Thomson Reuters Corporation
Reconciliation of Operating Profit to Underlying Operating Profit
(millions of U.S. Dollars)
(unaudited)

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Operating profit	$356	$378	$1,112	$1,229
Adjustments:				
Amortization of other intangible assets	138	124	399	367
Disposals	-	7	-	12
Fair value adjustments	102	47	75	135
Integration programs expenses	103	148	290	343
Other operating (gains) losses, net	(18)	7	15	7
Underlying operating profit (1)	$681	$711	$1,891	$2,093
Underlying operating profit margin (1)	20.9%	22.2%	19.7%	21.8%
Revenues	$3,256	$3,216	$9,612	$9,640
Adjustments:				
Revenues from disposals	-	(11)	(1)	(41)
Revenues from ongoing businesses (2)	$3,256	$3,205	$9,611	$9,599

(1) Underlying operating profit and underlying operating profit margin is operating profit excluding amortization of other intangible assets, impairment charges, fair value adjustments, integration programs expenses, other operating gains and losses and the results of disposals. The related margin is expressed as a percentage of revenues from ongoing businesses. Underlying operating profit and underlying operating profit margin provide a basis to evaluate operating profitability and performance trends by removing the impact of items which distort the performance of our operations.

(2) Revenues from ongoing businesses are revenues excluding results from disposals, which are defined as businesses sold or held for sale that do not qualify for discontinued operations classification. This provides a measure of our ability to grow our ongoing businesses over the long term.

Thomson Reuters Corporation

Reconciliation of Earnings Attributable to Common Shareholders to Adjusted Earnings from Continuing Operations [1] [2]

(millions of U.S. Dollars)

(unaudited)

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2010	**2009**	**2010**	**2009**
Earnings attributable to common shareholders	$268	$162	$685	$667
Adjustments:				
Disposals	-	7	-	12
Fair value adjustments	102	47	75	135
Other operating (gains) losses, net	(18)	7	15	7
Other finance (income) costs	(44)	7	(20)	64
Other non-operating charge	-	326	-	326
Share of post-tax earnings in equity method investees	(3)	(1)	(6)	(2)
Tax on above items	(19)	4	(19)	(32)
Interim period effective tax rate normalization [3]	(11)	44	(22)	9
Amortization of other intangible assets	138	124	399	367
Discrete tax items	-	(356)	-	(356)
Discontinued operations	(6)	(11)	-	(17)
Dividends declared on preference shares	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)
Adjusted earnings from continuing operations	**$406**	**$359**	**$1,105**	**$1,178**
Adjusted earnings per share from continuing operations	**$0.49**	**$0.43**	**$1.32**	**$1.41**
Weighted average shares - diluted	836.8	837.5	835.9	836.1

(1) Adjusted earnings and adjusted earnings per share from continuing operations are earnings attributable to common shareholders and per share excluding the pre-tax impacts of amortization of other intangible assets and the post-tax impacts of fair value adjustments, other operating gains and losses, impairment charges, the results of disposals, other net finance costs or income, our share of post-tax earnings in equity method investees, discontinued operations and other items affecting comparability. We also deduct dividends declared on preference shares. Adjusted earnings per share is calculated using diluted weighted average shares. In interim periods, we also adjust our reported earnings and earnings per share to reflect a normalized effective tax rate. Specifically, the normalized effective rate is computed as the estimated full-year effective tax rate applied to adjusted pre-tax earnings of the interim period. The reported effective tax rate is based on separate annual effective income tax rates for each taxing jurisdiction that are applied to each interim period’s pre-tax income.

(2) Adjusted earnings and adjusted earnings per share provides a more comparable basis to analyze earnings and is also a measure commonly used by shareholders to measure our performance.

(3) Because the geographical mix of pre-tax profits and losses in interim periods distorts the reported effective tax rate within an interim period, we believe that using the expected full-year effective tax rate provides more comparability among interim periods. The adjustment to normalize the effective tax rate reallocates estimated full-year income taxes between interim periods, but has no effect on full year tax expense or on cash taxes paid.

Thomson Reuters Corporation
Reconciliation of Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities to Free Cash Flow
(millions of U.S. Dollars)
(unaudited)

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2010	**2009**	**2010**	**2009**
Net cash provided by operating activities	$475	$513	$1,572	$1,770
Capital expenditures, less proceeds from disposals	(258)	(254)	(720)	(720)
Other investing activities	(1)	2	2	1
Dividends paid on preference shares	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)
Free cash flow (1)	**215**	**260**	**852**	**1,049**
Integration programs costs	100	135	321	334
Underlying free cash flow (2)	**$315**	**$395**	**$1,173**	**$1,383**

(1) Free cash flow is net cash provided by operating activities less capital expenditures, other investing activities, investing activities of discontinued operations and dividends paid on our preference shares. It 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 new acquisitions.

(2) Underlying free cash flow is free cash flow excluding one-time cash costs associated with integration programs, which provides a supplemental measure of our ability, over the long term, to create value for our shareholders because it represents free cash flow generated by our operations excluding certain unusual items.

Thomson Reuters Corporation
Reconciliation of Net Debt
(millions of U.S. Dollars)
(unaudited)

	As at September 30, 2010	As at December 31, 2009
Current indebtedness	1,308	782
Long-term indebtedness	6,792	6,821
Total debt	8,100	7,603
Swaps	(103)	(137)
Total debt after swaps	7,997	7,466
Remove fair value adjustments for hedges	(48)	(26)
Remove transaction costs and discounts included in the carrying value of debt	64	54
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(1,158)	(1,111)
Net debt [1]	**6,855**	**6,383**

(1) Net debt is total indebtedness including the associated fair value of hedging instruments (swaps) on our debt, but excluding unamortized transaction costs and premiums or discounts associated with debt, less cash and cash equivalents. Net debt provides a measure of indebtedness in excess of the current cash available to pay down debt. 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 certain components of the associated fair value of hedges in our measurements. We reduce gross indebtedness by cash and cash equivalents on the basis that they could be used to pay down debt.

Thomson Reuters Corporation
Reconciliation of EBITDA to Operating Profit
(millions of U.S. Dollars)
(unaudited)

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2010	**2009**	**2010**	**2009**
Operating profit	356	378	1,112	1,229
Adjustments:				
Amortization of other intangible assets	138	124	399	367
Other operating (gains) losses, net	(18)	7	15	7
Depreciation	104	128	347	370
Amortization of computer software	143	135	417	404
EBITDA [1]	723	772	2,290	2,377

(1) EBITDA excludes depreciation, amortization of other identifiable intangible assets and computer software, impairments, and other operating gains and losses. EBITDA is not defined by or calculated in accordance with IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards). This measure does not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS; therefore, is unlikely to be comparable to the calculation of similar measures used by other companies, and should not be viewed as an alternative to measures of financial performance calculated in accordance with IFRS.