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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 40-F

☐ **REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12 OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

OR

☒ **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13(a) OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024

Commission File Number: 001-31349

THOMSON REUTERS CORPORATION
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

N/A
(Translation of Registrant's name into English (if applicable))

Province of Ontario, Canada
(Province or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

2741
(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number (if applicable))

98-0176673
(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number (if applicable))

19 Duncan Street
Toronto, Ontario M5H 3H1, Canada
Telephone: (647) 480-7000
(Address and telephone number of Registrant's principal executive offices)

Thomson Reuters Holdings Inc.
Attn: Legal Department
3 Times Square
New York, New York 10036
Telephone: (646) 540-3000
(Name, address (including zip code) and telephone number (including area code) of agent for service in the United States)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class	Trading Symbol	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common shares	TRI	The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:
None

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act:
Debt Securities of Thomson Reuters Corporation and Guarantees of Debt Securities of TR Finance LLC

For annual reports, indicate by check mark the information filed with this Form:

☒ **Annual information form** ☒ **Audited annual financial statements**

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report:

450,010,485 common shares, 6,000,000 Series II preference shares and 1 Thomson Reuters Founders Share

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to submit such files).

Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is an emerging growth company as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Emerging growth company ☐

If an emerging growth company that prepares its financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, indicate by check mark if the Registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards† provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

† The term "new or revised financial accounting standard" refers to any update issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board to its Accounting Standards Codification after April 5, 2012.

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report. ☒

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b). ☐

Auditor Name: PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP *Auditor Location*: New York, NY, USA *Auditor Firm ID*: 238

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UNDERTAKING AND CONSENT TO SERVICE OF PROCESS

a. Undertaking.

The Registrant undertakes to make available, in person or by telephone, representatives to respond to inquiries made by the Commission staff, and to furnish promptly, when requested to do so by the Commission staff, information relating to: the securities registered pursuant to Form 40-F; the securities in relation to which the obligation to file an annual report on Form 40-F arises; or transactions in said securities.

b. Consent to Service of Process.

(1) The Registrant has previously filed a Form F-X in connection with the class of securities in relation to which the obligation to file this report arises.

(2) Any change to the name or address of the Registrant's agent for service shall be communicated promptly to the Commission by amendment to Form F-X referencing the file number of the Registrant.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Exchange Act, the Registrant certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 40-F and has duly caused this annual report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereto duly authorized.

THOMSON REUTERS CORPORATION

By: /s/ Michael Eastwood
Name: Michael Eastwood
Title: Chief Financial Officer

Date: March 6, 2025

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EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description
97.1	Compensation Recovery Policy
99.1	Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2024 (which constitutes an Annual Information Form and includes Management's Discussion and Analysis and Audited Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2024), and includes a Form 40-F Cross Reference Table on page 163
99.2	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
99.3	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
99.4	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
99.5	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
99.6	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
99.7	Code of Business Conduct and Ethics
99.8	Audit Committee Charter
99.9	List of Subsidiary Issuers and Guarantors (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 22.1 of the joint Registration Statement on Form F-3 (File No. 333-239392) and Form F-10 (File No. 333-239390) filed on July 6, 2020 by Thomson Reuters Corporation and the subsidiary issuer and guarantors named therein)
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document - the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)

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Exhibit 97.1



Incentive-Based Compensation Clawback Policy
(Financial Restatement)

1. Introduction

This incentive-based compensation clawback policy (the "**Policy**") has been adopted by each of the Board of Directors (or equivalent governing body, the "**Board**") of Thomson Reuters Corporation (the "**Company**") and of each Listed Subsidiary (as defined below) to create and maintain a culture that emphasizes integrity and accountability and that reinforces the pay-for-performance compensation philosophy of the Company and the Listed Subsidiaries (each, a "**Subject Issuer**"). The Board of each Subject Issuer has therefore adopted this Policy which provides for the recoupment of certain executive compensation in the event of an accounting restatement resulting from material noncompliance with financial reporting requirements under Canadian and U.S. securities laws. This Policy is designed to comply with Section 10D of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "**Exchange Act**"), Rule 10D-1 issued thereunder, and the listing standards of the national securities exchange on which the applicable Subject Issuer's securities are listed to implement Rule 10D-1 under the Exchange Act (collectively, the "**U.S. Clawback Rules**").

2. Definitions

For purposes of this Policy, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth below:

"**Covered Executive Officers**" means the current and former executive officers of each Subject Issuer, as determined by the applicable Subject Issuer's Board in accordance with the U.S. Clawback Rules, and such other officers or employees who may from time to time be deemed subject to the Policy by the applicable Subject Issuer's Board.

"**Effective Date**" means October 2, 2023, with respect to the Company, and March 6, 2025, with respect to the Listed Subsidiaries listed on Schedule A hereto.

"**Excess Incentive-Based Compensation**" means the amount by which any Incentive-Based Compensation that is granted, earned, or vested based on erroneous or inaccurate data contained in Materially Non-Compliant Financial Statements as originally publicly filed exceeds the amount of any Incentive-Based Compensation that would have been granted, earned, or vested based on the data contained in any subsequent restatement of such Materially Non-Compliant Financial Statements, as computed without regard to any taxes paid thereon and otherwise as determined by the applicable Subject Issuer's Board in accordance with the U.S. Clawback Rules. If the applicable Subject Issuer's Board cannot determine the amount of excess Incentive-Based Compensation received by the Covered Executive Officer directly from the information in the accounting restatement, then it will make its determination based on a reasonable estimate of the effect of the accounting restatement.

"Financial Reporting Measure" means any measure that is determined and presented in accordance with the accounting principles used in preparing financial statements, or any measure derived wholly or in part from the financial information, and includes, for example, stock price, total shareholder return, revenues, net income, earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization (EBITDA), funds from operations, liquidity measures such as working capital or operating cash flow, return measures such as return on invested capital or return on assets, and earnings measures such as earnings per share.

"**Human Resources Committee**" means the Human Resources Committee of the Company's Board or such other committee as the Company's Board may, from time to time, appoint to oversee the application of this Policy.

"**Incentive-Based Compensation**" means with respect to each applicable Subject Issuer, any compensation that is granted, earned, or vested based wholly or in part on the attainment of a Financial Reporting Measure of such Subject Issuer, which may include: annual bonuses and other short- and long-term cash incentives, stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units, performance shares, or performance units. For the avoidance of doubt, Incentive-Based Compensation does not include awards that vest exclusively upon completion of a specified employment period, without any performance condition, and bonus awards that are discretionary or based on subjective goals or goals unrelated to Financial Reporting Measures.

"**Listed Subsidiary**" means any subsidiary of the Company, including those listed on Schedule A hereto, with a class of securities that may be listed on a U.S. Stock Exchange (as defined below) from time to time.

"**Lookback Period**" means the three completed fiscal years immediately preceding the date on which the applicable Subject Issuer is required to prepare an accounting restatement (as determined in accordance with the U.S. Clawback Rules) or any applicable transition period as specified under the Exchange Act.

"**Materially Non-Compliant Financial Statements**" means any financial statements of the applicable Subject Issuer where there has been any restatement of the financial statements due to material non-compliance with any financial reporting requirement under applicable securities laws, including any required accounting restatement correcting an error that either (1) is material to the previously-issued financial statements (i.e. a "big R" restatement); or (2) would result in a material misstatement if the error were corrected in the current period or left uncorrected in the current period (i.e. a "little r" restatement).

"**Performance Period"** means the current period or the Lookback Period, as applicable.

"**U.S. Stock Exchange**" means the New York Stock Exchange, Nasdaq and/or any other U.S. national securities exchange(s) on which the applicable Subject Issuer's securities are listed.

3. Recoupment of Incentive-Based Compensation

In the event of Materially Non-Compliant Financial Statements, the applicable Subject Issuer's Board will require reimbursement or forfeiture of any Excess Incentive-Based Compensation granted, earned, or vested in favour of, any current or former Covered Executive Officer during the relevant Performance Period. Notwithstanding the foregoing, such reimbursement or forfeiture of Excess Incentive-Based Compensation shall not be required from a Covered Executive Officer if that individual was not a Covered Executive Officer at any time during the relevant Performance Period.

4. Method of Recoupment

The applicable Subject Issuer's Board shall have the sole discretion and authority to determine the method for recouping any Incentive-Based Compensation under Section 3 of this Policy which may include, without limitation, (i) requiring the Covered Executive Officer to repay all or a portion of any cash bonus (including any performance bonus) or other equity-based compensation granted, awarded or paid to the Covered Executive Officer; (ii) canceling all or a portion of any unvested or vested equity-based compensation deferred by or granted, awarded or paid to the Covered Executive Officer; (iii) requiring the Covered Executive Officer to repay all or a portion of any gains realized by the Covered Executive Officer on the exercise of stock options or other equity-based compensation; (iv) offsetting the recoupment amount against any current or future equity-based compensation or any other amounts owed by the applicable Subject Issuer to the Covered Executive Officer; (v) combining any of items (i) to (iv) above; and/or (vi) taking any other remedial and recovery action permitted by law, as determined by the applicable Subject Issuer's Board. Any recoupment under this Policy shall be reasonably prompt.

5. No Indemnification

No Subject Issuer shall indemnify a Covered Executive Officer for any losses suffered as a result of recoupment under this Policy, including without limitation, the loss of any Incentive-Based Compensation.

6. Effective Date

This Policy shall be effective as of the Effective Date and shall apply to Incentive-Based Compensation that is approved, awarded or granted to, or earned by, the Covered Executive Officers on or after that date.

7. Board Authority

All determinations, decisions and interpretations to be made under this Policy shall be made by the applicable Subject Issuer's Board, and with respect to the Company, on the recommendation of the Human Resources Committee. Any determination, decision or interpretation made by the applicable Subject Issuer's Board under this Policy shall be final, binding and conclusive on all Covered Executive Officers and all other parties. This Policy may be amended or terminated at any time by the applicable Subject Issuer's Board. The applicable Subject Issuer's Board will amend this Policy as it deems necessary to comply with applicable laws and any rules, regulations, guidance or standards adopted by a securities regulatory authority or a stock exchange on which the applicable Subject Issuer's securities are listed. It is intended that this Policy be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with the requirements of the U.S. Clawback Rules.

8. Administration of the Policy

Any applicable award agreement, form or other document setting forth the terms and conditions of any Incentive-Based Compensation covered by the Policy which is approved, granted, awarded, earned or paid on or after the applicable Effective Date shall be deemed to include the restrictions imposed herein and incorporate this Policy by reference and, in the event of any inconsistency, the terms of the Policy will govern. The applicable Subject Issuer's Board may require that any employment agreement, equity award agreement, or similar agreement entered into on or after the applicable Effective Date shall, as a condition to the grant of any benefit thereunder, require a Covered Executive Officer to agree to abide by the terms of this Policy. To the extent necessary and where permitted by law, this Policy shall constitute an agreement to extend and to exclude the applicability of any statute of limitations (including, without limitation, the *Limitations Act, 2002 (Ontario)*) for recoupment by the applicable Subject Issuer of any Excess Incentive-Based Compensation or Incentive-Based Compensation.

This Policy shall be qualified by reference to the U.S. Clawback Rules. To the extent there is a conflict between this Policy and the U.S. Clawback Rules, or any interpretive question arises hereunder, the U.S. Clawback Rules shall control.

9. No Impairment of Other Remedies

Any recoupment under this Policy is in addition to, and not in lieu of, any other remedies or rights of recoupment that may be available to the applicable Subject Issuer under applicable law, including, without limitation, (i) dismissing the Covered Executive Officer, (ii) adjusting the future compensation of the Covered Executive Officer, or (iii) authorizing legal action or taking such other action to enforce the Covered Executive Officer's obligations to the applicable Subject Issuer as it may deem appropriate in view of all of the facts and circumstances surrounding the particular case; provided, however, that any amounts recouped under any law or other policy (including the Wrongful Acts Clawback Policy) that would be recoverable under this Policy shall count toward any required recoupment under this Policy and vice versa, in each case without duplication.

10. Impracticability

The applicable Subject Issuer's Board shall recover any Excess Incentive-Based Compensation in accordance with this Policy unless such recovery would be impracticable, as determined by the majority of the independent directors serving on the Compensation Committee of the Company's Board (or in its absence or if not applicable, the majority of the independent directors serving on the applicable Subject Issuer's Board) in accordance with the U.S. Clawback Rules.

11. Successors

This Policy shall be binding and enforceable against all Covered Executive Officers and their beneficiaries, heirs, executors, administrators or other legal representatives.

SCHEDULE A

Listed Subsidiaries

This Policy applies to each subsidiary of the Company with a class of securities that is (or is expected to be) listed on a U.S. Stock Exchange, including the following:

- TR Finance LLC

Exhibit 99.1

Thomson Reuters™

Annual Report 2024

March 6, 2025



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Information in this annual report is provided as of March 5, 2025 unless otherwise indicated.

Certain statements in this annual report are forward-looking. These forward-looking statements are based on certain assumptions and reflect our current expectations. As a result, forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from current expectations. Some of the factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from current expectations are discussed in the "Risk Factors" section of this annual report as well as in materials that we from time to time file with, or furnish to, the Canadian securities regulatory authorities and the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. There is no assurance that any forward-looking statements will materialize. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which reflect expectations only as of the date of this annual report. Except as may be required by applicable law, we disclaim any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements.

The following terms in this annual report have the following meanings, unless otherwise indicated:

Term	Definition
AI	Artificial intelligence
"Big 3" segments	Our combined Legal Professionals, Corporates and Tax & Accounting Professionals segments
Blackstone's consortium	The Blackstone Group and its subsidiaries, and private equity funds affiliated with Blackstone
bp	Basis points – one basis point is equal to 1/100th of 1%,"100bp" is equivalent to 1%
constant currency	A non-IFRS measure derived by applying the same foreign currency exchange rates to the financial results of the current and equivalent prior-year period
EBITDA	Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization
EPS	Earnings per share
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
LSEG	London Stock Exchange Group plc
ML	Machine learning
n/a	Not applicable
n/m	Not meaningful
organic or organically	A non-IFRS measure that represents changes in revenues of our existing businesses at constant currency. The metric excludes the distortive impacts of acquisitions and dispositions from not owning the business in both comparable periods
Woodbridge	The Woodbridge Company Limited, our principal and controlling shareholder
YPL	York Parent Limited, the entity that owned LSEG shares, which is jointly owned by our company and the Blackstone consortium. References to YPL also include its subsidiaries.
$ and US$	U.S. dollars

Non-IFRS financial measures are defined and reconciled to the most directly comparable measure in the "Management's Discussion and Analysis" section of this annual report. See Appendix A of the Management's Discussion and Analysis for a description of our non-IFRS financial measures, including an explanation of why we believe they are useful measures of our performance. See Appendices B and C of the Management's Discussion and Analysis for reconciliations of our non-IFRS financial measures to the most directly comparable IFRS measures. Non-IFRS measures do not have standardized meanings prescribed by IFRS and therefore are unlikely to be comparable to the calculation of similar measures used by other companies and should not be viewed as alternatives to measures of financial performance calculated in accordance with IFRS.

For information regarding our disclosure requirements under applicable Canadian and U.S. laws and regulations, please see the "Cross Reference Tables" section of this annual report.

Information contained on our website or any other websites identified in this annual report is not part of this annual report. All website addresses listed in this annual report are intended to be inactive, textual references only. The Thomson Reuters logo and our other trademarks, trade names and service names mentioned in this annual report are the property of Thomson Reuters.

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Business

Overview

Thomson Reuters informs the way forward by bringing together the trusted content and technology that people and organizations need to make the right decisions. We serve professionals across legal, tax, audit, accounting, compliance, government, and media. Our 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. Thomson Reuters shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange and the Nasdaq (symbol: TRI). Our website is tr.com.

We are organized in five reportable segments reflecting how we manage our businesses:



Legal Professionals

Serves law firms and governments with research and workflow products powered by leading-edge technologies, including generative AI, focusing on intuitive legal research and integrated legal workflow solutions that combine content, tools and analytics.



Corporates

Serves corporations, ranging from small businesses to multinational organizations, including the seven largest global accounting firms, with our full suite of content-driven products, powered by leading-edge technologies, including generative AI, and integrated compliance workflow solutions to help them achieve their business outcomes.



Tax & Accounting Professionals

Serves tax, audit and accounting firms (other than the seven largest, which are served by our Corporates segment) with research and workflow products powered by leading-edge technologies, including generative AI.



Reuters News

Supplies business, financial and global news and data to the world's media organizations, professionals and news consumers through Reuters News Agency, Reuters.com, Reuters Events, Thomson Reuters products and to financial firms exclusively via LSEG products.



Global Print

Provides legal and tax information primarily in print format to customers around the world and provides commercial printing services to a wide range of book publishers.

We refer to our Legal Professionals, Corporates and Tax & Accounting Professionals segments, on a combined basis, as our "Big 3" segments.

Our businesses are supported by a corporate center that manages our commercial and technology operations, including those around our sales capabilities, digital customer experience, and product and content development, as well as our global facilities. Costs relating to these activities are allocated to our business segments. We also report "Corporate costs", which includes expenses for centrally managed functions such as finance, legal and human resources.

Our Business Model and Key Operating Characteristics

We derive most of our revenues from selling information and software solutions, primarily on a recurring subscription basis. Our solutions blend deep domain knowledge with software and automation tools. We believe our workflow solutions make our customers more productive by streamlining how they operate, enabling them to focus on higher value activities. Many of our customers use our solutions as part of their workflows, which has led to strong customer retention. We believe that our customers trust us because of our history and dependability and our deep understanding of their businesses and industries, and they rely on our services for navigating a rapidly changing and increasingly complex digital world. Over the years, our business model has proven to be capital efficient and cash flow generative, and it has enabled us to maintain leading and scalable positions in our chosen market segments.

Some of our key business and operating characteristics are:

Attractive Industry

- Currently our "Big 3" segments operate in an estimated $28 billion market expected to grow between 8% and 11% over the next 5 years
- Legal, Tax & Risk markets are prime for content-driven innovation

Balanced and Diversified Leadership

- A leader in key Legal Professionals, Corporates, Tax & Accounting Professionals and News segments
- Resilient businesses, historically stable, through periods of macroeconomic uncertainty
- Approximately 450,000 customers; largest customer is approximately 5% of revenues*

Attractive Business Model

- 81% of revenues were recurring in 2024
- Fixed cost model supports operating leverage as we grow
- Strong and consistent cash generation capabilities

Strong Competitive Positioning

- Proprietary content plus data and human expertise combined with AI and ML are key differentiators
- Products deeply embedded in customers' daily workflows
- 91% retention rate in 2024

Disciplined Financial Policies

- Focused and incentivized on organic revenue growth and free cash flow growth
- Balance investing in business and returning capital to shareholders
- Committed to maintaining investment grade rating with stable capital structure
- Significant potential capital capacity affords optionality

* *The news agreement with the Data & Analytics business of LSEG.*

Three-Year History

- **2022** – Our two-year Change Program (an initiative that focused on transforming our company from a holding company to an operating company and from a content provider into a content-driven technology company) was completed by the end of 2022. We achieved $540 million of annualized run-rate operating expense savings and made significant progress transforming Thomson Reuters into a more streamlined and scalable business that we believe has a strong foundation for sustainable future growth. In 2022, LSEG repurchased approximately 1.2 million ordinary shares from YPL under a buyback program announced by LSEG in August 2022. We received proceeds of $43 million, for approximately 0.5 million shares, related to our portion of the buyback. In 2022, we also launched Westlaw Precision, a new version of Westlaw designed to dramatically improve research speed and quality by enabling lawyers to target precisely what they are looking for.
- **2023** – In 2023, we made significant investments in AI-based initiatives, including generative AI. In November 2023, we announced a series of generative AI initiatives designed to assist in the transformation of the legal profession. Most notably, the commercial releases of AI-Assisted Research on Westlaw Precision and CoCounsel Core AI Assistant for lawyers. In 2023, we further deepened our focus on content-enabled technology with the acquisitions of SurePrep, LLC, Imagen Ltd., Casetext, Inc., and the remaining interest in Westlaw Japan. Additionally, in 2023, we received gross proceeds of $5.4 billion, which included the settlement of foreign exchange contracts, from the sale of approximately 56 million LSEG shares. During 2023, we returned $2.0 billion from the gross proceeds of our disposition of LSEG shares to shareholders through a return of capital transaction. We also repurchased approximately $1.1 billion of our common shares through our various normal course issuer bid buyback programs.
- **2024** – In 2024, we continued to invest aggressively in innovation, both organically and through acquisitions. On an organic basis, we invested more than $200 million in AI, which yielded a number of new product launches and dozens of enhancements throughout the portfolio. Notably, in April, we launched Checkpoint Edge with CoCounsel, marking our first generative AI solution for Tax & Accounting Professionals, followed by the launch of CoCounsel Drafting in July. In August, we introduced CoCounsel 2.0, a major update for the franchise, offering faster results with improved connectivity to customers' documents. We also rolled out AI-enabled tools to automate internal processes, including in the Reuters newsroom and our editorial and go-to-market operations. This was bolstered by the acquisitions of Pagero, World Business Media (The Insurer), Safe Sign and Materia, which deepened our focus on content-enabled technology. The December divestiture of FindLaw continued our portfolio optimization efforts. For additional information about our 2024 acquisitions, please see the "Additional Business Information – Acquisitions and Dispositions" section of this annual report. During 2024, we also completed the disposition of our LSEG stake and repurchased $0.6 billion of our shares through normal course issuer bid buyback programs.

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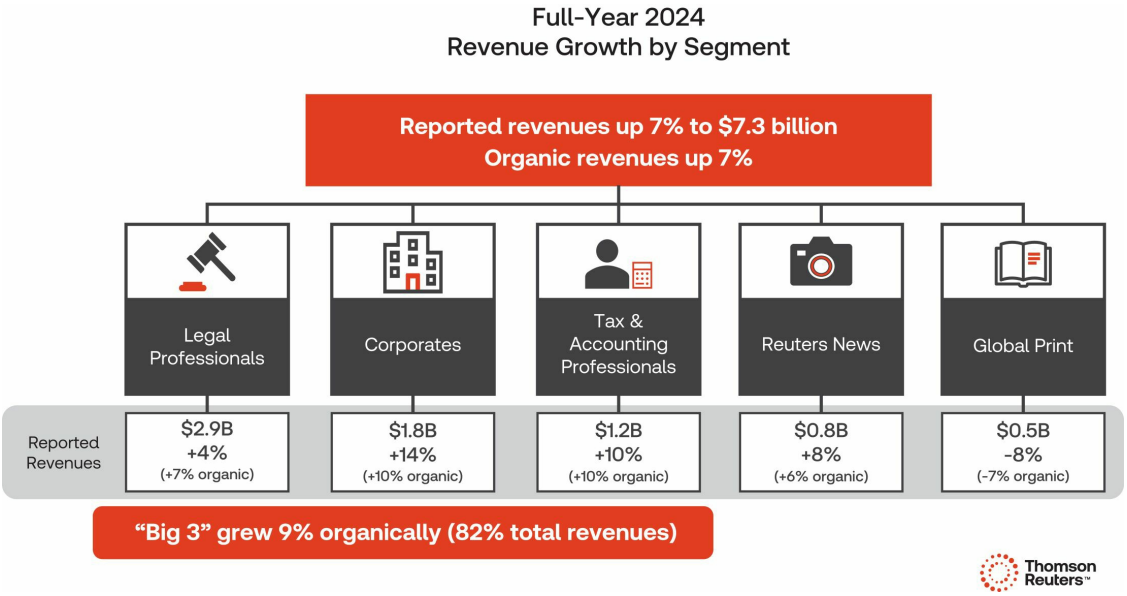
2024 Financial Highlights and Accomplishments

2024 marked another year of good revenue momentum driven by strong growth in recurring and transactions revenues. Revenues increased 7% in total, in constant currency and on an organic basis, compared to the prior year. Revenues for our "Big 3" segments increased 8% in total and in constant currency, and 9% on an organic basis. Our revenue performance met the targets set out in our 2024 outlook, which was last updated in November 2024. Operating profit declined 10% due to lower gains from the sales of non-core businesses in 2024 compared to 2023, as well as higher computer software amortization expense. Adjusted EBITDA, which excludes the gains on sale of businesses, computer software amortization expense and other adjustments, increased 4% compared to the prior year. Adjusted EBITDA margin of 38.2% was in line with our updated 2024 outlook but below the prior year adjusted EBITDA margin of 39.3%. The adjusted EBITDA margin performance was due to a higher growth in expenses versus revenues reflecting costs associated with investments and higher incentive compensation based on strong business performance, as well as the impact of acquisitions and divestitures. The adjusted EBITDA margin of our "Big 3" segments was 42.1% in 2024 compared to 43.8% in 2023.

In 2024, we generated net cash from operating activities of $2.5 billion and achieved our 2024 outlook with $1.8 billion of free cash flow. As mentioned above, we acquired Pagero, which boosted our indirect tax workflow automation solutions for our Corporates customers, as well as Safe Sign Technologies and Materia both of which onboarded key talent and are expected to accelerate our generative AI roadmap. In the Reuters News segment, we acquired World Business Media (The Insurer), which adds subscription professional content focused on the (re)insurance industry. Additionally, we completed the sale of FindLaw and certain other non-core businesses. We also received $1.9 billion of gross proceeds from the sale of our remaining LSEG shares.

We returned $1.6 billion to shareholders in dividends and share repurchases in 2024. On February 6, 2025, we announced a 10% or $0.22 per share annualized increase in our dividend to $2.38 per common share, representing the 32nd consecutive year of dividend increases, and the fourth consecutive 10% increase. Our capital capacity and liquidity remain a key asset to support further acquisitions and drive returns to shareholders.

Below are revenue highlights for our company and our business segments for the year ended December 31, 2024. For additional information about the results of operations for the company and its business segments, please see the "Management's Discussion and Analysis" section of this annual report.



Organic revenue growth, adjusted EBITDA margin, free cash flow as well as all financial measures for our "Big 3" segments are non-IFRS measures. Please see the "Management's Discussion and Analysis" section of this annual report for additional information about our non-IFRS measures, including how they are defined and reconciled to the most directly comparable IFRS measure.

NYSE listing transferred to Nasdaq

In February 2025, we announced that we voluntarily transferred our U.S. stock exchange listing to the Nasdaq from the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") effective February 25, 2025. We continue to trade under the symbol "TRI". We ceased trading on the NYSE effective February 24, 2025.

2025 Key Priorities

We strive to be a leading content-driven technology company that empowers professionals to navigate legal, tax, accounting, compliance, government, and media environments. In 2024, we accelerated our progress on delivering generative AI-powered solutions, including rapidly evolving our CoCounsel AI Assistant, acquiring Materia to target generative AI use cases in the Tax & Accounting market, and working on proprietary legal AI models in TR Labs.

The rapid pace of innovation in AI has sparked a major wave of transformation across multiple industries, including the ones we serve. As a leading content-driven technology company, we are in a prime position to combine these new technologies with our existing strengths to serve our customers in new and innovative ways. This guides our key priorities for 2025, which include:

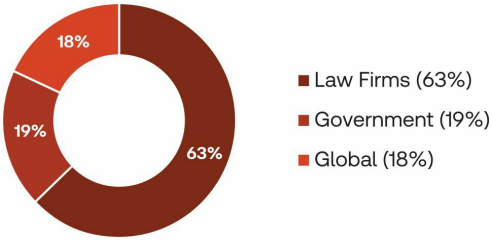
- Continue evolving our transformative AI capabilities through ongoing product innovation and enhancements to our flagship products
- Continue to roll out our AI assistant, CoCounsel, across our customer base
- Maintain and build on our deep domain expertise and comprehensive collection of richly enhanced data and content
- Further enhance our go-to-market model, including a focus on customer success and retention
- Extend our channel partnerships to integrate our products and services into broader ecosystems
- Ongoing expansion of our international offerings
- Accelerate our pace of execution to move fast and win in a competitive market
- Leverage our significant capital capacity to fund organic investment and execute a balanced capital allocation approach including annual dividend growth, strategic acquisitions and shareholder returns

Customer Segments

Our business is a customer-focused structure organized in five reportable customer segments: Legal Professionals, Corporates, Tax & Accounting Professionals, Reuters News and Global Print. This structure allows us to focus on the customer and partner with them to solve challenges that they face in their businesses. For additional information about the financial results of our customer segments, please see the “Management’s Discussion and Analysis” section of this annual report.

Legal Professionals

Our Legal Professionals segment serves law firms and governments with research and workflow products powered by emerging technologies, including generative AI, focusing on intuitive legal research and integrated legal workflow solutions that combine content, tools and analytics. The following provides a summary of Legal Professionals’ 2024 revenues by type of customer.

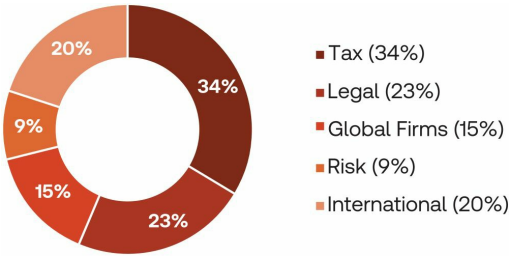


Legal Professionals’ primary global competitors are LexisNexis (which is owned by RELX Group) and Wolters Kluwer. Legal Professionals also competes with other companies that provide legal and regulatory information, legal workflow and drafting software providers, and emerging AI and software companies that support legal professionals.

Corporates

Our Corporates segment helps corporations achieve their goals of generating new business, driving operational efficiency, achieving digital transformation, and improving customer loyalty. Our Corporates segment serves a range of customers, from small businesses to multinational organizations, including the seven largest global accounting firms, with our full suite of content-driven products, powered by leading-edge technologies, including generative AI, and integrated compliance workflow solutions to help them achieve their business outcomes.

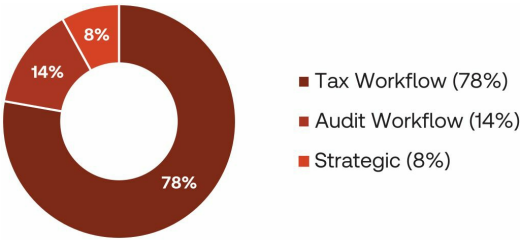
The following provides a summary of Corporates' 2024 revenues by type of customer.



Corporates' primary global competitors include LexisNexis, Wolters Kluwer and Bloomberg. Corporates also competes with focused software providers such as Avalara, Mitratech, Vertex and Sovos and at times with large technology companies, and highly focused venture capital-backed startups. While the largest global accounting firms are significant customers of Thomson Reuters, they can also be competitors.

Tax & Accounting Professionals

Our Tax & Accounting Professionals segment serves customers from tax and accounting firms (other than the seven largest, which are served by the Corporates segment) with research and automated workflow products powered by leading-edge technologies, including generative AI. The following provides a summary of Tax & Accounting Professionals' 2024 revenues by type of customer.



Tax & Accounting Professionals' competitors include the CCH business of Wolters Kluwer, Bloomberg Industry Group, Intuit, Drake Software, CaseWare and Sage. Tax & Accounting Professionals also competes with software start-ups that serve tax, accounting and audit professionals.

Reuters News

Reuters is a leading provider of trusted news, insight and analysis. Founded in 1851, it brings together world-class journalism, industry expertise and cutting-edge technology with unparalleled speed, reliability and accuracy to enable people to make better decisions. Reuters is committed to the Thomson Reuters Trust Principles, including that of independence, integrity and freedom from bias, and is an essential source of business, financial and world news delivered to financial firms exclusively via LSEG products, to the world's media organizations, and to professionals via industry events and Reuters.com. In 2024, Reuters delivered approximately 4 million unique news stories, 1 million pictures and images and 136,000 video stories and numerous industry events.

For more information on the Thomson Reuters Trust Principles, please see the "Additional Information – Material Contracts – Thomson Reuters Trust Principles and Thomson Reuters Founders Share Company" section of this annual report.

Reuters' primary competitors include Bloomberg, the Associated Press, Agence France-Presse and Getty.

Global Print

Global Print is a leading provider of information, primarily in print format, to legal and tax professionals, government (including federal, state and local government lawyers and judges), law schools and corporations. Global Print also leverages its capabilities through offering commercial printing services to a wide range of book publishers including those in trade, government, associations, faith-based organizations, universities and children's books. The business serves customers primarily in the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom. Global Print's primary global competitors are LexisNexis and Wolters Kluwer.

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Key Brands

Our customer-focused structure enables us to have broader conversations with our customers, with a more cohesive go-to-market approach. We believe that this focus will create opportunities to deepen relationships with customers on more of our products and services across their organizations, increase sales to existing customers, improve retention and attract new customers. The following table provides information about our key brands and the target customer for each brand.

Brand	Type of Product/Service	Legal Professionals	Corporates	Tax & Accounting Professionalss
Westlaw **Westlaw Edge (U.S., U.K. & Canada)** **Westlaw Precision (U.S.)**	**Legal, regulatory and compliance information-based products and services.** **Westlaw is our primary online legal research delivery platform. Westlaw offers authoritative content, powerful search functionality and research organization, team collaboration features and navigation tools to find and share specific points of law and search for analytical commentary. Westlaw employs proprietary, innovative technology including generative AI.** **Localized country-specific online legal research platforms are provided for Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Ireland, Japan, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay and other countries. Through Westlaw International and Westlaw Asia, we offer our region-based online legal research platforms to customers in markets where we do not offer a country-specific Westlaw service.**	✓	✓	
Practical Law **Practical Law Connect** **Practical Law Dynamic Tool Set**	**Legal know-how, current awareness and workflow tools with embedded guidance from expert practitioners. Practice notes, standard documents, checklists and What's Market tools cover a wide variety of practice areas such as commercial, corporate, labor and employment, intellectual property, finance and litigation. Practical Law currently has localized product offerings in the United Kingdom, United States, Canada and Australia. Through Practical Law Global and our local Practical Law offerings, we offer our online products and services to customers in markets where we do not have a fully localized service.**	✓	✓	
CoCounsel **CoCounsel Drafting**	**Our professional-grade generative AI assistant that is trained by TR domain experts and leverages our TR proprietary content in generating answers to users across the legal, tax, risk & fraud, and media domains. This AI assistant also integrates functionality from other software products across the TR estate, allowing users to navigate seamlessly from one application to another. It also has the capability to integrate customer content directly to help ground the responses in customer proprietary content in addition to TR's world-class content assets.**	✓	✓	✓

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Brand	Type of Product/Service	Legal Professionals	Corporates	Tax & Accounting Professionalss
CLEAR **CLEAR Risk Inform** **CLEAR ID Confirm** **CLEAR Adverse Media Sanctions** **PeopleMap**	**Prevent fraud, detect risk and investigate crime with powerful online software.**	✓	✓	
HighQ	**Cloud-based collaboration and workflow platform for the legal and regulatory market segment.**	✓	✓	
Case Center	**Cloud-based evidence-sharing platform for sharing documents and multimedia between justice agencies for trial preparation and courtroom presentation.**	✓		
Fraud Analytics **Fraud Detect** **ID Risk Analytics** **Case Tracking**	**A suite of data and analytics solutions to help auditors, investigators and managers detect fraud, waste and abuse in healthcare and large government subsidy programs.**	✓	✓	
Checkpoint **Checkpoint Edge (U.S. & Canada)**	**Integrated tax, audit and accounting research solution that delivers news, editorial insights, advisory tools, authoritative content and linked primary sources integrated throughout Thomson Reuters workflow productivity tools, applications and software.**	✓	✓	✓
Legal Tracker	**Online spend and matter management,e-billing, legal analytics services and document storage, search and retrieval.**		✓	
ONESOURCE	**Global cloud-based tax and trade solutions that reduce risk and regulatory complexity, improving the accuracy of a company's entire tax or trade lifecycle. Integrating openly with existing technology and ecosystem solutions to manage direct and indirect tax compliance, indirect tax determination, statutory reporting, trust taxation, tax information reporting, tax planning, trade compliance, trade operations, trade special programs, trade regulatory content and overall data and process management.**		✓	✓
Confirmation	**Cloud-based platform to automate the workflow of the confirmations process of an audit. Used by a global network of audit firms, banks and law firms to increase efficiency and reduce risk.**		✓	✓
Pagero	**A provider of e-invoicing and continuous transaction controls compliance solutions for the global market. Pagero provides a Smart Business Network that connects buyers and sellers for automated, compliant and secure exchange of orders, invoices, payment instructions and other business documents.**		✓	
Dominio	**Accounting management and tax management software solutions for accounting firms and micro and small companies in Brazil.**			✓

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Brand	Type of Product/Service	Legal Professionals	Corporates	Tax & Accounting Professionalss
Cloud Audit Suite	**End-to-end solution providing accuracy and efficiency throughout the audit process through a suite of tools including: engagement management and trial balance capabilities, guided assurance with assisted decision making, online confirmations and embedded disclosure examples. Its cloud-based technology offers the ability to work from anywhere, collaborate with colleagues in real time and securely access audit data.**			✓
UltraTax & CS Professional Suite	**Scalable, integrated suite of desktop and online software applications that encompass key aspects of a professional accounting firm's operations, from collecting client data and preparing and filing tax returns to the overall management of the accounting practice.**			✓
SafeSend	**Cloud-based software that automates assembly, review, e-signature and secure delivery of tax returns for individuals and entities.**		✓	✓
SurePrep	**Software and services that automate tax preparation, supporting a digital tax workflow for accounting firms and their clients. Solutions TaxCaddy, 1040SCAN and SPbinder streamline the entire 1040 tax process for tax professionals and taxpayers.**		✓	✓



Additional Business Information

Corporate Center

Our corporate center seeks to foster a group-wide approach to management while allowing our business segments sufficient operational flexibility to serve their customers effectively. Our corporate center centrally manages our Operations & Technology group, as described below, our commercial operations and certain functions such as finance, legal and human resources.

The Role of Thomson Reuters Enterprise Centre

The Thomson Reuters Enterprise Centre in Switzerland has a pivotal role in our business operations and strategic initiatives. Key decisions on companywide strategy and global commercial policies are led by a senior Executive Leadership team in Switzerland representing multiple functions across Strategy, Product, Operations & Technology, Engineering, Labs, Legal Risk & Compliance and Finance. This strengthens our speed of innovation, collaboration and direction setting across our global business.

Operations & Technology

Our Operations & Technology group consolidates essential corporate functions into a cohesive team, encompassing product engineering, technology delivery and service, data and analytics, AI innovation, digital transformation, customer service, procurement, real estate, collections, and content operations. This unified approach provides a strong foundation for accelerating our scale and growth strategies, allowing us to focus resources effectively on key priorities. One such priority for 2025 is to deliver advanced AI assistance, seamlessly integrated into the customer experience of our flagship products.

By harnessing technology smartly, we aim to deliver information that is more relevant and personalized, and to do so more swiftly. Through shared technology and cross-business collaboration, we are enhancing the accessibility and value of our data for customers, irrespective of their access method. We are also moving away from on-premise software installations towards cloud-based or software-as-a-service (SaaS) solutions. In 2024, we successfully completed the exit of our Eagan data center, transferring in-scope applications to the cloud.

Our commitment to transformation ensures our content, products, and services evolve to meet customer needs, while we continue to focus on securing customer data and global systems as part of our ongoing security program enhancements.

Innovation, Research and Development

Innovation is essential to our success and is one of our primary bases of competition. We continue to operate Thomson Reuters Labs, the dedicated applied research division of Thomson Reuters, which we have grown meaningfully throughout 2024. This Labs arm of our product engineering discipline has played a pivotal role in AI development and delivery for our products and customers for over 30 years. The team has a rich history in applied research activities focused on exploring cutting-edge technologies applied to concrete business problems. We ensure Thomson Reuters and our customers stay ahead in an ever-changing world with tools, products and human expertise enhanced by AI.

We are driven by our customers' need for trustworthy information and software solutions that enable them to serve their customers with trusted information and work products in an efficient manner. We innovate across many dimensions of technology, including but not limited to: AI, generative AI, language models, natural language processing (NLP), search and information retrieval systems, AI ethics and bias mitigation, AI operations (ML Ops) and systematic evaluation and implementation of Human-Centered AI (HCAI) solutions.

Our research ethos and focus on our customers keep us at the driving edge of how emerging technologies like deep learning, generative AI and language models can be applied to the distinct challenges of the industries and customers that we serve. We believe that we are uniquely positioned to combine these technologies with the intelligence and human expertise that our customers need to find trusted answers. The work of Thomson Reuters' product engineering organization is at the heart of our ambition to become the world's leading content-driven technology company.

Go to Market

We primarily sell our products and services directly to our customers. In addition, we sell some of our products and services online directly to customers. Focusing more of our marketing and sales efforts on digital propositions has allowed us to broaden our range of customers and reduce sales and marketing costs.

As part of our customer experience transformation, we are creating a more holistic online experience, making it easier for our customers to find, try, buy, renew and manage our products by interacting digitally with Thomson Reuters. In 2024, we leveraged AI to improve our digital customer journey, made new products available online, grew digital share of sales and renewals across multiple segments and continued to enhance our online support tools. We continue to invest in online self-serve capabilities that allow customers to manage their accounts and get quick access to support and service in their channel of choice.

Some of our products and services are also sold in partnership with third-parties through various sales channels, including referrals and resellers. Centralizing our team to manage partnerships has accelerated the growth of our partner ecosystem, which has allowed for expansion into business segments and geographies providing expanded market opportunities and

revenue streams. Our successful commercial partnership with cPaperless, LLC, SurePrep, LLC and Pagero Group AB (publ) provided us with confidence in the strategic and cultural fit of these businesses at Thomson Reuters and ultimately supported our acquisition thesis, as discussed in the “Acquisitions and Dispositions” section below. Partnerships continue to be a strategic lever to expand our global reach and our associated sales and revenue.

Application Program Interfaces (APIs) allow our software platforms to connect with those of other companies, providing customers with data and access to the services of both companies. This will open new channels, business models and product offerings and will help grow our partner ecosystem to support the customers’ end-to-end lifecycle. In 2025, we plan to continue expanding our API ecosystem to improve the experience of existing and new customers. As our capabilities related to APIs continue to grow, it will further enable our ability to provide more robust solutions in collaboration with our partners to solve our customers’ business challenges.

In 2024, we began building a more structured and data-driven customer success approach to help customers achieve measurable business outcomes with our solutions. By creating a new customer success function, we are laying the foundation for a more proactive model that guides customers through adoption, value realization, and renewal. We are also introducing scalable engagement models and leveraging data-driven insights to provide the right level of support at the right time. As we continue this work into 2025, our focus remains on driving long-term customer value, deeper insights, and stronger retention.

Intellectual Property

Many of our products and services are comprised of information, including originally authored content, delivered through a variety of channels. Our principal intellectual property (IP) assets are intended to protect these products and services, as well as the underlying content. In particular, we rely on patents and trade secrets, which protect the innovative ways that help create and deliver our content, trademarks, which protect our valuable brands and copyrights, which protect our proprietary content, databases and source code underpinning our software. We believe that our IP is sufficient to permit us to carry on our business as presently conducted. We also incorporate technical and commercial preventative measures into our content delivery channels. We continue to grow our patent portfolio by applying for and receiving patents for our innovative technologies globally, as well as continuing to acquire patents through the acquisition of companies. We have registered a number of website domain names in connection with our online operations and protect our global trademarks and copyrights through continued registrations, where appropriate, and enforcement against third-parties who threaten to infringe our trademarks and copyrights. Additionally, we continue to expand our overall IP portfolio as we acquire companies that typically includes trademarks, copyrights (whether registered or though common law), patents and web domains. In all cases we continue to evaluate the intersection of AI regulations and concepts and IP to ensure that the valuable technology, source code and content we create can continue to be protected by our IP strategies. For more information on the risks related to our IP rights, see the “Risk Factors” section of this annual report.

Acquisitions and Dispositions

Acquisitions – Acquired businesses can strengthen our offerings and enable us to extend our platform with new capabilities that we believe will provide opportunities to expand our positions, better serve our customers and supplement our organic revenue growth. Generally, the businesses that we acquire initially have lower margins than our existing businesses, largely reflecting the costs of integration.

In January 2024, we acquired Pagero Group AB (publ), a publicly traded Swedish company and a global leader in e-invoicing and indirect tax solutions. In addition, in January 2024, we acquired World Business Media Limited (The Insurer), a cross-platform and subscription-based provider of editorial coverage for the global P&C and specialty (re)insurance industry.

In August 2024, we acquired Safe Sign Technologies, a U.K.-based startup developing legal-specific large language models. In October 2024, we acquired Credere Technologies, Inc., doing business as Materia, a U.S.-based startup that specializes in the development of an agentic AI assistant for the tax, audit and accounting profession. More recently, in January 2025, we acquired cPaperless, LLC, doing business as SafeSend, a U.S.-based cloud-native provider of technology for tax and accounting professionals.

We expect that acquisitions will continue to play an important role in our strategy going forward and we expect to continue to make acquisitions from time to time that we believe will strengthen our positions in key growth segments. See the “Liquidity and Capital Resources” section of the management’s discussion and analysis for additional information about our capital strategy.

Dispositions – As part of our continuing strategy to optimize our portfolio of businesses and ensure that we are investing in parts of our business that offer the greatest opportunities to achieve growth and returns, we have sold a number of non-core businesses and product lines during the last several years which are not compatible with our strategy. In December 2024, we sold our FindLaw business to Internet Brands.

For more information on acquisitions and dispositions that we made in the last two years, please see the “Management’s Discussion and Analysis” section of this annual report.

Thomson Reuters Venture Fund

During 2024, our Thomson Reuters Ventures Fund, which was launched in 2021 with the authority to invest up to $100 million, made several investments to support companies that are building innovations to allow professionals to operate more productively and with greater insights. Following the success of the initial Thomson Reuters Ventures fund, we have committed to a $150 million second fund.

Human Capital Management

Employees

The following table sets forth information about our employees as of December 31, 2024.

By Region	
Americas	14,100
Asia Pacific	8,300
Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA)	4,000
By Unit	
Legal Professionals	700
Corporates	1,900
Tax & Accounting Professionals	1,300
Global Print	800
Government	650
Reuters News	3,500
Product & Editorial	3,300
Operations & Technology	9,100
Corporate Center (Enabling Functions)	1,300
Commercial Functions[1]	1,200
Other[2]	2,650
Thomson Reuters	**26,400**

(1) Reflects employees in Marketing, Commercial Excellence and Strategy.
(2) Reflects employees in our Latin America, Asia and Emerging Markets businesses.

We believe that we generally have good relations with our employees, unions and works councils, although we have had disputes from time to time with the various unions that represent some of our employees. Our senior management team is committed to maintaining good relations with our employees, unions and works councils.

Overview

Our human capital practices and initiatives are designed to attract, develop and retain talented employees across all of our businesses around the globe, and ensure they feel valued, are provided with opportunities to grow, and are driven to succeed. We focus on a variety of human capital topics, such as compensation and benefits, culture and employee engagement, talent acquisition, learning and development, and inclusion and belonging. Over the last few years, oversight of human capital management has also been a key focus area for our Board of Directors.

Our talent priorities continue to focus on addressing shifting organizational needs and business realities. In an AI-enabled world, jobs are changing rapidly and continuously. Our talent strategy in turn must also be agile, flexible and proactive. Our focus is on helping employees build skills necessary for an AI-enabled future and supporting their career growth. We continued our series of company-wide Learning Days this year, focusing events on integrating AI into day-to-day work, strengthening business acumen and building greater knowledge about our evolving product portfolio and customers. We also increased our commitment to career development with the launch of Grow My Way, an initiative to support career growth in our dynamic work environment. Its purpose is to support individuals' skill development and enable leaders to deploy talent to meet rapidly changing business needs. Our journey with building AI capabilities for all employees continued at scale this year. In 2024, a substantial number of our colleagues regularly used AI tools, surpassing our initial expectations.

Supporting people leaders remains a priority. In 2024, we launched Managing at TR, an onboarding program to support new managers and equip them with essential tools and skills. More than 700 managers participated globally, with 93% finding it a valuable investment of their time. Another area of focus has been building cross-cultural understanding, driven by our organization's global footprint and teams that span multiple locations and time zones.

Our investments in skill development and career growth are yielding positive results in terms of employee sentiment. In our most recent organizational health survey, the scores for questions about learning and innovation rose, with more than 70% of employees feeling that they are building skills for the future and growing professionally at Thomson Reuters.

While we voluntarily publish numerous human capital-related metrics and data in our securities filings and on our website (notably in our Social Impact & ESG Report), some metrics and data are not publicly disclosed due to competitive considerations. We expect that human capital management will continue to be an important focus area in the future for management and the Board because it ensures solid stewardship of our organization, supports important societal objectives, and is key to ensuring strategic advantage in the marketplace.

For additional information regarding some of our human capital management practices, please see the "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)" section below.

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)

Our company is dedicated to serving institutions and businesses that keep the wheels of commerce turning, uphold justice and taxation systems, fight fraud, support law enforcement and report on world events with impartiality, as an important source of unbiased news globally. We pursue ESG initiatives because they contribute to value creation for our customers, employees, shareholders and other stakeholders. The Board and its committees oversee different ESG-related areas that are of the greatest importance to the organization and our stakeholders to achieve our long-term strategic objectives. Ultimately, though, our ESG-related initiatives require employees who take on responsibility for them and are empowered to achieve them.

Our ESG-related workstreams include sustainability, inclusion and belonging, community relations and volunteerism. ESG factors are considered in our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) processes. Our financial support of the Thomson Reuters Foundation also contributes to our ongoing ESG efforts.

We post a Social Impact & ESG Report annually on our website, www.tr.com/social-impact-report, which summarizes our strategy, includes stories of progress and tracks performance, tying our efforts to our business strategy and commercial expertise. We encourage you to review the Social Impact & ESG Report to gain a better understanding of our accomplishments and practices in these areas.

We believe in the power of collaboration with the international business community, so we are signatories of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), a non-binding United Nations (U.N.) pact to encourage businesses and firms worldwide to adopt sustainable and socially responsible policies. We are actively partnering to advance the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDG 16 – *Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions.* We are also aligned with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs), which augment our longstanding commitment to the UNGC, the U.N. Declaration on Human Rights, and other international standards.

In 2024, we continued work to update our ESG materiality assessment to comply with new global regulations. This assessment is helping us identify and prioritize the ESG issues that are most likely to impact our business and stakeholders in the short and long-term. We also completed our first 3-year human rights impact assessment (HRIA) and roadmap in 2024. Finally, in March 2023, we released our human rights policy, which informs our colleagues, customers, shareholders and those in the communities where we operate and do business, of our commitment and approach to human rights.

Our 2024 Social Impact & ESG Report, which we anticipate publishing later in 2025, will contain more information about our ESG strategy and results and will be available on our website at tr.com.

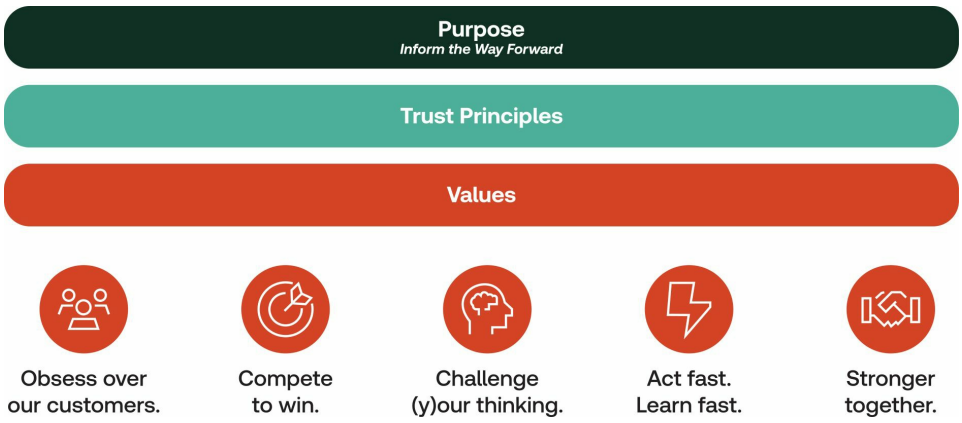
Environmental Practices

We aim to continue to reduce our environmental impact globally. We continue to source renewable energy for 100% of our operations. We have achieved this largely through the purchase of renewable power by matching our electricity usage with renewable energy credits acquired around the world. We are also working closely with our suppliers to drive lower emissions within our supply chain. We will continue to measure and manage our own emissions and environmental impacts and continue to identify ways to further assess, monitor and improve our carbon footprint.

Social Practices

Our values and culture

At Thomson Reuters, our team is committed to solving big challenges for our customers and supporting skill-building for colleagues to thrive in an AI-enabled future. In 2025, we introduced new company values that are rooted in our purpose to Inform the Way Forward and the Thomson Reuters Trust Principles. These values elevate us to a higher standard of customer excellence, product innovation, teamwork and success.



Inclusion and Belonging

As a global company with employees located around the world, inclusion and belonging are core to our purpose and values, fostering an inclusive workplace where people with varied backgrounds, perspectives and experiences can grow and thrive. We believe this gives us access to the broadest talent pool, leads to better decision-making and fosters greater innovation.

Health and Wellbeing

Our people remain our greatest asset, and we are steadfast in our commitment to fostering a supportive and empowering workplace environment. We offer employee benefit plans, tools, resources, and workplace practices that promote mental, physical, financial, and social well-being.

Central to our employee experience is a strong focus on mental health and wellbeing. Our Mindful Leadership Training is a key component of our Managing at TR program, ensuring that all new managers are equipped to lead effectively. Additionally, we offer global resources such as employee assistance programs, meditation apps, and mindfulness discussions, highlighted during our May and October Mental Health campaigns.

Thomson Reuters upholds its commitment to flexibility through our hybrid working policy and the “Flex My Way” initiative. These global flexible workplace policies enable employees to balance family and customer needs effectively. With offerings like Bereavement Leave, Caregiver Paid Time Off, Sabbatical Leave, Parental Leave, Work From Anywhere policy, and local paid and unpaid time off policies, we ensure our employees can take the time they need, when they need it. Together, these efforts underline our unwavering dedication to cultivating a physically, mentally, financially and socially healthy workplace for all.

Community and Social Impact

Thomson Reuters annually provides 16 hours of paid volunteer time off (VTO) to every employee and provides an additional 20 hours of paid VTO to a subset of employees with law degrees to provide legal pro bono aid to not-for-profit organizations. In 2024, our employees logged a total of over 51,000 volunteer hours and over 9,000 hours in total pro bono support to not-for-profit organizations around the world. In addition to VTO, Thomson Reuters offers a global Corporate Match program to match eligible employee donations as well as a Volunteer Rewards Program in which an employee earns corporate funding for reaching 20 hours of volunteering. In 2024, donations by our employees together with our corporate matching and rewards donations totaled approximately $2 million to over 1,900 not-for-profits in 26 countries.

Finally, we provide some of our products and services free of charge to various not-for-profit organizations to support their initiatives. For example, Thomson Reuters has provided access to our CLEAR product to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children since 2010. We also provide our Westlaw, Practical Law and HighQ products to various not-for-profit organizations.

The Thomson Reuters Foundation

The Thomson Reuters Foundation works to bolster the resilience of independent media, strengthen access to the law and promote responsible business practices. It leverages its unique combination of media and legal expertise, together with data intelligence, to inform, connect, and empower professionals and civil society to strengthen free, fair and informed societies. It delivers its work through capacity-building programmes, legal support, research, news, data-driven products and events, including its flagship annual forum, the Trust Conference.

Additional information on the Foundation can be found at www.trust.org.

Governance Practices

Our Board and its committees oversee ESG initiatives. The Corporate Governance Committee of the Board evaluates our ESG strategy and progress and is updated regularly by our management. We remain committed to our values and ethics through our governance practices, which include our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.



Properties and Facilities

We own and lease office space and facilities around the world to support our businesses. We believe that our properties are in good condition and are adequate and suitable for our present purposes. The following table provides summary information about our principal properties as of December 31, 2024.

Facility	Approx. Sq. Ft.	Owned/Leased	Principal Use
610 Opperman Drive, Eagan, Minnesota, United States	1,331,130	Owned	Global Print operating facility
2900 Ames Crossing Rd. Eagan, Minnesota, United States	308,070	Subleased	Legal Professionals operating facility
6300 Interfirst Drive, Ann Arbor, Michigan, United States	247,210	Owned	Tax & Accounting Professionals operating facility
Knowledge Court, Bangalore, India	150,760	Leased	Thomson Reuters shared services center
5 Canada Square, London, United Kingdom	133,400	Subleased	Legal Professionals, Tax & Accounting Professionals and Reuters News operating facility
Hyderabad, Bldg. 11 Madhapur, Hyderabad, India	130,320	Leased	Global shared service center
19 Duncan Street Toronto, Ontario, Canada	129,950	Leased	Thomson Reuters headquarters
Reforma Cuarzo 26 Paseo de la Reforma, Mexico City, Mexico	118,200	Leased	Global shared service center
6160 Warren Parkway Frisco, TX, United States	56,700	Leased[1]	Tax & Accounting Professionals and Corporates operating facility
3 Times Square, New York, New York, United States	46,100	Owned/leased[2]	Reuters News, Legal Professionals and Corporates operating facility
Landis & Gyr 3, Zug, Switzerland	31,870	Leased	Enterprise Centre

(1) New Tax & Accounting Professionals operating facility lease which replaces former Thomson Reuters-owned Carrolton TX facility.
(2) The landlord (3XSQ Associates) is an entity owned by one of our subsidiaries and Rudin Times Square Associates LLC. 3XSQ Associates was formed to build and operate the 3 Times Square property.

Risk Factors

The risks and uncertainties below represent the risks that our management believes could be material. If any of the events or developments discussed below actually occurs, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be adversely affected. Other factors not presently known to us or that we presently believe are not material could also affect our future business and operations. The risks below are organized by categories and are not necessarily listed in the order of priority to our company.

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Strategic Risks

We operate in highly competitive markets and may be adversely affected by this competition.

The markets for our information, software, services and news are highly competitive and are subject to rapid technological changes and evolving customer demands and needs, including, as an example, the recent transformation brought on by the development and use of generative AI and the capabilities it offers across the spectrum of how businesses operate. Our customers increasingly look to us for solutions to help them adapt, improve efficiency and demonstrate value through leveraging technology to deliver a differentiated work product. If we fail to compete effectively and with speed to market, we may not retain key customers and our revenues, profitability and cash flows could be adversely affected.

We face more competition as generative AI continues to be integrated into the markets in which we compete. New and existing competitors may incorporate AI into their products and solutions sooner and more successfully than we do and achieve greater, faster and more effective adoption by customers, which could impair our ability to compete effectively and adversely affect our business and financial results. If we are not able to provide products, services and solutions that compete effectively, we could experience reduced sales and our business could be adversely affected. Our established, principal competitors have substantial resources, with recognized brands, technological expertise and market experience. With the acceleration of generative AI technologies there is a risk of our deep domain expertise and content-driven technology focus being undermined by competitors who evolve to provide comparable information and services to our customer base. Our business may be adversely impacted by risks such as the following:

- We have seen an increase in well-funded new competitors focused on leveraging technological advancements, particularly generative AI, which has reduced barriers to entry. Some of these new entrants also differentiate themselves by being specialized, with a narrower focus than our company, and therefore may be able to adopt and implement newer technology faster than we can or at lower price points.
- The application of generative AI technologies across public sources of free or relatively inexpensive information which is available online increases the competition risk and can diminish the perceived value of packaging this content for our target customers.
- Some of our customers may independently develop products and services that compete with ours, including through the formation of partnerships or consortia. In addition, the growing awareness and understanding of use cases of transformative AI technologies may see us facing displacement from our own customers as they explore internal development of products and services that compete with our offerings. If customers become internally self-sufficient, demand for our products may be reduced.
- Some of our competitors aggressively market their products as a lower cost alternative and offer price incentives to acquire new business. As some of our competitors offer products and services that may be viewed as more cost effective than ours or which may be seen as having greater functionality or performance than ours, the relative value of some of our products or services could be diminished. Competition may require us to reduce the price of some of our products and services (which may result in lower revenues) or make additional capital investments (which might result in lower profit margins). If we are unable or unwilling to reduce prices or make additional investments for some of our products and services in the future, we may lose customers and our financial results may be adversely affected.

- Some of our principal competitors are established companies and firms that have substantial financial resources, recognized brands in certain product segments, or have more established positions in certain geographic regions than we do. Some larger companies that compete with us, such as enterprise resource planning companies, have large installed customer bases and may change or expand the focus of their business strategies to target our customers.

We may be adversely affected by uncertainty, downturns and changes in the markets that we serve, particularly in the legal, tax and accounting industries.

We operate in a dynamic external environment that is rapidly shifting due to innovations in technology, evolving and increasing global regulation and information proliferation. Uncertainty, downturns and changes that impact our business can also arise as a result of conditions in global financial markets, changes in macroeconomic factors, changes in laws and regulations, political conditions and election outcomes, political and social unrest, wars and conflicts, terrorist acts, cyber-attacks, economic and regulatory sanctions, natural disasters and public health crises and other factors over which we have no control.

Our performance depends on the financial health and strength of our customers, which in turn is primarily dependent on the general economy in the United States (73% of our 2024 revenues) and secondarily on the general economies in the U.K., Canada, Brazil and other economies of Europe, Asia Pacific, and Latin America. The global economy continues to experience substantial disruption and uncertainty due to persisting geopolitical tensions, ongoing protectionism measures (including the imposition of new tariffs, as well as related retaliatory measures), weaker global demand, an evolving interest rate and inflationary backdrop, supply chain disruptions, labour shortages and other events. These factors may create unprecedented economic conditions, including the possibility of an economic recession that may last substantially longer than expected, and create stress on economic growth and market volatility. These conditions could lead to limited business opportunities for our customers, creating significant cost pressures for some of them, which could lead to lower demand for our products and services. We are unable to predict the extent of impact or duration of any such economic conditions, or their ultimate impact on demand for our products and services. In 2024, we derived 82% of our revenues from our Legal Professionals, Corporates and Tax & Accounting Professionals businesses. Global uncertainty and changing economic conditions can impact these industries.

The profitability of our products and services relies on our customers' demand for and usage of our products and services. While we endeavour to accurately predict these trends, with the impact of changing technology on our customers' business models, it has become difficult to accurately predict our customers' demand for our products and services. Cost-cutting, reduced spending or reduced activity by customers may decrease demand for, and usage of, some of our products and services. This could adversely affect our financial results by reducing our revenues, which could in turn reduce the profitability of some of our products and services. Some of our customers may also slow down decision-making or delay planned renewals or implementations because of economic conditions and rapidly changing technology such as generative AI, which may disrupt historical spending patterns.

