares	3,024	(1,354)
Dividend income	154	202
(Loss) gain from forward contract	(179)	179
Loss from call options	(63)	-
Net earnings (loss)	2,936	(973)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	2,936	(973)

The following table reconciles the net assets attributable to YPL to the Company's carrying value of its investment in YPL:

	December 31,	
	2023	2022
Assets		
Current assets	160	190
Non-current assets	8,036	14,620
Total assets	8,196	14,810
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	105	10
Non-current liabilities	236	202
Total liabilities	341	212
Net assets attributable to YPL	7,855	14,598
Net assets attributable to YPL - beginning period	14,598	15,881
Net earnings (loss) attributable to YPL	2,936	(973)
Distribution to owners	(9,679)	(310)
Net assets attributable to YPL - ending period	7,855	14,598
Thomson Reuters % share	24.6%	42.84%
Thomson Reuters \$ share	1,927	6,254
Historical excluded equity adjustment ⁽¹⁾	(129)	(226)
Thomson Reuters carrying amount	1,798	6,028

(1) Represents the cumulative impact of equity transactions excluded from the Company's investment in YPL.

Refer to note 32 for related party transactions with YPL and Elite.

Note 10: Taxation

The components of tax expense for 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Current tax expense	805	339
Deferred tax benefit	(388)	(80)
Total tax expense	417	259

Taxes on items recognized in "Other comprehensive income (loss)" or directly in equity in 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Included in Other comprehensive income (loss)		
Deferred tax benefit on remeasurement on defined benefit pension plans	-	(43)
Included in Equity		
Deferred tax expense on share-based payments	3	28
Current tax benefit on share-based payments	(6)	(4)

Items affecting tax expense for 2023 and 2022

In 2023, tax expense included \$253 million of tax expense (2022 - \$124 million of tax benefits) related to the Company's earnings or losses in equity method investments and \$31 million of tax benefits (2022 - \$80 million of tax expense) related to other finance costs or income. Tax expense in 2023 also included benefits of \$100 million from the remeasurement of deferred tax balances due to changes in applicable statutory tax rates (primarily outside of the U.S.), \$82 million from the release of tax reserves due to the settlement of a tax audit and the lapse in statutes of limitation, as well as \$77 million of expense related to the sale of a majority stake in Elite. Tax expense in 2022 also included a charge of \$64 million to reflect the Company's intention to settle a tax dispute with a tax loss carryforward that had been previously recognized as a deferred tax asset on its balance sheet. The settlement was executed in 2023 per the Company's intention.

Below is a reconciliation of income taxes calculated at the Canadian corporate tax rate of 26.5% to the tax expense for 2023 and 2022:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Income before tax	3,063	1,650
Income before tax multiplied by the standard rate of Canadian corporate tax of 26.5%	812	437
Effects of:		
Income taxes recorded at rates different from the Canadian tax rate	(314)	(226)
Tax losses for which no benefit is recognized	10	77
Net non-taxable foreign exchange and other gains and losses	35	(86)
Tax expense (benefit) on changes in statutory intercompany investment values	17	(50)
(Recognition) derecognition of tax losses that arose in prior years due to changes in statutory intercompany investment values	(17)	50
Provision for uncertain tax positions	(26)	30
(Recognition) derecognition of tax assets that arose in prior years	(16)	68
Recognition of tax attributes of foreign subsidiaries	(6)	(29)
Impact of changes in tax laws and rates	(100)	(13)
Research and development credits	(12)	(13)
Other adjustments related to prior years	24	6
Withholding taxes	5	4
Other differences	5	4
Total tax expense	417	259

The Company's 2023 effective income tax rate on earnings from continuing operations was 13.6% (2022 - 15.7%). The effective income tax rate in both years was lower than the Canadian corporate income tax rate due significantly to the lower tax rates and differing tax rules applicable to certain of the Company's operating and financing subsidiaries outside Canada. The Company's effective tax rate depends on the laws of numerous countries and the provisions of multiple income tax conventions between various countries in which the Company operates. A 1% increase in the effective income tax rate would have increased 2023 income tax expense and decreased earnings from continuing operations by approximately \$31 million.

In December 2021, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development ("OECD") published rules that are designed to ensure that large multinational enterprises within the scope of the rules pay a minimum level of tax in each jurisdiction where they operate. In general, the rules (hereinafter referred to as the "Pillar Two model rules" or "the rules") apply a system of top-up taxes to bring the enterprise's effective tax rate in each jurisdiction to a minimum of 15%. The Company has applied a temporary, mandatory relief from accounting and disclosure of the deferred tax impacts of the Pillar Two model rules (see note 1). The Company has not incurred any current tax expense related to the rules.

The enactment and implementation of the Pillar Two model rules requires each participating jurisdiction to pass laws pursuant to its legislative process. Based on the OECD's guidance, a number of jurisdictions have enacted such legislation, and the Company expects that others will follow in 2024. In general, the Company expects most legislation to be effective as of January 1, 2024, regardless of the enactment dates. The Company expects most of its top-up tax to arise on earnings generated in Switzerland, where its effective tax rate was approximately 11.5% in 2023. If the Pillar Two model rules had been in effect for 2023, the Company's consolidated effective tax rate would have increased by approximately 200 basis points.

Note 11: Discontinued Operations

Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax, was \$49 million and \$(53) million for the years ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively. In both years, earnings or losses from discontinued operations, net of tax, were primarily comprised of earnings or losses arising on a receivable balance from LSEG relating to a tax indemnity. The earnings or losses were due to changes in foreign exchange and interest rates.

Note 12: Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share was calculated by dividing earnings attributable to common shareholders less dividends declared on preference shares by the sum of the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding and vested deferred share units ("DSUs") outstanding during the period. DSUs represent common shares that certain employees have elected to receive in the future upon vesting of share-based compensation awards or in lieu of cash compensation.

Diluted earnings per share was calculated using the denominator of the basic calculation described above adjusted to include the potentially dilutive effect of outstanding stock options and time-based restricted share units ("TRSUs").

Earnings used in determining consolidated earnings per share and earnings per share from continuing operations are as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Earnings attributable to common shareholders	2,695	1,338
Less: Dividends declared on preference shares	(5)	(3)
Earnings used in consolidated earnings per share	2,690	1,335
Less: (Earnings) loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(49)	53
Earnings used in earnings per share from continuing operations	2,641	1,388

The weighted-average number of common shares outstanding, as well as a reconciliation of the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding used in the basic earnings per share computation to the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding used in the diluted earnings per share computation, is presented below:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding	463,037,839	483,634,135
Weighted-average number of vested DSUs	137,204	251,366
Basic	463,175,043	483,885,501
Effect of stock options and TRSUs	795,027	1,044,104
Diluted	463,970,070	484,929,605

The impact of the share reduction from the return of capital and share consolidation transaction in June 2023 (see note 25) was factored into the weighted average number of common shares outstanding from the date of the transaction.

There were no share-based compensation awards outstanding as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, where the exercise price was greater than the average market price.

Note 13: Cash and Cash Equivalents

	December 31,	
	2023	2022
Cash		
Cash at bank and on hand	392	820
Cash equivalents		
Money market accounts	906	249
Cash and cash equivalents	1,298	1,069

Of total cash and cash equivalents, \$100 million and \$81 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, were held in subsidiaries which have regulatory restrictions, contractual restrictions or operate in countries where exchange controls and other legal restrictions apply and were therefore not available for general use by the Company.

Note 14: Trade and Other Receivables

	December 31,	
	2023	2022
Trade receivables	1,103	1,097
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	(21)	(20)
Less: allowance for sales adjustments	(33)	(37)
Net trade receivables	1,049	1,040
Other receivables	73	29
Trade and other receivables	1,122	1,069

The aging of gross trade receivables at each reporting date was as follows:

	December 31,	
	2023	2022
Current - 30 days	950	950
Past due 31-60 days	31	42
Past due 61-90 days	38	27
Past due 91-180 days	42	37
Past due >180 days	42	41
Balance as of December 31	1,103	1,097

Allowance for doubtful accounts

The change in the allowance for doubtful accounts was as follows:

	December 31,	
	2023	2022
Balance at beginning of year	20	38
Charges	34	19
Write-offs	(35)	(36)
Disposals of businesses	(1)	-
Translation and other, net	3	(1)
Balance at end of year	21	20

Trade and other receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as the bankruptcy of the debtor. The potential for such losses is mitigated because customer creditworthiness is evaluated before credit is extended and there is no significant exposure to any single customer.

Note 15: Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets

	December 31,	
	2023	2022
Inventory	20	29
Prepaid expenses	161	159
Current tax receivables	72	68
Deferred commissions	139	146
Other current assets	43	67
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	435	469

Note 16: Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consist of the following:

	Land, Buildings and Building Improvements	Computer Equipment	Furniture, Fixtures and Other Equipment	Total
Cost:				
December 31, 2021	923	300	271	1,494
Additions:				
Capital expenditures	11	7	6	24
Leases	39	11	2	52
Removed from service	(100)	(41)	(10)	(151)
Translation and other, net	(35)	(10)	(4)	(49)
December 31, 2022	838	267	265	1,370
Additions:				
Capital expenditures	19	23	17	59
Leases	65	14	1	80
Acquisitions	1	1	-	2
Removed from service	(70)	(73)	(13)	(156)
Disposals of businesses and property	(64)	(9)	(15)	(88)
Translation and other, net	12	5	12	29
December 31, 2023	801	228	267	1,296
Accumulated depreciation:				
December 31, 2021	(567)	(216)	(209)	(992)
Depreciation	(73)	(50)	(17)	(140)
Removed from service	100	41	10	151
Translation and other, net	14	6	5	25
December 31, 2022	(526)	(219)	(211)	(956)
Depreciation	(67)	(33)	(16)	(116)
Removed from service	70	73	13	156
Disposals of businesses and property	56	9	13	78
Translation and other, net	(8)	(3)	-	(11)
December 31, 2023	(475)	(173)	(201)	(849)
Carrying amount:				
December 31, 2022	312	48	54	414
December 31, 2023	326	55	66	447

See note 28 for right-of-use assets carrying amounts and other related leases disclosures.

Note 17: Computer Software

Computer software consists of the following:

	Internally Developed	Acquisitions - Business Combinations ⁽¹⁾	Purchased	Total
Cost:				
December 31, 2021	4,654	178	86	4,918
Additions	519	87	2	608
Removed from service	(16)	-	(8)	(24)
Disposals of businesses	(91)	-	-	(91)
Translation and other, net	(12)	(1)	-	(13)
December 31, 2022	5,054	264	80	5,398
Additions	472	374	1	847
Removed from service	(190)	(2)	-	(192)
Disposals of businesses	(219)	-	-	(219)
Translation and other, net	23	-	1	24
December 31, 2023	5,140	636	82	5,858
Accumulated amortization:				
December 31, 2021	(3,867)	(152)	(77)	(4,096)
Amortization	(440)	(39)	(6)	(485)
Removed from service	16	-	8	24
Disposals of businesses	81	-	-	81
Translation and other, net	9	4	-	13
December 31, 2022	(4,201)	(187)	(75)	(4,463)
Amortization	(437)	(72)	(3)	(512)
Removed from service	190	2	-	192
Disposals of businesses	183	-	-	183
Translation and other, net	(23)	1	-	(22)
December 31, 2023	(4,288)	(256)	(78)	(4,622)
Carrying amount:				
December 31, 2022	853	77	5	935
December 31, 2023	852	380	4	1,236

(1) See note 30 for further information on acquired software assets.

