



London Stock Exchange Group plc Interim results for six months ended 30 June 2024

Delivering on all fronts in H1: consistent growth, improving profitability, strong product pipeline and significant shareholder returns

David Schwimmer, CEO said:

“We have finished the first half strongly, maintaining our momentum in Q2 with every business line contributing to revenue growth. This reflects the strength of our proposition, the improvements we have made to our products and the depth of our relationships with customers.

“Our high pace of innovation continues. We have made significant enhancements to Workspace, leading to several competitor displacements. We are building on our leadership in data, expanding our pricing and reference content substantially and adding over 70 new feeds to our low-latency data coverage. The recent strategic partnership with Dow Jones also brings leading breadth in news coverage. In FTSE Russell, we are seeing strong demand for our differentiated climate transition and multi-asset solutions. Our Post Trade Solutions businesses are gaining momentum, particularly in FX forwards optimisation. Tradeweb had an outstanding first half, growing share in a strong marketplace. Our partnership with Microsoft is approaching commercialisation as the first product becomes more widely available by year-end.

“We are also delivering efficiency improvements, with underlying margin improving year-on-year despite ongoing investment, and we expect this trend to continue. We look forward to further progress in the second half of the year, and are reiterating all of our medium-term guidance.”

Six months ending 30 June, reported	2024 £m	2023 £m	Variance %	Constant currency variance %	Organic constant currency variance %
Total income (excl. recoveries)	4,204	3,990	5.4%	7.6%	7.1%
Recoveries ¹	185	189	(2.1%)	0.6%	0.6%
Total income (incl. recoveries)	4,389	4,179	5.0%	7.3%	6.8%

Reported			
EBITDA	1,944	1,774	9.6%
Operating profit	812	745	9.0%
Profit before tax	693	662	4.7%
Basic earnings per share	64.7	77.2	(16.2%)
Dividends per share	41.0	35.7	14.8%

Adjusted²					
Operating expenses before depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(1,759)	(1,718)	2.4%	6.4%	5.7%
EBITDA	2,040	1,888	8.1%	8.4%	8.4%
<i>EBITDA margin</i>	48.5%	47.3%			
Operating profit	1,563	1,434	9.0%	8.8%	8.9%
Adjusted earnings per share	174.0	160.9	8.1%		

Financial highlights

(All growth rates relate to H1 and are expressed on an organic, constant currency basis unless otherwise stated)

- Total income (excl. recoveries) up 7.1%; up 5.4% on a reported basis
- Good momentum in Q2: Total income (excl. recoveries) +7.8%
- All divisions performing well: Data & Analytics +4.3%, FTSE Russell +11.5%, Risk Intelligence +11.5%, Capital Markets +17.4%, Post Trade stable after strong 2023
- Annual subscription value (ASV) up 6.4% at June 2024, in line with guidance
- Improving profitability: Adjusted EBITDA margin 48.5%, +120 bps. Underlying performance +50 bps and FX-related impacts +70 bps
- Adjusted net finance costs of £112 million, mainly reflecting the cost of refinancing in the current higher interest rate environment and higher net debt
- Adjusted EPS +8.1% to 174.0p reflecting strong income growth, good cost control and a lower share count
- Basic EPS -16.2% on a reported basis due to increasing non-underlying amortisation from the Refinitiv acquisition and a higher reported tax rate
- Free cash flow up 29% to £761 million; leverage (net debt to EBITDA) 2.0x

Strategic progress and outlook

- All medium-term guidance reiterated: mid to high single digit organic revenue growth annually, accelerating after 2024; underlying EBITDA margin to increase over time; capex to decline to high single digit % of income ex recoveries over time
- Strong cadence of product innovation: multiple Workspace enhancements, significant expansion of low-latency feeds, new climate transition and multi-asset index products, initial traction in Post Trade Solutions
- Dow Jones content agreement creates leading news offering across LSEG platforms
- Joint product development with Microsoft on-track: first products in general availability in H2
- Tradeweb entering attractive corporate segment with acquisition of ICD
- Significant shareholder returns: £1 billion returned via buybacks in H1, directed at holdings of Blackstone consortium. Interim dividend +14.8% to 41.0p per share³, to be paid on 18 September 2024 to all shareholders on the share register at the record date of 16 August 2024. The ex-dividend date is 15 August 2024.
- Share overhang eliminated with Blackstone consortium holdings now under 2%

This release contains revenues, costs, earnings and key performance indicators (KPIs) for the six months ended 30 June 2024. Constant currency variances are calculated on the basis of consistent FX rates applied across the current and prior year period (GBP:USD 1.243 GBP:EUR 1.150). Organic growth is calculated on a constant currency basis, adjusting the results to remove disposals from the entirety of the current and prior year periods, and by including acquisitions from the date of acquisition with a comparable adjustment to the prior year. Within the financial information and tables presented, certain columns and rows may not add due to the use of rounded numbers for disclosure purposes.

¹ Recoveries mainly relate to fees for third-party content, such as exchange data, that is distributed directly to customers.

² For definition, see page 9.

³ ISIN: GB00B0SWJX34; TIDM: LSEG

H1 Interim results investor and analyst presentation, webcast and conference call:

David Schwimmer (Chief Executive Officer) and Michel-Alain Proch (Chief Financial Officer) will host a webcast presentation on LSEG's 2024 interim results for analysts and institutional shareholders today at 10:00am (UK time). This will be followed by the opportunity to ask questions via the conference call line.

To access the webcast or telephone conference call please register in advance using the following link and instructions below:

Webcast:

<https://www.lsegissuerservices.com/spark/LondonStockExchangeGroup/events/b8c830f5-e9ae-41f0-9a5c-241701954862>

Conference call:

<https://registrations.events/direct/LON188024>

Presentation slides can be viewed at <http://www.lseg.com/investor-relations>

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Additional information can be found at www.lseg.com

Overview and strategic progress

(All growth rates relate to H1 and are expressed on an organic, constant currency basis unless otherwise stated)

H1 2024 performance in summary

LSEG performed well in the first half, achieving consistent growth despite a number of anticipated headwinds. We continue to make good progress on our transformation, with the development of a strong pipeline of product innovation and the ongoing creation of a scalable technology and operations platform.

Total income excluding recoveries rose 7.1% to £4,204 million, with broad-based contributions to growth across the Group. On a reported basis, total income excluding recoveries was up 5.4%, with the good underlying performance slightly offset by adverse foreign exchange movements.

Organic annual subscription value (ASV) growth was 6.4% at June 2024, reflecting price increases based on continued improvement in our products, retention and good sales momentum.

Operating expenses before depreciation, amortisation and impairment grew by 5.7%. Adjusted EBITDA increased by 8.4%, with the EBITDA margin reaching 48.5%, as a result of strong revenue growth allied with good cost control and beneficial FX and fair value impacts. Excluding these FX and fair value impacts, the EBITDA margin increased by 50 bps.

Adjusted operating profit rose 8.9% as depreciation increased at a slightly slower rate than Adjusted EBITDA.

Reported operating profit increased 9.0% driven by a good income performance across all divisions and improved efficiency.

Financial performance is analysed in full in the Financial Review section starting on page 9.

Progress on our growth priorities

Data & Analytics

In **Workflows** we have made significant enhancements to Workspace, our flagship platform, over the last six months. This is leading to strong commercial momentum and driving increased competitor displacements.

We have integrated SDC Platinum, our leading deals database, into Workspace, leading to a significant increase in usage year-on-year. We have also embedded functionality from TORA, our order and execution management system acquired in 2022, which has had an immediate positive impact on retention and new wins.

The migration of customers from Eikon to Workspace is proceeding in line with plan, and is expected to be largely complete by the end of the year, with support for Eikon ceasing in 2025.

Our **Data & Feeds** business is building on its leading expertise with continued innovation, expanding content sets and a growing cloud-based and low latency offering.

On the content side, we have significantly grown our datasets in key areas such as private companies (over 19 million now covered, up from around 11 million in 2021), and ESG (four-fold increase in metrics tracked, across 18,000 companies).

We have extended our cloud-based services to offer a Full Tick feed, offering full depth-of-book data. We are also rapidly expanding the reach of our low-latency feeds portfolio, built on the MayStreet acquisition, adding over 70 feeds during the first half.

In July, we announced a multi-year data, news and analytics partnership with Dow Jones which benefits both Workflows and Data & Feeds with a market-leading news offering. It will also see our data used to power analysis across all of Dow Jones' publications, including the Wall Street Journal, Barron's and MarketWatch. LSEG will also be a principal deals data source, including for the WSJ Investment Banking Scorecard.

In **Analytics**, we have started to offer multiple analytics tools through a single API, significantly simplifying access and integration into customer workflows. We have had a good reception to this, with a strong sales pipeline. We are also commercialising our new AI Insights platform for Lipper, making it quick and easy to surface insights from our rich data using natural language prompts. This platform will be integrated with Workspace.

ASV growth stood at 6.4% at the end of June 2024, supported by new business wins and product installations. There was a limited incremental impact from Credit Suisse-related cancellations during the second quarter. As previously guided, we expect ASV growth to continue to be around the 6% level for the rest of 2024.

FTSE Russell

FTSE Russell is our standalone Benchmarks & Indices division. Our focus on climate transition is adding to growth. In partnership with Phoenix Group we have recently launched the bespoke FTSE Phoenix Climate Aware Index series, which has over £30 billion of initial seed capital allocated. In recognition of our innovation in this area, we were awarded Climate Index Provider of the Year in the 2024 Environmental Finance Sustainable Investment Awards.

We continue to build more extensive ties with Tradeweb. In June we announced the launch of Tradeweb FTSE U.S. Treasury Closing Prices, incorporating trading activity from Tradeweb's electronic platform and resulting in more robust benchmark pricing. After being appointed as licensing entity for the Treasury Markets Association interest rate and FX benchmarks in Hong Kong, we achieved strong initial sales in the first half.

Risk Intelligence

Our leading screening platform, World-Check, continued to innovate to drive growth. World-Check One is now available on our ecommerce platform, and is trialling usage-based pricing for new customers. In May, World-Check was ranked as category leader for Name and Transaction Screening Solutions and Adverse Media Monitoring Solutions by Chartis Research, highlighting best-in-class capabilities for data methodology.

Capital Markets

Tradeweb, our electronic marketplace business for fixed income products, had an outstanding first half, as it outperformed a buoyant market with continued share gains. Our innovations in request-for-quote (RFQ), portfolio trading and Tradeweb Automated Intelligent Execution (AiEX) all contributed to the strong performance. During the period we also completed the acquisition of r8fin and announced the acquisition of ICD, which adds corporates as a fourth client channel for Tradeweb. The ICD acquisition is due to close shortly.

Our **FX** business returned to growth in the second quarter, supported by stronger end markets and new products. For example, FXall's new Forward First Fixings, a fully electronic forward fixing orders solution, exceeded \$100 billion of volume in Q2 2024, up 73% on Q1, with increased adoption from buy- and sell-side participants.

In **Equities**, the LSE saw more equity raised in the first half than the next three European exchanges combined. We are seeing an encouraging listing pipeline for the second half. In July, the UK's Financial Conduct Authority announced changes to the Listing Rules designed to ensure

the UK's listing system remains competitive with other markets, making it simpler and more streamlined. This week, we launched the new Main Market.

Post Trade

After an outstanding performance in 2023, Post Trade continued its good underlying momentum, both in its core swaps franchise and in newer growth areas. CDSClear grew strongly after a competitor exited the market in 2023, and RepoClear increased its share in a growing market. We also made progress with the development of Post Trade Solutions, with five banks using our Smart Clearing service (based on the Quantile acquisition) to optimise capital and margin in their FX forwards portfolios.

We continue to lay the foundations for future growth in new markets. In April we received regulatory approval to clear cash-settled Bitcoin index futures and options contracts traded on the UK FCA regulated digital asset derivatives trading venue, GFO-X; and LCH will act as clearing house to FMX Futures, a new venue for US Treasury and SOFR contracts which launches in September 2024.

LSEG Microsoft Partnership

We continue to make strong progress in our strategic partnership with Microsoft, with a number of products in pilot phase and nearing broader availability for customers, in line with the timetable we set out at our Capital Markets Day in November 2023. Developments for each business line are as follows:

- **Workspace and Microsoft Teams:** Meeting Prep for Financial Services, a Microsoft Teams app developed by Microsoft with LSEG financial data feeds integration, is entering external pilots and is due for general availability by the end of 2024. Open Directory has had positive customer feedback and is expanding its external pilot. Interoperability to enable sharing from Workspace to Teams is built. External pilots will commence in the third quarter, with general availability by year-end. Additionally, single sign-on using Entra for Workspace has also been built, with external pilots targeted in H2.

Looking ahead, the next wave of products is now in development, including a transformed Workspace experience using generative AI, a new Workspace application in Teams and a new Workspace add-in in Excel.

- **Data & Feeds:** the first release of our Data-as-a-Service platform will be available in Q4, preceded by an early access programme. We have identified the key datasets for the first wave of migration to Microsoft Fabric based on likely customer demand. We plan an initial pilot of Managed Data Services next year.
- **Analytics:** our API for Financial Analytics, pulling together all of our analytics solutions into a single feed, has now launched for customers. AI Insights for Lipper, which streamlines summaries of large and proprietary datasets using natural language, is being integrated into Workspace in Q4.

Building an efficient and scalable platform through the Refinitiv integration

Over three years after the completion of the Refinitiv acquisition, our integration work is nearing completion.

Our **revenue synergy** run rate, which exited 2023 at £158 million, has increased to £237 million and is on track to reach our run rate target of £350-400 million by the end of 2025. Key drivers continue to be the cross-sell of fixed income reference data to FTSE Russell index customers and the enhancement of index products with Refinitiv data.