Trends in the industries we serve may change the way our customers operate and thus may impact our business. We have noted the following trends:

- Law firms continue to be challenged by corporate counsels, which are seeking to keep more work in-house to deliver greater business value and insights internally, limit increases in billing rates and hours, and insist on increased transparency and efficiency from law firms. The emergence of generative AI as a tool in the legal space could also have significant impacts on law firms, such as their headcount, service delivery, and pricing. While generative AI introduces productivity and efficiency improvement opportunities for law firms, it also adds uncertainties to how law firms and legal professionals need to evolve with technology in the future. These trends could impact the future ability to spend by a select set of our law firm customers on our products which in turn could adversely affect our revenues as well as our cash flows.
- Accounting firms are also adapting their business models related to service offerings, technology and pricing to address their clients' evolving needs, priorities and expectations. Amid an ongoing talent shortage and increasing regulatory complexity, accounting firms continue to increase efficiency and automation while ongoing commoditization of tax and audit work is driving expansion into more profitable advisory services.
- Corporations continue to be under pressure to become more efficient and drive margins which may put pressure on their ability to spend on our products. Their behavior is also closely linked to economic cycles with spending pressures tied to periods of economic downturn. Their focus on data privacy and cybersecurity continues to increase, requiring additional security reviews of our products and lengthening sales cycles. Corporations are also focusing on consolidating vendors which adds an additional dimension of competition.
- Relative to our Reuters News business, the media sector continues to transform, with the traditional news agency market under pressure due to audiences' shift to digital and streaming services.
- We continue to expect revenue declines in our Global Print business as customers migrate to online delivery, which has been compounded by the influence of the virtual and hybrid work environment.

We may not be successful in our AI initiatives, and AI may expose us to certain risks, which could adversely affect our business, reputation, or financial results.

We are making significant investments in AI-based initiatives, including generative AI. As with other investments, there are significant risks involved in the development and application of AI and there can be no assurance that the usage of AI will enhance our products or services, meet the needs and expectations of our customers, or be beneficial to our business, including our efficiency or profitability.

The development of generative AI technologies is complex and evolving and there are technical challenges associated with achieving desired levels of accuracy, efficiency, and reliability. AI algorithms, models, and data may have limitations, including inherent human biases, errors, or inability to handle certain data types or scenarios. Failure of our AI technologies to produce accurate results may have a negative impact on our reputation and adversely affect our business, and we may be subject to legal and regulatory scrutiny and increased litigation. Given that the development, adoption and use of generative AI technologies remains in the early stages, it is not possible to predict all of the risks related to the use of AI and the impact they may have on the company.

If we are unable to keep pace with rapid technological developments to provide new products, services, applications, and functionalities to meet our customers' needs, attract new customers and retain existing ones, expand into new geographic markets and identify areas of higher growth, our ability to generate revenues or achieve higher levels of revenue growth in the future may be adversely affected.

Our growth strategy involves enhancing our current products, developing innovative new products, services, applications and functionalities in a timely and cost-effective manner to meet our customers' needs. This includes anticipating and responding to industry trends and technological changes, expanding into new geographic markets and maintaining a strong position in the sectors that we serve. We substantially migrated most of our revenue to cloud solutions, increased the proportion of sales we make through our digital channels, and improved our customers' experience in interacting with us. While the objective of the changes is to provide a better customer experience and increase revenue, there is no assurance that we will be successful in increasing our company's overall revenue growth in the future.

Technologies such as AI, ML, data synthesis and user-generated capabilities have created the need to adapt rapidly to the shifting landscape and to generate insights from these technologies to increase the value that our solutions and services bring to our customers. While we are focused on these changes to the technological landscape, if we fail to adapt, or do not adapt quickly enough, our financial condition and results of operations could be adversely impacted.

We continue to focus on driving growth through more collaboration and stronger relationships with both established and emerging companies and incubators. We are also continuing to increase our focus on partnerships and APIs. Some of these initiatives combine another company's technology, data or other capabilities with our products and services. These initiatives involve a number of risks, including the risk that the expected synergies will not be realized, that they may require substantial expenditures and take considerable time and that the expected results may ultimately not be achieved, that a new initiative may conflict or detract from our existing businesses, or that security measures may not be adequate or could adversely impact our brand and reputation. In addition, our ability to adopt new services and develop new technologies may be inhibited by industry-wide standards, new laws and regulations, resistance to change from our customers, or third parties' intellectual property rights. While we believe these initiatives will be attractive to our customers, allow us to innovate more quickly and build sales channels in segments that we could not have reached as quickly on our own, we are unable to provide any assurances that these initiatives will increase our revenue growth.

Over the last few years, we have made significant investments designed to improve and enhance the functionality and performance of several of our key products, such as Westlaw Precision, HighQ, Legal Tracker, CLEAR, Westlaw Edge, Checkpoint Edge, Practical Law and ONESOURCE. We have also successfully migrated customers from legacy offerings to our current propositions and continued to enhance the reliability and resiliency of the technology infrastructure that we use to deliver products and services. However, if our customers' adoption rates for existing and new products and services are lower than our expectations, our revenues may be lower and our results of operations may be adversely affected.

We may be unable to derive fully the anticipated benefits from our existing or future acquisitions, dispositions, or other strategic transactions, including joint ventures and investments.

While we are focused on growing our businesses organically, acquisitions and other strategic transactions remain an important part of our growth strategy to expand and enhance our products, services and customer base and to enter new geographic areas. In 2024, we acquired Pagero Group AB (publ), a publicly traded Swedish company and a global leader in e-invoicing and indirect tax solutions. We also acquired World Business Media Limited, a cross-platform and subscription-based provider of editorial coverage for the global P&C and specialty (re)insurance industry, which is now part of our Reuters News segment, Safe Sign Technologies, a U.K.-based startup developing legal-specific large language models, and Credere Technologies, Inc., doing business as Materia, a U.S.-based startup that specializes in the development of an agentic AI assistant for the tax, audit and accounting profession. More recently, in January 2025, we acquired cPaperless, LLC, doing business as SafeSend, a US-based cloud-native provider of technology for tax and accounting professionals.

In the future, we may not be able to successfully identify attractive acquisition or other strategic transaction opportunities or make acquisitions or other strategic transactions on terms that are satisfactory to our company from a commercial perspective. In addition, competition for acquisitions in the industries in which we operate during recent years has escalated and may increase the price of acquisitions or other strategic transactions, which could cause us to refrain from making certain acquisitions. Our ability to execute on opportunities may also be affected by factors beyond our control, including without limitation, commercial or regulatory changes that may subject us to increased regulatory scrutiny from competition and antitrust authorities in connection with acquisitions and other strategic transactions. Achieving the expected returns and synergies from existing and future acquisitions or other strategic transactions will depend in part upon our ability to integrate the products and services, technology, administrative functions and personnel of these businesses into our segments in an efficient and effective manner. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so, or that our acquired businesses, joint ventures or investments will perform at anticipated levels or that we will be able to obtain these synergies. Management resources may also be diverted from operating our existing businesses to certain acquisition and other strategic transaction integration challenges. If we are unable to successfully integrate acquired businesses and other strategic transactions, as applicable, our anticipated revenues and profits may be lower. Our profit margins may also be lower, or diluted, following the acquisition of, or strategic transactions involving, companies whose profit margins are less than those of our existing businesses. Certain acquisitions may initially incur losses which would reduce our earnings per share in certain periods.

We have also historically decided from time to time to dispose of assets or businesses that are no longer aligned with strategic objectives or our current business portfolio. These transactions may involve challenges and risks. There can be no assurance that future divestitures will occur, or if a transaction does occur, there can be no assurance as to the potential value created by the transaction. The process of exploring strategic alternatives or selling a business could also negatively impact customer decision-making and cause uncertainty and negatively impact our ability to attract, retain and motivate key employees. Any failures or delays in completing divestitures, including separation activities, could have an adverse effect on our financial results, operations and on our ability to execute our strategy. Although we have established procedures and processes to mitigate these risks, there is no assurance that those procedures and processes will be effective or that these transactions will be successful. In addition, we expend costs and management resources to complete divestitures and manage post-closing arrangements. Completed divestitures may also result in continued financial involvement in the divested business, such as through guarantees, indemnifications, transition services arrangements or other financial arrangements, following the transaction.

Our brands and reputation are important company assets and are key to our ability to remain a trusted source of information and news.

The integrity of our brands and reputation is key to our ability to remain a trusted source of information and news and to attract and retain customers. Negative publicity regarding our company or actual, alleged or perceived issues regarding one of our products or services could harm our relationship with customers.

Failure to protect our brands or a failure by our company to uphold the Thomson Reuters Trust Principles may also adversely impact our credibility as a trusted supplier of content and may have a negative impact on our information and news business.

There is an increasing focus from stakeholders concerning corporate responsibility, specifically relating to ESG initiatives and corporate sustainability reporting. We pursue ESG initiatives because they contribute to value creation for our customers, employees, shareholders and other stakeholders. In 2024, we continued work to update our ESG double materiality assessment to comply with new global regulations. We have set a number of targets related to these initiatives and identified and prioritized ESG issues, risks and opportunities. Standards for tracking and reporting ESG matters continue to evolve and we may not be able to implement new and changing standards in ways that meet the expectations of all of our stakeholders. If we fail to satisfy the expectations of investors, customers, vendors, employees, regulators and other stakeholders related to our ESG performance and in our corporate sustainability reporting or our ESG initiatives are not executed as planned, it could adversely affect our reputation, business, share price, financial condition or results of operations. Due to the shifting legal and policy landscape, our reputation also may be harmed by negative perceptions that our customers, employees and other stakeholders may have about our action or inaction on social, ethical, or political issues.

Social and ethical issues relating to the use of new and evolving technologies, such as AI, in our products and services could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Many of our products and services use new and evolving technologies, such as AI. These often present social and ethical risks and challenges that could affect their adoption, and therefore our business. For example, the use of AI in our products may give rise to risks related to harmful content, inaccuracy, misinformation, bias, discrimination, intellectual property infringement or misappropriation, defamation, data privacy, and cybersecurity, among others. We may not have insight into, or control over, the practices of third parties who utilize AI technologies. As such, we cannot guarantee that third parties will not use AI technologies for improper purposes. If we enable or offer AI solutions, or enter into partnerships with third parties or engage third party vendors in respect of AI technologies, that result in any of the foregoing or otherwise draw controversy due to their perceived or actual impact on society, we may experience brand or reputational harm, competitive harm or legal liability and regulatory scrutiny.

Potential government regulation related to AI use and ethics, or requirements from third-party groups, such as local bar associations or tax licensing boards, may also increase the burden and cost of research and development in this area, and failure to properly remediate AI usage or ethics issues may cause public confidence in AI to be undermined, which could slow adoption of AI in our products and services. The rapid evolution of AI will require the application of resources to develop, test and maintain our products and services to help ensure that AI is implemented ethically in order to minimize unintended, harmful impacts. If we do not maintain ethical and transparent policies and procedures related to AI, this could result in reputational harm and legal liability, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Technology and Data Risks

We and our third-party providers face risks related to cybersecurity threats and incidents that could adversely affect our reputation, business, results of operations, and financial condition.

In connection with our business, we rely extensively on our own and third-party information technology systems and infrastructure to provide our products and services and operate our business. Further, we rely on our own and third-party content and other data and information published as part of our products and services. Our company has been subject to, and is increasingly likely to continue to be the target of, cyber-attacks and incidents that could negatively impact our systems, information, and data. Cyber-threats and cyber-attacks vary in technique and sources, are persistent, frequently change and are increasingly becoming more sophisticated and targeted. Especially with the use of emerging technologies, such as advanced forms of AI, cyber-attacks and incidents have become increasingly more difficult to detect and prevent. The occurrence of these attacks and incidents may also increase due to the increased reliance on information technology, growing number of integrations and network connections with third-party service providers, remote access from hybrid and remote workers, heightened geopolitical tensions, and the prominence of our Reuters News business.

While we and third-party information services that we use have an information security program and security measures in place designed to protect our information technology systems and infrastructure, this program and these measures may not prevent all material breaches caused by cyber-attacks and incidents, including without limitation:

- Cyber-attacks on our own and third-party information technology systems and infrastructure that we rely upon, including without limitation attacks using and incidents arising from computer viruses or other malware, distributed denial of service attacks, ransomware, data theft, phishing, social engineering, destructive attacks against information systems, and other attacks or incidents. This also includes those cyber-attacks and incidents that have in the past resulted in, and could in the future result in, the unauthorized access to, loss, manipulation, destruction of, or disclosure of personal and business information and/or the temporary or sustained unavailability of personal and business information, content, or information technology systems and infrastructure. As technologies like AI develop rapidly, malicious third parties are using these technologies to create new sophisticated attack methods that are increasingly automated, widespread and coordinated making these cyber-attacks more difficult to defend against;
- The introduction or exploitation of vulnerabilities existing in our own and third-party information technology systems and infrastructure, including without limitation the products and services of our key brands and generative AI products and services, some of which may be undetected and only discovered after an extended period of time (including after exploitation) and after installation or integration by our company or our customers. This also includes vulnerabilities in purchased or licensed third-party software, adopted open source software, or in newly integrated technologies resulting from an acquisition or partnership;
- Unauthorized access or attacks obtaining access to sensitive data, including compromise or manipulation of AI, ML and large language model (LLM) solutions embedded in product offerings;
- Actions taken by individuals, groups of hackers, or sophisticated organizations, including without limitation nation-states, state-sponsored, state-aligned, or criminal organizations;
- Attacks on, incidents affecting, or vulnerabilities in underlying cloud service provider environments, communication networks, services, and other technologies or infrastructure that support the Internet, power and water supply, and other utilities, most of which are not under our direct control or the control of our suppliers, partners or customers but can adversely affect our company and our business;
- Insider threats that compromise our security measures, including without limitation malicious acts and human errors by employees, contractors, third-party providers, or others with access to our information technology systems and infrastructure;
- Unauthorized persons could gain access to customer accounts if customers do not maintain effective security or access controls of their systems and software. Inadvertent exposure of data or access to our systems may also be caused by members of our workforce, including by their error or use of AI; and
- Attacks against or incidents involving employee or contractor work from home or hybrid working environments (e.g., home networks, residential internet service providers) that allow an unauthorized party to gain remote or physical access to an employee's or contractor's devices or information used to access our information technology systems and infrastructure.

As a third-party supplier, we are sometimes provided with a trusted connection to a customer's information technology systems and infrastructure. If malicious parties compromise our information technology systems and infrastructure, including without limitation embedding malicious hardware, components or software, they could gain access to our or our customers' systems and information. In addition, if a customer experiences a cybersecurity incident or cyber-attack it could result in a compromise or breach of our own information technology systems and infrastructure, which could adversely affect our company's reputation, business, results of operations, and financial condition even if we were not responsible for the breach. In addition to cyber-attacks on and incidents related to our third-party providers' information technology systems and infrastructure, our outsourcing of certain functions requires us to sometimes grant network access to third parties. If our third-party providers do not maintain adequate security measures, do not require their sub-contractors to maintain adequate security measures or do not perform as anticipated and in accordance with contractual requirements, it could adversely affect our company's reputation, business, results of operations, and financial condition even if we were not responsible for the incident.

We collect, store, use, transmit, and otherwise process information and data, including without limitation public records, intellectual property, proprietary business information, product content, and personal data pertaining to our company, our employees and contractors, our customers and their clients, our providers, and other individuals. A number of our customers, their clients and providers, our providers and third-party business partners and our employees and contractors also entrust us with storing and securing their own data and information. Our businesses also include certain subscription-based screening products which we sell to institutional customers and governments to enable them to satisfy various regulatory obligations. Any cyber-attacks on or incidents involving our own and third-party information technology systems and infrastructure that process this information and data have in the past resulted in, and could in the future result in, the unauthorized access to, loss, manipulation, destruction of, or disclosure of personal and business information. None of these attacks and incidents that have impacted our company to-date have resulted in a material adverse impact for our business. We seek to mitigate these risks through our ability to detect, escalate and respond to known and potential risks through our Enterprise Security Incident Management processes; however, any cyber-attacks on or incidents involving our own and third-party information technology systems and infrastructure could potentially result in additional costs to our company to enhance security or to respond to occurrences, loss of trust and harm to our brand, loss of sales and an inability to gain new ones, violations of contracts leading to contract terminations and litigation, violations of privacy or other laws leading to penalties, fines, regulatory action or litigation, harm to our brand and reputation, and otherwise adversely impact our business, financial condition, and results of operations. While we maintain what we believe is sufficient insurance coverage that may (subject to certain policy terms and conditions including self-insured deductibles) cover certain aspects of third-party security and cyber-risks and business interruption, our insurance coverage may not always cover all costs or losses and it does not extend to any reputational damage or costs incurred to improve systems as a result of these types of incidents.

We rely heavily on our cloud providers and local data center providers as well as key software-as-a-service (SaaS) providers to provide services from sales to billing; any impacts from these providers could adversely affect our ability to serve our customers and could negatively impact our revenues, ability to retain customers and reputation.

Most of our products and services are delivered electronically and our customers depend on our ability to receive, store, process, transmit and otherwise rapidly handle very substantial quantities of data and transactions on computer-based networks. Our customers also depend on the continued capacity, reliability and security of our cloud and third-party infrastructure, data centres, networks, telecommunications and other electronic delivery systems, including online access. Our employees also depend on these systems for our internal use. Rapidly evolving technology may require us to further rely on third party partners and vendors to provide and support our services, which can add costs and risks, and impact margins. If we fail to anticipate or misjudge customers' rapidly changing needs and expectations or adapt to emerging technological trends, our market share and results of operations could suffer.

Substantially all of our offerings are SaaS or cloud-based that provide customers with online access. We are dependent on third-party service providers (notably Amazon Web Services (AWS) and Microsoft Azure) to maintain the cloud infrastructure that we use to operate our business. If these third-party service providers fail, consolidate, stop providing certain services or implement cost-cutting efforts, our business could be adversely affected.

Any significant failure, compromise, cybersecurity incident, data privacy breach, disruptive cyber-attack, or interruption of our systems or a third-party service provider's, including operational services, sabotage, break-ins, war, terrorist activities, human error, use of AI, natural disaster, power or coding loss and computer viruses, could cause our or a third-party service provider's systems to operate slowly or could interrupt service for periods of time. The frequency and intensity of weather events related to climate change are also increasing, which could increase the likelihood and severity of such disasters as well as related damage and business interruptions if any of our or our key third-party service providers' facilities or systems are affected. While we and our key third-party service providers have disaster recovery and business continuity plans that utilize industry standards and best practices, including back-up facilities for primary data centers, a testing program and staff training, the systems are not always fully redundant and disaster recovery and business continuity plans may not always be sufficient or effective. To the extent that our telecommunications, information technology systems, cloud-based service providers or other networks are managed or hosted by third parties, we would need to coordinate with these third parties to resolve any issues. In the past when we have experienced slow operation of our systems or service interruptions, some of our products, services, websites, information or data have been unavailable for a limited period of time, but none of these occurrences have been material to our business. Disruptions and outages to our products could have a negative effect on our revenues, ability to retain customers and reputation.

Our ability to effectively use the Internet may also be impaired due to infrastructure failures, service outages at third-party internet service providers or increased government regulation. In addition, we are facing significant increases in our use of power and data storage. We may experience shortage of capacity and increased costs associated with such usage. These events may affect our ability to store, process and transmit data and services to our customers.

Further, our ability to continue to develop and effectively deploy AI technologies is dependent on access to specific third-party equipment and other infrastructure, such as processing hardware and network capacity, which we cannot control the availability of, especially in a highly competitive environment. This reliance on third parties creates additional risks such as data loss, product outages, price fluctuations, and other challenges inherent with working with third parties.

Operational Risks

If we do not continue to attract, engage and retain the right management, key employees, and skills to the organization, we may not be able to execute our global strategies and businesses.

The completion and execution of our strategies depends on our ability to continue to attract and retain high quality and talented management and employee base across all of our businesses and global locations, and to foster employee engagement at all levels in the company. We compete with many businesses that are seeking skilled individuals, particularly those with experience in technology, cybersecurity, data science, AI and ML, and product management. More recently, with the rapid increase and the use of and investment in AI by a number of companies, the market for skilled personnel in AI in particular is very competitive. Some of the companies we compete with in this space for experienced personnel have greater resources than we have and may offer more lucrative compensation packages than we offer or provide such other incentives that we may not be able to offer. We have experienced and we expect to experience significant competition in hiring and retaining such employees. Our ability to execute on our generative AI strategy will be adversely affected if we are unable to retain, hire and engage highly skilled employees in this space. Competition for sales professionals in our Legal Professionals, Corporates and Tax & Accounting Professionals segments can also be intense as other companies seek to enhance their positions in our market segments.

Our future work model continues to evolve and may not meet the needs or expectations of our existing and prospective employees and they may prefer work models offered by other companies. If we are unable to continue to identify or be successful in attracting, motivating and retaining the appropriate qualified personnel for our businesses, and to continue to enhance our inclusive and engaging culture, it could adversely affect our ability to execute our strategies.

If we are unable to successfully adapt to organizational changes and other strategic initiatives, our reputation and results of operations could be impacted.

Our ability to successfully manage organizational changes is important for our future business success. In particular, our reputation and results of operations could be harmed if employee morale, engagement or productivity decline as a result of organizational changes.

Furthermore, we may not realize all of the cost savings, incremental revenue and synergies that we expect to achieve from our strategic initiatives due to a variety of factors, including, but not limited to, unexpected operational or technological challenges, higher than expected costs or expenses, delays in the anticipated timing of activities and other unexpected costs associated with operating our business. If we are unable to achieve the cost savings, incremental revenue or synergies that we expect to achieve from our strategic initiatives, it could adversely affect our profitability and related margins.

Our ability to realize our go to market strategies and any change to those strategies relies on our people, and underlying processes and systems. We regularly monitor our team capacity, and supporting systems and processes, to drive effectiveness and align with customer preferences.

Operating globally involves challenges that we may not be able to meet and that may adversely affect our ability to grow.

As part of our globalization efforts, we operate regional teams and shared resource operational centers, particularly in emerging markets, that work across our segments to combine local expertise with global capabilities to address specific customer needs. We sometimes modify existing products and services for local markets, but we also develop products and services specifically for local markets.

We believe that there are advantages to operating globally, including a proportionately reduced exposure to the market developments of a single country or region. However, there are certain risks inherent in doing business globally which may adversely affect our business and ability to grow. These risks include:

- Difficulties in penetrating new markets due to established and entrenched competitors or unavailability of local companies for acquisition or joint venture partners or restrictions on foreign ownership;
- Difficulties in developing products and services that are tailored to the needs of local customers;
- Local lack of recognition of our brands or acceptance or knowledge of our products and services;
- The impact of geopolitical tensions in local markets, including the impact of the Russian invasion of Ukraine and related government sanctions and the ongoing Israel-Hamas conflict, potential new tariffs and ongoing protectionism measures due to a decline in global alignment (including retaliatory measures related to the imposition of tariffs), changes in monetary policy, weaker global demand, supply chain disruptions, labour shortages and other events;
- Challenges protecting the safety, security and wellbeing of staff in all locations;

- Economic, political or social instability in local markets;
- Exposure to possibly adverse governmental or regulatory actions in countries where we operate or conduct business;
- Higher inflation rates and increased credit risk;
- The impact of foreign currency fluctuations on prices charged to local customers, notably when there is strengthening of the U.S. dollar, and other controls, regulations and orders that might restrict our ability to repatriate cash or limit our ability to move or invest cash freely;
- Difficulties hiring and retaining staff for foreign operations and protecting their safety, differing employee/employer relationships and workplace cultures, and other challenges caused by distance, language and cultural differences;
- Reduced protection for intellectual property rights;
- Changes in laws and policies affecting trade and investment in other jurisdictions; and
- Managing compliance with local laws and regulations (notably related to data privacy, data use and data protection) and varying and sometimes conflicting laws and regulations across the countries in which we do business.

Adverse developments in any of these areas could cause our actual results to differ materially from expected results. Challenges associated with operating globally may increase for our company as we continue to expand into geographic areas that we believe present the highest growth opportunities. We may also be required or may decide to cease or modify operations in a particular country as a result of a risk described above, which could adversely affect our business and results.

We are dependent on third parties for data, information and other services.

We obtain significant data and information through licensing arrangements with content providers, some of which may be viewed as competitors. Some providers may seek to increase fees for providing their proprietary content or services and others may not offer our company an opportunity to renew existing agreements. We also depend on public sources for certain data and information.

In addition, we rely on third-party service providers for telecommunications and other services that we have outsourced, such as certain human resources administrative functions, facilities management, IT services and accounts payable and receivable. Any failure by the third-party service providers we work with to comply with applicable laws, regulations, or agreements, could result in formal investigations or enforcement actions, fines, litigation, claims or negative publicity and could result in significant liability, and otherwise have an adverse effect on our reputation and business.

If we are unable to maintain or renegotiate commercially acceptable arrangements with these content or service providers or find substitutes or alternative sources of equivalent content or service, our business could be adversely affected. Our revenues and margins could also be reduced if some of our competitors obtained exclusive rights to provide or distribute certain types of data or information that was viewed as critical by our customers.

Legal, Regulatory and Intellectual Property Risks

We are subject to a significant number of laws and may incur fines, penalties, litigation, and other losses for violating these laws. We may be adversely affected by changes in legislation and regulation, which may also impact how we provide products and services and how we collect and use information and data.

We are subject to a significant number of laws, including without limitation relating to privacy, data security, data protection, AI, anti-money laundering, sanctions and other trade controls, electronic and mobile communications, competition, e-commerce, direct marketing, digital advertising, digital accessibility and security requirements, the use of public records and other areas which have become more prevalent and developed in recent years. Legislative and regulatory changes that impact our company, and legislative and regulatory changes that impact our customers' industries also impact how we provide products and services to our customers. The evolving regulatory landscape is also enabling new types of services, which can benefit our Legal Professionals, Corporates and Tax & Accounting Professionals segments. However, some types of legal or regulatory changes could also result in reduced demand for certain products or services.

In 2024, there has been a rapid increase in the use of and the investment in AI by a number of companies which has resulted in a significant focus by regulators on the use of AI. Although several jurisdictions around the globe have already proposed or enacted laws governing AI, there is still uncertainty in the legal regulatory regime relating to AI. Uncertainty in the legal regulatory regime relating to AI may require significant resources to modify and maintain business practices or products to comply with applicable laws, the nature of which cannot be determined at this time. Future legislation may make it harder for us to conduct our business using AI, lead to regulatory fines or penalties, require us to change our product offerings or business practices, prevent or limit our use of AI or impact our ability to provide insights from data and use certain data to develop our products. If we cannot use AI, or that use is restricted, our business may be less efficient, or we may be at a competitive disadvantage. Any of these factors could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. In addition, the evolving AI regulatory environment could affect our customers' desire to use products with generative AI due to the unknown nature of the risks associated with such use, may increase our liability related to the use of generative AI products by our customers that are beyond our control and result in an increase in our research and development costs to tailor our products and solutions to comply with legal requirements across different jurisdictions related to customer use.

Additionally, in the ordinary course of business, we collect, store, use and transmit certain types of information and data that are subject to an increasing number of different laws and regulations. In particular, the data security, data protection and privacy laws and regulations that we are subject to often vary by jurisdiction and include, as two examples and without limitation, the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in the E.U. and various U.S. state and federal laws and regulations. Proposed and existing legislation in other countries and regions around the world related to privacy, data security, data protection and other related areas may also impact how we provide products and services and how we collect and use information.

Some of these laws and regulations require us to collect affirmative opt-in consent and/or include a right for individuals to opt out or object to having their data shared with third parties and/or a right to be informed about what data about them is being shared, among other things. The viability and perceived value of some of our risk and fraud and screening products could be adversely impacted through the requirements of these laws and regulations and the exercise of these rights. Some of these laws and regulations, along with industry changes (such as the industry elimination of third-party cookies), could adversely impact our collection and use of certain information and our digital advertising revenue.

We are also subject to data localization laws in certain countries, which require us to store and process certain types of data within a particular country. We are also subject to various data transfer restrictions that either limit our ability to transfer, or require us to guarantee a certain level of protection when transferring, data from one country to another. The regulatory landscape in various countries where we operate continues to evolve and sometimes includes strict local rules regarding the use (or restrictions on use) of encryption technologies as well as broad governmental rights related to Internet monitoring and regulation of Internet transmissions.

These laws and regulations are continuously evolving and complying with applicable laws and regulations involves significant costs and time. Existing, new and proposed legislation, regulations, and regulatory guidance, including changes in the manner in which such legislation and regulations are interpreted by courts, may also:

- Impose limits on our collection, retention and use of certain kinds of information or data and our ability to communicate such information effectively to our customers;
- Impose limits on our ability to develop and offer our products, services, and content in certain countries;
- Frustrate or disrupt our ability to do business with certain customers and other third parties or collect or pay third parties, including without limitation as a result of newly issued sanctions and export/import restrictions;
- Increase compliance complexity and add more compliance related costs;
- Increase our cost of doing business or require us to change some of our existing products, services or business practices; and
- Conflict or increase complexity on a global basis (such as the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, the U.K. Bribery Act and similar laws).

Governmental action (including laws or economic or political policies that restrict the use of specific companies, equipment or services, including those deemed to be sensitive to national interests) can also create some legal uncertainties. It is difficult to predict in what form laws and regulations will be adopted, changed or repealed, how they will be construed by the relevant courts, or the extent to which any changes might adversely affect us.

Although we have implemented policies and procedures that are designed to ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations, we could be subject to civil or criminal fines and penalties, and other enforcement actions, litigation or other claims, reputational damage, and loss in revenue from terminated contracts for non-compliance – which, either individually or in the aggregate, could have a material adverse effect on our business, operations, and financial condition. See “Contingencies – Lawsuits and Legal Claims” in the “Management’s Discussion and Analysis” section of this annual report.

Our intellectual property rights are valuable and may not be adequately protected, which may adversely affect our financial results.

Many of our products and services are based on information delivered through a variety of media, including online, software-based applications, smartphones, tablets, books, journals and dedicated transmission lines. We rely, in part, on agreements with our customers, employees, consultants, advisors, suppliers and other third parties to protect our confidential and proprietary content, know-how and technology. We also rely on patent, trademark, copyright and other intellectual property to protect our proprietary rights in our content, our products and services and our valuable brand, as well as and technical and commercial preventative measures incorporated into our content delivery channels. Despite these efforts, third parties may nonetheless copy, infringe or otherwise profit from our proprietary rights. We also conduct business in some countries where the extent of legal protection for intellectual property rights is uncertain or may be ineffective. Although we have taken appropriate measures to protect our intellectual property, we cannot guarantee that our intellectual property rights will not be infringed. If we are not able to protect our intellectual property rights, our financial results may be adversely affected.

The intellectual property of an acquired business may also be an important component of the value that we agree to pay for such a business. However, such acquisitions are subject to the risks that the acquired business may not own the scope of intellectual property that we believe we are acquiring, that the intellectual property is dependent upon licenses from third parties or that the acquired business infringes upon the intellectual property rights of others. If we are not able to successfully integrate acquired businesses’ intellectual property rights, our financial results may be adversely affected.

Some of our competitors may also be able to develop new products or services that are similar to ours without infringing our intellectual property rights, which could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Uncertainty exists in the scope of intellectual property protection offered under copyright as intellectual property authorities and courts in crucial jurisdictions begin to grapple with the application of copyright law to generative AI, which could result in an inability to rely on traditional copyright to adequately protect our content and source code. Additionally, if unauthorized disclosure of our source code occurs through security breach, cyber-attack or otherwise, we would lose future trade secret protection for that source code. Such loss could make it easier for third parties to compete with our products by utilizing our content or copying functionality, which could cause us to lose customers and could adversely affect our revenue and operating margins. If we cannot protect our intellectual property against unauthorized copying, use, or other misappropriation, our business could be harmed. In addition, other companies may have (or in the future may obtain) patents or other proprietary rights that would prevent, limit, or interfere with our ability to make, use, or sell our own AI products.

Tax matters, including changes to tax laws, regulations and treaties, could impact our effective tax rate and our results of operations.

We operate in many countries worldwide and our earnings are subject to taxation in many different jurisdictions and at different rates. We seek to organize our affairs in a tax efficient manner, taking account of the jurisdictions in which we operate. In 2024, our effective tax rate was lower than the Canadian corporate income tax rate due largely to lower tax rates and differing tax rules applicable to certain of our operating and financing subsidiaries outside Canada. Our effective tax rate has fluctuated in the past and is likely to fluctuate in the future, reflecting the mix of taxing jurisdictions in which pre-tax profits and losses are recognized. Our effective tax rate and our cash tax cost in the future will depend on the laws of numerous countries and the provisions of multiple income tax treaties between various countries in which we operate. Our effective tax rate and our tax cost could also be adversely affected by changes, possibly with retroactive effect, in tax laws and regulations, international treaties and tax accounting standards and/or uncertainty over their application and interpretation.

One recent change in tax law is the enactment of new a global minimum tax regime (“Pillar Two” of the ongoing international tax reform initiative sponsored by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (“OECD”)) in a number of jurisdictions, including Canada, the U.K., the E.U. and Switzerland, beginning in 2024. Pillar Two generally imposes an alternative minimum tax of 15% on adjusted book income. The OECD and national tax administrations continue to develop further guidance on how Pillar Two’s provisions will be applied or otherwise administered, which may be different from our interpretation. Furthermore, certain aspects of Pillar Two could be modified in the future. Due to potential volatility in differences between book and taxable income, the impact of Pillar Two is difficult to predict and may adversely affect our financial results.

Various tax-related legislative initiatives have been proposed or are being discussed that if enacted, could adversely affect our tax positions and/or our tax liabilities. For instance, many countries have enacted or are considering digital service taxes, which could subject Thomson Reuters to tax in additional jurisdictions or to increased taxes in jurisdictions in which it already has a taxable presence. The U.S. government has indicated that it considers some tax laws, notably digital services tax regimes and aspects of Pillar Two, of several foreign countries to be extraterritorial and / or discriminatory against U.S. multinational companies. It has proposed retaliatory taxes and other measures against companies based in countries having such laws, including Canada, if its concerns are not addressed. If the U.S. government were to impose such retaliatory measures against Thomson Reuters, they may adversely affect our financial results.

We are subject to regular audits, examinations and reviews by tax authorities in Canada, the U.K., the U.S. and other jurisdictions during the ordinary course of business. While we believe the positions that we take on our tax filings are sustainable and supported by the weight of law, certain positions taken may be challenged by the applicable tax authorities. We may be required in some instances to pay additional taxes to a tax authority while contesting a matter through available administrative or judicial remedies. We regularly assess the likely outcomes of these audits to determine the adequacy of our tax provision. However, our judgments may not be sustained, and the amounts ultimately paid could be different from the amounts previously recorded. If any such challenge results in an adverse outcome, including unforeseen tax-related liabilities, this could negatively affect our financial results and operations for the period at issue and on an ongoing basis. Many governments in jurisdictions where we operate are facing budget deficits and challenges and, as a result, may look to increase their tax revenues through increased audit activity and tax reform.

We operate in a litigious environment which may adversely affect our financial results.

We are from time to time involved in and may in the future become involved in legal actions and claims arising in the ordinary course of business, including employment matters, customer and commercial matters, privacy and data protection matters, defamation matters, unfair business practices matters and intellectual property infringement matters. The outcome of all of the matters against our 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.

Regardless of the merit of legal actions and claims, such matters can be expensive, time consuming, or harmful to our reputation and in recognition of these considerations, we may seek to settle such matters. While we maintain insurance for certain potential liabilities, such insurance does not cover all types and amounts of potential liabilities and is subject to various exclusions as well as caps on amounts recoverable. Due to the inherent uncertainty in the litigation process, the resolution of any particular legal proceeding could result in changes to our products and business practices and could have a material adverse effect on our financial position and results of operations.

We are significantly dependent on technology and the rights related to it. From time to time, we have been sued by other companies for allegedly violating their patents or other forms of intellectual property. Our company and other companies have experienced alleged claims from third parties whose sole or primary business is to monetize intellectual property. If an infringement suit against our company is successful, we may be required to compensate the third-party bringing the suit either by paying a lump sum or ongoing license fees to be able to continue selling a particular product or service. This type of compensation could be significant, in addition to legal fees and other costs that we would incur defending such a claim.

We might also be prevented or enjoined by a court from continuing to provide the affected product or service and may be caused to alter our business practices. We may also be required to defend or indemnify any customers who have been sued for allegedly infringing a third party's patent in connection with using one of our products or services. Responding to intellectual property claims, regardless of the validity, can be costly and time consuming and may have a material adverse effect on our business and reputation as well as our financial performance, financial condition and cash flows.

Antitrust/competition-related claims or investigations could result in changes to how we do business and could be costly.

We are subject to applicable antitrust and competition laws and regulations in the countries where we have operations. These laws and regulations seek to prevent and prohibit anti-competitive activity. From time to time, we may be subject to antitrust/competition-related claims and investigations. Following such a claim or investigation, we may be required to change the way that we offer a particular product or service and if we are found to have violated antitrust or competition laws or regulations, we may be subject to fines or penalties. Any antitrust or competition-related claim or investigation could be costly for our company in terms of time and expense and could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Financial Risks

We generate a significant percentage of our revenues from recurring, subscription-based arrangements, and our ability to maintain existing revenues and generate higher revenues is dependent in part on maintaining a high renewal rate.

In 2024, 81% of our revenues were derived from subscriptions or similar contractual arrangements, which result in recurring revenues. In the short to medium term, our revenues are supported by a relatively fixed cost base that is generally not impacted by fluctuations in revenues. Because a high proportion of our revenues is recurring, we believe that our revenue patterns are generally more stable compared to other business models that primarily involve the sale of products in discrete or one-off arrangements. However, there is often a lag in realizing the impact of current sales or cancellations in our reported revenues, as we recognize revenues over the term of the arrangement. Because of this lag effect, our revenues are typically slower to decline when economic conditions deteriorate but are also often slower to return to growth when economic activity improves, as compared to other businesses that are not subscription-based. Our transactions revenues (12% of our 2024 revenues), which include volume-based fees related to online searches and tax filings, and transactions in our Confirmation, Reuters Events and SurePrep businesses, fees from software licenses with no future obligations, professional fees from service and consulting arrangements and advertising and sponsorship revenues in our Reuters Professional business fluctuate based on the condition of the economic environment.

Our subscription and similar contractual arrangements typically have terms ranging from one to five years, which most customers renew at the end of each term. Renewal dates are spread over the course of the year. Many of our customer agreements have automatic renewal provisions, but customers are often able to terminate these types of agreements prior to automatic renewal of a new term by providing appropriate notice to us within a specified time period. In order to maintain existing revenues and to generate higher revenues, we are dependent on a significant number of our customers to renew their arrangements with us. Our revenues could also be lower if a significant number of our customers renewed their arrangements with us, but reduced the amount of their spending.

Our government business contractual arrangements are typically cancellable at will by the customer, which presents the risk that government contracts may be terminated without notice or cause. In addition, government contracts may be subject to government audits and reviews that could adversely affect the demand for our products and services by government customers. These risks of the government business could impact our revenues and reputation.

Currency and interest rate fluctuations and volatility in global markets may have a significant impact on our reported revenues and earnings.

Our financial statements are expressed in U.S. dollars and are, therefore, subject to movements in exchange rates on the translation of the financial information of businesses whose functional currencies are not U.S. dollars. We recognize revenues and incur expenses in many currencies and are thereby exposed to the impact of fluctuations in various foreign currency exchange rates. We monitor the financial stability of the foreign countries in which we operate. Volatility and uncertainty in global markets in the future could adversely affect our results.

Exchange rate movements in our foreign currency exposures may cause fluctuations in our consolidated financial statements. If our operations outside of the U.S. expand, we would expect this exposure to grow. We monitor foreign currency exposures on a regular basis and some of our largest foreign currency exposures are currently to the British pound sterling, the Euro, the Canadian dollar, the Brazilian real, the Indian rupee and the Australian dollar. We have historically, and may in the future, hedge some of our foreign currency exposure if we believe that it may be material to our financial results.

We may issue non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt in the future and would expect to hedge any such debt into U.S. dollars, as has been our practice. In addition, an increase in interest rates from current levels could adversely affect our results in future periods.

Our credit ratings may be downgraded, which may impede our access to the debt markets or raise our borrowing rates.

Our access to financing depends on, among other things, suitable market conditions and the maintenance of suitable long-term credit ratings. Our credit ratings may be adversely affected by various factors, including increased debt levels, decreased earnings, declines in customer demands, increased competition, a further deterioration in general economic and business conditions and adverse publicity. Any downgrades in our credit ratings may impede our access to the debt markets or raise our borrowing rates. For additional information on our current credit ratings, please see the “Additional Information – Ratings of Debt Securities” section of this annual report.

We have significant funding obligations for pension arrangements that are affected by factors outside of our control.

We have significant funding obligations for various pension arrangements that are affected by factors outside of our control, including market factors and changes in legislation. In the past, we have contributed to our pension plans to pre-fund certain obligations. We may be required or we may opt to make additional contributions to some pension plans in the future and the amounts of any such contributions may be material.

Valuations of obligations for material plans are determined by independent actuaries and require assumptions in respect of expected mortality, inflation, and medical cost trends, along with the discount rates used to measure obligations. These assumptions are reviewed annually. While we believe that these assumptions are appropriate given current economic conditions, significant differences in actual experience or significant changes in assumptions may materially affect our valuations of pension obligations and related future expenses. In addition, the performance of equity and fixed income markets, which may be influenced by general economic conditions, including interest rates, inflation and currency exchange rates, may impact the funding level of our funded plans and required contributions.

We may be required to take future impairment charges that would reduce our reported assets and earnings.

Goodwill and other identifiable intangible assets comprise a substantial portion of our total assets. We are required under IFRS to test our goodwill and identifiable intangible assets with indefinite lives for impairment on an annual basis. We also are required by IFRS to perform an interim or periodic review of our goodwill and all identifiable intangible assets if events or changes in circumstances indicate that impairment may have occurred. Impairment testing requires our company to make significant estimates about our future performance and cash flows, as well as other assumptions. Economic, legal, regulatory, competitive, contractual and other factors as well as changes in our company’s share price and market capitalization may affect these assumptions. If our testing indicates that impairment has occurred relative to current fair values, we may be required to record an impairment charge in the period the determination is made. Recognition of an impairment would reduce our reported assets and earnings.

Corporate Structure Risks

Woodbridge controls our company and is in a position to affect our governance and operations.

Woodbridge and its affiliates beneficially owned approximately 70% of our common shares as of March 3, 2025. For so long as Woodbridge maintains its controlling interest in our company, it will generally be able to approve matters submitted to a majority vote of our shareholders without the consent of other shareholders, including, among other things, the election of our Board. In addition, Woodbridge may be able to exercise a controlling influence over our business and affairs, the selection of our senior management, the acquisition or disposition of our assets, our access to capital markets, the payment of dividends and any change of control of our company, such as a merger or take-over. The effect of this control may be to limit the price that investors are willing to pay for our shares. In addition, a sale of shares by Woodbridge or the perception of the market that a sale may occur may adversely affect the market price of our shares. For additional information, please see the “Governance –Woodbridge” section of this annual report.

Thomson Reuters Founders Share Company holds a Thomson Reuters Founders Share in our company and may be in a position to affect our governance and management.

Thomson Reuters Founders Share Company was established to safeguard the Thomson Reuters Trust Principles, including that of integrity, independence and freedom from bias in the gathering and dissemination of information and news. The Thomson Reuters Founders Share Company holds a Thomson Reuters Founders Share in our company. The interest of the Thomson Reuters Founders Share Company in safeguarding the Trust Principles may conflict with our other business objectives, impose additional costs or burdens on us or otherwise affect our management and governance. In addition, the Founders Share enables the Thomson Reuters Founders Share Company to exercise extraordinary voting power to safeguard the Trust Principles and to thwart those whose holdings of voting shares of Thomson Reuters threaten the Trust Principles. As a result, the Thomson Reuters Founders Share Company may prevent a change of control (including by way of a take-over bid or similar transaction) of our company in the future. We have agreed not to effect a sale (or similar transactions) of Reuters News to an unrelated third-party or to effect or permit material acquisitions by, or material dispositions from, Reuters News unless we have received Thomson Reuters Founders Share Company’s prior written consent. The effect of the rights of the Thomson Reuters Founders Share Company may be to limit the price that investors are willing to pay for our shares. For additional information, please see the “Additional Information – Material Contracts” section of this annual report.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis

This management's discussion and analysis is designed to provide you with a narrative explanation through the eyes of our management of how we performed in the last two years, as well as information about our financial condition and future prospects. As this management's discussion and analysis is intended to supplement and complement our financial statements, we recommend that you read this in conjunction with our 2024 and 2023 annual consolidated financial statements. This management's discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements, which are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, our 2025 outlook, our 2026 financial framework, and our expectations related to general economic conditions and market trends and their anticipated effects on our business segments. For additional information related to forward-looking statements, material assumptions and material risks associated with them, please see the "Outlook" and "Additional Information - Cautionary Note Concerning Factors That May Affect Future Results" sections of this management's discussion and analysis. This management's discussion and analysis is dated as of March 5, 2025, unless otherwise indicated.

We have organized our management's discussion and analysis in the following key sections:

Executive Summary – an overview of our business and key financial highlights	29
Results of Operations – a comparison of our current and prior-year results	33
Liquidity and Capital Resources – a discussion of our cash flow and debt	45
Outlook – trends, priorities and our financial outlook, including material assumptions and material risks	52
Related Party Transactions – a discussion of transactions with our principal and controlling shareholder, Woodbridge, and other related parties	55
Subsequent Events – a discussion of material events occurring after December 31, 2024 and through the date of this management's discussion and analysis	56
Changes in Accounting Policies – a discussion of changes in our accounting policies	57
Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments – a discussion of critical estimates and judgments made by our management in applying accounting policies	57
Additional Information – other required disclosures	58
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Unless otherwise indicated or the context otherwise requires, references in this discussion to "we," "our," "us", the "Company" and "Thomson Reuters" are to Thomson Reuters Corporation and our subsidiaries.

Basis of Presentation

We prepare our consolidated financial statements in U.S. dollars and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Other than EPS, we report our results in millions of U.S. dollars, but we compute percentage changes and margins using whole dollars to be more precise. As a result, percentages and margins calculated from reported amounts may differ from those presented, and growth components may not total due to rounding.

Use of Non-IFRS Financial Measures

In this management's discussion and analysis, we discuss our results on an IFRS and non-IFRS basis. We use non-IFRS financial measures, which include ratios that incorporate one or more non-IFRS financial measures, as supplemental indicators of our operating performance and financial position as well as for internal planning purposes, our management incentive programs and our business outlook. We believe non-IFRS financial measures provide more insight into our performance. Non-IFRS measures do not have standardized meanings prescribed by IFRS and therefore are unlikely to be comparable to the calculation of similar measures used by other companies, and should not be viewed as alternatives to measures of financial performance calculated in accordance with IFRS.

See Appendix A of this management's discussion and analysis for a description of our non-IFRS financial measures, including an explanation of why we believe they are useful measures of our performance. Refer to Appendices B and C for reconciliations of our non-IFRS financial measures to the most directly comparable IFRS measures.

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Executive Summary

Our Company

Thomson Reuters (Nasdaq / TSX: TRI) informs the way forward by bringing together the trusted content and technology that people and organizations need to make the right decisions. We serve professionals across legal, tax, accounting, compliance, government, and media. Our 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. For more information, visit **tr.com.**

We are organized as five reportable segments reflecting how we manage our businesses.

Legal Professionals

Serves law firms and governments with research and workflow products powered by leading-edge technologies, including generative AI, focusing on intuitive legal research and integrated legal workflow solutions that combine content, tools and analytics.

Corporates

Serves corporations, ranging from small businesses to multinational organizations, including the seven largest global accounting firms, with our full suite of content-driven products, powered by leading-edge technologies, including generative AI, and integrated compliance workflow solutions to help them achieve their business outcomes.

Tax & Accounting Professionals

Serves tax, audit and accounting firms (other than the seven largest, which are served by our Corporates segment) with research and workflow products powered by leading-edge technologies, including generative AI.

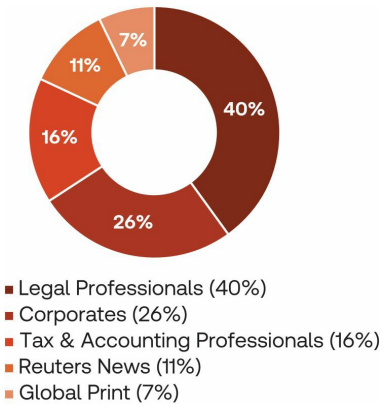
Reuters News

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 firms exclusively via LSEG products.

Global Print

Provides legal and tax information primarily in print format to customers around the world and provides commercial printing services to a wide range of book publishers.

2024 Revenues



We refer to our Legal Professionals, Corporates and Tax & Accounting Professionals segments, on a combined basis, as our "Big 3" segments.

Our businesses are supported by a corporate center that manages our commercial and technology operations, including those around our sales capabilities, digital customer experience, and product and content development, as well as our global facilities. Costs relating to these activities are allocated to our business segments. We also report "Corporate costs", which includes expenses for centrally managed functions such as finance, legal and human resources.

Our Business Model and Key Operating Characteristics

We derive most of our revenues from selling information and software solutions, predominantly on a recurring subscription basis. Our solutions blend deep domain knowledge with software and automation tools. We believe our workflow solutions make our customers more productive by streamlining how they operate, enabling them to focus on higher value activities. Many of our customers use our solutions as part of their workflows, which has led to strong customer retention. We believe that our customers trust us because of our history and dependability and our deep understanding of their businesses and industries, and they rely on our services for navigating a rapidly changing and increasingly complex digital world. Over the years, our business model has proven to be capital efficient and cash flow generative, and it has enabled us to maintain leading and scalable positions in our chosen market segments.

Some of our key business and operating characteristics are:

Attractive Industry

- Currently our "Big 3" segments operate in an estimated $28 billion market expected to grow between 8% and 11% over the next 5 years
- Legal, Tax & Risk markets are prime for content-driven innovation

Balanced and Diversified Leadership

- A leader in key Legal Professionals, Corporates, Tax & Accounting Professionals and News segments
- Resilient businesses, historically stable, through periods of macroeconomic uncertainty
- Approximately 450,000 customers; largest customer is approximately 5% of revenues*

Attractive Business Model

- 81% of revenues were recurring in 2024
- Fixed cost model supports operating leverage as we grow
- Strong and consistent cash generation capabilities

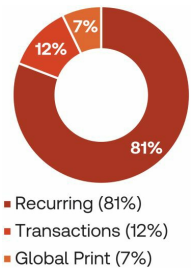
Strong Competitive Positioning

- Proprietary content plus data and human expertise combined with AI and ML are key differentiators
- Products deeply embedded in customers' daily workflows
- 91% retention rate in 2024

Disciplined Financial Policies

- Focused and incentivized on organic revenue growth and free cash flow growth
- Balance investing in business and returning capital to shareholders
- Committed to maintaining investment grade rating with stable capital structure
- Significant potential capital capacity affords optionality

** The news agreement with LSEG's Data & Analytics business.*

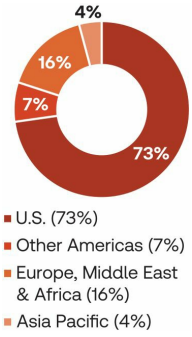


Revenues by type

Recurring revenues primarily consist of fees to access products or services over time, such as Westlaw, Practical Law and many of our tax compliance products. Our products are generally provided under subscription arrangements that have terms ranging from one to five years, which most customers renew at the end of each term. Because most of our revenues are recurring, we believe that our revenue patterns are generally more stable compared to other businesses that primarily sell products in discrete or one-off arrangements. However, as we generally recognize recurring revenues ratably over the contract term, there is a lag in realizing the impact of current sales or cancellations in our reported revenues. As a result, our revenues are typically slower to decline when economic conditions worsen, but slower to return to growth when economic activity improves, compared to other businesses that are not subscription-based.

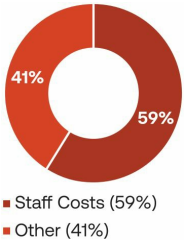
Transactions revenues include volume-based fees, such as certain fees related to online searches and tax filings, as well as transactions in our Confirmation, Reuters Events and SurePrep businesses. We also charge fees for software licenses and professional fees for service and consulting arrangements. Transactions revenues are recognized primarily at a point in time and, based on their type, can fluctuate significantly from period to period.

Global Print revenues largely consist of fees for content that is delivered primarily in traditional paper format. We also earn fees from printing materials for third-party publishers. We expect that Global Print revenues will continue to decline each year, as customers continue to migrate to online products. Print revenues are recognized at the point of shipment or, if sold under a subscription arrangement, ratably over the contract term.



Revenues by geography

In 2024, 73% of our revenues were U.S.-based. We also operate regional teams outside of the U.S., including in emerging markets, where we serve regional customers by either modifying existing products and services for their needs or developing specific products for the local market. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates relative to our business outside the U.S. may cause variation in our revenue performance from period to period. In 2024, however, changes in foreign exchange rates had a less than 1% negative impact on our revenue growth compared to the prior year.



Operating Expenses

Most of our expenses are fixed in the short-to-medium term. As a result, when our revenues increase, we become more profitable and our adjusted EBITDA margin increases reflecting higher operating leverage. Likewise, when our revenues decline, we become less profitable and our adjusted EBITDA margin decreases. However, the full impact of incremental revenues is not always reflected in our profitability as we reinvest in our business. In 2024, staff costs, which are largely comprised of salaries, performance bonuses, commissions, benefits and share-based compensation, comprised 59% of our total expenses. Approximately 65% of our 2024 expenses were denominated in U.S. dollars with the balance denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. In 2024, changes in foreign exchange rates decreased our expenses by 1% compared to the prior year.

Financial Highlights and Accomplishments

2024 marked another year of good revenue momentum driven by strong growth in recurring and transactions revenues. Revenues increased 7% in total, in constant currency and on an organic basis, compared to the prior year. Revenues for our “Big 3” segments increased 8% in total and in constant currency, and 9% on an organic basis. Our revenue performance met the targets set out in our 2024 outlook, which was last updated in November 2024. Operating profit declined 10% due to lower gains from the sales of non-core businesses in 2024 compared to 2023, as well as higher computer software amortization expense. Adjusted EBITDA, which excludes the gains on sale of businesses, computer software amortization expense and other adjustments, increased 4% compared to the prior year. Adjusted EBITDA margin of 38.2% was in line with our updated 2024 outlook but below the prior year adjusted EBITDA margin of 39.3%. The adjusted EBITDA margin performance was due to a higher growth in expenses versus revenues reflecting costs associated with investments and higher incentive compensation based on strong business performance, as well as the impact of acquisitions and divestitures. The adjusted EBITDA margin of our “Big 3” segments was 42.1% in 2024 compared to 43.8% in 2023.

In 2024, we generated net cash from operating activities of $2.5 billion and achieved our 2024 outlook with $1.8 billion of free cash flow. We acquired Pagero, which boosted our indirect tax workflow automation solutions for our Corporates customers, as well as Safe Sign Technologies and Materia both of which onboarded key talent and are expected to accelerate our generative AI roadmap. In the Reuters News segment, we acquired World Business Media (The Insurer), which adds subscription professional content focused on the insurance industry. Additionally, we completed the sale of FindLaw and certain other non-core businesses. We also received $1.9 billion of gross proceeds from the sale of our remaining LSEG shares.

In January 2025, we acquired cPaperless, LLC, doing business as SafeSend, for $600 million in cash. SafeSend is a U.S. based cloud-native provider of technology for tax and accounting professionals. SafeSend automates the “last-mile” of the tax return, including assembly, review, taxpayer e-signature, and delivery. See the “Subsequent Events” section of this management’s discussion and analysis for additional information.

We returned $1.6 billion to shareholders in dividends and share repurchases in 2024. On February 6, 2025, we announced a 10% or $0.22 per share annualized increase in our dividend to $2.38 per common share, representing the 32nd consecutive year of dividend increases, and the fourth consecutive 10% increase. Our capital capacity and liquidity remain a key asset to support further acquisitions and drive returns to shareholders.

2024 Actual Performance vs. 2024 Updated Outlook

The table below compares our actual performance (before currency) to our updated 2024 outlook, which we confirmed in November 2024. Our total company met all the metrics within our updated 2024 outlook. Our "Big 3" segments met our updated outlook for total and organic revenue growth, but came in lower by approximately 100bp for adjusted EBITDA margin reflecting higher investments and incentive compensation. Our updated full-year 2024 outlook included non-IFRS financial measures, assumed constant currency rates relative to 2023, and included the impact of closed acquisitions and dispositions.

Total Thomson Reuters	2024 Updated Outlook	2024 Actual Performance (Before currency)[1]	
Revenue growth	~7.0%	**7.1%**	✓
Organic revenue growth [2]	*~7.0%*	***7.1%***	✓
Adjusted EBITDA margin[2]	~38%	**38.1%**	✓
Corporate costs	$120-$130 million	**$108 million**	✓
Free cash flow[2]	~$1.8 billion	**$1.8 billion**	✓
Accrued capital expenditures as a percentage of revenues[2]	~8.5%	**8.4%**	✓
Depreciation and amortization of computer software	$730-$750 million	**$732 million**	✓
Depreciation and amortization of internally developed software	$580-$600 million	**$585 million**	✓
Amortization of acquired software	~$150 million	**$147 million**	✓
Interest expense	$125-$145 million	**$125 million**	✓
Effective tax rate on adjusted earnings[2][3]	~18%	**17.9%**	✓

"Big 3" Segments[2]	2024 Updated Outlook	2024 Actual Performance (Before currency) [1]	
Revenue growth	~8.5%	**8.4%**	✓
Organic revenue growth	*~8.5%*	***8.7%***	✓
Adjusted EBITDA margin	~43%	**42.0%**	×

Legend
✓ **- Achieved or exceeded updated outlook.**
× **- Did not meet updated outlook.**

(1) Our 2024 performance (before currency) was measured in constant currency rates relative to 2023, except for free cash flow which was reflected at actual rates.
(2) Non-IFRS financial measures. Refer to Appendices A and B of this management's discussion and analysis for additional information and reconciliations of our non-IFRS financial measures to the most directly comparable IFRS financial measures.
(3) Refer to the "Tax (benefit) expense" section within the "Results of Operations" section of this management's discussion and analysis for additional information.

2025 Outlook and 2026 Financial Framework

On February 6, 2025, we announced our 2025 outlook, which targets total revenue growth between 3.0% and 3.5%, organic revenue growth between 7.0% and 7.5%, and adjusted EBITDA margin of approximately 39%. We also updated our 2026 financial framework, which targets an organic revenue growth range of 7.5% to 8.0% and adjusted EBITDA margin expansion by at least 50 basis points, compared to 2025. Refer to the "Outlook" section of this management's discussion and analysis for additional information.

Acquisitions and Dispositions

Acquisitions. Acquired businesses can strengthen our offerings and enable us to extend our platform with new capabilities that we believe will provide opportunities to expand our positions, better serve our customers and supplement our organic revenue growth. Generally, the businesses that we acquire initially have lower margins than our existing businesses, largely reflecting the costs of integration. In 2024, we spent $1,006 million on acquisitions in aggregate, including $384 million to acquire the remaining portion of Pagero from minority shareholders. Acquisitions during the year included:

- January 2024: Pagero, a global leader in e-invoicing and indirect tax solutions;
- January 2024: World Business Media Limited (The Insurer), a cross-platform and subscription-based provider of editorial coverage for the global P&C and specialty (re)insurance industry;
- August 2024: Safe Sign Technologies, a U.K.-based startup that is developing legal-specific large language models; and
- October 2024: Credere Technologies, Inc., doing business as Materia, a U.S.-based startup that specializes in the development of an agentic AI assistant for the tax, audit and accounting profession.

In 2023, we spent $1,216 million on acquisitions in aggregate. Acquisitions during the year included:

- January 2023: SurePrep LLC, a provider of tax automation software and services;
- July 2023: Imagen Ltd, a media asset management company now part of our Reuters News segment; and
- August 2023: Casetext, a business that uses AI and ML to enable legal professionals to work more efficiently.

In addition, Thomson Reuters Ventures, which was launched in 2021 with the authority to invest up to $100 million to support companies that are building innovations to allow professionals to operate more productively and with greater insights, has invested $66 million since its inception. In February 2025, we announced that we committed to a $150 million second fund.

We expect that acquisitions and our Thomson Reuters Ventures Fund activities will continue to play an important role in our strategy, and we may make tactical acquisitions from time to time that we believe will strengthen our positions in key growth segments.

Dispositions. To ensure we are investing in parts of our business that offer the greatest opportunities to achieve growth and returns, we may sell businesses or investments from time to time. In 2024, we sold our FindLaw business, an online legal directory and provider of website creation and hosting services, law firm marketing solutions, and peer rating services. We also sold certain other non-core businesses and investments. In 2023, we sold a majority interest in our Elite business, a provider of financial and practice management solutions to law firms, to TPG, a global alternative asset management firm. We retained a 19.9% minority interest in the business.

In 2024, we sold all of our remaining 16.0 million shares of LSEG that we indirectly owned through our direct investment in YPL for $1.9 billion of gross proceeds, which included $24 million received from the settlement of foreign exchange contracts and $58 million from shares sold in 2023 that settled in 2024. In 2023, we sold 56.0 million shares of LSEG for gross proceeds of $5.4 billion, which included $151 million from the settlement of foreign exchange contracts.

Results of Operations

The section below contains non-IFRS measures where indicated. Refer to Appendices A and B of this management's discussion and analysis for additional information and reconciliations of our non-IFRS financial measures to the most directly comparable IFRS financial measures.