Note 18: Other Identifiable Intangible Assets

	Indefinite Useful Life		Finite Useful Life			Total
	Trade Names	Trade Names	Customer Relationships	Databases and Content	Other	
Cost:						
December 31, 2021	2,646	130	1,815	638	758	5,987
Acquisitions	-	-	2	-	-	2
Removed from service	-	-	(1)	-	-	(1)
Disposals of businesses	-	-	(5)	-	-	(5)
Translation and other, net	-	-	(44)	(8)	(19)	(71)
December 31, 2022	2,646	130	1,767	630	739	5,912
Acquisitions	-	18	19	-	-	37
Disposals of businesses	-	(14)	(31)	-	-	(45)
Translation and other, net	-	-	27	3	8	38
December 31, 2023	2,646	134	1,782	633	747	5,942
Accumulated amortization:						
December 31, 2021	-	(110)	(1,258)	(560)	(728)	(2,656)
Amortization	-	(9)	(64)	(20)	(6)	(99)
Removed from service	-	-	1	-	-	1
Disposals of businesses	-	-	5	-	-	5
Translation and other, net	-	1	29	7	19	56
December 31, 2022	-	(118)	(1,287)	(573)	(715)	(2,693)
Amortization	-	(11)	(63)	(19)	(4)	(97)
Disposals of businesses	-	14	31	-	-	45
Translation and other, net	-	-	(22)	(2)	(8)	(32)
December 31, 2023	-	(115)	(1,341)	(594)	(727)	(2,777)
Carrying amount:						
December 31, 2022	2,646	12	480	57	24	3,219
December 31, 2023	2,646	19	441	39	20	3,165

The carrying amount of indefinite-lived trade names as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 was comprised of the Reuters and West tradenames in the amounts of \$1,939 million and \$707 million, respectively.

Due to widespread brand recognition, long history and expected future use, these trade names have been assigned indefinite lives. For purposes of impairment testing, the West trade name was allocated to the Legal Professionals, Corporates and Global Print CGUs as it primarily benefits those CGUs. The Reuters trade name is considered a corporate asset, because it is used in the Company's name, and therefore its carrying value was compared to the combined excess fair value of all the Company's CGUs. The Company performed its annual test for impairment as of October 1, 2023. No impairment was recorded. See note 19.

Note 19: Goodwill

The following table presents goodwill for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	December 31,	
	2023	2022
Cost:		
Balance as of January 1,	5,869	5,940
Acquisitions	879	104
Disposals of businesses	(104)	(36)
Translation and other, net	75	(139)
Carrying amount as of December 31:	6,719	5,869

Impairment test of goodwill

The Company performed its annual goodwill impairment test as of October 1, 2023. No goodwill impairment was recorded as the estimated fair value less costs of disposal of each CGU exceeded their carrying values by a substantial amount. The Company performed the test for each CGU to which goodwill was allocated and monitored by management at the date of the test. The following table shows the carrying amount of goodwill that was tested for impairment by CGU:

Cash-Generating Unit	2023
Legal Professionals	3,682
Corporates	1,432
Tax & Accounting Professionals	1,129
Reuters News	180
Global Print	244

Valuation Techniques

The selection and application of valuation techniques and the determination of significant assumptions requires judgment. As with previous impairment tests, the recoverable value of each CGU was based on fair value less costs of disposal, using a weighted average of the income approach and market approach. IFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement*, defines fair value as a market-based measurement rather than an entity-specific measurement. Therefore, the fair value of the CGU must be measured using the assumptions that market participants would use rather than those related specifically to the Company. To calculate market participant assumptions, publicly available data was gathered from companies operating in businesses similar to each CGU, which includes key competitors. As certain inputs to the valuation are not based on observable market data, the recoverable value of each CGU is categorized in Level 3 of the fair value measurement hierarchy.

Income approach

The income approach is predicated upon the value of the future cash flows that a business will generate. The Company used the discounted cash flow ("DCF") method, which involves projecting cash flows and converting them into a present value equivalent through discounting. The discounting process uses a rate of return that is commensurate with the risk associated with the business and the time value of money. This approach requires assumptions about revenue growth rates, operating margins, capital expenditures, tax rates and discount rates.

Market approach

The market approach assumes that companies operating in the same industry will share similar characteristics and that company values will correlate to those characteristics. Therefore, a comparison of a CGU to similar companies whose financial information is publicly available may provide a reasonable basis to estimate fair value. Under the market approach, fair value is calculated based on EBITDA multiples of benchmark companies comparable to the businesses in each CGU. Data for the benchmark companies was obtained from publicly available information.

Significant Assumptions

Weighting of Valuation Techniques

The Company weighted the results of the two valuation techniques noted above, consistently applied to each CGU, as follows: 60% income approach/40% market approach. The Company believes that given volatility in capital markets, it is appropriate to apply a heavier weighting to the income approach.

Cash Flow Projections

Cash flow projections were based on the Company's internal budget. The Company projected cash flows for a period of three years and applied a perpetual growth rate thereafter, as prescribed by IAS 36, *Impairment of Assets*. To project cash flows for the three-year period, the Company considered growth in revenues and costs as well as capital expenditures. In preparing its projections, the Company considered experience, economic trends such as GDP growth and inflation as well as industry and market trends. The projections also considered the expected impact from efficiency initiatives, new product launches, customer retention, as well as the maturity of the markets in which each business operates.

Discount Rate

The Company assumed a discount rate to calculate the present value of its projected cash flows. The discount rate represented a weighted-average cost of capital ("WACC") for comparable companies operating in similar industries as the applicable CGU, based on publicly available information. The WACC is an estimate of the overall required rate of return on an investment for both debt and equity owners and serves as the basis for developing an appropriate discount rate. Determination of the WACC requires separate analysis of the cost of equity and the cost of debt. The cost of equity reflects the long-term risk-free interest rate associated with U.S. Treasury bonds and considers a risk premium based on an assessment of risks related to the projected cash flows of each CGU.

Lower discount rates were applied to CGUs whose cash flows are expected to be less volatile due to factors such as the maturity of the market they serve and their market position. Higher discount rates were applied to CGUs whose cash flows are expected to be more volatile due to competition or participation in less stable geographic markets.

Tax Rate

The tax rates applied to the projections were based on effective tax rates of comparable companies operating in similar industries as the applicable CGU, based on publicly available information or statutory tax rates. Tax assumptions are sensitive to changes in tax laws and the jurisdictions in which profits are earned.

The key assumptions used in performing the impairment test, by CGU, are presented below:

Cash-Generating Unit	Perpetual Growth Rate ⁽¹⁾	Discount Rate	Tax Rate
Legal Professionals	2.5%	11.0%	26.6%
Corporates	2.5%	11.0%	26.8%
Tax & Accounting Professionals	3.0%	11.5%	27.6%
Reuters News	2.5%	13.0%	25.0%
Global Print	(5.5%)	11.5%	26.8%

(1) The perpetual growth rate is applied to the final year of cash flow projections.

Results and Sensitivities

As the fair value for each CGU exceeded its carrying value by a substantial amount, the sensitivity analysis demonstrated that no reasonably possible change in the perpetual growth rate, discount rate or income tax assumptions would cause the carrying amounts of any CGU to exceed its recoverable amount.

Note 20: Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position were as follows:

December 31, 2023	Assets/(Liabilities) at Amortized Cost	Assets/(Liabilities) at Fair Value through Earnings	Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income or Loss	Derivatives Used for Hedging ⁽¹⁾	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	392	906	-	-	1,298
Trade and other receivables	1,122	-	-	-	1,122
Other financial assets – current	8	58	-	-	66
Other financial assets – non-current	18	263	98	65	444
Current indebtedness	(372)	-	-	-	(372)
Trade payables (see note 22)	(181)	-	-	-	(181)
Accruals (see note 22)	(798)	-	-	-	(798)
Other financial liabilities – current ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	(463)	(44)	-	-	(507)
Long-term indebtedness	(2,905)	-	-	-	(2,905)
Other financial liabilities – non-current ⁽⁴⁾	(227)	(10)	-	-	(237)
Total	(3,406)	1,173	98	65	(2,070)

December 31, 2022	Assets/(Liabilities) at Amortized Cost	Assets/(Liabilities) at Fair Value through Earnings	Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income or Loss	Derivatives Used for Hedging ⁽¹⁾	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	820	249	-	-	1,069
Trade and other receivables	1,069	-	-	-	1,069
Other financial assets – current	13	191	-	-	204
Other financial assets – non-current	24	400	61	42	527
Current indebtedness	(1,647)	-	-	-	(1,647)
Trade payables (see note 22)	(237)	-	-	-	(237)
Accruals (see note 22)	(834)	-	-	-	(834)
Other financial liabilities – current ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	(781)	(31)	-	-	(812)
Long-term indebtedness	(3,114)	-	-	-	(3,114)
Other financial liabilities – non-current ⁽⁴⁾	(204)	(29)	-	-	(233)
Total	(4,891)	780	61	42	(4,008)

(1) Derivatives are entered into with specific objectives for each transaction, and are linked to specific assets, liabilities, firm commitments or highly probable forecasted transactions.

(2) Includes lease liabilities of \$56 million (2022 - \$56 million).

(3) Includes a commitment to repurchase up to \$400 million of shares related to the Company's pre-defined plan with its broker to repurchase the Company's shares during its internal trading blackout period (2022 - \$718 million). See note 25.

(4) Includes lease liabilities of \$209 million (2022 - \$179 million).

Fair Value

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, trade payables and accruals approximate their carrying amounts because of the short-term maturity of these instruments. The fair value of long-term debt and related derivative instruments is set forth below.

Debt and Related Derivative Instruments

Carrying Amounts

Amounts recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position are referred to as "carrying amounts". The carrying amounts of primary debt are reflected in "Current indebtedness" or "Long-term indebtedness" and the carrying amounts of derivative instruments are included in "Other financial assets" and "Other financial liabilities", current or long-term, in the consolidated statement of financial position, as appropriate.

Fair Value

The fair value of debt is estimated based on either quoted market prices for similar issues or current rates offered to the Company for debt of the same maturity. The fair value of interest rate swaps is estimated based upon discounted cash flows using applicable current market rates and considering non-performance risk.

The following is a summary of debt and related derivative instruments that hedged the cash flows of debt:

December 31, 2023	Carrying Amount		Fair Value	
	Primary Debt Instruments	Derivative Instruments (Asset)	Primary Debt Instruments	Derivative Instruments (Asset)
Commercial paper	130	-	130	-
C\$1,400, 2.239% Notes, due 2025	1,060	(65)	1,026	(65)
\$450, 3.85% Notes, due 2024 ⁽¹⁾	242	-	239	-
\$500, 3.35% Notes, due 2026	499	-	482	-
\$350, 4.50% Notes, due 2043 ⁽¹⁾	116	-	95	-
\$350, 5.65% Notes, due 2043	342	-	346	-
\$400, 5.50% Debentures, due 2035	396	-	415	-
\$500, 5.85% Debentures, due 2040	492	-	519	-
Total	3,277	(65)	3,252	(65)
Current portion	372			
Long-term portion	2,905	(65)		

December 31, 2022	Carrying Amount		Fair Value	
	Primary Debt Instruments	Derivative Instruments (Asset)	Primary Debt Instruments	Derivative Instruments (Asset)
Commercial paper	1,048	-	1,050	-
C\$1,400, 2.239% Notes, due 2025	1,030	(42)	972	(42)
\$600, 4.30% Notes, due 2023	599	-	594	-
\$450, 3.85% Notes, due 2024 ⁽¹⁾	241	-	235	-
\$500, 3.35% Notes, due 2026	497	-	473	-
\$350, 4.50% Notes, due 2043 ⁽¹⁾	116	-	89	-
\$350, 5.65% Notes, due 2043	342	-	324	-
\$400, 5.50% Debentures, due 2035	396	-	379	-
\$500, 5.85% Debentures, due 2040	492	-	482	-
Total	4,761	(42)	4,598	(42)
Current portion	1,647			
Long-term portion	3,114	(42)		

(1) Notes were partially redeemed in October 2018.

The Company repaid its \$600 million, 4.30% notes with cash on hand upon maturity in November 2023. The Company did not issue or repay any notes in 2022.

