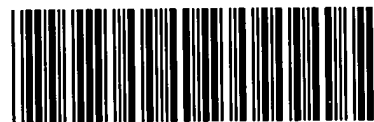


UK LSEG Financing 1 Limited
Report and Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2022

Company registration number 13057087

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UK LSEG FINANCING 1 LIMITED

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UK LSEG FINANCING 1 LIMITED

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

DIRECTORS

Catherine Thomas
Lisa Condron

COMPANY SECRETARY

Teresa Hogan

REGISTERED OFFICE

10 Paternoster Square
London
EC4M 7LS

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

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

UK LSEG FINANCING 1 LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2022.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

UK LSEG Financing 1 Limited (the 'Company') is a wholly-owned subsidiary of London Stock Exchange Group plc ('LSEG', the 'parent', the 'group'). Its immediate parent is LSEG Financing LLC, a company incorporated in the USA.

The Company's main purpose is to act as an investment holding company within the group. It was incorporated in England and Wales on 25 November 2020.

The Company's profit for the year ended 31 December 2022 was US\$48,288k (2021: US\$262,552k) mainly attributed by finance income and tax credit recognised for the year. Its net assets as at year end was US\$323,395k (2021: US\$275,107k).

Due to the nature of the business, the directors have concluded that there are no other relevant KPIs.

The financial statements cover the year ended 31 December 2022. The previous financial year was a longer period of account covering the period from 2 December 2020 to 31 December 2021. Accordingly, the comparatives are not entirely comparable.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The Company is expected to continue to operate as an investment holding company.

Further, the directors do not envisage any other changes to the nature of the business in the foreseeable future.

EMPLOYEES

The Company has no employees during the current year (2021: 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:

UK LSEG FINANCING 1 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 considered to arise from the continuing changing regulatory environment and the macro economic environment (unfavourable tax regimes or the changing regulatory environment) and increasing security threats (both physical and cyber).

DIVIDENDS

No dividends were paid during the year (2021: Nil).

DIRECTORS AND DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

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

Catherine Thomas
Lisa Condon

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.

UK LSEG FINANCING 1 LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

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

- 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

The Directors have reviewed the Company's forecasts and projections, 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 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

The directors confirm that there were no significant events occurring after the balance sheet date, up to the date of this report, that would meet the criteria to be disclosed or adjusted in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

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 sections 382 and 383 of the Companies Act 2006. In the current period, 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.

UK LSEG FINANCING 1 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:

DocuSigned by:
Catherine Thomas

Catherine Thomas

Director

UK LSEG Financing 1 Limited

2 August 2023

REGISTERED OFFICE:

10 Paternoster Square, London, EC4M 7LS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF UK LSEG FINANCING 1 LIMITED

Year ended 31 December 2022

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of UK LSEG Financing 1 Limited for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the Income Statement, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 13, 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 2022 and of its profit 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 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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF UK LSEG FINANCING 1 LIMITED

Year ended 31 December 2022

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 has 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; or
- The directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and the requirements to prepare a strategic report.

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF UK LSEG FINANCING 1 LIMITED

Year ended 31 December 2022

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 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.

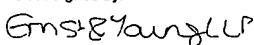
- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are the Companies Act 2006, United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, and tax legislation (governed by HM Revenue and Customs)
- We understood how the company is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of management. We also reviewed minutes of the Board and made enquiries of management for their awareness of any non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by understanding the company's assessment of the business' susceptibility to fraud, and by considering the controls established to address risks identified by the company, or that otherwise seek to prevent, deter, or detect fraud.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify noncompliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved testing of relevant balances as well as documenting enquiries of executive management and those responsible for legal and compliance matters. We corroborated our enquiries through review of board minutes.