Consolidated Results

	Year ended December 31,			
			Change	
(millions of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts and margins)	**2024**	2023	Total	Constant Currency
IFRS Financial Measures				
Revenues	**7,258**	6,794	7%	
Operating profit	**2,109**	2,332	(10%)	
Diluted EPS	**$4.89**	$5.80	(16%)	
Non-IFRS Financial Measures				
Revenues	**7,258**	6,794	7%	7%
Organic revenue growth				*7%*
Adjusted EBITDA	**2,779**	2,678	4%	4%
Adjusted EBITDA margin	**38.2%**	39.3%	(110)bp	(130)bp
Adjusted EBITDA less accrued capital expenditures	**2,170**	2,146	1%	
Adjusted EBITDA less accrued capital expenditures margin	**29.9%**	31.5%	(160)bp	
Adjusted EPS	**$3.77**	$3.51	7%	7%
"Big 3" Segments				
Revenues	**5,931**	5,485	8%	8%
Organic revenue growth				*9%*
Adjusted EBITDA	**2,500**	2,408	4%	4%
Adjusted EBITDA margin	**42.1%**	43.8%	(170)bp	(180)bp

Revenues

(millions of U.S. dollars)	Year ended December 31, 2024	2023	Change Total	Change Constant Currency	Change Organic
Recurring revenues	**5,882**	5,458	8%	8%	8%
Transactions revenues	**857**	774	11%	11%	10%
Global Print revenues	**519**	562	(8%)	(7%)	(7%)
Revenues	**7,258**	6,794	7%	7%	7%

Revenues increased 7% in total and in constant currency reflecting 8% growth in recurring revenues and 11% growth in transactions revenues. The net impact of acquisitions and divestitures as well as foreign currency on total company reported revenue growth was not significant. On an organic basis, total revenues also increased 7%, driven by 8% growth in recurring revenues (81% of total revenues) and, to a lesser extent, 10% growth in transactions revenues. Global Print revenues declined 7% on an organic basis.

Revenues from the “Big 3” segments (82% of total revenues) increased 8% in total and in constant currency. On an organic basis, revenues increased 9%, driven by 9% growth in recurring revenues and 10% growth in transactions revenues.

Operating profit, adjusted EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA less accrued capital expenditures

Operating profit decreased 10%, primarily due to lower gains from the sales of non-core businesses compared to the prior year. In 2024, we sold FindLaw and certain other non-core businesses resulting in gains of $196 million. This compares to $342 million in 2023 which related to the sale of a majority stake in the company’s Elite business. Higher computer software amortization expense also contributed to the decline in operating profit.

Adjusted EBITDA, which excludes gains on the sale of businesses, as well as other items, increased 4%, which reflected a 4% increase in the “Big 3” segments and a 14% increase in Reuters News, partly offset by a 12% decline in Global Print. The related margin decreased to 38.2% from 39.3% in the prior year due to higher expected costs associated with investments and higher incentive compensation based on strong business performance, as well as the impact of acquisitions and divestiture activity. Foreign currency contributed 20bp to the year-over-year change in adjusted EBITDA margin.

Adjusted EBITDA less accrued capital expenditures increased, and the related margin decreased, as higher adjusted EBITDA more than offset higher accrued capital expenditures.

Operating expenses

(millions of U.S. dollars)	Year ended December 31, 2024	2023	Change Total	Change Constant Currency
Operating expenses	**4,471**	4,134	8%	9%
Remove fair value adjustments(1)	**17**	(2)		
Operating expenses excluding fair value adjustments	**4,488**	4,132	9%	9%

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

Operating expenses, excluding fair value adjustments, increased in total and on a constant currency basis, primarily due to higher costs from acquisitions, investments, as well as higher incentive compensation expenses associated with stronger performance. The increase in operating expenses was offset, in part, by lower costs due to divestitures.

Depreciation and amortization

	Year ended December 31,		
(millions of U.S. dollars)	**2024**	2023	Change
Depreciation	**113**	116	(2%)
Amortization of computer software			
Internally developed	**471**	440	7%
Acquisition related	**147**	72	104%
Total amortization of computer software	**618**	512	21%
Amortization of other identifiable intangible assets	**91**	97	(6%)

- Depreciation decreased primarily due to assets acquired in previous years becoming fully depreciated.
- Total amortization of computer software increased primarily due to acquisitions, and to a lesser extent, internal product development.
- Amortization of other identifiable intangible assets decreased as the completion of amortization of assets acquired in previous years more than offset expenses associated with recent acquisitions.

Other operating gains, net

	Year ended December 31,	
(millions of U.S. dollars)	**2024**	2023
Other operating gains, net	**144**	397

In 2024, other operating gains, net, included $196 million of gains from the sales of FindLaw and certain other non-core businesses, which were partly offset by an impairment of an equity method investment due to a decline in the value of its commercial real estate holding, acquisition-related deal costs, costs related to a legal provision, and other items.

In 2023, other operating gains, net, included a $342 million gain on the sale of a majority interest in our Elite business, $42 million of gains on the sale of two wholly-owned Canadian subsidiaries to a company affiliated with Woodbridge, our principal shareholder (see the “Related Party Transactions” section of this management’s discussion and analysis for additional information), and a gain on the sale of real estate.

Net interest expense

	Year ended December 31,		
(millions of U.S. dollars)	**2024**	2023	Change
Net interest expense	**125**	152	(18%)

Net interest expense decreased due to lower commercial paper borrowings and the repayment of our $600 million, 4.30% notes upon maturity in November 2023 that more than offset a prior year $12 million interest benefit associated with the release of tax reserves and lower interest income.

Other finance income (costs)

	Year ended December 31,	
(millions of U.S. dollars)	**2024**	2023
Other finance income (costs)	**45**	(192)

In 2024, other finance income primarily included net foreign exchange gains on intercompany funding arrangements denominated in British pound sterling, Canadian dollars and Euros, which resulted from the strengthening of the U.S. dollar. In 2023, other finance costs included $132 million of losses from foreign exchange contracts that were intended to reduce foreign currency risk on a portion of our former indirect investment in LSEG, which was denominated in British pounds sterling, as well as net foreign exchange losses on intercompany funding arrangements. Refer to the “Risk Management” section of this management’s discussion and analysis for a discussion on how we manage and mitigate our foreign currency risks.

Share of post-tax (losses) earnings in equity method investments

	Year ended December 31,	
(millions of U.S. dollars)	**2024**	2023
YPL	**68**	1,099
Other equity method investments	**(28)**	(24)
Share of post-tax earnings in equity method investments	**40**	1,075

In May 2024, we sold our remaining LSEG shares that we had indirectly owned through YPL. We accounted for the investment in LSEG shares held by YPL at fair value, based on the share price of LSEG. As the investment in LSEG was denominated in British pounds sterling, we entered into a series of foreign exchange contracts to mitigate currency risk on our investment.

Our share of post-tax earnings (losses) in our YPL investment was comprised of the following items:

	Year ended December 31,	
(millions of U.S. dollars)	**2024**[1]	2023
(Decrease) increase in LSEG share price	**(86)**	785
Foreign exchange (losses) gains on LSEG shares	**(3)**	251
Dividend income	**6**	58
Loss from forward contract	**-**	(77)
Gain (loss) from call options	**22**	(15)
Historical excluded equity adjustment[2]	**129**	97
YPL – Share of post-tax earnings in equity method investments	**68**	1,099

(1) Activity through May 2024, when the investment was fully divested.
(2) Represents income from the recognition of the remaining cumulative impact of equity transactions that were excluded from our investment in YPL.

Tax (benefit) expense

	Year ended December 31,	
(millions of U.S. dollars)	**2024**	2023
Tax (benefit) expense	**(123)**	417

In 2024, the net tax benefit of $123 million was due to a $468 million benefit from the recognition of a deferred tax asset relating to new tax legislation enacted in Canada in June 2024. The new legislation reduced our ability to deduct interest expense against our Canadian taxable income, thereby increasing Canadian taxable profits such that we now expect to utilize tax loss carryforwards and other tax attributes, which we had not previously recognized as a deferred tax asset. The tax benefit was partly offset by $54 million of tax expense related to the gain on sale of FindLaw.

Additionally, in January 2024, we began recording tax expense associated with the “Pillar Two model rules” as published by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and enacted by key jurisdictions in which we operate. These rules are designed to ensure large multinational enterprises within the scope of the rules pay a minimum level of tax in each jurisdiction where they operate. In general, the “Pillar Two model rules” apply a system of top-up taxes to bring the enterprise’s effective tax rate in each jurisdiction to a minimum of 15%. In 2024, we recorded $4 million of current top-up tax expense which was attributable to our earnings in Switzerland. We have applied the exception to recognizing and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

In 2023, our effective income tax rate on earnings from continuing operations was 13.6%. Tax expense of $417 million included $253 million of tax expense related to our earnings in equity method investments and $31 million of tax benefits related to other finance costs, primarily from losses on foreign exchange contracts related to our investment in LSEG. Tax expense also included $77 million of expense related to the sale of a majority stake in Elite. Our tax expense in 2023 was partly offset by tax 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.) and $82 million of tax benefits from the release of reserves due to the settlement of a tax audit and the lapse in statutes of limitation.

Additionally, the tax benefit or expense in each year reflected the mix of taxing jurisdictions in which pre-tax profits and losses were recognized. The comparability of our tax expense was impacted by various transactions and accounting adjustments during each year. The following table sets forth certain components within income tax (benefit) expense that impacted comparability from year to year:

	Year ended December 31,	
(millions of U.S. dollars)	**2024**	2023
(Benefit) expense		
Tax items impacting comparability:		
Recognition of deferred tax asset[1]	**(468)**	-
Discrete changes to uncertain tax positions[2]	**(15)**	(61)
Corporate tax laws and rates[3]	**7**	(100)
Deferred tax adjustments[4]	**(2)**	(11)
Subtotal	**(478)**	(172)
Tax related to:		
Amortization of acquired computer software	**(33)**	(17)
Amortization of other identifiable intangible assets	**(22)**	(22)
Other operating gains, net	**56**	81
Other finance income (costs)	**(19)**	(31)
Share of post-tax earnings in equity method investments	**7**	253
Other items	**2**	1
Subtotal	**(9)**	265
Total	**(487)**	93

(1) Relates to new tax legislation enacted in Canada.
(2) In 2024, relates to the release of tax reserves that are no longer required due to the settlement of a tax dispute. In 2023, relates to tax reserves no longer required due to the expiration of statutes of limitation.
(3) Relates primarily to adjustments to deferred tax balances due to changes in the applicable statutory tax rate in a jurisdiction outside of the U.S. and adjustments to deferred tax balances due to changes in effective state tax rates.
(4) Relates primarily to adjustments to deferred tax assets attributable to a non-U.S. subsidiary.

The items described above impact the comparability of our tax expense for each year, therefore, we remove them from our calculation of adjusted earnings, along with the pre-tax items to which they relate. The computation of our adjusted tax expense is set forth below:

	Year ended December 31,	
(millions of U.S. dollars)	**2024**	2023
Tax (benefit) expense	**(123)**	417
Remove: Items from above impacting comparability	**487**	(93)
Total tax expense on adjusted earnings	**364**	324

Our 2024 effective tax rate on adjusted earnings was 17.6% (2023 – 16.5%). On an adjusted earnings basis, our effective income tax rates in both years were lower than the Canadian corporate income tax rate of 26.5%. The difference is primarily attributable to lower tax rates and differing tax rules applicable to certain of our operating and financing subsidiaries outside of Canada. As a global company, our income taxes depend on the laws of numerous countries and the provisions of multiple income tax conventions between various countries in which we operate.

Because of the requirements of income tax accounting under IFRS, income tax expense can differ significantly from taxes paid in any reporting period. We paid income taxes from net earnings on our worldwide business as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
Income taxes paid (millions of U.S. dollars)	**2024**	2023
Operating activities – continuing operations	**234**	163
Investing activities – continuing operations	**317**	705
Investing activities – discontinued operations	**-**	1
Total income taxes paid	**551**	869

Our effective tax rate and our cash tax cost in the future will depend on the laws of numerous countries and the provisions of multiple income tax conventions between various countries in which we operate. Our effective tax rate will be dependent upon tax laws and conventions remaining unchanged or favorable to our company, as well as the geographic mix of our profits. See the "Liquidity and Capital Resources – Contingencies" section of this management's discussion and analysis for further discussion of income tax liabilities.

Results of Discontinued Operations

Earnings from discontinued operations, net of tax, included the following:

	Year ended December 31,	
(millions of U.S. dollars)	**2024**	2023
Earnings from discontinued operations, net of tax	**15**	49

In both years, earnings 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 included impacts from changes in foreign exchange and interest rates. The 2024 period also included benefits from the release of reserves that are no longer required due to settlements of tax disputes.

Net earnings and diluted EPS

	Year ended December 31,			
			Change	
(millions of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts)	**2024**	2023	Total	Constant Currency
IFRS Financial Measures				
Net earnings	**2,207**	2,695	(18%)	
Diluted EPS	**$4.89**	$5.80	(16%)	
Non- IFRS Financial Measures				
Adjusted earnings	**1,701**	1,629	4%	
Adjusted EPS	**$3.77**	$3.51	7%	7%

Net earnings and diluted EPS decreased, compared to the prior year, as lower income tax expense, which reflected a current year $468 million non-cash tax benefit related to tax legislation enacted in Canada, and currency benefits included in other finance income or costs were more than offset by a significant prior-year period increase in the value of our former investment in LSEG, as well as lower operating income.

Adjusted earnings and adjusted EPS, which excludes the non-cash tax benefit, other finance income or costs, changes in value of our former LSEG investment, gains on sales of businesses, as well as other adjustments, increased due to higher adjusted EBITDA.

Both diluted and adjusted EPS also benefited from a reduction in weighted-average common shares outstanding due to share repurchases and our June 2023 return of capital transaction.

Segment Results

The following is a discussion of our five reportable segments and our Corporate costs. We assess revenue growth for each segment, as well as the businesses within each segment, in constant currency and on an organic basis.

Legal Professionals

	Year ended December 31,				
			Change		
(millions of U.S. dollars, except margins)	**2024**	2023	Total	Constant Currency	Organic
Recurring revenues	**2,828**	2,674	6%	6%	8%
Transactions revenues	**94**	133	(29%)	(28%)	(2%)
Revenues	**2,922**	2,807	4%	4%	7%
Segment adjusted EBITDA	**1,302**	1,299	-	-	
Segment adjusted EBITDA margin	**44.6%**	46.2%	(160)bp	(180)bp	

Revenues increased in total and in constant currency driven by organic revenue growth. Acquisitions added to growth, but were more than offset by the loss of revenues from the divestitures of the Elite business in June of 2023 and FindLaw in December 2024.

On an organic basis, revenues grew 7% due to growth in recurring revenues led by Westlaw, CoCounsel, Practical Law, and the segment's international businesses. The migration of customers from a Global Print product to Westlaw benefited the segment's year-over-year revenue growth by $19 million. Recurring revenues represented 97% of the Legal Professionals segment revenues. Transactions revenues declined 2% organically.

Segment adjusted EBITDA was essentially unchanged and the related margin declined 160bp to 44.6% reflecting higher investments and incentive compensation expense. Foreign currency benefited the year-over-year change in segment adjusted EBITDA margin by 20bp.

Corporates

	Year ended December 31,				
			Change		
(millions of U.S. dollars, except margins)	**2024**	2023	Total	Constant Currency	Organic
Recurring revenues	**1,543**	1,373	12%	13%	10%
Transactions revenues	**301**	247	22%	22%	11%
Revenues	**1,844**	1,620	14%	14%	10%
Segment adjusted EBITDA	**671**	619	8%	8%	
Segment adjusted EBITDA margin	**36.3%**	38.1%	(180)bp	(220)bp	

Revenues increased in total and in constant currency and included a contribution from our acquisition of Pagero. On an organic basis, revenues grew 10% due to growth in recurring and transactions revenues. Recurring organic revenue growth was driven by Practical Law, Indirect Tax, Clear and the segment's international businesses. Recurring revenues represented 84% of Corporates segment revenues. Transactions organic revenue growth was driven by growth from Trust, Direct Tax, Confirmation, Pagero and the segment's international businesses.

Segment adjusted EBITDA increased 8% and the related margin declined by 180bp to 36.3%. The decline in margin reflected the impact of the Pagero acquisition, as well as higher investments and higher incentive compensation. Foreign currency benefited from the year-over-year change in segment adjusted EBITDA margin by 40bp.

Tax & Accounting Professionals

	Year ended December 31,				
			Change		
(millions of U.S. dollars, except margins)	**2024**	2023	Total	Constant Currency	Organic
Recurring revenues	**867**	808	7%	9%	9%
Transactions revenues	**298**	250	19%	19%	14%
Revenues	**1,165**	1,058	10%	11%	10%
Segment adjusted EBITDA	**527**	490	8%	9%	
Segment adjusted EBITDA margin	**45.2%**	45.8%	(60)bp	(50)bp	

Revenues increased in total and in constant currency, which included a contribution from the acquisition of SurePrep in the prior year. On an organic basis, revenues increased 10% due to growth in both recurring and transactions revenues. Recurring organic revenue growth was led by the Latin America business, and the segment's UltraTax and audit products. Recurring revenues represented 74% of Tax & Accounting Professionals segment revenues. Transactions organic revenue growth was driven by UltraTax, Confirmation, SurePrep, and the segment's international businesses.

Segment adjusted EBITDA increased 8% and the related margin declined 60bp to 45.2%. The decline in margin was driven by a similar growth rate in expenses versus revenues reflecting costs associated with investments and higher incentive compensation based on strong business performance. Foreign currency had a 10bp negative impact on the year-over-year change in segment adjusted EBITDA margin.

Reuters News

(millions of U.S. dollars, except margins)	Year ended December 31, 2024	2023	Change Total	Change Constant Currency	Change Organic
Recurring revenues	**668**	625	7%	7%	5%
Transactions revenues	**164**	144	14%	13%	9%
Revenues	**832**	769	8%	8%	6%
Segment adjusted EBITDA	**196**	172	14%	16%	
Segment adjusted EBITDA margin	**23.6%**	22.4%	120bp	150bp	

Revenues increased in total, in constant currency and on an organic basis. which included a positive impact from acquisitions. On an organic basis, revenue growth of 6% was led by higher generative AI related content licensing revenue, including certain amounts that were largely transactional. Additionally, revenues increased due to a contractual price increase from the segment's news agreement with the Data & Analytics business of LSEG.

Reuters News and LSEG's Data & Analytics business have an agreement pursuant to which Reuters News supplies news and information services to LSEG through October 1, 2048. In 2024, Reuters News recorded revenues of $384 million under this agreement, which represents the current minimum annual value. However, these revenues may increase in the future as the contract requires adjustments related to changes in the consumer price index and foreign exchange rates. In 2023, Reuters News recorded $368 million under this agreement.

Segment adjusted EBITDA increased 14% and the related margin increased 120bp to 23.6% due to higher revenues, which more than offset higher costs including editorial coverage of key global events. Foreign currency had a 30bp negative impact on the year-over-year change in segment adjusted EBITDA margin.

Global Print

(millions of U.S. dollars, except margins)	Year ended December 31, 2024	2023	Change Total	Change Constant Currency	Change Organic
Revenues	**519**	562	(8%)	(7%)	(7%)
Segment adjusted EBITDA	**188**	213	(12%)	(12%)	
Segment adjusted EBITDA margin	**36.2%**	38.0%	(180)bp	(180)bp	

Revenues decreased in total, in constant currency, and on an organic basis. The revenue decline included the impact of the migration of customers from a Global Print product to Westlaw. Excluding the impact of this migration, Global Print revenues declined 5% on an organic basis.

Segment adjusted EBITDA declined 12% and the related margin declined 180bp to 36.2% primarily due to the impact of lower revenues. Foreign currency had no net impact on the year-over-year change in segment adjusted EBITDA margin.

Corporate costs

(millions of U.S. dollars)	Year ended December 31, 2024	2023
Corporate costs	**105**	115

Corporate costs decreased due to lower costs in certain functional areas and a benefit from foreign currency.

Review of Fourth Quarter Results

Our revenues and operating profit on a consolidated basis do not tend to be significantly impacted by seasonality as we record a large portion of our revenues ratably over the contract term and our costs are generally incurred evenly throughout the year. However, at the segment level, revenues on a consecutive quarter basis can be impacted by seasonality, most notably in our Tax & Accounting Professionals business, where revenues tend to be concentrated in the first and fourth quarters.

Consolidated Results

	Three months ended December 31,			
			Change	
(millions of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts and margins)	**2024**	2023	Total	Constant Currency
IFRS Financial Measures				
Revenues	**1,909**	1,815	5%	
Operating profit	**722**	558	29%	
Net earnings	**587**	678	(14%)	
Diluted EPS	**$1.30**	$1.49	(13%)	
Net cash provided by operating activities	**564**	705	(20%)	
Net cash used in investing activities	**(69)**	(223)	(71%)	
Net cash used in financing activities	**(252)**	(1,702)	(85%)	
Non-IFRS Financial Measures[1]				
Revenues	**1,909**	1,815	5%	5%
Organic revenue growth				*5%*
Adjusted EBITDA	**718**	707	2%	1%
Adjusted EBITDA margin	**37.6%**	38.9%	(130)bp	(160)bp
Adjusted EBITDA less accrued capital expenditures	**546**	554	(1%)	
Adjusted EBITDA less accrued capital expenditures margin	**28.6%**	30.5%	(190)bp	
Adjusted earnings	**454**	446	2%	
Adjusted EPS	**$1.01**	$0.98	3%	1%
Free cash flow	**425**	613	(31%)	
“Big 3” Segments				
Revenues	**1,553**	1,446	7%	7%
Organic revenue growth				8%
Adjusted EBITDA	**648**	624	4%	3%
Adjusted EBITDA margin	**41.7%**	43.1%	(140)bp	(190)bp

(1) Refer to Appendices A and B of this management’s discussion and analysis for additional information and reconciliations of ournon-IFRS financial measures to the most directly comparable IFRS financial measures.

Review of Fourth Quarter Results (continued)

Revenues

Revenues increased 5% in total reflecting a 7% growth in recurring revenues (83% of total revenues) partly offset by a 1% decline in transactions revenues and a 6% decline in Global Print. The net impact of acquisitions, divestitures as well as foreign currency on total company revenue growth was not significant. On an organic basis, revenues also increased 5% reflecting 8% growth in recurring revenues partly offset by a 4% decline in transactions revenues and the decline in Global Print.

Revenues from the “Big 3” segments (81% of total revenues) increased 7% in total and in constant currency. On an organic basis, revenues increased 8%, driven by 8% growth in recurring revenues (92% of “Big 3” segments revenues in the quarter) and 11% growth in transactions revenues.

Operating profit, adjusted EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA less accrued capital expenditures

Operating profit increased 29% driven from gains on the sale of FindLaw and certain other non-core businesses.

Adjusted EBITDA, which excludes gains on the sale of businesses, as well as other items, increased 2% and the related margin decreased to 37.6% from 38.9% in the prior-year period. The increase in revenues were largely offset by higher costs reflecting continued investments in our business, the impact of acquisitions, and higher incentive compensation based on strong business performance. The increase in adjusted EBITDA reflected 4% growth in the “Big 3” segments, partly offset by a 26% decline in Reuters News and a 1% decline in Global Print. Foreign currency contributed 30bp to the year-over-year change in adjusted EBITDA margin in the quarter.

Adjusted EBITDA less accrued capital expenditures and the related margin decreased as higher adjusted EBITDA was more than offset by higher accrued capital expenditures.

Net earnings and diluted EPS, and adjusted earnings and adjusted EPS

Net earnings and diluted EPS decreased as higher operating profit and currency benefits included in other finance income or costs were more than offset by higher tax expense, lower results from discontinued operations, and a prior-year period increase in the value of our former investment in LSEG.

Adjusted earnings and adjusted EPS, which excludes gains on sale of businesses, other finance income or costs, changes in value of our former LSEG investment, discontinued operations, as well as other adjustments was $1.01 per share versus $0.98 per share in the prior period.

Net cash provided by operating activities

Net cash provided by operating activities decreased primarily due to certain component changes in working capital.

Net cash used in investing activities

In 2024, net cash used in investing activities primarily reflected capital expenditures of $161 million and acquisition spend of $130 million, primarily related to the purchase of Materia, and $115 million of taxes paid on the sales of LSEG shares. These cash outflows were partly offset by $297 million in proceeds from the sale of FindLaw and other non-core businesses and $40 million of cash flows from other investing activities, which included proceeds from the sale of real estate.

In 2023, net cash used in investing activities primarily reflected $162 million in taxes paid on the sales of LSEG shares and certain other businesses, and $132 million of capital expenditures. These outflows were partly offset by $31 million of proceeds from the sales of LSEG shares and $55 million of cash flows from other investing activities, which included proceeds from the sale of real estate and a wholly-owned Canadian subsidiary to a company affiliated with Woodbridge.

Net cash used in financing activities

In 2024, net cash used in financing activities primarily included dividend payments to our common shareholders of $236 million. In 2023, net cash used in financing activities included the repayment of our $600 million term debt at maturity,
$513 million of net repayments of commercial paper, and $576 million of returns to common shareholders through dividends and share repurchases.

Review of Fourth Quarter Results (continued)

Free cash flow

Free cash flow decreased primarily due to lower net cash provided by operating activities and higher capital expenditures.

Segment Results

	Three months ended December 31,				
			Change		
(millions of U.S. dollars, except margins)	**2024**	2023	Total	Constant Currency[1]	Organic[1]
Revenues					
Legal Professionals	**729**	700	4%	4%	7%
Corporates	**458**	402	14%	15%	10%
Tax & Accounting Professionals	**366**	344	6%	7%	7%
"Big 3" Segments Combined[1]	**1,553**	1,446	7%	7%	8%
Reuters News	**218**	220	(1%)	(1%)	(3%)
Global Print	**144**	154	(6%)	(6%)	(6%)
Eliminations/ Rounding	**(6)**	(5)			
Revenues	**1,909**	1,815	5%	5%	5%
Adjusted EBITDA[1]					
Legal Professionals	**299**	298	-	(1%)	
Corporates	**153**	138	11%	8%	
Tax & Accounting Professionals	**196**	188	4%	5%	
"Big 3" Segments Combined	**648**	624	4%	3%	
Reuters News	**45**	61	(26%)	(26%)	
Global Print	**55**	55	(1%)	(1%)	
Corporate costs	**(30)**	(33)			
Adjusted EBITDA	**718**	707	2%	1%	
Adjusted EBITDA margin[1]					
Legal Professionals	**41.0%**	42.5%	(150)bp	(200)bp	
Corporates	**33.5%**	34.5%	(100)bp	(190)bp	
Tax & Accounting Professionals	**53.4%**	54.6%	(120)bp	(90)bp	
"Big 3" Segments Combined	**41.7%**	43.1%	(140)bp	(190)bp	
Reuters News	**20.8%**	27.9%	(710)bp	(670)bp	
Global Print	**38.2%**	36.4%	180bp	190bp	
Adjusted EBITDA margin	**37.6%**	38.9%	(130)bp	(160)bp	

(1) Refer to Appendices A and B of this management's discussion and analysis for additional information and reconciliations of ournon-IFRS financial measures to the most directly comparable IFRS financial measures.

Review of Fourth Quarter Results (continued)

Legal Professionals

Revenues increased in total and in constant currency and included a negative impact from the divestiture of FindLaw. On an organic basis, revenues increased 7% due to growth in recurring revenues (97% of the Legal Professionals segment in the fourth quarter of 2024) driven by Westlaw, CoCounsel, Practical Law and the segment's international businesses. The migration of customers from a Global Print product to Westlaw benefited the segment's year-over-year revenue growth by $5 million. Transactions revenues decreased 10% in constant currency, 4% organically.

Segment adjusted EBITDA was essentially unchanged and the related margin declined. This performance reflected higher revenues which were largely offset by higher costs that included higher investments. Foreign currency benefited the year-over-year change in segment adjusted EBITDA margin by 50bp.

Corporates

Revenues increased in total and in constant currency, including the acquisition of Pagero. On an organic basis, revenues increased 10% due to growth in recurring and transactions revenues. Recurring organic revenue growth was driven by Practical Law, Indirect Tax, CLEAR and the segment's international businesses. Recurring revenues represented 88% of Corporates segment revenues in the quarter. Transactions organic revenue growth was driven by Direct Tax, Trust and Pagero.

Segment adjusted EBITDA increased and the related margin declined. This performance reflected the impact of higher revenues, higher investments and the Pagero acquisition. Foreign currency benefited the year-over-year change in segment adjusted EBITDA margin by 90bp.

Tax & Accounting Professionals

Revenues increased in total, in constant currency and on an organic basis. On an organic basis, revenues increased 7% due to growth in both recurring and transactions revenues. Recurring organic revenue growth was driven by the segment's Latin America business and UltraTax products. Recurring revenues represented 87% of Tax & Accounting Professionals segment revenues in the quarter. Transactions organic revenue growth was driven by tax products and professional services.

Segment adjusted EBITDA increased, but the related margin declined. This performance reflected the impact of higher revenues which were partly offset by higher expenses, including investments. Foreign currency negatively impacted the year-over-year change in segment adjusted EBITDA margin by 30bp.

The Tax & Accounting Professionals segment is the company's most seasonal business with approximately 60% of full-year revenues typically generated in the first and fourth quarters. As a result, the margin performance of this segment has been generally higher in the first and fourth quarters as costs are typically incurred in a more linear fashion throughout the year.

Reuters News

Revenues decreased in total and in constant currency which included a positive impact from acquisitions. On an organic basis, the decline in revenues primarily reflected generative AI related content licensing revenue recognized in the prior-year period that was largely transactional in nature, partially offset by higher agency revenues and a contractual price increase from the segment's news agreement with the Data & Analytics business of LSEG.

Segment adjusted EBITDA and the related margin decreased primarily due to lower revenues and higher costs including editorial coverage of key global events in the quarter. Foreign currency negatively impacted the year-over-year change in segment adjusted EBITDA margin by 40bp.

Global Print

Revenues decreased in total, constant currency, and on an organic basis. The revenue decline was driven by lower shipment volumes and the migration of customers from a Global Print product to Westlaw. Excluding the impact of this migration, Global Print revenues declined 4% on an organic basis.

Segment adjusted EBITDA was unchanged, but the related margin increased. Both measures were impacted by lower revenues which were substantially offset by lower costs. Foreign currency negatively impacted the year-over-year change in segment adjusted EBITDA margin by 10bp.

Corporate costs

Corporate costs decreased primarily due to lower costs related to certain functional areas.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Capital Strategy

We have historically maintained a disciplined capital strategy that balances growth, long-term financial leverage, credit ratings and returns to shareholders. We are focused on having the investment capacity to drive revenue growth, both organically and through acquisitions, while also maintaining our long-term financial leverage and credit ratings and continuing to provide returns to shareholders. Our principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and cash provided by operating activities. From time to time, we also issue commercial paper, issue debt securities and borrow under our credit facility. Our principal uses of cash are for debt repayments, debt servicing costs, dividend payments, capital expenditures, share repurchases and acquisitions.

In 2024, we received gross proceeds of $1.9 billion in connection with the sale of our remaining 16.0 million LSEG shares. We spent over $1.0 billion on acquisitions in 2024, primarily for Pagero, Materia and World Business Media (The Insurer). Additionally, we repaid the outstanding $242 million balance of our $450 million, 3.85% notes due 2024 upon maturity and repurchased $639 million of our common shares to complete our plan to repurchase up to $1.0 billion of our common shares as announced on November 1, 2023. Refer to the “Share repurchases – Normal Course Issuer Bid (NCIB)” subsection below for additional information.

Our capital strategy approach has provided us with a strong capital structure and liquidity position which enables us to pursue organic and inorganic opportunities in key growth segments and drive shareholder returns. Our disciplined approach and cash generative business model have allowed us to weather economic volatility in recent years caused by macroeconomic and geopolitical factors, while continuing to invest in our business.

We expect that the operating leverage of our business will increase our free cash flow if we increase revenues as contemplated by our outlook. We continue to target: (i) a maximum leverage ratio of 2.5x net debt to adjusted EBITDA (ii) a payout of 50% to 60% of our expected free cash flow as dividends to our shareholders (iii) a return of at least 75% of our annual free cash flow to our shareholders in the form of dividends and share repurchases; and (iv) a return on invested capital (ROIC) that is double or more of our weighted-average cost of capital over time. In 2024, we returned nearly $1.6 billion to shareholders in the form of dividends and share repurchases, representing 87% of our 2024 full year free cash flow.

As of December 31, 2024, we had $2.0 billion of cash and cash equivalents, and a net debt to adjusted EBITDA leverage ratio as of December 31, 2024 of 0.4:1, below our target of 2.5:1. As calculated under our credit facility covenant, our net debt to adjusted EBITDA leverage ratio as of December 31, 2024 was 0.3:1, which is also below the maximum leverage ratio allowed under the credit facility of 4.5:1. Our next scheduled debt repayment is in May 2025, when our C$1.4 billion (U.S. dollar $1.0 billion) 2.239% notes due 2025 mature.

We believe that our existing sources of liquidity will be sufficient to fund our expected cash requirements in the normal course of business for the next 12 months.

Certain information above in this section is forward-looking and should be read in conjunction with the section entitled “Additional Information - Cautionary Note Concerning Factors That May Affect Future Results”.

Cash Flow

Summary of Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow

	Year ended December 31,		
(millions of U.S. dollars)	**2024**	2023	$ Change
Net cash provided by operating activities	**2,457**	2,341	116
Net cash provided by investing activities	**680**	3,513	(2,833)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(2,459)**	(5,626)	3,167
Translation adjustments	**(8)**	1	(9)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	**670**	229	441
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	**1,298**	1,069	229
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**1,968**	1,298	670
Non-IFRS Financial Measure[1]:			
Free cash flow	**1,828**	1,871	(43)

(1) Refer to Appendices A and B of this management’s discussion and analysis for additional information and reconciliations of ournon-IFRS financial measures to the most directly comparable IFRS financial measures.

Operating activities. Net cash provided by operating activities increased $116 million due to cash benefits from higher revenues that more than offset higher operating expenses and tax payments.

Investing activities. In 2024, cash provided by investing activities included proceeds of $1,854 million from sales of LSEG shares, $326 million of proceeds from the sale of businesses and investments, which included our FindLaw business, and $46 million of cash flows from other investing activities, primarily proceeds from the sale of certain real estate. These inflows more than offset $317 million of tax payments, primarily associated with the LSEG share sales, capital expenditures of $607 million and acquisition spend of $622 million, primarily related to the purchase of Pagero, Materia and World Business Media (The Insurer). We spent an additional $384 million to acquire the remaining portion of Pagero from minority shareholders, which is reflected in financing activities below.

In 2023, net cash provided by investing activities included proceeds of $5,424 million from the sale of our LSEG investment, $418 million of proceeds from the sale of a majority stake in our Elite business, and $137 million of cash flows from other investing activities, which included $42 million from the sale of two Canadian wholly-owned subsidiaries to a company affiliated with Woodbridge, $35 million from the sale of certain real estate, as well as $58 million in LSEG dividends. These inflows were partly offset by $1,216 million of acquisition spending, which included the acquisitions of SurePrep and Casetext, $705 million in taxes paid primarily associated with the sales of LSEG shares, and $544 million of capital expenditures.

Financing activities. In 2024, net cash used in financing activities included debt repayments of $290 million, including $48 million for the repayment of Pagero's outstanding debt, $139 million of net payments under our commercial paper program, $944 million of dividend payments to our common shareholders, $639 million of share repurchases and $384 million for the purchase of shares from Pagero's minority shareholders.

In 2023, net cash used in financing activities primarily reflected $4,011 million of returns to our common shareholders, which was comprised of $2,045 million through our return of capital transaction, $887 million of dividends and $1,079 million of share repurchases. Net cash used in financing activities also included the repayment of $600 million of our term debt upon maturity and $956 million of net repayments of commercial paper.

Refer to the "Commercial paper program", "Long-term debt", "Dividends", "Share repurchases– Normal Course Issuer Bid (NCIB)" and "Return of capital and share consolidation" subsections below for additional information.

Cash and cash equivalents. The increase in cash and cash equivalents primarily reflects the remaining net proceeds from the sale of approximately 16.0 million of our indirectly owned LSEG shares, and the net impact of acquisition and divestiture activity.

Free cash flow. Free cash flow decreased as higher cash flows from operating activities were more than offset by higher capital expenditures and lower cash flows from other investing activities.

Additional information about our debt and credit arrangements, dividends, share repurchases and return of capital and share consolidation is as follows:

- **Commercial paper program.** Our $2.0 billion commercial paper program provides cost-effective and flexible short-term funding. There was no commercial paper outstanding as of December 31, 2024 versus $130 million at December 31, 2023. Outstanding commercial paper reached a peak of $900 million during the year.
- **Credit facility.** We have 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 our commercial paper program). There were no outstanding borrowings under the credit facility as of December 31, 2024 and 2023. Based on our 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. We have 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 our debt rating is downgraded by at least two ratings agencies consisting of Moody's, S&P or Fitch, our facility fees and borrowing costs could increase, although contractual availability would be unaffected. Conversely, an upgrade in our rating may reduce our facility fees and borrowing costs. We also monitor the lenders that are party to our facility and believe they continue to be able to lend to us.

  We guarantee borrowings by our subsidiaries under the credit facility. We 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 we complete an acquisition with a purchase price of over $500 million, we 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, 2024, we complied with this covenant as our ratio of net debt to EBITDA, as calculated under the terms of our syndicated credit facility, was 0.3:1.
- **Long-term debt**. In September 2024, we repaid upon maturity the outstanding $242 million balance of our $450 million 3.85% notes due 2024 with cash on hand. In November 2023, we repaid upon maturity our $600 million 4.30% notes due 2023 with cash on hand.

In June 2024, we filed a new base shelf prospectus pursuant to which Thomson Reuters Corporation (TRC) and one of its U.S. subsidiaries, TR Finance LLC (TR Finance), may collectively issue up to $3.0 billion of unsecured debt securities from time to time through July 19, 2026. Any debt securities issued by TR Finance LLC will be fully and unconditionally guaranteed on an unsecured basis by TRC and three U.S. subsidiary guarantors, which are also indirect 100%-owned and consolidated subsidiaries of TRC. Except for TR Finance and the subsidiary guarantors, none of Thomson Reuters Corporation's other subsidiaries have guaranteed or would otherwise become obligated with respect to any issued TR Finance debt securities. As of December 31, 2024, neither TRC nor TR Finance have issued any debt securities under the prospectus. Please refer to Appendix G of this management's discussion and analysis for condensed consolidating financial information of the Company, including TR Finance and the subsidiary guarantors.

On February 11, 2025, we commenced offers to exchange any or all validly tendered and accepted notes of TRC of the series of notes below for new notes issued by TR Finance, an indirect 100% owned U.S. subsidiary of TRC in order to optimize the Thomson Reuters group capital structure, align revenue generation to indebtedness, and give existing holders of the existing notes the option to receive notes issued by TR Finance with the same financial terms and substantially similar covenants as the applicable series of the existing notes:

- $500 million 3.35% Notes due 2026;
- $500 million 5.85% Notes due 2040;
- $119 million 4.50% Notes due 2043;
- $350 million 5.65% Notes due 2043; and
- $400 million 5.50% Debentures due 2035.

The exchange offers will not have a significant impact on our annual interest expense and will not change our debt maturity profile. Following completion of the exchange offers, we plan to update our base shelf prospectus to reflect the finalized terms of the TR Finance indenture and the guarantee of the TRC notes by the three U.S. subsidiary guarantors.

See the "Subsequent Events" section of this management's discussion and analysis for additional information.

- **Credit ratings.** Our access to financing depends on, among other things, suitable market conditions and the maintenance of suitable long-term credit ratings. Our credit ratings may be adversely affected by various factors, including increased debt levels, decreased earnings, declines in customer demand, increased competition, a deterioration in general economic and business conditions and adverse publicity. Any downgrades in our credit ratings may impede our access to the debt markets or result in higher borrowing rates.

  In May 2024, S&P Global Ratings upgraded our long-term debt to BBB+ from BBB.

  The following table sets forth the credit ratings from rating agencies in respect of our outstanding securities as of the date of this management's discussion and analysis:

	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

  These credit ratings are not recommendations to purchase, hold, or sell securities and do not address the market price or suitability of a specific security for a particular investor. Credit ratings may not reflect the potential impact of all risks on the value of securities. We cannot ensure that our credit ratings will not be lowered in the future or that rating agencies will not issue adverse commentaries regarding our securities.

- **Dividends.** Dividends on our common shares are declared in U.S. dollars. In February 2024, we announced a 10% or $0.20 per share increase in the annualized dividend rate to $2.16 per common share (beginning with the common share dividend that we paid in March 2024). In our consolidated statement of cash flow, dividends paid on common shares are shown net of amounts reinvested in our company under our dividend reinvestment plan (DRIP). Registered holders of common shares may participate in our 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 Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX) during the five trading days immediately preceding the record date for the dividend.

  Details of dividends declared per common share and dividends paid on common shares are as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
(millions of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts)	**2024**	2023
Dividends declared per common share	**$2.16**	$1.96
Dividends declared	**973**	908
Dividends reinvested	**(29)**	(21)
Dividends paid	**944**	887

  In February 2025, we announced a 10% or $0.22 per share increase in the annualized dividend rate to $2.38 per common share (beginning with the common share dividend that we plan to pay in March 2025). See the "Subsequent Events" section of this management's discussion and analysis for additional information.

- **Share repurchases - Normal Course Issuer Bid (NCIB).** We buy back shares (and subsequently cancel them) from time to time as part of our capital strategy. Share repurchases are typically executed under a NCIB. On November 1, 2023, we announced that we planned to repurchase up to $1.0 billion of our common shares 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 were permitted to be repurchased between November 3, 2023 and November 2, 2024. In May 2024, we completed our $1.0 billion share repurchase plan.

  Details of share repurchases were as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Share repurchases (millions of U.S. dollars)	**639**	1,079
Shares repurchased (number in millions)	**4.1**	8.6
Share repurchases – average price per share	**$156.92**	$125.07

  From time to time when we do not possess material nonpublic information about ourselves or our securities, we may enter into a pre-defined plan with our broker to allow for the repurchase of shares at times when we ordinarily would not be active in the market due to our own internal trading blackout periods, insider trading rules or otherwise. Any such plans entered into with our 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.

- **Return of capital and share consolidation.** In June 2023, we returned approximately $2.0 billion to our shareholders through a return of capital transaction, which was funded from the proceeds of our company's dispositions of LSEG shares. 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 New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), the stock exchange on which our shares were listed at the time (see the "Subsequent Events" section of this management's discussion and analysis for additional information) 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, our company's outstanding common shares were reduced by 15.8 million common shares.

Financial Position

Our net assets, defined as total assets less total liabilities were $12.0 billion as of December 31, 2024 compared to $11.1 billion as of December 31, 2023.

As of December 31, 2024, our current assets slightly exceeded our current liabilities by $54 million. Typically, our current liabilities exceed our current assets because current liabilities include a significant amount of deferred revenue, which arises from the sale of subscription-based products and services that many customers pay for in advance. The cash received from these advance payments is used to fund the operating, investing and financing activities of our business. However, for accounting purposes, these advance payments must be deferred and recognized over the term of the subscription. As such, we may reflect a negative working capital position in our consolidated statement of financial position. In the ordinary course of business, deferred revenue does not represent a cash obligation, but rather an obligation to perform services or deliver products, and therefore when we are in that situation, we do not believe it is indicative of a liquidity issue, but rather an outcome of the required accounting for our business model.

Net debt and leverage ratio of net debt to adjusted EBITDA

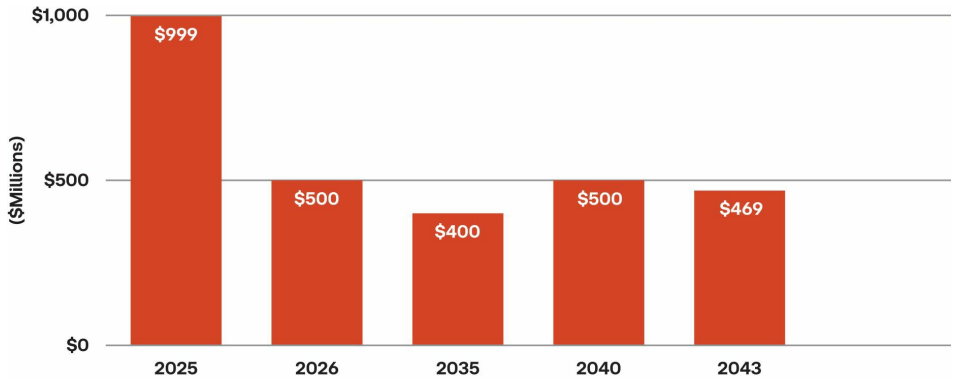
	December 31,	
(millions of U.S. dollars)	**2024**	2023
Net debt[1]	**1,156**	2,207
Leverage ratio of net debt to adjusted EBITDA:		
Adjusted EBITDA[1]	**2,779**	2,678
Net debt/adjusted EBITDA[1]	**0.4:1**	0.8:1

(1) Represent non-IFRS financial measures. Refer to Appendices A and B of this management's discussion and analysis for additional information and reconciliations of our non-IFRS financial measures to the most directly comparable IFRS financial measures.

For additional information about our liquidity, we provide our leverage ratio of net debt to adjusted EBITDA. Our leverage ratio of net debt to adjusted EBITDA was below our target ratio of 2.5:1. Net debt decreased primarily due to the increase in cash and cash equivalents (refer to the "Cash Flow" section of this management's discussion and analysis for additional information). As of December 31, 2024, our total debt position (after swaps and excluding the associated unamortized transaction costs and premiums or discounts) was $2.9 billion.

The maturity dates for our term debt are well balanced with no significant concentration in any one year. As of December 31, 2024, the average maturity of our term debt of $2.8 billion was approximately eight years at an average interest rate (after swaps) of slightly over 4%, all of which is fixed. We have approximately $1.0 billion coming due in May 2025.

The following table illustrates our expected term debt maturities as of December 31, 2024.

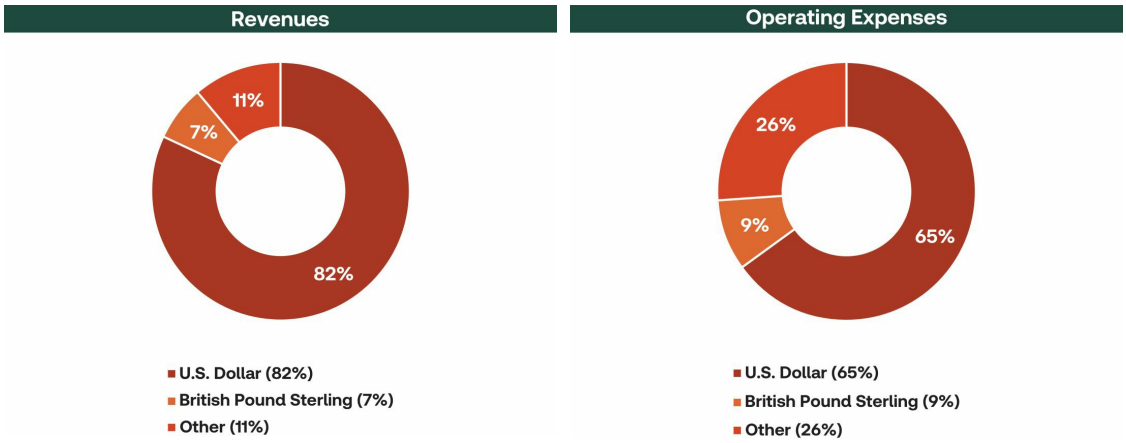


Financial Risk Management

Our global operations expose us to a variety of financial risks including market risk (primarily currency risk, price risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The section entitled “Financial Risk Management” in note 20 of our 2024 annual consolidated financial statements provides a discussion of the material financial risks we believe we are exposed to and our approach to mitigating the potential adverse effects on our financial performance. Under the oversight of our Chief Financial Officer, our centralized corporate treasury group is responsible for our financial risk management strategy and execution and operates under strict guidelines and internal control processes. We strive to minimize the potential adverse economic effects associated with financial risks on our financial performance and to ensure we have sufficient liquidity to fund our operations, reinvest in our business, pay dividends and service our debt obligations.

Most of our business is conducted in U.S. dollars. However, 18% of our 2024 revenues and 35% of our 2024 operating expenses were denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, the most significant of which is the British pound sterling with the balance spread over several currencies, including the Canadian dollar, the Euro, the Brazilian real and the Indian rupee. Changes in foreign exchange rates typically impact the growth in our expenses more than our revenues, because a higher percentage of our expenses are denominated in foreign currency. In 2024, foreign currency had a less than 1% negative impact on our revenue growth and decreased operating expenses by 1% compared to the prior year.

The following charts outline the currency profile of our revenues and operating expenses included in our calculation of adjusted EBITDA for 2024:



To mitigate risk of loss, we monitor the creditworthiness of our customers and have policies and procedures for trade receivables collection and global cash management to ensure adequate liquidity is available to us.

We also monitor the financial strength of financial institutions with which we have banking and other commercial relationships, including those that hold our cash and cash equivalents, and those which are counterparties to derivative financial instruments and other arrangements.

Approximately 47% of our cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2024 were held by subsidiaries outside the U.S., mostly in Switzerland. We have historically accessed such funds in a tax efficient manner to meet our liquidity requirements and due to our legal entity structure, we continue to expect to have access.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements, Commitments and Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations and off-balance sheet commitments:

(millions of U.S. dollars)	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Thereafter	Total
Notes/debentures[1]	973	500	-	-	-	1,369	2,842
Interest payable[1]	104	84	76	76	76	791	1,207
Debt-related hedges outflows[2]	1,011	-	-	-	-	-	1,011
Debt-related hedges inflows[1]	(984)	-	-	-	-	-	(984)
Lease obligations[3]	74	61	47	37	31	127	377
Unconditional purchase obligations	479	267	92	34	7	4	883
Defined benefit obligations	33	-	-	-	-	-	33
Total	1,690	912	215	147	114	2,291	5,369

(1) Represents contractual cash flows calculated using spot foreign exchange rates as of December 31, 2024.

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

(3) Includes leases with a term of 12 months or less, certain low-value assets and lease commitments that have not commenced, all of which are not recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position.

We provide further information about certain of our obligations below:

- **Subsidiary guarantees** – For certain property leases, banking arrangements and commercial contracts, we guarantee the obligations of some of our subsidiaries. We also guarantee borrowings by our subsidiaries under our credit agreement.
- **Guarantees** - See the “Contingencies” section below for information on guarantees and other credit support provided by our company to 3 Times Square Associates LLC (3XSQ Associates) in connection with a loan facility.
- **Unconditional purchase obligations** – We have various obligations for materials, supplies, outsourcing and other services contracted in the ordinary course of business. In the table above, certain commitments have been estimated over the contractual period.
- **Defined benefit obligations** – We sponsor defined benefit plans that provide pension and other post-employment benefits to covered employees. As of December 31, 2024, the fair value of plan assets for our material funded pension plans was 91% of the plan obligations. In 2024, we contributed $35 million to our material defined benefit plans. In 2025, we expect to contribute approximately $33 million to our 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 retiree medical plans.

  The amount and timing of any future required contributions to pension plans could differ significantly from our estimates as of December 31, 2024. We cannot estimate contributions beyond 2025 because they depend on future economic conditions, plan performance and potential future government legislation. For certain plans, the trustees have the right to call for special valuations, which could subsequently result in us having to make an unexpected contribution. Additionally, from time to time, we may elect to make voluntary contributions to improve the funded status of the plans.
- **Disposition contingencies** – In certain disposition agreements, including as described in the “Uncertain Tax Positions” section below, we guarantee indemnification obligations of our subsidiary that sold the business or assets. We believe that based upon current facts and circumstances, additional payments in connection with these transactions would not have a material adverse impact on our financial condition taken as a whole.

Other than as described above, we do not engage in off-balance sheet financing arrangements and we do not have any interests in unconsolidated special-purpose or structured finance entities.

Contingencies

Lawsuits and Legal Claims

We are 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 us 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 us 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 our financial condition taken as a whole.

Uncertain Tax Positions

We are subject to taxation in numerous jurisdictions and we are 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 our positions and propose adjustments or changes to our tax filings.

As a result, we maintain provisions for uncertain tax positions that we believe appropriately reflect our risk. These provisions are made using our best estimates of the amount expected to be paid based on a qualitative assessment of all relevant factors. When appropriate, we perform an expected value calculation to determine our provisions. We review the adequacy of these provisions at the end of each reporting period and adjust 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 our provisions. However, based on currently enacted legislation, information currently known to us 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 our financial condition taken as a whole.

Prior to December 31, 2023, we 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 our current and former U.K. affiliates. We do not believe these current and former U.K. affiliates fall within the scope of the DPT regime. Because we believe our position is supported by the weight of law, we intend to vigorously defend our position and will continue contesting these assessments through all available administrative and judicial remedies. As the assessments largely relate to businesses that we have sold, the majority are subject to indemnity arrangements under which we have been required to pay additional taxes to HMRC or the indemnity counterparty.

We do not believe that the resolution of these matters will have a material adverse effect on our financial condition taken as a whole. Payments made by us are not a reflection of our view on the merits of the case. As we expect to receive refunds of substantially all of the aggregate of amounts paid pursuant to these notices of assessment, we have recorded substantially all of these payments as non-current receivables from HMRC or the indemnity counterparty, in our financial statements.

Guarantees

We have an investment in 3XSQ Associates, an entity jointly owned by a subsidiary of our 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. We and Rudin each guarantee 50% of (i) certain principal loan amounts and (ii) interest and operating costs. We 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, we and a parent entity of Rudin entered into a cross-indemnification arrangement. We believe the value of the building is expected to be sufficient to cover obligations that could arise from the guarantees. The guarantees do not impact our ability to borrow funds under our $2.0 billion syndicated credit facility or the related covenant calculation. We expect the 3 year term loan facility to be refinanced in June 2025, which may require a capital contribution by us.

For additional information, please see the "Risk Factors" section of this annual report, which contains further information on risks related to legal and tax matters.

Outlook

The information in this section is forward-looking and should be read in conjunction with the section entitled "Additional Information - Cautionary Note Concerning Factors That May Affect Future Results".

Trends

Technology and societal forces continue to drive the digital transformation of the Legal, Tax & Accounting, and Risk & Fraud ecosystems in which we operate. Our customers – professionals in law firms, accounting firms, government agencies and corporations – must continually improve efficiency and demonstrate the value of their service to their clients. Increasingly, AI is streamlining the workflows of the professionals we serve by enabling the rapid analysis of vast quantities of documents and data, automating routine tasks, facilitating sophisticated contract analysis and predicting financial outcomes. The application of AI to the workflows of the professionals we serve enables them to focus on more complex services for their customers. Further, virtual and hybrid work has become commonplace, making digital workflows a necessity. Consumer digital experience continues to influence the expectations of professionals in their work environments. These factors continue to drive demand for content-enabled, cloud-based solutions that are powered by AI.

While the pace of technology adoption varies, the overall trend towards cloud and AI enabled automation is consistent across our "Big 3" customer segments. The following forces are driving changes in our customer segments:

- **Legal Professionals:** Law firms continue to need technology to drive efficiency and competitive advantage, and to provide clients with modern, digitally enabled client service. Generative AI is increasingly leveraged in areas such as legal research and contract drafting, with potential to transform not just legal workflows but law firm business models and operating structures. Demand for digital collaboration tools among lawyers within firms, as well as with their clients, remains high. Demand for fraud prevention, detection and investigative solutions continues to grow across government and corporate customers, with generative AI enabling new fraud patterns such as deep fakes. Technology solutions, enabled by public and proprietary information, are increasingly being used to manage risks, adhere to regulations, minimize fraud, provide greater access to justice via virtual courts and to maintain global security.
- **Corporates:** Tax & Trade departments are under sustained pressure to operate efficiently and respond swiftly to changing regulations. They continue to invest in digital solutions reflecting governments' increased focus on tax compliance and law enforcement, and in response to the introduction of digital tax reporting requirements, electronic invoicing mandates, and evolving Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) regulations. Similarly, corporate legal departments are embracing technology to enhance productivity and demonstrate value and impact to the corporations they serve, driving demand for automation that is powered by AI.
- **Tax & Accounting Professionals:** Talent shortages and growing client expectations for digital engagement are driving demand for higher levels of automation in the accounting profession. AI tools are rapidly maturing to enable automation of routine elements of tax filings and audits, with the potential to enhance productivity and accuracy. Remaining legacy on-premises tax, audit, accounting, and practice management systems are gradually being replaced by cloud-based offerings.

Relative to our **Reuters News** business, the media sector continues to transform, with the traditional news agency market under pressure due to audiences' shift to digital and streaming services. Traditional news content has found new uses in the licensing of content for the training of AI foundation models, and the industry is exploring new means of consuming news through various AI agents. In the Professional sector, digital advertising and sponsorships revenues will continue to be exposed to discretionary spend shifts over the business cycle.

We continue to expect revenue declines in our **Global Print** business as customers migrate to online delivery, which has been compounded by the influence of the virtual and hybrid work environment.

The opportunity created by technology in the professional markets we serve continues to attract significant capital and entrepreneurial talent, creating a highly competitive environment. The increasing opportunities created by AI have elevated the competitive environment. Our traditional competitors are investing to provide new value to customers, as well as acquiring businesses to add new capabilities. More narrowly focused technology companies, including private companies often funded by private equity or start-ups funded by venture capital, are all investing heavily to pursue growth opportunities in our market segments. Large horizontal business systems vendors as well as some smaller vendors provide similar solutions to certain of our offerings. Professional service firms such as the Global 7 accounting firms, who have traditionally been our customers as well as our go-to-market partners, are developing their own competitive technology solutions. Start-ups continue to produce attractive innovations using the latest technologies. In the global news market segment, audiences are fragmenting across platforms while news consumption is shifting to on demand, social, and mobile formats, with emerging news consumption via AI agents. While competition continues to be intense and dynamic, we believe that our strengths, high quality content, deep domain expertise, technology expertise and strong customer relationships will allow us to continue to serve the needs of our customers.

Priorities

We strive to be a leading content-driven technology company that empowers professionals to navigate legal, tax, accounting, compliance, government, and media environments. In 2024, we accelerated our progress on delivering generative AI-powered solutions, including rapidly evolving our CoCounsel AI Assistant, acquiring Materia to target agentic AI use cases in the Tax & Accounting market, and working on proprietary legal AI models in TR Labs.

The rapid pace of innovation in AI has sparked a major wave of transformation across multiple industries, including the ones we serve. As a leading content-driven technology company, we are in a prime position to combine these new technologies with our existing strengths to serve our customers in new and innovative ways. This guides our key priorities for 2025, which include:

- Continue evolving our transformative AI capabilities through ongoing product innovation and enhancements to our flagship products
- Continue to roll out our AI assistant, CoCounsel, across our customer base
- Maintain and build on our deep domain expertise and comprehensive collection of richly enhanced data and content
- Further enhance our go-to-market model, including a focus on customer success and retention
- Extend our channel partnerships to integrate our products and services into broader ecosystems
- Ongoing expansion of our international offerings
- Accelerate our pace of execution to move fast and win in a competitive market; and
- Leverage our significant capital capacity to fund organic investment and execute a balanced capital allocation approach including annual dividend growth, strategic acquisitions, and shareholder returns.

Financial Outlook

The following table sets forth our 2025 outlook and our full-year 2024 actual results, which includes non-IFRS financial measures. Our outlook assumes constant currency rates relative to 2024 and incorporates our January 2025 SafeSend acquisition and the December 2024 divestitures of FindLaw and other non-core businesses but excludes the impact of any future acquisitions or dispositions that may occur during the remainder of the year.

We believe this type of guidance provides useful insight into the anticipated performance of our business.

We continue to operate in an uncertain macroeconomic environment, reflecting ongoing geopolitical risk, uneven economic growth and an evolving interest rate and inflationary backdrop. Any worsening of the global economic or business environment, among other factors, could impact our ability to achieve our outlook.

Total Thomson Reuters	2024 Actual	2025 Outlook
Revenue growth	7%	3.0% – 3.5%(2)
***Organic revenue growth*(1)**	*7%*	*7.0% – 7.5%*
Adjusted EBITDA margin(1)	38.2%	~39%
Corporate costs	$105 million	$120 – $130 million
Free cash flow(1)	$1.8 billion	~$1.9 billion
Accrued capital expenditures as a percentage of revenues(1)	8.4%	~8%
Depreciation and amortization of computer software	$731 million	$835 – $855 million
Depreciation and amortization of internally developed software	$584 million	$635 – $655 million
Amortization of acquired software	$147 million	~$200 million
Interest expense	$125 million	~$150 million
Effective tax rate on adjusted earnings(1)	17.6%	~19%
"Big 3" Segments(1)	**2024 Actual**	**2025 Outlook**
Revenue growth	8%	~4%
Organic revenue growth	*9%*	*~9%*
Adjusted EBITDA margin	42.1%	~43%

(1) Non-IFRS financial measures. Refer to Appendices A and B of this management's discussion and analysis for additional information and reconciliations of our non-IFRS financial measures to the most directly comparable IFRS financial measures.

(2) Total revenue growth reflects the impact of the divestitures of FindLaw and other non-core businesses in December 2024.

For the first quarter of 2025, we expect total company:

- Organic revenue growth to be in the range of 5% to 6%; and
- Adjusted EBITDA margin to be approximately 40%.

2026 Financial Framework

For 2026, we target an organic revenue growth range of 7.5% - 8.0%, driven by approximately 9.5% growth for the “Big 3” segments. We target adjusted EBITDA margin expansion by at least 50bp. We anticipate accrued capital expenditures as a percentage of revenues to be approximately 8%, free cash flow to range from $2.0 - $2.1 billion and effective tax rate on adjusted earnings to be approximately 19%.

This financial framework assumes constant currency rates relative to 2024 and incorporates our January 2025 SafeSend acquisition but excludes the impact of any future acquisitions or dispositions that may occur during this time horizon.

The following table summarizes our material assumptions and risks that may cause actual performance to differ from our expectations underlying our 2025 financial outlook and 2026 financial framework.