Cross-currency interest rate swaps

The Company uses fixed-to-fixed cross-currency interest rate swaps to hedge its currency exposures on indebtedness. These instruments swap Canadian dollar denominated principal and interest payments into U.S. dollars. The critical terms of the swap, such as the timing and amount of cash flows, match the terms of the related indebtedness, creating an economic relationship that is expected to result in a highly effective hedge. To test for hedge ineffectiveness at hedge inception and subsequent reporting periods, the Company performs qualitative tests to confirm that the terms of the instruments have not changed, as well as quantitative tests to assess if the future cash flows of the swap and the indebtedness will offset one another. Ineffectiveness may arise from changes in cross currency basis spreads or the credit risk inherent in the swaps. As the Company's risk management objective is to mitigate debt-related currency exposures, it seeks to achieve a 1:1 hedge ratio between the notional principal amount of the swaps and the underlying debt exposures, in which all the critical terms of the instruments match.

As of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the Company recorded swaps outstanding in the consolidated statement of financial position at their fair value, which was an asset of \$65 million and \$42 million, respectively. These swaps were designated as cash flow hedges.

The details of these instruments for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are set forth below:

Received	Paid	Hedged Risk	Year of Maturity	Principal Amount
Cash flow hedges				
Canadian dollar fixed	U.S. dollar fixed	Foreign exchange	2025	US\$999

Currency Risk Exposures

At each reporting date presented, substantially all indebtedness was denominated in U.S. dollars or had been swapped into U.S. dollar obligations.

The carrying amount of debt, all of which is unsecured, was denominated in the following currencies:

	Before Currency Hedging Arrangements		After Currency Hedging Arrangements	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Canadian dollar	1,060	1,030	-	-
U.S. dollar	2,217	3,731	3,212	4,719
	3,277	4,761	3,212	4,719

Interest Rate Risk Exposures

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company's notes and debentures (after swaps) pay interest at fixed rates. The weighted-average interest rate including commercial paper borrowings was 4.2% in 2023 (2022 – 4.3%).

Foreign Exchange Contracts

The Company has entered into foreign exchange contracts that are intended to reduce foreign currency risk related to a portion of its indirect investment in LSEG, which is denominated in British pounds sterling. These instruments are not related to changes in the LSEG share price.

During 2023, the Company settled foreign exchange contracts with a notional amount of £2.7 billion (\$3.5 billion) for net proceeds of \$151 million in conjunction with the sale of 43.8 million of LSEG shares. As of December 31, 2023, the Company had remaining foreign exchange contracts with a notional amount of £1.2 billion or \$1.6 billion outstanding (2022 – £3.9 billion or \$5.0 billion outstanding). As of December 31, 2023, the Company's interest in LSEG shares had a market value of approximately \$1.9 billion, based on LSEG's share price on that day (December 31, 2022 – \$6.2 billion).

In 2023, losses of \$132 million (2022 – gains of \$328 million) were reported within “Other finance (costs) income” in the consolidated income statement due to fluctuations in the U.S. dollar – British pounds sterling exchange rate. The Company records the foreign exchange contracts at fair value each reporting period. The associated net fair value of these contracts was an asset of \$26 million (December 31, 2022 – asset of \$309 million), which was recorded within other financial assets and liabilities, current or long-term as appropriate, in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Fair value gains and losses from derivative financial instruments

Fair value gains and losses from derivative financial instruments recognized in the consolidated income statement and consolidated statement of changes in equity were as follows:

	Year ended December 31,			
	2023		2022	
	Fair Value (Loss) Gain Through Earnings	Fair Value Loss Through Equity	Fair Value Gain (Loss) Through Earnings	Fair Value Gain Through Equity
Foreign exchange contracts	(132)	-	328	-
Hedging instruments:				
Cross currency interest rate swaps – cash flow hedges	29	(8)	(75)	17
Forward interest rate swaps – cash flow hedges	1	-	1	-
	(102)	(8)	254	17

Financial Risk Management

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks including market risk (primarily currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk, as its operations are diverse and global. The Company is also exposed to currency and price risk on its investment in LSEG. A centralized corporate treasury group works to minimize the potential adverse effects from these risks by using hedging strategies, where applicable, as well as associating with high quality financial institutions, limiting exposures to counterparties and ensuring flexible sources of funding. The Chief Financial Officer oversees the overall approach and ensures the use of strict guidelines and internal control processes.

Market Risk

Currency Risk

The Company’s consolidated financial statements are expressed in U.S. dollars. However, the Company transacts a portion of its business in other currencies and is therefore subject to the effects of foreign currency translation into U.S. dollars as well as currency transaction risk.

The impact of foreign currency translation from changes in exchange rates between 2022 and 2023 had no net impact on consolidated revenues, decreased operating expenses by 1%, and generated \$130 million of net translation gains (2022 – \$317 million of net translation losses), which were recorded within accumulated other comprehensive loss in shareholders’ equity.

Exposure to currency transaction risk is minimized as the Company generally bills customers and incurs operating expenses in the functional currency of the legal entity that records the transaction. However, the Company is exposed to currency transaction risk from the revaluation of non-permanent intercompany loans in certain of its legal entities, which impacts earnings. In addition, the indirect investment in LSEG denominated in British pounds sterling exposes the Company to currency risk.

The table below shows the impact on earnings that a hypothetical 10% strengthening of the U.S. dollar against other foreign currencies would have due to changes in fair values of financial instruments as of December 31, 2023.

Increase (decrease) impact on earnings from:	£	€	C\$	Other Currencies	Total
Financial assets and liabilities ⁽¹⁾	1	-	-	3	4
Receivables under indemnification arrangement	(25)	(1)	-	(1)	(27)
Non-permanent intercompany loans	68	16	64	17	165
Indirect investment in LSEG shares	(190)	-	-	-	(190)
Foreign exchange contracts ⁽²⁾	155	-	-	-	155
Total impact on earnings	9	15	64	19	107

(1) Excludes debt which has been swapped into U.S. dollar obligations.

(2) Represents foreign exchange contracts intended to mitigate currency exposure to LSEG shares.

The Company only uses derivative instruments to reduce foreign currency and interest rate exposures. Canadian dollar borrowings are generally converted to U.S. dollar obligations through currency swap arrangements. Foreign exchange contracts are used to reduce foreign currency risk related to a portion of the Company's indirect investment in LSEG, which is denominated in British pounds sterling. See "Cross-currency interest rate swaps" and "Foreign Exchange Contracts" sections above within this note. At each reporting date presented, substantially all indebtedness was denominated in U.S. dollars or had been swapped into U.S. dollar obligations.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company is exposed to fluctuations in interest rates with respect to cash and cash equivalents. As of December 31, 2023, the majority of \$1,298 million (2022 – \$1,069 million) in cash and cash equivalents was comprised of interest-bearing assets. Based on amounts as of December 31, 2023, a 100-basis point increase or decrease in interest rates would have increased or decreased annual interest income by approximately \$9 million. The Company has no significant exposure to fluctuations in interest rates with respect to long-term borrowings. As of December 31, 2023, the Company's notes and debentures (after swaps) pay interest at fixed rates, and there were no derivatives designated as fair value hedges.

Price Risk

The Company has no significant exposure to price risk from commodities in the normal course of business. The Company has significant exposure to price risk from equity securities related to its indirect investment in LSEG, which is subject to variability based on changes in the price of LSEG shares. As of December 31, 2023, the Company indirectly owned 16.0 million (2022 – 72.0 million) LSEG shares which had a market value of approximately \$1.9 billion (2022 – \$6.2 billion). Based on the number of shares owned as of December 31, 2023, a 10% increase or decrease in the share price of LSEG would increase or decrease share of post-tax earnings in equity method investments by approximately \$190 million.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and derivative financial instruments, as well as credit exposure to customers including outstanding receivables. The Company attempts to minimize credit exposure as follows:

- Cash investments are placed with high-quality financial institutions with limited exposure to any one institution. As of December 31, 2023, approximately 93% of cash and cash equivalents were held by institutions that were rated at "A-" or higher by at least one of the major credit rating agencies;
- Counterparties to derivative contracts are major investment-grade international financial institutions and exposure to any single counterparty is monitored and limited; and
- The Company assesses the creditworthiness of its customers.

No allowance for credit losses on financial assets was required as of December 31, 2023, other than the allowance for doubtful accounts (see note 14) and for credit risk associated with receivables under an indemnification arrangement (see "Fair value estimation" section below). Further, no financial or other assets have been pledged.

The Company's maximum exposure with respect to credit, assuming no mitigating factors, would be the aggregate of its cash and cash equivalents \$1,298 million (2022 – \$1,069 million), trade and other receivables \$1,122 million (2022 – \$1,069 million), derivative financial assets \$123 million (2022 – \$388 million) and other financial assets \$289 million (2022 – \$282 million).

The Company is also exposed to credit risk from the guarantee related to its investment in 3 Times Square Associates LLC ("3XSQ Associates") (see note 31).

Liquidity Risk

A centralized treasury function ensures funding flexibility by assessing future cash flow expectations and by maintaining sufficient capacity under its committed borrowing facilities. Cash flow estimates are based on rolling forecasts of operating, investing and financing flows. Such forecasting also considers account borrowing limits, cash restrictions and compliance with debt covenants.

Cash which is surplus to working capital requirements is invested in money market funds or bank money market deposits with maturities aligned to expected cash needs. As of December 31, 2023, cash and cash equivalents were \$1,298 million. In addition, the Company maintains a commercial paper program, which provides cost-effective and flexible short-term funding, and a \$2.0 billion credit facility, which provides additional liquidity, as further described below.

Commercial Paper Program

The Company's \$2.0 billion commercial paper program provides cost effective and flexible short-term funding. The carrying amount of outstanding commercial paper of \$130 million is included in "Current indebtedness" within the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2023 (December 31, 2022 – \$1,048 million).

Credit Facility

The Company has a \$2.0 billion syndicated credit facility agreement which matures in November 2027 and may be used to provide liquidity for general corporate purposes (including acquisitions or support for its commercial paper program). There were no outstanding borrowings under the credit facility as of December 31, 2023 and 2022. Based on the Company's current credit ratings, the cost of borrowing under the facility is priced at the Term Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR")/Euro Interbank Offered Rate ("EURiBOR")/Simple Sterling Overnight Index Average ("SONIA") plus 102.5 basis points. The Company has the option to request an increase, subject to approval by applicable lenders, in the lenders' commitments in an aggregate amount of \$600 million for a maximum credit facility commitment of \$2.6 billion. If the Company's debt rating is downgraded by Moody's, S&P or Fitch, the facility fees and borrowing costs would increase, although availability would be unaffected. Conversely, an upgrade in the Company's ratings may reduce the facility fees and borrowing costs.

The Company guarantees borrowings by its subsidiaries under the credit facility. The Company must also maintain a ratio of net debt as defined in the credit agreement (total debt after swaps less cash and cash equivalents) as of the last day of each fiscal quarter to EBITDA as defined in the credit agreement (earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization and other modifications described in the credit agreement) for the last four quarters ended of not more than 4.5:1. If the Company were to complete an acquisition with a purchase price of over \$500 million, the Company may elect, subject to notification, to temporarily increase the ratio of net debt to EBITDA to 5.0:1 at the end of the quarter within which the transaction closed and for each of the three immediately following fiscal quarters. At the end of that period, the ratio would revert to 4.5:1. As of December 31, 2023, the Company complied with this covenant as its ratio of net debt to EBITDA, as calculated under the terms of its syndicated credit facility, was 0.7:1.

