



changes in exchange rates was up 5% at 120.1p (2023: 114.0p). The reported net profit attributable to shareholders was £1,934m (2023: £1,781m) up 9%. Reported earnings per share was 103.6p (2023: 94.1p) up 10%. Cash flows from operating profit were £1,994m. Year ended 31 December 2024 | Results 2023-2024 | **Conversion of adjusted operating profit into cash** £1,994m. **Adjusted operating profit** £3,030A 3,199A. **Depreciation and amortisation** £514A 525A. **EBITDA** £3,544A 3,724A. **Capital expenditure** £477A (484)A. **Repayment of lease principal (net)** £70A (61)A. **Working capital and other items** (35)A (78)A. **Adjusted cash flow** £2,962A 3,101A. **Adjusted cash flow conversion** 98% 97%. **\*Net of sublease receipts**. **Adjusted cash flow** was £3,101m (2023: £2,962m), up 5% compared with the prior period. The rate of conversion of adjusted operating profit to adjusted cash flow was 97% (2023: 98%). **Capital expenditure** was £484m (2023: £477m), including £464m (2023: £474m) in respect of capitalised development costs, reflecting sustained investment in new products. **Capital expenditure** was 5.1% of revenue (2023: 5.2%) and excludes pre-publication costs of £92m (2023: £93m) that were capitalised as current assets and principal lease repayments of £61m (2023: £70m). **Depreciation and other amortisation** charged within adjusted operating profit was £525m (2023: £514m) and represented 5.6% of revenue (2023: 5.6%). This includes amortisation of internally developed intangible assets of £364m (2023: £330m) and depreciation of property, plant and equipment of £34m (2023: £43m) which combined represent 4.2% (2023: 4.1%) of revenue. **RELX 2024 | Results 11** **Operating and financial review** | **Year ended 31 December** 2024 | **Free cash flow** £2,962A 3,101A. **Interest paid (net)** £ (294)A (251)A. **Cash tax paid** £ (619)A (662)A. **Exceptional costs in Exhibitions** £ (5)A. **Acquisition and disposal related items** £ (56)A (62)A. **Free cash flow before dividends** £ 1,988A 2,126A. **Ordinary dividends** £ (1,059)A (1,121)A. **Free cash flow post dividends** £ 929A 1,005A. **\*Net of cash tax relief on acquisition and disposal related items and including cash tax impact of disposals**. **Interest paid (net)** was £251m (2023: £294m), decreasing mainly as a result of the lower interest expense and timing of payments. Tax paid of £662m (2023: £619m) was higher than the income statement charge, with the difference reflecting timing of tax payments. **Payments made in respect of acquisition and disposal related items amounted to £62m (2023: £56m)**. **Free cash flow before dividends** was £2,126m (2023: £1,988m). **Dividends paid to shareholders in the year, being the 2023 final dividend and 2024 interim dividend, amounted to £1,121m (2023: £1,059m)**. **Free cash flow after dividends** was £1,005m (2023: £929m). **Year ended 31 December** 2024 | **Reconciliation of net debt** £ (6,064)A 6,446A. **Free cash flow post dividends** £ 929A 1,005A. **Acquisitions: total consideration** £ (130)A (195)A. **Disposals: total consideration** £ (95)A. **Share repurchases** £ (800)A (1,000)A. **Purchase of shares by the Employee Benefit Trust** £ (50)A (75)A. **Other** £ 25A 7A. **Currency translation** £ 184A 46A. **Movement in net debt** £ 158A (117)A. **Net debt at 31 December** £ (6,446)A (6,563)A. \* Includes pension deficit recovery payments, share option exercise proceeds, leases, disposal and acquisition timing effects. **Total consideration on acquisitions completed in the year was £195m (2023: £130m)**. **Cash spent on acquisitions** was £175m (2023: £132m), including deferred consideration of £5m (2023: £16m) on past acquisitions and investments in joint ventures and associates and venture capital investments of £4m (2023: £8m). **Total consideration from disposals completed in the year was £95m (2023: nil)**. **Net cash inflow from disposals after separation and transaction costs was £46m (2023: £12m)**. **Share repurchases in 2024 were £1,000m (2023: £800m)** with a further £150m repurchased in 2025 as at 12 February. In addition, the Employee Benefit Trust purchased shares of RELX PLC to meet future obligations in respect of share based remuneration totalling £75m (2023: £50m). Proceeds from the exercise of share options were £47m (2023: £41m). **RELX 2024 | Results 12** **Operating and financial review** | **Debt** | **Net debt at 31 December 2024 was £6,563m, an increase of £117m since 31 December 2023**. Excluding currency translation effects, net debt increased by £163m. Expressed in US dollars, net debt at 31 December 2024 was \$8,204m, a decrease of \$47m since 31 December 2023. **Gross debt of £6,544m (2023: £6,497m)** is comprised of bank and bond borrowings of £6,441m (2023: £6,356m) and lease liabilities of £103m (2023: £141m). The fair value of related derivative liabilities was £140m (2023: £108m), finance lease receivables totalled £2m (2023: £4m) and cash and cash equivalents totalled £119m (2023: £155m). In aggregate, these give the net debt figure of £6,563m (2023: £6,446m). **The effective interest rate on gross bank and bond borrowings was 4.4% in 2024 (2023: 4.6%)**. As