

Verification Opinion Thomson Reuters Corporation – 2022 GHG Inventory

Background

Cameron-Cole, LLC (Cameron-Cole) was retained by Thomson Reuters Corporation (Thomson Reuters) to perform an independent verification of its Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Inventory (GHG Statement) for Calendar Year (CY) 2022. The Scope 1 and 2 GHG Inventory was developed according to the World Resources Institute (WRI)/World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004 revised edition) along with its associated amendments. The Scope 3 GHG Inventory was prepared using the WRI/WBCSD Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard dated September 2011 and associated amendments. Our opinion on the results of the inventory, with respect to the verification objectives and criteria, is provided in this statement.

Responsibility of Thomson Reuters & Independence of Verification Provider

Thomson Reuters has sole responsibility for the content of its GHG statement, and Cameron-Cole accepts no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the GHG emissions results since they were submitted for review. Our review was conducted in accordance with internationally accepted norms for impartiality and represents an independent assessment of Thomson Reuters' CY2022 GHG Emissions Inventory. The opinion expressed in this verification statement should not be used as the basis for any financial or investment decisions.

Level of Assurance

The level of assurance is used to determine the depth of detail that a Verification Body designs into the Verification Plan to determine if there are material errors, omissions, or misstatements in a company's GHG assertions. Two levels of assurance are generally recognized—reasonable and limited. Reasonable Assurance generates the highest level of confidence that an emissions report is materially correct (with the exception of Absolute Assurance which is generally impractical for companies to achieve). Limited Assurance provides less confidence and involves a less-detailed examination of GHG data and supporting documentation. Limited Assurance statements assert that there is no evidence that an emissions report is not materially correct. Cameron-Cole's verification of Thomson Reuters' GHG Emissions Inventory for CY2022 was constructed to provide a Limited Level of Assurance.

Objectives

The primary objectives of this verification assignment were as follows:

- Verify whether Thomson Reuters's 2022 GHG Emissions Inventory meets the generally accepted GHG emissions accounting principles of accuracy, completeness, transparency, relevance and consistency;
- Determine if Thomson Reuters has reported all emissions in conformance with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol; and
- Determine whether the CY2022 emissions inventories meet/exceeds the 90% threshold for accuracy.

Verification Criteria

Cameron-Cole conducted verification activities in alignment with the principles of ISO-14064-3:2019(E) Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of greenhouse gas statements. The Thomson Reuters' GHG statement was prepared to, and verified against, the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and WRI/WBCSD Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard.

Verification Scope & GHG Statement

The scope of the verification covers Thomson Reuters' CY2022 GHG Emissions Inventory with the following boundaries:

- **Geographical:** Worldwide
- **Chemical:** carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O) for Scope 1, Scope 2 (US-domestic), and Scope 3; CO₂ only for Scope 2 (International)
- **Organizational Boundary:** Thomson Reuters is using the operational control approach for accounting, as defined in the GHG Protocol.
- **Operational Boundary:** The following sources/emissions were identified in Thomson Reuters' organizational boundary:
 - **Scope 1**
 - Direct emissions from stationary combustion sources: combustion of natural gas and propane in building boilers/furnaces, and diesel for emergency generators.

- Scope 2
 - Indirect emissions from electricity and heat purchases: consumption of electricity for office operations and data centers and purchased heat in leased spaces.
- Scope 3
 - Employee business travel by air and rail
 - Employee mileage driven
 - Fuel purchases for rental cars
 - India employee shuttle

Thomson Reuters' GHG assertions are as follows: For CY2022, Thomson Reuters reported 4,164.30 metric tons (MT) of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂-e) from direct emission sources (Scope 1), 51,791.78 MT CO₂e from Scope 2 location-based emission sources, 64,105.24 MT CO₂e Scope 2 market-based emission sources, and 7,733.57 MT CO₂e from Scope 3 emissions sources.

Verification Opinion

Based on the method employed and the results of our verification activities, Cameron-Cole has found no evidence of material errors, omissions, or misstatements in Thomson Reuters CY2022 GHG Statement. Cameron-Cole also found that Thomson Reuters' GHG accounting and calculation methodologies, processes, and systems for this inventory conform to the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and WRI/WBCSD Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard.

Cameron-Cole, LLC

April 13, 2023



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