

LSEGA Limited

Report and financial statements

31 December 2021

Company registration number 12224744

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LSEGA LIMITED

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LSEGA LIMITED

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

DIRECTORS

C Thomas
L Condrón

COMPANY SECRETARY

T Hogan

REGISTERED OFFICE

10 Paternoster Square
London
EC4M 7LS

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Ernst & Young LLP
25 Churchill Place
Canary Wharf
London
E14 5EY

LSEGA LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of LSEGA Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2021.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The main purpose of LSEGA Limited is to operate as an investment holding company and its key objective is the monitoring and review of its investments.

The Company was incorporated on 24 September 2019. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of London Stock Exchange Group plc ('LSEG', the 'Group', the 'parent').

During the year, the Company made a loss of US\$3.1m (2020: US\$13,659 loss) due to remeasurement of the tax indemnity receivable from and payable to Thomson Reuters. The Company has a tax indemnity receivable from and tax indemnity payable to Thomson Reuters for tax positions from before Refinitiv (previously the Thomson Reuters Financial & Risk Business) separated from Thomson Reuters on 1 October 2018. Changes in the tax indemnity receivable and payable are recognised in the income statement.

As at 31 December 2021 the Company's net assets amounted to US\$2,736.8m (2020: net liabilities of US\$13,658). Due to the nature of the business, the directors have concluded that there are no other relevant KPIs.

On 29 January 2021, the Group completed the acquisition of Refinitiv Parent Limited (Refinitiv), a company incorporated in the Cayman Islands and headquartered in London and New York. Refinitiv is a leading global provider of market and financial data, infrastructure, delivering data, insight and analytics tailored to strategic workflows.. The Company acquired 10.5% of the issued share capital Refinitiv on the same day. The consideration was share capital issued to the parent company, LSEG.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The Company is expected to start to provide loans and securities to group companies.

EMPLOYEES

The Company has no employees (2020: nil).

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

LSEG operates group wide risk management procedures which bring greater judgement to decision making as this allows management to make better, more informed and more consistent decisions based on a clear understanding of the risks involved.

LSEG has adopted a group wide risk management system that provides ongoing formal assurance that all subsidiary companies are appropriately controlling all of the risks to which they are exposed, ensuring that internal controls operate efficiently and effectively.

The Company is subject to a variety of foreseeable and unforeseeable risks and uncertainties which may have an impact on the Company's ability to execute its strategy and deliver its expected performance. The identification, assessment and management of these risks are central to the Company's operating framework. The Company's risk control structure is based on the '3 lines of defence' model:

LSEGA LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

- The 1st line (management) is responsible and accountable for identifying, assessing and managing risk.
- The 2nd line (risk management and compliance) is responsible for defining the risk management process and policy framework and providing challenge to the 1st line on risk management activities assessing risks and reporting to the group board committees on risk exposure.
- The 3rd line (internal audit) provides independent assurance to the board and other key stakeholders over the effectiveness of the systems of controls and the risk management framework.

The Company's principal risks are to the value of its investments and arise from the activities of those companies and include the continuing changing regulatory and macro-economic environments and increasing security threats (both physical and cyber). The risks associated with the Company's investments are disclosed in full in the consolidated financial statements of LSEG.

DIVIDENDS

No dividends have been proposed or paid in the year (2020: nil).

DIRECTORS AND DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

The following directors have held office throughout the year and up to the date of approval of the financial statements, except as noted below:

M Freedman (resigned 8 December 2021)
C Thomas
L Condrón

None of the directors had any interest in the shares of the Company. There are no directors' interests requiring disclosure under the Companies Act 2006.

DIRECTORS' LIABILITIES

The Company has directors and officers' insurance which provides an indemnity to 1 or more of its directors against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties. Such qualifying third-party indemnity provision remains in force as at the date of approving the directors' report.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework* ('FRS 101').

Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

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

LSEGA LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 101 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

GOING CONCERN

LSEG has formally confirmed it will continue to provide financial support for the ongoing operations of the Company for the 12 months following the date of approval of the financial statements and that it does not intend to call amounts outstanding or recall amounts due to be paid, under the loan agreement within that period, so long as the Company remains a part of the group. On this basis, the directors have reviewed the Company's forecasts and projections at group level, taking into account reasonably possible changes in trading performance, which show that the Company has sufficient financial resources. On the basis of this review and after making due enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and for 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. Accordingly, the Company continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

STRATEGIC REPORT

In accordance with section 414B of the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013, the Company has taken the exemption not to prepare a strategic report as the Company qualifies as a small company in accordance with section 382 of the Companies Act 2006. In the current year, the Company's turnover was not more than £10,200,000 and the number of employees was not more than 50.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

In the case of each of the persons who are directors of the Company at the date when this report was approved:

- so far as each of the directors is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- each of the directors has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

LSEGA LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

AUDITORS

Ernst & Young LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditors. They are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

By order of the board:

Lisa Condrón

Lisa Condrón (Sep 28, 2022 14:27 GMT+1)

Lisa Condrón
Director
LSEGA Limited
28 September 2022

Registered office:
10 Paternoster Square, London, EC4M 7LS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF LSEGA LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of LSEGA Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 15, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of 12 months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other information

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

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF LSEGA LIMITED

otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on pages 3 and 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF LSEGA LIMITED

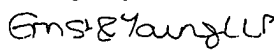
involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Company and determined that the most significant are Companies Act 2006, United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, and tax legislation (governed by HM Revenue and Customs).
- We understood how the Company is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of management and seeking representation from those charged with governance. We corroborated our enquiries through review of board meeting minutes.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by considering the risk of fraud in relation to management override of controls over post close and manual adjustments. We considered the controls that the Company has established to address risks identified by the Company, or that otherwise seek to prevent, deter or detect fraud. This included assessing the impact of remote working due to COVID-19. Our procedures involved journal entry testing by specific risk criteria, with a focus on manual top side financial statement adjustments and journals indicating large or unusual transactions based on our understanding of the business.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify noncompliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved enquires of executive management and those responsible for legal and compliance matters for their awareness of any non-compliance with laws and regulations, inquiring about the policies that have been established to prevent non-compliance with laws and regulations by officers and employees; inquiring about the Company's methods of enforcing and monitoring compliance with such policies; reviewing board minutes and seeking representation from those charged with governance.;

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

DocuSigned by:

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Emma Clayton (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
London

29 September 2022

LSEGA LIMITED
INCOME STATEMENT
Year ended 31 December 2021

		2021	2020
	Note	US\$	US\$
Expenses			
Other costs	5	(3,015,285)	(13,659)
Total expenses		(3,015,285)	(13,659)
Loss before tax		(3,015,285)	(13,659)
Taxation	6	(121,544)	-
Loss for the financial year		(3,136,829)	(13,659)

The transactions in the current and prior years were derived from continuing operations.

There are no other items of income or expenditure other than those included within the income statement for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020.

Notes 1 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements.

LSEGA LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 US\$	2020 US\$
Non-current assets			
Investment in associate	7	2,718,058,077	-
Other non-current assets	8	27,999,907	-
Total non-current assets		2,746,057,984	-
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	9	9,742,071	1
Total current assets		9,742,071	1
Total assets		2,755,800,055	1
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	(1,622,729)	(13,659)
Total current liabilities		(1,622,729)	(13,659)
Non-current liabilities			
Other non-current liabilities	11	(17,339,627)	-
Total non-current liabilities		(17,339,627)	-
Total liabilities		(18,962,356)	(13,659)
Net assets/(liabilities)		2,736,837,699	(13,658)
Equity			
Share capital	12	33,729,578	1
Share premium	12	2,706,258,609	-
Retained losses		(3,150,488)	(13,659)
Total equity		2,736,837,699	(13,658)

Notes 1 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 10 to 20 were approved by the board on 28 September 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

Lisa Condron

Lisa Condron (Sep 28, 2022 14:27 GMT+1)

Lisa Condron
Director
LSEGA Limited
28 September 2022

Registered number 12224744

LSEGA LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
Year ended 31 December 2021

	Share capital	Share premium	Retained losses	Total attributable to equity holders
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
1 January 2020	1	-	-	1
Loss for the financial year	-	-	(13,659)	(13,659)
31 December 2020	1	-	(13,659)	(13,658)
Issue of shares	33,729,577	2,706,258,609	-	2,739,988,186
Loss for the financial year	-	-	(3,136,829)	(3,136,829)
31 December 2021	33,729,578	2,706,258,609	(3,150,488)	2,736,837,699

Notes 1 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements.