at 31 December 2024, gross bank and bond borrowings had a weighted average life remaining of 4.1 years and a total of 56% of them were at fixed rates, after taking into account interest rate derivatives. The ratio of net debt (including pensions) to EBITDA (adjusted earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation) was 1.8x (2023: 2.0x), calculated in US dollars. **At 31 December 2024, there was a net positive pension accounting balance (pension assets less pension obligations) of £21m, compared to a net negative position of £63m as at 31 December 2023 as liabilities have reduced due to an increase in discount rates**. **Liquidity** In March 2024, a ~850m of euro denominated term debt was issued with a coupon of 3.375% and a maturity of nine years. The Group has ample liquidity and access to debt capital markets, providing the ability to repay or refinance debt as it matures and to fund ongoing requirements. This includes access to a \$3bn committed bank facility which provides security of funding for short-term debt, and which remains undrawn. In March 2024 the maturity date of the facility was extended to April 2027. The facility has pricing linked to three Corporate Responsibility performance targets, all of which were achieved in 2024. **Invested capital and returns** The post-tax return on average invested capital in the year was 14.8% (2023: 14.0%). The increase was driven by growth in adjusted operating profit, and lower average invested capital when retranslated at the average exchange rates for the year. **Debt** **Adjusted effective tax rate** 20.4% (22.5%) **Adjusted operating profit after tax** £ 2,412A 2,479A. **Average invested capital** £ 17,184A 16,743A. **Return on invested capital** 14.0% (14.8%) **Average of invested capital at the beginning and the end of the year, retranslated at average exchange rates for the year**. **Invested capital is calculated as net capital employed, adjusted to add back accumulated amortisation and impairment of acquired intangible assets and goodwill and to exclude the gross up to goodwill in respect of deferred tax**. **RELX 2024 | Results 13** **Operating and financial review** | **Dividends and share repurchases** The final dividend proposed by the Board is 44.8p per share. This gives total dividends for the year of 63.0p (2023: 58.8p), 7% higher than the prior year. **The dividend policy of RELX PLC is, over the longer term, to grow dividends broadly in line with adjusted earnings per share, paying out approximately half of adjusted earnings in dividend each year**. **During 2024, a total of 28.9m RELX PLC shares were repurchased at an average price of 3,461p**. Total consideration for these repurchases was £1,000m. A further 2.2m (2023: 2.0m) shares were purchased by the Employee Benefit Trust. As at 31 December 2024, total shares in issue, net of shares held in treasury and shares held by the Employee Benefit Trust, amounted to 1,855.9m. A further 3.8m shares have been repurchased in 2025 as at 12 February. **Alternative performance measures** RELX uses a range of alternative performance measures (APMs) in the reporting of financial information, which are not defined by generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) such as IFRS. These APMs are used by the Board and management as they believe they provide relevant information in assessing the Group's performance, position and cash flows, enable investors to track more clearly the core operational performance of the Group, and provide a clear basis for assessing RELX's ability to raise debt and invest in new business opportunities. **Management also uses these financial measures, along with IFRS financial measures, in evaluating the operating performance of the Group as a whole and of the individual business areas**. These measures should not be considered in isolation from, or as a substitute for, financial information presented in compliance with IFRS. The measures may not be directly comparable to similarly reported measures by other companies. **Definitions of alternative performance measures can be found on page 30**. **Corporate responsibility** We progressed our unique contributions to society in a number of ways, including by increasing the amount of content on the free RELX SDG Resource Centre by 20% in the year. This encompassed 14 special issues curated articles, book chapters and other content on key topics; among them was an artificial intelligence collection to coincide with the 2024 RELX SDG Inspiration Day. In the Age of AI, a virtual programme featuring 8th UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon and founder of The Futurewise Institute, Dr. Mark van Rijmenam among other speakers. **The CFO chairs our Environmental Checkpoint group which met regularly in 2024 to advance key metrics including Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions**. 