We have now launched our ecommerce platform, which is the digitisation of sales and account management for our smaller customers and is the final element of our revenue synergy plan. This is an important step in building an efficient sales and marketing organisation, giving customers the ability to self-serve effectively and allowing us to rebalance high-touch resource to our bigger accounts. The first products include Workspace for Wealth customers and World-Check One, and we recorded our first sales during the half.

Our **cost synergies** programme is nearing completion, having reached our target of over £400 million two years ahead of plan. The run rate at H1 2024 was £496 million.

Total costs to achieve these synergies now stand at £1.2 billion, split approximately 54% opex and 46% capex. We expect the final total integration costs by the end of 2025 to be around £1.4 billion, in line with previous guidance.

Capital allocation

Our goal is to invest for growth using the cash we generate, building a platform for long-term capital appreciation while rewarding investors today through a progressive dividend, growing broadly in line with adjusted earnings per share (AEPS).

LSEG generated £1,501 million in operating cash flow in H1 2024. We invested £454 million in capex on a cash basis at Group level, or £442 million on an accrued, constant currency basis. On this basis we invested £357 million in our organic capex to support the growth, efficiency and resilience of our businesses. Key growth programmes ongoing during H1 2024 included Workspace product development with Microsoft, Post Trade Solutions infrastructure, and continued investment in Tradeweb.

In addition, we invested £85 million of integration capex, the vast majority of which was related to delivering the synergies from the Refinitiv acquisition. Total capex intensity (as a percentage of total income ex recoveries) was 10.8%.

After capex, taxes and net financial expenses, the Group equity free cash flow was up 29% year-on-year at £761 million. We deployed it as follows:

M&A – £206 million

Tradeweb closed its acquisition of R8FIN Holdings LP (r8fin) in January. r8fin is a technology provider specialising in algorithmic-based execution for US Treasuries and interest rate futures, further expanding Tradeweb's trading capabilities. The total consideration paid was \$127 million in cash and Tradeweb shares.

In February, LSEG acquired an incremental 3.24% of LCH Group Holdings Limited from minority shareholders for €168 million, taking LSEG's ownership of LCH Group Holdings Limited to 85.85%.

In April, Tradeweb announced its intention to acquire Institutional Cash Distributors, LLC ("ICD"), an institutional investment technology provider for corporate treasury organisations. This acquisition adds a new client channel for Tradeweb, further diversifying their client and business mix, as well as cross-sell opportunities for the Group. The transaction is due to close shortly.

We disposed of a small client onboarding solutions business in Risk Intelligence in April.

Dividend – £424 million

The cash cost of last year's 79.3 pence final dividend payment was £424 million, which was paid in May 2024. The proposed 2024 interim dividend is 41.0 pence per share, up 14.8% year-on-year.

This is consistent with our updated policy for the interim dividend to be set at around one-third of the expected full year dividend, with a full-year AEPS pay-out ratio of 33-40%.

Share buyback – £1.0 billion

We remain very focused on capital discipline and will, from time to time, return excess capital to shareholders to the extent that we stay within our target leverage range. We returned £1 billion to shareholders via share repurchases in the first half. This was executed via two directed share buybacks of £500 million each, in March and May, through the acquisition of shares directly from the former Refinitiv shareholders (entities owned by certain investment funds affiliated with Blackstone, an affiliate of Canada Pension Plan Investment Board, an affiliate of GIC Special Investments Pte. Ltd, and Thomson Reuters).

As a consequence of the deployment of our capital, leverage increased to 2.0x (31 December 2023: 1.8x), in line with the targeted leverage range of 1.5-2.5x operating net debt to adjusted EBITDA before FX gains or losses.

Outlook and guidance

Our medium-term guidance framework, which we announced at our Capital Markets Day in November 2023, remains unchanged and is as follows:

- **Accelerating growth:** a step-up in growth expectations to mid to high single digit organic revenue growth annually, accelerating after 2024 as customers start to benefit from our investment in major platforms and the Microsoft partnership.
- **Improving profitability:** underlying EBITDA margin to increase over time, as the benefit from top-line growth more than offsets underlying inflation and our reinvestments in growth. For guidance purposes, we will measure EBITDA margin excluding the impact of foreign exchange-related items.
- **Sustained investment:** total capex (including Refinitiv integration) to remain around current levels of 11-12% of total income (excl. recoveries) in 2024, then declining over time to high single digit % of total income (excl. recoveries).
- **Strong cash conversion:** cumulative free cash flow to exceed underlying profit after tax attributable to equity holders. LSEG's cash flow dynamics are very strong, giving us the capacity to invest consistently for growth and resilience, to target M&A where it adds value and to return excess capital to shareholders.

For 2024, we are confident of continued growth and improving profitability in line with our medium-term guidance. We expect the adjusted tax rate to be 24-25%.

Financial Review

Six months ending 30 June, reported	2024 £m	2023 £m	Variance %	Constant currency variance %	Organic constant currency variance %
Data & Analytics	2,005	1,973	1.6%	4.0%	4.3%
FTSE Russell	452	412	9.7%	11.5%	11.5%
Risk Intelligence	263	241	9.1%	10.8%	11.5%
Capital Markets	880	759	15.9%	18.7%	17.4%
Post Trade	596	590	1.0%	2.5%	0.0%
Other	8	15	(46.7%)	(46.0%)	(46.0%)
Total income (excl. recoveries)	4,204	3,990	5.4%	7.6%	7.1%
Recoveries ¹	185	189	(2.1%)	0.6%	0.6%
Total income (incl. recoveries)	4,389	4,179	5.0%	7.3%	6.8%
Cost of sales	(588)	(572)	2.8%	5.5%	4.9%
Gross profit	3,801	3,607	5.4%	7.5%	7.2%

Reported			
EBITDA	1,944	1,774	9.6%
Operating profit	812	745	9.0%
Profit before tax	693	662	4.7%
Basic earnings per share ²	64.7	77.2	(16.2%)
Dividends per share	41.0	35.7	14.8%

Adjusted ³			
Operating expenses before depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(1,759)	(1,718)	2.4%
EBITDA	2,040	1,888	8.1%
<i>EBITDA margin</i>	<i>48.5%</i>	<i>47.3%</i>	
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(477)	(454)	5.1%
Operating profit	1,563	1,434	9.0%
Net finance costs	(112)	(79)	41.8%
Profit before tax	1,451	1,355	7.1%
Taxation	(360)	(321)	12.1%
Profit from continuing operations	1,091	1,034	5.5%
Equity holders	931	888	4.8%
Non-controlling interests	160	146	9.6%
Adjusted earnings per share²	174.0	160.9	8.1%

6.4%	5.7%
8.4%	8.4%
7.2%	6.9%
8.8%	8.9%

¹ Recoveries mainly relate to fees for third-party content, such as exchange data, that is distributed directly to customers.

² Weighted average number of shares used to calculate basic earnings per share and adjusted basic earnings per share from continuing operations is 535 million (2023: 552 million).

³ The Group reports adjusted operating expenses before depreciation, amortisation and impairment, adjusted earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation and impairment (EBITDA), adjusted depreciation, amortisation and impairment, adjusted operating profit, adjusted basic earnings per share (EPS) and free cash flow. These measures are not measures of performance under IFRS and should be considered in addition to, and not as a substitute for, IFRS measures of financial performance and liquidity. Adjusted performance measures provide supplemental data relevant to an understanding of the Group's financial performance and exclude non-underlying items of income and expense that are material by their size and/or nature. Non-underlying items include: amortisation and impairment of goodwill and other purchased intangible assets, incremental amortisation and impairment of the fair value adjustments of intangible assets recognised as a result of acquisitions, tax on non-underlying items and other income or expenses not considered to drive the operating results of the Group (including transaction, integration and separation costs related to acquisitions and disposals of businesses), as well as restructuring costs. A reconciliation between adjusted operating profit and reported operating profit is shown on page 12.

Organic, constant currency growth rates	Q1 2024	Q2 2024	H1 2024
Workflows	1.7%	3.1%	2.4%
Data & Feeds	6.8%	5.5%	6.2%
Analytics	6.5%	3.8%	5.1%
Data & Analytics	4.3%	4.3%	4.3%
Subscription	6.2%	13.2%	9.7%
Asset-based	16.4%	14.1%	15.2%
FTSE Russell	9.5%	13.5%	11.5%
Risk Intelligence	12.5%	10.4%	11.5%
Equities	1.6%	6.2%	3.9%
Fixed Income, Derivatives & Other	21.3%	27.9%	24.5%
FX	(2.2%)	3.9%	0.8%
Capital Markets	14.4%	20.6%	17.4%
OTC Derivatives	0.1%	6.6%	3.3%
Securities & Reporting	(0.5%)	2.5%	1.0%
Non-Cash Collateral	6.5%	5.4%	6.0%
Net Treasury Income	(2.6%)	(14.7%)	(8.9%)
Post Trade	(0.1%)	0.1%	0.0%
Other	(43.9%)	(48.6%)	(46.0%)
Total income (excl. recoveries)	6.4%	7.8%	7.1%

Note: All growth rates relate to H1 and are expressed on an organic constant currency basis unless otherwise stated

Total income excluding recoveries of £4,204 million grew 7.6% on a constant currency basis, including a 50 basis point benefit from acquisitions in the year. Reported growth was lower at 5.4% reflecting adverse foreign exchange movements. Total income including recoveries of £4,389 million grew by 6.8%, or by 5.0% on a reported basis. All five divisions performed well in the half.

Six months ending 30 June	2024 £m	2023 £m	Variance %	Constant currency variance %	Organic constant currency variance %
Staff costs	1,102	1,038	6.2%	8.5%	7.5%
<i>As % of total income ex recoveries</i>	<i>26.2%</i>	<i>26.0%</i>			
IT costs	309	296	4.4%	6.7%	6.4%
Third-party services	195	201	(3.0%)	0.5%	0.7%
Other costs	174	169	3.0%	0.5%	(0.8%)
Fair value movements on embedded derivative contracts and foreign exchange (gains)/losses	(21)	14	-	n/a	n/a
Adjusted operating expenses before depreciation, amortisation and impairment	1,759	1,718	2.4%	6.4%	5.7%

Adjusted operating expenses before depreciation, amortisation and impairment of £1,759 million grew by 5.7%, and the impact of acquisitions contributed a further 70 basis points. Reported cost growth of 2.4% includes a £21 million net benefit from fair value movements on embedded derivative contracts (£27 million benefit, H1 2023: zero) and foreign exchange losses (£6 million cost, H1 2023: £14 million cost). Our cost base was well controlled with staff costs, our largest cost line, remaining nearly flat as a proportion of total income (excluding recoveries) year-on-year, while cost discipline was applied to the other operating expenses.

Adjusted EBITDA of £2,040 million increased by 8.4%.

The adjusted EBITDA margin increased to 48.5% (H1 2023: 47.3%). The increase included a 50 bps performance-related improvement in margin, with the remainder of the increase (70 bps) driven by fair value movements on embedded derivative contracts and foreign exchange losses, partially offset by translational FX impacts.

Reported depreciation, amortisation and impairment of £1,132 million (H1 2023: £1,029 million) includes £655 million (H1 2023: £575 million) of non-underlying charges, the majority of which related to the amortisation of purchased intangible assets (mainly Refinitiv). Excluding these, adjusted depreciation, amortisation and impairment of £477 million grew by 6.9%. The growth in depreciation and amortisation reflects our continued investment in technology and product and the amortisation of capex associated with achieving the Refinitiv synergies.

Operating profit increased 9.0% to £812 million on a reported basis and adjusted operating profit of £1,563 million grew 8.9% driven by a good income performance across all divisions and improved efficiency.

Reconciliation of adjusted operating profit to reported operating profit

Six months ending 30 June	2024 £m	2023 £m
Adjusted operating profit	1,563	1,434
Transaction cost credit/(costs)	10	(64)
Integration, separation & restructuring costs	(114)	(119)
Profit on disposal & remeasurement gains	8	69
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	(655)	(570)
Depreciation & impairment of other assets	-	(5)
Operating profit	812	745

The transaction cost credit of £10 million largely relates to a gain after some previously impaired disposal consideration was recovered. Integration, separation and restructuring costs have mostly been incurred in relation to the integration of Refinitiv and are in line with previous guidance. The disposal of a small client onboarding solutions business within Risk Intelligence resulted in an £8 million profit on disposal. Non-underlying amortisation and impairment of intangible assets of £655 million mainly arose from the Refinitiv acquisition. The increase from the prior year reflects the cumulative accounting impact of the change in carrying values and useful lives of certain Refinitiv assets which occurred on acquisition.

Net finance costs / Tax / Non-controlling interest

On a reported basis net finance costs were £119 million (H1 2023: £83 million). Adjusted net finance costs of £112 million increased 41.8% on a headline basis, driven by the refinancing of maturing debt in a comparatively higher interest rate environment, as well as an increase in net debt.

Profit before tax increased by 4.7% on a reported basis to £693 million (H1 2023: £662 million) and by 7.1% to £1,451 million on an adjusted basis (H1 2023: £1,355 million). The Group's underlying effective tax rate was 24.8% (H1 2023: 23.7%), with the increase primarily reflecting the full impact of the higher UK corporate tax rate which came into effect on 1 April 2023. The reported tax charge in the period of £225 million (H1 2023: £114 million) representing a tax rate of 32.5% (H1 2023: 17.2%) was impacted by a legislative rate change applicable to the surplus on one of the Group's defined benefit pension schemes resulting in a £44 million expense (2023: £44 million credit).

Adjusted profits attributable to non-controlling interests totalled £160 million in the period, a 9.6% increase on a headline basis reflecting the strength of growth at Tradeweb.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share was 64.7 pence (H1 2023: 77.2 pence). The 16.2% decline on a reported basis is driven by the increase in non-underlying depreciation, amortisation and impairment and taxes. Adjusted earnings per share (AEPS) was 174.0 pence (H1 2023: 160.9 pence). The 8.1% increase in AEPS compared to the same period last year primarily reflects strong income growth, improving profitability and a lower share count driven by our share buyback programme, partially offset by the higher interest costs and a higher effective tax rate.