The tables below set forth non-derivative and derivative financial liabilities by maturity based on the remaining period from December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

December 31, 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Thereafter	Total
Commercial paper	130	-	-	-	-	-	130
Notes/debentures ⁽¹⁾	242	1,062	500	-	-	1,369	3,173
Interest payable ⁽¹⁾	126	105	84	76	76	867	1,334
Debt-related hedges outflows ⁽²⁾	22	1,011	-	-	-	-	1,033
Debt-related hedges inflows ⁽¹⁾	(24)	(1,074)	-	-	-	-	(1,098)
Trade payables	181	-	-	-	-	-	181
Accruals	798	-	-	-	-	-	798
Lease liabilities	67	59	47	36	24	91	324
Foreign exchange contracts outflows ⁽³⁾	1,575	-	-	-	-	-	1,575
Foreign exchange contracts inflows ⁽⁴⁾	(1,601)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,601)
Other financial liabilities	419	28	-	-	-	-	447
Total	1,935	1,191	631	112	100	2,327	6,296

December 31, 2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Thereafter	Total
Commercial paper	1,050	-	-	-	-	-	1,050
Notes/debentures ⁽¹⁾	600	242	1,033	500	-	1,369	3,744
Interest payable ⁽¹⁾	151	125	105	84	76	943	1,484
Debt-related hedges outflows ⁽²⁾	22	22	1,011	-	-	-	1,055
Debt-related hedges inflows ⁽¹⁾	(23)	(23)	(1,045)	-	-	-	(1,091)
Trade payables	237	-	-	-	-	-	237
Accruals	834	-	-	-	-	-	834
Lease liabilities	68	52	40	29	21	53	263
Foreign exchange contracts outflows ⁽³⁾	2,951	2,092	-	-	-	-	5,043
Foreign exchange contracts inflows ⁽⁴⁾	(3,118)	(2,233)	-	-	-	-	(5,351)
Other financial liabilities	725	25	-	-	-	-	750
Total	3,497	302	1,144	613	97	2,365	8,018

(1) Represents contractual cash flows calculated using spot foreign exchange rates as of the period then ended.

(2) Represents contractual U.S. dollar cash flows.

(3) Represents contractual cash flows translated at the contract rate.

(4) Represents contractual cash flows calculated using forward foreign exchange rates as of the period then ended.

Capital Management

The Company's capital management strategy is focused on ensuring that it has the investment capacity to drive revenue growth both organically and through acquisitions, while also maintaining its long-term financial leverage and credit ratings and continuing to provide returns to shareholders.

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and cash provided by operating activities. From time to time, the Company issues commercial paper, borrows under its credit facility and issues debt securities. The Company's principal uses of cash are for debt repayments, debt servicing costs, dividend payments, capital expenditures, share repurchases and acquisitions. The Company believes that its existing sources of liquidity will be sufficient to fund its expected cash requirements in the normal course of business for the next 12 months.

Additionally, the Company targets a leverage ratio of net debt, as defined below, to adjusted EBITDA of no more than 2.5x as a measure of its financial flexibility and ability to maintain investment grade credit ratings. As of December 31, 2023, the Company was below its maximum target ratio.

The Company's investment grade credit ratings provide additional financial flexibility and the ability to borrow to support the operations and growth strategies of the business. The following table sets forth the credit ratings from rating agencies in respect of the Company's outstanding securities as of December 31, 2023:

	Moody's	S&P Global Ratings	DBRS Limited	Fitch
Long-term debt	Baa1	BBB	BBB (high)	BBB+
Commercial paper	P-2	A-2	R-2 (high)	F1
Trend/Outlook	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable

Net debt is defined as total indebtedness (excluding the associated unamortized transaction costs and premiums or discounts) plus the currency related fair value of associated hedging instruments, and lease liabilities less cash and cash equivalents. As the Company hedges some of its debt to reduce risk, the hedging instruments are included in the measurement of the total obligation associated with its outstanding debt. However, because the Company generally intends to hold the debt and related hedges to maturity, it does not consider the associated fair value of the interest-related component of hedging instruments in the measurement of net debt.

The following table presents the calculation of net debt:

	December 31,	
	2023	2022
Current indebtedness	372	1,647
Long-term indebtedness	2,905	3,114
Total debt	3,277	4,761
Swaps	(65)	(42)
Total debt after swaps	3,212	4,719
Remove fair value adjustments for hedges ⁽¹⁾	2	7
Total debt after currency hedging arrangements	3,214	4,726
Remove transaction costs, premiums or discounts included in the carrying value of debt	26	33
Add: Lease liabilities (current and non-current)	265	235
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(1,298)	(1,069)
Net debt	2,207	3,925

(1) Represents the interest-related fair value component of hedging instruments that are removed to reflect net cash outflow upon maturity.

The following reconciles movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	Notes and Debentures	Commercial Paper	Derivative Instruments Liabilities (Assets)	Lease Liabilities	Total Liabilities From Financing Activities
December 31, 2021	3,786	-	(99)	261	3,948
Proceeds from commercial paper	-	2,352	-	-	2,352
Repayments of commercial paper	-	(1,310)	-	-	(1,310)
Payments of lease principal	-	-	-	(65)	(65)
Additional leases	-	-	-	56	56
Foreign exchange movements	(75)	-	75	(12)	(12)
Other, net ⁽¹⁾	2	6	(18)	(5)	(15)
December 31, 2022	3,713	1,048	(42)	235	4,954
Repayments of debt	(600)	-	-	-	(600)
Proceeds from commercial paper	-	9,587	-	-	9,587
Repayments of commercial paper	-	(10,543)	-	-	(10,543)
Payments of lease principal	-	-	-	(58)	(58)
Additional leases	-	-	-	80	80
Foreign exchange movements	29	-	(29)	5	5
Other, net ⁽¹⁾	5	38	6	3	52
December 31, 2023	3,147	130	(65)	265	3,477

(1) Includes amortization of transaction and discount costs as well as fair value movements on derivatives.

Fair value estimation

The following fair value measurement hierarchy is used for financial instruments that are measured in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value:

- **Level 1** – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- **Level 2** – inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices); and
- **Level 3** – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs).

The levels used to determine fair value measurements for those instruments carried at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

December 31, 2023					
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Balance
Assets					
Money market accounts		-	906	-	906
Other receivables ⁽¹⁾		-	-	263	263
Foreign exchange contracts ⁽²⁾		-	58	-	58
Financial assets at fair value through earnings		-	964	263	1,227
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ⁽³⁾		33	-	65	98
Derivatives used for hedging ⁽⁴⁾		-	65	-	65
Total assets		33	1,029	328	1,390
Liabilities					
Foreign exchange contracts ⁽²⁾		-	(32)	-	(32)
Contingent consideration ⁽⁵⁾		-	-	(22)	(22)
Financial liabilities at fair value through earnings		-	(32)	(22)	(54)
Total liabilities		-	(32)	(22)	(54)
December 31, 2022					
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Balance
Assets					
Money market accounts		-	249	-	249
Other receivables ⁽¹⁾		-	-	245	245
Foreign exchange contracts ⁽²⁾		-	346	-	346
Financial assets at fair value through earnings		-	595	245	840
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ⁽³⁾		19	-	42	61
Derivatives used for hedging ⁽⁴⁾		-	42	-	42
Total assets		19	637	287	943
Liabilities					
Foreign exchange contracts ⁽²⁾		-	(37)	-	(37)
Contingent consideration ⁽⁵⁾		-	-	(23)	(23)
Financial liabilities at fair value through earnings		-	(37)	(23)	(60)
Total liabilities		-	(37)	(23)	(60)

(1) Receivables under indemnification arrangement (see below and in note 31).

(2) Relates to the management of foreign exchange risk on a portion of the Company's indirect investment in LSEG.

(3) Investments in entities over which the Company does not have control, joint control or significant influence.

(4) Comprised of fixed-to-fixed cross-currency swaps on indebtedness.

(5) Obligations to pay additional consideration for prior acquisitions, based upon performance measures contractually agreed at the time of purchase.

The receivable from the indemnification arrangement is a level 3 in the fair value measurement hierarchy. The increase in the receivable between December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2023 is primarily due to fair value gains based on interest rates associated with the indemnifying party's credit profile and net foreign exchange gains, which are included within Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax, in the consolidated income statement, partially offset by repayments from LSEG.

The Company recognizes transfers into and out of the fair value measurement hierarchy levels at the end of the reporting period in which the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer occurred. There were no transfers between hierarchy levels for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Valuation Techniques

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximize the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2. If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments;
- The fair value of cross-currency interest rate swaps and foreign exchange contracts are calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves;
- The fair value of other receivables considers estimated future cash flows, current market interest rates and non-performance risk; and
- The fair value of contingent consideration is calculated based on estimates of future revenue performance.

Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The Company is subject to master netting arrangements with certain counterparties. Certain of these arrangements allow for the netting of assets and liabilities in the ordinary course of business and are reflected on a net basis in the consolidated statement of financial position. In other circumstances, netting is permitted only in the event of bankruptcy or default of either party to the agreement, and such amounts are not netted in the consolidated statement of financial position. The following table sets forth balances that are subject to master netting arrangements, however there were no offsetting amounts as of December 31, 2023 or 2022.

Financial assets	Gross Financial Assets	Gross Financial Liabilities Netted Against Assets	Net Financial Assets in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	Related Financial Liabilities Not Netted	Net Amount
Derivative financial assets	123	-	123 ⁽¹⁾	-	123
Cash and cash equivalents	63	-	63 ⁽²⁾	-	63
December 31, 2023	186	-	186	-	186
Derivative financial assets	388	-	388 ⁽¹⁾	-	388
Cash and cash equivalents	21	-	21 ⁽²⁾	-	21
December 31, 2022	409	-	409	-	409

Financial liabilities	Gross Financial Liabilities	Gross Financial Assets Netted Against Liabilities	Net Financial Liabilities in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	Related Financial Assets Not Netted	Net Amount
Derivative financial liabilities	32	-	32 ⁽³⁾	-	32
December 31, 2023	32	-	32	-	32
Derivative financial liabilities	37	-	37 ⁽³⁾	-	37
December 31, 2022	37	-	37	-	37

(1) Included within "Other financial assets", current or long-term as appropriate, in the consolidated statement of financial position.

(2) Included within "Cash and cash equivalents" in the consolidated statement of financial position.

(3) Included within "Other financial liabilities", current or long-term as appropriate, in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Note 21: Other Non-Current Assets

	December 31,	
	2023	2022
Net defined benefit plan surpluses (see note 27)	45	48
Cash surrender value of life insurance policies	354	337
Deferred commissions	108	121
Other non-current assets ⁽¹⁾	111	113
Total other non-current assets	618	619

(1) Includes a tax receivable from HM Revenue & Customs ("HMRC") of \$91 million and \$94 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively (see note 31).

Note 22: Payables, Accruals and Provisions

	December 31,	
	2023	2022
Trade payables	181	237
Accruals	798	834
Provisions (see note 23)	92	108
Other current liabilities	43	43
Total payables, accruals and provisions	1,114	1,222

Note 23: Provisions and Other Non-Current Liabilities

	December 31,	
	2023	2022
Net defined benefit plan obligations (see note 27)	535	526
Deferred compensation and employee incentives	74	72
Provisions	71	86
Other non-current liabilities	12	7
Total provisions and other non-current liabilities	692	691

The following table presents the movement in provisions for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	Employee-Related	Facilities-Related	Other	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2021	43	29	129	201
Charges	63	-	3	66
Utilization	(55)	(3)	(13)	(71)
Translation and other, net	1	(3)	-	(2)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	52	23	119	194
Less: short-term provisions	50	3	55	108
Long-term provisions	2	20	64	86
Balance as of December 31, 2022	52	23	119	194
Charges (releases)	55	3	(4)	54
Utilization	(63)	(4)	(17)	(84)
Translation and other, net	1	1	(3)	(1)
Balance as of December 31, 2023	45	23	95	163
Less: short-term provisions	45	2	45	92
Long-term provisions	-	21	50	71

Employee-related

The employee-related provisions consisted of severance.

Facilities-related

Facilities-related provisions include lease retirement obligations, which arise when the Company agrees to restore a leased property to a specified condition at the completion of the lease period. Lease retirement provisions relate primarily to leases which expire over the next five years.

Other

Other includes provisions related to items such as disposed businesses, legal matters and health care.