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Certain business areas rely extensively upon content that includes personal data from public records, governmental authorities, publicly available information and media, and other information companies, including competitors. Changes in data privacy legislation, regulation, and/or enforcement could impact our ability to collect and use personal data, potentially affecting the availability and effectiveness of our products. Failure or perceived failure, by us, our customers or suppliers, to comply with requirements for proper collection, use, sharing, storage, transfer and other processing of personal data may damage our reputation, divert time and effort of management and other resources, increase cost of operations and expose us to risk of loss, fines and penalties, litigation and increased regulation. **Intellectual property rights** Our products and services include and utilise intellectual property. We rely on trademark, copyright, patent, trade secret and other intellectual property laws to establish and protect our proprietary rights in this intellectual property. There is a risk that our proprietary rights could be challenged, limited, invalidated, infringed or circumvented, including by AI technologies, which may impact demand for and pricing of our products and services. Copyright laws are subject to national legislative initiatives, as well as cross-border initiatives such as those from the European Commission and increased judicial scrutiny in several jurisdictions in which we operate. This creates additional challenges for us in protecting our proprietary rights in content delivered through the internet and electronic platforms. **Geopolitical, economic and market conditions** Demand for our products and services, and our ability to operate internationally, may be adversely impacted by geopolitical, economic and market conditions beyond our control. These include acts of war and civil unrest; political conflicts and tensions; international sanctions; economic cycles; the impact of the effect of changes in inflation and interest rates in major economies; trading relations between the United States, Europe, China and other major economies; as well as levels of government and private funding for our markets. **Evolution of primary research publishing** Our Scientific, Technical & Medical (STM) primary research content publishing business operates under two payment models: **pay-to-read**, where readers or their institutions, as users of the content pay, and authors publish for free, or **pay-to-publish**, where authors or their institutions or funding bodies prefer to pay to publish their research, so it is freely available to read. The latter model is commonly referred to as Open Access and now represents a significant and growing portion of the volume of primary research that we publish. Rapid changes in customer choice, regulation or technologies in this area could impact the revenue mix and growth in our primary research publishing business. Maintaining research integrity requires us to manage risks around fraud in research papers in the context of evolving technologies. **Customer acceptance of our products** Our businesses are dependent on the continued demand by our customers for our products and services and the value placed on them. We operate in highly competitive and dynamic markets, and the means of delivery, customer demand for, and the products and services themselves, continue to change in response to technological innovations, such as the use of artificial intelligence, legislative and regulatory changes, the entrance of new competitors, and other factors. Failure to anticipate and quickly adapt to these changes, or to deliver enhanced value to our customers, could impact demand for our products and services and consequently adversely affect our revenue or the long-term returns from our investment in higher value add information-based analytics and decision tools. **RELX 2024 | Results 16** **Principal risks** **Acquisitions** We supplement our organic development with selected acquisitions. If we are unable to generate the anticipated benefits such as revenue growth and/or cost savings associated with these acquisitions, it could adversely affect return on invested capital and financial condition or lead to an impairment of goodwill or intangibles. **Cybersecurity** Our businesses maintain and use online databases and platforms delivering our products and services, which we rely on, and provide data to third parties, including customers and service providers. These databases and information are a target for compromise and face a risk of unauthorised access and use by unauthorised parties including through cyber, ransomware, malware and phishing and other social engineering attacks on us or our third-party service providers. Our cybersecurity measures, and the measures used by our third-party service providers, may not detect or prevent all attempts to compromise our systems, which may jeopardise the security or integrity of the data we maintain or may disrupt our systems. Failures of our cybersecurity measures could result in unauthorised access to our systems, misappropriation of our or our users' data, deletion or modification of stored information or other interruption to our business operations. As techniques used to obtain unauthorised access to or to sabotage systems change frequently and may not be known until launched against