Dividend

The Board has declared an interim dividend of 41.0 pence per share¹, in line with our updated policy of the interim dividend being around one third of the expected full-year dividend, and representing a 14.8% increase (H1 2023: 35.7 pence). The interim dividend will be paid on 18

September 2024 to all shareholders on the share register at the record date of 16 August 2024.
The ex-dividend date is 15 August 2024.

¹ *ISIN: GB00B0SWJX34; TIDM: LSEG*

Data & Analytics

Six months ending 30 June	2024 £m	2023 £m	Variance %	Constant currency variance %	Organic constant currency variance %
Workflows	958	962	(0.4%)	1.9%	2.4%
Data & Feeds	937	900	4.1%	6.2%	6.2%
Analytics	110	111	(0.9%)	5.1%	5.1%
Total revenue (excl. recoveries)	2,005	1,973	1.6%	4.0%	4.3%
Recoveries	185	189	(2.1%)	0.6%	0.6%
Total revenue (incl. recoveries)	2,190	2,162	1.3%	3.7%	4.0%
Cost of sales	(406)	(410)	(1.0%)	1.6%	
Gross profit	1,784	1,752	1.8%	4.2%	
Adjusted operating expenses before depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(905)	(924)	(2.1%)	2.9%	
Adjusted EBITDA	879	828	6.2%	5.6%	
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(290)	(282)	2.8%	4.8%	
Adjusted operating profit	589	546	7.9%	6.0%	

<i>Adjusted EBITDA margin</i>	<i>43.8%</i>	<i>42.0%</i>
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Data & Analytics provides customers with high value data, analytics, workflow solutions and data management capabilities. The division is split into three areas addressing different customer needs.

Total revenue excluding recoveries of £2,005 million grew by 4.3% driven by good performance across all three businesses. Organic annual subscription value growth (ASV)¹ at June 2024 was 6.4% (H1 2023: 6.9%), demonstrating robust underlying growth from strong retention and new sales, partly offset by the impact of Credit Suisse cancellations as expected.

Workflows revenue of £958 million increased by 2.4% with good growth in our trading customers offsetting the impact of Credit Suisse cancellations. The roll-out of Workspace continues to progress well and will be largely complete by the end of the year.

Data & Feeds revenue of £937 million grew by 6.2% reflecting the continued investment in our content and distribution channels and growing use cases. In H1, we launched over 70 new low-latency feeds including 16 US equity direct feeds, broadening our low latency offering within Real-Time Data. In Pricing and Reference Services, we extended our coverage of fixed income instruments across corporate bonds and securitised products.

Analytics revenue of £110 million grew by 5.1% in H1, primarily driven by increased usage of Yieldbook's fixed income analytics.

Cost of sales of £406 million reflects the cost of purchased content and royalties, including news, specialist data and exchange data. Growth at 1.6% was below that of revenues.

Adjusted operating expenses before depreciation, amortisation and impairment increased by 2.9%. Adjusted EBITDA of £879 million was up 5.6% on a constant currency basis, and the adjusted EBITDA margin increased 180 basis points to 43.8%.

¹ ASV metric is based on subscription revenues in Data & Analytics, FTSE Russell and Risk Intelligence

KPIs

	H1 2024	H1 2023
Annual subscription value growth (%) ^{1,2}	6.4%	6.9%
Subscription revenue growth (%) ^{1,2,3}	6.2%	6.0%

¹ Subscription revenues in Data & Analytics, FTSE Russell and Risk Intelligence

² Organic, constant currency variance

³ 12-month rolling

FTSE Russell

Six months ending 30 June	2024 £m	2023 £m	Variance %	Constant currency variance %
Subscriptions	297	275	8.0%	9.7%
Asset-based	155	137	13.1%	15.2%
Total revenue	452	412	9.7%	11.5%
Cost of sales	(36)	(25)	44.0%	50.0%
Gross profit	416	387	7.5%	9.1%
Adjusted operating expenses before depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(131)	(128)	2.3%	5.5%
Adjusted EBITDA	285	259	10.0%	10.8%
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(30)	(29)	3.4%	6.2%
Adjusted operating profit	255	230	10.9%	11.4%

<i>Adjusted EBITDA margin</i>	<i>63.1%</i>	<i>62.9%</i>
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FTSE Russell provides customers with index and benchmark solutions across asset classes and investment objectives.

Total revenue of £452 million grew by 11.5% driven by strong performances across both subscription and asset-based revenues.

Subscriptions revenue of £297 million increased by 9.7% driven by continued strong demand for our flagship equity indices and benchmarks. We saw a re-acceleration in the subscription revenue growth rate in Q2 at 13.2%, after Q1 growth was impacted by a one-off revenue item in the comparative period. There has been good sales momentum across new product launches, including licensing the Treasury Markets Association's interest rate and FX benchmarks in Hong Kong.

Asset-based revenue of £155 million grew by 15.2% reflecting good inflows and more favourable year-on-year market trends.

Cost of sales of £36 million consists of third-party data costs and payments related to revenue share agreements. This included £6 million of additional costs relating to prior periods.

Adjusted operating expenses before depreciation, amortisation and impairment increased to £131 million. Adjusted EBITDA of £285 million grew 10.8% on a constant currency basis, and the adjusted EBITDA margin of 63.1% saw a slight improvement on the prior year.

Non-Financial KPIs

	H1 2024	H1 2023	Variance %
Index – ETF AUM (\$bn)			
- Period end	1,328	1,129	17.6%
- Average	1,287	1,079	19.3%

Risk Intelligence

Six months ending 30 June	2024 £m	2023 £m	Variance %	Constant currency variance %	Organic constant currency variance %
Total revenue	263	241	9.1%	10.8%	11.5%
Cost of sales	(24)	(22)	9.1%	11.3%	
Gross profit	239	219	9.1%	10.8%	
Adjusted operating expenses before depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(103)	(110)	(6.4%)	(4.2%)	
Adjusted EBITDA	136	109	24.8%	25.3%	
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(22)	(21)	4.8%	9.3%	
Adjusted operating profit	114	88	29.5%	29.0%	

<i>Adjusted EBITDA margin</i>	<i>51.7%</i>	<i>45.2%</i>
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Risk Intelligence provides businesses with screening tools for customers and third parties, digital identity and fraud verification, and enhanced due diligence solutions.

Total revenue of £263 million grew 11.5%. We continue to see strong regulatory and risk-driven customer demand for Anti Money-Laundering (AML) and Know Your Customer (KYC) solutions in our screening business, World-Check. Our digital identity and fraud business also saw good growth across both existing and new customers. These were partially offset by continued weakness in our due diligence business.

In April, we disposed of a small client onboarding solutions business which generated £8 million in revenues in 2023.

Cost of sales of £24 million comprising data and content costs, increased 11.3% on a constant currency basis, in line with revenues.

Adjusted operating expenses before depreciation, amortisation and impairment decreased to £103 million. Adjusted EBITDA of £136 million grew 25.3% on a constant currency basis, and the adjusted EBITDA margin increased to 51.7% driven by the strong top line performance and good cost control.

Capital Markets

Six months ending 30 June	2024 £m	2023 £m	Variance %	Constant currency variance %	Organic constant currency variance %
Equities	120	116	3.4%	3.9%	3.9%
Fixed Income, Derivatives & Other	635	515	23.3%	26.5%	24.5%
FX	125	128	(2.3%)	0.8%	0.8%
Total revenue	880	759	15.9%	18.7%	17.4%
Cost of sales	(19)	(17)	11.8%	16.7%	
Gross profit	861	742	16.0%	18.7%	
Adjusted operating expenses before depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(403)	(356)	13.2%	17.7%	
Adjusted EBITDA	458	386	18.7%	19.6%	
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(73)	(59)	23.7%	26.7%	
Adjusted operating profit	385	327	17.7%	18.3%	

<i>Adjusted EBITDA margin</i>	<i>52.0%</i>	<i>50.9%</i>
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Capital Markets provides businesses with access to capital through issuance, and offers secondary market trading for equities, fixed income, interest rate derivatives, foreign exchange (FX) and other asset classes.

Total revenue of £880 million grew by 17.4%, with the increase primarily driven by Fixed Income, Derivatives & Other.

Equities revenue of £120 million increased by 3.9% driven by improving market conditions. In secondary trading, Average Daily Trading Volume (ADV) was up 10.3% against the prior period.

Fixed Income, Derivatives & Other principally reflects activities at Tradeweb, a global operator of electronic marketplaces for rates, credit, equities and money markets. Revenue of £635 million increased by 26.5%, including a 2% benefit from acquisitions in the year. H1 saw record ADV of \$1.9 trillion, representing strong market activity across Tradeweb's global asset classes, complemented by continued share gains in credit.

In April, Tradeweb announced the acquisition of ICD, a cash management platform for Corporate Treasurers, adding a new customer vertical with attractive cross-sell opportunities. The transaction is due to close shortly.

FX revenue of £125 million increased by 0.8%. Our dealer-to-client FXall platform delivered positive growth driven by greater market activity. Our dealer-to-dealer FX Matching platform saw a slight decline due to lower interbank volumes.

Cost of sales saw a small increase to £19 million, while adjusted operating expenses before depreciation, amortisation and impairment of £403 million increased by 17.7%, primarily driven by growth at Tradeweb.

Adjusted EBITDA of £458 million increased by 19.6% on a constant currency basis and the adjusted EBITDA margin increased to 52.0%. Adjusted operating profit was up 18.3%, reflecting a higher adjusted depreciation and amortisation expense following sustained investment in our offering.

Non-Financial KPIs

	H1 2024	H1 2023	Variance %
Equities			
<i>Secondary Markets – Equities</i>			
Average daily value traded (£bn)	4.3	3.9	10.3%
SETS yield (bps)	0.69	0.70	(1.4%)
FX			
Average daily total volume (\$bn)	464	453	2.4%
Fixed income, Derivatives and Other			
<i>Tradeweb average daily value (\$m)¹</i>			
Rates – cash	461,991	353,643	30.6%
Rates – derivatives	793,316	469,552	69.0%
Credit – cash	17,111	11,063	54.7%
Credit – derivatives	15,142	14,616	3.6%

¹ H1 2023 volumes revised from previous reporting to align LSEG reporting methodology with Tradeweb methodology

Post Trade

Six months ending 30 June	2024 £m	2023 £m	Variance %	Constant currency variance %	Organic constant currency variance %
OTC Derivatives	279	260	7.3%	9.1%	3.3%
Securities & Reporting	127	127	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Non-cash collateral	56	53	5.7%	6.0%	6.0%
Total revenue	462	440	5.0%	6.4%	2.9%
Net treasury income	134	150	(10.7%)	(8.9%)	(8.9%)
Total income	596	590	1.0%	2.5%	0.0%
Cost of sales	(103)	(98)	5.1%	7.9%	
Gross profit	493	492	0.2%	1.4%	
Adjusted operating expenses before depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(216)	(199)	8.5%	9.7%	
Adjusted EBITDA	277	293	(5.5%)	(4.1%)	
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(62)	(63)	(1.6%)	(0.3%)	
Adjusted operating profit	215	230	(6.5%)	(5.2%)	

<i>Adjusted EBITDA margin</i>	46.5%	49.7%
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Post Trade provides risk management, capital optimisation and regulatory reporting solutions across both cleared and uncleared assets. Total revenue of £462 million grew by 2.9% and total income, including net treasury income, of £596 million, was up 2.5% when including the impact of acquisitions, and flat year-on-year on an organic basis after an outstanding 2023.

OTC Derivatives revenues increased to £279 million, up 9.1% partly reflecting the in-year benefit from the Acadia acquisition. Underlying OTC Derivatives revenues grew well driven by higher clearing volumes and price increases reflecting increased member benefits, with realised organic growth of 3.3% slightly depressed by £18 million of one-time revenues from reference rate reform in the prior year period.

Securities & Reporting revenue of £127 million increased 1.0%. The subdued performance reflects the impact from the termination of the Euronext cash equities clearing agreement. As Euronext transition their derivatives clearing activities in-house in the second half, we expect to see further revenue and net treasury income impacts. RepoClear continued to see good growth driven by higher volumes.

Non-cash collateral revenue of £56 million increased by 6.0% as clearing members optimised their collateral positions from cash to non-cash.

Net treasury income (NTI) of £134 million decreased by 8.9% as average cash collateral balances declined by 23.7%, reflecting lower volatility in the market and collateral optimisation by customers. This was partially offset by higher treasury margins.

Cost of sales of £103 million increased by 7.9%, driven mainly by the impact of revenue share arrangements relating to SwapClear and the impact of the Acadia acquisition.

Adjusted operating expenses excluding depreciation, amortisation and impairment of £216 million rose by 9.7%, largely due to the impact of acquisitions, contributing to a 4.1% decline in adjusted EBITDA on a constant currency basis.

Non-Financial KPIs

	H1 2024	H1 2023	Variance %
OTC			
SwapClear			
IRS notional cleared (\$trn)	779	675	15.4%
Client trades ('000)	1,826	1,553	17.6%
ForexClear			
Notional value cleared (\$bn)	17,231	12,463	38.3%
ForexClear members	39	37	5.4%
Securities & Reporting			
EquityClear trades (m)	516	836	(38.3%)
Listed derivatives contracts (m)	114.7	112.2	2.2%
RepoClear – nominal value (€trn)	151.9	153.9	(1.3%)
Non-Cash Collateral			
Average non-cash collateral (€bn)	198.5	178.2	11.4%
Cash Collateral			
Average cash collateral (€bn)	108.4	142.0	(23.7%)

Cash Flow

Six months ending 30 June	2024 £m	2023 £m
Operating cash flow¹	1,501	1,200
Net interest	(42)	(44)
Other items ²	(41)	(50)
Net taxes paid	(203)	(52)
Capex	(454)	(462)
Equity free cash flow³	761	592
Lease payments	(79)	(81)
Acquisitions / Disposals	(206)	(467)
Investing activities	(10)	218
Dividends to LSEG shareholders	(424)	(415)
Net borrowings	1,160	1,001
Share buybacks	(1,005)	(428)
Other	(97)	(20)
Net cash flow	100	400

¹ Royalties paid of £49 million for H1 2023 have been aggregated with cash generated from operations to align with disclosure for the year ended 31 December 2023

² Includes dividends received, dividends paid to non-controlling interests and sales commissions paid

³ Equity free cash flow is the cash generated before M&A, returns to shareholders and financing activities

The Group's business continued to be strongly cash generative in the first half, with operating cash flow of £1,501 million. The increase from the previous year (H1 2023: £1,200 million) primarily reflects a strong top line performance and improving profitability.