Revenues

Material assumptions	Material risks
• Uncertain macroeconomic and geopolitical conditions will continue to disrupt the economy and cause periods of volatility • Continued need for trusted products and services that help customers navigate evolving and complex legal, tax, accounting, regulatory, geopolitical and commercial changes, developments and environments, and for cloud-based digital tools that drive productivity • Continued ability to deliver innovative products that meet evolving customer demands • Acquisition of new customers through expanded and improved digital platforms, simplification of the product portfolio and through other sales initiatives • Improvement in customer retention through commercial simplification efforts and customer service improvements	• Ongoing geopolitical and macroeconomic uncertainty continue to impact the global economy. The severity and duration of this uncertainty could lead to lower demand for our products and services (beyond our assumption that these disruptions will cause periods of volatility) • Uncertainty in the legal regulatory regime relating to AI. Potential future legislation may make it harder for us to conduct business using AI, lead to regulatory fines or penalties, require us to change product offerings or business practices, or prevent or limit our use of AI • Demand for our products and services could be reduced by changes in customer buying patterns, or our inability to execute on key product design or customer support initiatives • Competitive pricing actions and product innovation could impact our revenues • Our sales, commercial simplification and product design initiatives may be insufficient to retain customers or generate new sales

Adjusted EBITDA margin

Material assumptions	Material risks
• Our ability to achieve revenue growth targets • Business mix continues to shift to higher-growth product offerings • Integration expenses associated with recent acquisitions will reduce margins	• Same as the risks above related to the revenue outlook • Higher than expected inflation may lead to greater than anticipated increase in labor costs, third-party supplier costs and costs of print materials • Acquisition and disposal activity may dilute adjusted EBITDA margin

Free Cash Flow

Material assumptions	Material risks
• Our ability to achieve our revenue and adjusted EBITDA margin targets • Accrued capital expenditures expected to approximate 8% of revenues in 2025 and 2026	• Same as the risks above related to the revenue and adjusted EBITDA margin outlook • A weaker macroeconomic environment could negatively impact working capital performance, including the ability of our customers to pay us • Accrued capital expenditures may be higher than currently expected • The timing and amount of tax payments to governments may differ from our expectations

Effective tax rate on adjusted earnings	
Material assumptions	**Material risks**
• Our ability to achieve our adjusted EBITDA target • The mix of taxing jurisdictions where we recognized pre-tax profit or losses in 2024 does not significantly change in 2025 or 2026 • Minimal changes in currently enacted tax laws and treaties within the jurisdictions where we operate • No significant charges or benefits from the finalization of prior tax years • Depreciation and amortization of internally developed computer software of $835 - $855 million in 2025 • Interest expense of approximately $150 million in 2025	• Same as the risks above related to adjusted EBITDA • A material change in the geographical mix of ourpre-tax profits and losses • A material change in current tax laws or treaties to which we are subject, and did not expect • Depreciation and amortization of internally developed computer software as well as interest expense may be significantly higher or lower than expected

Our outlook and financial framework contain various non-IFRS financial measures. We believe that providing reconciliations of forward-looking non-IFRS financial measures in our outlook and financial framework would be potentially misleading and not practical due to the difficulty of projecting items that are not reflective of ongoing operations in any future period. The magnitude of these items may be significant. Consequently, for purposes of our outlook and financial framework only, we are unable to reconcile these measures to the most comparable IFRS measures because we cannot predict, with reasonable certainty, the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates which impact (i) the translation of our results reported at average foreign currency rates for the year and (ii) other finance income or expense related to intercompany financing arrangements. Additionally, we cannot reasonably predict the occurrence or amount of other operating gains and losses, which generally arise from business transactions we do not currently anticipate.

Related Party Transactions

As of March 3, 2025, our principal shareholder, Woodbridge (together with its affiliates), beneficially owned approximately 70% of our common shares.

Transactions with Woodbridge

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

In 2023, we 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. 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. We utilized each independent fairness opinion to determine that the negotiated price between our 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 2024 and 2023, we received $1.8 billion and $5.3 billion, respectively, of dividends from YPL related to the sale of our indirectly owned LSEG shares.

See the "Executive Summary – Acquisitions and Dispositions" section of this management's discussion and analysis for additional information regarding the above transactions.

Transactions with 3XSQ Associates

In 2024, we contributed $10 million in cash pursuant to a capital call. In 2024 and 2023, we paid $4 million and $5 million, respectively, of rent to 3XSQ Associates for office space in the 3 Times Square building in New York, New York related to a lease through December 2028.

Transactions with Elite

In June 2023, we sold a majority interest in our Elite business to TPG and retained a 19.9% minority interest with board representation. To facilitate the separation, we provided certain operational services to Elite, including technology and administrative services, through May 2024. In 2024 and 2023, we recorded $2 million and $8 million, respectively, as a contra-expense against the costs associated with these services.

As of December 31, 2024, there were no balances outstanding between our company and Elite. 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.

Transactions with other associates

From time to time, we enter into transactions with other associates. These transactions typically involve providing or receiving services in the normal course of business and are not material to our 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,	
(millions of U.S. dollars)	**2024**	2023
Salaries and other benefits	**25**	23
Share-based payments	**19**	17
Total compensation	**44**	40

Key management personnel are comprised of our company's directors and executive officers.

Subsequent Events

Acquisition

In January 2025, we acquired cPaperless, LLC, doing business as SafeSend (SafeSend), for $600 million in cash. SafeSend is a U.S. based cloud-native provider of technology for tax and accounting professionals. SafeSend automates the "last-mile" of the tax return, including assembly, review, taxpayer e-signature, and delivery. This business will be substantially reported in the Tax & Accounting Professionals segment. We are in the process of allocating the purchase consideration to the assets and liabilities assumed for accounting purposes.

2025 Dividends

In February 2025, we announced a 10% or $0.22 per share increase in the annualized dividend to $2.38 per common share, which was approved by our board of directors. A quarterly dividend of $0.595 per share will be paid on March 10, 2025 to shareholders of record as of February 20, 2025.

Debt exchange offers

On February 11, 2025, we commenced offers to exchange all the notes of TRC listed below for new notes issued by TR Finance in order to optimize the Thomson Reuters group capital structure, align revenue generation to indebtedness, and give existing holders of the existing notes the option to receive notes issued by TR Finance with the same financial terms and substantially similar covenants as the applicable series of the existing notes:

- $500 million 3.35% Notes due 2026;
- $500 million 5.85% Notes due 2040;
- $119 million 4.50% Notes due 2043;
- $350 million 5.65% Notes due 2043; and
- $400 million 5.50% Debentures due 2035.

The notes to be issued by TR Finance have the same interest rate, interest payment dates and maturity date, and the economic terms of the optional redemption provisions are the same, as the above notes of TRC. The new notes will be fully and unconditionally guaranteed as to payment of principal, premium (if any) and interest by TRC as well as West Publishing Corporation, Thomson Reuters Applications Inc. and Thomson Reuters (Tax & Accounting) Inc., each of which is an indirect 100% owned U.S. subsidiary of TRC. In addition, on or about the settlement date of the exchange offers, the three U.S. subsidiary guarantors will also guarantee the remaining TRC notes on the same basis that TRC and the three U.S. subsidiary guarantors will guarantee the TR Finance notes upon closing of the exchange offers.

In connection with the exchange offers, we are also soliciting consents from holders of the TRC notes to amend the TRC indenture and the applicable supplemental indentures governing the TRC notes, including certain covenants and related definitions, to modify or eliminate certain reporting requirements, restrictive covenants and events of default. In order for these proposed amendments to be adopted with respect to a series of TRC notes, holders of not less than a majority of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding TRC notes of that series must consent. By tendering TRC notes for exchange pursuant to the exchange offers, holders will be deemed to have validly delivered their consent to the proposed amendments with respect to that specific series.

The exchange offers commenced on February 11, 2025 and will expire on March 17, 2025.

NYSE listing transferred to Nasdaq

In February 2025, we announced that we voluntarily transferred our U.S. stock exchange listing to the Nasdaq from the NYSE effective February 25, 2025. We continue to trade under the symbol “TRI”. We ceased trading on the NYSE effective February 24, 2025.

Changes in Accounting Policies

We had no significant changes to our accounting policies for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Accounting pronouncements effective in future periods

IAS 21, *The Effect of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*

In August 2023, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 21, which 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. There will be no material impact from the adoption of these amendments on our financial statements.

IFRS 18, *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, which will replace IAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*, and is effective for reporting periods beginning January 1, 2027. IFRS 18 will change the presentation of our financial statements and add new disclosure requirements. Specifically, the new standard requires:

- The consolidated income statement to be structured according to operating, investing and financing categories, and include additional subtotals for “Operating Profit” and “Profit Before Financing and Income Taxes”;
- Management-defined performance measurements (MPM’s), which represent certain of our non-IFRS measures, to be identified, defined, and have an explanation why each one is useful. Each MPM must be reconciled to the most directly comparable IFRS subtotal. All disclosures related to MPM’s must be disclosed in a single footnote within the consolidated financial statements; and
- The application of enhanced guidance related to the grouping of financial information associated with amounts presented within the financial statements, otherwise known as aggregation or disaggregation.

We are assessing the impact of IFRS 18 on our disclosures.

Amendments to IAS 7, *Statement of Cash Flows*

The amendments were issued to align the presentation of the statement of cash flows, as prepared under the indirect method, to the changes prescribed to the income statement under IFRS 18.

Both IFRS 18 and the amendments to IAS 7 are disclosure related and do not impact our results of operations, financial condition, or cash flows.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, *Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments*

In May 2024, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* and IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*. The amendments introduce:

- An election permitting derecognition of financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system before the actual settlement date, if certain conditions are met; and
- Expanded disclosures for (a) investments in equity instruments and (b) financial liabilities that have features unrelated to basic lending risks, such as achieving sustainability targets, that could affect the cash flows of those liabilities.

The amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on January 1, 2026. We are assessing the impact of the amendments on our financial statements and disclosures.

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

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. Refer to Appendix D of this management’s discussion and analysis for additional information on our critical accounting estimates and judgments.

Additional Information

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, after evaluating the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in applicable U.S. and Canadian securities law) as of the end of the period covered by this management's discussion and analysis, have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that all information that we are required to disclose in reports that we file or furnish under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act and applicable Canadian securities law is (i) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC and Canadian securities regulatory authorities and (ii) accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS.

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting during 2024 that materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024 and based on that assessment determined that our internal control over financial reporting was effective. Refer to our 2024 annual consolidated financial statements for our management's report on internal control over financial reporting.

Share Capital

As of March 3, 2025, we had outstanding 450,096,872 common shares, 6,000,000 Series II preference shares, 1,182,896 stock options and a total of 1,345,562 time-based restricted share units and performance restricted share units. We have also issued a Thomson Reuters Founders Share which enables Thomson Reuters Founders Share Company to exercise extraordinary voting power to safeguard the Thomson Reuters Trust Principles.

Public Securities Filings and Regulatory Announcements

You may access other information about our company, including our 2024 annual report (which contains information required in an annual information form) and our other disclosure documents, reports, statements or other information that we file with the Canadian securities regulatory authorities through SEDAR+ at ***sedarplus.ca*** and in the United States with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) at ***sec.gov***.

Cautionary Note Concerning Factors That May Affect Future Results

Certain statements in this management's discussion and analysis are forward-looking, including, but not limited to, our 2025 business outlook, the 2026 financial framework, and discussion of anticipated trends, as well as statements regarding the Company's intentions to target a maximum leverage ratio of 2.5x net debt to adjusted EBITDA, a dividend payout ratio of between 50% to 60% of its free cash flow, its target to return at least 75% of free cash flow annually in the form of dividends and share repurchases, as well as its target to earn a return on invested capital (ROIC) that is double or more of its weighted-average cost of capital over time, the Company's expectations regarding refunds on amounts paid to HMRC, other expectations regarding the Company's recent SafeSend acquisition as well as its strategic priorities, initiatives, opportunities and with regard to its liquidity and capital resources, and statements about the estimated future growth of the market segments in which Thomson Reuters' businesses operates. The words "will", "expect", "believe", "target" "estimate", "could", "should", "intend", "predict", "project" and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. While we believe that we have a reasonable basis for making forward-looking statements in this management's discussion and analysis, they are not a guarantee of future performance or outcomes or that any other events described in any forward-looking statement will materialize. Forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks, uncertainties and assumptions that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from current expectations. Many of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions are beyond our company's control and the effects of them can be difficult to predict. In particular, the full extent of the impact of macroeconomic and geopolitical environment on the Company's business, operations and financial results will depend on numerous evolving factors that we may not be able to accurately predict.

Some of the material risk factors that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from those expressed in or implied by forward-looking statements in this management's discussion and analysis include, but are not limited to, actions of competitors; uncertainty, downturns and changes in the markets that the Company serves; failure of AI initiatives to enhance products or meet customer expectations; failure to keep pace with technological developments to provide new products, services, applications and functionalities to meet customers' needs, attract new customers and retain existing ones, or expand into new geographic markets and identify areas of higher growth; failure to derive fully the anticipated benefits from existing or future acquisitions, dispositions or other strategic investments, including joint ventures and investments; failure to protect the brands and reputation of Thomson Reuters; social and ethical issues from the use of new and evolving technologies in our products and services; risks related to cybersecurity threats and incidents for us and our third-party providers; dependency on cloud providers, local data centers, software-as-a-service providers and other third parties for services; failure to attract, engage and retain the right management, key employees and skills to the organization; failure to adapt to organizational changes and effectively implement strategic initiatives; failure to meet the challenges involved in operating globally, including risks associated with persisting geopolitical tensions and ongoing protectionism measures (including the potential imposition of new tariffs as well as related retaliatory measures); dependency on third parties for data, information and other services; changes to law and regulations related to privacy, data security, data protection, the use of AI, and other areas; inadequate protection of intellectual property rights; tax matters, including changes to tax laws, regulations and treaties; threat of legal actions and claims; risk of antitrust/competition-related claims or investigations; failure to maintain a high renewal rate for recurring, subscription-based services; fluctuations in foreign currency exchange and interest rates; downgrading of credit ratings and adverse conditions in the credit markets; the effect of factors outside of the control of Thomson Reuters on funding obligations in respect of pension and post-retirement benefit arrangements; impairment of goodwill and other identifiable intangible assets; actions or potential actions that could be taken by the Company's principal shareholder (Woodbridge); and the ability of Thomson Reuters Founders Share Company to affect the Company's governance and management. Additional factors are discussed in the "Risk Factors" and "Financial Outlook" sections of the 2024 annual report and in materials that we from time to time file with, or furnish to, the Canadian securities regulatory authorities and the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

Our company's 2025 business outlook and 2026 financial framework are based on information currently available to the Company and is based on various external and internal assumptions made by the Company in light of its experience and perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments, as well as other factors that the Company believes are appropriate under the circumstances.

Our company has provided a 2025 business outlook and updated its 2026 financial framework for the purpose of presenting information about current expectations for the periods presented. This information may not be appropriate for other purposes. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements which reflect expectations only as of the date of this management's discussion and analysis.

Except as may be required by applicable law, Thomson Reuters disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements.

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Appendix A

Non-IFRS Financial Measures

We use non-IFRS financial measures, which include ratios that incorporate one or more non-IFRS financial measures, as supplemental indicators of our operating performance and financial position as well as for internal planning purposes, our management incentive programs and our business outlook. These measures do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and therefore are unlikely to be comparable to the calculation of similar measures used by other companies.

The following table sets forth our non-IFRS financial measures including an explanation of why we believe they are useful measures of our performance. Reconciliations to the most directly comparable IFRS measure are reflected in Appendices B and C of this management's discussion and analysis.

How We Define It	Why We Use It and Why It Is Useful to Investors	Most Directly Comparable IFRS Measure
Adjusted EBITDA and the related margin		
Represents earnings or losses from continuing operations before tax expense or benefit, net interest expense, other finance costs or income, depreciation, amortization of computer software and other identifiable intangible assets, our share of post-tax earnings or losses in equity method investments, other operating gains and losses, certain asset impairment charges and fair value adjustments, including those related to acquired deferred revenue. The related margin is adjusted EBITDA expressed as a percentage of revenues. For purposes of this calculation, revenues are before fair value adjustments to acquired deferred revenue.	Provides a consistent basis to evaluate operating profitability and performance trends by excluding items that we do not consider to be controllable activities for this purpose. Also represents a measure commonly reported and widely used by investors as a valuation metric, as well as to assess our ability to incur and service debt.	Earnings from continuing operations
Adjusted EBITDA less accrued capital expenditures and the related margin		
Represents adjusted EBITDA less accrued capital expenditures, where accrued capital expenditures include amounts that remain unpaid at the reporting date. The related margin is adjusted EBITDA less accrued capital expenditures expressed as a percentage of revenues. For purposes of this calculation, revenues are before fair value adjustments to acquired deferred revenue.	Provides a basis for evaluating the operating profitability and capital intensity of a business in a single measure. This measure captures investments regardless of whether they are expensed or capitalized, and reflects the basis on which management measures capital spending.	Earnings from continuing operations
Accrued capital expenditures as a percentage of revenues		
Accrued capital expenditures expressed as a percentage of revenues. For purposes of this calculation, revenues are before fair value adjustments to acquired deferred revenue.	Reflects the basis on how we manage capital expenditures for internal budgeting purposes.	Capital expenditures

How We Define It	Why We Use It and Why It Is Useful to Investors	Most Directly Comparable IFRS Measure
Adjusted earnings and adjusted EPS		
Net earnings or loss including dividends declared on preference shares but excluding the post-tax impacts of fair value adjustments, including those related to acquired deferred revenue, amortization of acquired intangible assets (attributable to other identifiable intangible assets and acquired computer software), other operating gains and losses, certain asset impairment charges, other finance costs or income, our share of post-tax earnings or losses in equity method investments, discontinued operations and other items affecting comparability. Acquired intangible assets contribute to the generation of revenues from acquired companies, which are included in our computation of adjusted earnings. The post-tax amount of each item is excluded from adjusted earnings based on the specific tax rules and tax rates associated with the nature and jurisdiction of each item. Adjusted EPS is calculated from adjusted earnings using diluted weighted-average shares and does not represent actual earnings or loss per share attributable to shareholders.	Provides a more comparable basis to analyze earnings. These measures are commonly used by shareholders to measure performance.	Net earnings and diluted EPS
Effective tax rate on adjusted earnings		
Adjusted tax expense divided by pre-tax adjusted earnings. Adjusted tax expense is computed as income tax (benefit) expense plus or minus the income tax impacts of all items impacting adjusted earnings (as described above), and other tax items impacting comparability. In interim periods, we also make an adjustment to reflect income taxes based on the estimated full-year effective tax rate. Earnings or losses for interim periods under IFRS reflect income taxes based on the estimated effective tax rates of each of the jurisdictions in which we operate. The non-IFRS adjustment reallocates estimated full-year income taxes between interim periods but has no effect on full-year income taxes.	Provides a basis to analyze the effective tax rate associated with adjusted earnings. Our effective tax rate computed in accordance with IFRS may be more volatile by quarter because the geographical mix of pre-tax profits and losses in interim periods may be different from that for the full year. Therefore, we believe that using the expected full-year effective tax rate provides more comparability among interim periods.	Tax benefit (expense)

How We Define It	Why We Use It and Why It Is Useful to Investors	Most Directly Comparable IFRS Measure
Net debt and leverage ratio of net debt to adjusted EBITDA		
Net debt: Total indebtedness (excluding the associated unamortized transaction costs and premiums or discount) plus the currency related fair value of associated hedging instruments, and lease liabilities less cash and cash equivalents.	Provides a commonly used measure of a company's leverage. Given that we hedge some of our debt to reduce risk, we include hedging instruments as we believe it provides a better measure of the total obligation associated with our outstanding debt. However, because we intend to hold our debt and related hedges to maturity, we do not consider the interest components of the associated fair value of hedges in our measurements. We reduce gross indebtedness by cash and cash equivalents.	Total debt (current indebtedness plus long-term indebtedness)
Net debt to adjusted EBITDA: Net debt is divided by adjusted EBITDA for the previous twelve-month period ending with the current fiscal quarter.	Provides a commonly used measure of a company's ability to pay its debt. Our non-IFRS measure is aligned with the calculation of our internal target and is more conservative than the maximum ratio allowed under the contractual covenants in our credit facility.	For adjusted EBITDA, refer to the definition above for the most directly comparable IFRS measure
Free cash flow		
Net cash provided by operating activities and other investing activities, less capital expenditures, payments of lease principal and dividends paid on our preference shares.	Helps assess our ability, over the long term, to create value for our shareholders as it represents cash available to repay debt, pay common dividends and fund share repurchases and acquisitions.	Net cash provided by operating activities
Return on invested capital (ROIC)		
Adjusted operating profit (operating profit excluding amortization of acquired intangible assets attributable to other identifiable intangible assets and acquired computer software, other operating gains and losses, and fair value adjustments) less net taxes paid expressed as a percentage of the average adjusted invested capital during the period.	Provides a measure of how efficiently we allocate resources to profitable activities and is indicative of our ability to create value for our shareholders.	IFRS does not require a measure comparable to ROIC. Refer to our calculation of ROIC in Appendix C for a reconciliation of the components in the calculation to the most directly comparable IFRS measure.
Changes before the impact of foreign currency or at "constant currency"		
Applicable measures where changes are reported before the impact of foreign currency or at "constant currency" IFRS Measures: • Revenues • Operating expenses Non-IFRS Measures and ratios: • Adjusted EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA margin • Adjusted EPS Our reporting currency is the U.S. dollar. However, we conduct activities in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. We measure our performance before the impact of foreign currency (or at "constant currency" or excluding the effects of currency), which is determined by converting the current and equivalent prior period's local currency results using the same foreign currency exchange rate.	Provides better comparability of business trends from period to period.	For each non-IFRS measure and ratio, refer to the definitions above for the most directly comparable IFRS measure.

How We Define It	Why We Use It and Why It Is Useful to Investors	Most Directly Comparable IFRS Measure
Changes in revenues computed on an "organic" basis		
Represent changes in revenues of our existing businesses at constant currency. The metric excludes the distortive impacts of acquisitions and dispositions from not owning the business in both comparable periods. • For acquisitions, we calculate organic growth as though we had owned the acquired business in both periods. We compare revenues for the acquired business for the period we owned the business to the same prior-year period revenues for that business, when we did not own it. • For dispositions, we calculate organic growth only for the time we owned the business in the current period, compared to the same period in the prior year.	Provides further insight into the performance of our existing businesses by excluding distortive impacts and serves as a better measure of our ability to grow our business over the long term.	Revenues
"Big 3" segments		
Our combined Legal Professionals, Corporates and Tax & Accounting Professionals segments. All measures reported for the "Big 3" segments are non-IFRS financial measures.	The "Big 3" segments comprised 82% of revenues in 2024 and represent the core of our business information service product offerings.	Revenues Earnings from continuing operations

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Appendix B

This appendix provides reconciliations of certain non-IFRS financial measures to the most directly comparable IFRS measures that are not presented elsewhere in this management's discussion and analysis.

Rounding

Other than EPS, we report our results in millions of U.S. dollars, but we compute percentage changes and margins using whole dollars to be more precise. As a result, percentages and margins calculated from reported amounts may differ from those presented, and growth components may not total due to rounding.

Reconciliation of Earnings From Continuing Operations to Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA Less Accrued Capital Expenditures

	Three months ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
(millions of U.S. dollars, except margins)	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023
Earnings from continuing operations	**607**	650	**2,192**	2,646
Adjustments to remove:				
Tax expense (benefit)	**135**	20	**(123)**	417
Other finance (income) costs	**(53)**	117	**(45)**	192
Net interest expense	**28**	31	**125**	152
Amortization of other identifiable intangible assets	**22**	25	**91**	97
Amortization of computer software	**160**	135	**618**	512
Depreciation	**26**	29	**113**	116
EBITDA	**925**	1,007	**2,971**	4,132
Adjustments to remove:				
Share of post-tax losses (earnings) in equity method investments	**5**	(260)	**(40)**	(1,075)
Other operating gains, net	**(204)**	(44)	**(144)**	(397)
Fair value adjustments[(1)]	**(8)**	4	**(8)**	18
Adjusted EBITDA	**718**	707	**2,779**	2,678
Deduct: Accrued capital expenditures	**(172)**	(153)	**(609)**	(532)
Adjusted EBITDA less accrued capital expenditures	**546**	554	**2,170**	2,146
Adjusted EBITDA margin	**37.6%**	38.9%	**38.2%**	39.3%
Adjusted EBITDA less accrued capital expenditures margin	**28.6%**	30.5%	**29.9%**	31.5%

(1) Fair value adjustments primarily represent gains or losses due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates on intercompany balances that arise in the ordinary course of business, a component of operating expenses, as well as adjustments related to acquired deferred revenue.

Reconciliation of Capital Expenditures to Accrued Capital Expenditures

	Three months ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
(millions of U.S. dollars)	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023
Capital expenditures	**161**	132	**607**	544
Remove: IFRS adjustment to cash basis	**11**	21	**2**	(12)
Accrued capital expenditures	**172**	153	**609**	532
Accrued capital expenditures as a percentage of revenues	**n/a**	n/a	**8.4%**	7.8%

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Reconciliation of Net Earnings to Adjusted Earnings and Adjusted EPS

(millions of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts and share data)	Three months ended December 31, 2024	Three months ended December 31, 2023	Year ended December 31, 2024	Year ended December 31, 2023
Net earnings	**587**	678	**2,207**	2,695
Adjustments to remove:				
Fair value adjustments[1]	**(8)**	4	**(8)**	18
Amortization of acquired computer software	**38**	24	**147**	72
Amortization of other identifiable intangible assets	**22**	25	**91**	97
Other operating gains, net	**(204)**	(44)	**(144)**	(397)
Interest benefit impacting comparability[2][3]	**-**	-	**-**	(12)
Other finance (income) costs	**(53)**	117	**(45)**	192
Share of post-tax losses (earnings) in equity method investments	**5**	(260)	**(40)**	(1,075)
Tax on above items[3]	**36**	38	**(9)**	265
Tax items impacting comparability[2][3]	**5**	(108)	**(478)**	(172)
Loss (earnings) loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	**20**	(28)	**(15)**	(49)
Interim period effective tax rate normalization[3]	**7**	1	**-**	-
Dividends declared on preference shares	**(1)**	(1)	**(5)**	(5)
Adjusted earnings[4]	**454**	446	**1,701**	1,629
Adjusted EPS[4]	**$1.01**	$0.98	**$3.77**	$3.51
Diluted weighted-average common shares (millions)	**450.6**	455.2	**451.2**	464.0

(1) Fair value adjustments primarily represent gains or losses due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates on intercompany balances that arise in the ordinary course of business, a component of operating expenses, as well as adjustments related to acquired deferred revenue.
(2) In 2023, relates to the release of tax and interest reserves due to the expiration of statutes of limitation.
(3) See the "Results of Operations -Tax (benefit) expense" section of this management's discussion and analysis for additional information.
(4) The adjusted earnings impact of non-controlling interests, which was applicable only to the year ended December 31, 2024, was not material.

Reconciliation of Full-year Effective Tax Rate on Adjusted Earnings

(millions of U.S. dollars, except percentages)	Year ended December 31, 2024	Year ended December 31, 2023
Adjusted earnings	**1,701**	**1,629**
Plus: Dividends declared on preference shares	5	5
Plus: Tax expense on adjusted earnings	364	324
Pre-tax adjusted earnings	**2,070**	**1,958**
IFRS tax (benefit) expense	**(123)**	**417**
Remove tax related to:		
Amortization of acquired computer software	33	17
Amortization of other identifiable intangible assets	22	22
Share of post-tax earnings in equity method investments	(7)	(253)
Other finance (income) costs	19	31
Other operating gains, net	(56)	(81)
Other items	(2)	(1)
Subtotal - Remove tax benefit (expense) on pre-tax items removed from adjusted earnings	9	(265)
Remove: Tax items impacting comparability	478	172
Total - Remove all items impacting comparability	487	(93)
Tax expense on adjusted earnings	**364**	**324**
Effective tax rate on adjusted earnings	**17.6%**	**16.5%**

Reconciliation of Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities to Free Cash Flow

	Three months ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
(millions of U.S. dollars)	2024	2023	2024	2023
Net cash provided by operating activities	**564**	705	**2,457**	2,341
Capital expenditures	**(161)**	(132)	**(607)**	(544)
Other investing activities	**40**	55	**46**	137
Payments of lease principal	**(17)**	(14)	**(63)**	(58)
Dividends paid on preference shares	**(1)**	(1)	**(5)**	(5)
Free cash flow	**425**	613	**1,828**	1,871

Reconciliation of Net debt and Leverage Ratio of Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA

	December 31,	
(millions of U.S. dollars)	2024	2023
Current indebtedness	**973**	372
Long-term indebtedness	**1,847**	2,905
Total debt	**2,820**	3,277
Swaps	**21**	(65)
Total debt after swaps	**2,841**	3,212
Remove fair value adjustments for hedges(1)	**5**	2
Total debt after currency hedging arrangements	**2,846**	3,214
Remove transaction costs, premiums or discounts included in the carrying value of debt	**22**	26
Add: Lease liabilities (current andnon-current)	**256**	265
Less: Cash and cash equivalents(2)	**(1,968)**	(1,298)
Net debt	**1,156**	2,207
Leverage ratio of net debt to adjusted EBITDA		
Adjusted EBITDA	**2,779**	2,678
Net debt/adjusted EBITDA	**0.4:1**	0.8:1

(1) Represents the interest-related fair value component of hedging instruments that are removed to reflect net cash outflow upon maturity.
(2) Includes cash and cash equivalents of $115 million and $100 million as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, held in subsidiaries which have regulatory restrictions, contractual restrictions or operate in countries where exchange controls and other legal restrictions apply and are therefore not available for general use by our company.

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Reconciliation of Changes in Revenues to Changes in Revenues Excluding the Effects of Foreign Currency (Constant Currency) as well as Acquisitions/Divestitures (Organic Basis)

	Three months ended December 31,						
			Change				
(millions of U.S. dollars)	2024	2023	Total	Foreign Currency	Subtotal Constant Currency	Acquisitions/ Divestitures	Organic
Revenues							
Legal Professionals	**729**	700	4%	-	4%	(4%)	7%
Corporates	**458**	402	14%	(1%)	15%	5%	10%
Tax & Accounting Professionals	**366**	344	6%	-	7%	-	7%
"Big 3" Segments Combined	**1,553**	1,446	7%	-	7%	(1%)	8%
Reuters News	**218**	220	(1%)	-	(1%)	1%	(3%)
Global Print	**144**	154	(6%)	-	(6%)	-	(6%)
Eliminations/Rounding	**(6)**	(5)					
Total revenues	**1,909**	1,815	5%	-	5%	-	5%
Recurring Revenues							
Legal Professionals	**707**	674	5%	-	4%	(4%)	8%
Corporates	**401**	358	12%	-	13%	3%	10%
Tax & Accounting Professionals	**319**	305	4%	(1%)	5%	-	5%
"Big 3" Segments Combined	**1,427**	1,337	7%	-	7%	(1%)	8%
Reuters News	**173**	157	10%	-	10%	2%	8%
Eliminations/Rounding	**(6)**	(5)					
Total recurring revenues	**1,594**	1,489	7%	-	7%	(1%)	8%
Transactions Revenues							
Legal Professionals	**22**	26	(11%)	(1%)	(10%)	(5%)	(4%)
Corporates	**57**	44	25%	(3%)	28%	17%	12%
Tax & Accounting Professionals	**47**	39	22%	1%	21%	-	21%
"Big 3" Segments Combined	**126**	109	16%	(1%)	17%	5%	11%
Reuters News	**45**	63	(29%)	1%	(29%)	1%	(30%)
Total transactions revenues	**171**	172	(1%)	(1%)	-	3%	(4%)

	Year ended December 31,						
			Change				
(millions of U.S. dollars)	2024	2023	Total	Foreign Currency	Subtotal Constant Currency	Acquisitions/ Divestitures	Organic
Revenues							
Legal Professionals	**2,922**	2,807	4%	-	4%	(3%)	7%
Corporates	**1,844**	1,620	14%	-	14%	4%	10%
Tax & Accounting Professionals	**1,165**	1,058	10%	(1%)	11%	1%	10%
"Big 3" Segments Combined	**5,931**	5,485	8%	-	8%	-	9%
Reuters News	**832**	769	8%	-	8%	2%	6%
Global Print	**519**	562	(8%)	-	(7%)	-	(7%)
Eliminations/Rounding	**(24)**	(22)					
Total revenues	**7,258**	6,794	7%	-	7%	-	7%
Recurring Revenues							
Legal Professionals	**2,828**	2,674	6%	-	6%	(2%)	8%
Corporates	**1,543**	1,373	12%	-	13%	3%	10%
Tax & Accounting Professionals	**867**	808	7%	(2%)	9%	-	9%
"Big 3" Segments Combined	**5,238**	4,855	8%	-	8%	-	9%
Reuters News	**668**	625	7%	(1%)	7%	2%	5%
Eliminations/Rounding	**(24)**	(22)					
Total recurring revenues	**5,882**	5,458	8%	-	8%	-	8%
Transactions Revenues							
Legal Professionals	**94**	133	(29%)	(2%)	(28%)	(25%)	(2%)
Corporates	**301**	247	22%	(1%)	22%	11%	11%
Tax & Accounting Professionals	**298**	250	19%	-	19%	5%	14%
"Big 3" Segments Combined	**693**	630	10%	(1%)	11%	-	10%
Reuters News	**164**	144	14%	1%	13%	4%	9%
Total transactions revenues	**857**	774	11%	(1%)	11%	1%	10%

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Reconciliation of Changes in Adjusted EBITDA and the Related Margin, and Consolidated Operating Expenses and Adjusted EPS, Excluding the Effects of Foreign Currency

	Three months ended December 31,				
			Change		
(millions of U.S. dollars, except margins and per share amounts)	2024	2023	Total	Foreign Currency	Constant Currency
Adjusted EBITDA					
Legal Professionals	**299**	298	-	2%	(1%)
Corporates	**153**	138	11%	2%	8%
Tax & Accounting Professionals	**196**	188	4%	(1%)	5%
"Big 3" Segments Combined	**648**	624	4%	1%	3%
Reuters News	**45**	61	(26%)	(1%)	(26%)
Global Print	**55**	55	(1%)	-	(1%)
Corporate costs	**(30)**	(33)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Adjusted EBITDA	**718**	707	2%	1%	1%
Adjusted EBITDA margin					
Legal Professionals	**41.0%**	42.5%	(150)bp	50bp	(200)bp
Corporates	**33.5%**	34.5%	(100)bp	90bp	(190)bp
Tax & Accounting Professionals	**53.4%**	54.6%	(120)bp	(30)bp	(90)bp
"Big 3" Segments Combined	**41.7%**	43.1%	(140)bp	50bp	(190)bp
Reuters News	**20.8%**	27.9%	(710)bp	(40)bp	(670)bp
Global Print	**38.2%**	36.4%	180bp	(10)bp	190bp
Adjusted EBITDA margin	**37.6%**	38.9%	(130)bp	30bp	(160)bp
Operating expenses	**1,183**	1,112	6%	(2%)	8%
Adjusted EPS	**$1.01**	$0.98	3%	2%	1%

	Year ended December 31,				
			Change		
(millions of U.S. dollars, except margins and per share amounts)	2024	2023	Total	Foreign Currency	Constant Currency
Adjusted EBITDA					
Legal Professionals	**1,302**	1,299	-	-	-
Corporates	**671**	619	8%	1%	8%
Tax & Accounting Professionals	**527**	490	8%	(1%)	9%
"Big 3" Segments Combined	**2,500**	2,408	4%	-	4%
Reuters News	**196**	172	14%	(2%)	16%
Global Print	**188**	213	(12%)	-	(12%)
Corporate costs	**(105)**	(115)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Adjusted EBITDA	**2,779**	2,678	4%	-	4%
Adjusted EBITDA margin					
Legal Professionals	**44.6%**	46.2%	(160)bp	20bp	(180)bp
Corporates	**36.3%**	38.1%	(180)bp	40bp	(220)bp
Tax & Accounting Professionals	**45.2%**	45.8%	(60)bp	(10)bp	(50)bp
"Big 3" Segments Combined	**42.1%**	43.8%	(170)bp	10bp	(180)bp
Reuters News	**23.6%**	22.4%	120bp	(30)bp	150bp
Global Print	**36.2%**	38.0%	(180)bp	-	(180)bp
Adjusted EBITDA margin	**38.2%**	39.3%	(110)bp	20bp	(130)bp
Operating expenses	**4,471**	4,134	8%	(1%)	9%
Adjusted EPS	**$3.77**	$3.51	7%	1%	7%

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Reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA Margin

To compute segment and consolidated adjusted EBITDA margin, we exclude fair value adjustments related to acquired deferred revenue from our IFRS revenues. The chart below reconciles IFRS revenues to revenues used in the calculation of adjusted EBITDA margin, which excludes fair value adjustments related to acquired deferred revenue.

	Three months ended December 31, 2024				
(millions of U.S. dollars, except margins)	IFRS revenues	Remove fair value adjustments to acquired deferred revenue	Revenues excluding fair value adjustments to acquired deferred revenue	Adjusted EBITDA	Adjusted EBITDA margin
Revenues					
Legal Professionals	729	-	729	299	41.0%
Corporates	458	1	459	153	33.5%
Tax & Accounting Professionals	366	-	366	196	53.4%
"Big 3" Segments Combined	1,553	1	1,554	648	41.7%
Reuters News	218	-	218	45	20.8%
Global Print	144	-	144	55	38.2%
Eliminations/Rounding	(6)	-	(6)	-	n/a
Corporate costs	-	-	-	(30)	n/a
Consolidated totals	1,909	1	1,910	718	37.6%

	Year ended December 31, 2024				
(millions of U.S. dollars, except margins)	IFRS revenues	Remove fair value adjustments to acquired deferred revenue	Revenues excluding fair value adjustments to acquired deferred revenue	Adjusted EBITDA	Adjusted EBITDA margin
Revenues					
Legal Professionals	2,922	1	2,923	1,302	44.6%
Corporates	1,844	6	1,850	671	36.3%
Tax & Accounting Professionals	1,165	-	1,165	527	45.2%
"Big 3" Segments Combined	5,931	7	5,938	2,500	42.1%
Reuters News	832	2	834	196	23.6%
Global Print	519	-	519	188	36.2%
Eliminations/Rounding	(24)	-	(24)	-	n/a
Corporate costs	-	-	-	(105)	n/a
Consolidated totals	7,258	9	7,267	2,779	38.2%

	Three months ended December 31, 2023				
(millions of U.S. dollars, except margins)	IFRS revenues	Remove fair value adjustments to acquired deferred revenue	Revenues excluding fair value adjustments to acquired deferred revenue	Adjusted EBITDA	Adjusted EBITDA margin
Revenues					
Legal Professionals	700	1	701	298	42.5%
Corporates	402	-	402	138	34.5%
Tax & Accounting Professionals	344	-	344	188	54.6%
"Big 3" Segments Combined	1,446	1	1,447	624	43.1%
Reuters News	220	-	220	61	27.9%
Global Print	154	-	154	55	36.4%
Eliminations/Rounding	(5)	-	(5)	-	n/a
Corporate costs	-	-	-	(33)	n/a
Consolidated totals	1,815	1	1,816	707	38.9%

	Year ended December 31, 2023				
(millions of U.S. dollars, except margins)	IFRS revenues	Remove fair value adjustments to acquired deferred revenue	Revenues excluding fair value adjustments to acquired deferred revenue	Adjusted EBITDA	Adjusted EBITDA margin
Revenues					
Legal Professionals	2,807	1	2,808	1,299	46.2%
Corporates	1,620	3	1,623	619	38.1%
Tax & Accounting Professionals	1,058	11	1,069	490	45.8%
"Big 3" Segments Combined	5,485	15	5,500	2,408	43.8%
Reuters News	769	1	770	172	22.4%
Global Print	562	-	562	213	38.0%
Eliminations/Rounding	(22)	-	(22)	-	n/a
Corporate costs	-	-	-	(115)	n/a
Consolidated totals	6,794	16	6,810	2,678	39.3%

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Appendix C

Calculation of Return on Invested Capital (ROIC)

We calculate ROIC as adjusted operating profit after net taxes paid expressed as a percentage of the average invested capital during the period. Invested capital represents our net operating assets that contribute to, or arise from, our post-tax adjusted operating profit.

As of December 31, 2024, we amended our definition of ROIC to exclude amortization from acquired computer software in the calculation of adjusted operating profit. The related accumulated amortization is also removed from the calculation of invested capital. This change aligns the treatment of this item across all of our non-IFRS financial measures. Prior period amounts were revised for comparability.

The following table provides the calculation of our ROIC for 2024 and 2023.

	For the years ended and as of December 31,	
(millions of U.S. dollars)	**2024**	2023
Calculation of adjusted operating profit after taxes		
Operating profit	**2,109**	2,332
Adjustments to remove:		
Amortization of acquired computer software	**147**	72
Amortization of other identifiable intangible assets	**91**	97
Fair value adjustments	**(8)**	18
Other operating gains, net	**(144)**	(397)
Adjusted operating profit – continuing operations	**2,195**	2,122
Net cash taxes paid on continuing operations	**(234)**	(163)
Post-tax adjusted operating profit- continuing operations	**1,961**	1,959
Post–tax adjusted operating loss- discontinued operations[1]	**(4)**	(5)
Consolidated post-tax adjusted operating profit	**1,957**	1,954
Calculation of invested capital		
Trade and other receivables	**1,087**	1,122
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	**400**	435
Property and equipment, net	**386**	447
Computer software (excludes accumulated amortization of acquired software)[2]	**1,857**	1,492
Other identifiable intangible assets (excludes accumulated amortization)	**5,957**	5,942
Goodwill[3]	**6,195**	5,685
Payables, accruals and provisions	**(1,091)**	(1,114)
Current tax liabilities	**(197)**	(248)
Deferred revenue	**(1,062)**	(992)
Total invested capital[4]	**13,532**	12,769
Average invested capital	**13,151**	12,109
Return on invested capital	**14.9%**	16.1%

(1) Excludes $8 million of other operating gains and $11 million related to the release of tax and interest reserves in 2024 (2023 - $54 million of other operating gains) from discontinued operations.
(2) Computer software excludes accumulated amortization of acquired software of $404 million and $256 million in 2024 and 2023, respectively.
(3) Goodwill excludes deferred tax impacts of $1,067 million and $1,034 million in 2024 and 2023, respectively, arising from acquisition accounting.
(4) Invested capital excludes other financial assets and liabilities, including cash, debt and lease liabilities, equity method investments, other non-current assets, deferred taxes, and provisions and other non-current liabilities.

ROIC decreased to 14.9% in 2024 from 16.1% in 2023 due to higher average invested capital resulting from net acquisition and divestiture activity as well as continued investments in the business.

We measure our ROIC to assess, over the long term, our ability to create value for our shareholders. Our goal is to increase this return over the long term by using our capital to invest in areas with high returns and realizing operating efficiencies to further enhance our profitability.

Appendix D

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.

We continue to operate in an uncertain macroeconomic environment, reflecting ongoing geopolitical risk, uneven economic growth, and an evolving interest rate and inflationary backdrop, among other factors. While we are closely monitoring these conditions to assess potential impacts on our 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 expected credit losses and sales adjustments

We must assess whether accounts receivable are collectible from customers. Accordingly, we establish 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, 2024, the combined allowances were $55 million, or 5%, of the gross trade accounts receivable balance of $1,113 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, 2024.

Computer software

Computer software represented $1,453 million of total assets in the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2024, 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 $3,134 million and $7,262 million, respectively, of total assets in the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2024. Other identifiable intangible assets and goodwill arise out of business combinations. Business combinations are accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting, which requires us 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, we test other identifiable intangible assets and goodwill for impairment as required. The outcome of these tests is highly dependent on our 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. Our 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, we could record increased amortization or impairment charges in the future.

We performed our annual goodwill impairment test as of October 1, 2024. No goodwill impairment was recorded as the estimated fair value less costs of disposal of each cash-generating unit (CGU) exceeded their carrying values by a substantial amount. We performed the test for each CGU to which goodwill was allocated and monitored by management at the date of the test. The valuation techniques, significant assumptions and sensitivities applied in the goodwill impairment test are described below.

As allowed under IAS 36, *Impairment of Assets*, we did not re-estimate the recoverable value of these CGUs for the 2024 impairment test but rather carried forward the recoverable value from 2023 because management concluded that no events or changes in circumstances indicated that the carrying value of these CGUs might not be recoverable. In the 2023 impairment test, the fair value less costs of disposal for each CGU exceeded their respective carrying values by a substantial amount. The valuation techniques, significant assumptions and sensitivities described below relate to the recoverable values determined in the 2023 impairment test.

Valuation Techniques

The selection and application of valuation techniques and the determination of significant assumptions requires judgment. An impairment of goodwill occurs when the recoverable amount of a CGU is below the carrying value of the CGU. The recoverable amount is the higher of a CGU's fair value less costs of disposal or its value in use. 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 us. 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. We 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

We weighted the results of the two valuation techniques noted above, consistently applied to each CGU, as follows: 60% income approach/40% market approach. We believe 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 our internal budget. We projected cash flows for a period of three years and applied a perpetual growth rate thereafter, as prescribed by IAS 36. To project cash flows for the three-year period, we considered growth in revenues and costs as well as capital expenditures. In preparing our projections, we 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

We assumed a discount rate to calculate the present value of our 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.

Employee future benefits

We sponsor defined benefit plans providing pension and other post-employment benefits to covered employees. Our most significant defined benefit plans no longer accrue benefits to active employees. The determination of benefit costs associated with employee future benefits requires assumptions such as the discount rate, which is used to measure benefit plan obligations and the net interest income (expense) on the net benefit plan assets (obligations). Other significant assumptions include expected mortality and the expected rate of increase with respect to certain future pension payments. In the third quarter of 2024, retiree medical benefits in the U.S. were amended with effect from January 1, 2025 to transition to a health reimbursement arrangement (HRA) where we provide a fixed subsidy to plan participants that may be used to purchase healthcare insurance on the individual marketplace. This amendment eliminates the need for management to estimate healthcare cost inflation trends and claims frequency. 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.

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, we 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 Thomson Reuters Group Pension Plan (TRGP) and The Thomson Corporation PLC Pension Scheme (TTC) plans combined, a 0.25% increase or decrease in the discount rate would have decreased or increased the defined benefit obligation by approximately $67 million as of December 31, 2024.

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 $12 million as of December 31, 2024.

Mortality assumptions

The mortality assumptions used to assess the defined benefit obligation as of December 31, 2024 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.

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 $48 million as of December 31, 2024.

Income taxes

We compute an income tax provision in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate. These income tax provisions include amounts that are based upon our 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.

We have 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 we believe our 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 our assumptions and estimates, which could require the Company to reduce its deferred tax assets in future periods.

Our 2024 effective income tax rate on earnings from continuing operations was not meaningful due to the impact of the $468 million tax benefit discussed in the “Tax (benefit) expense” section within the “Results of Operations” section of this management’s discussion and analysis. Our 2023 effective income tax rate on earnings from continuing operations was 13.6%. A 1% increase in the effective income tax rate would have decreased 2024 income tax benefit and decreased earnings from continuing operations by approximately $21 million.

Critical judgments in applying accounting policies

Revenue recognition

To determine the appropriate revenue recognition for our 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 we regularly sell 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. We typically have more than one SSP for individual products and services due to the stratification of our offerings by customer. As a result, management determines the SSP taking into consideration market conditions and other factors, including the value of our 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

We are subject to taxation in numerous jurisdictions and we are 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 our positions and propose adjustments or changes to our tax filings. As a result, we maintain provisions for uncertain tax positions that we believe appropriately reflect our risk. These provisions are made using our best estimates of the amount expected to be paid based on a qualitative assessment of all relevant factors. When appropriate, we perform an expected value calculation to determine our provisions. We review the adequacy of these provisions at the end of each reporting period and adjust 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 our 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, 2024, we have recorded an aggregate provision of $294 million for uncertain tax positions (excluding interest) within our current and deferred tax accounts as appropriate, in 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, 2024, we had deferred tax assets of $1,832 million and unrecognized deferred tax assets of $681 million. See note 24 of our 2024 annual consolidated financial statements.

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Appendix E

Selected Annual Information

The following table summarizes selected annual information for 2024, 2023 and 2022.

	For the years ended and as of December 31,		
(millions of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts)	**2024**	2023	2022
IFRS Consolidated Income Statement Data			
Revenues	**7,258**	6,794	6,627
Operating profit	**2,109**	2,332	1,834
Earnings from continuing operations	**2,192**	2,646	1,391
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	**15**	49	(53)
Net earnings	**2,207**	2,695	1,338
Earnings attributable to common shareholders	**2,210**	2,695	1,338
Loss attributable to non-controlling interests	**(3)**	-	-
Basic earnings per share from continuing operations	**$4.86**	$5.70	$2.87
Basic earnings (loss) per share from discontinued operations	**$0.03**	$0.11	$(0.11)
Basic earnings per share	**$4.89**	$5.81	$2.76
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations	**$4.85**	$5.69	$2.86
Diluted earnings (loss) per share from discontinued operations	**$0.04**	$0.11	$(0.11)
Diluted earnings per share	**$4.89**	$5.80	$2.75
IFRS Consolidated Statement of Financial Position Data:			
Total assets	**18,437**	18,684	21,711
Total long-term financial liabilities[1]	**2,079**	3,142	3,347
Dividend Data:			
Dividends per Thomson Reuters Corporation common share (US$)	**$2.16**	$1.96	$1.78
Dividends per Thomson Reuters Corporation Series II preference share (C$)	**C$1.19**	C$1.21	C$0.71

(1) Comprised of “Long-term indebtedness” and “Other financial liabilities – non-current”.

Revenues increased over the three-year period due to growth in recurring and transactions revenues, including acquisitions. These revenue increases were partially offset by the loss of revenues from divestitures, primarily the Elite business in June of 2023. As most of our business is conducted in U.S. dollars, foreign currency had a minimal impact on our revenues over the three-year period.

Operating profit was higher in 2023, compared to the other two years, primarily due to the gain on sale of a majority stake in Elite. Operating profit in 2022 included costs associated with our two-year Change Program that we completed in December of 2022.

Earnings from continuing operations was higher in 2023, compared to the other two years, due to a significant increase in the value of our previously-held investment in LSEG, net of changes in the value of related foreign exchange contracts.

Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax in all years were primarily comprised of gains or losses arising on a receivable balance from LSEG relating to a tax indemnity. The gains or losses were primarily due to changes in foreign exchange and interest rates.

Total assets did not significantly change in 2024 compared to 2023. Total assets decreased significantly in 2023, compared to 2022, due to our return of capital transaction as well as repayments of debt and commercial paper.

Total long-term financial liabilities decreased over the three-year period due a reclassification of our C$1.4 billion (U.S. dollar $1.0 billion) 2.239% notes, which are due to mature in May 2025, from long-term to current, as well as debt repayments in both 2024 and 2023.

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Appendix F

Quarterly Information (unaudited)

The following table presents a summary of our consolidated operating results for the eight most recent quarters.

	Quarters ended							
(millions of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts)	**December 31, 2024**	**September 30, 2024**	**June 30, 2024**	**March 31, 2024**	December 31, 2023	September 30, 2023	June 30, 2023	March 31, 2023
Revenues	**1,909**	**1,724**	**1,740**	**1,885**	1,815	1,594	1,647	1,738
Operating profit	**722**	**415**	**415**	**557**	558	441	825	508
Earnings from continuing operations	**607**	**277**	**844**	**464**	650	370	889	737
(Loss) earnings from discontinued operations, net of tax	**(20)**	**24**	**(3)**	**14**	28	(3)	5	19
Net earnings	**587**	**301**	**841**	**478**	678	367	894	756
Earnings (loss) attributable to								
Common shareholders	**587**	**301**	**841**	**481**	678	367	894	756
Non-controlling interests	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(3)**	-	-	-	-
Basic earnings (loss) per share								
From continuing operations	**$1.35**	**$0.61**	**$1.87**	**$1.03**	$1.43	$0.81	$1.89	$1.56
From discontinued operations	**(0.05)**	**0.06**	**(0.01)**	**0.03**	0.06	(0.01)	0.01	0.04
	$1.30	**$0.67**	**$1.86**	**$1.06**	$1.49	$0.80	$1.90	$1.60
Diluted earnings (loss) per share								
From continuing operations	**$1.34**	**$0.61**	**$1.87**	**$1.03**	$1.43	$0.81	$1.89	$1.55
From discontinued operations	**(0.04)**	**0.06**	**(0.01)**	**0.03**	0.06	(0.01)	0.01	0.04
	$1.30	**$0.67**	**$1.86**	**$1.06**	$1.49	$0.80	$1.90	$1.59

Revenues – Our firmwide revenues do not tend to be significantly impacted by seasonality as we record a large portion of our revenues ratably over a contract term. However, at the segment level, revenues on a consecutive quarter basis can be impacted by seasonality, most notably in our Tax & Accounting Professionals business, where revenues tend to be concentrated in the first and fourth quarters. As most of our business is conducted in U.S. dollars, foreign currency had a minimal impact on our revenues. Our 2024 quarterly revenues grew over each comparable quarter of 2023 primarily due to growth in recurring and transactions revenues, including acquisitions. These revenue increases were partially offset by the loss of revenues from divestitures, primarily the Elite business in June of 2023.

Operating profit – Our operating profit does not tend to be significantly impacted by seasonality. As most of our operating expenses are fixed over the short-to-medium term, we generally become more profitable when our revenues increase. When our revenues decline, we generally become less profitable. The increases in operating profit in the fourth quarter of 2024 reflected the gains on sale of FindLaw and other non-core businesses, and the second quarter of 2023 reflected the gain on sale of Elite.

Net earnings – Our net earnings have been significantly impacted by our former investment in LSEG in certain periods. The first, second and fourth quarters of 2023 reflected increases in the value of our LSEG investment, while the third quarter of 2023 reflected a decrease in the value of our LSEG investment. The second quarter of 2024 included a $468 million tax benefit from the recognition of a deferred tax asset relating to new tax legislation enacted in Canada.

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Appendix G

Guarantor Supplemental Financial Information

The following tables set forth consolidating summary financial information in connection with the full and unconditional guarantee by Thomson Reuters Corporation and three U.S. subsidiary guarantors, which are also indirect 100%-owned and consolidated subsidiaries of Thomson Reuters Corporation (referred to as the Subsidiary Guarantors), of any debt securities issued by TR Finance LLC under a trust indenture to be entered into between Thomson Reuters Corporation, TR Finance LLC, the Subsidiary Guarantors, Computershare Trust Company of Canada and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas. TR Finance LLC is an indirect 100%-owned subsidiary of Thomson Reuters Corporation and was formed with the sole purpose of issuing debt securities. TR Finance LLC has no significant assets or liabilities, as well as no subsidiaries or ongoing business operations of its own. In the event debt securities are issued by TR Finance LLC, TR Finance LLC expects that the proceeds will be loaned to the Subsidiary Guarantors, and/or U.S. affiliates that are direct or indirect shareholders of the Subsidiary Guarantors. TR Finance LLC expects to be able to pay interest, premiums, operating expenses and to meet its debt obligations using interest income from the affiliate loans and will be further supported by Guarantees provided by the Subsidiary Guarantors and Thomson Reuters Corporation. However, the ability of TR Finance LLC to pay interest, premiums, operating expenses and to meet its debt obligations will depend upon the ability of the Subsidiary Guarantors and/or such other U.S. affiliates to pay interest and meet debt obligations under the affiliate loans and upon the credit support of the Subsidiary Guarantors and Thomson Reuters Corporation. See the “Liquidity and Capital Resources” section of this management’s discussion and analysis for additional information.

The tables below contain condensed consolidating financial information for the following:

- Parent – Thomson Reuters Corporation, the direct or indirect owner of all of its subsidiaries
- Subsidiary Issuer – TR Finance LLC
- Subsidiary Guarantors on a combined basis
- Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries – Other subsidiaries of Thomson Reuters Corporation on a combined basis that will not guarantee TR Finance LLC debt securities
- Eliminations – Consolidating adjustments
- Thomson Reuters on a consolidated basis

The Subsidiary Guarantors referred to above are comprised of the following indirect 100%-owned and consolidated subsidiaries of Thomson Reuters Corporation:

- Thomson Reuters Applications Inc., which operates part of the Company’s Legal Professionals, Tax & Accounting Professionals and Corporates businesses;
- Thomson Reuters (Tax & Accounting) Inc., which operates part of the Company’s Tax & Accounting Professionals and Corporates businesses; and
- West Publishing Corporation, which operates part of the Company’s Legal Professionals, Corporates and Global Print businesses.

Thomson Reuters Corporation accounts for its investments in subsidiaries using the equity method for purposes of the condensed consolidating financial information. Where subsidiaries are members of a consolidated tax filing group, Thomson Reuters Corporation allocates income tax expense pursuant to the tax sharing agreement among the members of the group, including application of the percentage method whereby members of the consolidated group are reimbursed for losses when they occur, regardless of the ability to use such losses on a standalone basis. We believe that this allocation is a systematic, rational approach for allocation of income tax balances. Adjustments necessary to consolidate the Parent, Subsidiary Guarantors and Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries are reflected in the “Eliminations” column.

This basis of presentation is not intended to present the financial position of Thomson Reuters Corporation and the results of its operations for any purpose other than to comply with the specific requirements for guarantor reporting and should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, as well as this management’s discussion and analysis, which are included in this annual report.

The following condensed consolidating financial information is provided in compliance with the requirements of Section 13.4 of National Instrument 51-102 - *Continuous Disclosure Obligations* providing for an exemption for certain credit support issuers. Thomson Reuters Corporation has also elected to provide the following supplemental financial information in accordance with Article 13 of Regulation S-X, as adopted by the SEC and set forth in SEC Release No. 33-10762.

The following condensed consolidating financial information has been prepared in accordance with IFRS, as issued by the IASB and is unaudited.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING INCOME STATEMENT

(millions of U.S. dollars)	Parent	Subsidiary Issuer	Subsidiary Guarantors	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
	Year ended December 31, 2024					
CONTINUING OPERATIONS						
Revenues	**-**	**-**	**2,122**	**5,679**	**(543)**	**7,258**
Operating expenses	**(15)**	**-**	**(1,575)**	**(3,424)**	**543**	**(4,471)**
Depreciation	**-**	**-**	**(36)**	**(77)**	**-**	**(113)**
Amortization of computer software	**-**	**-**	**(16)**	**(602)**	**-**	**(618)**
Amortization of other identifiable intangible assets	**-**	**-**	**(40)**	**(51)**	**-**	**(91)**
Other operating (losses) gains, net	**(1)**	**-**	**56**	**89**	**-**	**144**
Operating (loss) profit	**(16)**	**-**	**511**	**1,614**	**-**	**2,109**
Finance (costs) income, net:						
Net interest (expense) income	**(137)**	**-**	**6**	**6**	**-**	**(125)**
Other finance (costs) income	**(30)**	**-**	**1**	**74**	**-**	**45**
Intercompany net interest income (expense)	**116**	**-**	**(59)**	**(57)**	**-**	**-**
(Loss) income before tax and equity method investments	**(67)**	**-**	**459**	**1,637**	**-**	**2,029**
Share of post-tax earnings in equity method investments	**-**	**-**	**-**	**40**	**-**	**40**
Share of post-tax earnings (losses) in subsidiaries	**2,034**	**-**	**(2)**	**340**	**(2,372)**	**-**
Tax benefit (expense)	**240**	**-**	**(119)**	**2**	**-**	**123**
Earnings from continuing operations	**2,207**	**-**	**338**	**2,019**	**(2,372)**	**2,192**
Earnings from discontinued operations, net of tax	**-**	**-**	**-**	**15**	**-**	**15**
Net earnings	**2,207**	**-**	**338**	**2,034**	**(2,372)**	**2,207**
Earnings (loss) attributable to:						
Common shareholders	**2,207**	**-**	**338**	**2,037**	**(2,372)**	**2,210**
Non-controlling interests	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(3)**	**-**	**(3)**

(millions of U.S. dollars)	Parent	Subsidiary Issuer	Subsidiary Guarantors	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
	Year ended December 31, 2023					
CONTINUING OPERATIONS						
Revenues	-	-	2,165	5,411	(782)	6,794
Operating expenses	(13)	-	(1,607)	(3,296)	782	(4,134)
Depreciation	-	-	(39)	(77)	-	(116)
Amortization of computer software	-	-	(17)	(495)	-	(512)
Amortization of other identifiable intangible assets	-	-	(45)	(52)	-	(97)
Other operating gains, net	42	-	20	335	-	397
Operating profit	29	-	477	1,826	-	2,332
Finance (costs) income, net:						
Net interest (expense) income	(190)	-	14	24	-	(152)
Other finance (costs) income	(18)	-	2	(176)	-	(192)
Intercompany net interest income (expense)	203	-	(54)	(149)	-	-
Income before tax and equity method investments	24	-	439	1,525	-	1,988
Share of post-tax earnings in equity method investments	-	-	-	1,075	-	1,075
Share of post-tax earnings in subsidiaries	2,673	-	57	337	(3,067)	-
Tax expense	-	-	(102)	(315)	-	(417)
Earnings from continuing operations	2,697	-	394	2,622	(3,067)	2,646
(Loss) earnings from discontinued operations, net of tax	(2)	-	-	51	-	49
Net earnings	2,695	-	394	2,673	(3,067)	2,695
Earnings attributable to:						
Common shareholders	2,695	-	394	2,673	(3,067)	2,695
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	December 31, 2024					
(millions of U.S. dollars)	Parent	Subsidiary Issuer	Subsidiary Guarantors	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Cash and cash equivalents	14	-	230	1,724	-	1,968
Trade and other receivables	-	-	257	830	-	1,087
Intercompany receivables	1,032	-	505	1,674	(3,211)	-
Other financial assets	-	-	23	12	-	35
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	-	-	170	230	-	400
Current assets	1,046	-	1,185	4,470	(3,211)	3,490
Property and equipment, net	-	-	158	228	-	386
Computer software, net	-	-	34	1,419	-	1,453
Other identifiable intangible assets, net	-	-	981	2,153	-	3,134
Goodwill	-	-	3,727	3,535	-	7,262
Equity method investments	-	-	-	269	-	269
Other financial assets	82	-	46	314	-	442
Other non-current assets	-	-	105	520	-	625
Intercompany receivables	160	-	2	778	(940)	-
Investments in subsidiaries	14,584	-	465	4,041	(19,090)	-
Deferred tax	243	-	-	1,133	-	1,376
Total assets	16,115	-	6,703	18,860	(23,241)	18,437
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY						
Liabilities						
Current indebtedness	973	-	-	-	-	973
Payables, accruals and provisions	52	-	276	763	-	1,091
Current tax liabilities	-	-	-	197	-	197
Deferred revenue	-	-	350	712	-	1,062
Intercompany payables	1,214	-	461	1,536	(3,211)	-
Other financial liabilities	20	-	11	82	-	113
Current liabilities	2,259	-	1,098	3,290	(3,211)	3,436
Long-term indebtedness	1,847	-	-	-	-	1,847
Provisions and other non-current liabilities	3	-	4	668	-	675
Other financial liabilities	-	-	80	152	-	232
Intercompany payables	-	-	778	162	(940)	-
Deferred tax	-	-	237	4	-	241
Total liabilities	4,109	-	2,197	4,276	(4,151)	6,431
Equity						
Total equity	12,006	-	4,506	14,584	(19,090)	12,006
Total liabilities and equity	16,115	-	6,703	18,860	(23,241)	18,437

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	December 31, 2023					
(millions of U.S. dollars)	Parent	Subsidiary Issuer	Subsidiary Guarantors	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Cash and cash equivalents	24	-	182	1,092	-	1,298
Trade and other receivables	-	-	276	846	-	1,122
Intercompany receivables	2,666	-	465	3,402	(6,533)	-
Other financial assets	-	-	6	60	-	66
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	-	-	212	223	-	435
Current assets	2,690	-	1,141	5,623	(6,533)	2,921
Property and equipment, net	-	-	200	247	-	447
Computer software, net	-	-	49	1,187	-	1,236
Other identifiable intangible assets, net	-	-	1,021	2,144	-	3,165
Goodwill	-	-	3,803	2,916	-	6,719
Equity method investments	-	-	-	2,030	-	2,030
Other financial assets	116	-	6	322	-	444
Other non-current assets	-	-	116	502	-	618
Intercompany receivables	188	-	2	778	(968)	-
Investments in subsidiaries	14,572	-	489	3,943	(19,004)	-
Deferred tax	-	-	-	1,104	-	1,104
Total assets	17,566	-	6,827	20,796	(26,505)	18,684
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY						
Liabilities						
Current indebtedness	372	-	-	-	-	372
Payables, accruals and provisions	55	-	317	742	-	1,114
Current tax liabilities	-	-	-	248	-	248
Deferred revenue	-	-	337	655	-	992
Intercompany payables	2,768	-	634	3,131	(6,533)	-
Other financial liabilities	400	-	15	92	-	507
Current liabilities	3,595	-	1,303	4,868	(6,533)	3,233
Long-term indebtedness	2,905	-	-	-	-	2,905
Provisions and other non-current liabilities	2	-	6	684	-	692
Other financial liabilities	-	-	76	161	-	237
Intercompany payables	-	-	778	190	(968)	-
Deferred tax	-	-	232	321	-	553
Total liabilities	6,502	-	2,395	6,224	(7,501)	7,620
Equity						
Total equity	11,064	-	4,432	14,572	(19,004)	11,064
Total liabilities and equity	17,566	-	6,827	20,796	(26,505)	18,684

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.