us or our third-party service providers we may be unable to anticipate or implement adequate measures to protect against these attacks and our service providers and customers may likewise be unable to do so. **Compromises of our or our third-party service providers** systems could adversely affect our financial performance, damage our reputation and expose us to risk of loss, fines and penalties, litigation and increased regulation. **Face-to-face events** Face-to-face events are susceptible to economic cycles, changes in trading relations, communicable diseases, severe weather events and other natural disasters, terrorism and availability of venues. Each or any of these may impact our ability to hold face-to-face events, and exhibitors' desire and ability to travel in person to events. These factors each have the potential to reduce revenues, increase the costs of organising events and adversely affect cash flows and reputation. **Supply chain dependencies** Our organisational and operational structures depend on suppliers including outsourced and offshore functions, as well as cloud service, software, and large language model providers. Poor performance, failure or breach of third parties to whom we have contracted could adversely affect our business performance, reputation and financial condition. We source content to enable information solutions for our professional customers. The disruption or loss of data sources, either because of regulations, or because data suppliers decide not to supply them, may impose limits on our collection and use of certain kinds of information and our ability to communicate, offer or make such information available or useful to our customers. **Technology and business resilience** Our businesses are dependent on electronic platforms and networks, including our own and third-party data centres, cloud providers, network systems and the internet, for delivery of our products and services. These could be adversely affected if our electronic delivery platforms, networks or supporting infrastructure experience a significant failure or interruption. **Talent** The implementation and execution of our strategies and business plans depend on our ability to recruit, motivate, develop and retain a diverse population of skilled employees and management. We compete globally and across business sectors for diverse, talented management and skilled individuals, particularly those with technology and data analytics capabilities. An inability to recruit, motivate or retain such people could adversely affect our business performance. **RELX 2024 | Results 17** **Principal risks** **Tax** Our businesses operate globally, and our profits are subject to taxation in many different jurisdictions and at differing tax rates. Tax laws and tax rates that currently apply to our businesses may be amended by the relevant authorities or interpreted differently by them, and these changes could adversely affect our reported results. **Treasury** We operate a number of pension schemes around the world, including local versions of the defined benefit type in the United Kingdom and the United States. The US scheme is closed to future accruals. The UK scheme has been closed to new hires since 2010. The members who continue to accrue benefits now represent a small and reducing portion of the overall UK based workforce. The assets and obligations associated with these pension schemes are sensitive to changes in the market values of the scheme's investments and the market-related assumptions used to value scheme liabilities. Adverse changes to asset values, discount rates, longevity assumptions or inflation could increase funding requirements. **Ethics** As a global provider of professional information solutions we, our employees, major suppliers and partners are expected to adhere to high standards of integrity and ethical conduct, including those related to anti-bribery and anti-corruption, data protection, fraud, sanctions, competition and principled business conduct. A breach of generally accepted ethical business standards or applicable laws could adversely affect our business performance, reputation and financial condition. **RELX 2024 | Results 18** **Condensed consolidated financial information** Our cash and cash equivalents increased to £1,934m (2023: £1,781m) up 9%. Reported earnings per share was 103.6p (2023: 94.1p) up 10%. Cash flows from operating profit were £1,994m. Year ended 31 December 2024 | Results 2023-2024 | **Conversion of adjusted operating profit into cash** £1,994m. **Depreciation and amortisation** £514A 525A. **EBITDA** £3,544A 3,724A. **Capital expenditure** £ (477)A (484)A. **Repayment of lease principal (net)** £ (70)A (61)A. **Working capital and other items** (35)A (78)A. **Adjusted cash flow** £2,962A 3,101A. **Adjusted cash flow conversion** 98% 97%. **\*Net of sublease receipts**. **Adjusted cash flow** was £3,101m (2023: £2,962m), up 5% compared with the prior period. 