Equity free cash flow of £761 million was 29% higher than the same period last year (H1 2023: £592 million), driven by higher operating cash flows, partly offset by a higher cash tax expense. Total cash capex of £454 million is comparable to the same period a year earlier (H1 2023: £462 million).

Total net cash flow in the first half was £100 million (H1 2023: £400 million). We deployed £214 million on acquisitions completed in the period, net of cash acquired, and received £8 million from the disposal of a small business in Risk Intelligence. Total shareholder distributions were £1.4 billion (H1 2023: £843 million). These comprise £1 billion outflow from share buybacks, and dividend payments of £424 million.

Balance Sheet / Leverage / Ratings

Net Debt	30 June 2024 £m	31 December 2023 £m
Gross borrowings	10,840	9,699
Cash and cash equivalents	(3,656)	(3,580)
Net derivative financial assets	(9)	(23)
Net debt	7,175	6,096
Less lease liabilities	(654)	(636)
Regulatory and operational amounts	1,310	1,348
Operating net debt	7,831	6,808

At 30 June 2024, operating net debt increased to £7,831 million (31 December 2023: £6,808 million) after setting aside £1,310 million for regulatory and operational purposes. The increase was driven by the share buyback programme undertaken in the first half, the incremental stake acquired in LCH Group Holdings Limited and the 2023 final dividend.

Leverage¹ increased to 2.0x (31 December 2023: 1.8x). The Group remains well positioned within its targeted leverage range of 1.5x-2.5x times operating net debt to adjusted EBITDA before foreign exchange gains or losses.

The Group has access to committed revolving credit facilities of £3.0 billion, consisting of a £1,925 million facility and a £1,075 million facility, both maturing in December 2027. No drawings were outstanding under either facility at 30 June (31 December 2023: £nil).

In March 2024, LSEG issued \$1.25 billion of 3-year and 10-year bonds, using the proceeds to repay maturing bonds and commercial paper. The net effect was to extend the average maturity of our financing.

LSEG is rated A with stable outlook by Standard & Poor's and A3 with stable outlook by Moody's. LCH Limited and LCH SA are rated AA- with stable outlook by S&P.

¹ Leverage is calculated as operating net debt (i.e., net debt before lease liabilities and after excluding amounts set aside for regulatory and operational purposes) to adjusted EBITDA before foreign exchange gains or losses.

Foreign Exchange

The majority of LSEG revenues and expenses are in US dollars followed by sterling, euro and other currencies.

	USD	GBP	EUR	Other
H1 2024 Total income ¹	58%	16%	17%	9%
H1 2024 Underlying expenses ²	53%	24%	9%	14%

H1 2024 Total income by division	USD	GBP	EUR	Other
Data & Analytics	62%	9%	15%	14%
FTSE Russell	70%	22%	3%	5%
Risk Intelligence	63%	9%	16%	12%
Capital Markets	62%	16%	20%	2%
Post Trade	27%	38%	33%	2%

¹ Total income includes recoveries.

² Underlying expenses includes cost of sales and underlying operating expenses.

Spot / Average Rates

	Average rate 6 months ended 30 June 2024	Closing rate at 30 June 2024	Average rate 6 months ended 30 June 2023	Closing rate at 30 June 2023
GBP : USD	1.265	1.264	1.233	1.262
GBP : EUR	1.170	1.179	1.141	1.159

For definitions of technical terms – refer to the Glossary contained in the 2023 Annual Report, page 255

Condensed consolidated income statement

Six months ended 30 June		2024			2023		
		Unaudited		Total £m	Unaudited		Total £m
Notes	Adjusted ¹ £m	Non- underlying £m	Adjusted ¹ £m		Non- underlying £m		
Continuing operations							
Revenue	2, 3	4,247	-	4,247	4,014	-	4,014
Net treasury income from CCP clearing business	2, 3	134	-	134	150	-	150
Other income	2, 3	8	-	8	15	-	15
Total income		4,389	-	4,389	4,179	-	4,179
Cost of sales	2	(588)	-	(588)	(572)	-	(572)
Gross profit	2	3,801	-	3,801	3,607	-	3,607
Operating expenses before depreciation, amortisation and impairment ²	4	(1,759)	(104)	(1,863)	(1,718)	(183)	(1,901)
Profit on disposal of business		-	8	8	-	-	-
Remeasurement gain		-	-	-	-	69	69
Share of loss after tax of associates		(2)	-	(2)	(1)	-	(1)
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation and impairment		2,040	(96)	1,944	1,888	(114)	1,774
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment		(477)	(655)	(1,132)	(454)	(575)	(1,029)
Operating profit/(loss)	2	1,563	(751)	812	1,434	(689)	745
Finance income ³	5.1	112	-	112	54	-	54
Finance costs ^{2,3}	5.2	(224)	(7)	(231)	(133)	(4)	(137)
Net finance costs		(112)	(7)	(119)	(79)	(4)	(83)
Profit/(loss) before tax		1,451	(758)	693	1,355	(693)	662
Taxation	6	(360)	135	(225)	(321)	207	(114)
Profit/(loss) for the period		1,091	(623)	468	1,034	(486)	548
Profit/(loss) attributable to:							
Equity holders		931	(585)	346	888	(462)	426
Non-controlling interests		160	(38)	122	146	(24)	122
Profit/(loss) for the period		1,091	(623)	468	1,034	(486)	548
Earnings per share attributable to equity holders							
Basic earnings per share	7	174.0p		64.7p	160.9p		77.2p
Diluted earnings per share	7	173.0p		64.3p	160.0p		76.8p
Dividend per share							
Dividend per share paid during the period	8			79.3p			75.3p
Dividend per share declared for the period	8			41.0p			35.7p

¹ Before non-underlying items ("adjusted"). See note 2.3 for non-underlying items.

² For H1 2023, the interest rate differential incurred on foreign exchange contracts and foreign exchange losses associated with corporate treasury transactions and other borrowings of £16 million were previously included in operating expenses before depreciation, amortisation and impairment (see note 5.2). These have been reclassified to finance costs, which is consistent with the disclosure in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

³ For H1 2023, interest cost on retirement benefit obligations of £55 million was previously presented within finance costs. This has been reclassified to finance income to align with the accounting policy. This change has no overall impact on net finance costs in H1 2023.

Condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income

Six months ended 30 June		2024	2023
	Note	Unaudited £m	Unaudited £m
Continuing operations			
Profit for the period		468	548
Other comprehensive income/(loss)			
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to the income statement			
Actuarial losses on retirement benefit obligations		-	(49)
Gains/(losses) on equity instruments designated as fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	11.5	50	(3)
Deferred tax relating to items that will not be reclassified ¹		60	(37)
		110	(89)
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to the income statement			
Net gains on net investment hedges		12	55
Gains on cash flow hedge recycled to the income statement		(2)	(2)
Net gains from changes in fair value on debt instruments at FVOCI		13	6
Net exchange losses on translation of foreign operations		(9)	(1,262)
		14	(1,203)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) net of tax		124	(1,292)
Total comprehensive income/(loss)		592	(744)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to:			
Equity holders		457	(767)
Non-controlling interests		135	23
Total comprehensive income/(loss)		592	(744)

¹ The deferred tax benefit in H1 2024 reflects the impact of certain legislative changes in the tax rate applied to the pension scheme surplus previously recognised in other comprehensive income.

Condensed consolidated balance sheet

As at		30 June 2024	31 December 2023
	Notes	Unaudited £m	Audited £m
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	9	32,739	33,147
Property, plant and equipment		701	716
Investment in associates		26	28
Investments in financial assets	11.5	426	372
Derivative financial instruments	11.1	72	94
Other receivables		181	178
Retirement benefit assets		174	172
Deferred tax assets		677	664
		34,996	35,371
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables		2,207	2,051
Clearing member assets	11.1	754,007	763,535
Derivative financial instruments	11.1	24	11
Current tax receivable		400	462
Cash and cash equivalents		3,656	3,580
		760,294	769,639
Total assets		795,290	805,010
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables		1,687	1,896
Contract liabilities		477	273
Borrowings and lease liabilities	10	2,817	2,166
Clearing member financial liabilities	11.2	754,260	764,041
Derivative financial instruments	11.2	63	60
Current tax payable		89	124
Provisions		16	18
		759,409	768,578
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings and lease liabilities	10	8,023	7,533
Other payables		540	601
Contract liabilities		67	72
Derivative financial instruments	11.2	24	22
Retirement benefit obligations		77	79
Deferred tax liabilities		2,083	2,140
Provisions		39	41
		10,853	10,488
Total liabilities		770,262	779,066
Net assets		25,028	25,944
Equity			
Capital and reserves attributable to the Company's equity holders			
Ordinary share capital		38	38
Share premium		978	978
Retained earnings		1,905	2,917
Other reserves		19,866	19,874
Total shareholders' funds		22,787	23,807
Non-controlling interests		2,241	2,137
Total equity		25,028	25,944

Condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity

	Attributable to equity holders							Total equity £m
	Note	Ordinary share capital ¹	Share premium	Retained earnings	Other reserves	Total attribu- table to equity holders	Non- control- ling interests	
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	
1 January 2023		39	978	3,840	21,139	25,996	2,155	28,151
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period		-	-	349	(1,116)	(767)	23	(744)
Share buyback by the Company		-	-	(253)	-	(253)	-	(253)
Dividends	8	-	-	(415)	-	(415)	(24)	(439)
Share-based payments		-	-	46	-	46	23	69
Tax on share-based payments in excess of expense recognised		-	-	3	-	3	-	3
Purchase of non-controlling interests		-	-	(42)	-	(42)	(53)	(95)
Tradeweb share buyback		-	-	-	-	-	(25)	(25)
Shares withheld from employee options exercised (Tradeweb) ⁴		-	-	-	-	-	(34)	(34)
Tax on investment in partnerships		-	-	-	-	-	64	64
Adjustments to non-controlling interest		-	-	-	-	-	(8)	(8)
30 June 2023 (Unaudited)		39	978	3,528	20,023	24,568	2,121	26,689
1 January 2024		38	978	2,917	19,874	23,807	2,137	25,944
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period		-	-	465	(8)	457	135	592
Share buyback by the Company ²		-	-	(1,005)	-	(1,005)	-	(1,005)
Dividends	8	-	-	(424)	-	(424)	(18)	(442)
Share-based payments		-	-	43	-	43	33	76
Tax on share-based payments less than expense recognised		-	-	(4)	-	(4)	-	(4)
Purchase of non-controlling interests ³		-	-	(87)	-	(87)	(57)	(144)
Shares withheld from employee options exercised (Tradeweb) ⁴		-	-	-	-	-	(35)	(35)
Tax on investment in partnerships		-	-	-	-	-	15	15
Adjustments to non-controlling interest		-	-	-	-	-	31	31
30 June 2024 (Unaudited)		38	978	1,905	19,866	22,787	2,241	25,028

1 At 30 June 2024, the number of ordinary shares in issue (excluding treasury shares) was 531 million (31 December 2023: 541 million and 30 June 2023: 551 million). At 30 June 2024, the Company held 12 million treasury shares (31 December 2023: 8 million and 30 June 2023: 7 million) which were acquired as part of its share buyback programme.

2 During H1 2024, the Company completed £1 billion of off-market purchases of ordinary shares and limited voting ordinary shares from York Holdings II Limited and York Holdings III Limited. The limited voting shares repurchased were cancelled immediately. The deduction from retained earnings of £1,005 million reflects:

- £515 million to repurchase 5.9 million ordinary shares;
- £485 million to repurchase 5.4 million limited voting ordinary shares; and
- total costs directly attributable to this repurchase of £5 million.

3 During the period, the Group acquired an additional 3.24% interest in LCH Group Holdings Limited for £144 million. The Group recognised a decrease in non-controlling interests of £57 million and a decrease in retained earnings of £87 million.

4 Tradeweb is required to withhold shares issued as a result of employee share plans in order to settle the taxes payable by the employee.