/s/ Steve Hasker

Steve Hasker
President and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Michael Eastwood

Michael Eastwood
Chief Financial Officer

March 6, 2025

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, 2024.

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in its report which appears herein.

/s/ Steve Hasker

Steve Hasker
President and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Michael Eastwood

Michael Eastwood
Chief Financial Officer

March 6, 2025

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, 2024 and 2023, 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, 2024, 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, 2024 and 2023, 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, 2024, 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 matters communicated below are matters arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (i) relate 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 matters below, providing separate opinions on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate.

Recognition of the Canadian Deferred Tax Asset

As described in Notes 2 and 10 to the consolidated financial statements, 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. In the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company recorded a $468 million tax benefit from the recognition of a deferred tax asset relating to new tax legislation enacted in Canada. The new legislation reduced the Company's ability to deduct interest expense against its Canadian taxable income, thereby increasing Canadian taxable profits such that the Company now expects to utilize tax loss carryforwards and other tax attributes, which it had not previously recognized as a deferred tax asset.

The principal considerations for our determination that performing procedures relating to the recognition of the Canadian deferred tax asset is a critical audit matter are (i) the significant judgment by management when determining whether the deferred tax asset is more likely than not to be realized in the future and (ii) a high degree of auditor judgment, subjectivity and effort in performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence relating to the future taxable profits of the Canadian entities.

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 management's establishment of the deferred tax asset. These procedures also included, among others, (i) evaluating the available evidence of future taxable profits of the Canadian entities; (ii) understanding and assessing management's plans for these entities; and (iii) testing the completeness and accuracy of underlying data used in measuring and recognizing the deferred tax asset.

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, 2024, the Company has recorded an aggregate provision of $294 million for uncertain tax positions (excluding interest) within its current and deferred tax accounts.

The principal considerations for our determination that performing procedures relating to the Company's uncertain tax positions is a critical audit matter are (i) the significant judgment by management when determining the liability for uncertain tax positions; (ii) a high degree of auditor judgment, subjectivity and effort in performing procedures and in evaluating audit evidence related to prices and values used to record intercompany transactions and the timely identification and accurate measurement of uncertain tax positions; and (iii) 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 (i) 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; and (ii) the application of relevant tax laws.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

New York, New York
March 6, 2025

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

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THOMSON REUTERS CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

(millions of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts)	Notes	Year ended December 31, 2024	2023
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Revenues	3	**7,258**	6,794
Operating expenses	5	**(4,471)**	(4,134)
Depreciation		**(113)**	(116)
Amortization of computer software		**(618)**	(512)
Amortization of other identifiable intangible assets		**(91)**	(97)
Other operating gains, net	6	**144**	397
Operating profit		**2,109**	2,332
Finance costs, net:			
Net interest expense	8	**(125)**	(152)
Other finance income (costs)	8	**45**	(192)
Income before tax and equity method investments		**2,029**	1,988
Share of post-tax earnings in equity method investments	9	**40**	1,075
Tax benefit (expense)	10	**123**	(417)
Earnings from continuing operations		**2,192**	2,646
Earnings from discontinued operations, net of tax	11	**15**	49
Net earnings		**2,207**	2,695
Earnings (loss) attributable to:			
Common shareholders		**2,210**	2,695
Non-controlling interests		**(3)**	-
Earnings per share	12		
Basic earnings per share:			
From continuing operations		**$4.86**	$5.70
From discontinued operations		**0.03**	0.11
Basic earnings per share		**$4.89**	$5.81
Diluted earnings per share:			
From continuing operations		**$4.85**	$5.69
From discontinued operations		**0.04**	0.11
Diluted earnings per share		**$4.89**	$5.80

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

THOMSON REUTERS CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

		Year ended December 31,	
(millions of U.S. dollars)	**Notes**	**2024**	2023
Net earnings		**2,207**	2,695
Other comprehensive (loss) income			
Items that have been or may be subsequently reclassified to net earnings:			
Cash flow hedges adjustments to net earnings	20	**97**	(30)
Cash flow hedges adjustments to equity	20	**(84)**	22
Related tax expense on cash flow hedges adjustments to equity	10	**(1)**	-
Foreign currency translation adjustments to equity	20	**(173)**	130
		(161)	122
Items that will not be reclassified to net earnings:			
Fair value adjustments on financial assets	20	**13**	12
Related tax expense on fair value adjustments on financial assets	10	**(2)**	-
Remeasurement on defined benefit pension plans	27	**5**	-
Related tax expense on remeasurement on defined benefit pension plans	10	**(5)**	-
		11	12
Other comprehensive (loss) income		**(150)**	134
Total comprehensive income		**2,057**	2,829
Comprehensive income (loss) for the period attributable to:			
Common shareholders:			
Continuing operations		**2,050**	2,780
Discontinued operations		**15**	49
Non-controlling interests		**(8)**	-
Total comprehensive income		**2,057**	2,829

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, 2024	2023
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	13	**1,968**	1,298
Trade and other receivables	14	**1,087**	1,122
Other financial assets	20	**35**	66
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	15	**400**	435
Current assets		**3,490**	2,921
Property and equipment, net	16	**386**	447
Computer software, net	17	**1,453**	1,236
Other identifiable intangible assets, net	18	**3,134**	3,165
Goodwill	19	**7,262**	6,719
Equity method investments	9	**269**	2,030
Other financial assets	20	**442**	444
Other non-current assets	21	**625**	618
Deferred tax	24	**1,376**	1,104
Total assets		**18,437**	18,684
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Liabilities			
Current indebtedness	20	**973**	372
Payables, accruals and provisions	22	**1,091**	1,114
Current tax liabilities		**197**	248
Deferred revenue	3	**1,062**	992
Other financial liabilities	20	**113**	507
Current liabilities		**3,436**	3,233
Long-term indebtedness	20	**1,847**	2,905
Provisions and other non-current liabilities	23	**675**	692
Other financial liabilities	20	**232**	237
Deferred tax	24	**241**	553
Total liabilities		**6,431**	7,620
Equity			
Capital	25	**3,498**	3,405
Retained earnings		**9,699**	8,680
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		**(1,191)**	(1,021)
Total equity		**12,006**	11,064
Total liabilities and equity		**18,437**	18,684

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 5, 2025.

/s/ David Thomson

David Thomson
Director

/s/ Steve Hasker

Steve Hasker
Director

THOMSON REUTERS CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

(millions of U.S. dollars)	Notes	Year ended December 31, 2024	2023
Cash provided by (used in):			
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Earnings from continuing operations		**2,192**	2,646
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation		**113**	116
Amortization of computer software		**618**	512
Amortization of other identifiable intangible assets		**91**	97
Share of post-tax earnings in equity method investments	9	**(40)**	(1,075)
Net gains on disposals of businesses and investments		**(192)**	(336)
Deferred tax	24	**(640)**	(388)
Other	29	**151**	298
Changes in working capital and other items	29	**176**	457
Operating cash flows from continuing operations		**2,469**	2,327
Operating cash flows from discontinued operations		**(12)**	14
Net cash provided by operating activities		**2,457**	2,341
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	30	**(622)**	(1,216)
Proceeds related to disposals of businesses and investments	7	**326**	418
Proceeds from sales of LSEG shares	9	**1,854**	5,424
Capital expenditures		**(607)**	(544)
Other investing activities	9	**46**	137
Taxes paid on sales of LSEG shares and disposals of businesses		**(317)**	(705)
Investing cash flows from continuing operations		**680**	3,514
Investing cash flows from discontinued operations		**-**	(1)
Net cash provided by investing activities		**680**	3,513
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayments of debt	20	**(290)**	(600)
Net repayments under short-term loan facilities	20	**(139)**	(956)
Payments of lease principal	28	**(63)**	(58)
Payments for return of capital on common shares	25	**-**	(2,045)
Repurchases of common shares	25	**(639)**	(1,079)
Dividends paid on preference shares		**(5)**	(5)
Dividends paid on common shares	25	**(944)**	(887)
Purchase of non-controlling interests	30	**(384)**	-
Other financing activities		**5**	4
Net cash used in financing activities		**(2,459)**	(5,626)
Translation adjustments		**(8)**	1
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		**670**	229
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		**1,298**	1,069
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	13	**1,968**	1,298
Supplemental cash flow information is provided in note 29.			
Interest paid, net of debt-related hedges	8	**(149)**	(201)
Interest received	8	**74**	81
Income taxes paid	29	**(551)**	(869)

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 (loss) on financial instruments	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Total accumulated other comprehensive loss ("AOCL")	Shareholders' equity	Non-controlling interests (see note 30)	Total equity
Balance, December 31, 2023	1,901	1,504	3,405	8,680	21	(1,042)	(1,021)	11,064	-	11,064
Net earnings	-	-	-	2,210	-	-	-	2,210	(3)	2,207
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	23	(168)	(145)	(145)	(5)	(150)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	2,210	23	(168)	(145)	2,065	(8)	2,057
Non-controlling interests on acquisition of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	388	388
Purchase of non-controlling interests	-	-	-	(4)	-	-	-	(4)	(380)	(384)
Transfer of gain on disposal of equity investments to retained earnings	-	-	-	25	(25)	-	(25)	-	-	-
Dividends declared on preference shares	-	-	-	(5)	-	-	-	(5)		(5)
Dividends declared on common shares	-	-	-	(973)	-	-	-	(973)	-	(973)
Shares issued under Dividend Reinvestment Plan ("DRIP")	29	-	29	-	-	-	-	29	-	29
Repurchases of common shares (see note 25)	(15)	-	(15)	(234)	-	-	-	(249)	-	(249)
Stock compensation plans	152	(73)	79		-	-	-	79	-	79
Balance, December 31, 2024	2,067	1,431	3,498	9,699	19	(1,210)	(1,191)	12,006	-	12,006

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

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 is an Ontario, Canada corporation with common shares listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") and on the U.S. stock exchange, Nasdaq Global Select Market ("Nasdaq"), under the ticker symbol "TRI" and its Series II preference shares are listed on the TSX. On February 25, 2025, Thomson Reuters Corporation voluntarily transferred its U.S. stock exchange listing to the Nasdaq from the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") (see note 33).

Unless otherwise indicated or the context otherwise requires, references in these consolidated financial statements to the "Company" and "Thomson Reuters" are to Thomson Reuters Corporation and its subsidiaries.

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 5, 2025.

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, references to "€" are to Euros and references to SEK are to Swedish Kronor.

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.

Non-controlling interests represent third party shareholdings in a subsidiary controlled by the Company. Non-controlling interests are measured at fair value on the date acquired plus their proportionate share of subsequent changes in equity. The purchase of the remaining ownership interests from third-party shareholders are recorded directly in equity and are presented in financing activities within the consolidated statement of cash flow.

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 conform 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 or 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.

Print revenues primarily 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 is 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 a short maturity (generally, three months or less) from the date of acquisition.

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 expected credit losses to provide for impairment of trade receivables. The expense relating to expected credit losses is included within “Operating expenses” in the consolidated income statement. The Company also maintains an allowance for sales adjustments. 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

Right-of-use lease assets included in property and equipment are depreciated over the shorter of the asset's estimated useful life as noted above or the lease term, on a straight-line basis. 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	5-15 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.

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 not amortized, but 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 expected credit losses are 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 pricing from equity funding rounds and 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 in its present condition, 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 non-current liability, unless it is due to be settled within one year or less or the Company does not have the right to defer settlement of the liability for at least one year after the reporting period, at which time it is classified as a current liability.

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 assets 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, a receivable under an indemnification arrangement, contingent receivables, 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 effective interest method. Allowances for expected credit losses provide for impairment of receivables.

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, but rather are reclassified directly to retained earnings.

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 in accumulated other comprehensive 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 accumulated other comprehensive loss remains in accumulated other comprehensive 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 accumulated other comprehensive 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 income (costs)" 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

IAS 21, *The Effect of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*

In August 2023, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 21, which 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. There will be no material impact from the adoption of these amendments on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 18, *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, which will replace IAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*, and is effective for reporting periods beginning January 1, 2027. IFRS 18 will change the presentation of the Company's financial statements and add new disclosure requirements. Specifically, the new standard requires:

- The consolidated income statement to be structured according to operating, investing and financing categories, and include additional subtotals for "Operating Profit" and "Profit Before Financing and Income Taxes";
- Management-defined performance measurements ("MPM's"), which represent certain of the Company's non-IFRS measures, to be identified, defined, and have an explanation why each one is useful. Each MPM must be reconciled to the most directly comparable IFRS subtotal. All disclosures related to MPM's must be disclosed in a single footnote within the consolidated financial statements; and
- The application of enhanced guidance related to the grouping of financial information associated with amounts presented within the financial statements, otherwise known as aggregation or disaggregation.

The Company is assessing the impact of IFRS 18 on its disclosures.

Amendments to IAS 7, *Statement of Cash Flows*

The amendments were issued to align the presentation of the statement of cash flows, as prepared under the indirect method, to the changes prescribed to the income statement under IFRS 18.

Both IFRS 18 and the amendments to IAS 7 are disclosure related and do not impact the Company's results of operations, financial condition, or cash flows.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, *Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments*

In May 2024, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* and IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*. The amendments introduce:

- An election permitting derecognition of financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system before the actual settlement date, if certain conditions are met; and
- Expanded disclosures for (a) investments in equity instruments and (b) financial liabilities that have features unrelated to basic lending risks, such as achieving sustainability targets, that could affect the cash flows of those liabilities.

The amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on January 1, 2026. The Company is assessing the impact of the amendments on its financial statements and its disclosures.

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, among other factors. 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 expected credit losses 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, 2024, the combined allowances were $55 million, or 5%, of the gross trade accounts receivable balance of $ 1,113 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, 2024.

Computer software
Computer software represented $1,453 million of total assets in the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2024, 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 $ 3,134 million and $7,262 million, respectively, of total assets in the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2024. 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 costs associated with employee future benefits requires assumptions such as the discount rate, which is used to measure benefit plan obligations and the net interest income (expense) on the net benefit plan assets (obligations). Other significant assumptions include expected mortality and the expected rate of increase with respect to certain future pension payments. In the third quarter of 2024, retiree medical benefits in the U.S. were amended with effect from January 1, 2025 to transition to a health reimbursement arrangement ("HRA") where the Company provides a fixed subsidy to plan participants that may be used to purchase healthcare insurance on the individual marketplace. This amendment eliminates the need for management to estimate healthcare cost inflation trends and claims frequency. 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, 2024, the Company has recorded an aggregate provision of $294 million for uncertain tax positions (excluding interest) within its current and deferred tax accounts as appropriate, in 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, 2024, the Company had deferred tax assets of $1,832 million and unrecognized deferred tax assets of $ 681 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	
Year ended December 31,	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023
Recurring	**2,828**	2,674	**1,543**	1,373	**867**	808	**668**	625	**-**	-	**(24)**	(22)	**5,882**	5,458
Transactions	**94**	133	**301**	247	**298**	250	**164**	144	**-**	-	**-**	-	**857**	774
Global Print	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**519**	562	**-**	-	**519**	562
Total	**2,922**	2,807	**1,844**	1,620	**1,165**	1,058	**832**	769	**519**	562	**(24)**	(22)	**7,258**	6,794

Revenues by geography[1]	Legal Professionals		Corporates		Tax & Accounting Professionals		Reuters News		Global Print		Eliminations/ Rounding		Total	
Year ended December 31,	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023
U.S.	**2,352**	2,282	**1,431**	1,314	**926**	840	**219**	173	**400**	420	**(24)**	(22)	**5,304**	5,007
Canada (country of domicile)	**103**	82	**14**	12	**38**	37	**6**	7	**44**	65	**-**	-	**205**	203
Other	**31**	28	**85**	79	**155**	135	**9**	9	**12**	13	**-**	-	**292**	264
Americas (North America, Latin America, South America)	**2,486**	2,392	**1,530**	1,405	**1,119**	1,012	**234**	189	**456**	498	**(24)**	(22)	**5,801**	5,474
U.K.	**272**	262	**141**	118	**25**	23	**425**	409	**35**	36	**-**	-	**898**	848
Other	**43**	40	**120**	49	**4**	6	**121**	117	**6**	6	**-**	-	**294**	218
EMEA (Europe, Middle East and Africa)	**315**	302	**261**	167	**29**	29	**546**	526	**41**	42	**-**	-	**1,192**	1,066
Asia Pacific	**121**	113	**53**	48	**17**	17	**52**	54	**22**	22	**-**	-	**265**	254
Total	**2,922**	2,807	**1,844**	1,620	**1,165**	1,058	**832**	769	**519**	562	**(24)**	(22)	**7,258**	6,794

(1) Revenues by geography are based on the location of the customer. Revenues from the Reuters News agreement with LSEG's Data & Analytics business, the Company's largest customer, are included in the U.K.

Contract liabilities

	December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Deferred revenue	**1,062**	992	886

Deferred revenue as of December 31, 2024 increased compared to the balance as of December 31, 2023 as cash payments received or due in advance of satisfying performance obligations exceeded $955 million of revenues recognized from the deferred revenue balance at the beginning of the period.

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.

Costs to obtain a contract

Amortization of deferred commissions was $142 million and $157 million for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and was recorded within “Operating expenses” in the consolidated income statement.

Remaining performance obligations

As of December 31, 2024, remaining performance obligations were $ 18.0 billion (2023 - $17.1 billion), including the portion recorded as deferred revenue. The Company expects to recognize these revenues as follows:

	December 31,	
	2024	2023
1 year	**27%**	26%
Between 1 and 2 years	**14%**	13%
Between 2 and 3 years	**9%**	8%
Later than 3 years	**50%**	53%

The remaining performance obligations later than three years largely relates to an agreement between Reuters News and LSEG’s Data & Analytics business pursuant to which Reuters News supplies news and information services to LSEG for a minimum amount of revenue through October 1, 2048. In 2024, the Company recorded $384 million (2023 - $368 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

Serves law firms and governments with research and workflow products powered by leading-edge technologies, including generative AI, focusing on intuitive legal research and integrated legal workflow solutions that combine content, tools and analytics.

Corporates

Serves corporations, ranging from small businesses to multinational organizations, including the seven largest global accounting firms, with the Company’s full suite of content-driven products, powered by leading-edge technologies, including generative AI, and integrated compliance workflow solutions to help them achieve their business outcomes.

Tax & Accounting Professionals

Serves tax, audit and accounting firms (other than the seven largest, which are served by the Corporates segment) with research and workflow products powered by leading-edge technologies, including generative AI.

Reuters News

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 firms exclusively via LSEG products.

Global Print

Provides legal and tax information primarily in print format to customers around the world and provides commercial printing services to a wide range of book publishers.

The Company also reports “Corporate costs”, which includes expenses for corporate functions and does not qualify as a reportable segment.

Information by segment and reconciliations to the consolidated income statement are set forth below:

	Legal Professionals		Corporates		Tax & Accounting Professionals		Reuters News		Global Print		Eliminations/ Rounding		Total	
Year ended December 31,	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023
Revenues	**2,922**	2,807	**1,844**	1,620	**1,165**	1,058	**832**	769	**519**	562	**(24)**	(22)	**7,258**	6,794
Staff costs[1]	**(936)**	(913)	**(678)**	(615)	**(327)**	(305)	**(439)**	(411)	**(171)**	(173)	**-**	-	**(2,551)**	(2,417)
Goods and services[1]	**(539)**	(450)	**(396)**	(299)	**(267)**	(234)	**(166)**	(157)	**(125)**	(142)	**24**	22	**(1,469)**	(1,260)
Other expenses	**(146)**	(146)	**(105)**	(90)	**(44)**	(40)	**(33)**	(30)	**(35)**	(34)	-	-	**(363)**	(340)
Fair value adjustments on acquired deferred revenue	**1**	1	6	3	-	11	**2**	1	-	-	-	-	**9**	16
Reportable segments adjusted EBITDA	**1,302**	1,299	**671**	619	**527**	490	**196**	172	**188**	213	**-**	-	**2,884**	2,793
Corporate costs													**(105)**	(115)
Remove fair value adjustments on acquired deferred revenue													**(9)**	(16)
Fair value adjustments (see note 5)													**17**	(2)
Depreciation													**(113)**	(116)
Amortization of computer software													**(618)**	(512)
Amortization of other identifiable intangible assets													**(91)**	(97)
Other operating gains, net													**144**	397
Operating profit													**2,109**	2,332
Net interest expense													**(125)**	(152)
Other finance income (costs)													**45**	(192)
Share of post-tax earnings in equity method investments													**40**	1,075
Tax benefit (expense)													**123**	(417)
Earnings from continuing operations													**2,192**	2,646

(1) Refer to note 5 for components of staff costs and definition of goods and services.

Reuters News revenues included $24 million and $22 million in 2024 and 2023, 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. The Company implemented the IFRIC agenda decision on segment reporting issued in July 2024 that clarified specific disclosure requirements in IFRS 8 to include material expense items included in the segment profitability measure used by management in assessing the performance of those reportable segments. The profitability measure is 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 computer 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-related services, commercial operations, marketing costs, 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

	Year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Electronic, software & services	**6,739**	6,232
Global Print	**519**	562
Total	**7,258**	6,794

Non-current Assets by Geography

Geographic Information	Non-Current Assets[1]	
	December 31,	
	2024	2023
U.S.	**7,190**	9,029
Canada (country of domicile)	**1,014**	1,037
Other	**177**	182
Americas (North America, Latin America, South America)	**8,381**	10,248
Switzerland	**2,074**	1,993
U.K.	**1,431**	1,321
Other	**639**	47
EMEA (Europe, Middle East and Africa)	**4,144**	3,361
Asia Pacific	**104**	116
Total	**12,629**	13,725

(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,	
	2024	2023
Salaries, commissions and allowances	**2,415**	2,296
Share-based payments	**87**	83
Post-employment benefits	**121**	115
Total staff costs	**2,623**	2,494
Goods and services[1]	**1,502**	1,295
Content	**289**	265
Telecommunications	**39**	39
Facilities	**35**	39
Fair value adjustments[2]	**(17)**	2
Total operating expenses	**4,471**	4,134

(1) Goods and services include technology-related expenses, professional fees, consulting, contractors, marketing and other general and administrative costs.

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

Note 6: Other Operating Gains, Net

Other operating gains, net, were $144 million for the year ended December 31, 2024 as $196 million of gains from the sales of FindLaw and certain other non-core businesses (see note 7), which were partly offset by an impairment of an equity method investment due to a decline in the value of the Company's commercial real estate holding, acquisition-related deal costs, and costs related to a legal provision, and other items.

Other operating gains, net, were $397 million for the year ended December 31, 2023 due to 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.

Note 7: Divestitures

In December 2024, the Company sold its FindLaw business in a transaction valued at up to $410 million, as well as certain other non-core businesses, which were individually not material to the results of operations. FindLaw, an operator of an online legal directory and provider of website creation and hosting services, law firm marketing solutions, and peer rating services, was reported within the Legal segment. The consideration received in December 2024 from the sale of FindLaw and the other non-core businesses consisted of $297 million in cash proceeds and $88 million of contingent receivables, which are subject to meeting certain transition milestones and revenue targets over the next six to eighteen months. The contingent receivables have been included in "Other financial assets", current and non-current as appropriate, in the consolidated statement of financial position. The gain on sale of FindLaw and the other non-core businesses was $196 million in aggregate.

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 Elite valued at $87 million (see note 9). The gain on sale of Elite was $342 million.

The net assets disposed and gain on the above transactions were as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Consideration received or receivable:		
Cash and cash equivalents	**297**	418
Fair value of contingent consideration	**88**	-
Total consideration	**385**	418
Trade and other receivables	**(23)**	(51)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	**(24)**	(13)
Computer software	**(25)**	(36)
Goodwill	**(87)**	(104)
Other non-current assets	**(17)**	(2)
Total assets	**(176)**	(206)
Payables, accruals and provisions	**-**	11
Deferred revenue	**2**	49
Total liabilities	**2**	60
Net assets disposed	**(174)**	(146)
Opening balance 19.9% equity investment in Elite	**-**	87
Other	**(15)**	(17)
Gain on sale before income tax	**196**	342

Note 8: Finance Costs, Net

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

	Year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Interest expense:		
Debt	**140**	193
Derivative financial instruments - hedging activities	**-**	(1)
Other, net[1]	**23**	10
Fair value losses (gains) on cash flow hedges, transfer from equity (see note 20)	**88**	(30)
Net foreign exchange (gains) losses on debt	**(88)**	30
Net interest expense - debt and other	**163**	202
Net interest expense - leases	**14**	9
Net interest expense - pension and other post-employment benefit plans	**24**	25
Interest income	**(76)**	(84)
Net interest expense	**125**	152

(1) The year ended December 31, 2023 included $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,	
	2024	2023
Net (gains) losses due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates	**(57)**	65
Net losses on derivative instruments	**2**	132
Other	**10**	(5)
Other finance (income) costs	**(45)**	192

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

Net losses on derivative instruments related to foreign exchange contracts that were intended to reduce foreign currency risk on a portion of the Company's indirect investment in LSEG, which was denominated in British pounds sterling. In May 2024, the Company settled its remaining foreign exchange contracts in conjunction with the sale of its remaining shares in LSEG (see notes 9 and 20).

Note 9: Equity Method Investments

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

	December 31,	
	2024	2023
YPL	**30**	1,798
Other equity method investments	**239**	232
Total equity method investments	**269**	2,030

As of December 31, 2024, total equity method investments primarily included the Company's 19.9% minority interest in Elite (see note 7), the Company's investment in 3 Times Square Associates LLC ("3XSQ Associates"), the Company's ownership interest in a company affiliated with Pagero, which was acquired in January 2024 (see note 30), and its investment in York Parent Limited and its subsidiaries ("YPL"). The investment in YPL represented the Company's indirect investment in LSEG shares, which it held through its direct investment in YPL, 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). Refer to note 32 for related party transactions with equity method investees.

In 2024, LSEG agreed to amend the terms of the contractual lock-up provisions previously agreed between LSEG and the Blackstone consortium/Thomson Reuters entities that held the LSEG shares. The amended terms allowed the Company to sell its remaining LSEG shares that it indirectly owned through its direct investment in YPL. The Company subsequently sold its remaining 16.0 million shares of LSEG including 2.6 million that were subject to call options, for $1.9 billion of gross proceeds, which included $58 million from shares sold in 2023 that settled in 2024. Of this amount, $1.8 billion was received in the form of dividends from YPL and $ 24 million was received from the settlement of foreign exchange contracts the Company entered into to mitigate its currency risk on its investment because the investment in LSEG was denominated in British pounds sterling. As of December 31, 2024, the Company's investment in YPL related to undistributed cash from the sale of its remaining LSEG shares indirectly owned by Thomson Reuters.

In 2023, the Company sold 56.0 million shares of LSEG that it indirectly owned for gross proceeds of $ 5.4 billion, which included $151 million from the settlement of foreign exchange contracts. Of this amount, $5.3 billion was received in the form of dividends from YPL.

The investment in LSEG was subject to equity accounting because the LSEG shares were held through YPL, over which the Company had significant influence. As YPL owned only the financial investment in LSEG shares, which the parties intended to sell over time, and was not involved in operating LSEG, the investment in LSEG shares held by YPL was accounted for at fair value, based on the share price of LSEG. Proceeds from sales of LSEG shares were recorded as a reduction of the Company's investment (excluding amounts related to the settlement of the foreign exchange contracts) and presented as investing activities in the consolidated statement of cash flow.

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,	
	2024	2023
YPL	**68**	1,099
Other equity method investments	**(28)**	(24)
Total share of post-tax earnings in equity method investments	**40**	1,075

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

	Year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
(Decrease) increase in LSEG share price	**(86)**	785
Foreign exchange (losses) gains on LSEG shares	**(3)**	251
Dividend income	**6**	58
Loss from forward contract	**-**	(77)
Gain (loss) from call options	**22**	(15)
Historical excluded equity adjustment[1]	**129**	97
YPL - Share of post-tax earnings in equity method investments	**68**	1,099

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

YPL was a material associate of the Company until the Company sold its remaining LSEG shares that it indirectly owned through YPL in the second quarter of 2024. Set forth below is summarized financial information for 100% of YPL from January 1, 2024 through June 30, 2024, and for the year ended December 31, 2023 when YPL was a material associate of the Company.

	Six months ended June 30,	Year ended December 31,
	2024	2023
Mark-to-market of LSEG shares	**(394)**	3,024
Dividend income	**32**	154
Loss from forward contract	**-**	(179)
Gain (loss) from call options	**92**	(63)
Net (loss) earnings	**(270)**	2,936
Total comprehensive (loss) income	**(270)**	2,936

The following table reconciles the net assets attributable to YPL to the Company's carrying value of its investment in YPL as of December 31, 2023.

	December 31, 2023
Assets	
Current assets	160
Non-current assets	8,036
Total assets	8,196
Liabilities	
Current liabilities	105
Non-current liabilities	236
Total liabilities	341
Net assets attributable to YPL	7,855
Net assets attributable to YPL - beginning period	14,598
Net earnings attributable to YPL	2,936
Distribution to owners	(9,679)
Net assets attributable to YPL - ending period	7,855
Thomson Reuters % share	24.6%
Thomson Reuters $ share	1,927
Historical excluded equity adjustment[1]	(129)
Thomson Reuters carrying amount	1,798

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

Note 10: Taxation

The components of tax (benefit) expense for 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Current tax expense	**517**	805
Deferred tax benefit	**(640)**	(388)
Total tax (benefit) expense	**(123)**	417

Taxes on items recognized in "Other comprehensive (loss) income" or directly in equity in 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Included in Other comprehensive (loss) income		
Deferred tax expense on cash flow hedges adjustments to equity	**1**	-
Deferred tax expense on fair value adjustments on financial assets	**2**	-
Deferred tax expense on remeasurement on defined benefit pension plans	**5**	-
Included in Equity		
Deferred tax expense on share-based payments	**4**	3
Current tax benefit on share-based payments	**(12)**	(6)

Items affecting tax expense for 2024 and 2023

In 2024, the net tax benefit included a $468 million benefit from the recognition of a deferred tax asset relating to new tax legislation enacted in Canada in June 2024. The new legislation reduced the Company's ability to deduct interest expense against its Canadian taxable income, thereby increasing Canadian taxable profits such that the Company now expects to utilize tax loss carryforwards and other tax attributes, which it had not previously recognized as a deferred tax asset. Additionally, in 2024, the tax benefit was partly offset by $54 million of tax expense related to the gain on sale of the FindLaw business.

Additionally, in January 2024, the Company began recording tax expense associated with the "Pillar Two model rules" as published by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and enacted by key jurisdictions in which the Company operates. These rules are designed to ensure large multinational enterprises within the scope of the rules pay a minimum level of tax in each jurisdiction where they operate. In general, the "Pillar Two model rules" apply a system of top-up taxes to bring the enterprise's effective tax rate in each jurisdiction to a minimum of 15%. In 2024, the Company recorded $4 million of current top-up tax expense which was attributable to its earnings in Switzerland. The Company has applied the exception to recognizing and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

In 2023, tax expense included $253 million of tax expense related to the Company's earnings in equity method investments and $ 31 million of tax benefits related to other finance costs, primarily from losses on foreign exchange contracts related to the Company's investment in LSEG. Tax expense in 2023 also included $77 million of expense related to the sale of a majority stake in Elite. Tax expense in 2023 was partly offset by tax 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.) and $82 million of tax benefits from the release of reserves due to the settlement of a tax audit and the lapse in statutes of limitation.

Below is a reconciliation of income taxes calculated at the Canadian corporate tax rate of 26.5% to the tax (benefit) expense for 2024 and 2023:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Income before tax	**2,069**	3,063
Income before tax multiplied by the standard rate of Canadian corporate tax of 26.5%	**548**	812
Effects of:		
Income taxes recorded at rates different from the Canadian tax rate	**(239)**	(314)
Tax losses for which no benefit is recognized	**-**	10
Net non-taxable foreign exchange and other gains and losses	**16**	35
Tax expense on changes in statutory intercompany investment values	**12**	17
Recognition of tax losses that arose in prior years due to changes in statutory intercompany investment values	**(12)**	(17)
Provision for uncertain tax positions	**(9)**	(26)
Recognition of tax assets that arose in prior years	**(468)**	(22)
Derecognition of tax assets that arose in prior years	**3**	-
Impact of changes in tax laws and rates	**7**	(100)
Research and development credits	**(9)**	(12)
Other adjustments related to prior years	**17**	24
Pillar Two top-up tax	**4**	-
Withholding taxes	**6**	5
Other differences	**1**	5
Total tax (benefit) expense	**(123)**	417

The Company's 2024 effective income tax rate on earnings from continuing operations was not meaningful due to the impact of the $468 million tax benefit discussed above. In 2023, the effective income tax rate on earnings from continuing operations was 13.6%. Typically, the Company's effective tax rate on earnings from continuing operations is lower than the Canadian corporate 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 tax rate would have decreased 2024 income tax benefit and decreased earnings from continuing operations by approximately $21 million.

Note 11: Discontinued Operations

Earnings from discontinued operations, net of tax, was $ 15 million and $49 million for the years ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively. In both years, earnings 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 included impacts from changes in foreign exchange and interest rates. The year ended December 31, 2024 also included benefits from the release of reserves that are no longer required due to settlements of tax disputes.

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,	
	2024	2023
Earnings attributable to common shareholders	**2,210**	2,695
Less: Dividends declared on preference shares	**(5)**	(5)
Earnings used in consolidated earnings per share	**2,205**	2,690
Less: Earnings from discontinued operations, net of tax	**(15)**	(49)
Earnings used in earnings per share from continuing operations	**2,190**	2,641

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,	
	2024	2023
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding	**450,473,207**	463,037,839
Weighted-average number of vested DSUs	**136,505**	137,204
Basic	**450,609,712**	463,175,043
Effect of stock options and TRSUs	**629,778**	795,027
Diluted	**451,239,490**	463,970,070

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 224,973 stock options and TRSUs outstanding as of December 31, 2024 that were anti-dilutive, and therefore excluded from the diluted earnings per share computation (2023 – nil).

Note 13: Cash and Cash Equivalents

	December 31,	
	2024	2023
Cash		
Cash at banks and on hand[1)]	**873**	392
Cash equivalents		
Money market accounts and other securities	**1,095**	906
Cash and cash equivalents	**1,968**	1,298

(1) On January 2, 2025, the Company acquired cPaperless, LLC, doing business as SafeSend ("SafeSend"), for $600 million in cash, which was funded from cash at banks and on hand as of December 31, 2024. See note 33.

Of total cash and cash equivalents, $115 million and $100 million as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, 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,	
	2024	2023
Trade receivables	**1,113**	1,103
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	**(23)**	(21)
Less: allowance for sales adjustments	**(32)**	(33)
Net trade receivables	**1,058**	1,049
Other receivables	**29**	73
Trade and other receivables	**1,087**	1,122

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

	December 31,	
	2024	2023
Current - 30 days	**976**	950
Past due 31-60 days	**32**	31
Past due 61-90 days	**34**	38
Past due 91-180 days	**33**	42
Past due >180 days	**38**	42
Balance as of December 31	**1,113**	1,103

Allowance for expected credit losses

The change in the allowance for expected credit losses was as follows:

	December 31,	
	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of year	**21**	20
Bad debt expense	**45**	34
Write-offs	**(48)**	(35)
Acquisitions	**3**	-
Disposals of businesses	**(1)**	(1)
Translation and other, net	**3**	3
Balance at end of year	**23**	21

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,	
	2024	2023
Prepaid expenses	**150**	161
Deferred commissions	**112**	139
Current tax receivables	**67**	72
Inventory	**21**	20
Other current assets	**50**	43
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	**400**	435

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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, 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**
Additions:				
Capital expenditures	**9**	**14**	**15**	**38**
Leases	**30**	**20**	**2**	**52**
Acquisitions	**7**	**1**	**-**	**8**
Removed from service	**(2)**	**(24)**	**(1)**	**(27)**
Disposals of businesses and property	**(196)**	**-**	**(82)**	**(278)**
Translation and other, net	**(29)**	**(22)**	**(6)**	**(57)**
December 31, 2024	**620**	**217**	**195**	**1,032**
Accumulated depreciation:				
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)**
Depreciation	**(61)**	**(35)**	**(17)**	**(113)**
Removed from service	**2**	**24**	**1**	**27**
Disposals of businesses and property	**161**	**-**	**81**	**242**
Translation and other, net	**23**	**19**	**5**	**47**
December 31, 2024	**(350)**	**(165)**	**(131)**	**(646)**
Carrying amount:				
December 31, 2023	326	55	66	447
December 31, 2024	**270**	**52**	**64**	**386**

The above categories include right-of-use assets. 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, 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**
Additions	**569**	**306**	**2**	**877**
Removed from service	**(99)**	**-**	**-**	**(99)**
Disposals of businesses	**(52)**	**-**	**-**	**(52)**
Translation and other, net	**8**	**(20)**	**(2)**	**(14)**
December 31, 2024	**5,566**	**922**	**82**	**6,570**
Accumulated amortization:				
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)**
Amortization	**(469)**	**(147)**	**(2)**	**(618)**
Removed from service	**99**	**-**	**-**	**99**
Disposals of businesses	**27**	**-**	**-**	**27**
Translation and other, net	**(3)**	**(1)**	**1**	**(3)**
December 31, 2024	**(4,634)**	**(404)**	**(79)**	**(5,117)**
Carrying amount:				
December 31, 2023	852	380	4	1,236
December 31, 2024	**932**	**518**	**3**	**1,453**

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

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Note 18: Other Identifiable Intangible Assets

	Indefinite Useful Life	Finite Useful Life				
	Trade Names	Trade Names	Customer Relationships	Databases and Content	Other	Total
Cost:						
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**
Acquisitions	**-**	**27**	**36**	**-**	**-**	**63**
Disposals of businesses	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1)**	**-**	**(1)**
Translation and other, net	**-**	**(5)**	**(25)**	**(2)**	**(15)**	**(47)**
December 31, 2024	**2,646**	**156**	**1,793**	**630**	**732**	**5,957**
Accumulated amortization:						
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)**
Amortization	**-**	**(10)**	**(67)**	**(14)**	**-**	**(91)**
Disposals of businesses	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**1**
Translation and other, net	**-**	**4**	**23**	**2**	**15**	**44**
December 31, 2024	**-**	**(121)**	**(1,385)**	**(605)**	**(712)**	**(2,823)**
Carrying amount:						
December 31, 2023	2,646	19	441	39	20	3,165
December 31, 2024	**2,646**	**35**	**408**	**25**	**20**	**3,134**

The carrying amount of indefinite-lived trade names as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 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, 2024. No impairment was recorded. See note 19.

Note 19: Goodwill

The following table presents the movement in goodwill for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023:

	December 31,	
	2024	2023
Cost:		
Balance as of January 1,	**6,719**	5,869
Acquisitions	**714**	879
Disposals of businesses	**(87)**	(104)
Translation and other, net	**(84)**	75
Carrying amount as of December 31:	**7,262**	6,719

Impairment test of goodwill

The Company performed its annual goodwill impairment test as of October 1, 2024. 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 by CGU that was tested for impairment:

	October 1, 2024
Legal Professionals	3,689
Corporates	2,027
Tax & Accounting Professionals	1,148
Reuters News	230
Global Print	248
	7,342

As allowed under IAS 36, *Impairment of Assets*, the Company did not re-estimate the recoverable value of these CGUs for the 2024 impairment test but rather carried forward the recoverable value from 2023 because management concluded that no events or changes in circumstances indicated that the carrying value of these CGUs might not be recoverable. In the 2023 impairment test, the fair value less costs of disposal for each CGU exceeded their respective carrying values by a substantial amount. The valuation techniques, significant assumptions and sensitivities described below relate to the recoverable values determined in the 2023 impairment test.

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. 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, 2024	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	**873**	**1,095**	**-**	**-**	**1,968**
Trade and other receivables	**1,087**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,087**
Other financial assets - current	**7**	**28**	**-**	**-**	**35**
Other financial assets - non-current	**11**	**332**	**99**	**-**	**442**
Current indebtedness	**(973)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(973)**
Trade payables (see note 22)	**(176)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(176)**
Accruals (see note 22)	**(799)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(799)**
Other financial liabilities - current[2]	**(75)**	**(17)**	**-**	**(21)**	**(113)**
Long-term indebtedness	**(1,847)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,847)**
Other financial liabilities - non-current[3]	**(198)**	**(34)**	**-**	**-**	**(232)**
Total	**(2,090)**	**1,404**	**99**	**(21)**	**(608)**

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][4]	(463)	(44)	-	-	(507)
Long-term indebtedness	(2,905)	-	-	-	(2,905)
Other financial liabilities - non-current[3]	(227)	(10)	-	-	(237)
Total	(3,406)	1,173	98	65	(2,070)

(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 $58 million (2023 - $56 million).
(3) Includes lease liabilities of $198 million (2023- $209 million).
(4) 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. See note 25.

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 non-current as appropriate, in the consolidated statement of financial position.

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 hedge the cash flows of debt:

	Carrying Amount		Fair Value	
December 31, 2024	**Primary Debt Instruments**	**Derivative Instruments**	**Primary Debt Instruments**	**Derivative Instruments**
C$1,400 2.239% Notes due 2025	**973**	**21**	**968**	**21**
$500 3.35% Notes due 2026	**499**	**-**	**491**	**-**
$500 5.85% Notes due 2040	**493**	**-**	**507**	**-**
$119 4.50% Notes due 2043[1]	**116**	**-**	**94**	**-**
$350 5.65% Notes due 2043	**342**	**-**	**338**	**-**
$400 5.50% Debentures due 2035	**397**	**-**	**401**	**-**
Total	**2,820**	**21**	**2,799**	**21**
Current portion	**973**	**21**		
Long-term portion	**1,847**	**-**		

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)
$242 3.85% Notes due 2024[2]	242	-	239	-
$500 3.35% Notes due 2026	499	-	482	-
$500 5.85% Notes due 2040	492	-	519	-
$119 4.50% Notes due 2043[1]	116	-	95	-
$350 5.65% Notes due 2043	342	-	346	-
$400 5.50% Debentures due 2035	396	-	415	-
Total	3,277	(65)	3,252	(65)
Current portion	372			
Long-term portion	2,905	(65)		

(1) Originally issued $350 million of notes, of which the Company redeemed $231 million in October 2018.
(2) Originally issued $450 million of notes, of which the Company redeemed $208 million in October 2018.

In September 2024, the Company repaid upon maturity the outstanding $ 242 million balance of its $450 million 3.85% notes due 2024 with cash on hand. In November 2023, the Company repaid upon maturity its $600 million 4.30% notes due 2023 with cash on hand.

On February 11, 2025, the Company commenced offers to exchange any or all validly tendered and accepted notes of Thomson Reuters Corporation (“TRC”) of the series of notes below for new notes issued by TR Finance LLC (“TR Finance”), an indirect 100% owned U.S. subsidiary of TRC. See note 33 for additional details.

- $500 million 3.35% Notes due 2026;
- $500 million 5.85% Notes due 2040;
- $119 million 4.50% Notes due 2043;
- $350 million 5.65% Notes due 2043; and
- $400 million 5.50% Debentures due 2035.

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, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Company recorded swaps outstanding in the consolidated statement of financial position at their fair value, which was a liability of $21 million and an asset of $65 million, respectively. These swaps were designated as cash flow hedges.

The details of these instruments for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 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:

	December 31,		December 31,	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
	Before Currency Hedging Arrangements		**After Currency Hedging Arrangements[1]**	
Canadian dollar	**973**	1,060	**-**	-
U.S. dollar	**1,847**	2,217	**2,841**	3,212
	2,820	3,277	**2,841**	3,212

(1) Includes fair value adjustments of $5 million and $2 million as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, associated with the interest related fair value component of hedging instruments.

Interest Rate Risk Exposures

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company's notes and debentures (after swaps) pay interest at fixed rates. The weighted-average interest rate of all Company borrowings, including commercial paper issuances when such amounts are outstanding, was 4.1% in 2024 (2023 – 4.2%).

Foreign Exchange Contracts

The Company previously entered into foreign exchange contracts that were intended to reduce foreign currency risk related to a portion of its former indirect investment in LSEG, which was denominated in British pounds sterling. These instruments were not related to changes in the LSEG share price. In May 2024, the Company settled its remaining foreign exchange contracts in conjunction with the sale of its remaining shares in LSEG (see note 9).

During 2024, the Company settled foreign exchange contracts with a notional amount of £ 1.2 billion ($1.6 billion) for net proceeds of $24 million in conjunction with the sale of 16.0 million LSEG shares. 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.

Foreign exchange contracts are reported at fair value on the consolidated statement of financial position, with changes in their fair value recorded through the consolidated income statement. In 2024, losses of $ 2 million (2023 – losses of $132 million) were reported within "Other finance income (costs)" in the consolidated income statement (see note 8) with respect to these foreign exchange contracts due to fluctuations in the U.S. dollar – British pounds sterling exchange rate. There were no foreign exchange contracts outstanding as of December 31, 2024. The associated net fair value of these contracts were an asset of $26 million as of December 31, 2023, which was recorded within other current financial assets or liabilities 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,			
	2024		2023	
	Fair Value Loss Through Earnings	**Fair Value Gain Through Equity**	Fair Value (Loss) Gain Through Earnings	Fair Value Loss Through Equity
Foreign exchange contracts	**(2)**	**-**	(132)	-
Hedging instruments:				
Cross currency interest rate swaps - cash flow hedges	**(97)**	**13**	29	(8)
Forward interest rate swaps - cash flow hedges	**-**	**-**	1	-
	(99)	**13**	(102)	(8)

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. 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 2023 and 2024 had no net impact on consolidated revenues, decreased operating expenses by 1%.

Foreign currency translation also generated $173 million of net translation losses (2023 - $130 million of net translation gains), 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.

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, 2024.

Increase (decrease) impact on earnings from:	£	€	C$	Other Currencies	Total
Financial assets and liabilities[1]	1	(1)	1	2	3
Receivables under indemnification arrangement	(24)	(1)	-	(2)	(27)
Non-permanent intercompany loans	7	8	63	18	96
Total impact on earnings	(16)	6	64	18	72

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

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.

Interest Rate Risk
The Company is exposed to fluctuations in interest rates with respect to cash and cash equivalents. As of December 31, 2024, the majority of $1,968 million (2023 - $1,298 million) in cash and cash equivalents was comprised of interest-bearing assets. Based on amounts as of December 31, 2024, a 100-basis point increase or decrease in interest rates would have increased or decreased annual interest income by approximately $16 million. The Company has no significant exposure to fluctuations in interest rates with respect to long-term borrowings. As of December 31, 2024, 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.

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, 2024, approximately 99% 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, 2024, other than the allowance for expected credit losses (see note 14) and for credit risk associated with a receivable under an indemnification arrangement and contingent receivables (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 of $1,968 million (2023 - $1,298 million), trade and other receivables of $ 1,087 million (2023 - $1,122 million), derivative financial assets of nil (2023 - $123 million) and other financial assets of $ 378 million (2023 - $289 million).

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

Liquidity Risk
A centralized treasury function provides flexibility in cash management, including forecasting future cash flow expectations. Cash holdings are supplemented by maintaining sufficient capacity under the Company's 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.

The majority of cash is invested in money market funds or bank deposits with overnight accessibility. In addition, the Company maintains a $2.0 billion 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. There was no commercial paper outstanding as of December 31, 2024. As of December 31, 2023, the carrying amount of outstanding commercial paper of $130 million was included in "Current indebtedness" within the consolidated statement of financial position.

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, 2024 and 2023. 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 at least two ratings agencies consisting of Moody's, S&P or Fitch, the facility fees and borrowing costs could increase, although contractual availability would be unaffected. Conversely, an upgrade in the Company's rating 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, 2024, 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 0.3:1.

The tables below set forth non-derivative and derivative financial liabilities by maturity based on the remaining period from December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

December 31, 2024	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**Thereafter**	**Total**
Notes/debentures[1]	**973**	**500**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,369**	**2,842**
Interest payable[1]	**104**	**84**	**76**	**76**	**76**	**791**	**1,207**
Debt-related hedges outflows[2]	**1,011**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,011**
Debt-related hedges inflows[1]	**(984)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(984)**
Trade payables	**176**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**176**
Accruals	**799**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**799**
Lease liabilities	**72**	**60**	**45**	**30**	**24**	**73**	**304**
Other financial liabilities	**34**	**34**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**68**
Total	**2,185**	**678**	**121**	**106**	**100**	**2,233**	**5,423**

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

(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, issues debt securities and borrows under its credit facility. 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, 2024, 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, 2024:

	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,	
	2024	2023
Current indebtedness	**973**	372
Long-term indebtedness	**1,847**	2,905
Total debt	**2,820**	3,277
Swaps	**21**	(65)
Total debt after swaps	**2,841**	3,212
Remove fair value adjustments for hedges[(1)]	**5**	2
Total debt after currency hedging arrangements	**2,846**	3,214
Remove transaction costs, premiums or discounts, included in the carrying value of debt	**22**	26
Add: Lease liabilities (current and non-current)	**256**	265
Less: cash and cash equivalents	**(1,968)**	(1,298)
Net debt	**1,156**	2,207

(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, 2024 and 2023:

	Notes and Debentures	Commercial Paper	Derivative Instruments (Assets) Liabilities	Lease Liabilities	Total Liabilities From Financing Activities
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**
Repayments of debt	**(290)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(290)**
Proceeds from commercial paper	**-**	**3,280**	**-**	**-**	**3,280**
Repayments of commercial paper	**-**	**(3,420)**	**-**	**-**	**(3,420)**
Payments of lease principal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(63)**	**(63)**
Additional leases	**-**	**-**	**-**	**52**	**52**
Acquisitions	**48**	**-**	**-**	**6**	**54**
Foreign exchange movements	**(88)**	**-**	**88**	**(10)**	**(10)**
Other, net[1]	**3**	**10**	**(2)**	**6**	**17**
December 31, 2024	**2,820**	**-**	**21**	**256**	**3,097**

(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, 2024				
Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total Balance**
Money market accounts and other securities	**-**	**1,095**	**-**	**1,095**
Other receivables[1]	**-**	**-**	**360**	**360**
Financial assets at fair value through earnings	**-**	**1,095**	**360**	**1,455**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income[2]	**1**	**-**	**98**	**99**
Total assets	**1**	**1,095**	**458**	**1,554**
Liabilities				
Derivatives used for hedging[3]	**-**	**(21)**	**-**	**(21)**
Contingent consideration[4]	**-**	**-**	**(51)**	**(51)**
Financial liabilities at fair value through earnings	**-**	**(21)**	**(51)**	**(72)**
Total liabilities	**-**	**(21)**	**(51)**	**(72)**

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[5]	-	58	-	58
Financial assets at fair value through earnings	-	964	263	1,227
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income[2]	33	-	65	98
Derivatives used for hedging[3]	-	65	-	65
Total assets	33	1,029	328	1,390
Liabilities				
Foreign exchange contracts[5]	-	(32)	-	(32)
Contingent consideration[4]	-	-	(22)	(22)
Financial liabilities at fair value through earnings	-	(32)	(22)	(54)
Total liabilities	-	(32)	(22)	(54)

(1) Receivable under an indemnification arrangement and contingent receivable (see below).
(2) Investments in entities over which the Company does not have control, joint control or significant influence.
(3) Comprised of fixed-to-fixed cross-currency swaps on indebtedness.
(4) Obligations to pay additional consideration for prior acquisitions, based upon performance measures contractually agreed at the time of purchase, and to purchase shares from minority owners of a subsidiary.
(5) Related to the management of foreign exchange risk on a portion of the Company's former indirect investment in LSEG.

As of December 31, 2024, other receivables in level 3 of the fair value measurement hierarchy include amounts due from an indemnification arrangement and $88 million in contingent receivables from the sale of FindLaw (see note 7), the fair value of which is subject to the achievement of certain performance milestones over the next six to eighteen months. The increase in the receivable between December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2024 reflects the establishment of the receivables from the sale of FindLaw and to a lesser extent, fair value gains associated with the indemnification arrangement. The fair value movements associated with the indemnification receivable are included within "Earnings from discontinued operations, net of tax", in the consolidated income statement.

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, 2024.

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:

- The fair value of investments reflect pricing from equity funding rounds, as applicable, and quoted market prices;
- 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 receivables due under indemnification arrangement considers estimated future cash flows, current market interest rates and non-performance risk;
- The fair value of contingent receivables from the sale of FindLaw are based on a discounted cash flow analysis;
- The fair value of contingent consideration liability is calculated based on estimates of future revenue performance or the achievement of certain commercial milestones.

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, 2024 or 2023.

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
Cash and cash equivalents	**51**	**-**	**51** (1)	**-**	**51**
December 31, 2024	**51**	**-**	**51**	**-**	**51**
Derivative financial assets	123	-	123 (2)	-	123
Cash and cash equivalents	63	-	63 (1)	-	63
December 31, 2023	186	-	186	-	186

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	**21**	**-**	**21** (3)	**-**	**21**
December 31, 2024	**21**	**-**	**21**	**-**	**21**
Derivative financial liabilities	32	-	32 (3)	-	32
December 31, 2023	32	-	32	-	32

(1) Included within “Cash and cash equivalents” in the consolidated statement of financial position.
(2) Included within “Other financial assets”, current or non-current as appropriate, in the consolidated statement of financial position.
(3) Included within “Other financial liabilities”, current or non-current as appropriate, in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Note 21: Other Non-Current Assets

	December 31,	
	2024	2023
Cash surrender value of life insurance policies	**370**	354
Deferred commissions	**98**	108
Net defined benefit plan surpluses (see note 27)	**40**	45
Other non-current assets(1)	**117**	111
Total other non-current assets	**625**	618

(1) Includes a tax receivable from HM Revenue & Customs (“HMRC”) of $89 million and $91 million as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively (see note 31).

Note 22: Payables, Accruals and Provisions

	December 31,	
	2024	**2023**
Trade payables	**176**	181
Accruals	**799**	798
Provisions (see note 23)	**63**	92
Other current liabilities	**53**	43
Total payables, accruals and provisions	**1,091**	1,114

Note 23: Provisions and Other Non-Current Liabilities

	December 31,	
	2024	2023
Net defined benefit plan obligations (see note 27)	**523**	535
Deferred compensation and employee incentives	**75**	74
Provisions	**62**	71
Other non-current liabilities	**15**	12
Total provisions and other non-current liabilities	**675**	692

The following table presents the movement in provisions for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023:

	Employee-Related	Facilities-Related	Other	Total
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
Balance as of December 31, 2023	**45**	**23**	**95**	**163**
Charges	**21**	**-**	**19**	**40**
Utilization	**(45)**	**(2)**	**(29)**	**(76)**
Translation and other, net	**(1)**	**(1)**	**-**	**(2)**
Balance as of December 31, 2024	**20**	**20**	**85**	**125**
Less: short-term provisions	**20**	**1**	**42**	**63**
Long-term provisions	**-**	**19**	**43**	**62**

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, 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**
Acquisitions	**10**	**-**	**59**	**69**
Benefit to income statement - continuing operations	**(1)**	**(258)**	**(58)**	**(317)**
Expense to other comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**2**	**2**
Translation and other, net	**-**	**-**	**(17)**	**(17)**
December 31, 2024	**516**	**44**	**137**	**697**

Deferred tax assets	Tax Losses and Other Attributes	Goodwill and Other Identifiable Intangible Assets	Employee Benefits and Compensation	Other	Total
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**
Acquisitions	**18**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**19**
Benefit (expense) to income statement – continuing operations	**323**	**(113)**	**5**	**108**	**323**
Expense to other comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**(5)**	**(1)**	**(6)**
Expense to equity	**-**	**-**	**(4)**	**-**	**(4)**
Translation and other, net	**(8)**	**(2)**	**-**	**(1)**	**(11)**
December 31, 2024	**523**	**865**	**173**	**271**	**1,832**
Net deferred tax asset as of December 31, 2023					551
Net deferred tax asset as of December 31, 2024					**1,135**

In 2024, the Company recognized $ 468 million of deferred tax assets relating to new tax legislation enacted in Canada in June 2024. The new legislation reduced the Company's ability to deduct interest expense against its Canadian taxable income, thereby increasing Canadian taxable profits such that the Company now expects to utilize tax loss carryforwards and other tax attributes. The Company's Canadian affiliates incurred losses in preceding periods. The Company recalculated these prior year results as if the newly enacted legislation was in place. The Company concluded that its Canadian affiliates would have been profitable for tax purposes and will continue to be profitable based on the new legislation. This profitability supports the recognition of the deferred tax asset.

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,	
	2024	2023
Deferred tax liabilities		
Deferred tax liabilities to be recovered after more than 12 months	690	957
Deferred tax liabilities to be recovered within 12 months	7	3
Total deferred tax liabilities	**697**	960
Deferred tax assets		
Deferred tax assets to be recovered after more than 12 months	**1,744**	1,428
Deferred tax assets to be recovered within 12 months	**88**	83
Total deferred tax assets	**1,832**	1,511
Net deferred tax asset	**1,135**	551

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, 2024, 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	**1,752**	**464**	**(134)**	**330**
Net operating losses - other jurisdictions	**1,840**	**440**	**(334)**	**106**
Capital losses	**466**	**117**	**(108)**	**9**
Investment in subsidiaries	**349**	**85**	**(85)**	**-**
Other deductible temporary differences	**371**	**96**	**(19)**	**77**
U.S. state net operating losses[1]	**n/m**	**2**	**(1)**	**1**
Total	**4,778**	**1,204**	**(681)**	**523**

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

If not utilized, most of the Canadian tax losses carried forward will expire between 2029 and 2044. Approximately $921 million of the tax losses carried forward in other jurisdictions expire between 2034 and 2041, 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 $12.7 billion as of December 31, 2024 (2023 - $14.4 billion).

Note 25: Capital

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

	Number of Common Shares	Stated Share Capital	Cumulative Redeemable Preference Share Capital	Contributed Surplus	Total Capital
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**
Shares issued under DRIP	**180,659**	**29**	**-**	**-**	**29**
Stock compensation plans[1]	**942,756**	**152**	**-**	**(73)**	**79**
Repurchases of common shares	**(4,075,762)**	**(15)**	**-**	**-**	**(15)**
Balance, December 31, 2024	**450,010,485**	**$1,957**	**$110**	**$1,431**	**$3,498**

(1) Movements in contributed surplus include cash payments related to withholding tax on stock compensation plans.
(2) Stated share capital was reduced by $11 million 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, the stock exchange on which its shares were listed at the time (see note 33), 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.

Details of dividends declared per common share and dividends paid on common shares are as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Dividends declared per common share	**$ 2.16**	$ 1.96
Dividends declared	**973**	908
Dividends reinvested	**(29)**	(21)
Dividends paid	**944**	887

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. Share repurchases are typically executed under a NCIB. On November 1, 2023, the Company announced that it planned to repurchase up to $1.0 billion of its common shares 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 were permitted to be repurchased between November 3, 2023 and November 2, 2024. In May 2024, the Company completed its $1.0 billion share repurchase plan.

Details of share repurchases were as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Share repurchases (millions of U.S. dollars)	**639**	1,079
Shares repurchased (number in millions)	**4.1**	8.6
Share repurchases - average price per share	**$ 156.92**	$ 125.07

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.

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, 2024 and 2023, 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, 2024, there were 7,678,633 awards available for grant (2023 – 8,459,523). 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:

			Equity-settled
Type of award	**Vesting period**	**Fair Value Measure**	**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 and adjusting the number of awards expected to vest based on company performanc

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, on the Nasdaq effective February 25, 2025 (see note 33), or TSX.