Note 24: Deferred Tax

The movements of deferred tax assets and liabilities are shown below:

Deferred tax liabilities	Goodwill and Other Identifiable Intangible Assets	Equity Method Investments	Other	Total
December 31, 2021	526	865	166	1,557
Acquisitions	-	-	14	14
Benefit to income statement - continuing operations	(15)	(162)	(129)	(306)
Translation and other, net	1	-	6	7
December 31, 2022	512	703	57	1,272
Acquisitions	7	-	61	68
(Benefit) expense to income statement - continuing operations	(6)	(400)	21	(385)
Translation and other, net	(6)	(1)	12	5
December 31, 2023	507	302	151	960

Deferred tax assets	Tax Losses and Other Attributes	Goodwill and Other Identifiable Intangible Assets	Employee Benefits and Compensation	Other	Total
December 31, 2021	267	1,058	175	191	1,691
Acquisitions	4	-	-	-	4
Expense to income statement - continuing operations	(105)	(77)	(8)	(36)	(226)
Benefit to other comprehensive income	-	-	43	-	43
Expense to equity	-	-	(28)	-	(28)
Translation and other, net	10	(2)	3	(2)	9
December 31, 2022	176	979	185	153	1,493
Acquisitions	12	-	-	5	17
Benefit (expense) to income statement - continuing operations	3	-	(6)	6	3
Expense to equity	-	-	(3)	-	(3)
Translation and other, net	(1)	1	1	-	1
December 31, 2023	190	980	177	164	1,511
Net deferred tax asset as of December 31, 2022					221
Net deferred tax asset as of December 31, 2023					551

The estimated recovery period for the deferred tax balances, which is based on the classification of the underlying items in the consolidated statement of financial position, is shown below:

	December 31,	
	2023	2022
Deferred tax liabilities		
Deferred tax liabilities to be recovered after more than 12 months	957	1,270
Deferred tax liabilities to be recovered within 12 months	3	2
Total deferred tax liabilities	960	1,272
Deferred tax assets		
Deferred tax assets to be recovered after more than 12 months	1,428	1,400
Deferred tax assets to be recovered within 12 months	83	93
Total deferred tax assets	1,511	1,493
Net deferred tax asset	551	221

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that the realization of the related tax benefit through future taxable profits and the resolution of uncertain tax positions is probable. The ability to realize these deferred tax benefits is dependent on a number of factors, including the future profitability of operations and the resolution of tax audits in the jurisdictions in which the deferred tax assets arose.

As of December 31, 2023, the following summarizes the Company's tax losses, certain deductible temporary differences and other tax attributes:

	Carry Forward Loss/ Tax Attributes	Tax Value	Unrecognized Deferred Tax Assets	Net Deferred Tax Assets
Canadian net operating losses	2,094	555	(555)	-
Net operating losses - other jurisdictions	1,711	432	(356)	76
Capital losses	552	140	(109)	31
Investment in subsidiaries	317	77	(77)	-
Other deductible temporary differences	336	89	(89)	-
U.S. state net operating losses ⁽¹⁾	n/m	3	(1)	2
Other attributes and credits ⁽²⁾	n/a	153	(72)	81
Total	5,010	1,449	(1,259)	190

(1) The aggregation of U.S. state net operating losses is not meaningful due to differing combination and apportionment rules in various states.

(2) As other attributes and credits are calculated on an after-tax basis, there is no carry forward loss amount to disclose.

If not utilized, most of the Canadian tax losses and U.S. state tax losses carried forward will expire between 2024 and 2043. Approximately \$915 million of the tax losses carried forward in other jurisdictions expire between 2034 and 2039, and the remainder may be carried forward indefinitely.

No deferred tax is recognized on the temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and equity method investments to the extent that the Company can control the timing and reversal of such differences, or the reversal would not create a tax liability. These temporary differences are primarily attributable to the undistributed earnings of non-Canadian subsidiaries, which were \$14.4 billion as of December 31, 2023 (2022 – \$15.8 billion).

Note 25: Capital

The change in capital, which includes stated capital and contributed surplus, was as follows:

	Number of Common Shares	Stated Capital	Series II, Cumulative Redeemable Preference Share Capital	Contributed Surplus	Total Capital
Balance, December 31, 2021	486,092,864	3,703	110	1,683	5,496
Shares issued under DRIP	263,730	27	-	-	27
Stock compensation plans ⁽¹⁾	1,575,342	168	-	(149)	19
Repurchases of common shares ⁽²⁾	(11,872,826)	(144)	-	-	(144)
Balance, December 31, 2022	476,059,110	3,754	110	1,534	5,398
Return of capital	(15,781,853)	(2,107)	-	60	(2,047)
Shares issued under DRIP	162,457	21	-	-	21
Stock compensation plans ⁽¹⁾	1,147,749	142	-	(90)	52
Repurchases of common shares ⁽²⁾	(8,624,631)	(19)	-	-	(19)
Balance, December 31, 2023	452,962,832	1,791	110	1,504	3,405

(1) Movements in contributed surplus include cash payments related to withholding tax on stock compensation plans.

(2) Stated capital was reduced by \$11 million and \$50 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, related to the Company's pre-defined share repurchase plan. See share repurchases below.

Common shares of the Company have no par value and the authorized common share capital is an unlimited number of shares.

Return of Capital and Share Consolidation

In June 2023, the Company returned approximately \$2.0 billion to its shareholders through a return of capital transaction, which was funded from the proceeds of the Company's dispositions of LSEG shares (see note 9). The transaction consisted of a cash distribution of \$4.67 per common share and a share consolidation, or "reverse stock split", at a ratio of 1 pre-consolidated share for 0.963957 post-consolidated shares. Shareholders who were subject to income tax in a jurisdiction other than Canada were given the opportunity to opt-out of the transaction. The share consolidation was proportional to the cash distribution and the share consolidation ratio was based on the volume weighted-average trading price of the shares on the NYSE for the five-trading day period immediately preceding June 23, 2023, the effective date for the return of capital transaction. Woodbridge, our principal shareholder, participated in this transaction. As a result of the share consolidation, the Company's outstanding common shares were reduced by 15.8 million common shares.

Dividends

Dividends on common shares are declared in U.S. dollars. In the consolidated statement of cash flow, dividends paid on common shares are shown net of amounts reinvested in the Company under its DRIP. Due to administrative complexities, the Company temporarily suspended its DRIP for any dividend payable in advance of the return of capital transaction, and paid such dividends in cash. The Company resumed the DRIP after the completion of the return of capital transaction. Details of dividends declared per common share and dividends paid on common shares are as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Dividends declared per common share	\$1.96	\$1.78
Dividends declared	908	861
Dividends reinvested	(21)	(27)
Dividends paid	887	834

Registered holders of common shares may participate in the DRIP, under which cash dividends are automatically reinvested in new common shares. Common shares are valued at the weighted-average price at which the shares traded on the TSX during the five trading days immediately preceding the record date for the dividend.

Share Repurchases – Normal Course Issuer Bid (“NCIB”)

The Company buys back shares (and subsequently cancels them) from time to time as part of its capital strategy. On November 1, 2023, the Company announced that it plans to repurchase up to \$1.0 billion of its common shares. This new buyback program is in addition to the \$2.0 billion repurchase program the Company completed in the first quarter of 2023. Share repurchases are typically executed under a NCIB. Shares are repurchased for the new buyback program under a renewed NCIB, which was approved by the TSX and effective on November 1, 2023. Under the renewed NCIB up to 10 million common shares may be repurchased between November 3, 2023 and November 2, 2024. The Company may repurchase common shares in open market transactions on the TSX, the NYSE and/or other exchanges and alternative trading systems, if eligible, or by such other means as may be permitted by the TSX and/or NYSE or under applicable law, including private agreement purchases or share purchase program agreement purchases if the Company receives, if applicable, an issuer bid exemption order in the future from applicable securities regulatory authorities in Canada for such purchases. The price that the Company will pay for common shares in open market transactions will be the market price at the time of purchase or such other price as may be permitted by the TSX.

Details of share repurchases were as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Share repurchases (millions of U.S. dollars)	1,079	1,282
Shares repurchased (number in millions)	8.6	11.9
Share repurchases - average price per share in U.S. dollars	\$125.07	\$107.99

Decisions regarding any future repurchases will depend on certain factors, such as market conditions, share price, and other opportunities to invest capital for growth. The Company may elect to suspend or discontinue share repurchases at any time, in accordance with applicable laws. From time to time when the Company does not possess material nonpublic information about itself or its securities, it may enter into a pre-defined plan with its broker to allow for the repurchase of shares at times when the Company ordinarily would not be active in the market due to its own internal trading blackout periods, insider trading rules or otherwise. Any such plans entered into with the Company's broker will be adopted in accordance with applicable Canadian securities laws and the requirements of Rule 10b5-1 under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The Company entered into such a plan with its broker on December 28, 2023. As a result, the Company recorded a \$400 million liability in “Other financial liabilities” within current liabilities as of December 31, 2023 with a corresponding amount recorded in equity in the consolidated statement of financial position (December 31, 2022 – \$718 million).

Series II, Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares

The authorized preference share capital of the Company is an unlimited number of preference shares without par value. The directors are authorized to issue preference shares without par value in one or more series, and to determine the number of shares in, and terms attaching to, each such series. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, 6,000,000 Series II, cumulative redeemable preference shares were authorized, issued and outstanding. The Series II preference shares are non-voting and are redeemable at the option of the Company for C\$25.00 per share, together with accrued dividends. Dividends are payable quarterly at an annual rate of 70% of the Canadian bank prime rate applied to the stated capital of such shares.

Note 26: Share-Based Compensation

The Company operates equity-settled compensation plans under which it receives services from employees as consideration for equity instruments of the Company. Each plan is described below:

Stock Incentive Plan

Under its stock incentive plan, the Company may grant stock options, TRSUs, performance restricted share units (“PRSUs”) and other awards to certain employees for a maximum of up to 69,150,969 common shares. As of December 31, 2023, there were 8,459,523 awards available for grant (2022 – 9,069,475). The following table summarizes the methods used to measure fair value for each type of award and the related vesting period over which compensation expense is recognized:

Type of award	Vesting period	Fair Value Measure	Equity-settled
			Compensation expense based on:
Stock options	Up to four years	Black-Scholes option pricing model	Fair value on business day prior to grant date
TRSUs	Up to five years	Closing common share price	Fair value on business day prior to grant date
PRSUs	Three-year performance period	Closing common share price	Fair value on business day prior to grant date

Additional information on each type of award is as follows:

Stock Options

The maximum term of an option is 10 years from the grant date. Under the plan, options may be granted by reference to the Company’s common share price on the NYSE or TSX.

The weighted-average fair value of options granted for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 and principal assumptions used in applying the Black-Scholes option pricing model were as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Weighted-average fair value (\$)	25.93	15.69
Weighted-average of key assumptions:		
Share price (\$)	121.16	102.00
Exercise price (\$)	121.16	102.00
Risk-free interest rate	4.2%	1.6%
Dividend yield	2.1%	2.4%
Volatility factor	22%	21%
Expected life (in years)	5	5

The Black-Scholes model was developed for use in estimating the fair value of traded options that have no vesting restrictions. The model requires the use of subjective assumptions, including expected stock-price volatility. Historical data has been considered in setting the assumptions.

Time-Based Restricted Share Units (TRSUs)

TRSUs give the holder the right to receive one common share for each unit that vests on the vesting date. The holders of TRSUs have no voting rights and accumulate additional units based on notional dividends paid by the Company on its common shares on each dividend payment date, which are reinvested as additional TRSUs. The weighted-average fair value of TRSUs granted was \$125.92 and \$104.64 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Performance Restricted Share Units (PRSUs)

PRSUs give the holder the right to receive one common share for each unit that vests on the vesting date. The holders of PRSUs have no voting rights and accumulate additional units based on notional dividends paid by the Company on its common shares on each dividend payment date, which are reinvested as additional PRSUs. The percentage of PRSUs initially granted that vests depends upon the Company's performance, typically over a three-year period, against pre-established performance goals. Between 0% and 200% of the initial amounts may vest for grants made from 2021 through 2023. The weighted-average fair value of PRSUs granted was \$121.13 and \$101.98 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP)

The Company maintains an ESPP whereby eligible employees can purchase common shares at a 15% discount to the closing share price on the NYSE on the last business day of each quarter. Each quarter, employees may elect to authorize payroll deductions from their eligible compensation, up to a maximum of \$21,250 per year (or a comparable amount in foreign currency for the global ESPP). The discount is expensed as incurred. A maximum of 20,388,909 common shares can be purchased through the ESPP.