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The Group has ample liquidity and access to debt capital markets, providing the ability to repay or refinance debt as it matures and to fund ongoing requirements. This includes access to a \$3bn committed bank facility which provides security of funding for short-term debt, and which remains undrawn. In March 2024 the maturity date of the facility was extended to April 2027. The facility has pricing linked to three Corporate Responsibility performance targets, all of which were achieved in 2024. **Invested capital and returns** The post-tax return on average invested capital in the year was 14.8% (2023: 14.0%). The increase was driven by growth in adjusted operating profit, and lower average invested capital when retranslated at the average exchange rates for the year. **Debt** **Adjusted effective tax rate** 20.4% (22.5%) **Adjusted operating profit after tax** £ 2,412A 2,479A. **Average invested capital** £ 17,184A 16,743A. **Return on invested capital** 14.0% (14.8%) **Average of invested capital at the beginning and the end of the year, retranslated at average exchange rates for the year**. **Invested capital is calculated as net capital employed, adjusted to add back accumulated amortisation and impairment of acquired intangible assets and goodwill and to exclude the gross up to goodwill in respect of deferred tax**. **RELX 2024 | Results 13** **Operating and financial review** | **Dividends and share repurchases** The final dividend proposed by the Board is 44.8p per share. This gives total dividends for the year of 63.0p (2023: 58.8p), 7% higher than the prior year. **The dividend policy of RELX PLC is, over the longer term, to grow dividends broadly in line with adjusted earnings per share, paying out approximately half of adjusted earnings in dividend each year**. **During 2024, a total of 28.9m RELX PLC shares were repurchased at an average price of 3,461p**. Total consideration for these repurchases was £1,000m. A further 2.2m (2023: 2.0m) shares were purchased by the Employee Benefit Trust. As at 31 December 2024, total shares in issue, net of shares held in treasury and shares held by the Employee Benefit Trust, amounted to 1,855.9m. A further 3.8m shares have been repurchased in 2025 as at 12 February. **Alternative performance measures** RELX uses a range of alternative performance measures (APMs) in the reporting of financial information, which are not defined by generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) such as IFRS. 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The measures may not be directly comparable to similarly reported measures by other companies. **Definitions of alternative performance measures can be found on page 30**. **Corporate responsibility** We progressed our unique contributions to society in a number of ways, including by increasing the amount of content on the free RELX SDG Resource Centre by 20% in the year. This encompassed 14 special issues curated articles, book chapters and other content on key topics; among them was an artificial intelligence collection to coincide with the 2024 RELX SDG Inspiration Day. In the Age of AI, a virtual programme featuring 8th UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon and founder of The Futurewise Institute, Dr. Mark van Rijmenam among other speakers. **The CFO chairs our Environmental Checkpoint group which met regularly in 2024 to advance key metrics including Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions**. 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Certain business areas rely extensively upon content that includes personal data from public records, governmental authorities, publicly available information and media, and other information companies, including competitors. Changes in data privacy legislation, regulation, and/or enforcement could impact our ability to collect and use personal data, potentially affecting the availability and effectiveness of our products. Failure or perceived failure, by us, our customers or suppliers, to comply with requirements for proper collection, use, sharing, storage, transfer and other processing of personal data may damage our reputation, divert time and effort of management and other resources, increase cost of operations and expose us to risk of loss, fines and penalties, litigation and increased regulation. **Intellectual property rights** Our products and services include and utilise intellectual property. We rely on trademark, copyright, patent, trade secret and other intellectual property laws to establish and protect our proprietary rights in this intellectual property. There is a risk that our proprietary rights could be challenged, limited, invalidated, infringed or circumvented, including by AI technologies, which may impact demand for and pricing of our products and services. Copyright laws are subject to national legislative initiatives, as well as cross-border initiatives such as those from the European Commission and increased judicial scrutiny in several jurisdictions in which we operate. This creates additional challenges for us in protecting our proprietary rights in content delivered through the internet and electronic platforms. **Geopolitical, economic and market conditions** Demand for our products and services, and our ability to operate internationally, may be adversely impacted by geopolitical, economic and market conditions beyond our control. 