Condensed consolidated cash flow statement

Six months ended 30 June	Notes	2024 Unaudited £m	2023 Unaudited £m
Operating activities			
Profit for the period		468	548
Adjustments to reconcile profit to net cash flow:			
– Taxation	6	225	114
– Net finance costs ¹		119	83
– Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	9	1,000	891
– Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment		132	138
– Profit on disposal of business	2.3	(8)	-
– Remeasurement gain	2.3	-	(69)
– Share based payments		76	68
– Foreign exchange gains ¹		(6)	(91)
– Fair value gains on embedded foreign exchange contracts		(27)	-
– Other movements ²		2	21
Working capital changes and movements in other assets and liabilities:			
– Decrease/(increase) in receivables, contract and other assets		33	(335)
– Decrease in payables, contract and other liabilities		(280)	(372)
– Increase in clearing member financial assets		(6,630)	(37,769)
– Increase in clearing member financial liabilities		6,397	37,973
Cash generated from operations		1,501	1,200
Interest received		81	50
Interest paid		(123)	(94)
Net taxes paid		(203)	(52)
Net cash flows from operating activities		1,256	1,104
Investing activities			
Payments for intangible assets	9	(438)	(455)
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(39)	(33)
Acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired	12.2	(70)	(467)
(Investments in)/proceeds from disposal of financial assets	11.5	(10)	218
Proceeds from disposal of assets		8	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(549)	(737)
Financing activities			
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities		(79)	(81)
Proceeds from borrowings ³	10	1,645	1,128
Repayment of borrowings	10	(485)	(127)
Dividends paid to equity holders	8	(424)	(415)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests		(18)	(24)
Repurchase of shares by the Company		(1,005)	(403)
Repurchase of shares by subsidiary (Tradeweb)		-	(25)
Purchase of non-controlling interests		(144)	-
Other financing activities		(97)	(20)
Net cash flows (used in)/from financing activities		(607)	33
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		100	400
Foreign exchange translation		(24)	(109)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		3,580	3,209
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		3,656	3,500

¹ For H1 2023, the interest rate differential incurred on foreign exchange contracts and foreign exchange losses associated with corporate treasury transactions and other borrowings of £16 million were previously included in operating expenses before depreciation, amortisation and impairment (see note 5.2). These have been reclassified to finance costs, which is consistent with the disclosure in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

² Royalties paid of £49 million were separately presented in H1 2023. These have been aggregated with cash generated from operations to align with disclosure for the year ended 31 December 2023.

³ Proceeds from borrowings include a net increase in borrowings with short-term maturities of £623 million (H1 2023: £1,128 million).

Notes to the interim condensed consolidated financial statements

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements (interim statements) of London Stock Exchange Group plc (the 'Group' or the 'Company') for the six months ended 30 June 2024 were approved by the Directors on 31 July 2024.

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

On 19 January 2024, the Group acquired R8FIN Holdings LP (r8fin) (see note 12). The results of r8fin have been consolidated since the date of acquisition.

1. Basis of preparation

The interim statements of the Group for the six months ended 30 June 2024 have been prepared in accordance with the Disclosure and Transparency Rules of the Financial Conduct Authority and UK-adopted International Accounting Standard (IAS) 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*.

The interim statements are unaudited but have been reviewed by the auditors and their independent review report is included in this report.

Comparative amounts presented for the condensed consolidated balance sheet relate to the Group's position as at 31 December 2023. All other comparative amounts presented relate to the six months ended 30 June 2023 (referred to as H1 2023).

The interim statements do not include all the information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023, which were prepared in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards which are endorsed by the UK Endorsement Board. The interim statements do not constitute statutory financial statements within the meaning of section 434 of the Companies Act 2006.

The statutory financial statements of London Stock Exchange Group plc for the year ended 31 December 2023, which carried an unqualified audit report and did not contain a statement under section 498 of the Companies Act 2006, have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

All notes to the interim statements include amounts for continuing operations, unless otherwise stated.

Going concern

The Group has prepared these interim statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern. In assessing the appropriateness of the going concern assumption, management has stress tested the Group's most recent financial projections using severe but plausible downside scenarios as determined by the Group Risk Committee and considering the Group's principal risks and borrowing facilities (see note 10). No scenario leads to an inability to meet the Group's obligations or cash headroom falling below the Group's risk thresholds.

The Directors, therefore, consider there to be no material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue to operate as a going concern. The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for 12 months from the date when these interim statements are authorised for issue. Accordingly, the going concern basis has been adopted in the preparation of these interim statements.

Presentation of condensed consolidated income statement

The Group uses a columnar format for the presentation of its consolidated income statement to separately identify results before non-underlying items ("adjusted"). This is consistent with the way that financial performance is measured by management and reported to the Executive Committee and Board (see note 2).

New standards, interpretations, and amendments adopted by the Group

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these interim statements are consistent with those applied in the preparation of the Group's annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023, except for the adoption of certain amended standards which became effective as of 1 January 2024. These have not had a material impact on the Group's financial statements:

- Amendments to IFRS 16 *Leases*: Lease liability in a sale and leaseback
- Amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*: Classification of liabilities as current or non-current; and non-current liabilities and covenants
- Amendments to IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows* and IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*: Supplier finance arrangements

The Group has not early adopted any standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

Significant accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements

The preparation of the interim statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures. Estimates, assumptions and judgements are regularly reviewed based on historical experience, current circumstances and expectations of future events. As the use of estimates is inherent in financial reporting, actual results could differ from these estimates.

Significant accounting estimates and assumptions are those that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Significant judgements are those made by management in applying the Group's significant accounting policies that have a material impact on the amounts presented in the financial statements. Significant judgement may be exercised in management's accounting estimates and assumptions.

The significant accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements, as described in the Group's annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023, are:

	Significant estimates and assumptions	Significant judgement	Note to the Group's annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023
Non-underlying items		●	2.3
Uncertain tax positions	●	●	6.3
Intangible assets	●		9
Pension and other retirement benefit schemes	●	●	12

Other information

The Group has a number of related parties including associates, Directors and Executive Committee members. All significant transactions with related parties are carried out on an arm's length basis.

During H1 2024:

- Related party transactions include the £1 billion directed off-market purchase of shares in the Company from York Holdings II Limited and York Holdings III Limited (see footnote 2 to the condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity).
- There have been no other new related party transactions or material changes to those described in the audited Group's annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

2. Segment information

The Group has reorganised its reporting structure to align segment reporting with management reporting lines. The changes impact the previous Data & Analytics segment, with no change to Capital Markets or Post Trade reporting.

The Group now reports five main operating segments:

- Data & Analytics
- FTSE Russell
- Risk Intelligence
- Capital Markets
- Post Trade

For the new Data & Analytics perimeter, revenues have been grouped by product types under three business lines:

- Workflows consolidates the Group's user interface businesses, comprising Trading & Banking and the desktop activities previously reported within Investment Solutions and Wealth;
- Data & Feeds consolidates the Group's data businesses and comprises Enterprise Data, plus the data and feeds activities previously reported within Investment Solutions and Wealth; and
- Analytics which was previously reported within Investment Solutions.

Benchmark & Indices was split out from Investment Solutions and renamed FTSE Russell as a separate division. Similarly, Customer & Third-Party Risk became a stand-alone division and renamed Risk Intelligence.

The segment information for the six months ended 30 June 2023 has been re-presented for the changes in operating segments.

2.1 Segment results

Results by operating segment for the six months ended 30 June 2024 are as follows:

Continuing operations Unaudited	Note	Data & Analytics £m	FTSE Russell £m	Risk Intelligence £m	Capital Markets £m	Post Trade £m	Other £m	Group £m
Revenue from external customers	3	2,190	452	263	880	462	-	4,247
Net treasury income from CCP clearing business	3	-	-	-	-	134	-	134
Other income	3	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
Total income		2,190	452	263	880	596	8	4,389
Cost of sales		(406)	(36)	(24)	(19)	(103)	-	(588)
Gross profit		1,784	416	239	861	493	8	3,801
Adjusted operating expenses before depreciation, amortisation and impairment		(905)	(131)	(103)	(403)	(216)	(1)	(1,759)
Share of loss after tax of associates		-	-	-	-	-	(2)	(2)
Adjusted EBITDA		879	285	136	458	277	5	2,040
Adjusted depreciation, amortisation and impairment		(290)	(30)	(22)	(73)	(62)	-	(477)
Adjusted operating profit		589	255	114	385	215	5	1,563

Results by operating segment for the six months ended 30 June 2023 are as follows:

Continuing operations Unaudited (Re-presented)	Data & Analytics	FTSE Russell	Risk Intelligence	Capital Markets	Post Trade	Other	Group	
Note	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	
Revenue from external customers	3	2,162	412	241	759	440	-	4,014
Net treasury income from CCP clearing business	3	-	-	-	-	150	-	150
Other income	3	-	-	-	-	-	15	15
Total income		2,162	412	241	759	590	15	4,179
Cost of sales		(410)	(25)	(22)	(17)	(98)	-	(572)
Gross profit		1,752	387	219	742	492	15	3,607
Adjusted operating expenses before depreciation, amortisation and impairment ¹		(924)	(128)	(110)	(356)	(199)	(1)	(1,718)
Share of profit after tax of associates		-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
Adjusted EBITDA		828	259	109	386	293	13	1,888
Adjusted depreciation, amortisation and impairment		(282)	(29)	(21)	(59)	(63)	-	(454)
Adjusted operating profit		546	230	88	327	230	13	1,434

¹ For H1 2023, the interest rate differential incurred on foreign exchange contracts and foreign exchange related losses associated with corporate treasury transactions and other borrowings of £16 million were previously included in operating expenses before depreciation, amortisation and impairment (see note 5.2). These have been reclassified to finance costs, which is consistent with the disclosure in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

2.2 Adjusted EBITDA and adjusted operating profit

Adjusted EBITDA and adjusted operating profit reconcile to operating profit and profit before tax for the six months ended 30 June as follows:

For the six months ended 30 June		2024	2023
	Note	Unaudited £m	Unaudited £m
Continuing operations			
Adjusted EBITDA		2,040	1,888
Adjusted depreciation, amortisation and impairment		(477)	(454)
Adjusted operating profit		1,563	1,434
Non-underlying operating expenses before tax, depreciation, amortisation and impairment	2.3	(104)	(183)
Non-underlying profit on disposal of business	2.3	8	-
Non-underlying remeasurement gain	2.3	-	69
Non-underlying depreciation, amortisation and impairment	2.3	(655)	(575)
Operating profit		812	745
Net finance costs (including non-underlying items)		(119)	(83)
Profit before tax		693	662

2.3 Non-underlying items

The Group separately identifies results before non-underlying items (we refer to these results as 'adjusted'). These measures are not measures of performance under IFRS and should be considered in addition to, and not as a substitute for, IFRS measures of financial performance and liquidity.

The Group uses its judgement to classify items as non-underlying. Income or expenses are recognised and classified as non-underlying when the following criteria are met:

- The item does not arise in the normal course of business; and
- The items are material by amount or nature.

Non-underlying items include:

- Amortisation and impairment of goodwill and purchased intangible assets. Purchased intangible assets include customer relationships, trade names and databases and content, all of which are as a result of acquisitions;
- Incremental amortisation and impairment of any fair value adjustments of intangible assets recognised as a result of acquisitions;
- Other income or expenses not considered to drive the operating results of the Group including transaction, integration and separation costs related to acquisitions and disposals of businesses, as well as restructuring costs; and
- Tax on non-underlying items and non-underlying tax items.

When items meet the criteria, they are recognised and classified as non-underlying and this is applied consistently from year to year. Any releases to provisions originally booked as a non-underlying item are also classified as non-underlying.

After the acquisition of a business, revenue generated and operating costs incurred by that business are not classified as non-underlying.

Six months ended 30 June		2024	2023
		Unaudited	Unaudited
		£m	£m
Continuing operations	Note		
Non-underlying items before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation and impairment			
Transaction (cost credit)/costs		(10)	64
Integration and separation costs		100	93
Restructuring and other costs		14	26
Non-underlying operating expenses		104	183
Profit on disposal of business		(8)	-
Remeasurement gain		-	(69)
		(8)	(69)
Non-underlying items before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation and impairment			
		96	114
Non-underlying depreciation, amortisation and impairment			
Amortisation of purchased intangible assets	9	521	517
Amortisation and impairment of software and other intangible assets	9	134	53
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment		-	5
		655	575
Non-underlying items before interest and tax			
		751	689
Non-underlying finance costs		7	4
Non-underlying items before tax			
		758	693
Non-underlying tax benefit		(135)	(207)
Non-underlying items after tax		623	486

Transaction cost credit mainly relates to: a gain after some previously impaired disposal consideration was recovered; a reduction in employment-linked incentive accruals; partly offset by acquisition-related costs.

Integration and separation costs mainly consist of Refinitiv integration costs of £87 million (H1 2023: £98 million).

Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets of £655 million (H1 2023: £570 million) mainly relates to the amortisation of intangible assets recognised as a result of the acquisition of Refinitiv.

The **non-underlying tax benefit** of £135 million (H1 2023: £207 million) mainly reflects the tax impact of the Group's non-underlying items (computed based on the tax rates applicable to the respective territories) partly offset by the impact of certain legislative changes in the tax rate applied to the surplus on one of the Group's defined benefit pension schemes.