The weighted-average fair value of options granted for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 and principal assumptions used in applying the Black-Scholes option pricing model were as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Weighted-average fair value	**$35.93**	$25.93
Weighted-average of key assumptions:		
Share price	**$157.02**	$121.16
Exercise price	**$157.02**	$121.16
Risk-free interest rate	**4.2%**	4.2%
Dividend yield	**1.8%**	2.1%
Volatility factor	**23%**	22%
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 $162.37 and $125.92 for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, 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 2022 through 2024. The weighted-average fair value of PRSUs granted was $157.54 and $121.13 for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, 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, or on the Nasdaq effective February 25, 2025 (see note 33), 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:

Awards outstanding (in thousands):	Stock Options	TRSUs	PRSUs	Total	Weighted-Average Exercise Price[1]
Outstanding as of December 31, 2022	1,908	1,390	798	4,096	$78.06
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
Granted	**196**	**438**	**338**	**972**	**$157.02**
Exercised	**(273)**	**(578)**	**(347)**	**(1,198)**	**$77.98**
Forfeited	**(44)**	**(82)**	**(64)**	**(190)**	**$122.15**
Outstanding as of December 31, 2024	**1,213**	**796**	**570**	**2,579**	**$102.10**
Exercisable as of December 31, 2024	**677**	**-**	**-**	**677**	**$84.32**

(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 2024, the weighted-average share price at the time of exercise for the awards described above was $ 159.72 per share (2023 – $123.23).

Share-based compensation expense for years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 was as follows:

	Stock Options	TRSUs	PRSUs	ESPP	Total
December 31, 2024	**5**	**52**	**25**	**5**	**87**
December 31, 2023	5	47	25	6	83

Relative to the share-based awards outstanding as of December 31, 2024, the Company expects to pay approximately $ 92 million as of December 31, 2024 (2023 – $109 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, 2024:

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
$50.01 - $55.00	**48**	**4**	**$54.36**	**48**	**$54.36**
$75.01 - $80.00	**322**	**5**	**$75.96**	**322**	**$75.96**
$85.01 - $90.00	**239**	**6**	**$88.87**	**164**	**$88.87**
$100.01 - $105.00	**220**	**7**	**$102.00**	**97**	**$102.00**
$120.01 - $125.00	**199**	**8**	**$121.19**	**46**	**$121.20**
$155.01 - $160.00	**183**	**9**	**$156.94**	**-**	**$156.94**
$165.01 - $170.00	**2**	**9**	**$167.87**	**-**	**$167.87**
Total	**1,213**			**677**	

(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.

Plan amendment

In the third quarter of 2024, retiree medical benefits in the U.S. were amended with effect from January 1, 2025 to transition to a HRA where the Company provides a fixed subsidy to plan participants that may be used to purchase healthcare insurance on the individual marketplace. Previously, the Company delivered benefits through a combination of self-insured and fully-insured models. The amendment resulted in a gain of $13 million in 2024 due to lower retiree medical costs expected in the future under the HRA model. The gain was recognized in "Other operating gains, net" within the consolidated income statement and as a reduction to the Company's OPEB obligations in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Net defined benefit plan obligations

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

	Pension Plans[1]		OPEB[1]		Total[1]	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023
As of January 1	**(418)**	(397)	**(72)**	(81)	**(490)**	(478)
Plan (expense) benefit recognized in income statement	**(44)**	(42)	**8**	(5)	**(36)**	(47)
Actuarial gains (losses)	**11**	(9)	**(6)**	9	**5**	-
Exchange differences	**-**	2	**3**	-	**3**	2
Contributions paid	**28**	28	**7**	5	**35**	33
Net plan obligations as of December 31	**(423)**	(418)	**(60)**	(72)	**(483)**	(490)
Net plan surpluses recognized in non-current assets					**40**	45
Net plan obligations recognized in non-current liabilities					**(523)**	(535)

(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:

	Funded		Unfunded[1]		OPEB		Total	
As of December 31,	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023
Present value of plan obligations	**(2,382)**	(2,606)	**(212)**	(231)	**(34)**	(50)	**(2,628)**	(2,887)
Fair value of plan assets	**2,174**	2,421	**-**	-	**-**	-	**2,174**	2,421
Net plan obligations	**(208)**	(185)	**(212)**	(231)	**(34)**	(50)	**(454)**	(466)
Net plan surpluses	**34**	39	**-**	-	**-**	-	**34**	39
Net plan obligations	**(242)**	(224)	**(212)**	(231)	**(34)**	(50)	**(488)**	(505)

(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	
As of December 31,	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023
Opening defined benefit obligation	**(2,606)**	(2,502)	**(231)**	(227)	**(50)**	(58)	**(2,887)**	(2,787)
Current service cost	**(4)**	(3)	**(1)**	(1)	**(1)**	(1)	**(6)**	(5)
Administration fees	**(15)**	(15)	**-**	-	**-**	-	**(15)**	(15)
Interest cost	**(123)**	(126)	**(11)**	(12)	**(2)**	(3)	**(136)**	(141)
Actuarial gains (losses) from changes in financial assumptions[1]	**179**	(88)	**9**	(6)	**1**	8	**189**	(86)
Actuarial gains from changes in demographic assumptions	**-**	37	**-**	-	**-**	3	**-**	40
Experience losses	**(4)**	(19)	**(1)**	(6)	**(2)**	(3)	**(7)**	(28)
Contributions by employees	**(2)**	(2)	**-**	-	**(2)**	(2)	**(4)**	(4)
Benefits paid	**159**	142	**22**	22	**9**	6	**190**	170
Administration fees disbursements	**15**	15	**-**	-	**-**	-	**15**	15
Plan amendments	**(1)**	-	**-**	-	**13**		**12**	-
Exchange differences	**20**	(45)	**1**	(1)	**-**	-	**21**	(46)
Closing defined benefit obligation	**(2,382)**	(2,606)	**(212)**	(231)	**(34)**	(50)	**(2,628)**	(2,887)

(1) For funded plans, gains in 2024, were primarily associated with an increase in discount rates and losses in 2023, were primarily associated with a decrease 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,	2024	2023
Active employees	**19%**	21%
Deferred	**35%**	35%
Retirees	**46%**	44%
Closing defined benefit obligation	**100%**	100%

As of December 31,	2024	2023
U.S.	**71%**	70%
U.K.	**24%**	25%
Rest of world	**5%**	5%
	100%	100%

The weighted-average duration of plan obligations for the TRGP and TTC in 2024 was 12 years (2023 – 13 years) and 13 years (2023 – 14 years), respectively.

Plan assets

The following summarizes activity in plan assets:

Fair Value of Plan Assets	Funded		Unfunded		OPEB		Total	
As of December 31,	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023
Opening fair value of plan assets	**2,421**	2,337	**-**	-	**-**	-	**2,421**	2,337
Interest income[1]	**113**	117	**-**	-	**-**	-	**113**	117
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income[2]	**(173)**	70	**-**	-	**-**	-	**(173)**	70
Contributions by employer	**6**	6	**22**	22	**7**	4	**35**	32
Contributions by employees	**2**	2	**-**	-	**2**	2	**4**	4
Benefits paid	**(159)**	(142)	**(22)**	(22)	**(9)**	(6)	**(190)**	(170)
Administration fees disbursements	**(15)**	(15)	**-**	-	**-**	-	**(15)**	(15)
Exchange differences	**(21)**	46	**-**	-	**-**	-	**(21)**	46
Closing fair value of plan assets	**2,174**	2,421	**-**	-	**-**	-	**2,174**	2,421

(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, repurchase agreements and other financial instruments may also 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:

	Quoted[1]		Unquoted		Total	
As of December 31,	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023
Equities[2]	**1**	-	**522**	507	**523**	507
Bonds[3]						
Corporate	**-**	-	**566**	575	**566**	575
Government	**-**	-	**365**	333	**365**	333
Other fixed income	**-**	-	**294**	258	**294**	258
Total Bonds	**-**	-	**1,225**	1,166	**1,225**	1,166
Multi-asset[4]	**-**	-	**91**	131	**91**	131
Derivatives	**(2)**	-	**1**	242	**(1)**	242
Cash and cash equivalents	**40**	51	**197**	220	**237**	271
Other[5]	**5**	3	**94**	101	**99**	104
Total	**44**	54	**2,130**	2,367	**2,174**	2,421

(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. In 2024 government bonds included an offset of $466 million representing collateralized borrowings associated with certain bonds under repurchase agreements. Other fixed income includes blended Corporate/Government credit strategies.
(4) Multi-asset includes funds that invest in a range of asset classes.
(5) Other is primarily real estate investments.

These portfolios are diversified in terms of geographic distribution and market sectors. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, there were no Thomson Reuters securities held in the Company's pension plans' assets.

Contributions
In 2024 and 2023, the Company contributed $35 million and $32 million, respectively, to its material defined benefit plans.

In 2025, 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, 2024.

Actuarial assumptions
The weighted-average actuarial assumptions were as follows:

	Funded		Unfunded		OPEB	
As of December 31,	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023
Discount rate	**5.47%**	4.86%	**5.57%**	5.06%	**5.30%**	4.95%
Inflation assumption	**3.06%**	2.95%	**2.70%**	2.70%	**-**	-
Rate of increase in pension payments	**2.96%**	2.87%	**2.76%**	2.76%	**-**	-
Medical cost trend[1]	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	7.00%

(1) Not applicable as of December 31, 2024 due to adoption of an HRA design for U.S. retiree medical plan benefits effective January 1, 2025. See "Plan amendment" above for additional information.

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 $67 million as of December 31, 2024.

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 $12 million as of December 31, 2024.

Mortality assumptions
The mortality assumptions used to assess the defined benefit obligation as of December 31, 2024 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, 2024 and 2023 and a plan participant at age 40 as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 retiring 25 years later at age 65 under the mortality assumptions used.

December 31, 2024	Life Expectation in Years	
	Male	Female
Employee retiring as of December 31, 2024 at age 65	**22**	**23**
Employee age 40 as of December 31, 2024 retiring at age 65	**24**	**25**

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

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 $48 million as of December 31, 2024.

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. Inflation of future medical costs or the frequency of participants' claims being greater than assumed are no longer risks to higher costs effective January 1, 2025, upon adoption of the HRA design. See "Plan amendment" above for additional information.

Analysis of income and expense

Defined benefit plan expense (income) for material defined benefit plans for years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 was as follows:

Income Statement[1]	Funded		Unfunded		OPEB		Total	
Year ended December 31,	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023
Current service cost	**4**	3	**1**	1	**1**	1	**6**	5
Net interest cost	**10**	9	**11**	12	**2**	3	**23**	24
Administration fees	**15**	15	**-**	-	**-**	-	**15**	15
Plan amendments	**1**	-	**-**	-	**(13)**	-	**(12)**	-
Defined benefit plan expense (income)	**30**	27	**12**	13	**(10)**	4	**32**	44

(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. Plan amendments are reported in "Other operating gains, net" in the consolidated income statement.

Analysis of other comprehensive (income) loss

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

Other Comprehensive (Income) Loss	Funded		Unfunded		OPEB		Total	
Year ended December 31,	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023
Remeasurement (gains) losses on defined benefit obligation:								
Due to financial assumption changes	**(179)**	88	**(9)**	6	**(1)**	(8)	**(189)**	86
Due to demographic assumption changes	**-**	(37)	**-**	-	**-**	(3)	**-**	(40)
Due to experience	**4**	19	**1**	6	**2**	3	**7**	28
Return on plan assets less than (greater than) discount rate	**173**	(70)	**-**	-	**-**	-	**173**	(70)
Total recognized in other comprehensive (income) loss before taxation	**(2)**	-	**(8)**	12	**1**	(8)	**(9)**	4

Accumulated Comprehensive Loss (Income)	Funded		Unfunded		OPEB		Total	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023
Balance of accumulated comprehensive loss (income) as of January 1	**1,317**	1,317	**56**	44	**(122)**	(114)	**1,251**	1,247
Net actuarial (gains) losses recognized in the year	**(2)**	-	**(8)**	12	**1**	(8)	**(9)**	4
Total accumulated comprehensive loss (income) as of December 31,	**1,315**	1,317	**48**	56	**(121)**	(122)	**1,242**	1,251

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 2024 and 2023, respectively, which approximates the cash outlays related to the pla ns.

Note 28: Leases

Lessee

In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters into leases primarily for property and equipment. The carrying amount included in property and equipment, net, and the related depreciation for the right-of-use assets for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	Land, Buildings and Building Improvements	Computer Equipment	Furniture, Fixtures and Other Equipment	Total
Year ended December 31, 2024				
Carrying amount	**163**	**24**	**4**	**191**
Depreciation	**39**	**14**	**1**	**54**
Year ended December 31, 2023				
Carrying amount	173	20	2	195
Depreciation	42	8	1	51

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, cash outflows for leases, which include payments of lease principal, interest, short-term and low value leases, were $76 million and $73 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, 2024 and 2023:

	December 31,	
	2024	2023
Within 1 year	**72**	67
Between 1 and 2 years	**60**	59
Between 2 and 3 years	**45**	47
Between 3 and 4 years	**30**	36
Between 4 and 5 years	**24**	24
Later than 5 years	**73**	91
Total undiscounted cash flows	**304**	324
Lease liabilities included in the consolidated statement of financial position		
Current	**58**	56
Non-current	**198**	209

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company was committed to leases with future cash outflows totaling $ 70 million and $82 million, respectively, which had not yet commenced and therefore are not accounted for as a liability as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, 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" within the net cash provided by operating activities section in the consolidated statement of cash flow are as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Non-cash employee benefit charges	**147**	139
Net (gains) losses on foreign exchange and derivative financial instruments	**(49)**	195
Fair value adjustments (see note 5)	**(17)**	2
Other	**70**	(38)
	151	298

Details of "Changes in working capital and other items" within the net cash provided by operating activities section in the consolidated statement of cash flow are as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Trade and other receivables	**26**	(83)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	**2**	51
Payables, accruals and provisions	**(144)**	(166)
Deferred revenue	**64**	74
Income taxes[1]	**283**	642
Other	**(55)**	(61)
	176	457

(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,	
	2024	2023
Operating activities - continuing operations	**(234)**	(163)
Investing activities - continuing operations	**(317)**	(705)
Investing activities - discontinued operations	**-**	(1)
Total income taxes paid	**(551)**	(869)

Note 30: Acquisitions

Acquisitions include the purchase of a controlling or a non-controlling interest in a business. Acquisitions also include asset acquisitions for the purchase of other identifiable intangible assets.

In 2024, the Company acquired Pagero in stages, resulting in the presentation of the consideration in the investing and financing sections of the consolidated statement of cash flow. See “Pagero” section below for additional details. Acquisitions where control is acquired 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.

Acquisition activity

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

	Year ended December 31,			
	2024		2023	
	Number of Transactions	**Cash Consideration**	Number of Transactions	Cash Consideration
Businesses acquired, net of cash	**4**	**555**	4	1,190
Investments in businesses	**7**	**37**	9	21
Asset acquisitions	**1**	**15**	-	-
Deferred and contingent consideration payments	**-**	**15**	-	5
	12	**622**	13	1,216

The following provides a brief description of the most significant acquisitions completed during 2024 and 2023:

Date	**Company**	**Acquiring Segments**	**Description**
October 2024	Credere Technologies, Inc., doing business as Materia	Tax & Accounting Professionals	Specializes in the development of an agentic artificial intelligence assistant for the tax, audit and accounting profession.
January 2024	Pagero Group AB (publ) (“Pagero”)	Corporates	A global leader in e-invoicing and indirect tax solutions, which it delivers through its Smart Business Network.
January 2024	World Business Media Limited (“The Insurer”)	Reuters News	A cross-platform, subscription-based provider of editorial coverage for the global P&C and specialty (re)insurance industry.
August 2023	Casetext, Inc.	Legal Professionals	A business that uses artificial intelligence and machine learning 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.

The details of net assets acquired, including purchase price adjustments, were as follows:

	2024		
	Pagero	**Other**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents	**10**	**6**	**16**
Trade receivables	**21**	**3**	**24**
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	**6**	**1**	**7**
Current assets	**37**	**10**	**47**
Property and equipment	**8**	**-**	**8**
Computer software	**255**	**51**	**306**
Other identifiable intangible assets	**30**	**18**	**48**
Equity method investments	**45**	**-**	**45**
Other non-current assets	**4**	**-**	**4**
Total assets	**379**	**79**	**458**
Payables and accruals	**(39)**	**(1)**	**(40)**
Current taxes payable	**(1)**	**(1)**	**(2)**
Deferred revenue	**(17)**	**(5)**	**(22)**
Other financial liabilities	**(2)**	**(6)**	**(8)**
Current liabilities	**(59)**	**(13)**	**(72)**
Long-term indebtedness	**(48)**	**-**	**(48)**
Provisions and other non-current liabilities	**(1)**	**-**	**(1)**
Other financial liabilities	**(14)**	**(23)**	**(37)**
Deferred tax	**(33)**	**(17)**	**(50)**
Total liabilities	**(155)**	**(53)**	**(208)**
Net assets acquired	**224**	**26**	**250**
Goodwill	**573**	**141**	**714**
Less: Fair value of previously held financial asset through other comprehensive income	**-**	**(5)**	**(5)**
Total	**797**	**162**	**959**
Businesses acquired, net of cash	**399**	**156**	**555**
Non-controlling interests	**388**	**-**	**388**

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

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 2024 and 2023, the majority of goodwill is not expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

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

Pagero
In January 2024, the Company acquired a controlling interest in Pagero through a public tender offer. Subsequently, the Company purchased the remaining interests from the non-controlling shareholders to increase its ownership of Pagero to 100%.

The non-controlling interest was measured at fair value, based on the tender offer price of SEK 50 per share, on the date of acquisition and recorded as part of equity. After the date of acquisition, the non-controlling interest was adjusted for its proportionate share of changes in equity. After the Company gained control of Pagero, purchases of the remaining shares from the non-controlling interests reduced equity and were presented in financing activities within the consolidated statement of cash flow.

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.

Prior to 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 has recorded 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, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2024	2023
Within 1 year	**479**	374
Between 1 and 2 years	**267**	258
Between 2 and 3 years	**92**	123
Between 3 and 4 years	**34**	42
Between 4 and 5 years	**7**	11
Later than 5 years	**4**	-
	883	808

Note 32: Related Party Transactions

As of December 31, 2024, the Company's principal shareholder, Woodbridge (together with its affiliates), beneficially owned approximately 70% 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. 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 2024 and 2023, the Company received $ 1.8 billion and $5.3 billion, respectively, of dividends from YPL related to the sale of the Company's indirectly owned LSEG shares. See note 9 for further details about these transactions.

Transactions with 3XSQ Associates
In 2024, the Company contributed $10 million in cash pursuant to a capital call. In 2024 and 2023, the Company paid $ 4 million and $5 million, respectively, of rent to 3XSQ Associates for office space in the 3 Times Square building in New York, New York related to a lease through December 2028.

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 provided certain operational services to Elite, including technology and administrative services, through May 2024. In 2024 and 2023, the Company recorded $2 million and $8 million, respectively, as a contra-expense against the costs associated with these services.

As of December 31, 2024, there were no balances outstanding between the Company and Elite. 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.

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,	
	2024	2023
Salaries and other benefits	**25**	23
Share-based payments	**19**	17
Total compensation	**44**	40

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

Note 33: Subsequent Events

Acquisition
In January 2025, the Company acquired cPaperless, LLC, doing business as SafeSend ("SafeSend"), for $600 million in cash. SafeSend is a U.S. based cloud-native provider of technology for tax and accounting professionals. SafeSend automates the "last-mile" of the tax return, including assembly, review, taxpayer e-signature, and delivery. This business will be substantially reported in the Tax & Accounting Professionals segment. The Company is in the process of allocating the purchase consideration to the assets and liabilities assumed for accounting purposes.

2025 Dividends
In February 2025, the Company announced a 10% or $0.22 per share increase in the annualized dividend to $2.38 per common share, which was approved by the Company's board of directors. A quarterly dividend of $0.595 per share will be paid on March 10, 2025 to shareholders of record as of February 20, 2025.

Debt exchange offers
On February 11, 2025, the Company commenced offers to exchange all the notes of TRC listed below for new notes issued by TR Finance in order to optimize the Thomson Reuters group capital structure, align revenue generation to indebtedness, and give existing holders of the existing notes the option to receive notes issued by TR Finance with the same financial terms and substantially similar covenants as the applicable series of the existing notes:

- $500 million 3.35% Notes due 2026;
- $500 million 5.85% Notes due 2040;
- $119 million 4.50% Notes due 2043;
- $350 million 5.65% Notes due 2043; and
- $400 million 5.50% Debentures due 2035.

The notes to be issued by TR Finance have the same interest rate, interest payment dates and maturity date, and the economic terms of the optional redemption provisions are the same, as the above notes of TRC. The new notes will be fully and unconditionally guaranteed as to payment of principal, premium (if any) and interest by TRC as well as West Publishing Corporation, Thomson Reuters Applications Inc. and Thomson Reuters (Tax & Accounting) Inc., each of which is an indirect 100% owned U.S. subsidiary of TRC. In addition, on or about the settlement date of the exchange offers, the three U.S. subsidiary guarantors will also guarantee the remaining TRC notes on the same basis that TRC and the three U.S. subsidiary guarantors will guarantee the TR Finance notes upon closing of the exchange offers.

In connection with the exchange offers, the Company is also soliciting consents from holders of the TRC notes to amend the TRC indenture and the applicable supplemental indentures governing the TRC notes, including certain covenants and related definitions, to modify or eliminate certain reporting requirements, restrictive covenants and events of default. In order for these proposed amendments to be adopted with respect to a series of TRC notes, holders of not less than a majority of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding TRC notes of that series must consent. By tendering TRC notes for exchange pursuant to the exchange offers, holders will be deemed to have validly delivered their consent to the proposed amendments with respect to that specific series.

The exchange offers commenced on February 11, 2025 and will expire on March 17, 2025.

NYSE listing transferred to Nasdaq
In February 2025, the Company announced that it voluntarily transferred its U.S. stock exchange listing to the Nasdaq from the NYSE effective February 25, 2025. The Company continues to trade under the symbol “TRI”. The Company ceased trading on the NYSE effective February 24, 2025.

Governance

Executive Officers

The following individuals are our executive officers as of March 5, 2025.

Name	Age	Title
Steve Hasker	55	President & Chief Executive Officer
Michael Eastwood	58	Chief Financial Officer
Kirsty Roth	49	Chief Operations & Technology Officer
David Wong	40	Chief Product Officer
Ragunath Ramanathan	53	President, Legal Professionals
Elizabeth Beastrom	57	President, Tax & Accounting Professionals
Laura A. Clayton	64	President, Corporates
Paul Bascobert	60	President, Reuters News
Mary Alice Vuicic	57	Chief People Officer
Norie Campbell	53	Chief Legal Officer & Company Secretary



Steve Hasker has been President and Chief Executive Officer and a director of Thomson Reuters since March 2020. Prior to joining Thomson Reuters in February 2020, he was Senior Advisor to TPG Capital, a private equity firm, from August 2019 to February 2020. Prior to that, he was Chief Executive Officer of CAA Global, a TPG Capital portfolio company, from January 2018 to August 2019. Steve served as Global President and Chief Operating Officer of Nielsen Holdings PLC from December 2015 to December 2017 and prior to that served as Nielsen's President, Global Products from November 2009 to January 2014. Steve spent more than a decade with McKinsey & Company as a partner in the Global Media, Entertainment and Information practice from 1998 to 2009. Before joining McKinsey, Steve spent five years in several financial roles in the United States and other countries. Steve started his career with PwC, where he qualified as a chartered accountant. Steve has an undergraduate economics degree from the University of Melbourne and received an MBA and master's in international affairs from Columbia University. Steve is also a non-executive director of Appen Limited. He is a member of the Australia and New Zealand Institute of Chartered Accountants. Steve is based in Toronto, Ontario, Canada.



Michael Eastwood has been Chief Financial Officer of Thomson Reuters since March 2020. Mike joined Thomson in 1998 and has had several senior finance roles. Mike was previously Senior Vice President and Head of Corporate Finance from January 2016 to March 2020. Prior to that, he was Chief Operations Officer for Thomson Reuters Latin America from April 2014 to December 2015. Mike was also previously Chief Financial Officer of the company's former Intellectual Property & Science business (which was sold in 2016). Mike received a BSA in Accounting from East Carolina University and an MBA from the University of North Carolina. Mike is based in Toronto, Ontario, Canada.



Kirsty Roth has been Chief Operations and Technology Officer since August 2020. Prior to joining Thomson Reuters, Kirsty was Global Head of Operations and a Group General Manager for HSBC from May 2016 to August 2020. Before that, Kirsty was Chief Operating Officer for Finance, Operations and IT at Credit Suisse from 2011 to 2016 and a Consulting Partner with Deloitte from 2001 to 2011. Kirsty received a bachelor's degree in Chemistry from the University of Bristol. Kirsty resides in Wollerau, Switzerland.



David Wong has been Chief Product Officer since July 2020. Prior to joining Thomson Reuters, David worked at Facebook as Product Management Lead from January 2019 to June 2020 and Product Manager from February 2018 to January 2019. David served as SVP of Product Leadership of Nielsen Holdings PLC from November 2014 to February 2018 and prior to that, served as Nielsen's VP of Product Leadership from May 2011 to November 2014. David was also a consultant at McKinsey & Company from August 2006 to March 2011. He holds a degree in Engineering Science from the University of Toronto, where he specialized in applied physics and electrical engineering. David resides in Toronto, Ontario, Canada.



Ragunath (Raghu) Ramanathan has been President, Legal Professionals since February 2024. Prior to joining Thomson Reuters in February 2024, Raghu held several roles with SAP from August 2004 to February 2024, including most recently as their Chief Revenue Officer of SAP Business Technology Platform from February 2021 to February 2024 and Global Chief Operating Officer, SAP Business Technology Platform from April 2019 to February 2021. Raghu currently serves on the board of directors of Solace, a data company. He holds a bachelor's degree in engineering from Coimbatore Institute of Technology in India and an MBA from the Indian Institute of Management in Ahmedabad. Raghu is based in New York, New York, United States.



Elizabeth Beastrom has been President, Tax & Accounting Professionals since March 2021. Prior to that, Elizabeth was President, Global Print from July 2018 through March 2021. From April 2018 through July 2018, Elizabeth led the FindLaw business as Managing Director. Prior to that, she was Chief Financial Officer, Vice President of Finance – Large and Medium Law Firms, Corporate Counsel and Legal Managed Services from August 2013 to April 2018. Prior to joining Thomson Reuters in December 2004, she was Finance Director at Valspar. She holds a bachelor's degree in accounting from the University of Minnesota Carlson School of Management. Elizabeth resides in Eden Prairie, Minnesota, United States.



Laura A. Clayton (professionally known as Laura Clayton McDonnell) has been President, Corporates since March 2023. Prior to joining Thomson Reuters in March 2023, Laura was Senior Vice President, Sales – East, Canada and Latin America from January 2019 through February 2023 at ServiceNow, Inc., a cloud computing platform that helps companies manage digital workflows for enterprise operations. From November 2015 through December 2018, Laura was a Vice President at Microsoft Corporation, leading a team of industry sales, technical and business professionals in the New York area. Prior to that, she was Senior Vice President, North America Sales at Aspect Software from May 2014 through October 2015. From 2003 through 2014, Laura served in a number of positions at IBM, with her last role as Vice President, Strategic Services. Laura is a Trustee on the Thomson Reuters Foundation Board and serves on the board of directors of Signal AI, a private company, which provides insights for entities from data collected from traditional and social media. Laura holds a bachelor's degree with honors in international business from San Jose State University and a JD and MBA in international business and finance from the University of California at Berkeley. She is licensed to practice law in the State of California and the District of Columbia. Laura resides in New York, New York, United States.



Paul Bascobert has been President of Reuters News since September 2022. Prior to joining Thomson Reuters in September 2022, he was the CEO of Blue Ocean Acquisition Corp, a special purpose acquisition company focused on media, marketplace and tech platform businesses from April 2021 to September 2022. Prior to that, he was CEO of Gannett Co., Inc from August 2019 to July 2020. Paul served as President of XO Group, a U.S. based media and technology company from September 2016 to May 2019 and prior to that served as President of Yodle Inc. from May 2014 to September 2016. Paul also served as President of Bloomberg Businessweek and Head of Business Operations for the newly created Bloomberg Media Group from December 2009 to May 2014, as well as Senior Vice President of Operations and then Chief Marketing Officer at Dow Jones from January 2006 to December 2009. Paul has a degree in electrical engineering from Kettering University and an MBA in Finance from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania and is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. Paul resides in New York, New York, United States.



Mary Alice Vuicic has been Chief People Officer since November 2017. Previously, Mary Alice served as the Global Chief Human Resources Officer for L Brands, a portfolio of retail brands, from October 2015 to October 2017. Before that, Mary Alice was Executive Vice President, Human Resources & Labour Relations at Loblaw Companies Ltd. from March 2014 to May 2015 and she was Chief Administrative Officer & Executive Vice President at Shoppers Drug Mart from January 2007 to March 2014 prior to its acquisition by Loblaw Companies Ltd. Mary Alice has also held senior executive roles at Walmart. Mary Alice is a Trustee on the Thomson Reuters Foundation Board and is an Advisory Board Member on the Good Jobs Institute. She has also served as a director of the Business Development Bank of Canada where she chaired the Human Resources Committee for eight years. She has a BA degree from the University of Windsor, an Advanced HR Certificate from the University of Toronto and completed the Advanced Management Program at Harvard Business School. Mary Alice resides in Toronto, Ontario, Canada.



Norie Campbell has been Chief Legal Officer & Company Secretary since September 2023. Prior to joining Thomson Reuters in September 2023, she held a number of executive-level roles at TD Bank Group from December 2000 to April 2022 including serving as General Counsel for a decade. Norie serves as a director of the Rideau Hall Foundation and Toronto Metropolitan University. She has Bachelor of Laws and Master of Laws degrees from Osgoode Hall Law School. Norie resides in Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Directors

The names, city and country where they are based or reside, offices and principal occupations of our directors as of March 5, 2025 are shown below. Each director has been a director since the year indicated below. All of our directors have been engaged for more than five years in their present principal occupations or in other capacities within Thomson Reuters, except where noted below. Each director will continue to hold office until the next annual meeting of our shareholders (scheduled to be held on June 4, 2025) or until the director resigns or a successor is elected or appointed.

All of our directors were elected at our 2024 annual meeting of shareholders.

		Committee Memberships				
Name	Age	Audit	Corporate Governance	Human Resources	Risk	Director Since
David Thomson, Chairman	67					1988
Steve Hasker	55					2020
Kirk E. Arnold	65		•	•	Chair	2020
W. Edmund Clark, C.M.(1)	77		•	Chair		2015
LaVerne Council	63	•			•	2022
Michael E. Daniels	70	•	Chair	•	•	2014
Kirk Koenigsbauer	57			•	•	2020
Deanna Oppenheimer	67	•	•			2020
Simon Paris	55	•	•		•	2020
Kim M. Rivera	56	•			•	2019
Barry Salzberg	71	Chair	•		•	2015
Peter J. Thomson	59			•		1995
Beth Wilson	56	•		•		2022

(1) On December 23, 2024, it was announced that Mr. Clark will complete his service on the Thomson Reuters Board at the 2025 annual general meeting of shareholders, to be held on June 4, 2025.



David Thomson is Chairman of Thomson Reuters. He is also a Chairman of Woodbridge, the Thomson family investment company, and Chairman of The Globe and Mail Inc., a Canadian media company. David is an active private investor with a focus on real estate and serves on the boards of several private companies. David has an MA from Cambridge.



Steve Hasker has been President and Chief Executive Officer and a director of Thomson Reuters since March 2020. Prior to joining Thomson Reuters in February 2020, he was Senior Adviser to TPG Capital, a private equity firm, from August 2019 to February 2020. Prior to that, he was Chief Executive Officer of CAA Global, a TPG Capital portfolio company, from January 2018 to August 2019. Steve served as Global President and Chief Operating Officer of Nielsen Holdings PLC from December 2015 to December 2017 and prior to that served as Nielsen's President, Global Products from November 2009 to January 2014. Steve spent more than a decade with McKinsey & Company as a partner in the Global Media, Entertainment and Information practice from 1998 to 2009. Before joining McKinsey, Steve spent five years in several financial roles in the United States and other countries. Steve started his career with PwC, where he qualified as a chartered accountant. Steve has an undergraduate economics degree from the University of Melbourne and received an MBA and master's in international affairs from Columbia University. Steve is also a non-executive director of Appen Limited. He is a member of the Australia and New Zealand Institute of Chartered Accountants. Steve is based in Toronto, Ontario, Canada.



Kirk E. Arnold is a corporate director. She was previously Chief Executive Officer of Data Intensity, LLC, a cloud-based data, applications and analytics managed service provider, from 2013 to 2017. Prior to that, Kirk was Chief Operating Officer of Avid, a technology provider in the media industry, and Chief Executive Officer and President of Keane, Inc., then a publicly traded global services provider. She has also held senior leadership roles at Computer Sciences Corp., Fidelity Investments and IBM. In addition, she was founder and Chief Executive Officer of NerveWire, a management consulting and systems integration provider. She is a non-executive director of IngersollRand plc and Trane Technologies. Kirk also serves on the boards of several private companies, including Housecall Pro and The Predictive Index. In addition, she is a Senior Lecturer at MIT Sloan School of Management and an advisor to the Center for MIT Entrepreneurship. Kirk received a bachelor's degree from Dartmouth College. Kirk resides in Kennebunk, Maine, United States.



W. Edmund Clark, C.M. is a corporate director. Ed served as Group President and Chief Executive Officer of TD Bank Group from 2002 until his retirement in 2014. Ed was inducted as a Companion of the Canadian Order of the Business Hall of Fame in 2016. In 2014, Ed was elected to the Board of Trustees of the Brookings Institute. He is also Chair of the Vector Institute for Artificial Intelligence. He is also a non-executive director at Spin Master Corp. Ed has a BA from the University of Toronto, and an MA and Doctorate in Economics from Harvard University. Ed has also received honorary degrees from Mount Allison University, Queen's University, Western University and the University of Toronto. In 2010, he was made an Officer of the Order of Canada, one of the country's highest distinctions. Ed resides in Toronto, Ontario, Canada.



LaVerne Council is the Chief Executive Officer of Emerald One, LLC, an information technology consulting company focused on helping businesses develop innovative methodologies for driving change and transformation. She was the National Managing Principal, Enterprise Technology Strategy & Innovation, for Grant Thornton LLP from 2017 to 2019 and served as the Senior Vice President and General Manager for MITRE Corporation in 2017. LaVerne was Assistant Secretary for the Office of Information & Technology and Chief Information Officer for the United States Department of Veterans Affairs from 2015 to 2017. She was the Chief Executive Officer of Council Advisory Services, LLC from 2012 through 2015. LaVerne has also held significant corporate leadership roles focused on supply chain, IT centralization and integration. She served as the Corporate Vice President and Global Chief Information Officer for Johnson & Johnson from 2006 through 2011. Before that, she served in several roles of increasing responsibility at DELL, Inc. from 2000 to 2006, including as the Global Vice President, Information Technology, Global Business Solutions, and Development Services. She is also a non-executive director of CONMED Corporation and Concentrix Corporation. She received her MBA from Illinois State University and her Bachelor of Business Administration in Computer Science from Western Illinois University. LaVerne also holds an honorary Doctorate of Business Administration from Drexel University. LaVerne resides in Great Falls, Virginia, United States.



Michael E. Daniels is a corporate director. In 2013, Mike retired as Senior Vice President and Group Executive IBM Services after 36 years with the company where he directed IBM's consulting, systems integration, application management, cloud computing and outsourcing services around the globe. Mike also held a number of senior leadership positions in his career at IBM, including General Manager of Sales and Distribution Operations of the Americas as well as leading Global Services in the Asia Pacific region. Mike has a bachelor's degree in political science from Holy Cross College. Mike resides in Hilton Head, South Carolina, United States.



Kirk Koenigsbauer has been Chief Operating Officer & Corporate Vice President, Experiences and Devices Group at Microsoft Corporation since February 2020. From December 2016 to February 2020, he was Corporate Vice President, Microsoft 365 and from July 2012 to November 2016, he was Corporate Vice President, Office Apps Engineering, at Microsoft. Prior to that, he was Corporate Vice President, Office Product Management at Microsoft from June 2002 to July 2012. Kirk worked at Amazon.com from 1998 to 2001 where he held the roles of General Manager, Software & Video Games Stores and Director of Product Management, Auctions. Kirk also worked at Microsoft from 1992 to 1998 and as a consultant at Accenture from 1989 to 1991. Kirk has a bachelor's degree from Colby College. Kirk resides in Seattle, Washington, United States.



Deanna Oppenheimer is the founder of CameoWorks, LLC, a global firm that advises leaders of early stage companies and consultancies. Deanna founded CameoWorks in 2012. From 2005 to 2011, she served in a number of roles at Barclays PLC, first as chief executive of UK Retail and Business Banking and then as vice chair of Global Retail Banking. From 1985 to 2005, Deanna served in a number of positions at Washington Mutual, Inc., with her last role as president of Consumer Banking. She is also the non-executive chair of the board of directors of InterContinental Hotels Group PLC, a director of the King's Trust UK, a royal charity and a non-executive director of Slalom and is the founder of BoardReady. Deanna received a BA from the University of Puget Sound. Deanna resides in Seattle, Washington, United States.



Simon Paris is the Chief Executive Officer of Unit4, a company that provides enterprise cloud applications for organizations, since February 2025. Prior to that, he was Chief Executive Officer of Finastra, a global financial technology (fintech) provider, from 2018 to January 2025. He joined Finastra (previously Misys) as president in 2015 and also served as its Chief Sales Officer, before being appointed Deputy CEO in 2017 and CEO in 2018. Simon previously worked at SAP from 2007 to 2015, where he held a number of senior leadership positions. Simon was also previously a senior consultant with McKinsey & Company. Simon holds a BA from the European Business School and an MBA from INSEAD. Simon resides in London, United Kingdom.



Kim M. Rivera is the Chief Legal and Business Affairs Officer of One Trust, LLC, a privacy, security and governance management software company. She was Special Advisor to the CEO of HP Inc. from February 2021 through December 2021. Prior to that, Kim was President, Strategy and Business Management and Chief Legal Officer at HP Inc. from January 2019 through January 2021. As President, Strategy and Business Management, she led corporate strategy and development, customer support, indirect procurement, real estate and workplace functions. In addition, Kim managed HP Inc.'s worldwide legal organization, including all aspects of legal and governmental affairs, brand security, compliance and ethics. She served as Chief Legal Officer and General Counsel of HP Inc. from November 2015 to January 2019. Prior to joining HP Inc., Kim was the Chief Legal Officer and Corporate Secretary for DaVita HealthCare Partners where she was employed from 2010 to 2015. Prior to that, she served as the Chief Compliance Officer and Head of International Legal Services at The Clorox Company and Chief Litigation Counsel for Rockwell Automation, as well as General Counsel for its Automation Controls and Information Group. Kim has a bachelor's degree from Duke University and a Juris Doctor degree from Harvard Law School. Kim resides in Woodside, California, United States.



Barry Salzberg is a corporate director. Barry served as the Global Chief Executive Officer of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited from 2011 until his retirement in 2015. He joined Deloitte in 1977 and his roles included Chief Executive Officer and Managing Partner of the firm's U.S. operations. Barry serves as a director at Embark Intermediate Holdings, LLC. Barry has previously served as a board member of New Profit, Inc. and previously served as Chairman of the United Way Worldwide, Chairman of the board of College Summit and Chairman of the board of the YMCA of Greater New York. From July 2015 until June 2018, he was a Professor at Columbia Business School. Barry has a BS in Accounting from Brooklyn College, a JD from Brooklyn Law School, and an LLM in Taxation from the New York University School of Law. Barry resides in New York, New York, United States.



Peter J. Thomson is a Chairman of Woodbridge, the Thomson family investment company. Peter is an active private equity investor and serves on the boards of several private companies. Peter has a BA from the University of Western Ontario. Peter resides in Toronto, Ontario, Canada.



Beth Wilson has been Chair of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada since October 2023. Prior to that, she was the Vice-Chair of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada from October 2021 to October 2023. She is the former Chief Executive Officer of Dentons Canada LLP and was a member of the global leadership team, serving on the Global Board and Global Management Committee from July 2017 to January 2022. Prior to this role, Beth was an audit partner at KPMG from 2000 to 2016 and served as Managing Partner at KPMG in the Greater Toronto Area from 2009 to 2016. Between 2005 and 2016, she also served as a member of KPMG's Management Committee in various leadership positions, including Canadian Managing Partner Community Leadership, Canadian Managing Partner Regions and Enterprise with responsibility for 24 regional offices across Canada, and Chief Human Resources Officer. Beth is currently a director at Traferox Technologies Inc., Woodgreen Foundation and Woodgreen Community Services, and a trustee of Hospital for SickKids. She is also a non-executive director at IGM Financial Inc. and Power Corporation of Canada. Beth has a BComm from the University of Toronto and is a CPA. Beth resides in Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee comprises Barry Salzberg (Chair), LaVerne Council, Michael E. Daniels, Deanna Oppenheimer, Simon Paris, Kim M. Rivera and Beth Wilson. The Audit Committee is comprised entirely of independent directors. All members of the Audit Committee are financially literate in accordance with applicable Canadian and U.S. securities rules. Barry Salzberg and Beth Wilson each qualify as an "audit committee financial expert" (within the meaning of applicable SEC rules, and the Nasdaq listing rules). Biographies for each member of our Audit Committee are included earlier in this section of the annual report.

The following is a brief summary of the education and experience of each member of the Audit Committee that is relevant to the performance of his or her responsibilities, including any education or experience that has provided the member with an understanding of the accounting principles we use to prepare our financial statements.

Audit Committee Member	Education/Experience
Barry Salzberg (Chair)	• Former Global Chief Executive Officer of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited • Former Professor at Columbia Business School • Degree in accounting from Brooklyn College, a JD from Brooklyn Law School and an LLM in tax from the New York University
LaVerne Council	• MBA and bachelor's degree in business administration • Member of CONMED Corporation and Concentrix Corporation boards of directors and audit committees
Michael E. Daniels	• Over 25 years of executive experience at IBM • Former member of the Tyco International Ltd. audit committee
Deanna Oppenheimer	• Former Vice Chair of Global Retail Banking of Barclays PLC • Former President of Consumer Banking of Washington Mutual, Inc. • Former member of AXA Global Insurance audit committee • Former member of NCR Corporation audit committee
Simon Paris	• Chief Executive Officer of Unit4 • Former Chief Executive Officer of Finastra • Former Chair of the World Trade Board
Kim M. Rivera	• Chief Legal and Business Affairs Officer of One Trust, LLC • Former President, Strategy and Business Management and Chief Legal Officer of HP Inc. • Supported audit committees of two publicly-traded Fortune 500 companies
Beth Wilson	• Chair of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada • Audit Committee Chair at The Hospital for Sick Children and Woodgreen Foundation • Member of Power Corporation of Canada and IGM Financial Inc. audit committees • Bachelor of Commerce degree from University of Toronto and a Certified Professional Accountant in good standing with the Chartered Professional Accountants of Ontario • Former Chief Executive Officer of Dentons Canada LLP • Former audit partner and Managing Partner at KPMG

Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The following table sets forth fees related to services rendered by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP and its affiliates in 2024 and 2023.

(in millions of U.S. dollars)	2024	2023
Audit fees	$ 13.4	$ 12.8
Audit-related fees	1.1	1.0
Tax fees	0.7	1.4
All other fees	-	-
Total	**$ 15.2**	**$ 15.2**

The following are descriptions of fees for services rendered by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP in 2024 and 2023.

Audit Fees

These audit fees were for professional services rendered for the audits of consolidated financial statements, reviews of interim financial statements included in periodic reports, audits related to internal control over financial reporting, statutory audits and services that generally only the independent auditor can reasonably provide, such as comfort letters and consents. These services included French translations of our financial statements, management's discussion and analysis and financial information included in our interim and annual filings and prospectuses and other offering documents.

Audit-related Fees

These audit-related fees were for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the financial statements and are not reported under the "audit fees" category above. These services included transaction due diligence, pre-post implementation reviews, other attestation engagements, audits of various employee benefit plans and agreed-upon procedures principally related to executive compensation reporting.

Tax Fees

Tax fees were for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning. These services included the preparation and review of corporate tax returns, assistance with tax audits and transfer pricing matters, advisory services relating to federal, state, provincial and international tax compliance, and restructurings, mergers and acquisitions and divestitures.

All Other Fees

Fees disclosed in the tables above under the item "all other fees" were for services other than the audit fees, audit-related fees and tax fees described above.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The Audit Committee has adopted a policy regarding its pre-approval of all audit and permissible non-audit services provided to our company by the independent auditors.

- The policy gives detailed guidance to management as to the specific types of services that have been pre-approved by the Audit Committee.
- The policy requires the Audit Committee's specific pre-approval of all other permitted types of services that have not already been pre-approved.
- The Audit Committee's charter allows the Audit Committee to delegate to one or more members the authority to evaluate and approve engagements in the event that the need arises for approval between Audit Committee meetings. Pursuant to this charter provision, the Audit Committee has delegated this authority to its Chair. If the Chair approves any such engagements, he must report his approval decisions to the full Audit Committee at its next meeting.
- For the year ended December 31, 2024, none of the fees of Thomson Reuters described above made use of the de minimis exception to pre-approval provisions as provided for by Rule 2-01(c)(7)(i)(C) of SEC Regulation S-X and Section 2.4 of the Canadian Securities Administrators' Multilateral Instrument 52-110 (Audit Committees).

Woodbridge

As of March 3, 2025, Woodbridge and its affiliates beneficially owned approximately 70% of our common shares and is the principal and controlling shareholder of Thomson Reuters.

Woodbridge, a private company, is the primary investment vehicle for members of the family of the late Roy H. Thomson, the first Lord Thomson of Fleet. Woodbridge is a professionally managed company that, in addition to its controlling interest in Thomson Reuters, has other substantial investments.

Prior to his passing in 2006, Kenneth R. Thomson controlled our company through Woodbridge. He did so by holding shares of a holding company of Woodbridge, Thomson Investments Limited. Under his estate arrangements, the 2003 TIL Settlement, a trust of which the trust company subsidiary of a Canadian chartered bank is trustee and members of the family of the late first Lord Thomson of Fleet are beneficiaries, holds those holding company shares. Kenneth R. Thomson established these arrangements to provide for long-term stability of the business of Woodbridge. The equity of Woodbridge continues to be owned by members of successive generations of the family of the first Lord Thomson of Fleet.

Under the estate arrangements of Kenneth R. Thomson, the directors and officers of Woodbridge are responsible for its business and operations. In certain limited circumstances, including very substantial dispositions of Thomson Reuters Corporation common shares by Woodbridge, the estate arrangements provide for approval of the trustee to be obtained.

Woodbridge's primary investment is its holding of our shares. It actively monitors our company as a controlling shareholder. In its involvement with our company, Woodbridge focuses on these matters:

- Corporate governance, including the effectiveness of our Board;
- Appointment of the Chief Executive Officer and other members of senior management and related succession planning;
- Development of the long-term business strategy of Thomson Reuters and assessment of its implementation; and
- Capital strategy.

With its substantial equity investment in our company, Woodbridge considers that its interests as a Thomson Reuters shareholder are aligned with those of all other shareholders.

Controlled Company

Our company is a "controlled company" as a result of Woodbridge's ownership.

Thomson Reuters' corporate governance practices include the following, which we believe are best practices for a Canadian public company with a controlling shareholder:

- No members of the day-to-day Thomson Reuters executive leadership team are related to, or otherwise affiliated with, Woodbridge.
- Woodbridge beneficially owns common shares that have one vote per share. Thomson Reuters has not issued a separate class of shares to Woodbridge with super-voting rights.
- The Thomson Reuters Board of Directors is comprised of a majority of independent directors and the number of directors affiliated with Woodbridge is lower than the proportion of common shares controlled by it. Woodbridge's beneficial ownership (together with its affiliates) as of March 3, 2025 was approximately 70% of our common shares and its representatives on the Thomson Reuters Board comprise approximately 23% of our directors.
- As David Thomson is the Chairman of the Board, we have a separate Lead Independent Director.
- As part of each Board meeting, the independent directors meet separately without management or Woodbridge-affiliated directors present.
- All committees are comprised of a majority of independent directors (other than the Audit Committee, which is 100% independent directors).
- The Board has an effective and transparent process to deal with related party transactions or conflicts of interest between Thomson Reuters and Woodbridge or directors affiliated with Woodbridge. The Corporate Governance Committee of our Board utilizes a policy for considering related party transactions that may take place between our company and Woodbridge, with any committee members related to Woodbridge abstaining from voting. In addition, any transactions between Woodbridge and our company are subject to public disclosure and other requirements under applicable Canadian securities laws.

The Nasdaq listing rules require a listed company to have, among other things, solely independent directors on its compensation committee and directors to be nominated solely by independent directors. A "controlled company" (as defined by the Nasdaq listing rules) is a company of which more than 50% of the voting power for the election of directors is held by an individual, group or another company and is exempt from these requirements.

Supplemental guidelines issued by the Canadian Coalition for Good Governance (CCGG) address controlled companies. A “controlled company” (as defined by CCGG) includes corporations with a controlling shareholder who controls a sufficient number of shares to be able to elect the board of directors or to direct the management or policies of the corporation.

While a majority of members of each of the Corporate Governance Committee and the HR Committee of our company are independent, the Board believes it is appropriate for Ed Clark and Peter Thomson, who are not considered to be independent under applicable rules because of their affiliation with Woodbridge, to serve on these committees and has approved our reliance on the Nasdaq’s controlled company exemption to do so. CCGG has stated that it believes it is appropriate for directors who are related to the controlling shareholder to sit on these committees to bring the knowledge and perspective of the controlling shareholder to executive compensation, appointments and board nominations.

No directors affiliated with Woodbridge serve on our Audit Committee, which is required to have solely independent directors.

A majority of members of the Risk Committee are also independent.

Independent Directors

A majority of the Board is independent. Under the corporate governance guidelines adopted by the Board, a director is not considered independent unless the Board affirmatively determines that the director has no “material relationship” with Thomson Reuters. In determining the independence of directors, the Board considers all relevant facts and circumstances. In March 2025, the Board conducted its annual assessment of the independence of its members and determined that 9 of the 13 current directors (approximately 69%) serving on the Board were independent. In determining independence, the Board examined and relied on the applicable definitions of “independent” in the Nasdaq listing standards and Canadian Securities Administrators’ National Instrument 58-101. The Board’s determination of independence was also based on responses to questionnaires completed by directors.

In order for the Board to function independently from management:

- The roles and responsibilities of the Chairman (David Thomson) and the CEO (Steve Hasker) are separate;
- We have a Lead Independent Director (Michael E. Daniels); and
- The Audit Committee is comprised entirely of independent directors (as required by applicable law) and the Corporate Governance Committee, Human Resources Committee and Risk Committee each have a majority of independent directors.

	Director Independence			
Name of Director Nominee	**Management**	**Independent**	**Not Independent**	**Reason for Non-Independence**
David Thomson			✓	A Chairman of Woodbridge
Steve Hasker	✓		✓	President & Chief Executive Officer of Thomson Reuters
Kirk E. Arnold		✓		
W. Edmund Clark, C.M.(1)			✓	Due to role as advisor to the trustee of the 2003 TIL Settlement and Woodbridge during the period
LaVerne Council		✓		
Michael E. Daniels		✓		
Kirk Koenigsbauer		✓		
Deanna Oppenheimer		✓		
Simon Paris		✓		
Kim M. Rivera		✓		
Barry Salzberg		✓		
Peter J. Thomson			✓	A Chairman of Woodbridge
Beth Wilson		✓		
Total	**1**	**9**	**4**	

(1) On December 23, 2024, it was announced that Mr. Clark will complete his service on the Thomson Reuters Board at the 2025 annual general meeting of shareholders, to be held on June 4, 2025.

David Thomson, Ed Clark and Peter Thomson are not members of Thomson Reuters executive management team. With its substantial equity investment in Thomson Reuters, Woodbridge considers that its interests as a shareholder are aligned with those of all other shareholders.

In determining the independence of directors, the Board also considers that in the normal course of business, we provide services to, and receive services from, companies with which some of the independent directors are affiliated.

Based on the specific facts and circumstances, the Board determined in March 2025 that these relationships were immaterial.

Presiding Directors at Meetings of Non-Management and Independent Directors

At the beginning of each meeting, the Board has an "in-camera" session with the CEO, but no other members of management. This is intended to give the CEO an opportunity to discuss his objectives for the day's meeting, and for directors to express preliminary observations based on their prior review of meeting materials. This permits a more effective use of time in the Board meeting. A similar session is held with the CEO at the end of the meeting, followed by a meeting of the Board without the CEO or other members of management present. Board committees also utilize "in-camera" meetings for discussions without the CEO or members of management present.

As part of each Board meeting, our independent directors meet as a group without the CEO and without the directors affiliated with Woodbridge. These meetings are chaired by the Lead Independent Director. The Lead Independent Director develops the agenda for these meetings, although discussion has not been limited to it. The agenda generally addresses any issues that might be specific to a public corporation with a controlling shareholder. The Lead Independent Director reports to the Chairman and the CEO on the substance of these meetings to the extent that action is appropriate or required. Six meetings of the independent directors took place in 2024 which were presided over by the Lead Independent Director (Michael E. Daniels).

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

Our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (Code), which was updated in March 2025, applies to our employees, contractors, directors and officers, including our CEO, CFO and Chief Accounting Officer & Controller. We review the Code on an annual basis and make updates as necessary. Our updated Code reflects changes in style and appearance based on our new branding guidelines.

While the content of the updated Code and its provisions are fundamentally the same, it also highlights our commitment to social impact and reflects certain content updates to make the Code consistent with internal policies, laws and regulations that have changed in the last few years. Every year, we require our employees, contractors, directors and officers to submit an acknowledgment confirming that they have received and read a copy of the Code and understand their obligations to comply with the principles and policies outlined in it. In an effort to further promote a culture of ethical business conduct throughout Thomson Reuters, we have instituted an online training course for new employees and contractors that supplements the Code, as well as an annual refresher course for employees and contractors to complete. The Corporate Governance Committee receives an annual report regarding the Code from management.

In 2024 and through the date of this annual report, no material violations by our directors or executive officers were reported for the Code. Also, no waivers under the Code were sought by or granted to any of our directors or executive officers.

Additional Disclosures

Additional information regarding the members of our Board of Directors, including our corporate governance and compensation practices, will be provided in our management proxy circular, which is being prepared in connection with our upcoming annual meeting of shareholders to be held on June 4, 2025. Each Board committee has a written charter which is publicly available at tr.com. The Audit Committee's charter has been filed on SEDAR+ and EDGAR and is incorporated by reference in, and forms a part of, this annual report.

As of March 3, 2025, our executive officers and directors as a group beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, or exercised control or direction over, less than 1% of our outstanding common shares, based on the issued and outstanding shares of our company as of that date. David Thomson and Peter Thomson are the Chairmen of Woodbridge, our controlling shareholder. As of March 3, 2025, Woodbridge and its affiliates beneficially owned approximately 70% of our common shares. David Thomson and Peter Thomson are substantial shareholders of our company as members of the family that owns the equity of Woodbridge.

Additional Information

Thomson Reuters Corporation was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (Ontario) by articles of incorporation dated December 28, 1977. Our company amalgamated with one of its wholly owned subsidiaries on March 10, 2010. On October 1, 2018, articles of amendment were filed to make certain amendments to our articles of amalgamation related to the Trust Principles and the consent rights of the Thomson Reuters Founders Share Company.

Our registered office and principal executive office is located at 19 Duncan Street, Toronto, Ontario M5H 3H1, Canada. Prior to April 17, 2008, Thomson Reuters Corporation was known as The Thomson Corporation.

Description of Capital Structure

As of March 3, 2025:

- Our authorized share capital consisted of an unlimited number of common shares, an unlimited number of preference shares, issuable in series, and a Thomson Reuters Founders Share; and
- We had outstanding 450,096,872 common shares, 6,000,000 Series II preference shares and one Thomson Reuters Founders Share.

Common Shares

Each common share entitles its holder to receive notice of, to attend and to vote at all meetings of our shareholders (except for meetings of holders of a particular class or series of shares other than the common shares required by applicable laws to be held as a separate class or series meeting). Each common share also entitles its holder to receive dividends when declared by our Board of Directors, subject to the rights of holders of the preference shares. All dividends declared by our Board of Directors are paid equally on all common shares. Holders of common shares will participate equally in any distribution of our assets upon liquidation, dissolution or winding-up, subject to the rights of the holders of the preference shares. There are no preemptive, redemption, purchase or conversion rights attaching to our common shares.

We have also issued Depositary Interests (DIs) as an alternative way to hold our common shares. DIs are designed to facilitate the transfer and settlement of our shares in the U.K. when they are traded in the secondary market. Each DI represents one common share. The holder of DIs has beneficial ownership of the underlying common shares. The administrator of our DI program holds legal title to the common shares and holds the shares on behalf of and for the benefit of the DI holder. Holders of DIs have the same voting rights and receive the same dividends as other common shareholders.

Preference Shares

Our preference shares may be issued in one or more series as determined by our Board of Directors. Our Board of Directors is authorized to fix the number, the consideration per share and the rights and restrictions of the preference shares of each series. The preference shares of each series are to rank on a parity with the preference shares of each other series with respect to the payments of dividends and the return of capital on our liquidation, dissolution or winding-up. The preference shares are entitled to preference over the common shares and any other shares ranking junior to the preference shares with respect to the payment of dividends and the return of capital. The special rights and restrictions attaching to the preference shares as a class may not be amended without approval of at least two-thirds of the votes cast at a meeting of the holders of preference shares. The holders of preference shares are not entitled to any voting rights except as provided by our Board of Directors when authorizing a series or as provided by law. Our Series II preference shares are non-voting and are redeemable at our option 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 the shares.

Thomson Reuters Founders Share

Our company has issued a Thomson Reuters Founders Share to the Thomson Reuters Founders Share Company, which enables the Thomson Reuters Founders Share Company to exercise extraordinary voting power to safeguard the Thomson Reuters Trust Principles and to thwart those whose holdings of Thomson Reuters voting shares threaten the Thomson Reuters Trust Principles.

The Founders Share entitles the Thomson Reuters Founders Share Company to vote in circumstances where an acquiring person, other than an approved person or an entity within Thomson Reuters, has become or becomes “interested” in, or the beneficial owner of, 15% or more of the outstanding voting shares of Thomson Reuters or has obtained or is attempting to obtain the ability to control the exercise of, or beneficial ownership of, 30% or more of the outstanding voting shares of Thomson Reuters. In general, votes cast by the Thomson Reuters Founders Share Company, alone or in combination with votes cast by approved persons, will be sufficient either to negate the voting power of the acquiring person or to constitute the requisite majority voting power. The rights attaching to the Founders Share may not be varied or abrogated in any respect without the prior written consent of the Thomson Reuters Founders Share Company. In addition, without the prior written consent of the Thomson Reuters Founders Share Company, we may not take certain fundamental corporate actions, including certain changes to our share capital, remove or amend provisions in our organizational documents relating to the Thomson Reuters Founders Share Company and the Founders Share, or effect a sale (or similar transactions) of Reuters News to an unrelated third-party or to effect or permit material acquisitions by, or material dispositions from, Reuters News. For a discussion of the Thomson Reuters Trust Principles, the Thomson Reuters Founders Share Company and proposed amendments to the Thomson Reuters Trust Principles arrangements, see the “Material Contracts” section below.

Market for Securities

Listings and Index Participation

Our common shares are listed in Canadian dollars on the TSX and in U.S. dollars on the Nasdaq under the symbol “TRI”. On February 25, 2025, we transferred our U.S. stock exchange listing to the Nasdaq. Prior to that date our common shares were listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Our Series II preference shares are listed in Canadian dollars on the TSX under the symbol “TRI.PR.B”. Our company is included in the S&P/TSX series of indices.

Share Prices

The following table provides information regarding the price history of our common shares and our Series II preference shares for the periods indicated.

	Common Shares (C$)				Common Shares (US$)				Preference Shares (C$)			
	High	Low	Closing	Trading Volume	High	Low	Closing	Trading Volume	High	Low	Closing	Trading Volume
2024												
January	203.14	191.42	199.61	4,755,621	151.17	143.31	148.62	5,742,000	13.70	13.20	13.55	32,876
February	216.26	200.99	214.24	5,879,633	160.29	149.09	157.79	7,200,462	14.15	13.38	13.95	73,791
March	215.90	210.75	210.80	5,567,023	159.29	155.09	155.83	6,265,818	13.99	13.50	13.50	32,836
April	211.35	206.11	207.93	4,795,058	155.30	150.22	151.10	6,382,294	13.61	13.10	13.40	82,575
May	240.37	208.41	234.54	6,536,746	175.79	151.48	172.11	9,572,702	14.36	13.50	14.01	55,122
June	235.46	225.74	230.61	11,115,811	172.25	165.22	168.57	8,937,378	14.01	13.40	13.60	58,364
July	231.51	222.56	223.75	8,938,123	169.22	160.63	161.92	11,998,162	14.02	13.50	13.90	62,087
August	230.82	217.02	230.82	7,442,213	171.18	154.77	171.18	8,861,804	13.85	13.47	13.70	29,718
September	235.98	225.52	230.69	7,258,037	173.76	166.24	170.60	5,302,649	13.92	13.55	13.63	37,424
October	233.36	225.22	227.91	5,111,249	170.54	163.64	163.64	5,263,783	13.82	13.50	13.82	40,758
November	236.87	224.36	228.44	6,650,680	171.14	160.72	162.59	6,848,919	14.25	13.65	14.25	92,580
December	241.65	228.44	230.82	5,690,651	170.56	160.38	160.38	5,086,668	15.15	14.25	14.99	95,514
2025												
January	244.65	221.65	244.23	5,550,283	169.04	154.46	168.25	6,157,382	15.25	14.70	15.15	76,461
February	258.63	237.57	258.63	9,524,739	179.32	168.06	178.82	12,599,643	15.30	14.80	15.03	180,344

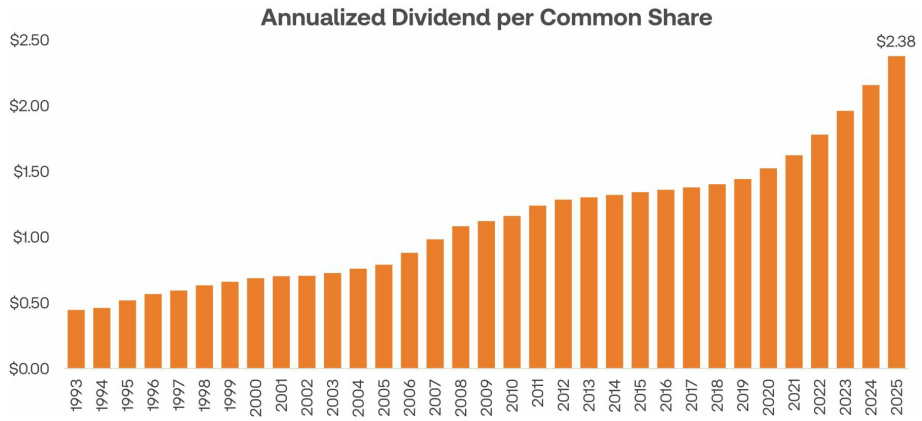
Dividends

Our company and our predecessor companies have paid dividends for over 30 years and we view dividends as a critical component of shareholder return.