The movement in the number of awards outstanding and their related weighted-average exercise prices are as follows:

	Stock Options	TRSUs	PRSUs	Total	Weighted-Average Exercise Price(\$) ⁽¹⁾
Awards outstanding (in thousands):					
Outstanding as of December 31, 2021	2,598	1,614	949	5,161	65.11
Granted	384	668	321	1,373	102.00
Exercised	(893)	(736)	(395)	(2,024)	49.10
Forfeited	(181)	(156)	(77)	(414)	85.75
Outstanding as of December 31, 2022	1,908	1,390	798	4,096	78.06
Exercisable as of December 31, 2022	695	-	-	695	69.05
Granted	245	446	244	935	121.16
Exercised	(734)	(693)	(283)	(1,710)	68.66
Forfeited	(85)	(125)	(116)	(326)	99.68
Outstanding as of December 31, 2023	1,334	1,018	643	2,995	89.76
Exercisable as of December 31, 2023	546	-	-	546	77.32

(1) Represents the weighted-average exercise price for stock options. TRSUs and PRSUs are excluded as they entitle holders to receive common shares upon vesting without an associated exercise price.

In 2023, the weighted-average share price at the time of exercise for the awards described above was \$123.23 per share (2022 – \$106.46).

Share-based compensation expense for years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 was as follows:

	Stock Options	TRSUs	PRSUs	ESPP	Total
December 31, 2023	5	47	25	6	83
December 31, 2022	5	54	23	3	85

Relative to the share-based awards outstanding as of December 31, 2023, the Company expects to pay approximately \$109 million as of December 31, 2023 (2022 – \$108 million) to tax authorities for employee withholding tax liabilities when these awards are exercised in the future.

The following table summarizes additional information relating to stock options outstanding as of December 31, 2023:

Range of exercise prices ⁽¹⁾	Number Outstanding (in thousands)	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price for Awards Outstanding	Number Exercisable (in thousands)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price for Awards Exercisable
35.01 - 40.00	36	4	\$39.49	36	\$39.49
50.01 - 55.00	50	5	\$54.36	50	\$54.36
75.01 - 80.00	477	5	\$75.96	282	\$75.96
85.01 - 90.00	279	7	\$88.87	118	\$88.87
100.01 - 105.00	264	8	\$102.00	60	\$102.00
120.01 - 125.00	228	9	\$121.17	-	\$121.17
Total	1,334			546	

(1) TRSUs and PRSUs are excluded as they entitle holders to receive common shares upon vesting without an associated exercise price.

Note 27: Employee Benefit Plans

Retirement Benefits

The Company sponsors both defined benefit and defined contribution employee future benefit plans covering substantially all employees. Costs for future employee benefits are accrued over the periods in which employees earn the benefits. Defined benefit plans provide pension and other post-employment benefits ("OPEB") to covered employees. Significant plans are valued under IAS 19, *Employee Benefits*, using the projected unit credit method.

The most significant funded defined benefit plans are the Thomson Reuters Group Pension Plan ("TRGP"), covering U.S. employees, and The Thomson Corporation PLC Pension Scheme ("TTC"), covering U.K. employees. The TRGP and TTC plan were frozen from future service accruals effective January 1, 2023 and July 1, 2021, respectively. Except where required by law, virtually all defined benefit plans are closed to new employees. The Company also has unfunded obligations consisting of supplemental executive retirement plans ("SERPs") and OPEB consisting largely of retiree medical benefits, both primarily in the U.S. Defined benefit obligations in the rest of the world are less significant.

Defined benefit plan design and governance

Benefits are generally based on salary and years of service, although each plan has a unique benefits formula. The normal retirement age is typically in the range of 60 to 65 years and benefits are generally payable in annuity or lump sum upon retirement. Most plans include provisions for early retirement, death, survivor and disability benefits. Under the TTC plan, vested benefits of former employees who are not yet of retirement age are held in deferment. Under the TRGP, former and future terminating employees with vested benefits have the option to receive benefits as a lump sum or to defer benefits until retirement. In addition, future TRGP retirees may receive benefits in lump sum or annuity. Eligible benefits under the TTC plan increase based on inflation, whereas TRGP benefits are not indexed to inflation. In some countries, the Company operates cash balance plans (accounted for as defined benefit obligations) where the accumulated balance on the pension account is based on employee and employer allocations and a promised annual crediting rate.

The TRGP is a qualified pension plan in the U.S. and is governed by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 ("ERISA"). In its role as plan fiduciary, the Company has a policy to contribute at least the minimum required amount under ERISA.

Similar to the TRGP, the Company bears the cost of the TTC plan (less employee contributions). However, the responsibility for the management and governance of the TTC plan lies with an independent trustee board (the "Trustees"). The Trustees are responsible for carrying out triennial valuations (unless circumstances require an earlier review) and securing funding for benefit payments. To develop funding valuations and investment policies, the Trustees consult with the plan's actuary (who is independent of the Company's actuary), the plan's investment advisors (also independent of the Company's investment advisors) and the Company. The Trustees and the Company are required to agree on a schedule of contributions in support of funding objectives. These arrangements are updated in conjunction with the triennial valuations.

Other international locations operate various pension plans in accordance with local regulations and practices.

Net defined benefit plan obligations

The movement on net defined benefit plan obligations was as follows:

	Pension Plans ⁽¹⁾		OPEB ⁽¹⁾		Total ⁽¹⁾	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
As of January 1	(397)	(171)	(81)	(96)	(478)	(267)
Plan expense recognized in income statement:	(42)	(54)	(5)	(3)	(47)	(57)
Actuarial (losses) gains	(9)	(173)	9	11	-	(162)
Exchange differences	2	(25)	-	1	2	(24)
Contributions paid	28	26	5	6	33	32
Net plan obligations as of December 31	(418)	(397)	(72)	(81)	(490)	(478)
Net plan surpluses recognized in non-current assets					45	48
Net plan obligations recognized in non-current liabilities					(535)	(526)

(1) Includes amounts for immaterial defined benefit and OPEB plans that are not included in the detailed analysis below.

Analysis of material defined benefit plans

The following analysis relates to the Company's most significant defined benefit plans, the largest of which are in the U.S. and the U.K.

The net surpluses (obligations) of the material defined benefit plans recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position were as follows:

As of December 31,	Funded		Unfunded ⁽¹⁾		OPEB		Total	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Present value of plan obligations	(2,606)	(2,502)	(231)	(227)	(50)	(58)	(2,887)	(2,787)
Fair value of plan assets	2,421	2,337	-	-	-	-	2,421	2,337
Net plan obligations	(185)	(165)	(231)	(227)	(50)	(58)	(466)	(450)
Net plan surpluses	39	44	-	-	-	-	39	44
Net plan obligations	(224)	(209)	(231)	(227)	(50)	(58)	(505)	(494)

(1) Unfunded pension plans consist of SERPs.

Defined benefit obligation

The following summarizes activity in the defined benefit obligation:

Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligations	Funded		Unfunded		OPEB		Total	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
As of December 31,								
Opening defined benefit obligation	(2,502)	(3,658)	(227)	(295)	(58)	(72)	(2,787)	(4,025)
Current service cost	(3)	(35)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(5)	(37)
Administration fees	(15)	(7)	-	(1)	-	-	(15)	(8)
Interest cost	(126)	(92)	(12)	(8)	(3)	(2)	(141)	(102)
Actuarial (losses) gains from changes in financial assumptions ⁽¹⁾	(88)	1,104	(6)	55	8	11	(86)	1,170
Actuarial gains (losses) from changes in demographic assumptions	37	(32)	-	-	3	-	40	(32)
Experience losses	(19)	(57)	(6)	(1)	(3)	-	(28)	(58)
Contributions by employees	(2)	(2)	-	-	(2)	(2)	(4)	(4)
Benefits paid	142	191	22	22	6	8	170	221
Administration fees disbursements	15	7	-	-	-	-	15	7
Exchange differences	-	115	-	2	-	-	-	117
Other	(45)	(36)	(1)	-	-	-	(46)	(36)
Closing defined benefit obligation	(2,606)	(2,502)	(231)	(227)	(50)	(58)	(2,887)	(2,787)

(1) Losses in 2023 were primarily associated with a decrease in discount rates used to measure the obligation. Gains in 2022 were primarily associated with an increase in discount rates used to measure the obligation.

The total closing defined benefit obligation can be further analyzed by participant group and by geography.

As of December 31,	2023	2022	As of December 31,	2023	2022
Active employees	21%	24%	U.S.	70%	72%
Deferred	35%	35%	U.K.	25%	24%
Retirees	44%	41%	Rest of world	5%	4%
Closing defined benefit obligation	100%	100%		100%	100%

The weighted-average duration of plan obligations for the TRGP and TTC in 2023 was 13 years (2022 – 13 years) and 14 years (2022 – 14 years), respectively.

Plan assets

The following summarizes activity in plan assets:

Fair Value of Plan Assets	Funded		Unfunded		OPEB		Total	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
As of December 31,								
Opening fair value of plan assets	2,337	3,790	-	-	-	-	2,337	3,790
Interest income ⁽¹⁾	117	92	-	-	-	-	117	92
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income ⁽²⁾	70	(1,244)	-	-	-	-	70	(1,244)
Contributions by employer	6	4	22	22	4	6	32	32
Contributions by employees	2	2	-	-	2	2	4	4
Benefits paid	(142)	(191)	(22)	(22)	(6)	(8)	(170)	(221)
Administration fees disbursements	(15)	(7)	-	-	-	-	(15)	(7)
Exchange differences	46	(146)	-	-	-	-	46	(146)
Other	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	37
Closing fair value of plan assets	2,421	2,337	-	-	-	-	2,421	2,337

(1) Interest income is calculated using the discount rate for the period.

(2) Return on plan assets represents the difference between the actual return on plan assets and the interest income computed using the discount rate.

Investment policy of funded plans

Plan assets are invested to adequately secure benefits and to minimize the Company's long-term contributions to the plans. However, specific investment allocations will vary across plans. The Company funds unfunded and OPEB plans as claims are made.

Plan fiduciaries, comprised of the Company, plan trustees, or third-party investment advisors selected by the Company set investment policies and strategies for each funded plan and oversee investment allocation, which includes selecting investment managers, commissioning periodic asset-liability studies and setting long-term strategic targets. Investment allocation considers various factors including the funded status of the plan, a balance between risk and return, the plan's liquidity needs, current and expected economic and market conditions, specific asset class risk as well as the risk profile and maturity pattern of the respective plan.

Target investment allocation ranges are guidelines, not limitations. Funded plans may have broadly diversified portfolios with investments in equities, fixed income, real estate, insurance contracts, derivatives and other asset classes through direct ownership or through other instruments such as mutual funds, commingled funds and hedge funds. Derivatives may be used to achieve investment objectives or as a component of risk management such as for interest rate and currency management strategies.

In aggregate, the major categories of plan assets for funded plans were as follows:

As of December 31,	Quoted ⁽¹⁾		Unquoted		Total	
	2023	2022 ⁽¹⁾	2023	2022	2023	2022
Equities⁽²⁾	-	134	507	266	507	400
Bonds⁽³⁾						
Corporate	-	-	575	764	575	764
Government	-	-	333	349	333	349
Other fixed income	-	-	258	255	258	255
Total Bonds	-	-	1,166	1,368	1,166	1,368
Multi-asset⁽⁴⁾	-	-	131	138	131	138
Derivatives	-	-	242	172	242	172
Cash and cash equivalents	51	45	220	175	271	220
Other	3	6	101	33	104	39
Total	54	185	2,367	2,152	2,421	2,337

(1) Asset valuation based on Level 1 evidence under the fair value hierarchy: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

(2) Equities include direct shareholdings and funds focused on equity strategies.

