Thomson Reuters Corporation

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

(millions of U.S. Dollars)

(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2010	**2009**
Net cash provided by operating activities	$ 209	$ 251
Capital expenditures, less proceeds from disposals	(214)	(198)
Other investing activities	(1)	(1)
Dividends paid on preference shares	(1)	(1)
Free cash flow (1)	**(7)**	**51**
Add: integration program costs	114	91
Underlying free cash flow (2)	**$ 107**	**$ 142**

(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 Operating Profit to Underlying Operating Profit
(millions of U.S. Dollars)
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2010	Three Months Ended March 31, 2009
Operating profit	$ 321	$ 376
Adjustments:		
Amortization of other intangible assets	129	119
Disposals	-	6
Fair value adjustments	9	1
Integration program expenses	97	88
Other operating gains, net	(1)	-
Underlying operating profit (1)	$ 555	$ 590
Underlying operating profit margin (1)	17.7%	18.9%
Revenues	$ 3,140	$ 3,131
Adjustments:		
Revenues from disposals	(1)	(12)
Revenues from ongoing businesses (2)	$ 3,139	$ 3,119

(1) Underlying operating profit and underlying operating profit margin is operating profit excluding amortization of other intangible assets, impairment charges, fair value adjustments, integration program 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 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.

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Reconciliation of Earnings Attributable to Common Shares to Adjusted Earnings from Continuing Operations (1)

(millions of U.S. Dollars)

(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2010	Three Months Ended March 31, 2009
Earnings attributable to common shareholders	$ 127	$ 190
Adjustments:		
Disposals	-	6
Fair value adjustments	9	1
Other operating gains, net	(1)	-
Other finance costs	63	23
Share of post-tax earnings in equity method investees	-	(1)
Tax on above items	(4)	(5)
Interim period effective tax rate normalization (2)	(18)	7
Amortization of other intangible assets	129	119
Discontinued operations	-	(4)
Dividends declared on preference shares	(1)	(1)
Adjusted earnings from continuing operations	**$ 304**	**$ 335**
Adjusted earnings per share from continuing operations	**$ 0.36**	**$ 0.40**
Weighted average shares (in millions)	834.7	834.6

(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. 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
Net Debt and EBITDA
(millions of U.S. Dollars)
(unaudited)

	As at March 31, 2010
Current indebtedness	1,002
Long-term indebtedness	6,690
Total debt	7,692
Swaps	(156)
Total debt after swaps	7,536
Remove fair value adjustments for hedges	(39)
Remove transaction costs and discounts included in the carrying value of debt	61
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(828)
Net debt (1)	6,730
Net Debt / EBITDA ratio	**2.2x**

EBITDA calculation (2):

	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Q4 2009	Q1 2010	Fiscal Four Quarters
Operating profit	475	378	346	321	1,520
Adjustments:					
Amortization of other intangible assets	124	124	132	129	509
Other operating gains, net	-	7	(16)	(1)	(10)
Depreciation	113	128	139	138	518
Amortization of computer software	129	135	144	141	549
EBITDA	841	772	745	728	3,086

(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.

(2) EBITDA is calculated on a rolling fiscal four quarter basis and excludes depreciation, amortization of other identifiable intangible assets and computer software, impairments, and other operating gains. 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.

Thomson Reuters Corporation
Reconciliation of Revenue Growth Percentage to Growth Percentage Before Currency
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2010		
	Change before currency	Foreign Currency Impact	Total Change
Revenues			
Legal	-3%	2%	-1%
Tax & Accounting	6%	1%	7%
Healthcare & Science	9%	1%	10%
Professional Division	1%	1%	2%
Sales & Trading	-7%	5%	-2%
Investment & Advisory	-4%	3%	-1%
Enterprise	3%	4%	7%
Media	-5%	4%	-1%
Markets Division	-4%	4%	0%
Revenues from ongoing businesses	-2%	3%	1%

(1) Revenues from ongoing businesses before currency applies the same foreign currency exchange rates for the current and equivalent prior period. To calculate the foreign currency impact between periods, we convert the current and equivalent prior period's local currency revenues using the same foreign currency exchange rate.

(2) Revenues from ongoing businesses provides a measure of underlying business trends, without distortion from the effect of foreign currency movements during the period. Our reporting currency is the U.S. dollar. However, we conduct a significant amount of our activities in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. We manage our operating segments on a constant currency basis, and we manage currency exchange risk at the corporate level.