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Rapid changes in customer choice, regulation or technologies in this area could impact the revenue mix and growth in our primary research publishing business. Maintaining research integrity requires us to manage risks around fraud in research papers in the context of evolving technologies. **Customer acceptance of our products** Our businesses are dependent on the continued demand by our customers for our products and services and the value placed on them. We operate in highly competitive and dynamic markets, and the means of delivery, customer demand for, and the products and services themselves, continue to change in response to technological innovations, such as the use of artificial intelligence, legislative and regulatory changes, the entrance of new competitors, and other factors. Failure to anticipate and quickly adapt to these changes, or to deliver enhanced value to our customers, could impact demand for our products and services and consequently adversely affect our revenue or the long-term returns from our investment in higher value add information-based analytics and decision tools. **RELX 2024 | Results 16** **Principal risks** **Acquisitions** We supplement our organic development with selected acquisitions. If we are unable to generate the anticipated benefits such as revenue growth and/or cost savings associated with these acquisitions, it could adversely affect return on invested capital and financial condition or lead to an impairment of goodwill or intangibles. **Cybersecurity** Our businesses maintain and use online databases and platforms delivering our products and services, which we rely on, and provide data to third parties, including customers and service providers. These databases and information are a target for compromise and face a risk of unauthorised access and use by unauthorised parties including through cyber, ransomware, malware and phishing and other social engineering attacks on us or our third-party service providers. Our cybersecurity measures, and the measures used by our third-party service providers, may not detect or prevent all attempts to compromise our systems, which may jeopardise the security or integrity of the data we maintain or may disrupt our systems. Failures of our cybersecurity measures could result in unauthorised access to our systems, misappropriation of our or our users' data, deletion or modification of stored information or other interruption to our business operations. As techniques used to obtain unauthorised access to or to sabotage systems change frequently and may not be known until launched against us or our third-party service providers we may be unable to anticipate or implement adequate measures to protect against these attacks and our service providers and customers may likewise be unable to do so. **Compromises of our or our third-party service providers** systems could adversely affect our financial performance, damage our reputation and expose us to risk of loss, fines and penalties, litigation and increased regulation. **Face-to-face events** Face-to-face events are susceptible to economic cycles, changes in trading relations, communicable diseases, severe weather events and other natural disasters, terrorism and availability of venues. Each or any of these may impact our ability to hold face-to-face events, and exhibitors' desire and ability to travel in person to events. These factors each have the potential to reduce revenues, increase the costs of organising events and adversely affect cash flows and reputation. **Supply chain dependencies** Our organisational and operational structures depend on suppliers including outsourced and offshore functions, as well as cloud service, software, and large language model providers. Poor performance, failure or breach of third parties to whom we have contracted could adversely affect our business performance, reputation and financial condition. We source content to enable information solutions for our professional customers. The disruption or loss of data sources, either because of regulations, or because data suppliers decide not to supply them, may impose limits on our collection and use of certain kinds of information and our ability to communicate, offer or make such information available or useful to our customers. **Technology and business resilience** Our businesses are dependent on electronic platforms and networks, including our own and third-party data centres, cloud providers, network systems and the internet, for delivery of our products and services. These could be adversely affected if our electronic delivery platforms, networks or supporting infrastructure experience a significant failure or interruption. **Talent** The implementation and execution of our strategies and business plans depend on our ability to recruit, motivate, develop and retain a diverse population of skilled employees and management. We compete globally and across business sectors for diverse, talented management and skilled individuals, particularly those with technology and data analytics