(3) Bonds include direct credit holdings and funds focused on fixed income strategies. Within this grouping, Government includes debt issued by national, state and local government agencies and Other fixed income includes blended Corporate/Government credit strategies.

(4) Multi-asset includes funds that invest in a range of asset classes.

These portfolios are diversified in terms of geographic distribution and market sectors. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, there were no Thomson Reuters securities held in the Company's pension plans' assets.

Contributions

In 2023 and 2022, the Company contributed \$32 million and \$31 million, respectively, to its material defined benefit plans.

In 2024, the Company expects to contribute approximately \$33 million to its material defined benefit plans, of which \$6 million will be in accordance with the normal funding policy of funded plans and \$27 million will be for claims expected to arise under unfunded and OPEB plans.

From time to time, the Company may elect to make voluntary contributions to improve the funded status of the plans. For certain plans, the trustees have the right to call for special valuations, which could subsequently result in the Company having to make an unexpected contribution. Market-related factors may also affect the timing and amount of contributions. The amount and timing of any future required contributions to pension plans could differ significantly from the Company's estimates as of December 31, 2023.

Actuarial assumptions

The weighted-average actuarial assumptions were as follows:

As of December 31,	Funded		Unfunded		OPEB	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Discount rate	4.86%	5.18%	5.06%	5.37%	4.95%	5.30%
Inflation assumption	2.95%	3.13%	2.70%	2.70%	-	-
Rate of increase in pension payments	2.87%	2.96%	2.76%	2.76%	-	-
Medical cost trend	-	-	-	-	7.00%	7.30%

Discount rate

The discount rate was based on current market interest rates of high-quality, fixed-rate debt securities adjusted to reflect the duration of expected future cash outflows for pension benefit payments. To estimate the discount rate, the Company used a hypothetical yield curve that represented yields on high quality zero-coupon bonds with durations that mirrored the expected payment stream of the benefit obligation. For the TRGP and the TTC plans combined, a 0.25% increase or decrease in the discount rate would have decreased or increased the defined benefit obligation by approximately \$79 million as of December 31, 2023.

Rates of inflation and pension payments

The rate of inflation, which impacts increases in eligible U.K. pension payments, was determined by reference to consumer and retail price indices. For the TTC plan, a 0.25% increase or decrease in the rate of increase in pension payments would have increased or decreased the defined benefit obligation by approximately \$15 million as of December 31, 2023.

Medical cost trend

The medical cost trend is based on the Company's actuarial medical claims experience and future projections of medical costs. The average medical cost trend rate used was 7.0% for 2023, which is reduced gradually to 4.8% in 2034. A 1% increase or decrease in the trend rate would have resulted in an increase or decrease in the benefit obligation for post-retirement benefits of approximately \$3 million as of December 31, 2023.

Mortality assumptions

The mortality assumptions used to assess the defined benefit obligation as of December 31, 2023 are based on the following:

- TRGP: Pri-2012/MP-2021 Generational Table; and
- TTC plan: SAPS S3 Light Tables with allowances for plan demographic specifics and longevity improvements.

The following table illustrates the life expectation in years of an average plan participant retiring at age 65 as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 and a plan participant at age 40 as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 retiring 25 years later at age 65 under the mortality assumptions used.

December 31, 2023	Life Expectation in Years	
	Male	Female
Employee retiring as of December 31, 2023 at age 65	22	23
Employee age 40 as of December 31, 2023 retiring at age 65	24	25

December 31, 2022	Life Expectation in Years	
	Male	Female
Employee retiring as of December 31, 2022 at age 65	22	23
Employee age 40 as of December 31, 2022 retiring at age 65	24	25

For the TRGP and the TTC plans combined, an increase in life expectancy of one year across all age groups would have increased the defined benefit obligation by approximately \$55 million as of December 31, 2023.

The sensitivity analyses are based on a change in one assumption while holding all other assumptions constant, so that interdependencies between assumptions are excluded. The measurement methodology (i.e. present value of the obligation calculated using the projected unit credit method) applied in the sensitivity analyses is also consistent with that used to determine the defined benefit obligation in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Risks and uncertainties

The material risks and uncertainties the Company is exposed to in relation to defined benefit pension plans are:

- **Investment risk:** Returns on plan assets may not be sufficient to fund plan obligations. To mitigate such risk, plan fiduciaries maintain investment policies and periodically review investment allocations to ensure adequate support of funding objectives. Additionally, plan fiduciaries review fund manager performance against benchmarks for specific investment mandates.
- **Interest rate risk:** Although a significant amount of plan assets are allocated to fixed income investments that employ a liability-matching strategy to materially hedge against interest rate risk, the Company's funded benefit plans do not perfectly track movements in liabilities within its liability-hedging strategies. As a result, changes across the interest rate curve may require the Company to make additional contributions. Diversified asset allocations mitigate this risk by creating the potential to outperform changes in liabilities and to reinvest excess returns in liability matching assets, reducing the need for Company contributions.
- **Inflation risk:** Actual pension increases linked to inflation may exceed expectations, resulting in higher than anticipated plan obligations. To mitigate this risk, certain plan assets are invested in hedging assets, which may include derivatives and inflation-linked bonds.
- **Currency risk:** In some plans, obligations denominated in local currency may be partially funded by foreign investments. To hedge this currency mismatch, derivatives may be used.
- **Liquidity risk:** If a plan has insufficient cash to fund near term benefit payments, the Company may have to make additional contributions or unexpected changes in asset allocations may be required. This risk is mitigated as near-term pension payments are reasonably known and plans generally hold short-term debt securities to fund such payments.
- **Mortality risk:** Life expectancy may improve at a faster rate than expected, resulting in higher plan obligations. To mitigate this risk, life expectancy assumptions are reviewed in connection with periodic valuations.

For defined benefit retiree medical plans, the material risks are mortality risk, as described above, and costs being greater than assumed, either due to inflation of future medical costs or the frequency of participants' claims.

Analysis of income and expense

Defined benefit plan expense (income) for material defined benefit plans for years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 was as follows:

Income Statement ⁽¹⁾	Funded		Unfunded		OPEB		Total	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Current service cost	3	35	1	1	1	1	5	37
Net interest cost	9	-	12	8	3	2	24	10
Administration fees	15	7	-	1	-	-	15	8
Defined benefit plan expense	27	42	13	10	4	3	44	55

(1) Current service cost and administration fees are included in the "Post-employment benefits" component of "Operating expenses" as set out in note 5. Net interest cost is reported in "Finance costs, net" as set out in note 8.

Analysis of other comprehensive loss (income)

The following summarizes amounts recognized in other comprehensive loss (income) for material defined benefit plans:

Other Comprehensive Loss (Income)	Funded		Unfunded		OPEB		Total	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Remeasurement losses (gains) on defined benefit obligation:								
Due to financial assumption changes	88	(1,104)	6	(55)	(8)	(10)	86	(1,169)
Due to demographic assumption changes	(37)	32	-	-	(3)	-	(40)	32
Due to experience	19	57	6	1	3	-	28	58
Return on plan assets greater than discount rate	(70)	1,244	-	-	-	-	(70)	1,244
Total recognized in other comprehensive loss (income) before taxation	-	229	12	(54)	(8)	(10)	4	165

Accumulated Comprehensive Loss (Income)	Funded		Unfunded		OPEB		Total	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Balance of accumulated comprehensive loss (income) as of January 1	1,317	1,088	44	98	(114)	(104)	1,247	1,082
Net actuarial losses (gains) recognized in the year	-	229	12	(54)	(8)	(10)	4	165
Total accumulated comprehensive loss (income) as of December 31,	1,317	1,317	56	44	(122)	(114)	1,251	1,247

Defined contribution plans

The Company sponsors various defined contribution savings plans that provide for Company matching contributions. Total expense related to defined contribution plans was \$92 million in 2023 (2022 – \$95 million), which approximates the cash outlays related to the plans.

Note 28: Leases

Lessee

In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters into leases primarily for property and equipment. The carrying amount and the related depreciation for the right-of-use assets for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	Land, Buildings and Building Improvements	Computer Equipment	Furniture, Fixtures and Other Equipment	Total
Year ended December 31, 2023				
Carrying amount	173	20	2	195
Depreciation	42	8	1	51
Year ended December 31, 2022				
Carrying amount	147	13	3	163
Depreciation	44	8	1	53

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, cash outflows for leases, which include payments of lease principal, interest, short-term and low value leases, were \$73 million and \$76 million, respectively.

The following table sets forth the Company's future aggregate undiscounted non-cancellable lease payments over the lease term as well as its discounted lease liabilities as reported in the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	December 31,	
	2023	2022
Within 1 year	67	68
Between 1 and 2 years	59	52
Between 2 and 3 years	47	40
Between 3 and 4 years	36	29
Between 4 and 5 years	24	21
Later than 5 years	91	53
Total undiscounted cash flows	324	263
Lease liabilities included in the consolidated statement of financial position		
Current	56	56
Non-current	209	179

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company was committed to leases with future cash outflows totaling \$82 million and \$67 million, respectively, which had not yet commenced and therefore are not accounted for as a liability as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. A liability and corresponding right-of-use asset will be recognized for these leases at the lease commencement date.

With certain leases, the Company guarantees the restoration of the leased property to a specified condition after completion of the lease period. The liability associated with these restorations is recorded within "Provisions and other non-current liabilities" in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Note 29: Supplemental Cash Flow Information

Details of "Other" in the consolidated statement of cash flow are as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Non-cash employee benefit charges	139	160
Net losses (gains) on foreign exchange and derivative financial instruments	195	(441)
Fair value adjustments (see note 5)	2	(19)
Other	(38)	24
	298	(276)

Details of “Changes in working capital and other items” are as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Trade and other receivables	(83)	(28)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	51	(2)
Other financial assets	-	42
Payables, accruals and provisions	(166)	(137)
Deferred revenue	74	75
Other financial liabilities	-	(42)
Income taxes ⁽¹⁾	642	146
Other	(61)	(46)
	457	8

(1) Both periods include current tax liabilities that were recorded on the sale of LSEG shares (see note 9), for which the tax payments are included in investing activities.

Details of income taxes paid are as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Operating activities - continuing operations	(163)	(193)
Investing activities - continuing operations	(705)	(7)
Investing activities - discontinued operations ⁽¹⁾	(1)	(16)
Total income taxes paid	(869)	(216)

(1) Reflects payments made to HMRC in 2022 (see note 31).

In 2023, the Company received refunds of \$36 million related to payments previously made for notices of assessment under the Diverted Profit Tax regime, of which \$10 million was received directly from HMRC and \$26 million was received from LSEG under an indemnity arrangement. In 2022, the Company paid \$85 million related to notices of assessment under the Diverted Profit Tax regime, of which \$31 million was paid directly to HMRC and \$54 million was paid to LSEG under an indemnity arrangement. LSEG remitted the payments it received under the indemnity to HMRC on the Company’s behalf. The payments made directly to, and refunds received from HMRC were included as income taxes paid in the consolidated statement of cash flow. The payments made directly to, and refunds received from LSEG were presented in operating activities from discontinued operations in the consolidated statement of cash flow and were not included as taxes paid. See note 31.

Note 30: Acquisitions

Acquisitions primarily comprise the purchase of all the equity interests of the businesses acquired, which are integrated into existing operations of the Company to broaden its offerings to customers as well as its presence in global markets. The results of acquired businesses are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition. Acquisitions also include asset acquisitions and investments in businesses in which the Company does not have a controlling interest.