Any dividends that we declare on our shares take into account all factors that our Board considers relevant, including our available cash flow, financial condition and capital requirements.

Our Board reviews our dividend policy each fiscal year. In February 2025, we announced that our Board approved a 10% increase to our annualized dividend rate of $0.22 to $2.38 per share (or $0.0595 per share on a quarterly basis), effective with our dividend to be paid on March 10, 2025 to common shareholders of record as of February 20, 2025. The declaration of dividends by our Board and the amount of those dividends is at the discretion of the Board.

The following graph shows our annualized dividends per common share for the periods indicated.



The following table provides information regarding the default currencies for our dividend payments, as well as other currency options that were available to our shareholders as of March 1, 2025.

	Dividend Currency (Default)	Dividend Currency (For Electing Holders)
Common shares	U.S. dollars	Canadian dollars British pounds sterling
DIs (representing common shares)	British pounds sterling	U.S. dollars Canadian dollars
Series II preference shares	Canadian dollars	N/A

We also have a dividend reinvestment plan which allows eligible holders of our common shares to elect to have their cash dividends reinvested in additional shares.

Additional information regarding currency elections for our dividends as well as our dividend reinvestment plan is provided in the Investor Relations section of our website under “Stock Info – Dividend Timetable”.

We pay dividends on our Series II preference shares quarterly at an annual rate of 70% of the Canadian bank prime rate applied to the stated capital of these shares.

The table below sets forth the dividends declared on our common shares and Series II preference shares in the last three years and the first quarter of 2025.

	Common Shares (US$)		Series II Preference Shares (C$)	
2022				
Q1	$	0.445000	C$	0.107445
Q2	$	0.445000	C$	0.140053
Q3	$	0.445000	C$	0.203345
Q4	$	0.445000	C$	0.257159
2023				
Q1	$	0.490000	C$	0.285658
Q2	$	0.490000	C$	0.293631
Q3	$	0.490000	C$	0.315825
Q4	$	0.490000	C$	0.317589
2024				
Q1	$	0.540000	C$	0.313279
Q2	$	0.540000	C$	0.311973
Q3	$	0.540000	C$	0.296486
Q4	$	0.540000	C$	0.267014
2025				
Q1	$	0.595000	C$	*

*As of the date of this annual report, our company had not yet finalized the final dividend amount for the first quarter 2025 dividend on our Series II preference shares.

Transfer Agents and Registrars

Type of Shares	Country	Transfer Agent/Registrar	Location of Transfer Facilities
Common shares	Canada	Computershare Trust Company of Canada	Toronto; Montreal; Calgary; and Vancouver
	United States	Computershare Trust Company N.A.	Canton, Massachusetts; and Jersey City, New Jersey
	United Kingdom	Computershare Investor Services PLC	Bristol, England
Depositary interests	United Kingdom	Computershare Investor Services PLC	Bristol, England
Series II preference shares	Canada	Computershare Trust Company of Canada	Toronto

Ratings of Debt Securities

Our access to financing depends on, among other things, suitable market conditions and the maintenance of suitable long-term credit ratings. Our credit ratings may be adversely affected by various factors, including increased debt levels, decreased earnings, declines in customer demands, increased competition, a further deterioration in general economic and business conditions and adverse publicity. Any downgrades in our credit ratings may impede our access to the debt markets or raise our borrowing rates.

Our long-term unsecured debt securities are rated Baa1 (stable) by Moody's, BBB+ (stable) by S&P, BBB (high) (stable) by DBRS and BBB+ (stable) by Fitch. These credit ratings are not recommendations to purchase, hold or sell securities and do not address the market price or suitability of a specific security for a particular investor. Credit ratings may not reflect the potential impact of all risks on the value of securities. In addition, real or anticipated changes in the rating assigned to a security will generally affect the market value of that security. Shareholders cannot be assured that a rating will remain in effect for any given period of time or that a rating will not be revised or withdrawn entirely by a rating agency in the future.

Moody's Investors Services (Moody's)

Moody's long-term credit ratings are on a rating scale that ranges from Aaa to C, which represents the range from highest to lowest quality of such securities rated. Moody's "Baa" rating assigned to our long-term debt instruments is the fourth highest rating of nine rating categories. Obligations rated "Baa" are subject to moderate credit risk. They are considered medium-grade and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics. Moody's appends numerical modifiers from 1 to 3 to its long-term debt ratings, which indicate where the obligation ranks within its generic rating category, with 1 being the highest. Ratings outlooks represent Moody's assessment regarding the likely direction of the rating over the medium-term.

Standard & Poor's Global Ratings (S&P)

S&P's long-term credit ratings are on a rating scale that ranges from AAA to D, which represents the range from highest to lowest quality of such securities rated. S&P's "BBB" rating assigned to our long-term debt instruments is the fourth highest rating of 10 rating categories. A "BBB" rating indicates that the obligor has adequate capacity to meet its financial commitments. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment. S&P uses "+" or "-" designations to indicate the relative standing of securities within a particular rating category. Outlooks represent S&P's assessment regarding the potential direction of the rating over the immediate term (typically six months to two years). In May 2024, S&P upgraded Thomson Reuters' rating from BBB to BBB+ with Stable rating outlook.

DBRS Limited (DBRS)

DBRS' credit ratings are on a long-term debt rating scale that ranges from AAA to D, which represents the range from highest to lowest quality of such securities rated. DBRS's "BBB" rating assigned to our long-term debt is the fourth highest of the 10 rating categories for long-term debt. Debt securities rated "BBB" are of adequate credit quality, and while the capacity for the payment of financial obligations is considered acceptable, it may be vulnerable to future events. A reference to "high" or "low" reflects the relative strength within the rating category. Rating Trends represent DBRS's opinion regarding the outlook for the ratings, should present tendencies continue.

Fitch Ratings (Fitch)

Fitch's long-term credit ratings are on a rating scale that ranges from AAA to D, which represents the range from highest to lowest quality of such securities rated. Fitch's "BBB" rating assigned to our long-term debt instruments is the fourth highest rating of 11 rating categories. A "BBB" rating indicates a low expectation of default, and that while the capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate, adverse business or economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity. Fitch uses "+" or "-" designations to indicate the relative standing of securities within a particular rating category. Outlooks represents Fitch's assessment regarding the direction a rating is likely to move over a one to two-year period.

Investment in LSEG

On January 29, 2021, Thomson Reuters and private equity funds affiliated with Blackstone closed the sale of Refinitiv to LSEG in an all-share transaction. As of the January 29, 2021 closing date, we indirectly owned approximately 82.5 million LSEG shares. Thomson Reuters' interest in LSEG shares were held through YPL, an entity jointly owned by Thomson Reuters and Blackstone's consortium. As of May 2024, all of our remaining holdings of LSEG shares have been sold.

Material Contracts

Credit Facility Agreement

We have a $2.0 billion syndicated credit facility agreement which matures in November 2027. The facility may be used to provide liquidity for general corporate purposes (including acquisitions or support for our commercial paper program). There were no outstanding borrowings under the credit facility as of December 31, 2024 and 2023. We have 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. Based on our current credit ratings, the cost of borrowing under the agreement is priced at Term Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR)/Euro Interbank Offered Rate (EURIBOR)/ Simple Sterling Overnight Index Average (SONIA) plus 102.5 bp. If our debt rating is downgraded by at least two of Moody's, S&P or Fitch, our facility fees and borrowing costs could increase, although availability would be unaffected. Conversely, an upgrade in our ratings may reduce our facility fees and borrowing costs. We also monitor the lenders that are party to our facility and believe they continue to be able to lend to us.

We guarantee borrowings by our subsidiaries under the credit facility. We 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 we complete an acquisition with a purchase price of over $500 million, we 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 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, 2024, we were in compliance with this covenant as our ratio of net debt to EBITDA, as calculated under the terms of our syndicated credit facility, was 0.3:1.

Thomson Reuters Trust Principles and Thomson Reuters Founders Share Company

Our company is dedicated to upholding the Thomson Reuters Trust Principles and to preserving its integrity, independence and freedom from bias in the gathering and dissemination of information and news.

The Trust Principles read as follows:

- That Reuters shall at no time pass into the hands of any one interest, group or faction;
- That the integrity, independence and freedom from bias of Thomson Reuters shall at all times be fully preserved;
- That Reuters shall supply unbiased and reliable news services to newspapers, news agencies, broadcasters and other media subscribers and to businesses, governments, institutions, individuals and others with whom Reuters has or may have contracts;
- That Thomson Reuters shall pay due regard to the many interests which it serves in addition to those of the media; and
- That no effort shall be spared to expand, develop and adapt the news and other services and products of Thomson Reuters so as to maintain its leading position in the international news and information business.

The Thomson Reuters Founders Share Company was established in 1984 when Reuters became a public company. The directors of the Thomson Reuters Founders Share Company have a duty to ensure, to the extent possible, that the Thomson Reuters Trust Principles are complied with.

The directors of the Thomson Reuters Founders Share Company are experienced and eminent people from the world of politics, diplomacy, media, public service and business. They generally have all held high offices in their respective sectors. The directors are selected by a nomination committee and proposed to the board of the Thomson Reuters Founders Share Company to be considered for appointment. The nomination committee also has unique features. Two of its members are appointed in consultation with the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) and assist in scrutinizing candidates' suitability. These have historically been judges of the ECHR. Our Board currently has two representatives on the nomination committee. In addition to the chairman and deputy chairman of the Thomson Reuters Founders Share Company, who are also members of the nomination committee, the chairman of the Thomson Reuters Founders Share Company appoints three other representatives to the nomination committee. Other members are representatives of press associations from the United Kingdom and Australia.

The directors of the Thomson Reuters Founders Share Company have a minimum of two meetings per year. They receive reports on our activities in different fields in which we operate. The directors meet with representatives of senior management at the Thomson Reuters Founders Share Company board meetings and Thomson Reuters site visits; the directors of the Thomson Reuters Founders Share Company also have access to our Board, as necessary. Through the Thomson Reuters Founders Share Company's chairman, regular contact is maintained with our company. The Thomson Reuters Founders Share Company also has certain consultation rights as to the appointments of the president and editor in chief of the news services of Reuters News.

Amended and Restated Reuters Support Agreement

In December 2020, Thomson Reuters Founders Share Company, Thomson Reuters and Reuters News entered into an Amended and Restated Reuters Support Agreement (ARRSA). The following is a summary of certain provisions of the agreement, a copy of which has been filed with the Canadian Securities Administrators' SEDAR+ website, **www.sedarplus.ca**, and in the EDGAR section of the Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) website at **www.sec.gov.**

Under the ARRSA, the prior written consent of Thomson Reuters Founders Share Company is required to effect a sale (or similar transaction) to an unrelated third-party of, a material acquisition by, or material dispositions from, Reuters News. Reuters News will remain a separate business unit of Thomson Reuters – the sole unit that carries on the business of providing multimedia news services. Reuters News will receive access to capital and shared services and will continue to provide services to our company's other business units. Reuters News has agreed to invest all of the license fees payable under the news agreement with LSEG into the Reuters News business, and has agreed not to amend the news agreement in a manner that would negatively impact the annual fee payable, significantly increase Reuters News' costs without reimbursement or amend any provision related to the Trust Principles without Thomson Reuters Founders Share Company's prior written consent. Thomson Reuters and Reuters News agreed not to amend any provisions of the Brand License Agreements related to the Trust Principles without Thomson Reuters Founders Share Company's prior written consent.

Directors of the Thomson Reuters Founders Share Company

The current directors of the Thomson Reuters Founders Share Company, with their countries of residence and the year of initial appointments, are:

Name	Country	Director Since
Kim Williams (Chairman)	Australia	2016
Linda Robinson	U.K.	2019
Pawel Dangel	Poland	2020
Anne Bouverot	France	2021
Aiko Doden	Japan	2021
Murilo Portugal	Brazil	2022
Nikiwe Bikitsha	South Africa	2023
Yuen Yuen Ang	U.S.	2023
Stephen Toope	Canada	2024
Naushad Forbes	India	2024
Michael Froman	U.S.	2024
Ann Marie Lipinski	U.S.	2024
Sharmila Nebhrajani	U.K.	2024
Tim Gardam	U.K.	2024
Aidan Eyakuze	Tanzania	2025

Directors are appointed for an initial term of three years and must retire on December 31 following the third anniversary of appointment. Those directors are eligible for re-appointment for additional terms of three years, subject to a maximum term of nine years. Further, where a director has served three terms and was due to retire on or prior to December 31, 2024, the other directors had the right to, by way of a one-off exception where they deem the relevant circumstances to be of an exceptional nature, approve (acting by a majority) the extension of such director's third term of appointment for a period of 12 months. Prior to December 31, 2024, the directors of Thomson Reuters Founders Share Company approved an exception to the foregoing to permit an extension to Kim Williams' term for an additional 12 months ending on December 31, 2025.

Our company is a party to a Deed of Mutual Covenant, under which Thomson Reuters and the Thomson Reuters Founders Share Company have covenanted with press associations from the United Kingdom and Australia to use their best endeavors to ensure that the Trust Principles are complied with in relation to Thomson Reuters.

Under a Thomson Reuters Trust Principles Support Agreement, Woodbridge has agreed to support the Trust Principles and to exercise its voting rights to give effect to this support and the Thomson Reuters Founders Share Company has irrevocably designated Woodbridge as an approved person for so long as Woodbridge is controlled by members of the Thomson family, companies controlled by them and trusts for their benefit.

Principal Subsidiaries

The following provides information about our principal subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024. As of that date, we beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, 100% of the voting securities and non-voting securities of each of these subsidiaries. Certain subsidiaries, each of which represents not more than 10% of the consolidated assets and not more than 10% of the consolidated revenues of our company, and all of which, in the aggregate, represent not more than 20% of the total consolidated assets and the total consolidated revenues of our company as of December 31, 2024, have been omitted.

Subsidiary	Jurisdiction of Incorporation/Formation
3276838 Nova Scotia Company	Nova Scotia, Canada
Bedrijfsbeheer TRA B.V.	The Netherlands
Capital Confirmation Inc.	Delaware, United States
Casetext, Inc.	Delaware, United States
HighQ Solutions Limited	England
LiveNote Technologies Limited	England
LN Holdings Limited	Bermuda
Pagero AB	Sweden
Pagero GmbH	Germany
Pagero Sverge AB	Sweden
Pagero UK Ltd.	England
Reuters News & Media Inc.	Delaware, United States
Reuters News & Media Limited	England
SurePrep, LLC	Delaware, United States
Thomson Reuters (Australia) Pty Limited	Australia
Thomson Reuters (Legal) Inc.	Minnesota, United States
Thomson Reuters (Professional) Australia Limited	Australia
Thomson Reuters (Professional) UK Limited	England
Thomson Reuters (Tax & Accounting) Inc.	Texas, United States
Thomson Reuters (TRI) Inc.	Delaware, United States
Thomson Reuters America Corporation	Delaware, United States
Thomson Reuters Applications Inc.	Delaware, United States
Thomson Reuters Brasil Conteúdo e Tecnologia Ltda	Brazil
Thomson Reuters Canada Limited	Ontario, Canada
Thomson Reuters Contact Center, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico
Thomson Reuters Enterprise Centre GmbH	Switzerland
Thomson Reuters Finance S.A.	Luxembourg
Thomson Reuters Group Limited	England
Thomson Reuters Holdco LLC	Delaware, United States
Thomson Reuters Holdings B.V.	The Netherlands
Thomson Reuters Holdings Inc.	Delaware, United States
Thomson Reuters Holdings S.A.	Luxembourg
Thomson Reuters Investment Holdings Limited	England
Thomson Reuters MX Servicios, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico
Thomson Reuters No. 4 Inc.	Delaware, United States
Thomson Reuters No. 5 LLC	Delaware, United States
Thomson Reuters No. 8 LLC	Delaware, United States
Thomson Reuters U.S. LLC	Delaware, United States
TR (2008) Limited	England
TR 2023 LLC	Delaware, United States

Subsidiary	Jurisdiction of Incorporation/Formation
TR Finance LLC	Delaware, United States
TR Holdings Limited	Bermuda
TR U.S. Inc.	Delaware, United States
TTC (1994) Limited	England
TTC Holdings Limited	Bermuda
West Publishing Corporation	Minnesota, United States

Interests of Experts

Our independent registered public accounting firm is PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, who has issued an independent registered public accounting firm's report dated March 6, 2025 in respect of our consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 and for each of the years ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 and our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP has advised that it is independent with respect to our company within the meaning of the Rules of Professional Conduct of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario and has complied with the auditor independence rules of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and the requirements of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States).

Further Information and Disclosures

Cybersecurity Risk Management

We implement a wide range of security policies, standards, technology, and practices, which are integrated in our overall enterprise risk management framework. Under the leadership of our Chief Operations & Technology Officer, teams across the organization play a critical role in identifying, assessing, responding, monitoring, and reporting risks under the guidelines of the enterprise risk management framework. Our Information Security Risk Management (ISRM) team who is responsible for operating and enhancing our security capabilities, based on the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Cybersecurity Framework (CSF) and Capability Maturity Model (CMMI), to help prevent, detect, and respond to cybersecurity threats.

Our Chief Operations & Technology Officer is in charge of the management of cybersecurity risks as an important component of our overall enterprise risk management framework. Our Board of Directors is responsible for confirming that a system is in place to identify the principal risks facing Thomson Reuters and that appropriate procedures and systems are in place to monitor, mitigate and manage those risks. The Board of Directors, through its committees, periodically receives reports from or meets with members of management to discuss material enterprise risks, including cybersecurity risks.

Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act Disclosure

The Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 (ITRA) requires us to disclose information in our annual report if we or any of our affiliates knowingly engaged in certain transactions or dealings related to Iran and other sanctioned individuals or entities in 2024. Disclosure is generally required, even if the transactions or dealings were conducted in compliance with applicable law and regulations.

During 2024, one of our non-U.S. subsidiaries sold Reuters news text newswires and video products to one broadcasting entity in Iran covered by the ITRA. These transactions were exempt from U.S. economic sanctions laws and regulations, to the extent they may apply, as information or informational materials per 31 CFR § 560.210 (c). The aggregate gross revenue attributable to these 2024 sales was approximately $707,000. We recognized $170,000 of revenue from these sales in 2024. These sales represented approximately 0.01% of our company's 2024 consolidated revenues. Additionally, in 2024, we recognized approximately $910,000 in revenue related to the delayed collection of outstanding receivables from prior-year periods related to the same broadcasting entity bringing total revenue recognized in 2024 to $1,080,000. We estimate that the 2024 net profit attributable to this revenue (utilizing Reuters News' 2024 segment adjusted EBITDA margin disclosed in this annual report) was approximately $250,000. We discussed these pre-2024 outstanding receivables in our previously-filed annual reports.

Our Reuters News business plans to continue current contracts but does not plan on entering into any new sales contracts with customers covered by the ITRA, subject to limited exceptions where continued sales are permissible under applicable export control and economic sanctions laws and regulations.

Other Information and Disclosures

Steve Hasker, our President and Chief Executive Officer and a director of our company, was a director of Global Eagle Entertainment Inc. until May 2020. In July 2020, Global Eagle Entertainment Inc. commenced voluntary proceedings under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code.

Kim Rivera, a director of our company, was a director of Cano Health, Inc. In February 2024, Cano Health, Inc. commenced voluntary proceedings under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code.

For more information about Thomson Reuters, please see our various filings and notifications posted on our website, tr.com, the Canadian Securities Administrators' SEDAR+ website, www.sedarplus.ca, and in the EDGAR section of the Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) website at www.sec.gov.

Additional information, including directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of our shares and securities authorized for issuance under our equity compensation plans, will be contained in our management proxy circular, which is being prepared in connection with our upcoming annual meeting of shareholders to be held on June 4, 2025. Copies of our management proxy circular will be available upon request in writing to: Investor Relations Department, Thomson Reuters, 3 Times Square, New York, New York 10036, United States. Requests may also be sent by e-mail to: investor.relations@tr.com.

Information required to be provided pursuant to Canadian Securities Administrators Multilateral Instrument Form 52-110F1 (Audit Committees) for our company is included in the "Governance" section of this annual report.

Additional financial information is included in the "Management's Discussion and Analysis" and "Consolidated Financial Statements" sections of this annual report.

Under Rule 5615(a)(3) of the Nasdaq listing rules, we are required to disclose any home country practices we follow as a foreign private issuer in lieu of certain Nasdaq corporate governance requirements. Pursuant to Nasdaq Rule 5615(a)(3), Thomson Reuters follows home country practices in lieu of two Nasdaq listing rules.

Nasdaq Listing Rule 5635 requires shareholder approval of all "equity compensation plans" and material revisions to these types of plans (with limited exceptions). TSX rules require shareholder approval of security-based compensation arrangements only for plans which involve newly issued shares or specified amendments to the plans. Similar to a number of other Canadian issuers, our company follows the TSX rules.

Further, Nasdaq Rule 5620(c) requires that the minimum quorum for a shareholder meeting shall be 33-1/3% of the outstanding common shares, whereas Thomson Reuters' by-laws provide that a quorum for a shareholder meeting shall either be: (a) two persons present and each are entitled to vote or (b) the holder of the Thomson Reuters Founders Share. However, if the shareholder meeting includes the consideration of any resolution on which the holder of the Thomson Reuters Founders Share is entitled to vote, a quorum shall not be present for any purpose unless the holder of the Thomson Reuters Founders Share is present. Thomson Reuters' quorum requirements comply with the Business Corporations Act (Ontario), and the TSX rules do not contain specific quorum requirements.

Our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, corporate governance guidelines and Board committee charters are available on tr.com as well as in print or electronically (without charge) to any shareholder who requests a copy in writing or by e-mail to our Investor Relations Department. Shareholders and other interested parties may contact the Board or its non-management or independent directors as a group, or the directors who preside over their meetings, by writing to them by e-mail at board@tr.com or by mail at Thomson Reuters Board of Directors, Attention: Chief Legal Officer and Company Secretary, Thomson Reuters, 19 Duncan, Toronto, Ontario M5H 3H1, Canada.

Any statement in this annual report about any of our contracts or other documents is not necessarily complete. If the contract or document is filed as an exhibit to our annual report with the SEC or as a material contract with the Canadian securities regulatory authorities, then the contract or document is deemed to modify the description contained in this annual report. You should review the contracts or documents themselves for a complete description.

We are required to file reports and other information with the SEC under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and regulations under that act. As a foreign private issuer, we are exempt from the rules under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act prescribing the form and content of proxy statements and our officers, directors and principal shareholders are exempt from the reporting and short swing profit recovery provisions contained in Section 16 of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act.

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Cross Reference Tables

For the convenience of our shareholders, we have prepared one annual report for the year ended December 31, 2024 that addresses our disclosure requirements under applicable Canadian and U.S. laws and regulations.

The following pages include cross reference tables that reflect where we have disclosed information required to be contained in an annual information form prepared in accordance with Canadian laws and regulations and an annual report on Form 40-F prepared in accordance with SEC requirements.

For the convenience of our shareholders, we have prepared one annual report for the year ended December 31, 2024 that addresses our disclosure requirements under applicable Canadian and U.S. laws and regulations.

The following pages include cross reference tables that reflect where we have disclosed information required to be contained in an annual information form prepared in accordance with Canadian laws and regulations and an annual report on Form 40-F prepared in accordance with SEC requirements.

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Exhibit 99.2

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference in this Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2024 of Thomson Reuters Corporation of our report dated March 6, 2025 relating to the consolidated financial statements and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, which appears in Exhibit 99.1, which is incorporated by reference in this Annual Report on Form 40-F.

We also consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statements on Form F-10 (Nos. 333-284827 and 333-279991), Form S-8 (Nos. 333-218186, 333-188914, 333-126782, 333-135721, 333-152029, 333-162035 and 333-12284) and Form F-3 (No. 333-150560) of Thomson Reuters Corporation and the Registration Statements on Form F-3 (No. 333-280007) and Form F-4 (No. 333-284840) of TR Finance LLC of our report dated March 6, 2025 referred to above. We also consent to the reference to us under the heading “Interests of Experts,” which appears in Exhibit 99.1, which is incorporated by reference in this Annual Report on Form 40-F.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

New York, New York
March 6, 2025

Exhibit 99.3

CERTIFICATION OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Steve Hasker, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 40-F of Thomson Reuters Corporation;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the issuer and have:

   a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the issuer, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;

   c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the issuer's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   d) Disclosed in this report any change in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the issuer's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the issuer's auditors and the audit committee of the issuer's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the issuer's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 6, 2025

/s/ Steve Hasker
Steve Hasker
President and Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 99.4

CERTIFICATION OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Michael Eastwood, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 40-F of Thomson Reuters Corporation;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the issuer and have:

   a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the issuer, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;

   c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the issuer's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   d) Disclosed in this report any change in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the issuer's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the issuer's auditors and the audit committee of the issuer's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the issuer's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 6, 2025

/s/ Michael Eastwood
Michael Eastwood
Chief Financial Officer

Exhibit 99.5

CERTIFICATION OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350 AS ADOPTED BY
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Steve Hasker, President and Chief Executive Officer of Thomson Reuters Corporation (the "Company"), hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

a) The Company's Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2024 (the "Form 40-F") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

b) The information contained in the Form 40-F fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: March 6, 2025

By: /s/ Steve Hasker
Steve Hasker
President and Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 99.6

CERTIFICATION OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350 AS ADOPTED BY
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Michael Eastwood, Chief Financial Officer of Thomson Reuters Corporation (the "Company"), hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

a) The Company's Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2024 (the "Form 40-F") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

b) The information contained in the Form 40-F fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: March 6, 2025

By: /s/ Michael Eastwood
Michael Eastwood
Chief Financial Officer

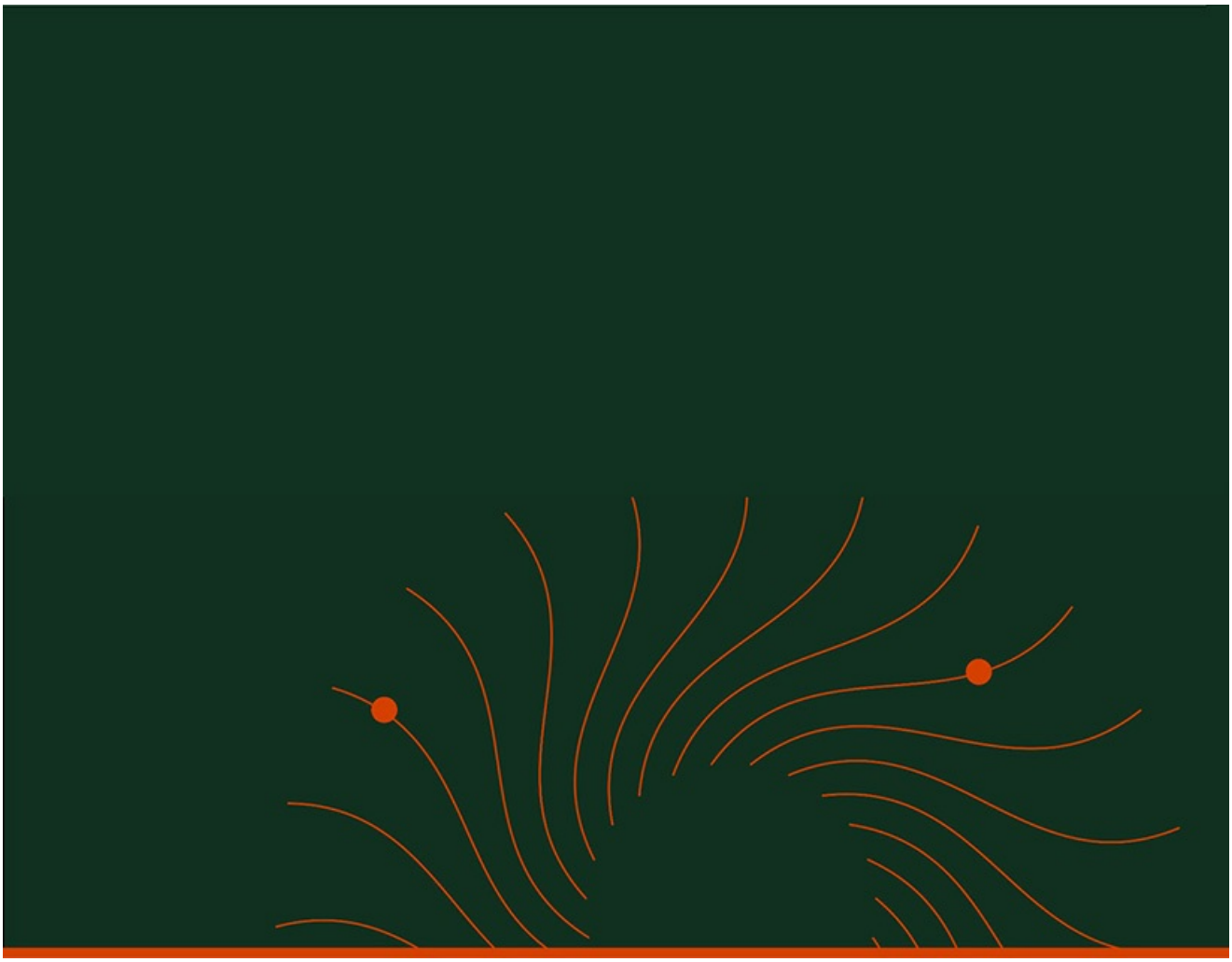
Exhibit 99.7

Thomson Reuters™

Trust Matters

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

2024



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Message from CEO Steve Hasker



Dear Colleagues,

Thomson Reuters is on an exciting journey to becoming the leading content-driven AI technology company, informing the way forward for professionals around the globe.

As we grow and progress, one thing must remain constant — our commitment to operating with the highest standards of ethics and integrity. We each uphold the standards of our Trust Principles: integrity, independence and freedom from bias. Just as we help our customers pursue justice, truth and transparency, we must treat our employees in the same regard. Trust is our most valuable asset and we must work diligently to protect it.

The Thomson Reuters Code of Business Conduct and Ethics sets forth high ethical standards for how we operate as a company. It applies to all directors, officers, employees, and contingent workers, and any third party acting on behalf of TR should be made aware of their obligation to comply with the Code. It is your obligation to familiarize yourself with the Code. Its principles will serve as a guide when you encounter ethical questions throughout your career.

If you suspect misconduct, you can report it without fear of retaliation to your supervisor, HR, the ethics hotline or our Chief Compliance Officer.

Thank you for acting with integrity in every action, every day.

Steve

Steve Hasker
President and CEO
Thomson Reuters

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Thomson Reuters is built on a legacy of integrity and performance. For over 150 years, we have delivered vital information and expertise that empowers customers globally. Our core strength is that we are driven by one single quality that binds, empowers and defines us more than any other, which is Trust.

Trust is the cornerstone of our identity, binding us with our customers and defining our actions as individuals and as a team. Together with our customers, we shape the future, recognizing the mutual dependency that underlies our success.

Our commitment to doing the right thing for the right reasons fuels our actions, acknowledging the impact on others and striving for positive outcomes. This Code of Business Conduct and Ethics reflects our values, emphasizing that Trust Matters. It guides us in meeting high expectations, fostering innovation, and ensuring continued success.

The Trust Principles

In observing this Code, we must remember that the Thomson Reuters Trust Principles guide the conduct of every individual within the organization. These principles are not just a set of guidelines; they are an invaluable asset that defines Thomson Reuters, unifying our content and providing the bedrock for the trusted answers sought by our customers. The Trust Principles are:

1. That Reuters shall at no time pass into the hands of any one interest, group or faction;
2. That the integrity, independence and freedom from bias of Thomson Reuters shall at all times be fully preserved;
3. That Reuters shall supply unbiased and reliable news services to newspapers, news agencies, broadcasters and other media subscribers and to businesses, governments, institutions, individuals and others with whom Reuters has or may have contracts;
4. That Thomson Reuters shall pay due regard to the many interests which it serves in addition to those of the media; and
5. That no effort shall be spared to expand, develop and adapt the news and other services and products of Thomson Reuters so as to maintain its leading position in the international news and information business.

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Our Culture

Purpose

Our company purpose is to *Inform the Way Forward*, reflecting our commitment to serving professionals, advancing critical institutions and building trust through our products and our actions.

Purpose, in our context, extends beyond profit-making; it unites our commercial value and societal impact, shaping our core reason for existence and influencing every aspect of our business. This guiding principle informs our strategy, inspires our team, engages our customers and community, and is deeply embedded in our culture.

Our products and business play a central role in how we Inform the Way Forward by empowering the most informed professionals worldwide. Collaborating with our customers, we elevate knowledge, act with courage and integrity, and champion justice, truth, and transparency—values that underpin progress and create value.

Inform the Way Forward on TR.com

Inform the Way Forward on the intranet

Mindsets and behaviors

The Thomson Reuters Mindsets & Behaviors articulate the core mindsets (how we think) and behaviors (how we act) and are critical for driving the business forward and ensuring customer satisfaction. These are the shared, unwavering, and prioritized traits that collectively contribute to our success.



Mindsets and behaviors on the intranet

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Our Code

The Code applies to all employees, officers and directors of Thomson Reuters Corporation and our majority-owned or controlled subsidiaries, as well as to consultants, contractors, temporary employees. Any third parties or agents (such as business partners) acting on our behalf or performing services for us should be made aware of their obligation to comply with the Code.

A global code

With thousands of employees around the world, Thomson Reuters operates under a wide variety of laws and regulations. Regardless of where we operate, our values and trust principles will not change. This Code underscores those values and principles and helps guide how we engage with our customers, our business partners (such as vendors, suppliers, agents, etc.), our colleagues and the communities where we work and live. The Code is also a practical resource to check policies, guide decisions and help employees and others understand when and how to **Seek Help**.

The Code applies in every country we do business. If there is ever a conflict between this Code and local laws and/or supplemental policies that apply to our job, we must comply with the most restrictive requirement. If any of us have questions about how the Code might apply, we should **Seek Help**.

Regulated entities

Regulated entities within Thomson Reuters may have their own policies and procedures that apply to staff acting on their behalf. These policies always take precedence over Thomson Reuters policies addressing the same topic. **Seek Help** for more information.

Reuters journalists

Because of the nature of their jobs, Reuters journalists have policies that, in some cases, are more restrictive than the company's general policies (such as those relating to personal political activity) and, in some cases, may be less restrictive (such as reporting on what a third party might view as confidential). Reuters journalists should review the Handbook of Journalism and **Seek Help** for more information.

Waiver

In the unusual circumstance that you believe you may need a waiver of a particular provision of the Code, you should contact the Chief Legal Officer of Thomson Reuters. Any waiver for executive officers or directors may be granted only by the Thomson Reuters Board of Directors or a Board committee and will be disclosed by Thomson Reuters to the extent required by law, regulation or stock exchange requirement.

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Our responsibilities

Accountability for everyone

All Thomson Reuters employees have an obligation to hold themselves and each other to the policies and high ethical standards described in this Code. This means we each are expected to read and understand the Code, as well as any supplemental materials that might apply to us, and act accordingly. If you are unsure about any part of the Code or supplemental materials, or how to access them, then please **Seek Help**.

- Learn about, understand and comply with the laws, rules, regulations and policies that apply to our specific positions
- **Seek Help** if we have questions about the applicability or interpretation of any law, rule, regulation or policy
- Speak up if we see or suspect unethical behavior or a violation — whether of laws, policies or this Code
- Complete mandatory compliance training
- Respect local customs of countries where we do business, as long as doing so does not violate laws or this Code
- **Acknowledge on the Intranet** that we have received and read this Code and understand our obligations to comply with it

Disciplinary action, up to and including termination and/or legal proceedings, may result from any failure to comply with laws, rules or regulations that apply to each of us, our Code, or any other Thomson Reuters policy or requirement.

Responsibilities of leaders and managers

Leaders — including managers and supervisors — at Thomson Reuters are expected to hold themselves to the same high standards that they demand of their teams. Leaders play an essential role in building a culture of transparency, open communication and trust that extends from colleagues to customers to external business partners. To help achieve this, leaders should:

- Listen and take action when team members raise concerns — whether big or small
- Be knowledgeable about the laws, rules, regulations and policies that apply to their teams
- Personally handle or escalate compliance issues appropriately
- Highlight and recognize decisions that honor our values and long-term success over short-term gain
- Demonstrate accountability and a willingness to listen to all points of view
- Make time to discuss the importance of ethics and compliance regularly with their teams
- Encourage colleagues and others to contact their manager, Human Resources or the Enterprise Compliance team for help when issues or questions arise and to be timely and candid in reporting any unethical or illegal conduct or compliance issues

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Making ethical decisions

Even those of us who are very familiar with this Code and our policies may find ourselves in situations where we are unsure of what course to take. In such cases, we can **Seek Help**.

Before moving forward, ask these questions:

- *Am I following applicable laws and regulations? Is the action ethical?*
- *Am I following the Code, Trust Principles and other company policies?*
- *Have I considered the wider implications of my decision?*
- *Would I feel comfortable if my decision were made public?*
- *Does my decision take all stakeholders into account?*

If the answer to any of these questions is no or not sure, stop and **Seek Help**.

Speaking up and seeking help

We all have an obligation to speak up to report unethical or illegal conduct or if we reasonably believe that a violation of this Code has occurred. Our willingness to **Seek Help** and to accurately and truthfully describe the situation in a timely manner is of the utmost importance. Thomson Reuters values open communication.

Ethics Hotline QR Code

You are encouraged to ask questions and **Seek Help** whenever you have a concern. Speak up even if you are not sure something problematic has occurred. You have several options for doing so: your manager, Human Resources, the General Counsel's Office, the Enterprise Compliance team or the **Business Conduct and Ethics Hotline** (Ethics Hotline).

Reporting fraud or suspected fraud

Report suspected fraudulent activities by current or former employees, directors, officers, contractors or third parties to Internal Audit. In addition, attempts to inappropriately influence external auditors should be reported to Internal Audit.

Anonymity and confidentiality

There may be times when you are not comfortable contacting your manager directly about an issue (for example, if the issue concerns your manager), you can contact the Business Conduct and Ethics Hotline by logging on to **https://www.compliance-hotline.com/ThomsonReuters.jsp** where you will find instructions for reporting via phone or the website.

The Hotline is managed by an independent third party and it is available to you 24/7. You may submit a report anonymously if you choose. After reporting your question or concern, you will be able to check back in and receive status updates regarding your submission. Confidentiality will be

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maintained to the fullest extent possible, and information will be shared only on a need-to-know basis.

In certain countries, local laws and regulations restrict the types of reports that can be made through the Ethics Hotline or may require consent to disclose your identity. If you are in such a country and attempting to make a report, **Seek Help**. You can also visit the **Hotline information on the Intranet**.

Nothing in the Code prohibits you from reporting potential violations of law to, or participating in an investigation conducted by national, federal, state or local government agency, including self-regulatory organizations recognized under applicable law.

Retaliation is prohibited

Thomson Reuters prohibits retaliation against anyone who makes an inquiry or reports an allegation in good faith or who truthfully participates in an investigation. “Good faith” does not mean you have to be right or have incontrovertible proof — it just means you have a reasonable belief in the truth and accuracy of what you’re reporting. If you know or suspect someone is retaliating or are aware of plans to retaliate against you or someone else, **Seek Help**.

Investigations

Investigations will be conducted promptly and thoroughly, and confidentiality will be maintained to the fullest extent possible. Information regarding complaints and reports will be maintained by the Human Resources, General Counsel’s Office or Internal Audit departments, as appropriate. The applicable department will maintain records of any such reports or complaints, tracking their receipt, investigation, and resolution.

Fair process and disciplinary action

All reasonable efforts will be made to determine the relevant facts behind any reported violation and bring the investigation to a timely conclusion. Any employee who becomes involved in an investigation is obligated to cooperate.

Failing to cooperate with an investigation may result in disciplinary action, up to and including termination and/or legal proceedings. Failure to cooperate includes:

- Knowingly providing false or misleading information
- Refusing to be available for a meeting or discussion during an investigation
- Knowingly withholding, destroying, altering or deleting pertinent information

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Providing equal opportunities

We are trusted to . . .

…promote equal employment and provide reasonable accommodations for qualified individuals.

We are committed to complying with applicable laws, rules and regulations governing nondiscrimination wherever we do business and providing equal employment opportunities with regard to hiring, compensation, promotion, classification, training, apprenticeship, referral for employment and other terms of employment for all persons without regard to the classifications listed in the **Anti-discrimination section** of this Code.

We also make reasonable accommodations for qualified individuals with disabilities and for colleagues with sincerely held religious beliefs. For these purposes, a "reasonable accommodation" is a modification or adjustment to job duties or the work environment that enables an employee to perform the essential functions of the job while not putting undue hardship on Thomson Reuters. Contact your manager or Human Resources if you believe you require an accommodation to perform the essential functions of your position, need a religious accommodation or have questions.

Workplace Policies on the Intranet

Connecting the dots

Q **I'm considering two job candidates who have similar qualifications on paper. One has a physical disability that may hamper the ability to get around the office. Am I allowed to factor this trait into my evaluation of the candidates?**

A You should not assume that a disability will limit someone's ability to perform his or her job. However, if you reasonably believe the disability would legitimately affect the individual's ability to perform the essential functions of the job, you should contact human resources to discuss whether reasonable accommodations could be made.

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Embracing inclusion and belonging

We are trusted to . . .

…foster an inclusive workplace and a workforce that reflects the wide range of customers and communities we serve.

Why it matters

We work best in partnership. When our workforce has an extensive range of skills, expertise and experiences, it enhances our abilities as colleagues to partner with each other and with our customers. The more perspectives we can provide, the more potential there is for innovation. The more that all employees feel valued and free to reach their full potential, the more trust can develop among all of us.

In short, a commitment to inclusion and belonging not only honors our values but also fuels our competitive edge in the global marketplace.

How we deliver

We foster an inclusive workplace where all colleagues are valued and have the opportunity to reach their full potential.

We embrace a range of perspectives, experiences and styles. We know this drives innovation and delivers a competitive advantage.

Fostering a respectful workplace

We are trusted to . . .

…actively foster a work environment where everyone is treated with dignity and respect.

Why it matters

When discrimination, harassment and bullying are allowed to take root in a workplace, they inhibit communication and damage productivity. We cannot properly share ideas and concerns or work together as a team if any member of our team or partnership feels targeted or unsafe. Additionally, these types of acts may leave us vulnerable (as individuals and as a company) to fines, lawsuits and civil or even criminal proceedings.

By putting a premium on fairness, equality, respect and dignity and not allowing discrimination, harassment and bullying, everyone who enters our workplaces should feel protected and empowered to achieve their full potential.

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How we deliver

Anti-discrimination

We do not tolerate discrimination. This means we do not allow unequal treatment on the basis of:

- Race, color or ethnicity
- Religion
- Sex or gender
- Pregnancy
- Sexual orientation
- Age
- Gender identity or expression
- Marital status
- National origin
- Citizenship status
- Disability
- Veteran status
- Any other classification protected by applicable laws or regulations

Harassment and bullying

We also do not tolerate harassment of any kind at our workplaces, including sexual harassment and bullying. We support dignity in the workplace without regard for whether the person engaging in the conduct or the recipient is an employee, manager, vendor, supplier, customer, contractor, consultant or visitor. This means we do not allow conduct that:

- Has the purpose or effect of creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment or otherwise adversely affects an individual's employment opportunities
- Explicitly or implicitly links submission to sexual conduct as a term or condition of employment or promotion decisions

Thomson Reuters will not tolerate discrimination, harassment or bullying in the workplace. Even if local law does not explicitly prohibit these acts, we hold our employees to a higher standard.

Examples of sexual harassment can include:

- Unwelcome propositions, demands or advances of a sexual nature
- Unwelcome physical contact such as hugging, kissing, grabbing, pinching, patting, or brushing up against someone
- Unwelcome and inappropriate remarks about someone's body or appearance, sexual gestures or comments or unwanted verbal or physical interactions of a sexual nature
- Unwelcome vulgar or obscene gestures, language, or comments

Examples of bullying can include:

- Humiliation, threats, or abuse
- Aggressive behavior
- Teasing or practical jokes
- Pressuring someone to do something against their will

Examples of harassment can include :

- Slurs, disparaging remarks, off-color jokes, insults, vulgar language, epithets, and teasing
- Displaying offensive posters, symbols, cartoons, drawings, computer images or e-mails

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Connecting the dots

Q **I've noticed that one of our customers keeps making mildly sexual comments that seem to make one of my colleagues uncomfortable. If that colleague never makes a complaint to the company, is there anything I can do? Do we have to accept the behavior to maintain the customer relationship?**

A Even if an apparent target of the behavior does not make a complaint, the individual still may be uncomfortable. You should talk to Human Resources. While Thomson Reuters is always mindful of customer relationships, we never want our employees to be in an uncomfortable work environment. The company will take appropriate steps to address the behavior.

Speaking up for safe workplaces

If you witness inappropriate conduct in the workplace, speak up and do not look the other way, regardless of whether the individual who engaged in the behavior is a manager, colleague, vendor, supplier, customer, contractor, consultant or visitor. If you are comfortable addressing the behavior directly with the individual who engaged in it, you may, however, you are not required to do so. In any event, you should contact the Human Resources department or **Seek Help** (and contact the **Security Operations Center (SOC)** if you believe the particular situation may require their involvement).

Thomson Reuters will take prompt and appropriate action if it determines that a violation has occurred, which may result in disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment.

Managers

We hold managers (which include supervisors) to an even higher standard and require them to raise or address any inappropriate conduct they learn of in the workplace, even if they are aware of it indirectly or have not received a specific complaint about the behavior.

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Keeping workplaces safe, secure and healthy

We are trusted to . . .

…ensure a work environment where health, safety and security are paramount.

Why it matters

A safe and healthy workplace not only protects us from harm but also builds trust, prevents costly accidents and enhances the company's reputation as a responsible corporate citizen.

How we deliver

Health and safety

To conduct business operations and activities in a manner that prevents injury andill-health for employees, customers, visitors and contractors, protects the environment, conserves natural resources and positions us as a responsible neighbor, we:

- Comply with both the letter and the spirit of all applicable occupational and environmental health and safety laws and regulations
- Develop, implement, continually improve and follow policies, procedures, and guidelines to ensure compliance with applicable regulations and support our values, commitments and expectations
- Provide EHS training, instruction, information, and effective communication to all TR staff and those performing work at our locations relevant to their role and responsibilities
- Develop management processes and solutions that mitigate risks, protect our people and environment, and demonstrate value to our customers and stakeholders
- Require that all contractors, vendors and colleagues abide by safety and environmental regulations
- Perform assessments to identify safety hazards or potential regulatory non-compliance and take action to remedy these situations
- Maintain accurate and up-to-date environmental and safety records

Security

We do our part to ensure the security of our workplaces by:

- Following all required security procedures and access controls in our facilities
- Speaking up when we see something that seems suspicious or threatening
- Participating in safety-related drills and preparations

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Threats, workplace violence and weapons

We do not tolerate acts or threats of violence, intimidation or hostility in our workplace, whether directed at colleagues, vendors, suppliers, customers, or visitors. We also do not allow:

- Weapons or hazardous devices at any facilities leased or owned by Thomson Reuters, at Thomson Reuters–sponsored functions, or on company business unless legally allowed and cleared with prior written approval from the Global/Regional Head of Security
- Behavior that injures or is likely to injure another person
- The making or sending of harassing or threatening statements (regardless of how these messages are delivered)
- Behavior that damages or is likely to damage property
- Stalking or surveillance of another person
- Committing or threatening to commit violent acts

This may extend to activities outside of work if they adversely affect the company's reputation or interests or the safety of our employees. If you feel someone is being threatened or subjected to violence, are concerned that someone may cause harm to him or herself or see something suspicious, move out of harm's way, call the local police, follow the instructions of emergency authorities and call the **Security Operations Centre (SOC)** and **Human Resources.** If there is a life-threatening emergency, contact the **local police or emergency services first**, then **SOC** and **Human Resources**.

- **TR Corporate Security Incident Report Form**
- **Global Security on the Intranet**
- **Workplace Violence Prevention Policy on Workday**
- **Environmental, Health and Safety Policy**

Connect the dots

Q **I have a domestic issue at home that affects my personal safety. Do I need to disclose it at work?**

A If you have a domestic or personal issue that may apply to or affect safety in the workplace (e.g., an order of protection or a restraining order), you should report it to **Human Resources** and **SOC.** That is the best way to help ensure not only your safety but also that of your colleagues. Also see the Workplace Violence Prevention Policy

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Drugs and alcohol

Drugs and alcohol can be a danger to everyone in the workplace. Thomson Reuters does not allow the possession, use, purchase, sale, attempted sale, distribution, manufacturing or being under the influence of illegal drugs in its workplaces. We also do not allow the abuse or misuse of alcohol, prescription drugs or other impairing substances in the workplace, whether your workplace is in the office or remote working, or when conducting company business. This means we:

- Do not report for work while impaired by drugs or alcohol
- Do not possess or consume alcohol on Thomson Reuters premises or while working without specific prior authorization from Thomson Reuters
- Use good judgment when consuming alcohol at an event sponsored by Thomson Reuters, a customer or an organization that we're supporting

Employees in violation will be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including termination. Violations also could lead to arrest and prosecution by law enforcement if such violations involve illicit drugs or other illegal activities. Where permissible by law, Thomson Reuters reserves the right to take appropriate steps to investigate compliance with the Code and other applicable policies, including but not limited to drug and/or alcohol testing by qualified medical professionals and searches in the workplace.

If you believe someone in the workplace may have an issue with substance abuse or may be impaired, contact your manager or Human Resources.

Connecting the dots

Q **If I have a problem with substance abuse, does the company offer any help?**

A Thomson Reuters offers a number of employee programs that may provide assistance. Please ask Human Resources about available services in your location.

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Recognizing and avoiding conflicts of interest

We are trusted to . . .

…act in the best interests of Thomson Reuters and avoid situations that even appear to compromise our judgment.

Why it matters

A conflict of interest may arise whenever our personal interests as individuals interfere, or appear to interfere, with the interests of the company. Conflicts of interest also can arise if we take actions or have interests that may make it difficult for us to do our jobs objectively and effectively. If broken, the bonds of trust that we have developed over time with customers and partners can be difficult to rebuild. By knowing how to recognize and disclose or avoid potential conflicts, we protect our reputation and our ability to do business effectively.

How we deliver

We avoid real or perceived conflicts of interest at all times. This means we:

- Take responsibility for identifying situations that could compromise or appear to compromise our judgment
- **Seek Help** if we suspect a potential conflict
- Disclose any potential conflicts in writing to the appropriate manager or to Human Resources to resolve the conflict and/or pre-clear it in writing with the Enterprise Compliance team and act consistently with whatever decision is made
- Put the company's interest in any business transaction ahead of any personal interest or gain

Keep in mind that not all conflicts are prohibited. Some conflicts of interest are permissible if they are disclosed and approved. Below are some of the more common areas where conflicts arise.

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Relatives and friends

A conflict can arise if you or someone with whom you have a close relationship receives improper personal benefits (such as cash, gifts, entertainment, services, discounts, loans or guarantees) or is selected by Thomson Reuters as a supplier, consultant or business partner as a result of your position at Thomson Reuters.

We each must avoid putting ourselves in positions where the interests of those with whom we have a close relationship could improperly influence our decisions.

This means we avoid:

- Directly or indirectly supervising colleagues with whom we have a close relationship
- Taking part in hiring or promoting those with whom we have a close relationship or influencing their compensation, benefits or opportunities if they work at the company
- Participating in transactions between Thomson Reuters and businesses that are owned by or that employ someone with whom we have a close relationship. It may be a conflict of interest if you or someone with whom you have a close relationship owns more than 1% of a customer, supplier or competitor

Connecting the dots

Q **How does the Code define a "close" relationship?**

A For the purposes of the Code, people with whom you have a "close" relationship may include any person that could influence or appear to influence your judgment such as:

- A spouse, partner, parent or person you are dating
- Immediate family members (parents, offspring, siblings, grandparents or grandchildren)
- Mothers and fathers in-law, sons and daughters-in-law, brothers and sisters-in-law
- Cousins, uncles, aunts, nieces, nephews
- Any person living in the same home as you

Q **I think my manager is dating a coworker. Is that allowed?**

A It is inappropriate for a manager to date one of his or her direct reports or another person who is a subordinate in his or her group. Even if the relationship appears to be consensual, having one individual in a position of power over the other could result in a conflict of interest. Any concerns should be addressed to Human Resources.

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Corporate opportunities

We may not take for ourselves any opportunity that was created or discovered through the use of company property, information or other resources or through our position at the company. This means we:

- Use company property, company information and our position only to advance the company's interests and not for personal gain
- Recognize when a product, service, invention or business connection might be of interest to Thomson Reuters and communicate it to the company

Outside employment

We take on outside employment only if it does not interfere with our judgment or ability to perform our job duties at Thomson Reuters. Disclosing outside employment to your manager or the Enterprise Compliance team is required and important to ensure that the position does not interfere or conflict with your role at TR or our work with a partner or customer. This means that while working for Thomson Reuters, we each:

- Ensure our employment or engagement with another company does not affect our work at Thomson Reuters
- Do not accept work if it would cause us to improperly disclose the company's confidential or proprietary information
- Do not compete with Thomson Reuters or work for our competitors
- Do not use company resources or time to perform work for second jobs, personal businesses, board memberships or civic positions, or the like

Practicing law on behalf of Thomson Reuters

Thomson Reuters employs many individuals with law degrees who also may be licensed to practice law. It is important to remember that only lawyers in the General Counsel's Office (GCO) or those who are working at the direction and under the supervision of the GCO, may practice law or provide legal advice on behalf of Thomson Reuters.

This means that while working at Thomson Reuters, employees and contractors who do not meet the above criteria may not, among other things:

- Establish an attorney-client relationship on behalf of Thomson Reuters
- Provide legal advice or guidance where specialized legal skills are required, such that there is an implicit representation of authority or competence to practice law
- Hold themselves out as a Thomson Reuters lawyer, which means to indicate in any manner to any other person that they are competent, authorized or available to practice law on behalf of the company

If you are unsure if you meet the criteria to practice law on behalf of Thomson Reuters, please contact the Enterprise Compliance team.

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Joining the Board of another company

Employees are permitted to serve on the board of private family businesses and other organizations that have no relation to Thomson Reuters or our businesses. Employees must receive approval from the Enterprise Compliance team before accepting an appointment to the board of any organization whose interests may conflict with Thomson Reuters interests. No employee may serve as a director of another publicly traded company unless you've received approval from the Thomson Reuters Chief Compliance Officer.

Organizational conflicts of interest

When dealing with the government, we avoid situations that might give Thomson Reuters an unfair competitive advantage or that could affect our ability to perform work objectively as individuals. This means we:

- Follow all requirements of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) in the United States and similar regulations in all the other countries where we do business
- Work in good faith to address and resolve any claims of organizational conflicts of interest

Remember that many conflicts or potential conflicts can actually be resolved if they are properly disclosed in a timely manner. Refer to **Making Ethical Decisions** for guidance in handling potential conflicts of interest, and **Seek Help** if you are ever unsure about a potential conflict.

Dealing fairly and honestly

We are trusted to . . .

…compete vigorously, fairly and openly.

Why it matters

Anti-competitive practices harm customers and distort markets. These practices severely damage our relationships with customers and partners by eroding their foundational trust. Competition and antitrust laws prohibit making agreements with competitors, customers, suppliers or other third parties that limit competition. Even though competition laws are complex and dynamic, we are expected to know the law in this area. If we fail to act lawfully, we can hurt the company's reputation and leave Thomson Reuters and ourselves open to the potential of substantial fines and even criminal prosecution.

How we deliver

Fair dealing

We treat our competitors, customers, suppliers, partners and security holders with fairness and respect.

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This means we:

- Comply with the letter and spirit of applicable laws
- Recommend only products, services and solutions that we believe are the proper fit for each customer's needs
- Remain transparent and forthright in all contracting
- Award contracts based on merit and clearly defined benchmarks
- Provide accurate and timely documentation
- Deliver on what we promise
- Are honest and accurate in advertising and marketing claims, avoiding exaggeration, misrepresentation, and ambiguity
- Take special care when making comparative claims and do not disparage or unfairly criticize a competitor's products or services
- Do not gather competitive intelligence in unlawful or unethical ways (see **Competitive Intelligence** in the Code)

Seek advice before you act

We often negotiate agreements with customers, suppliers and distributors. To avoid antitrust issues, seek advice from the General Counsel's Office before you:

- Use customer pricing (such as deep discounts) or licensing terms to keep out or unduly hinder competitors
- Sell anything below cost
- Tie the sale of any product, service or discount to another product
- Enter an exclusive dealing or lock-in agreement
- Treat customers, suppliers or distributors inequitably for the same products
- Restrict a distributor in terms of whom they can sell to and at what price or agree to a similar restriction on Thomson Reuters where we resell third-party products or services
- Impose any non-compete or other similar restriction, or accept a similar restriction on Thomson Reuters

Competition and antitrust

We abide by all competition and antitrust laws that apply to us, avoiding situations that could put us at risk of even appearing to violate these laws. This means we do not engage in discussions with competitors to:

- Fix prices
- Divide sales opportunities or territories
- Agree not to solicit each other's customers
- Boycott or refuse to sell a particular product to a certain customer, supplier or vendor
- Rig bids

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- Share confidential information about pricing, profits, costs, sale terms, credit terms, customers, discounts, promotions, marketing or strategic plans, mergers and acquisitions or any other sensitive information

Because competition and antitrust laws are so complex and there are some exceptions and variations from country to country, you should consult the Enterprise Compliance team before taking any action that might be considered anti-competitive. View the **Competitive Intelligence Policy, Competition Guidelines, Creating Better Documents, Competing Fairly Summary Flyer and others on the Intranet**.

Connecting the dots

Q **I attended a conference recently, and an employee of a competitor struck up a conversation with me about a new product they just launched. She didn't say anything about pricing or profits, but I felt uncomfortable. What should I do in this situation?**

A If you feel uncomfortable about any conversation with a competitor, it's best to exit that conversation as quickly and as gracefully as possible. Remember, even if the employee didn't reveal pricing or other sensitive information, she may have said something that could appear to violate antitrust laws to some-one listening. Contact the General Counsel's Office if you need more clarification or want to confirm that nothing happened that could be or could appear to be a violation.

Working in our global markets

We are trusted to . . .

…act as responsible citizens in the global marketplace, relying on our performance and innovation, not on bribes or other corrupt practices, to earn business.

Why it matters

Bribes, corruption and illegal payments all have a deeply damaging impact on our society. They can harm economies, destabilize governments and undermine public trust. These types of actions can result in Thomson Reuters being prohibited from bidding on contracts. In addition, they can result in both personal and company fines and even imprisonment. As a team of thousands of professionals working around the world, we have both the power and the obligation to fight bribery and corruption wherever we encounter it. By embracing this responsibility with the business partners with whom we engage on a daily basis, we continue to bolster the reputation of Thomson Reuters. We also protect the communities where we work and help level the playing field, as we should win on the merits of our performance as individuals and as a company.

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How we deliver

Anti-bribery and anti-corruption

We do not tolerate bribery or corruption in any form. This applies to both the public and private sectors. We take reasonable steps to ensure Thomson Reuters business partners, including vendors and other third parties do not engage in illegal or unethical actions when acting on our behalf. We expect all Thomson Reuters business partners to meet these standards, understanding that we can be held liable for their actions, which — good or bad — reflect on the company.

This means we:

- Do not offer or accept bribes or kickbacks
- Do not make facilitation or "grease" payments, even if they are legal in the country where requested
- Report it to our manager and the Enterprise Compliance team if we are offered a bribe, asked for a bribe or asked to make a facilitation payment
- Offer or accept only reasonable hospitality and business expenses
- Record all payments and receipts honestly and accurately
- Carry out a level of due diligence appropriate to the risk before we engage business partners
- Communicate our Anti-Bribery & Anti-Corruption Policy to business partners at the outset of our business relationship and as appropriate thereafter
- Watch out for red flags, including vague descriptions of payments or services, payment requests in exchange for approvals or signs of over-invoicing or false invoicing
- Mitigate or terminate business relationships as appropriate if we learn that a business partner may have violated our standards
- Report any known or suspected violations or concerns to the Enterprise Team or the Ethics Hotline

The many forms of bribery

Bribes can take the form of anything of value being offered or given in exchange for, or as a reward for, favorable treatment. There are many business interactions that can go from legitimate to corrupt when motivated by an intention to obtain favorable treatment, including providing or accepting:

- Cash or cash equivalents
- Facilitation payments
- Unreasonable gifts, entertainment or hospitality
- Unexplained or excessive rebates, discounts or commissions
- Loans
- Invoices for disguised expenses
- Excessive goods or services for personal use
- Free use of Thomson Reuters services or facilities
- Favors (such as the hiring of a relative)
- Charitable donations
- Paid or unpaid internships
- Job offers or promises of future employment

If you have any questions about bribery or corruption, contact the Enterprise Compliance team or **Seek Help**.