LSEGA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

1. Basis of Preparation and Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework* ('FRS 101') and the Companies Act 2006 (the 'Act'). FRS 101 sets out a reduced disclosure framework for a 'qualifying entity' as defined in the standard which addresses the financial reporting requirements and disclosure exemptions in the individual financial statements of qualifying entities that otherwise apply the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS').

The Company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 101. Note 14 gives details of the Company's ultimate parent and from where its consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS may be obtained.

FRS 101 sets out amendments to IFRS that are necessary to achieve compliance with the Act and related regulations.

The following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101 have been considered and applied where deemed to be applicable:

- IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows* and related notes;
- reduced IFRS 2 disclosure for share-based payment arrangements in a subsidiary's financial statements;
- IAS 8 the listing of new or revised standards that have not been adopted (and information about their likely impact) may be omitted;
- reduced IAS 36 disclosure of impairment reviews;
- reduced IFRS 3 disclosure for business combinations during and after the period;
- reduced IFRS 5 disclosure for discontinued operations;
- reduced IFRS 7 disclosure for financial instruments;
- reduced IFRS 13 disclosure relating to fair value measurement;
- IAS 24 related party disclosures for intra-group transactions and disclosure of key management compensation;
- IAS 1 the requirement to present comparatives in roll-forward reconciliations for movements on share capital, property plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property;
- reduced IAS 1.134-1.136 disclosure on capital management;
- reduced disclosure for IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*; and
- reduced disclosure for IFRS 16 *Leases*.

The following standards and amendments were endorsed by the EU during the year and have been adopted in these financial statements:

- Amendments to IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts – deferral of IFRS 9;
- Amendments to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement: Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2.

The adoption of these standards and amendments did not have a material impact on the results of the Company.

These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of assets and liabilities held at fair value.

LSEGA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies.

The Company is a private limited company, limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is 10 Paternoster Square, London, EC4M 7LS.

Going concern

LSEG has formally confirmed it will continue to provide financial support for the ongoing operations of the Company for the 12 months following the date of approval of the financial statements and that it does not intend to call amounts outstanding or recall amounts due to be paid, under the loan agreement within that period, so long as the Company remains a part of the group. On this basis, the directors have reviewed the Company's forecasts and projections at group level, taking into account reasonably possible changes in trading performance, which show that the Company has sufficient financial resources. On the basis of this review and after making due enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and for 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. Accordingly, the Company continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

Accounting Policies

Income Statement

Foreign currencies

These financial statements are presented in US dollars, which is the Company's presentation and functional currency.

Foreign currency transactions are converted into the functional currency of the reporting entity using the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains or losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement. The USD:GBP average exchange rate used is 0.72681 (2020: 0.77895). The closing rate used is 0.74090 (2020: 0.73380).

Finance income and expense

Finance income and expense comprise interest earned on cash deposited with financial counterparties and interest paid on borrowings which reflect the agreed market-based or contractual rate for each transaction undertaken during the period and calculated using the effective interest rate method. In conditions where negative interest rates apply, the Company recognises interest paid on cash deposits as an expense and interest received on liabilities as income.

Finance income includes dividend income which is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, and this is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

Current and deferred taxation

Income tax on the result for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

LSEGA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the country where the Company operates and generates taxable income and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is not recognised if it arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction (other than a business combination) that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at that time. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the deferred tax asset or liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

Statement of Financial Position

Investment in associate

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the entity but is not control nor joint control over those policies. Significant influence is determined using considerations similar to those for determining control over subsidiaries. The Company accounts for its investments in associates at cost, less any impairments. Investments are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise any impairments. Dividends received or receivable from associates are recognised directly in the income statement. The Company's investments in associates are assessed for impairment at each balance sheet date. Any difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value is recognised as an impairment loss within the income statement.

The Company is exempt from preparing consolidated financial statements and therefore does not equity account for the investments in associates.

Financial instruments

Financial assets are initially recognised on their settlement date. The Company classifies its financial instruments as amortised cost. The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing its financial instruments and whether the cashflows generated are 'solely payments of principal and interest' ('SPPI').