Acquisition activity

The number of acquisitions completed, and the related consideration were as follows:

	Year ended December 31,			
	2023		2022	
	Number of Transactions	Cash Consideration	Number of Transactions	Cash Consideration
Businesses acquired	4	1,225	2	153
Less: Cash acquired		(35)		(2)
Businesses acquired, net of cash	4	1,190	2	151
Investments in businesses	9	21	6	28
Asset acquisitions ⁽¹⁾	-	-	1	8
Deferred and contingent consideration payments	-	5	-	4
	13	1,216	9	191

(1) The year ended December 31, 2022 includes acquisitions of computer software of which \$8 million was paid in cash and \$5 million was recorded as a financial liability.

The following provides a brief description of the most significant acquisitions completed during 2023 and 2022:

Date	Company	Acquiring Segments	Description
August 2023	Casetext, Inc.	Legal Professionals	A business that uses AI and ML to enable legal professionals to work more efficiently.
July 2023	Imagen Ltd	Reuters News	A media asset management company.
January 2023	SurePrep LLC	Corporates and Tax & Accounting Professionals	A provider of tax automation software and services.
April 2022	ThoughtTrace	Corporates	A business that uses AI and ML to read, organize and manage document workflows.

Purchase price allocation

Purchase price allocations related to certain acquisitions may be subject to adjustment pending completion of final valuations.

The details of net assets acquired were as follows:

	December 31,				2022 ⁽¹⁾
	2023				
	Sureprep LLC	Casetext, Inc.	Other	Total	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	25	8	2	35	2
Trade receivables	8	1	3	12	3
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	3	2	1	6	1
Current assets	36	11	6	53	6
Property and equipment	2	-	-	2	-
Computer software	180	185	9	374	74
Other identifiable intangible assets	13	17	7	37	2
Other non-current assets	1	-	-	1	-
Total assets	232	213	22	467	82
Payables and accruals	(5)	(3)	(5)	(13)	(1)
Deferred revenue	(47)	(5)	(3)	(55)	(4)
Current liabilities	(52)	(8)	(8)	(68)	(5)
Provisions and other non-current liabilities	(1)	-	(1)	(2)	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	(18)
Deferred tax	(9)	(38)	(4)	(51)	(10)
Total liabilities	(62)	(46)	(13)	(121)	(33)
Net assets acquired	170	167	9	346	49
Goodwill	343	490	46	879	104
Total	513	657	55	1,225	153
Businesses acquired, net of cash	488	649	53	1,190	151

(1) The Company's consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2022 has been adjusted to reflect the completion of a purchase price allocation related to a 2022 acquisition. This adjustment increased computer software and decreased goodwill by \$13 million, respectively.

The excess of the purchase price over the net assets acquired was recorded as goodwill and reflects synergies and the value of the acquired workforce. Relative to acquisitions completed in 2023 and 2022, the majority of goodwill is not expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

Other

The revenues and operating profit of acquired businesses were not material to the Company's results of operations.

Note 31: Contingencies, Commitments and Guarantees

Lawsuits and legal claims

The Company is engaged in various legal proceedings, claims, audits and investigations that have arisen in the ordinary course of business. These matters include, but are not limited to, employment matters, commercial matters, privacy and data protection matters, defamation matters and intellectual property infringement matters. The outcome of all the matters against the Company is subject to future resolution, including uncertainties of litigation. Litigation outcomes are difficult to predict with certainty due to various factors, including but not limited to: the preliminary nature of some claims; uncertain damage theories and demands; an incomplete factual record; uncertainty concerning legal theories and procedures and their resolution by the courts, at both trial and appellate levels; and the unpredictable nature of opposing parties. Based on information currently known to the Company and after consultation with outside legal counsel, management believes that the ultimate resolution of any such matters, individually or in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial condition taken as a whole.

Uncertain tax positions

The Company is subject to taxation in numerous jurisdictions and is routinely under audit by many different taxing authorities in the ordinary course of business. There are many transactions and calculations during the course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain, as taxing authorities may challenge some of the Company's positions and propose adjustments or changes to its tax filings.

As a result, the Company maintains provisions for uncertain tax positions that it believes appropriately reflect its risk. These provisions are made using the Company's best estimates of the amount expected to be paid based on a qualitative assessment of all relevant factors. When appropriate, the Company performs an expected value calculation to determine its provisions. The Company reviews the adequacy of these provisions at the end of each reporting period and adjusts them based on changing facts and circumstances. Due to the uncertainty associated with tax audits, it is possible that at some future date, liabilities resulting from such audits or related litigation could vary significantly from the Company's provisions. However, based on currently enacted legislation, information currently known by the Company and after consultation with outside tax advisors, management believes that the ultimate resolution of any such matters, individually or in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial condition taken as a whole.

Through December 31, 2023, the Company paid \$430 million of tax as required under notices of assessment issued by the U.K. tax authority, HM Revenue & Customs ("HMRC"), under the Diverted Profits Tax ("DPT") regime that collectively related to the 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 taxation years of certain of its current and former U.K. affiliates. The Company does not believe these current and former U.K. affiliates fall within the scope of the DPT regime. Because the Company believes its position is supported by the weight of law, it intends to vigorously defend its position and will continue contesting these assessments through all available administrative and judicial remedies. As the assessments largely relate to businesses that the Company has sold, the majority are subject to indemnity arrangements under which the Company has been required to pay additional taxes to HMRC or the indemnity counterparty.

The Company does not believe that the resolution of these matters will have a material adverse effect on its financial condition taken as a whole. Payments made by the Company are not a reflection of its view on the merits of the case. As the Company expects to receive refunds of substantially all of the aggregate of amounts paid pursuant to these notices of assessment, it expects to continue recording substantially all of these payments as non-current receivables from HMRC or the indemnity counterparty, in its financial statements.

Guarantees

The Company has an investment in 3XSQ Associates, an entity jointly owned by a subsidiary of the Company and Rudin Times Square Associates LLC (“Rudin”), that owns and operates the 3 Times Square office building (“the building”) in New York, New York. In June 2022, 3XSQ Associates obtained a \$415 million, 3-year term loan facility to refinance existing debt, fund the building’s redevelopment, and cover interest and operating costs during the redevelopment period. The building is pledged as loan collateral. Thomson Reuters and Rudin each guarantee 50% of (i) certain principal loan amounts and (ii) interest and operating costs. Thomson Reuters and Rudin also jointly and severally guarantee (i) completion of commenced works and (ii) lender losses arising from disallowed acts, environmental or otherwise. To minimize economic exposure to 50% for the joint and several obligations, Thomson Reuters and a parent entity of Rudin entered into a cross-indemnification arrangement. The Company believes the value of the building is expected to be sufficient to cover obligations that could arise from the guarantees. The guarantees do not impact the Company’s ability to borrow funds under its \$2.0 billion syndicated credit facility or the related covenant calculation.

Dispositions

In certain disposition agreements, the Company guarantees to the purchaser the recoverability of certain assets or limits on certain liabilities, including as in the “Uncertain tax positions” section above. The Company does not believe based upon current facts and circumstances described that additional payments in connection with these transactions would have a material adverse impact on the Company’s financial condition taken as a whole.

Unconditional purchase obligations

The Company has various obligations for materials, supplies, outsourcing and other services contracted in the ordinary course of business. The future unconditional purchase obligations as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2023	2022
Within 1 year	374	342
Between 1 and 2 years	258	225
Between 2 and 3 years	123	135
Between 3 and 4 years	42	42
Between 4 and 5 years	11	2
Later than 5 years	-	2
	808	748

Note 32: Related Party Transactions

As of December 31, 2023, the Company’s principal shareholder, Woodbridge, beneficially owned approximately 69% of the Company’s common shares.

Transactions with Woodbridge

From time to time, in the normal course of business, the Company enters into transactions with Woodbridge and certain of its affiliates. These transactions involve providing and receiving product and service offerings and are not material to the Company’s results of operations or financial condition either individually or in the aggregate.

In 2023, the Company sold two wholly owned Canadian subsidiaries to a company affiliated with Woodbridge for \$42 million. The subsidiaries' assets consisted of accumulated tax losses that management did not expect to utilize against future taxable income prior to their expiry based on currently enacted Canadian tax law. As such, no tax benefit for the losses had been recognized in the consolidated financial statements. Under Canadian law, certain losses may only be transferred to related companies, such as those affiliated with Woodbridge. The proceeds were recorded as gains within "Other operating gains, net" in the consolidated income statement. For each of these transactions, the board of directors' Corporate Governance Committee obtained an independent fairness opinion. The Company utilized each independent fairness opinion to determine that the negotiated price between the Company and Woodbridge was reasonable. After reviewing these matters, the Corporate Governance Committee approved these transactions. Directors who were not considered independent because of their positions with Woodbridge refrained from deliberating and voting on the matters at the committee meetings.

Transactions with YPL

In 2023, the Company received \$5.3 billion of dividends from YPL related to the sale of LSEG shares indirectly owned by the Company. See note 9 for further details about these transactions.

In 2022, the Company received dividends from YPL of \$87 million reflecting the Company's portion of dividends related to its LSEG investment and \$43 million in connection with YPL's participation in LSEG's share buyback program (see note 9).

Transactions with 3XSQ Associates

In 2023, the Company paid \$5 million (2022 – \$6 million) of rent to 3XSQ Associates, an equity method investment, for office space in the 3 Times Square building in New York, New York related to a lease through December 2028.

In 2022, the Company contributed \$10 million in cash pursuant to capital calls and made a \$15 million in-kind contribution representing the fair value of guarantees provided in connection with a \$415 million loan facility obtained by 3XSQ Associates (see note 31).

Transactions with Elite

In June 2023, the Company sold a majority interest in its Elite business to TPG and retained a 19.9% minority interest with board representation. To facilitate the separation, the Company agreed to provide certain operational services to Elite, including technology and administrative services, for a specified period. From the date of the sale through December 31, 2023, the Company recorded \$8 million as contra-expense related to these transactions.

As of December 31, 2023, the consolidated statement of financial position included a receivable from Elite of \$39 million and a payable to Elite of \$12 million related to all transactions between the two companies.

Transactions with other associates

From time to time, the Company enters into transactions with other associates. These transactions typically involve providing or receiving services in the normal course of business and are not material to the Company's results of operations or financial condition either individually or in the aggregate.

Compensation of key management personnel

Key management personnel compensation, including directors, was as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Salaries and other benefits	23	24
Share-based payments	17	17
Total compensation	40	41

Key management personnel are comprised of the Company's directors and executive officers.

Note 33: Subsequent Events

Acquisitions

In January 2024, the Company announced a recommended public tender offer to acquire 100% of the shares of Pagero, a provider of electronic-invoicing and indirect tax solutions. As of March 4, 2024, the Company owned approximately 99.46% of Pagero, for which it paid approximately \$800 million. The Company will consolidate Pagero in its financial statements from January 17, 2024, the date at which it acquired a majority of the business, and will report the business in its Corporates segment.

In January 2024, the Company acquired World Business Media Limited, a cross-platform, subscription-based provider of editorial content for the global P&C and specialty (re)insurance industry. This business will be reported in the Reuters News segment.

For both acquisitions, the Company is in the process of allocating the purchase consideration to the assets and liabilities assumed for accounting purposes.

Sale of LSEG Shares

From January 1, 2024 through March 5, 2024, the Company sold 10.1 million LSEG shares that it indirectly owned for approximately \$1.1 billion. As of March 5, 2024, the Company indirectly owned approximately 5.9 million shares, which are subject to amended lock-up provisions that allow it to sell all of the remaining shares after January 29, 2025.

2024 Dividends

In February 2024, the Company announced a 10% or \$0.20 per share increase in the annualized dividend to \$2.16 per common share, which was approved by the Company's board of directors. A quarterly dividend of \$0.54 per share will be paid on March 8, 2024 to shareholders of record as of February 21, 2024.

Share Repurchases

From January 1, 2024 through March 4, 2024, the Company repurchased 1.7 million of its common shares for \$260 million under the \$1.0 billion share buyback program announced in November 2023. Under this program, the Company has repurchased approximately \$0.6 billion of its common shares.