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

02 August 2023

UK LSEG FINANCING 1 LIMITED
INCOME STATEMENT
Year ended 31 December 2022

		Year ended 31 December 2022	Period from 2 December 2020 to 31 December 2021
	Notes	US\$'000	US\$'000
Administrative expenses		(19)	-
Foreign exchange gain		(7,031)	(1,094)
Total expenses		(7,050)	(1,094)
Operating loss		(7,050)	(1,094)
Finance income	4	4,225	200,187
Total finance income		4,225	200,187
(Loss)/Profit before taxation		(2,825)	199,093
Taxation	5	51,113	63,459
Profit for the year		48,288	262,552

The Company was incorporated in England and Wales on 25 November 2020. The Company commenced the operations from 2 December 2020 and there are no material transactions in the period 2 December 2020 to 31 December 2020.

The transactions in the current period were derived from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 12 to 18 form an integral part of these financial statements.

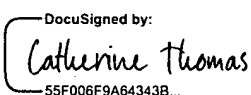
UK LSEG FINANCING 1 LIMITED**BALANCE SHEET**

As at 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 US\$'000	2021 US\$'000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Investment in subsidiary undertakings	7	8,126,860	8,126,860
Total Non-current assets		8,126,860	8,126,860
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	8	310,859	262,552
Total current assets		310,859	262,552
Total assets		8,437,719	8,389,412
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	(8,114,324)	(8,114,305)
Total current liabilities		(8,114,324)	(8,114,305)
Net current liabilities		(7,803,465)	(7,851,753)
Net assets		323,395	275,107
Equity			
Share capital	10	12,555	12,555
Retained earnings		310,840	262,552
Total equity		323,395	275,107

The notes on pages 12 to 18 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 9 to 18 were approved by the board on 2 August 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

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Catherine Thomas
 Director
 UK LSEG Financing 1 Limited
 2 August 2023

Registered number 13057087

UK LSEG FINANCING 1 LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
 Period ended 31 December 2022

		Share capital	Retained earnings	Total attributable to equity holders
	Note	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
02 December 2020		-	-	-
Share Capital	10	12,555	-	12,555
Profit for the financial period		-	262,552	262,552
31 December 2021		12,555	262,552	275,107
Profit for the financial year		-	48,288	48,288
31 December 2022		12,555	310,840	323,395

The notes on pages 12 to 18 form an integral part of these financial statements.

UK LSEG FINANCING 1 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2022

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 UK-adopted International Accounting Standards.

The Company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 101. Note 12 gives details of the Company's ultimate parent and from where its consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS may be obtained.

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 discounted 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*.

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

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.

These financial statements contain information about UK LSEG F1 Ltd as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. The Company has taken the exemption from producing consolidated financial statements afforded by section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 because it is a wholly owned subsidiary of London Stock Exchange Group plc which prepares consolidated financial statements which are publicly available.

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.

UK LSEG FINANCING 1 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2022

Going concern

The Directors have reviewed the Company's forecasts and projections, 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 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the 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.

Finance income

Finance income comprise interest earned on cash deposited with financial counterparties 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.

Current and deferred taxation

Income tax on the profit 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.

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.

UK LSEG FINANCING 1 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2022

Balance Sheet

Investment in subsidiary undertakings

Subsidiaries are entities over which the Company has control. The Company controls an entity when the Company is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

Investments in subsidiaries are stated in the Company's financial statements at cost less impairment, if any. On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the investment's carrying amount is included in the income statement. Loans to subsidiaries which are determined as capital contributions are recorded as investments in subsidiary undertakings.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised at fair value on the date of recognition. 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 cash flows generated are 'solely payments of principal and interest' (SPPI).

Initial recognition:

- a) *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 cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables fall within this category.

After initial recognition these assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in the income statement and presented in other income or operating expenses together with foreign exchange gains and losses.

- b) *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.

- c) *Financial assets at amortised cost* – the ECL for financial assets held at amortised cost is calculated using IFRS 9's simplified approach using lifetime ECL. The allowance is based on the Company's 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 ECL on other 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.

UK LSEG FINANCING 1 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2022

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 other companies within the group such as loans, interest on these loans and other settlements for intercompany recharges. 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. Other receivables are also recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for ECL.

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.

Share capital

The share capital of the Company consists of only 1 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.

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:

Estimates:

Valuation of investment in subsidiary undertakings: for the purpose 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.

3. Directors' remuneration

No remuneration was received by the directors in respect of qualifying services to this Company in 2022 (2021: Nil).