Initial recognition:

- *Financial assets at amortised cost* are financial assets that are held in order to collect the contractual cashflows and the contractual terms give rise to cashflows that are solely payments of principal and interest. The Company's trade and other receivables fall within this category.
- *Financial liabilities at amortised cost* are all financial liabilities that are not included within financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. This comprises the Company's trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement:

The Company adopts a forward-looking approach to estimate impairment losses on financial assets. An expected credit loss ('ECL') is calculated based on the difference between the contractual cashflows due and the expected cashflows. The difference is discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate and recognised as an allowance against the original value of the asset.

LSEGA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

- *Financial assets at amortised cost* - the ECL on financial assets held at amortised cost is measured using the general approach. The Company calculates an allowance based on the 12-month ECL at each reporting date until there is a significant increase in the financial instrument's credit risk, at which point the Company will calculate a loss allowance based on the lifetime ECL. A significant increase in credit risk is considered to have occurred when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Trade and other receivables

Other receivables include amounts due from companies within the group on loans and interest on these loans, and are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Interest is charged at variable rates as stated within the relevant group loan agreement as set out by management. These loans are repayable either on demand or on dates stipulated within the relevant group loan agreement.

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value, which is the original invoiced amount to the customers and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less any allowance for ECL. The ECLs for trade and other receivables are calculated using IFRS 9's simplified approach of lifetime ECL. The simplified approach is based on historic experience of collection rates, adjusted for forward looking factors specific to each counterparty and the economic environment at large to create an expected loss matrix. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account for ECL and the amount of the loss is recognised in the income statement. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited in the income statement.

Trade and other payables

Other payables relate to loans from other companies within the group. Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade and other payables are classified as 'trade and other payables' within current liabilities, if payment is due within 1 year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as 'other non-current payables' within non-current liabilities.

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Current and non-current classification

Current assets comprise assets expected to be realised within one year from the reporting date. All other assets are classified as non-current assets.

Current liabilities comprise liabilities due within one year from the reporting date. All other liabilities are classified as non-current liabilities.

Share capital

The share capital of the Company consists of one class of ordinary shares and these are classified as equity.

Dividend distributions

Dividend distributions to the Company's equity holders are recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholder.

LSEGA LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 December 2021

2. Significant judgements and estimates

Judgements and estimates are regularly evaluated based on historical experience, current circumstances and expectations of future events. The significant judgements and estimates for the current year are as follows:

- Valuation of investment in associates: for the purposes of impairment assessment, this is determined based on forecast cashflows and an appropriate discount rate. The basis of such values cannot be precise and is subject to market variations in both cases.

There were no principal judgements applied by management.

3. Directors' remuneration

No remuneration was received by the directors in respect of qualifying services to this Company in the year (2020: nil).

4. Dividends

No dividends have been proposed or paid in the year (2020: nil).

5. Operating expenses

	2021	2020
	US\$	US\$
Remeasurement of tax indemnity receivable and payable	(2,809,703)	-
IT costs	(13,266)	-
Foreign exchange loss	(171,889)	-
Other costs	(20,427)	(13,659)
	(3,015,285)	(13,659)

IT costs are payable to LSEG Business Services Limited, a company under common control, for services provided throughout the year.

LSEGA LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 December 2021

6. Taxation

The standard UK corporation tax rate was 19% for the year ended 31 December 2021 (2020: 19%).

	2021	2020
Taxation credited/(charged) to the income statement	US\$	US\$
Current tax		
UK corporation tax for the year	(124,139)	-
Adjustments in respect of previous years	2,595	-
Taxation charge	(121,544)	-

Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

The reconciling items between the loss multiplied by the UK rate of corporation tax of 19% (2020: 19%) and the income statement tax charge for the year are explained below:

	2021	2020
	US\$	US\$
Loss before taxation	(3,015,285)	(13,659)
Loss multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK	572,904	2,595
Expenses not deductible	(697,043)	-
Prior period adjustments	2,595	-
Deferred tax not recognised	-	(2,595)
Taxation charge	(121,544)	-

An increase in the UK Corporation tax rate from 19% to 25% (effective 1 April 2023) was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. This will increase the company's future current tax charge accordingly. The deferred tax asset at 31 December 2021 has been calculated based on these rates, reflecting the expected timing of the reversal of the related temporary difference (2020: 19%).