3. Total income

3.1 Total income

The Group's revenue from contracts with customers disaggregated by segment, major product and service line and timing of revenue recognition for the six months ended 30 June 2024 is shown below:

Continuing operations Unaudited	Data & Analytics £m	FTSE Russell £m	Risk Intelligence £m	Capital Markets £m	Post Trade £m	Other £m	Group £m
Revenue from external customers							
Major product and service lines							
Workflows	958	-	-	-	-	-	958
Data & feeds	937	-	-	-	-	-	937
Analytics	110	-	-	-	-	-	110
Recoveries	185	-	-	-	-	-	185
Subscriptions	-	297	-	-	-	-	297
Asset-based	-	155	-	-	-	-	155
Risk Intelligence	-	-	263	-	-	-	263
Equities	-	-	-	120	-	-	120
Fixed income, derivatives and other	-	-	-	635	-	-	635
FX	-	-	-	125	-	-	125
OTC derivatives	-	-	-	-	279	-	279
Securities & reporting	-	-	-	-	127	-	127
Non-cash collateral	-	-	-	-	56	-	56
Total revenue	2,190	452	263	880	462	-	4,247
Net treasury income	-	-	-	-	134	-	134
Other income	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
Total income	2,190	452	263	880	596	8	4,389
Timing of revenue recognition							
Services satisfied at a point in time	40	1	60	628	246	-	975
Services satisfied over time	2,150	451	203	252	216	-	3,272
Total revenue	2,190	452	263	880	462	-	4,247

The Group's revenue from contracts with customers disaggregated by segment, major product and service line and timing of revenue recognition for the six months ended 30 June 2023 is shown below:

Continuing operations Unaudited (Re-presented)	Data & Analytics £m	FTSE Russell £m	Risk Intelligence £m	Capital Markets £m	Post Trade £m	Other £m	Group £m
Revenue from external customers							
Major product and service lines							
Workflows	962	-	-	-	-	-	962
Data & feeds	900	-	-	-	-	-	900
Analytics	111	-	-	-	-	-	111
Recoveries	189	-	-	-	-	-	189
Subscriptions	-	275	-	-	-	-	275
Asset-based	-	137	-	-	-	-	137
Risk Intelligence	-	-	241	-	-	-	241
Equities	-	-	-	116	-	-	116
Fixed income, derivatives and other	-	-	-	515	-	-	515
FX	-	-	-	128	-	-	128
OTC derivatives	-	-	-	-	260	-	260
Securities & reporting	-	-	-	-	127	-	127
Non-cash collateral	-	-	-	-	53	-	53
Total revenue	2,162	412	241	759	440	-	4,014
Net treasury income	-	-	-	-	150	-	150
Other income	-	-	-	-	-	15	15
Total income	2,162	412	241	759	590	15	4,179
Timing of revenue recognition¹							
Services satisfied at a point in time	38	1	62	513	241	-	855
Services satisfied over time	2,124	411	179	246	199	-	3,159
Total revenue	2,162	412	241	759	440	-	4,014

¹ H1 2023 revenue of £17 million and £145 million, for Capital Markets and Post Trade respectively, previously classified as at a point in time is now shown as over time. This is consistent with disclosure in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

3.2 Net treasury income

Net treasury income is earned from instruments held at amortised cost or fair value as follows:

Six months ended 30 June	2024 Unaudited £m	2023 Unaudited £m
Continuing operations		
Instruments held at amortised cost		
Treasury income on assets	1,900	2,026
Treasury expense on assets ¹	-	(417)
Treasury expense on liabilities	(2,297)	(2,011)
Cash collateral fees	93	129
Net expense from instruments held at amortised cost	(304)	(273)
Instruments held at fair value		
Treasury income	438	424
Treasury expense	-	(1)
Net income from instruments held at fair value	438	423
Net treasury income	134	150

¹ Treasury expense on assets represents amounts that earned negative interest rates.

4. Operating expenses before depreciation, amortisation and impairment

Six months ended 30 June		2024 Unaudited £m	2023 Unaudited £m
Continuing operations	Note		
Staff costs		1,102	1,038
IT costs		309	296
Third-party services		195	201
Foreign exchange losses ¹		6	14
Fair value gains on embedded foreign exchange contracts		(27)	-
Other costs		174	169
Adjusted operating expenses before depreciation, amortisation and impairment		1,759	1,718
Non-underlying operating expenses before depreciation, amortisation and impairment	2.3	104	183
Total operating expenses before depreciation, amortisation and impairment		1,863	1,901

¹ For H1 2023, the interest rate differential incurred on foreign exchange contracts and foreign exchange losses associated with corporate treasury transactions and other borrowings of £16 million were previously included in operating expenses before depreciation, amortisation and impairment (see note 5.2). These have been reclassified to finance costs, which is consistent with the disclosure in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

5. Net finance costs

5.1 Finance income

Six months ended 30 June	2024	2023
	Unaudited	Unaudited
	£m	£m
Continuing operations		
Bank deposit and other interest income	77	49
Derivative financial instruments interest income	32	-
Net interest income on net retirement benefit assets ¹	2	4
Lease interest income	1	1
Adjusted finance income	112	54

¹ For H1 2023, interest cost on retirement benefit obligations of £55 million was presented within finance costs. This has been reclassified to finance income to align with the accounting policy. This change has no overall impact on net finance costs in H1 2023.

5.2 Finance costs

Six months ended 30 June	Note	2024	2023
		Unaudited	Unaudited
		£m	£m
Continuing operations			
Interest payable on bank and other borrowings		(139)	(90)
Derivative financial instruments interest expense		(50)	(11)
Fair value loss on derivative financial instruments		(1)	-
Lease interest expense		(10)	(8)
Foreign exchange losses ¹		(16)	(16)
Other finance expenses		(8)	(8)
Adjusted finance costs²		(224)	(133)
Non-underlying finance costs	2.3	(7)	(4)
Total finance costs		(231)	(137)

¹ For H1 2023, the interest rate differential incurred on foreign exchange contracts and foreign exchange losses associated with corporate treasury transactions and other borrowings of £16 million were previously included in operating expenses before depreciation, amortisation and impairment. These have been reclassified to finance costs, which is consistent with the disclosure in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023. The interest rate differential loss incurred on foreign exchange contracts was £9 million (H1 2023: £9 million).

² For H1 2023, interest cost on retirement benefit obligations of £55 million was presented within finance costs. This has been reclassified to finance income to align with the accounting policy. This change has no overall impact on net finance costs in H1 2023.

6. Taxation

6.1 Income tax

Tax recognised in the income statement

Six months ended 30 June		2024	2023
		Unaudited	Unaudited
		£m	£m
Continuing operations	Note		
Current tax			
UK corporation tax for the period at 25.0% (H1 2023: 23.5%)		67	39
Overseas tax for the period		167	106
Adjustments in respect of previous years		3	(14)
Total current tax		237	131
Deferred tax			
Deferred tax for the period		85	54
Adjustments in respect of previous years		-	(38)
Deferred tax benefit on amortisation and impairment of purchased intangible assets		(97)	(33)
Total deferred tax		(12)	(17)
Total tax		225	114
Adjusted tax			
Adjusted tax		360	321
Non-underlying tax	2.3	(135)	(207)
Total tax		225	114

Global Minimum Tax

The Group is subject to the global minimum top-up tax under Pillar Two tax legislation. The Group recognised a current tax expense of £2 million related to the top-up tax in H1 2024 which is levied on the ultimate parent company. The Group has applied a temporary mandatory relief from deferred tax accounting for the impacts of the top-up tax and accounts for it as a current tax when it is incurred.

6.2. Uncertain tax positions

The Group is subject to taxation in the many countries in which it operates. The tax legislation of these countries differs, is often complex and is subject to interpretation by management and government authorities. These matters of judgement sometimes give rise to the need to create provisions for tax payments that may arise in future years with respect to transactions already undertaken. The significant accounting estimates and judgements in respect of uncertain tax positions described in the Group's annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 remain the same. During H1 2024, an additional uncertain tax position has been recognised in respect of taxes in the US, where the Group has a similar fact pattern to another taxpayer who is participating in ongoing legal proceedings on the matter. Management believes that the resolution of the five uncertain tax positions explained in note 6 to the Group's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 and the additional H1 2024 position will not have a material impact on the Group's financial position.

7. Earnings per share

Six months ended 30 June	2024	2023
	Unaudited	Unaudited
Basic earnings per share	64.7p	77.2p
Diluted earnings per share	64.3p	76.8p
Adjusted basic earnings per share	174.0p	160.9p
Adjusted diluted earnings per share	173.0p	160.0p

7.1 Profit and adjusted profit for the period attributable to the Company's equity holders

Six months ended 30 June		2024	2023
	Note	Unaudited £m	Unaudited £m
Profit for the financial period attributable to the Company's equity holders		346	426
Adjustments:			
– Total non-underlying items net of tax	2.3	623	486
– Non-underlying items attributable to non-controlling interests		(38)	(24)
Adjusted profit for the financial period attributable to the Company's equity holders		931	888

7.2 Weighted average number of shares

Six months ended 30 June	2024	2023
	Unaudited millions	Unaudited millions
Weighted average number of shares ^{1,2}	535	552
Dilutive effect of share options and awards	3	3
Diluted weighted average number of shares	538	555

¹ The weighted average number of shares excludes treasury shares and those held in the Employee Benefit Trust.

² The change in the weighted average number of shares reflects the impact of share buybacks in 2023 and H1 2024 (see footnotes 1 and 2 to the condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity.)

8. Dividends

Six months ended 30 June	2024	2023
	Unaudited £m	Unaudited £m
Final dividend for 31 December 2022 paid 24 May 2023: 75.3p per Ordinary share	-	415
Final dividend for 31 December 2023 paid 22 May 2024: 79.3p per Ordinary share	424	-
	424	415

Dividends are only paid out of available distributable reserves of the Company.

The Board has proposed an interim dividend in respect of the six months ended 30 June 2024 of 41.0p per share (H1 2023: 35.7p per share), which amounts to an expected payment of £217 million, to be paid in September 2024 (H1 2023: £196 million paid in September 2023). This is not reflected in these interim statements.

9. Intangible assets

	Purchased intangible assets						Total £m
	Goodwill	Customer and supplier relationships	Brands	Databases and content	Software licences and intellectual property	Software and other	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	
Cost							
1 January 2024	19,276	9,668	1,998	2,580	857	4,860	39,239
Intangible assets acquired on purchase of subsidiaries (see note 12)	33	44	-	-	22	-	99
Additions ¹	-	-	-	-	-	438	438
Disposal of business	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	(3)
Disposals and write-offs	-	(10)	-	-	-	(49)	(59)
Foreign exchange translation	(27)	73	15	22	4	(19)	68
30 June 2024 (Unaudited)	19,282	9,775	2,013	2,602	883	5,227	39,782
Accumulated amortisation and impairment							
1 January 2024	30	2,166	693	687	373	2,143	6,092
Impairment ²	-	-	-	-	-	27	27
Amortisation charge for the period ³	-	303	73	113	32	452	973
Disposal of business	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
Disposals and write-offs	-	(10)	-	-	-	(46)	(56)
Foreign exchange translation	-	13	5	5	1	(16)	8
30 June 2024 (Unaudited)	30	2,472	771	805	406	2,559	7,043
Net book values⁴							
30 June 2024 (Unaudited)	19,252	7,303	1,242	1,797	477	2,668	32,739
31 December 2023	19,246	7,502	1,305	1,893	484	2,717	33,147

¹ During the period, consideration for additions comprised £438 million (H1 2023: £455 million) in cash and nil (H1 2023: £33 million) in accruals. This includes capitalised sales commissions due to employees (contract costs) of £23 million (H1 2023: £29 million).

² Includes non-underlying impairment of intangible assets of £22 million (H1 2023: nil).

³ Includes non-underlying amortisation of intangible assets of £633 million (H1 2023: £570 million).

⁴ At 30 June 2024, software and other net book value includes contract costs of £78 million (31 December 2023: £78 million).

9.1 Goodwill

During the period, following the change in reporting structure (see note 2), the Group reassessed its cash-generating units (CGUs) and concluded that the previously reported Data & Analytics CGU should be reorganised into three CGUs. There is no change to the other CGUs.

Carrying value of goodwill allocated to each of the Group's CGUs

Goodwill is allocated to and monitored by management at the level of the Group's six CGUs as set out below:

	Net book value of goodwill							£m
	Data & Analytics	FTSE Russell	Risk Intelligence	Capital Markets, excluding Tradeweb	Tradeweb	Post Trade	£m	
1 January 2024	13,767	-	-	2	4,889	588	19,246	
Reallocation	(6,886)	5,240	1,646	-	-	-	-	
Acquisition of business	-	-	-	-	33	-	33	
Foreign exchange translation	(99)	23	6	-	42	1	(27)	
30 June 2024 (Unaudited)	6,782	5,263	1,652	2	4,964	589	19,252	

9.2 Goodwill and purchased intangible assets: Impairment testing

The Group performs its annual impairment testing for goodwill and purchased intangible assets as at 31 December and when circumstances indicate that the carrying values may be impaired. The Group's impairment testing is based on value-in-use calculations. At interim reporting periods, the Group performs a review to identify any indicator that may suggest that the carrying amount of any of the Group's cash-generating units may not be recoverable. As part of this assessment the Group reviewed the key assumptions used to determine the value-in-use for the different cash-generating units against those used in the impairment assessment for the year ended 31 December 2023.

There were no indications that goodwill and purchased intangible assets may be impaired during the reporting period.

10. Borrowings and lease liabilities

	30 June 2024 Unaudited £m	31 December 2023 Audited £m
Non-current		
Bank borrowings – committed bank facilities ¹	(8)	(8)
Bonds ²	7,505	7,022
Trade finance loans	-	1
Lease liabilities	526	518
Total non-current borrowings and lease liabilities	8,023	7,533
Current		
Bank borrowings – committed bank facilities	-	17
Commercial paper ³	1,841	1,206
Bonds ²	848	825
Lease liabilities	128	118
Total current borrowings and lease liabilities	2,817	2,166
Total borrowings and lease liabilities⁴	10,840	9,699

¹ Balances are shown net of capitalised arrangement fees. Where there are no amounts borrowed on a particular facility, this gives rise to a negative balance. As at 30 June 2024, none of the facilities were drawn (31 December 2023: nil).

² During the period:

— In March 2024, the Group issued US\$1.25 billion of fixed rate bonds under 144A documentation. The issue consisted of a US\$500 million bond maturing in March 2027 and a US\$750 million bond maturing in March 2034. The Group entered into a series of US dollar interest rate swaps to swap the fixed interest obligations on the US\$750 million bond to floating interest obligations. The US\$750 million bond and interest rate swaps have been designated as the hedged item and hedging instrument respectively in a fair value hedge relationship.

— In April 2024, the US\$500 million bond issued in April 2021 matured.

— The €500 million bond issued in April 2021 matures in April 2025 and became a current liability in the period.

— Other movements totalling £74 million include: fair value gains relating to bonds designated as hedged items in a fair value hedge relationship; foreign exchange movements; and amortisation of arrangement fees.

³ As at 30 June 2024, \$1,566 million (£1,238 million) (31 December 2023: \$937 million (£735 million)) was outstanding under the USCP Programme, and €567 million (£481 million) (31 December 2023: €353 million (£306 million)) and £122 million (31 December 2023: £165 million) under the ECP Programme.

⁴ The fair value of total borrowings, excluding lease liabilities, as at 30 June 2024 was £9,514 million (31 December 2023: £8,424 million).