UK LSEG FINANCING 1 LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Year ended 31 December 2022

4. Finance Income

	Year ended 31 December 2022	Period from 2 December 2020 to 31 December 2021
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Finance income		
Interest due from companies under common control	4,225	187
Dividend income	-	200,000
	4,225	200,187

5. Taxation

The standard UK corporation tax rate was 19% in 2022 (2021:19%) for the current period.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Taxation		
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax for the year	(52,036)	(63,459)
Adjustments in respect of previous years	923	-
Taxation credit	(51,113)	(63,459)

Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

The income statement tax charge for the year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% as explained below:

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
(Loss) / Profit before taxation	(2,819)	199,093
(Loss) / Profit multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK	(536)	37,828
Non-taxable income	-	(38,000)
Non-deductible expenses	1,335	208
Prior period adjustments	923	-
Transfer Pricing Adjustment	(52,835)	(63,494)
Taxation credit	(51,113)	(63,459)

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.

UK LSEG FINANCING 1 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2022

6. Dividends

No dividends were paid during the year (2021: Nil).

7. Investment in Subsidiary Undertakings

	US\$'000
02 December 2020	-
Investment in LUH Financing Limited	8,126,860
31 December 2021	8,126,860
Additions	-
Impairment	-
31 December 2022	8,126,860

A list of the company's subsidiaries as at 31 December 2022 is given below. The entire share capital of the subsidiaries is held within the Company except where the Company's ownership percentages are shown. These percentages give the Company's ultimate percentage and therefore allow for the situation where subsidiaries are owned by partly owned intermediate subsidiaries.

Name of subsidiary undertaking	Country of incorporation and principal operations	Identity of each class of share held in the subsidiary undertaking	Direct or indirect holding	Percentage of class by direct parent	Ultimate Company percentage	Registered office address
LUH Financing Limited	England and Wales	Limited by guarantee	Direct	100	100	10 Paternoster Square, London, EC4M 7LS

8. Trade and Other Receivables

	2022 US\$'000	2021 US\$'000
Amounts due from companies under common control	272,155	200,000
Interest due from companies under common control	1,899	187
Group Relief	36,805	62,365
	310,859	262,552

The amounts due from companies under common control comprise of two loans receivable from LSEGH (Luxembourg) Limited totaling to US\$272m (2021: US\$200m). Interest is charged at SOFR +1% p.a. + credit adjustment spread. It is repayable with 5 business days' prior notice from the lender or by 29 November 2026 and 9 June 2027.

Loans with interest rates previously based on LIBOR rates transitioned to new rates on 1 January 2022.

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9. Trade and Other Payables

	2022 US\$'000	2021 US\$'000
Amounts owed to companies under common control	8,114,324	8,114,305
	8,114,324	8,114,305

The amounts due to companies under common control include two loans with LSEG Financing LLC of US\$1,962.4m (2021: US\$1,962.4m) and US\$6,151.9m (US\$6,151.9m) which are interest free. The loans are repayable with 30 days' notice or by 17 December 2028 and 29 January 2028 respectively.

10. Share Capital

	2022		2021	
	Number of shares	Share capital US\$	Number of shares	Share capital US\$
Issued, called up and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of US\$1.33 each	9,439,850	12,555,001	9,439,850	12,555,002

On incorporation, one share of £1 was issued to LSEG Financing LLC for £1. On 4 January 2021, the ordinary shares of the company were redenominated as ordinary US\$1.33 shares and 9,439,849 shares of \$1.33 each have been issued to LSEG Financing LLC.

11. Commitments and Contingencies

Contracted commitments and other contracted contingencies not provided for in the financial statements of the Company were Nil (2021: Nil).

12. Ultimate Parent Company

As at 31 December 2022, the Company's 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. The Company's immediate parent is LSEG Financing LLC which holds 100% of the issued share capital and does not prepare consolidated financial statements and is incorporated in the USA. 100% of the issued share capital of the Company is 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.

13. Events After the Reporting period

There were no significant events occurring after the balance sheet date, up to the date of this report, that would meet the criteria to be disclosed or adjusted in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.