capabilities. An inability to recruit, motivate or retain such people could adversely affect our business performance, reputation and financial condition. We source content to enable information solutions for our professional customers. The disruption or loss of data sources, either because of regulations, or because data suppliers decide not to supply them, may impose limits on our collection and use of certain kinds of information and our ability to communicate, offer or make such information available or useful to our customers. **Ethics** As a global provider of professional information solutions we, our employees, major suppliers and partners are expected to adhere to high standards of integrity and ethical conduct, including those related to anti-bribery and anti-corruption, data protection, fraud, sanctions, competition and principled business conduct. A breach of generally accepted ethical business standards or applicable laws could adversely affect our business performance, reputation and financial condition. **RELX 2024 | Results 17** **Principal risks** **Tax** Our businesses operate globally, and our profits are subject to taxation in many different jurisdictions and at differing tax rates. Tax laws and tax rates that currently apply to our businesses may be amended by the relevant authorities or interpreted differently by them, and these changes could adversely affect our reported results. **Treasury** The RELX PLC consolidated financial statements are expressed in pounds sterling and are subject to movements in exchange rates on the translation of the financial information of businesses whose operational currencies are other than sterling. The United States is our most important market and, accordingly, significant fluctuations in the US dollar exchange rate could significantly affect our reported results. We also earn revenues and incur costs in a range of other currencies, including the Euro and the Yen, and significant fluctuations in these exchange rates could also significantly impact our reported results. Macroeconomic, political and market conditions may adversely affect the availability and terms of short and long-term funding, volatility of interest rates, the credit quality of our counterparties, currency exchange rates and inflation. The majority of our outstanding debt instruments assigned to our debt are downgraded. **Pensions** We operate a number of pension schemes around the world, including local versions of the defined benefit type in the United Kingdom and the United States. The US scheme is closed to future accruals. The UK scheme has been closed to new hires since 2010. The members who continue to accrue benefits now represent a small and reducing portion of the overall UK based workforce. The assets and obligations associated with these pension schemes are sensitive to changes in the market values of the scheme's investments and the market-related assumptions used to value scheme liabilities. Adverse changes to asset values, discount rates, longevity assumptions or inflation could increase funding requirements. **Ethics** As a global provider of professional information solutions we, our employees, major suppliers and partners are expected to adhere to high standards of integrity and ethical conduct, including those related to anti-bribery and anti-corruption, data protection, fraud, sanctions, competition and principled business conduct. A breach of generally accepted ethical business standards or applicable laws could adversely affect our business performance, reputation and financial condition. **RELX 2024 | Results 18** **Condensed consolidated financial information** Our cash and cash equivalents increased to £1,934m (2023: £1,781m) up 9%. Reported earnings per share was 103.6p (2023: 94.1p) up 10%. Cash flows from operating profit were £1,994m. Year ended 31 December 2024 | Results 2023-2024 | **Conversion of adjusted operating profit into cash** £1,994m. **Depreciation and amortisation** £514A 525A. **EBITDA** £3,544A 3,724A. **Capital expenditure** £ (477)A (484)A. **Repayment of lease principal (net)** £ (70)A (61)A. **Working capital and other items** (35)A (78)A. **Adjusted cash flow** £2,962A 3,101A. **Adjusted cash flow conversion** 98% 97%. **\*Net of sublease receipts**. **Adjusted cash flow** was £3,101m (2023: £2,962m), up 5% compared with the prior period. The rate of conversion of adjusted operating profit to adjusted cash flow was 97% (2023: 98%). **Capital expenditure** was £484m (2023: £477m), including £464m (2023: £474m) in respect of capitalised development costs, reflecting sustained investment in new products. **Capital expenditure** was 5.1% of revenue (2023: 5.2%) and excludes pre-publication costs of £92m (2023: £93m) that were capitalised as current assets and principal lease repayments of £61m (2023: £70m). **Depreciation and other amortisation** charged within adjusted operating profit was £525m (2023: £514m) and represented 5.6% of revenue (2023: 5.6%). This includes amortisation of internally developed intangible assets of £364m (2023: £330m) and depreciation of property, plant and





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