11. Financial assets and financial liabilities

The Group has a number of financial assets and financial liabilities. Financial assets mainly consist of clearing member assets, trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents. Financial liabilities are mainly clearing member balances, trade and other payables and borrowings.

The Group classifies its financial instruments at: amortised cost; fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); or fair value through profit or loss (FVPL). Other than borrowings, we have assessed that the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities categorised as being at amortised cost approximate to their carrying values. The fair value of the Group's borrowings is disclosed in note 10.

The Group's financial assets and financial liabilities held at fair value consist largely of securities which are restricted in use for the operations of the Group's Central Counterparties (CCPs) as managers of their respective clearing and guarantee systems.

11.1 Financial assets

30 June 2024 Unaudited	Amortised cost £m	FVOCI £m	FVPL £m	Total £m
Clearing business financial assets¹				
– Clearing member trading assets	-	-	657,487	657,487
– Other receivables from clearing members	4,731	-	-	4,731
– Other financial assets ²	-	16,793	-	16,793
– Clearing member cash and cash equivalents ²	74,996	-	-	74,996
Total clearing member assets	79,727	16,793	657,487	754,007
Trade and other receivables ³	2,102	-	15	2,117
Cash and cash equivalents	3,656	-	-	3,656
Investments in financial assets – equity instruments	-	418	-	418
Investments in financial assets – debt instruments	-	8	-	8
Derivative financial instruments designated as fair value hedges				
- Interest rate swaps	-	-	60	60
Derivative financial instruments not designated as hedges				
– Cross currency interest rate swaps	-	-	9	9
– Foreign exchange forward contracts ⁴	-	-	12	12
– Embedded foreign exchange contracts ⁵	-	-	15	15
Total derivative financial instruments	-	-	96	96
Total financial assets	85,485	17,219	657,598	760,302

¹ At 30 June 2024, there were no provisions for expected credit losses in relation to any of the CCP businesses' financial assets held at amortised cost. The Group closely monitors its CCP investment portfolio and invests only in government debt and other collateralised instruments where the risk of loss is minimal. There was no increase in credit risk in the period and none of the assets are past due.

² Clearing member cash and cash equivalents represent amounts received from clearing members to cover initial and variation margins and default fund contributions that are not invested in bonds. These amounts are deposited with banks, including central banks, or invested securely in short-term reverse repurchase contracts (reverse repos). Other financial assets represent CCP investment in bonds issued by governments and highly rated supranational entities.

³ Prepayments of £266 million and contract assets of £5 million within trade and other receivables are not classified as financial instruments.

⁴ The Group uses foreign exchange forward contracts to manage its foreign exchange risk. It has a series of exchange contracts to purchase or sell certain currencies against sterling and US dollars in the future at fixed amounts.

⁵ The Group has embedded foreign currency derivatives primarily in revenue contracts where the currency of the contract is different from the functional or local currencies of the parties involved.

11.2 Financial liabilities

30 June 2024 Unaudited	Amortised cost £m	FVPL £m	Total £m
Clearing business financial liabilities			
– Clearing member trading liabilities	-	657,487	657,487
– Other payables to clearing members	96,773	-	96,773
Total clearing member financial liabilities	96,773	657,487	754,260
Trade and other payables ¹	2,098	21	2,119
Borrowings	10,840	-	10,840
Derivative financial instruments designated as net investment hedges			
- Cross currency interest rate swaps	-	69	69
Derivative financial instruments not designated as hedges			
– Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	7	7
– Embedded foreign exchange contracts	-	11	11
Total derivative financial instruments	-	87	87
Total financial liabilities	109,711	657,595	767,306

¹ Social security and other taxes of £95 million and deferred compensation of £13 million within trade and other payables are not classified as financial instruments.

11.3 Fair values

The following tables provide the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value:

Financial assets

30 June 2024 Unaudited	Note	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1) £m	Significant observable inputs (Level 2) £m	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) £m	Total £m
Clearing business financial assets					
– Derivative instruments		51	7,310	-	7,361
– Non-derivative instruments		-	650,126	-	650,126
– Other financial assets		16,793	-	-	16,793
		16,844	657,436	-	674,280
Trade and other receivables - other		-	-	15	15
Investments in financial assets – equity instruments	11.5	-	-	418	418
Investments in financial assets – debt instruments	11.5	-	-	8	8
Derivative financial instruments designated as fair value hedges					
- Interest rate swaps		-	60	-	60
Derivative financial instruments not designated as hedges					
- Cross currency interest rate swaps		-	9	-	9
– Foreign exchange forward contracts		-	12	-	12
– Embedded foreign exchange contracts		-	15	-	15
Total financial assets measured at fair value¹		16,844	657,532	441	674,817

¹ There were no transfers between levels during the period.

Financial liabilities

30 June 2024 Unaudited	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1) £m	Significant observable inputs (Level 2) £m	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) £m	Total £m
Clearing business financial liabilities				
– Derivative instruments	51	7,310	-	7,361
– Non-derivative instruments	-	650,126	-	650,126
	51	657,436	-	657,487
Contingent consideration payable	-	-	21	21
Derivative financial instruments designated as net investment hedges				
- Cross currency interest rate swaps	-	69	-	69
Derivative financial instruments not designated as hedges				
– Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	7	-	7
– Embedded foreign exchange contracts	-	11	-	11
Total financial liabilities measured at fair value¹	51	657,523	21	657,595

¹ There were no transfers between levels during the period.

11.4 Hedging activities

In March 2024, the Group issued a US\$750 million fixed rate bond, maturing in 2034, as disclosed in note 10. On the same day, the Group entered into a series of US dollar interest rate swaps with a tenure of 10 years and an aggregate notional amount of US\$750 million. As a result of the swaps, the Group receives fixed rate interest and pays floating rate interest. The bond and interest rate swaps have been designated as the hedged item and hedging instrument respectively in a fair value hedge relationship.

11.5 Investments in financial assets

Movements in the fair value of investments in financial assets (which are classified as Level 3) are as follows:

	Equity instruments £m	Debt instruments £m	Total £m
1 January 2024	372	-	372
Additions	2	8	10
Fair value gains recognised in other comprehensive income	50	-	50
Foreign exchange translation	(6)	-	(6)
30 June 2024 (Unaudited)	418	8	426

Fair value of equity instruments

The Group holds equity investments in a number of companies, the largest of which is its stake in Euroclear.

In determining the fair value of equity instruments, recent market transactions are used as the primary source of an instrument's value. If no such transactions can be identified, latest financial performance is compared with expectation to determine whether the value continues to be supported. If actual financial performance has deviated materially from expectation, internal valuations are calculated using a range of appropriate valuation methodologies including discounted cash flows and trading/transaction multiples. These valuation models generate a range of values by considering reasonable changes in the key unobservable inputs (e.g. terminal growth rates and discount rates). The investments are recognised at the lowest value in the range.

12. Business combination

On 19 January 2024, the Group acquired R8FIN Holdings LP (r8fin) for total consideration of \$127 million or £100 million. Goodwill of £33 million has been recognised. The calculation of goodwill requires the fair value of the acquired assets and liabilities to be measured. The main intangible assets acquired with r8fin are customer relationships and software.

Significant accounting estimates and assumptions: Intangible assets acquired as part of a business

The fair value of intangible assets is significantly affected by a number of factors. These include management's best estimates of future performance (i.e. forecast revenue, expected revenue attrition, forecast operating margin), any contributory assets charges and estimates of the return required to determine an appropriate discount rate (in order to calculate the net present value of the assets).

12.1 Details of material businesses acquired

Acquired business	Description of business	Reason for acquisition	Acquisition date	Voting equity interest acquired
r8fin	A provider that specialises in algorithmic-based execution for US Treasuries and interest rate futures.	r8fin complements Tradeweb's existing Dealerweb Active Streams, Dealerweb Central Limited Order Book, Request-for-Quote and AiEX offerings.	19 January 2024	100%

12.2 Consideration transferred, assets acquired and liabilities assumed and resulting goodwill

The purchase price allocation has been prepared on a provisional basis in accordance with IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*. If new information obtained within one year of the acquisition date, about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date, identifies adjustments to the amounts below or any additional provisions that existed at the date of acquisition, then the accounting for the acquisition will be revised.

Goodwill arising from the acquisition has been recognised as follows:

	Note	Unaudited £m	Estimated useful lives
Purchase consideration			
– Cash		71	
– Ordinary shares issued ¹		29	
Total purchase consideration		100	
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired			
– Intangible assets: Customer relationships ²	9	(44)	13 years
– Intangible assets: Software ²	9	(22)	7 years
– Cash and cash equivalents		(1)	
– Other current assets		(1)	
– Total liabilities		1	
Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired		(67)	
Goodwill	9	33	
Allocated to cash-generating unit		Tradeweb	

¹ The fair value of the 374,601 Tradeweb shares issued as part of the consideration paid was based on the closing share price on 19 January 2024 of \$97.95.

² The fair values of the net assets acquired were determined based on assumptions that reasonable market participants would use in the principal (or most advantageous) market and primarily included significant unobservable inputs (Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy). The following valuation methodologies were used to determine fair value:

— Customer relationships: multi-period excess earnings method (MEEM) (income approach)
— Software: relief from royalty method (income approach)

The goodwill is attributable to expected future customers, future technology not yet developed and synergies from the integration of r8fin into Tradeweb's operations.

None of the goodwill recognised is expected to be deductible for income tax purposes.

12.3 Revenue and profit contribution

From the date of acquisition, r8fin contributed revenue and profit before tax for the period ended 30 June 2024 as follows:

	Five months ended 30 June 2024 Unaudited £m
Revenue	8
Adjusted EBITDA	7
Profit before tax	3

12.4 Acquisition-related costs

During the period, the Group incurred r8fin acquisition-related costs of £1 million (H1 2023: nil) on advisor and professional fees. These costs are recognised as non-underlying transaction costs in the income statement (see note 2.3).

13. Commitments and contingencies

The Group has the following contracts in place for future expenditure which are not provided for in the consolidated financial statements:

Contract	Description	Minimum commitment
Agreement with Reuters News , entered into in 2018, for a 30-year term	To receive news and editorial content	Minimum CPI adjusted payment, which was US\$368 million for 2023
10-year strategic partnership with Microsoft	To architect LSEG's data infrastructure using the Microsoft Cloud, and to develop new products and services for data and analytics	Minimum cloud-related spend of US\$2.8 billion over the term of the partnership ¹

¹ The remaining commitment at 30 June 2024 is US\$2.8 billion

In the normal course of business, the Group can receive legal claims and be involved in legal proceedings and dispute resolution processes including, for example, in relation to commercial matters, service and product quality or liability issues, employee matters and tax audits. The Group is also subject to periodic reviews, inspections and investigations by regulators in the UK and other jurisdictions in which it operates, any of which may result in fines, penalties, business restrictions and other sanctions. A provision for a liability is recognised when it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle a present obligation from past events and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Any provision recognised is inherently subjective and based on judgement.

For many of these matters it is too early to determine the likely outcome, or to reliably estimate the amount of any loss as a consequence and therefore no provision is made. While the outcome of legal and regulatory matters can be inherently difficult to assess and/or the potential loss often cannot be reliably estimated, we do not believe that the liabilities, if any, which could result from the resolution of the legal and regulatory matters that arise in the normal course of business are likely to have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, profit, or cash resources. However, it is possible that future results could be materially affected by any developments relating to any such legal and regulatory matters.

14. Events after the reporting period

ICD acquisition

On 5 April 2024, Tradeweb entered into a definitive agreement to acquire Institutional Cash Distributors, LLC (ICD), an institutional investment technology provider for corporate treasury organisations trading short-term investments, for US\$785 million. The acquisition is expected to close shortly.

Principal risks

The effective management of risk is critical to the execution of the Group's strategy. Accordingly, the Group maintains a robust Enterprise-wide Risk Management Framework (ERMF) which sets out the Group's approach to risk management and its appetite for taking risks. Our regulated entities, including clearing houses, manage their risks in-line with both local regulation and internal risk and investment policies.

In addition to our principal risks, we continue to identify and monitor emerging risks which are newly developing external risks and are difficult to quantify due to their remote or evolving nature. In most cases, the mitigation for such emerging risks is to establish appropriate contingency plans and monitor the development of the risk until it can be quantified and removed or included as a principal risk.

Strategic risks

Strategic risks are risks that could impact the execution of our strategy, as well as the implementation of our strategic initiatives.

Global economic and geopolitical risk (Executive Lead: Chief Executive Officer)

Risk overview

Whilst the Group is well diversified, global economic underperformance or the influence of geopolitical relations on global financial markets could have an adverse impact on LSEG's people, businesses, operations, and financial performance.

Risk description

The Group operates in a broad range of equity, fixed income, foreign exchange and derivative markets, servicing customers who increasingly seek global products and innovative solutions. If the global economy underperforms, or there is reduced activity in LSEG's markets, it may lead to lower revenues. As central banks have taken steps to counteract inflationary pressures, mainly through raising interest rates, financial markets have been impacted. This has heightened the risk of recession in advanced economies and the risk of default in some emerging economies. An environment that exposes banks' weaknesses and leads to sector consolidation may also lead to lower revenues. More broadly, geopolitical relations continue to influence global financial markets, particularly the ongoing conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East and Western relations with China.

Sustainability risk (Executive Lead: Chief Risk Officer, Divisional Group Heads)

Risk overview

Sustainability risk can be defined broadly as an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, can cause significant negative financial or non-financial impact on the Group. Sustainability risk also includes the opportunity that may be available to LSEG as a result of changing social, economic or environmental as well as regulatory factors.