On 23 September 2022 the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that the corporation tax rate will remain at 19% from 1 April 2023, reversing a previously enacted measure to increase the rate to 25%. This reversal in the tax rate from 1 April 2023 has not been enacted or substantively enacted and accordingly has no impact on the tax balances at 31 December 2021.

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7. Investment in associate

	US\$
31 December 2020	-
Investment in Refinitiv Parent Limited	2,718,058,077
31 December 2021	2,718,058,077

The Company's associate as at 31 December 2021 is given below including the percentage of each class of share held.

Name of associate	Country of incorporation	1 class of share held %	Direct or indirect holding	Held by the company %	Ultimate Group holding %	Registered office address
Refinitiv Parent Limited	Cayman Islands	Ordinary B	Direct	10.47	100	One Nexus Way, Camana Bay, Grand Cayman, KY1-9005, Cayman Islands

8. Other non-current assets

	2021 US\$	2020 US\$
Tax indemnity receivable	27,999,907	-
	27,999,907	-

The Company has a tax indemnity receivable from Thomson Reuters for tax liabilities incurred before Refinitiv (previously the Thomson Reuters Financial & Risk Business) separated from Thomson Reuters on 1 October 2018. The tax indemnity receivable is measured on the same basis as the indemnified tax liabilities. When there is a change in the indemnified tax liabilities, which is recognised within tax in the income statement, there is an offsetting change in the tax indemnity receivable. This change is recognised within other costs in the income statement.

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9. Trade and other receivables

	2021 US\$	2020 US\$
Amounts due from companies under common control	9,099,411	1
Tax indemnity receivable	642,660	-
	9,742,071	1

The carrying values of trade and other receivables are reasonable approximations of fair value. Receivables not past due are not considered to be impaired.

10. Trade and other payables

	2021 US\$	2020 US\$
Tax indemnity payable	(1,455,582)	
Other payables	-	(13,659)
Amounts due to ultimate parent	(31,178)	-
Amounts due to companies under common control	(16,934)	-
Group tax relief	(119,035)	-
	(1,622,729)	(13,659)

Trade and other payables are interest free and repayable on demand. The carrying values of payables are reasonable approximations of fair value.

11. Other non-current liabilities

	2021 US\$	2020 US\$
Tax indemnity payable	(17,339,627)	-
	(17,339,627)	-

The Company has a tax indemnity payable to Thomson Reuters. The tax indemnity payable is measured on the same basis as the indemnified tax receivable. When there is a change in the indemnified tax receivable, which is recognised within tax in the income statement, there is an offsetting change in the tax indemnity payable. This change is recognised within other costs in the income statement.

12. Share capital and share premium

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	2021			2020		
	Number of shares	Share capital US\$	Share premium US\$	Number of shares	Share capital US\$	Share premium US\$
Issued, called up and fully paid						
Ordinary shares						
of £1 each	24,615,846	33,729,578	2,706,258,609	1	1	-

The shares issued have full voting, dividend and capital distribution rights attached. The Company issued 24,615,845 shares to acquire 10.5% interest in Refinitiv (refer to note 7).

13. Commitments and contingencies

Contracted commitments and other contracted contingencies not provided for in the financial statements of the Company were nil and nil (2020: nil and nil) respectively.

14. Ultimate Parent Company

As at 31 December 2021, the Company's immediate and ultimate parent company and the parent that headed the smallest and largest group of entities for which consolidated financial statements were prepared was London Stock Exchange Group plc, a company incorporated in England and Wales. 100% of the issued share capital of the Company was beneficially owned by LSEG.

A copy of the London Stock Exchange Group plc consolidated financial statements can be obtained from London Stock Exchange Group plc, 10 Paternoster Square, London EC4M 7LS.

15. Other statutory information

Audit fees of US\$22,013 (2020: US\$13,659) payable to Ernst & Young LLP are borne by another group company. Statutory information in remuneration for other services provided by the Company's auditors for the group is given in the consolidated financial statements of London Stock Exchange Group plc, which is the largest group into which the results of the Company are consolidated. There were no non-audit services provided to the Company in the current year (2020: nil).

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Final Audit Report

2022-09-28

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