Anti-Bribery & Anti-Corruption Policy

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Connecting the dots

Q **What is a facilitation or "grease" payment?**

A A facilitation or "grease" payment is a small payment made to a **government official** to secure what should be a routine action, such as processing a visa, issuing a permit or providing a utility service. This does not include official payments, such as those where a government agency has a published fee schedule for a service equally available to anyone and provides a receipt. Thomson Reuters prohibits its employees and representatives from making facilitation payments, even if doing so is legal in the country where the payment is taking place. If you are unsure whether something qualifies as a facilitation payment or if you believe such a payment is necessary to advance legitimate business goals, you must Seek Help. Similarly, if you must make a facilitation payment to protect your liberty or safety, you must notify your manager as soon as possible, and know that such extraordinary events will not be treated as policy violations.

Identifying government officials

Our policy on bribery and corruption applies to both the public and private sectors. However, dealing with government officials poses a particularly high risk due to the strict rules and regulations that often apply to giving anything of value to a government official. Some government officials are easy to identify, but others may not be. Government officials can include:

- Employees at government facilities
- Elected officials
- Law enforcement officers
- Customs officials
- Inspectors
- Military personnel and support teams
- Public utility employees
- Employees of state-owned or controlled entities, such as some oil firms, universities and media companies

Government Contracting policies on the Intranet

Gifts and entertainment

We use our best judgment in the giving and receiving of gifts to avoid even the appearance of improper influence. This means we:

- Ensure all gifts, meals, services and entertainment we give or receive are infrequent and not excessive in value
- Refuse to give or accept certain cash equivalents (e.g., shares, gift cards, gift certificates or honorariums) that exceed $100.00 (USD) unless approved by your manager, Human Resources or the Enterprise Compliance team
- Refuse to give or accept cash gifts

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- Do not give or accept anything of value if it would appear to improperly obligate someone to act a certain way or if it would embarrass either party if made public
- Know that when a government official is involved, we may not offer or accept gifts, meals, services or entertainment without prior approval from the Enterprise Compliance team
- Will in no case connect an item of value, including gifts and travel, to an official act by a government official
- Know the relevant gift policies that govern our businesses (and remember some may have more restrictive policies) and the policies of anyone who might receive a gift from us and ensure that those policies are not violated
- Understand that in some countries, it would be offensive to return or refuse a gift and that in such situations, we may accept the gift on behalf of Thomson Reuters and consult our manager about how the gift should be treated
- Comply with applicable laws and regulations wherever we do business

Determining what is "not excessive in value" requires your good faith judgment. It may change depending on the situation.

Acceptable gifts and entertainment generally include:

- Promotional items with company logos
- Meals and entertainment of modest value when business is being conducted
- Routine tickets to a local sporting or cultural event
- Gifts of nominal value that are customarily given on national holidays
- Prizes randomly given or received through raffles, contests or industry events

Unacceptable gifts and entertainment generally include:

- Cash or certain cash equivalents
- Luxury goods
- Events, trips or meals where there is no clear business purpose being conducted
- Anything of value given to or received from a government official

If you aren't sure whether you should offer or accept a gift, ask yourself:

- *What is the intention behind the gift? For example, does either party expect something in return, such as an advantage or a favor?*
- *Do you feel uncomfortable or embarrassed if anyone else found out about it?*
- *Is the gift being given outside of the workplace so others will not know about it?*
- *Does the recipient have a policy that would prohibit it?*
- *Is the gift supported by documentation?*
- *Does it feel right? Or does something feel off?*

If you have questions about whether any gift, meal, service or entertainment would be acceptable under the Code, contact the Enterprise Compliance team or **Seek Help**.

Anti-Bribery & Anti-Corruption Policy

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Connecting the dots

Q **We engaged a local agent with good connections to help us secure a government contract. He wants to give a bottle of expensive liquor to the government official who signed off on the contract and insists that it's customary to do so. Could we get in trouble for that?**

A Yes, Thomson Reuters can be held responsible for the actions of the agents we hire. You must tell the agent from the start not to give gifts to a public official. More importantly, before engaging such a person, it's important to conduct due diligence on the agent and get a contractual assurance that no improper payments will be made on behalf of Thomson Reuters.

Sanctions, embargoes and export controls

Sanctions and export controls can be complex and ever changing. As a company known for its information and resources to enable our partners to navigate difficult legal questions, it is imperative we understand and abide by these laws and regulations. That is why we are committed to following sanctions and export compliance requirements applicable to us.

This means we:

- Understand our individual roles when doing business in various parts of the world and with potential customers and business partners, including understanding which trade laws apply to our business activities and business partners
- Remain aware of embargoed countries and global sanctions requirements (see Trade Controls and Sanctions on the Intranet)
- Conduct due diligence on customers, prospective customers, and other business partners.
- Screen customers, prospective customers, and other business partners, on a recurring basis, against sanctions lists, including those of the U.S. Department of Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) (and lists maintained by other countries, using leading tools and technology
- Do not conduct unauthorized business with a sanctioned organization or individual
- Know the requirements and procedures for products or services we are exporting

Remain alert for and report suspicious business requests and payment activity. If you have any questions about sanctions or export controls, **Seek Help.**

Trade Controls Handbook and Policies on the Intranet

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Connecting the dots

Q **Recently, one of my customers asked whether some employees in their organization who work in a sanctioned country could subscribe to one of our online software products. Can we add them as subscribers since we wouldn't be exporting a physical product?**

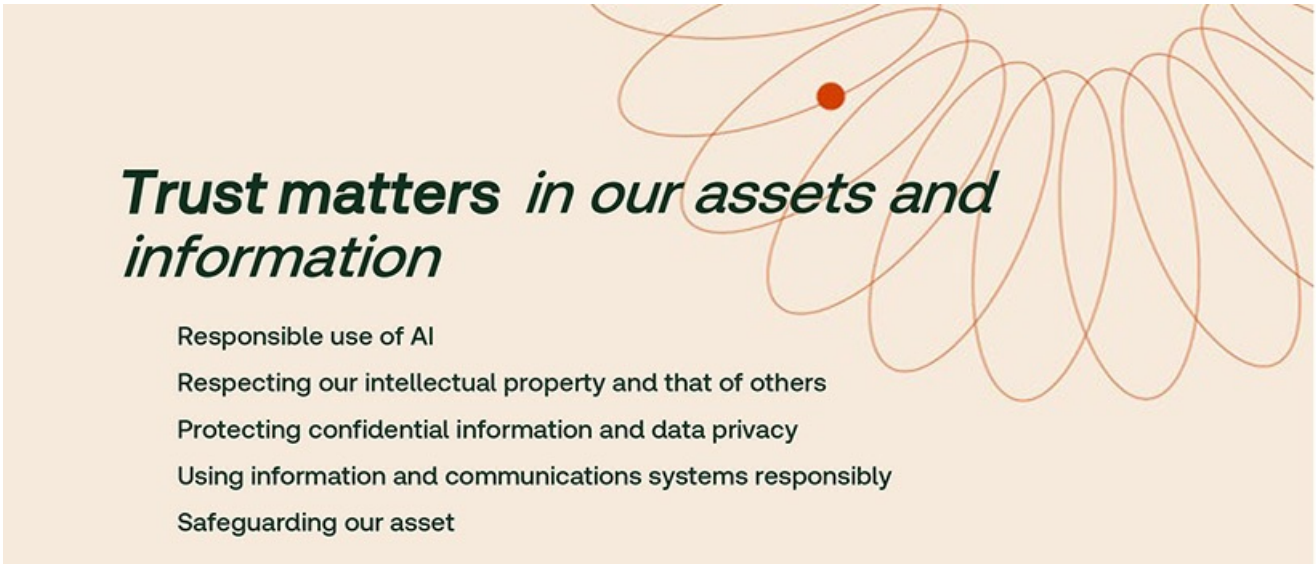
A Most likely not. Export controls cover software as well as hardware and equipment. It also appears your customer may be representing individuals or entities from that sanctioned country **Seek Help** before taking any action.

Anti-money laundering

Money laundering is the process by which funds generated through criminal activity (such as terrorism, drug dealing or fraud) are processed through commercial transactions in order to hide the source of the proceeds, avoid reporting requirements or evade taxes. We follow all anti-money- laundering and anti-terrorist financing laws that are applicable to us and do not condone or facilitate money laundering. This means we:

- Emphasize the importance of knowing and understanding whom we deal with ("know your customer"), remain alert for possible instances of money laundering and immediately notify the Enterprise Compliance team of any suspicious activity (without informing the third party in question). Suspicious activity by customers or prospects may include:
  - Reluctance to provide basic information or documentation or providing false information or documentation
  - Using shell companies (companies without a business purpose) or complex or unusual structures, particularly within multiple high-risk jurisdictions
  - Requesting Thomson Reuters to provide them secrecy
- Recognize that our regulated entities have enhanced obligations and those of us working in or on behalf of those businesses must make sure we understand and comply with these obligations.

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Responsible use of AI

We are trusted to…

…ethically and responsibly design, develop, deploy and use artificial intelligence (AI) solutions, whether internally, in partnership with a third party or in the service of a customer.

Why it matters

Thomson Reuters is committed to inform the way forward by embracing the many opportunities AI presents while recognizing the unique challenges and risks. As the landscape of AI evolves, it will challenge our ways of thinking and our ways of working. What must not change is our commitment to our **Trust Principles** and our **Data and AI Ethics Principles**.

How we deliver

Data and AI Ethics Principles

We will responsibly deploy artificial intelligence solutions governed by our Data and AI Ethics Principles to promote trustworthiness in our continuous design, development, and deployment of AI and our use of data, as follows:

1. That Thomson Reuters use of data and AI are informed by our Trust Principles.
2. That Thomson Reuters will strive to partner with individuals and organizations who share similar ethical approaches to our own regarding the use of data, content, and AI.
3. That Thomson Reuters will prioritize security and privacy in our use of data and throughout the design, development and deployment of our data and AI products and services.
4. That Thomson Reuters will strive to maintain meaningful human involvement, and design, develop and deploy AI products and services and use data in a manner that treats people fairly.

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5. That Thomson Reuters aims to use data and to design, develop and deploy AI products and services that are reliable, consistent and empower socially responsible decisions.
6. That Thomson Reuters will implement and maintain appropriate accountability measures for our use of data and our AI products and services.
7. That Thomson Reuters will implement practices intended to make the use of data and AI in our products and services understandable.
8. Thomson Reuters will use employee data to ensure a safe and inclusive work environment and to ensure employee compliance with regulations and company policies.

We believe these Data and AI Ethics Principles will provide our colleagues and partners with the right foundations to build reliable and trustworthy AI for our customers and ensure the responsible use of AI solutions internally. The Data and AI Ethics Principles will evolve as the related industries continue to grow and develop.

When *designing, developing, deploying or using* AI solutions, it is your responsibility to follow our AI principles, policies, and guidelines.

For more information, visit **Data and Model Governance, Data & Model Governance Policies & Standards** and **All Things AI on the Intranet**.

Reuters

Reuters uses AI in several ways to improve its news reporting and delivery.

AI Guidance for Reuters Journalists
AI Journalism Handbook entry
AI @ Reuters on the Intranet

Respecting our intellectual property and that of others

We are trusted to . . .

…protect all intellectual property against misuse, whether it belongs to Thomson Reuters or to someone else.

Why it matters

Intellectual property is the lifeblood of our business. From the systems and databases we create to empower our customers with information, to the news stories we write, to the processes we use in our workplaces, intellectual property is vital to our company's identity. Knowing how important it is to us and to others, we have a special obligation to protect the intellectual property that we create and to defend all intellectual property against improper use. By doing so, we put our company, our colleagues and ourselves in the best position to innovate and win in the marketplace.

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How we deliver

We recognize when intellectual property should belong to Thomson Reuters and take all necessary action to protect it.

This means we:

- Agree, to the extent permitted by law, that Thomson Reuters owns all intellectual property (and related rights) that we create during the course of our employment, whether we create them in the office, at home or elsewhere, if they are related to company business or created with company resources
- Waive or assign to Thomson Reuters all moral rights we may have under applicable law to intellectual property that we create as employees
- Promptly disclose any methods, systems, processes, designs, ideas or other patentable works we create as employees so the company can take steps to protect them
- Ensure that any methods, systems, processes, designs, ideas or other patentable works we create as employees are not disclosed to third parties prior the company taking steps to protect them
- Report any unauthorized use of company copyrighted works, patents, trademarks or other intellectual property of which we become aware to the General Counsel's Office
- Put copyright notices on all Thomson Reuters materials, information, services or other products intended for public distribution

Connecting the dots

Q **My team would like to use information held in a public database for an upcoming project. Is this allowed under Thomson Reuters policy?**

A Even if it appears to be accessible by the public, some information still may be subject to intellectual property protection. Contact the General Counsel's Office for guidance.

What are moral rights?

Moral rights are rights relating to intellectual property, and they include the right to be recognized as the creator and the right to the integrity of any works created. The waiver or assignment in this Code is designed to ensure that Thomson Reuters can take any action concerning works created by you during your employment with Thomson Reuters.

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Intellectual property of others

We respect the intellectual property of third parties, including competitors, and do not use it in any way that would violate the law or our values. This means we:

- When necessary, get written permission to use or copy a third party's copyrights, patents, trademarks or other intellectual property, obtain licenses or, if the circumstances require it, purchase the intellectual property outright
- Ensure licensing agreements permit copying or distribution where necessary and do not impair the company's rights before we copy or distribute third- party content, data, software or technologies
- Ensure intellectual property belongs to and is assigned to Thomson Reuters when it is created for us by third parties or contractors, where allowable by law
- Check with the General Counsel's Office if we are in doubt about any intellectual property question

What is intellectual property?

Examples include:

- The Thomson Reuters name and brand names that we use
- Copyrights, patents, service marks
- Trade secrets
- Innovations
- Software
- Processes
- Designs
- Ideas
- Images
- Data

Connecting the dots

Q **I was driving home from work the other day and came up with an idea to improve one of our products. Does it ultimately belong to me or to Thomson Reuters?**

A This idea is the intellectual property of Thomson Reuters, as it likely was the result of knowledge, resources and opportunities obtained through your employment with the company. If you think it's a viable idea, you should share it with your manager.

Competitive intelligence

We live our values of performance and innovation by striving to better understand our competitors through extensive research and study. We obtain intelligence about our competitors only through lawful and ethical channels. In addition to following our rules on respecting the intellectual property rights of others, this means we:

- Understand and follow all applicable laws and regulations before engaging in competitive intelligence gathering
- Do not distribute data or other sensitive information about a competitor if it was received or accessed in circumstances that may breach any of our Competitive Intelligence Guidelines

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- Never misrepresent our personal or company identity to gain access to a competitor's product or service
- Do not breach contract terms or encourage third parties to do so in order to help Thomson Reuters obtain competitive intelligence

Before seeking out or using any competitive intelligence, make sure you understand our **Competitive Intelligence Policies and Guidelines**. If you have any questions about how to apply these guidelines, contact the Enterprise Compliance team.

Connecting the dots

Q **I recently joined Thomson Reuters from a competitor, and I have knowledge about some of this competitor's processes. Some of this information is confidential, and some, I believe, is not. What can I use in my work or share with my Thomson Reuters colleagues?**

A You must not keep or share documents — in any format — related to the competitor's business that you possessed as an employee of that competitor. Even in the case of information you simply remember, if the information is confidential, you have a personal legal obligation to your former employer to protect it from disclosure, just as you would with Thomson Reuters confidential information if you left the company for a competitor. Sharing such information with Thomson Reuters could also put you and us at risk legally. For the information you recall that you believe is not confidential, it is best to contact the Enterprise Compliance team before revealing it to anyone.

Protecting confidential information and data privacy

We are trusted to . . .

…safeguard and protect the confidentiality and privacy of information that we hold and prevent it from being improperly accessed, shared or lost.

Why it matters

Our competitive advantage is built on the secure and ethical management of data, including our own confidential data and sensitive data entrusted to us by others. Failure to handle data correctly can lead to market disadvantages, harm to consumers, legal consequences, and damaged business relationships.

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How we deliver

Confidential information

Employees with access to nonpublic information about Thomson Reuters, our operations, customers or partners must treat such details as confidential. Disclosure is prohibited unless expressly authorized as required for legitimate business purposes.

Strictly Confidential and Confidential information includes some of our most valuable assets, such as the following examples:

- Trade secrets
- Pricing information
- Nonpublic financial information and customer information
- Legal documents and privileged communications
- Information about our IT systems and infrastructure
- Customer and product information, including contact details, subscription lists and contracts
- Business plans and outlooks, including mergers, acquisitions or divestitures

Reuters journalists should follow the policies and requirements of the Handbook of Journalism and seek guidance from their manager or the General Counsel's Office.

Handbook of Journalism on the Intranet

Data protection and privacy

Data protection and privacy are governed by rapidly evolving laws and regulations. Use the following references to stay informed, and consult the Enterprise Compliance and Privacy Office through our Legal Front Door on the Atrium for guidance on personal data collection, use, retention and transfer. For more information visit: **Privacy Office on the Intranet** and **Information Security Handbook and Policies on the Intranet**.

Important information security practices

There are many ways to protect data effectively. For example:

- Remember that public instant messaging services including, but not limited to, WhatsApp and Signal are unapproved for conducting TR business
- Put sensitive documents in locked files or drawers
- Use shredders or secure shred bins when discarding confidential information
- Use password protection on computers, other devices and sensitive documents
- Use encryption when storing and transmitting confidential information
- Take care when accessing information in areas where members of the public or other unauthorized persons, including other colleagues, might see it
- Securely back up devices on a regular basis
- Use caution when connecting to public Wi-Fi and utilize a virtual private network (VPN)

Report damaged or lost laptops and other devices, security incidents and personal data breaches immediately to **security@thomsonreuters.com**

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Reporting data breaches

Any time we know or suspect that a breach of data security has occurred, whether accidental or intentional, we must report it ***immediately*** to **security@thomsonreuters.com.** Doing so promptly can mitigate the effects of the breach and help us take the right actions quickly to manage the incident, secure the data and reduce the risk of future breaches.

Using and protecting our confidential information and other data

We have established information security and privacy policies to safeguard confidential and personal data. Pursuant to the Thomson Reuters Privacy Program, employees are expected to:

- Understand privacy and data protection laws relevant to their role
- Adhere to internal privacy and information security policies
- Classify data correctly and handle it accordingly
- Use company-approved information storage devices
- Comply with our Privacy Statement, Internal Privacy Policy, and all applicable laws when managing personal data
- Obtain authorization before sharing any confidential or personal information
- Protect Thomson Reuters confidential information even after we leave the company

Privacy Office on the Intranet

Information Security Handbook on the Intranet

Connecting the dots

Q **A customer recently told me he doesn't want to receive marketing e-mails from Thomson Reuters. What should I do?**

A Immediately contact the Enterprise Compliance & Privacy Office. Privacy laws granting individuals the right to opt-out of or unsubscribe from marketing emails may give us a short timeframe in which to honor those requests.

Q **I received a request from an individual seeking access to the personal data we hold about them and asking us to delete/correct/complete that data. What should I do?**

A Immediately contact the Enterprise Compliance & Privacy Office. Privacy laws granting individuals certain rights over their personal data may give us a short timeframe in which to honor those requests.

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Insider trading

Some of us have access to material nonpublic information about Thomson Reuters, our customers, suppliers or other companies with which Thomson Reuters either does business or is negotiating a significant transaction or agreement. Misuse of material nonpublic information could result in violations of insider trading laws and carry severe penalties. We are careful to treat this “inside information” lawfully and ethically. This means we:

- Do not trade in or encourage another person to trade in Thomson Reuters securities or securities of other public companies while in possession of material nonpublic information
- Do not engage in “tipping” — the disclosure of material nonpublic information about Thomson Reuters or other public companies to other people, such as relatives or friends, who may trade on the basis of the information or disclose it to others

If you are not sure whether certain information is considered material or nonpublic, consult the General Counsel’s Office for guidance before engaging in any securities transactions.

Insider Trading Policy on the Intranet

Insiders

We have designated certain people as “Thomson Reuters Insiders” because of their position, managerial responsibilities, or access or potential access to material nonpublic information about the company. Thomson Reuters Insiders are subject to additional restrictions related to trading in securities of our company.

Inside information

Whether information is “material” and “nonpublic” depends on the facts and circumstances. Information is material if it would, if generally available, reasonably be expected to result in a significant change in, or have a significant effect on, the market price or value of any securities. Information also is material if it would have a significant influence on a reasonable investor’s investment decisions. Information is nonpublic if it is not generally known or available to the public through an official company communication, such as a press release, website posting, securities filing or distribution to shareholders or through widely reported media coverage. Examples of material nonpublic information may include:

- Earnings results and any future financial forecasts or outlooks that have not been publicly disclosed
- Significant changes in business operations or strategies
- Significant potential acquisitions or sales
- Cybersecurity or other technology-related risks and incidents, including vulnerabilities and breaches
- Gains or losses of major suppliers or customers
- Introductions or launches of new, significant products or services
- Changes in senior management or our Board of Directors
- Actual or threatened significant lawsuits or material government or regulatory investigation

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Using information and communications systems responsibly

We are trusted to . . .

…respect company communications systems and use them appropriately so that they operate as efficiently and effectively as possible.

Why it matters

Nearly all of the work Thomson Reuters does on a daily basis runs in some way through our information and communications systems. When we each take personal responsibility for using these systems properly, it protects the integrity of the data we store and transmit, and it ensures that we all have prompt access to the systems we need to help our company thrive. Likewise, improper use leaves us all vulnerable to hackers, data breaches, shutdowns and miscommunications, as well as legal repercussions.

How we deliver

We use company information and communications systems properly. This means we:

- Limit personal use of e-mail, the internet and phones
- When sending e-mail or opening attachments, follow the process of “think before you click”
- Do not access, download or send material that is offensive, harassing, explicit or otherwise inappropriate for work
- Never use, download or redistribute personal, unauthorized or copyrighted software on work devices
- Never share user IDs, passwords, access details, software, services or authentication devices (e.g., SecureID tokens) that are intended for individual use to gain access to a system
- You must only use Thomson Reuters authorized collaboration tools and devices for official Thomson Reuters business
- Third party instant messaging solutions such as WhatsApp and Signal are unapproved for Thomson Reuters business purposes
- Respect company security controls and access information only within our authorized level
- Never use personal devices to store or access company data
- Never share data classified as Strictly Confidential, Confidential or Internal Use with 3rd parties
- Avoid careless, exaggerated or inaccurate statements that could be easily misunderstood or used against Thomson Reuters in legal proceedings

Monitoring and recording
Where permitted by applicable law, Thomson Reuters reserves the right to monitor and record your use of information, communications, technology or infrastructure owned or supplied by Thomson Reuters.

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- We recognize some guidelines may run counter to specific job duties performed by some of you. To request a business exception to any of these policies or guidelines, contact the **TR Global Service Desk** for instructions
- Report any suspected breaches or incidents to **security@thomsonreuters.com**

Information Security Handbook and policies

Mobile Device Management Standard

Connecting the dots

Q Can I use my company e-mail address to send personal e-mails to my friends?

A Yes, as long as you limit this practice, follow our guidelines about dangerous, illegal and inappropriate material, and do not let it interfere with your work. It's important to remember when discussing personal matters on company systems that any message you send or receive through company communications systems and devices — including e-mails, social media posts, and text or SMS messages — may be the property of Thomson Reuters and may be accessed by the company.

Safe guarding our assets

We are trusted to . . .

…use company assets properly and protect them against loss, theft, misuse, damage and waste.

Why it matters

Thomson Reuters computers, phones, office supplies and facilities exist for the purpose of helping us all maximize our performance as individuals, as a team and as a business. By respecting these assets, we ensure they remain accessible and fully functional when our customers and colleagues need them. We also help make sure company time and resources are used on positive initiatives, not on fixing preventable problems.

How we deliver

We use company assets for legitimate and authorized business purposes only. We consider misappropriation, carelessness or waste of assets to be a breach of our duty and the taking of assets from company property without permission to be theft.

This means we:

- Access company systems or information only when we are authorized and enabled to do so

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- Never use company assets for illegal activities
- Limit personal use of company assets to when it does not interfere with our work and does not violate this Code
- Prevent improper third-party use of company property
- Immediately report any loss, theft, misuse, damage or waste
- Stop using all Thomson Reuters assets in our possession or that we have access to and return them if we leave the company

Global Security on the Intranet

Information Security on the Intranet

Examples of assets of Thomson Reuters include:

- Computers, printers, copiers, scanners and monitors
- Phones, tablets and other mobile devices
- Intellectual property, such as software codes, licenses, brand names, business plans and inventions
- Buildings and other physical property
- Office supplies and equipment
- Customer, supplier or distributor lists and information
- Memos, notes and other documents made by us or a third-party business partner

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Accurate financial records

We are trusted to . . .

…maintain records that are in accordance with company accounting policies and legal requirements.

Why it matters

We are a publicly listed company, and our global operations require us to comply with various securities and financial reporting obligations. When we take accountability for ensuring the financial records that we handle are accurate and complete, we protect the company's reputation for integrity and uphold our commitment to trust. Reliable financial reporting allows shareholders to fairly assess our performance, provides management with information to allocate our resources most effectively and prevents violations.

How we deliver

We produce accurate, fair and timely records for management, directors, shareholders, government regulators and others. This means we:

- Take personal responsibility for ensuring all transactions, books, and records — including time sheets, sales records and expense reports — are complete, accurate, documented and recorded in a timely manner
- Never falsify or distort the facts of any transaction, or keep unrecorded, undisclosed oroff- the-books records
- Exercise reasonable diligence when approving transactions and expenditures or signing documents
- Understand the importance of internal controls and consistently comply with them
- Provide full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosures in public communications and in reports or documents that we file with, or submit to, securities regulatory authorities and stock exchanges

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- Pay business-related expenses with company funds only if we have authorization from our manager
- Prepare disclosures in accordance with Thomson Reuters disclosure controls and procedures and other internal policies

Disclosure Controls and Procedures on the Intranet

Connecting the dots

Q **A contractor has asked us to make a payment to a company for his services instead of to him personally. We previously engaged the contractor in his own name. Is this permissible?**

A No. Payments to vendors and contractors must be supported by appropriate documentation. They also must be accurate and complete, which includes making payments to the same person or company that we engaged.

Tax payments and records

We have the responsibility to ensure that reasonable procedures are in place to prevent those acting on behalf of Thomson Reuters (including employees, agents, contractors, service providers, distributors and other associated persons) do not knowingly facilitate the evasion of taxes (for ourselves or those with whom we do business) anywhere in the world.

Tax evasion includes activities such as: failure to register as a taxpayer in a local jurisdiction, under-reporting of income, claiming non-allowable expenses, issuing invoices for services not received, backdating documents, deliberately mispricing assets or helping to move assets/funds knowing that tax will be evaded as a result.

Raising concerns

We have a responsibility to raise good faith concerns about questionable financial matters. The Audit Committee of the Thomson Reuters Board of Directors is committed to facilitating employee efforts to make these concerns known and has established procedures for how to treat complaints about accounting, internal controls, auditing matters and disclosure controls. This includes procedures for receiving, retaining and processing such complaints, as well as for submitting confidential and anonymous concerns.

In addition, it is unlawful to fraudulently influence, coerce, manipulate or mislead any independent public or certified accountant who is auditing our financial statements. **Seek Help** for more information, including on how to submit reports anonymously.

Protocol for Internal Reporting and Investigation of a Fraud Allegation on the Intranet

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Reportable fraud

Report any other types of fraud or dishonest activity that you have seen or suspect, including:

- Questionable transactions with customers, agents, vendors or other consultants
- Forgeries or other alterations of documents
- Billings that are higher or lower than agreed-upon prices for products or services
- Payments made for any reason other than described in a contract
- Payments made through intermediaries that deviate from everyday business transactions
- Transfers or deposits in the bank account of an individual instead of the company we contracted with
- Embezzlement, theft or misappropriation of company or customer assets
- Verbal arrangements with customers or unauthorized written agreements that are outside of an official contract
- Any activity intended to unfairly influence commission payments

Reportable auditing and accounting issues

Promptly report complaints or concerns involving:

- Fraud or deliberate errors in preparation, maintenance, or review of any Thomson Reuters financial statement or record
- Deficiencies or noncompliance with internal accounting controls
- Misrepresentation or false statements to or by a senior officer or accountant regarding financial audits or records
- Deviations from full and fair reporting of the company's financial condition

Managing our records

We are trusted to . . .

…properly maintain and dispose of electronic and physical records.

Why it matters

As a largely information-based business, Thomson Reuters generates thousands of business records every day, in addition to financial records. These records must be created, stored and disposed of according to strict legal requirements. When we can access records in a timely fashion, we provide better service to our business partners and we avoid risks around audits, regulatory issues or litigation. At the same time, records kept past their disposal dates can create avoidable information security, privacy or legal risks.

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How we deliver

We care for, store, retrieve and dispose of our business records according to applicable records management policy. This means we:

- Consistently organize our filing, storage and retrieval of electronic and physical recorded information
- Use the proper storage method specified by legal, fiscal, regulatory or operational requirements
- Protect records from loss, damage or deletion
- Retain all records related to any pending or threatened litigation or government investigation until otherwise directed by the General Counsel's Office
- Dispose of all records (electronic and physical) according to retention and disposal schedules

What is a record?

A record is any recorded information (electronic or physical) made or received and retained by an organization in pursuance of legal obligations or value to the government or in the transaction of business.

It may be a criminal offense to destroy or falsify documents or emails related to a legal proceeding. Contact the Enterprise Compliance team if you have legal questions about whether a document should be retained.

For more information on how long to maintain certain categories of records, see our**Records & Information Governance on the Intranet.**

Connecting the dots

Q How long do I need to retain emails and other messaging?

A If an email is not part of a business record and has served its business purpose and there is no legal or regulatory obligation to retain it, it should be deleted. If an email is part of a business record or there is a legal or regulatory obligation to retain it, you should remove it from your personal work email account and store it in an appropriate manner for future reference by the company (e.g., in a cloud folder related to the record). If you are subject to a "legal hold," you should always retain emails until you've been notified by the General Counsel's Office that the hold has ended.

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Contract authorization

We are trusted to . . .

…sign contracts or agreements on behalf of Thomson Reuters only if we are authorized.

Why it matters

Miscommunications or errors made in contracting can cause loss of business, delays, legal action, fines, and ultimately damage the trust we have built with our customers and business partners.

How we deliver

We strive to deliver and receive the promises in our contracts and agreements. This means we:

- Consult the Procurement department (Global Services) for third-party vendor or supplier contracts and follow Procurement policies
- Ensure that any contract or proposal is carefully reviewed and properly authorized and executed by the appropriate signatories and legal entities
- Do not provide or agree to unapproved non-standard terms or unauthorized "side letters" to customers or business partners
- Ensure complete, accurate documentation of contracts, related orders and customer status in applications to process customer accounts
- Follow the rules that govern public procurement when providing products and services to governments and ensure compliance with the Government Contract Compliance Policy

Government contracting

Government contracting laws and regulations can be complex and are often subject to change. The Thomson Reuters Government Contract Compliance Policy provides guidance on contracting with governments. For guidance specific to your location, consult the General Counsel's Office to verify that you are complying with applicable laws, policies and standards.

Government Contracting policies on the Intranet

Global Services Policies on the Intranet

Connecting the dots

Q I received a vendor invoice for an amount that exceeds my authority limit. Can I split the amount into two separate payments that I am authorized to approve?

A No. Splitting an invoice into separate payments in order to meet an authorization level is considered a circumvention of our internal controls. If the vendor payment amount exceeds your authorization level, the next-level approver in your management chain must approve the payment.

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Unauthorized side letters

Unauthorized side letters are undisclosed, unapproved letters, e-mails, notes or oral agreements that vary contract terms. They may bind us to something we cannot deliver or expose us to unwanted liability They can include:

- Early outs, or the ability for the customer to terminate before the contract expires
- Guarantees that the customer will achieve certain milestones
- Statements that directly contradict parts of the contract, including payment terms
- Commitments for products or services Thomson Reuters is unable or unwilling to provide or perform
- Offers of free or discounted products or services

Engaging with the media, public speaking and using social media

We are trusted to…

…speak to the media, participate in public speaking events, or communicate on social media on behalf of Thomson Reuters only if we are authorized to do so.

Why it matters

We are fully aware of the power of media and our responsibility to use it wisely. Our company's stock price, reputation and ability to compete can be affected by the information we make public. By being aware of the risks and not appearing to speak on behalf of the company without authorization, we can help make sure the company consistently gets an accurate message across to its intended audience while also exercising our individual right to post on social media.

How we deliver

Authorized Spokesperson

If we receive requests for information from outside ofthe company, even seemingly simple ones, we refer them to colleagues authorized to act as company spokespersons, in collaboration with the Communications team. These spokespersons:

- Handle requests from media, shareholders, financial analysts and government authorities
- Disclose information according to the requirements of securities regulatory authorities and stock exchanges
- Ensure that the information disclosed is accurate and is appropriate to be communicated publicly

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Public speaking and engaging with the media

If an employee, delivers a speech at a conference or event, participates in a panel discussion, or gives an interview in the media or provides any comment to a member of the press, they are assumed to be speaking on behalf of the company and must receive explicit approval from their manager and the **Communications team**.

If you are unexpectedly approached by the media — in person at a conference or under any other circumstances — you must consult the Communications team before agreeing to an interview. In some instances, we may need to make it clear that these views do not represent those of Thomson Reuters and the **Communications team** can advise accordingly in such cases.

In our capacity as Thomson Reuters employees, we must have approval before engaging with journalists, media outlets, or blogs to create content for distribution in the media and on social media platforms, such as Twitter, LinkedIn, Facebook, and Instagram.

Personal use of social media and other online communications

As a leading provider of business information services, Thomson Reuters recognizes and encourages independent participation in social media and online communications if done so responsibly.

This means we:

- Are transparent and, if writing about Thomson Reuters or its products, services or industry, always disclose that we are employees, whether talking on behalf of the company or in a personal capacity;
- If writing personally and there is any risk of confusion, however slight, make it clear that the views expressed are personal and not the company's views;
- Unless authorized by the company to do so, do not reveal confidential data or sensitive information about the company or its customers, vendors or suppliers
- Are careful to not discuss company trade secrets, contracting, upcoming product releases or any other proprietary information
- Act sensibly and follow the Social Media Guidelines if posting about fellow employees, customers, vendors, suppliers or partner organizations
- Do not create Thomson Reuters–branded social media channels without Digital Oversight Committee approval;
- Make sure the time and effort we spend independently on social media do not interfere with our job duties
- Are mindful of what is posted, even when it's not related to Thomson Reuters

Be aware that some of us in certain jobs may need to comply with supplemental policies regarding social media. If you have any additional questions on personal or corporate social media use, please contact the Communications team.

Social Media Guidelines on the Intranet

TR Communications Team

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Connecting the dots

Q **I saw an article online that had incorrect claims about a Thomson Reuters service. Can I correct it in a comment on the article if I make it clear that I'm speaking as myself and not as an official company spokesperson?**

A Please refer this situation to the Communications department so they can properly investigate the issue and address it if needed. In general, you should avoid posting any information about Thomson Reuters products, stock, strategies, customers or competitors, even if you're trying to clear up confusion or false claims. This is managed by our company's communications specialists.

Q **I am active on social media and have several different accounts. Sometimes I want to post content that overlaps with the interests of Thomson Reuters. Am I allowed to?**

A Before posting such content, it is important to make sure that it doesn't reveal confidential or nonpublic information about the company, our customers, our colleagues or other people or companies that we do business with. You shouldn't cite or reference customers or business associates without their approval. Also, if you are commenting on products and services we sell or those sold or offered by our competitors, you should be mindful of the Trust Principles and make it clear that you are employed by the company. In any event, you should make it clear that any opinions are your own and not those of Thomson Reuters. See the Social Media Guidelines, and if in doubt, talk to your manager or Corporate Communications first.

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Being a responsible global corporate citizen

We are trusted to . . .

…respect human rights and our environment and to hold our employees, customers, vendors, suppliers, and other business partners to the same high standard we demand of ourselves.

Why it matters

Thomson Reuters works with thousands of professionals all over the world, and as members of the United Nations Global Compact, we are committed to creating positive change in the areas of human rights and environmental responsibility. We are aligned to the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) and, as part of this obligation, we have established a **Human Rights Policy** that underscores our commitment and approach to human rights. We are committed to respecting all internationally recognized human rights and treating all our colleagues with dignity and respect, and we expect our business partners to do the same. We are also committed to protecting and preserving the environment and seeking sustainable sourcing solutions. We know that our responsibilities are great, as are our opportunities, which is why we are committed to driving innovation and performance, proving to our partners, our employees and the world that we are leaders committed to long-term success.

Social Impact Institute

Thomson Reuters Foundation

United Nations Global Compact Policy

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How we deliver

Human rights

We strive to protect human rights and worker rights wherever we do business. This means we:

- Comply with local labor laws and practices and maintain our own high ethical standards of worker treatment
- Do not condone or use forced or child labor or engage in human trafficking or slavery
- Do not condone human rights violations
- Engage workers on the basis of recognized employment or independent contractor relationships in accordance with local law
- Provide clear information about wages and benefits to workers before they're hired
- Ensure wages and benefits comply with applicable laws
- Respect workers' rights to associate freely, join or form unions or works councils and bargain collectively in accordance with local law
- Work with high-quality suppliers and other partners that have committed to operating under ethical standards equivalent to our own

If you believe you've encountered a violation of our human rights standards, either within one of our workplaces or involving one of our business partners, contact your manager, Human Resources or the Enterprise Compliance team or you can report it anonymously through the **Ethics Hotline**.

Human Rights Policy

Supply Chain Ethical Code

Modern Slavery Act Transparency Statement

Responsible sourcing and the Supply Chain Ethical Code

We actively seek suppliers who share our ethical standards and commitment to environmentally sound and sustainable practices. This means we:

- Perform due diligence on third-party suppliers, partners and other third parties acting on our behalf
- Include renewable energy, pollution control and sustainability among the factors in our process of choosing suppliers
- Seek a supply chain that reflects our employee base, customers and partners around the world
- Make prospective and current suppliers aware of our Supply Chain Ethical Code and seek their commitment in following it

Supply Chain Ethical Code

Modern Slavery Act Transparency Statement

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Environmental responsibility

We are committed to limiting our environmental impact. By managing our resources and seeking sustainable solutions, we can ensure a better future for all of us. This means we:

- Comply with all applicable environmental laws and regulations, meeting or exceeding their requirements
- Know and follow all company policies and procedures aimed at ensuring environmental safety and resource efficiency
- Understand the potential dangers and safe practices of any hazardous and/or regulated materials before allowing them into our workplaces
- Seek opportunities to support conservation and recycling in our workplaces
- Take responsibility as individuals to find new ways to make our workplaces more sustainable
- For more information on our sustainability efforts, please see the **Social Impact Report**

Contact **Global Real Estate & Facility Management** if you have any environmental safety concerns or if you have ideas on how to increase our sustainability or bolster our conservation efforts even more.

Environment, Health and Safety Policy on the Intranet

Contributing to our communities

We are trusted to . . .

…support the communities where we live and work by investing in people and projects that make a positive impact.

Why it matters

Thomson Reuters operates on a global scale and relies on local relationships and resources for support. When we improve our communities, we can improve the lives of our current and future workforce, as well as the lives of our customers. By seeking worthy causes to support and inviting collaboration and open communication, we can help our communities grow and succeed with us.

How we deliver

We collaborate with our colleagues and partners to support our communities and encourage charitable work.

This means we:

- Listen to the concerns of community members and work together on solutions
- Connect Thomson Reuters employees to vetted and approved charitable causes for philanthropic opportunities
- Offer all regular employees paid time off for volunteering consistent with regional or other policies that govern volunteering

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- Ensure all in-kind donations, such as equipment and products, are approved by our Tax and Finance departments
- Offer a Corporate Matching program that matches employees' qualifying personal charitable donations to vetted and approved causes
- Offer a Volunteer Rewards program to employees who volunteer 20+ hours per year with vetted and approved causes
- Donate on behalf of Thomson Reuters only to charitable causes and organizations that have been approved in My Giving and adhere to our Program Guidelines

If you have a community cause or event you think the company might be interested in supporting, contact the **Social Impact Institute** and view the **MyGiving Program Guidelines on the intranet.**

Participating in the political process

We are trusted to . . .

…support and respect each other's individual right to take part in political activities while keeping Thomson Reuters separate from any political activity.

Why it matters

The political process can be an effective way to create positive change in our world. However, rules regarding companies' political donations are strict in most countries where Thomson Reuters operates. Therefore, we must make sure Thomson Reuters is not mistakenly connected to any political group or activity. This is especially important for our news operations, which our **Trust Principles** dictate we must remain free from political bias, both in appearance and in practice. Just as the Trust Principles apply to all Thomson Reuters employees and not journalists alone, so too does the obligation for all of us to ensure that the company is not improperly linked to any particular political group or activity.

How we deliver

Although we encourage employees to responsibly participate in politics and civic matters as individuals, Thomson Reuters does not support any political party, candidate, group or religion (i.e., any "political cause"). This means the company:

- Never makes contributions to any political cause as a company
- Never requires any employee to contribute to, support or oppose any cause
- Does not express a preference for or support, directly or indirectly, any political cause or take sides in international conflicts or disputes
- Is careful not to align Thomson Reuters or its businesses with any political cause or with a particular side in any dispute
- Obtains prior approval from the Enterprise Compliance team before taking an external position on advocacy — for example, joining a business consortium on a particular initiative

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Lobbying

At times, we may discuss with government officials various issues and topics that could impact our business, regulators and politicians. When these discussions focus on the possible impact of proposed laws, rules or regulations on our business, we adhere to the Trust Principles and obtain prior approval from the Enterprise Compliance team before taking an external position on potential legislation, policy, program or position of federal, state, provincial or local government. If we do take a position, we must follow all applicable lobbying laws, restrictions and regulations.

We will not provide anything of value, including gifts or campaign contributions, to a government official without prior approval from the Enterprise Compliance team or connect any item of value to an official act by a government official.

Independence from foreign government interests

In the United States, we are exempt from coverage of the Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA) because we only engage in activities in support of Thomson Reuters commercial business, and do not directly promote the public or political interests of a foreign government or foreign political party. In no event will our corporate or individual political activities be directed by a foreign government or foreign political party. If we conduct activities of a political nature in the United States, those activities will be authorized only to the extent they further the bona fide commercial, industrial or financial operations of Thomson Reuters. We will therefore represent the interests of our non-U.S. citizen stakeholders only through authorized private and nonpolitical activities related to our commercial interests, or through other activities not serving predominantly any foreign interest.

Personal political activity

If we plan to campaign for or serve in political office as individuals, we are careful to separate ourselves from Thomson Reuters in these efforts. This means we:

- Notify the Enterprise Compliance team about plans to run for office and excuse ourselves from any political matters involving Thomson Reuters
- Do not pressure or influence co-workers, customers or business partners whom we know through our job at Thomson Reuters in ways related to our own personal political activity
- Do not reimburse employees or increase compensation to make up for personal political contributions
- Abide by laws and regulations in those states and countries that limit political contributions by employees or their family members
- Take special care to make it clear that our political activities and expressed political views are personal and not those of Thomson Reuters — especially if our business works with a governmental entity

Supplemental policies

Be aware that some of us in certain jobs may have supplemental policies regarding lobbying and personal political activity.

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Seek Help: Helpful contact information

General Contacts for External Inquiries (Including Investor and Media Relations)
https://www.thomsonreuters.com/en/contact-us.html

Human Resources Representatives, General Counsel's Office (GCO) and Communications Representatives. If you do not know how to contact your local Human Resources representative, a lawyer in the GCO who supports your business or your local Communications representative, please review the list below. You also can find contact information and additional policies and procedures in the "Resources" section of the Thomson Reuters Intranet.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

TR.com: https://ir.thomsonreuters.com/corporate-governance/code-conduct

TR Intranet: https://trten.sharepoint.com/sites/intr-code-of-business-conduct-and-ethics

Ethics Hotline
Webform:
http://www.thomsonreuters. ethicspoint.com

TR Intranet:
https://trten.sharepoint.com/sites/intr-business-conduct-and-ethics-hotline

+1.877.373.8837 (outside of the United States and Canada, dial your country access number first to dial toll-free)

General Counsel's Office - Legal Front Door

https://trten.sharepoint.com/sites/intr-general- counsel

Enterprise Compliance
echelp@thomsonreuters.com

Records & Information Governance

echelp@thomsonreuters.com

Privacy Office

privacy.enquiries@thomsonreuters.com

Corporate Compliance and Audit Department
corporatecompliance@thomsonreuters.com

Reuters Ethics + Standards

Reuters.Ethics@thomsonreuters.com

Human Resources Contacts for Employees and Managers
https://trten.sharepoint.com/sites/intr-hr

Global Security
https://trten.sharepoint.com/sites/intr-global-real-estate/SitePages/Global-Security.aspx

Security Operations Center (SOC) for Security Emergencies

SecurityOps@thomsonreuters.com

+1 651 848 8835

https://thomsonreuters.ethicspointvp.com/custom/thomsonreuters/en/sec/

Environmental Health and Safety
tr.ehs@thomsonreuters.com

TR Global Service Desk
https://thomsonreuters.service- now.com/sp/?id=index

Information Security Risk Management (ISRM)
security@thomsonreuters.com

TR Communications Team
MediaRelations@thomsonreuters.com

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Legal notice

This Code serves as a reference to you. Thomson Reuters reserves the right to modify, suspend or revoke this Code and any and all policies, procedures and programs in whole or in part, at any time, with or without notice. Thomson Reuters also reserves the right to interpret this Code and these policies in its sole discretion as it deems appropriate.

Neither this Code nor any statements made by any employee of Thomson Reuters, whether oral or written, confer any rights, privileges or benefits on any employee, create an entitlement to continued employment at Thomson Reuters, establish conditions of employment or create an express or implied employment contract of any kind between employees and Thomson Reuters. In addition, all employees should understand that this Code does not modify their employment relationship, whether at will or governed by a written contract.

The version of this Code that appears online at **www.thomsonreuters.com** may be more current and up-to-date and supersedes any paper copies or previous versions should there be any discrepancy between paper copies, previous versions and what is posted online.

Thomson Reuters

www.thomsonreuters.com

Exhibit 99.8

THOMSON REUTERS

AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

ADOPTED EFFECTIVE
FEBRUARY 25, 2025

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THOMSON REUTERS

AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

1. PURPOSE

The Audit Committee is responsible for assisting the Board of Directors (the "Board") of Thomson Reuters Corporation (the "Corporation") in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities in relation to:

- the integrity of financial statements and other financial information relating to the Corporation and its subsidiaries (collectively, "Thomson Reuters");
- the qualifications, independence and performance of Thomson Reuters auditor;
- the adequacy and effectiveness of Thomson Reuters internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures;
- the effectiveness of Thomson Reuters internal audit function;
- the assessment and management of risk;
- disclosures related to environmental, social and governance ("ESG") matters; and
- any additional matters delegated to the Audit Committee by the Board.

2. MEMBERS

The Board must appoint a minimum of three and a maximum of eight directors to be members of the Audit Committee. The members of the Audit Committee are selected by the Board on the recommendation of the Corporate Governance Committee. All members of the Audit Committee must meet the criteria for independence contained in applicable law and stock exchange rules and requirements.

Every member of the Audit Committee shall, in the judgment of the Board, be Financially Literate or must become Financially Literate within a reasonable period of time after appointment to the Audit Committee. In addition, in the judgment of the Board, at least one member of the Audit Committee shall have accounting or related financial management expertise (in accordance with applicable Nasdaq Stock Market rules), and at least one member shall be an Audit Committee Financial Expert.

Members of the Audit Committee may not serve on more than two other public company audit committees except with the prior approval of the Board.

3. RESPONSIBILITIES

The Audit Committee is responsible for performing the duties set out below as well as any other duties that are otherwise required by applicable law or stock exchange rules and requirements or are delegated to the Audit Committee by the Board.

(a) Appointment and Review of the Auditor

The auditor is accountable to the Audit Committee and reports directly to the Audit Committee. Accordingly, the Audit Committee will evaluate and be directly responsible for Thomson Reuters relationship with the auditor. Specifically, the Audit Committee will:

- select, evaluate and recommend to the Board, to put forward for shareholder approval at the annual meeting, the auditor to be proposed for appointment or reappointment, as the case may be, to prepare or issue an auditor's report as well as perform audit, review, attest or other services for the Corporation;
- review and approve the auditor's engagement letter;
- after seeking and taking into account the views of senior management and the officer in charge of internal audit, review the independence, experience, qualifications and performance of the auditor, including the lead audit partner;
- oversee the auditor's work, including investigating and resolving any disagreements between senior management and the auditor regarding financial reporting or the internal audit function;
- at least annually, obtain and review a report by the auditor describing its internal quality-control procedures, any material issues raised by the most recent internal quality-control review, or peer review, of the firm, or by any inquiry or investigation by governmental or professional authorities, within the preceding five years, respecting one or more independent audits carried out by the auditor and any steps taken to deal with any such issues; and
- where appropriate, terminate the auditor.

(b) Confirmation of the Auditor's Independence

At least annually, and before the auditor issues its report on the Corporation's annual consolidated financial statements, the Audit Committee will:

- confirm that the auditor has submitted a formal written statement describing all of its relationships with Thomson Reuters that, in the auditor's professional judgment, may reasonably be thought to bear on its independence;
- discuss with the auditor any disclosed relationships or services, including anynon-audit services the auditor has provided to Thomson Reuters, that may affect its independence;
- obtain written confirmation from the auditor that it is independent with respect to Thomson Reuters within the meaning of the Rules of Professional Conduct adopted by the Ontario Institute of Chartered Accountants, the standards established by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board ("PCAOB") and the standards established by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission; and

- confirm that the auditor has complied with applicable law with respect to the rotation of certain members of the audit engagement team for Thomson Reuters.

(c) Pre-Approval of Non-Audit Services

The Audit Committee will pre-approve the appointment of the auditor for any non-audit services, provided that it will not approve any services that are prohibited under applicable law. The Audit Committee has established policies and procedures, and may revise such from time to time, which pre-approve the appointment of the auditor for certain non-audit services. In addition, the Audit Committee may delegate to one or more members the authority to pre-approve the appointment of the auditor for any non-audit services to the extent permitted by applicable law, provided that any pre-approvals granted pursuant to such delegation shall be reported to the full Audit Committee at its next scheduled meeting following such pre-approval.

(d) Communications with the Auditor

The Audit Committee has the authority to communicate directly with the auditor and will meet privately with the auditor as frequently as the Audit Committee determines is appropriate to fulfill its responsibilities, which will not be less frequently than annually, to discuss any items of concern to the Audit Committee or the auditor, including, without limitation:

- planning and staffing of the audit;
- any material written communications between the auditor and senior management, such as any management representation letter, management letter, schedule of adjusted differences and summary of uncorrected misstatements;
- whether or not the auditor is satisfied with the quality and effectiveness of financial recording procedures and systems;
- the extent to which the auditor is satisfied with the nature and scope of its examination;
- any instances of fraud or other illegal acts involving senior management or employees involved in financial reporting of Thomson Reuters;
- whether or not the auditor has received the full cooperation of senior management and other employees of Thomson Reuters and whether the auditor has encountered any audit problems or difficulties in the course of its audit work, including any restrictions on the scope of the auditor's work or access to required information and any significant disagreements with management (along with management's response);
- the auditor's observations of the competence and performance of the Chief Financial Officer and other key financial personnel; and

- the items required to be communicated to the Audit Committee under the standards established by the PCAOB, Canadian authoritative guidance or under Canadian generally accepted auditing standards ("GAAS").

(e) Review of the Audit Plan

The Audit Committee will discuss with the auditor the nature of an audit and the responsibility assumed by the auditor when conducting an audit of financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS"). The Audit Committee will review a summary of the auditor's audit plan.

(f) Review of Auditor's Fees

The Audit Committee will determine the auditor's fees and other terms of the auditor's engagement. In determining the auditor's fees, the Audit Committee will consider, among other things, the number and nature of reports to be issued by the auditor, the quality of the internal control over financial reporting of Thomson Reuters, the size, complexity and financial condition of Thomson Reuters and the extent of internal audit and other support to be provided to the auditor by Thomson Reuters.

(g) Review of Annual Financial Statements

The Audit Committee will review and discuss the annual consolidated financial statements of the Corporation and the related management's discussion and analysis with senior management and the auditor, before recommending them for approval by the Board.

The Audit Committee will also review and discuss the following with the senior management and the auditor:

- critical accounting policies and practices used or to be used by Thomson Reuters;
- critical audit matters to be disclosed in the auditor's report; and
- alternative treatments of financial information within IFRS that have been discussed with senior management, ramifications of the use of such alternative disclosures and treatments, and the treatment preferred by the auditor.

(h) Approval of Quarterly Financial Statements and Earnings Press Releases

The Audit Committee will review and approve the quarterly consolidated financial statements of the Corporation and the related management's discussion and analysis after discussion with senior management and the auditor. The Audit Committee will also engage the auditor to review the consolidated quarterly financial statements of the Corporation prior to the Audit Committee's review of such financial statements.

The Audit Committee will review and approve annual and quarterly earnings press releases prior to their public release. The Audit Committee will also discuss financial information and earnings guidance provided to analysts and rating agencies. The Audit Committee will also review the type and presentation of information to be included in earnings press releases and guidance (including the use of “pro forma” or “adjusted” non-IFRS financial measures). The Audit Committee’s discussion of financial information and earnings guidance provided to analysts and rating agencies may be done generally (i.e., discussion of the types of information to be disclosed and the type of presentation to be made) and the Audit Committee need not discuss in advance each instance in which the Corporation may provide such information or guidance.

(i) Review of Other Financial Information

The Audit Committee will:

- periodically assess the adequacy of procedures that are in place for management’s review of all other financial information extracted or derived from Thomson Reuters financial statements that were previously reviewed by the Audit Committee before such information is released to the public, including, without limitation, financial information or statements for use in prospectuses or other offering or public disclosure documents and financial statements required by regulatory authorities;
- review major issues regarding accounting principles and financial statement presentations, including any significant changes in Thomson Reuters selection or application of accounting principles, and major issues as to the adequacy of Thomson Reuters internal control over financial reporting and any special audit steps adopted in light of any material control deficiencies;
- review analyses prepared by management and/or the auditor setting forth significant financial reporting issues and judgments made in connection with the preparation of Thomson Reuters financial statements, including analyses of the effects of alternative IFRS methods on the financial statements; and
- review the effect of regulatory and accounting initiatives as well asoff-balance sheet structures on the financial statements.

(j) Review of the Internal Audit Function

The Audit Committee will review the mandate, budget, planned activities, staffing and organizational structure of Thomson Reuters internal audit function (part of which may be outsourced to a firm other than the auditor) to confirm that it is independent of management and has sufficient resources to carry out its mandate. The Audit Committee will discuss this mandate with the auditor.

The Audit Committee will review the appointment and replacement of the officer in charge of internal audit and will review summaries of reports to management prepared by the internal

audit department and management's responses. The Audit Committee will also annually review the effectiveness of the internal audit function and will report its findings to the Board.

The officer in charge of internal audit reports directly to the Chair of the Audit Committee and has a dotted line reporting relationship to the Chief Financial Officer. The Audit Committee has the authority to communicate directly with the officer in charge of internal audit and will meet privately with him or her as frequently as the Audit Committee determines is appropriate to fulfill its responsibilities, which will not be less frequently than annually, to discuss any areas of concern to the Audit Committee or the officer in charge of internal audit.

(k) Relations with Senior Management

The Audit Committee members will meet privately with senior management as frequently as the Audit Committee determines is appropriate to fulfill its responsibilities, which will not be less frequently than annually, to discuss any areas of concern to the Audit Committee or senior management.

The Audit Committee will review the appointment and replacement of the Chief Accounting Officer & Controller and the Treasurer and jointly recommend with the Human Resources Committee the appointment and replacement of the Chief Financial Officer, and review succession plans for such positions and other senior finance positions at least annually.

(l) Oversight of Internal Controls and Disclosure Controls

The Audit Committee will review with senior management the adequacy and effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting (within the meaning of applicable law) that is maintained by Thomson Reuters to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS. The Audit Committee will review any special audit steps adopted in light of material weaknesses or significant deficiencies (in each case within the meaning of applicable law).

The Audit Committee will review with senior management the adequacy and effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures (within the meaning of applicable law) that are maintained by Thomson Reuters to confirm that material information about Thomson Reuters that is required to be disclosed under applicable law or stock exchange rules and requirements is disclosed within the required time periods.

The Audit Committee will also review disclosures made to it by the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer during their certification process for applicable securities law filings about any material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in the design or operation of Thomson Reuters internal control over financial reporting and any fraud, whether or not material, involving management or other employees who have a significant role in Thomson Reuters internal control over financial reporting.

(m) Financial Regulatory Compliance

The Audit Committee will review with Thomson Reuters legal counsel:

- any material financial regulatory matters; and
- any material inquiries received regarding financial matters from governmental agencies.

(n) Risk Assessment and Risk Management

The Audit Committee will discuss the Corporation's guidelines and policies that govern the overall process by which risk assessment and risk management is undertaken at the Corporation. In furtherance thereof, the Audit Committee will periodically review reports from or meet with the Risk Committee regarding the Corporation's processes for assessing and managing risk. In this regard, the Audit Committee acknowledges that risk topics not otherwise assigned to the Audit Committee or the Human Resources Committee will be overseen by the Risk Committee, and that the Corporate Governance Committee will oversee the division of responsibilities between the Board and its committees. As part of this division of responsibilities, the Audit Committee will discuss the Corporation's major financial risk exposures and the steps that management has taken to monitor and control such exposures including, without limitation, regarding financial, operational, legal, treasury, tax, information security and disaster recovery/business continuity risks related thereto.

(o) Taxation Matters

The Audit Committee will periodically review with senior management the status of significant taxation matters of Thomson Reuters.

(p) Hiring Employees of the Auditor

The Audit Committee will maintain and monitor compliance with policies for hiring partners and employees and former partners and employees of the auditor.

(q) Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG") Matters

At least annually, the Audit Committee will review with senior management the type and presentation of Thomson Reuters' key ESG disclosures and the adequacy and effectiveness of applicable internal controls related to such disclosures. The Audit Committee's review of ESG disclosures may be done generally and the Audit Committee need not review or discuss in advance each ESG disclosure. The Audit Committee will also oversee key finance-related initiatives related to ESG.

4. COMPLAINTS PROCEDURE

The Audit Committee will maintain procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by Thomson Reuters regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, auditing matters and disclosure controls and procedures for the confidential, anonymous submission of concerns by employees of Thomson Reuters regarding questionable

accounting, internal accounting controls, auditing matters or disclosure controls and procedures.

5. REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE

The Audit Committee will:

- regularly report to the Board on all significant matters it has addressed and with respect to such other matters as are within its responsibilities; and
- oversee the preparation of and review any disclosure with respect to its activities in discharging the responsibilities set out in this Charter included in materials sent to shareholders of the Corporation.

6. REVIEW

The Audit Committee will review this Charter at least annually and submit it to the Corporate Governance Committee together with any proposed amendments. The Corporate Governance Committee will review this Charter and submit it to the Board for approval with such further amendments as it deems necessary and appropriate.

7. ASSESSMENT

At least annually, the Board, acting through the Corporate Governance Committee, will review the effectiveness of the Audit Committee in fulfilling its responsibilities and duties as set out in this Charter and in a manner consistent with the Corporate Governance Guidelines adopted by the Board.

8. MEETINGS

Quorum for meetings of the Audit Committee will be a majority of its members. A meeting of the Audit Committee may be called by the Chair or any other member of the Audit Committee, the Chairman, any Deputy Chairman, the Lead Independent Director, the Chief Executive Officer, the auditor, the officer in charge of the internal audit or the Company Secretary. The Company Secretary or his/her designate will act as Secretary to the Audit Committee unless the Chair of the Audit Committee decides otherwise.

The Audit Committee will ordinarily meet in camera at the end of each of its meetings and may meet in camera at any other time as required.

The Audit Committee will meet as frequently as it determines is appropriate to fulfill its responsibilities, which typically will not be less than quarterly.

9. CHAIR

Each year, the Board on the recommendation of the Corporate Governance Committee will appoint one member to be Chair of the Audit Committee. If, in any year, the Board does not appoint a Chair, the incumbent Chair will continue in office until a successor is appointed.

10. REMOVAL AND VACANCIES

Any member may be removed and replaced at any time by the Board and will automatically cease to be a member as soon as the member ceases to meet the qualifications set out above. The Board will fill vacancies on the Audit Committee by appointment from among qualified members of the Board on the recommendation of the Corporate Governance Committee. If a vacancy exists on the Audit Committee, the remaining members will exercise all of its powers so long as a quorum remains in office.

11. ACCESS TO MANAGEMENT AND OUTSIDE ADVISORS

The Audit Committee may invite any member of management, employee, outside advisor or other person to attend any of its meetings.

In carrying out its duties, the Audit Committee may retain an outside advisor without Board approval at the expense of Thomson Reuters and has the authority to determine any such advisor's fees and other retention terms. Thomson Reuters will also provide appropriate funding, as determined by the Audit Committee, for the payment of the compensation of the auditor, independent counsel and outside advisors and any ordinary administrative expenses of the Audit Committee that are necessary or appropriate in carrying out its duties.

12. DEFINITIONS

Capitalized terms used in this Charter have the meanings attributed to them below:

"Audit Committee Financial Expert" means a person who has the following attributes:

(a) an understanding of generally accepted accounting principles and financial statements;

(b) the ability to assess the general application of such principles in connection with the accounting for estimates, accruals and reserves;

(c) experience preparing, auditing, analyzing or evaluating financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by Thomson Reuters financial statements, or experience actively supervising one or more person's engaged in such activities;

(d) an understanding of internal controls and procedures for financial reporting; and

(e) an understanding of audit committee functions.

A person shall have acquired such attributes through:

(i) education and experience as a principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, controller, public accountant or auditor or experience in one or more positions that involve the performance of similar functions;

(ii) experience actively supervising a principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, controller, public accountant, auditor or person performing similar functions;

(iii) experience overseeing or assessing the performance of companies or public accountants with respect to the preparation, auditing or evaluation of financial statements; or

(iv) other relevant experience.

"**Financially Literate**" means the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by Thomson Reuters financial statements.