Risk description

Sustainability risk encompasses a wide variety of other individual risks which are diverse in nature, from regulatory reporting and diversity and inclusion, to greenwashing and net zero, amongst others. Sustainability remains an area of policy development, impacting financial market participants and corporates, bringing with it reputational, regulatory, and potential litigation risks. The scope of climate risk encompasses both physical and transitional risks. Physical risks are acute and chronic risks which may impact LSEG's people as well as its global, geographically dispersed property portfolio. Transitional risks are factors such as product availability, policy, regulatory and market related developments that may impact the Group's business as the world transitions to a Paris-aligned carbon emission trajectory. See the Sustainability section on pages 58 to 68 of the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 and LSEG's 2023 Sustainability Report for more information on LSEG's approach to sustainability.

Reputation/brand/IP risk (Executive Lead: Chief Executive Officer)

Risk overview

The Group's globally recognised and trusted brands, now unified under a single brand name, face the risk that an event or incident could damage their value or the Group's reputation.

Risk description

The strong reputation of LSEG's businesses is valuable for its credibility with regulators and its attractiveness to customers and potential workforce. As these businesses are now more closely aligned under one Group, there is greater potential for a single event or incident to damage the reputation and value of the LSEG brand and also impact LSEG-branded products more broadly. Some of the Group's products and processes may also include material which are not subject to intellectual property protection by the Group, and competitors of the Group may also independently develop or otherwise protect similar or the same products or processes. This could result in reputational damage, impacting LSEG's ability to attract new or retain existing business and could cause the Group to incur financial costs to defend or enforce intellectual property rights.

Transformation risk (Executive Lead: Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer)

Risk overview

The Group is materially exposed to risk of loss or failure resulting from transformation or integration as it continues to grow rapidly both organically and inorganically.

Risk description

LSEG continues to deliver on its transformation agenda, including material change delivered through the Group Strategic Programmes, mobilisation of the LSEG-Microsoft Partnership and its M&A strategy. While acquisitions have required the Group to operate and integrate different technology platforms and systems, divestments have required the Group to provide transitional support to divested businesses. Challenges for the Group include maintaining the operational resilience and security of legacy platforms, and consolidating services, or developing new services, where underlying assets used to provide those services are subject to third-party contractual commitments. As LSEG makes acquisitions, these may be complex or necessitate change to operating or business models, technology, and people. The LSEG-Microsoft Partnership will also result in changes to LSEG's products, commercial models, and go-to-market distribution. LSEG's success will depend on its ability to integrate all parts of the business (including acquisitions), realise synergies and ensure it can compete globally. Failure to align its businesses may result in additional cost without a commensurate revenue increase, a failure to capture future product and market opportunities, and increased risk relating to capital requirements, regulatory relationships and management time. Furthermore, since the Group's markets for data, information, services and products are highly competitive and subject to rapid technological change and evolving customer demands and needs, the Group has a sizeable strategic change agenda to transform its products, services and platforms as it leverages growth synergies, upgrades and replaces legacy infrastructure, and transitions to the cloud.

Financial and model risks

The risk of financial failure and loss of earnings and/or capital as a result of investment activity, lack of liquidity, funding or capital, and/or the inappropriate use of models.

Central Counterparty (CCP) risk (Executive Lead: Group Head of Post Trade)

Risk overview

The Group's CCP activities – through LCH – expose it to a number of financial risks that arise from the CCP's obligation to guarantee the performance of cleared contracts between its members in the event a member defaults.

Risk description

In the event of a member default, the CCP must restore a matched book by liquidating or transferring the defaulting member's positions held with the CCP. This can expose the CCP to both adverse changes in the market value of the positions (such as changes in asset prices, interest rates, credit spreads and foreign exchange) and liquidation costs (such as the cost of finding liquidity to exit the positions). In addition, the CCP has market, credit and liquidity risks arising from the investment of members' cash and its ongoing payment obligations. Non-financial risks such as operational, legal and compliance and reputational risks, arise as a result of the CCP's day-to-day operations.

Model risk (Executive Lead: Divisional Group Heads, Chief Risk Officer)

Risk overview

Model risks may stem from the omission of models from the model inventory and from mistakes made during the data sourcing, development and implementation phases. Additional risks could arise from the improper use of models and from errors in decision-making based on model outputs.

Risk description

The Group utilises an increasing suite of models across all of its divisions (e.g., margin models used within our CCPs, Data & Analytics client facing analytics, market abuse detection models within the Capital Markets division, and stress models used to calculate capital and climate risk). The advent of Artificial Intelligence (AI), especially Large Language Models, necessitates new approaches for model risk management. These AI/Large Language Models are currently being piloted in various functions/divisions, including traditionally non-model areas such as Human Resources. Model risks could impact both the reputation and the financial condition of the Group.

Non-financial risks

The risk of loss or other adverse consequences to the business resulting from inadequate, or failures associated with, internal processes, people and systems, or from external events.

Technology risk (Executive Lead: Chief Information Officer)

Risk overview

LSEG is highly dependent on the development and operation of its sophisticated technology and advanced information systems and those of its third-party service and outsourcing providers.

Risk description

Technology failures potentially leading to system outages may impact the Group's customers and the orderly running of its markets, data services and distribution.

Information and cyber security threats (Executive Lead: Chief Information Officer)

Risk overview

As a global financial markets infrastructure and data provider, LSEG is exposed to cyber risk. The cyber threat landscape continues to increase in sophistication with the evolving geopolitical landscape and emerging technology.

Risk description

The financial sector and the wider economy continue to experience notable cyber incidents, showcasing the advanced capabilities of cyber adversaries and the significant impact they can have on the targeted organisation. Cyber risk arises from the use of data, technology, and digital services by LSEG and its supply chain. In addition to the direct impact that a cyber event can pose to LSEG and its customers, the Group's role as a financial markets infrastructure provider means that a significant cyber event could create a systemic impact on the financial sector and the global markets that it services. To remain competitive in this era of data and digitalisation, cyber risk cannot be eliminated, however, it can be managed to a level of risk that the Group is prepared to take as a cost of doing business.

Business continuity risk (Executive Lead: Chief Operating Officer, Chief Risk Officer, Divisional Group Heads)

Risk overview

The Group is exposed to the risk of operational disruptions that may impact its customers and the financial stability of capital markets. As a result, business continuity is one of the key objectives of the Group's operational resilience strategy. It helps to address the Group's ability to prevent, adapt to, respond, and recover from operational disruptions and to minimise their impacts.

Risk description

While the Group follows best practice and industry standard processes and controls to ensure the continuity of its services and operations, physical security, cyber security, geopolitical or environmental events could impact the continuity of the Group's services. Annual crisis management training is completed at the Group and business unit levels, prioritising staff wellbeing, and critical business areas and services. A robust group-wide incident and crisis management framework is used to triage, escalate, communicate and recover on a routine basis. The framework was activated on 19 July 2024 in response to the CrowdStrike incident, where a group-led worldwide response to Microsoft technology disruptions was successfully supported by a prioritised Important Business Service recovery list, which resulted in no impact tolerances breaches.

Third-party risk (Executive Lead: Chief Operating Officer, Divisional Group Heads, Chief Information Officer)

Risk overview

The Group's ability to deliver its strategic objectives may be impacted by failure to manage the financial, regulatory and reputational risks associated with the selection, management, and ongoing oversight of critical third parties.

Risk description

The Group and its entities engage third-party service providers, including cloud service providers to support the delivery of services, that are exposed to a range of non-financial operational risks such as technology, geopolitical, cyber and regulatory compliance risk. Risk events may result in these third parties being unable to meet their contractual, regulatory, confidentiality or other obligations to the Group which in turn could lead to disruption, material financial loss, higher costs, regulatory actions and reputational harm.

Data governance risk (Executive Lead: Divisional Group Heads, Chief Operating Officer)

Risk overview

LSEG collects, processes, licenses, calculates, owns, transforms, administers, and distributes data in many formats. Failure to manage its data successfully could result in data being unfit for purpose with respect to quality and usage.

Risk description

LSEG plays a significant role in the financial markets infrastructure and data landscape with commitments to its customers, counterparties, owners, vendors, regulators and the public in the proper usage of its data. If the Group's data becomes unfit for purpose, resulting in the Group or its customers and/or stakeholders utilising deficient data for decision-making, the Group's reputation, financial condition and operating results could be adversely impacted. Furthermore, data privacy breaches, unauthorised data access, misuse of personal data or failure to protect confidential information could adversely affect the Group's reputation or financial performance, or expose it to litigation or other legal or regulatory actions.

People and talent risk (Executive Lead: Chief People Officer)

Risk overview

The Group's people and talent risks could arise from a lack of critical skills, talent and knowledge, resulting in the Group being unable to achieve its objectives.

Risk description

People and talent risks can arise from multiple factors including insufficient career development, inadequate compensation processes and ineffective organisational structures and leadership, all of which could lead to lack of engagement and wellbeing of its people. Furthermore, increased market competition and challenging geopolitical or economic conditions could result in inability to attract and retain diverse, high-performing talent, and/or it could lead to a disengaged workforce.

Regulatory change and compliance risk (Executive Lead: General Counsel, Chief Executive Officer, Divisional Group Heads)

Risk overview

LSEG is a global business operating in many regulatory environments and is exposed to changes in those environments and how it manages compliance with regulatory requirements.

Risk description

Regulatory risks that LSEG may face include: risks arising from the conditions under which the Group can access a particular market (e.g. EU equivalence for UK CCPs); the regulation and supervision of new activities; market competitiveness, including the attractiveness of the UK as a financial centre; data issues including localisation, privacy, sovereignty and regulation; sanctions issuance; sustainability and ESG issues; innovation and technology, including AI and digital assets; and resilience and financial stability, including clearing, cloud and operational resilience.

Emerging risks

Newly developing external risks which are difficult to quantify due to their remote or evolving nature.

Disruptive technology developments (Executive Lead: Chief Information Officer, Divisional Group Heads)

Risk overview

The markets that LSEG serve could be changed by an increase in competitive pressures and lower entry barriers, caused by structural market changes, new business models and new advances in cloud, AI, quantum computing and distributed ledger technology.

Risk description

Change driven by developments in disruptive technology could negatively impact the Group's core business performance and disrupt its commercial models. This risk could impact the entire business, given the pace of change of business models, technological advancements, and the continued increasing pace of market entrants. Cloud providers are expanding their capabilities from storage to a wide range of data management and analytics solutions. They also enable a whole new ecosystem of providers, including new market entrants, who can now take advantage of cloud providers' customer bases and fast development cycle. The increased use of AI internally and among customers brings with it associated risks such as inherent bias and automated decision-making and data management. It will also introduce new challenges for cyber security defence and detective mechanisms. Quantum computing could revolutionise the field of cloud and AI by enabling faster machine learning, facilitating new commercial opportunities, but may potentially amplify some cyber security and AI risks. As technology and regulatory clarity improves, aggressive competitor activity in distributed ledger technology could increase risk of disruption. Distributed ledger technology presents potential disruptive risk to parts of LSEG's business as it may result in a reduced need for centralised intermediaries, thereby bypassing some of the services offered by the Group.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors confirm that, to the best of their knowledge:

- the interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Disclosure and Transparency Rules of the Financial Conduct Authority and UK-adopted IAS 34;
- the interim report herein includes a fair review of the information required by the Financial Conduct Authority's Disclosure and Transparency Rules 4.2.7 and 4.2.8, namely:
 - an indication of important events that have occurred during the first six months of the financial year and their impact on the interim condensed consolidated financial statements, and a description of the principal risks and uncertainties for the remaining six months of the financial year; and
 - material related party transactions in the first six months of the current financial year and any material changes in the related party transactions described in the last annual report.

The Directors of London Stock Exchange Group plc are as follows: Don Robert, David Schwimmer, Michel-Alain Proch, Dominic Blakemore, Martin Brand, Professor Kathleen DeRose, Tsega Gebreyes, Scott Guthrie, Cressida Hogg CBE, Dr Val Rahmani and William Vereker.

On behalf of the Board



David Schwimmer
Group CEO



Michel-Alain Proch
Group CFO

31 July 2024

Independent review report to London Stock Exchange Group plc

Conclusion

We have been engaged by London Stock Exchange Group plc (“the Company”) and its subsidiaries (together, “the Group”) to review the condensed consolidated financial statements in the Interim Report for the six months ended 30 June 2024 which comprises the condensed consolidated income statement, the condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the condensed consolidated balance sheet, the condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity, the condensed consolidated cash flow statement and related notes 1 to 14.

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the condensed consolidated set of financial statements in the Interim Report for the six months ended 30 June 2024 is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with United Kingdom adopted International Accounting Standard 34 and the Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules of the United Kingdom’s Financial Conduct Authority.

Basis for conclusion

We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements (UK) 2410 “Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity” issued by the Financial Reporting Council for use in the United Kingdom (ISRE (UK) 2410). A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

As disclosed in note 1, the annual financial statements of the Group are prepared in accordance with United Kingdom adopted international accounting standards. The condensed set of financial statements included in this Interim Report has been prepared in accordance with United Kingdom adopted International Accounting Standard 34, “Interim Financial Reporting”.

Conclusions relating to going concern

Based on our review procedures, which are less extensive than those performed in an audit as described in the Basis for Conclusion section of this report, nothing has come to our attention to suggest that the directors have inappropriately adopted the going concern basis of accounting or that the directors have identified material uncertainties relating to going concern that are not appropriately disclosed.

This Conclusion is based on the review procedures performed in accordance with ISRE (UK) 2410; however future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

Responsibilities of the directors

The directors are responsible for preparing the Interim Report in accordance with the Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules of the United Kingdom’s Financial Conduct Authority.

In preparing the Interim Report, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group’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 review of the financial information

In reviewing the Interim Report, we are responsible for expressing to the Group a conclusion on the condensed consolidated set of financial statements in the Interim Report. Our Conclusion, including our Conclusion Relating to Going Concern, are based on procedures that are less extensive than audit procedures, as described in the Basis for Conclusion paragraph of this report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company in accordance with ISRE (UK) 2410. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company those matters we are required to state to it in an independent review 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, for our review work, for this report, or for the conclusions we have formed.

Deloitte WP

Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London, UK
31 July 2024