

Risk Factors Comparison 2024-02-27 to 2023-03-01 Form: 10-K

Legend: **New Text** ~~Removed Text~~ Unchanged Text **Moved Text Section**

Investing in our ordinary shares involves risks. You should carefully consider the risks described herein before making a decision to invest in our ordinary shares. If any of these risks actually occurs, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. In such case, the trading price of our ordinary shares would likely decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment. **We** are dependent on third parties, including public sources, for data, information, and other services, and our relationships with such third parties may not be successful or may change, which could adversely affect our results of operations. Substantially all our products and services are developed using data, information or services obtained from third-party providers and public sources or are made available to our customers or are integrated for our customers' use through information and technology solutions provided by third-party service providers. We have commercial relationships with third-party providers whose capabilities complement our own and, in some cases, these providers are also our competitors. The priorities and objectives of these providers, particularly those that are our competitors, may differ from ours, which may make us vulnerable to unpredicted price increases and unfavorable licensing terms. Agreements with such third-party providers periodically come up for renewal or renegotiation, and there is a risk that such negotiations may result in different rights and restrictions which could impact our customers' use of the content. From time to time, we may also receive notices from third parties claiming infringement by our products and services of third-party patent and other IP rights and as the number of products and services in our markets increases and the functionality of these products and services further overlaps with third-party products and services, we may become increasingly subject to claims by a third party that our products and services infringe on such party's IP rights. Moreover, providers that are not currently our competitors may become competitors or be acquired by or merge with a competitor in the future, any of which could reduce our access to the information and technology solutions provided by those companies. ~~If we~~ Any ~~be exacerbated by our use of AI, or that of our competitors or third-party service providers.~~ ~~If we do not maintain, or obtain the expected benefits from, our relationships with third-party providers or if a substantial number of our third-party providers or any key service providers were to withdraw their services, we may be less competitive, our ability to offer products and services to our customers may be negatively affected, and our results of operations could be adversely impacted.~~ Increased accessibility to free or relatively inexpensive information sources may reduce demand for our products and services. In recent years, more public sources of free or relatively inexpensive information have become available and this trend is expected to continue. Public sources of free or relatively inexpensive information may reduce demand for our products and services. Competition from such free or lower cost sources may also require us to reduce the price of some of our products and services (which may result in lower revenues) or make additional capital investments (which might result in lower profit margins). Demand could also be reduced as a result of cost-cutting, reduced spending or reduced activity by customers. Our results of operations could be adversely affected if our customers choose to use these public sources as a substitute for our products or services. ~~We operate in a highly competitive industry, and we may be adversely affected by competition and other changes in our markets. The markets for our products and services are highly competitive and are subject to rapid technological changes and evolving customer demands and needs. We compete on the basis of various factors, including the quality of content embedded in our databases, customers' perception of our products relative to the value that they deliver, user interface of the products and the quality of our overall offerings. Many of our principal competitors are established companies that have substantial financial resources, recognized brands, technological expertise and market experience, and these competitors sometimes have more established positions in certain product lines and geographies than we do. We also compete with smaller and sometimes newer companies, some of which are specialized with a narrower focus than our company, and with other Internet services companies and search providers. New and emerging technologies, including without limitation, AI, can also have the impact of allowing start-up companies to enter the market more quickly than they would have been able to in the past. In addition, some of our competitors combine competing products with complementary products as packaged solutions, which could pre-empt use of our products or solutions and some of our customers may decide to independently develop certain products and services. If we fail to compete effectively, our financial condition and results of operations would be adversely affected. We generate a~~ **significant percentage of our revenues from recurring subscription-based arrangements and highly predictable re-occurring transactional ("re-occurring") arrangements. If we are unable to maintain a high annual renewal rate, our results of operations could be adversely affected. For the year ended December 31, 2022, approximately 78 % of our revenues were subscription-based and re-occurring based. Because most of the revenues we report in each quarter are the result of subscription and re-occurring agreements entered into or renewed in previous quarters, with subscription renewals historically concentrated in the first quarter, a decline in subscriptions in any one quarter may not affect our results in that quarter, but could reduce revenues in future quarters. Our operating results depend on our ability to achieve and sustain high renewal rates on our existing subscription and re-occurring arrangements and to obtain new subscriptions and re-occurring contracts with new and existing customers at competitive prices and other commercially acceptable terms. Uncertain global economic conditions, including inflationary pressures and rising interest rates, have had and may continue to have an adverse impact on our business, including on our revenues from re-occurring revenues arrangements. Failure to meet one or more of these subscription and re-occurring objectives could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and operating results.** ~~significant disruption in~~ **percentage of our revenues from recurring subscription-based arrangements and highly predictable re-occurring transactional ("re-occurring") arrangements. If we are unable to maintain a high annual**

renewal rate, our results of operations could be adversely affected. For the year ended December 31, 2023, approximately 79 % of our revenues were subscription- based and re- occurring based. Because most of the revenues we report in each quarter are the result of subscription and re- occurring agreements entered into or renewed in previous quarters, with subscription renewals historically concentrated in the first quarter, a decline in subscriptions in any one quarter may not affect our results in that quarter, but could reduce revenues in future quarters. Our operating results depend on our ability to achieve and sustain high renewal rates on our existing subscription and re- occurring arrangements and to obtain new subscriptions and re- occurring contracts with new and existing customers at competitive prices and other commercially acceptable terms. Uncertain global economic conditions, including inflationary pressures and rising interest rates, have had and may continue to have an adverse impact on our business, including on our revenues from re- occurring revenues arrangements. Failure to meet one or more of these subscription and re- occurring objectives could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and operating results. Our introduction and use of AI, and the integration of AI with our products and services, may not be successful and may present business, compliance, and reputational challenges which could lead to operational or reputational damage, competitive harm, and additional costs, any of which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. We have incorporated, and may continue to incorporate, AI in our products and services and this incorporation of AI in our business and operations may become more significant over time. The use of generative AI, a relatively new and emerging technology in the early stages of commercial use, exposes us to additional risks, such as damage to our reputation, competitive position, and business, and additional costs. While generative AI may help provide more tailored or personalized experiences or output, if the content, analyses, or recommendations produced by any of our products or services that use or incorporate generative AI are, or are perceived to be, deficient, inaccurate, biased, unethical, or otherwise flawed, our reputation, competitive position, and business may be materially and adversely affected. Additionally, if any of our employees, contractors, vendors, or service providers use any third- party software incorporating AI in connection with our business or the services they provide to us, it may lead to the inadvertent disclosure or incorporation of our confidential, sensitive, or proprietary information into publicly available training sets which may impact our ability to realize the benefit of, or adequately maintain, protect, and enforce our intellectual property or sensitive or confidential information, harming our competitive position and business. Our ability to mitigate risks associated with disclosure of our proprietary, sensitive, or confidential information, including in connection with the use of AI, will depend on our implementation, maintenance, monitoring, and enforcement of appropriate technical and administrative safeguards, policies, and procedures governing the use of AI in our business. Any output created by us using generative AI may not be subject to copyright protection, which may adversely affect our or our customers' intellectual property rights in, or ability to commercialize or use, any such content. In addition, the use of AI may result in cybersecurity incidents that implicate the personal data of users of our AI tools or technologies. Furthermore, our competitors, customers, or other third parties may incorporate AI into their products more quickly or more successfully than us, which could impair our ability to compete effectively. If any third- party AI tools are trained using or otherwise leverage any of our proprietary data or data sets, our competitive advantage may be impaired, and our ability to commercialize our own AI tools or such data and data sets may be undermined, damaging our operations and business. The increasing use of generative AI by third parties may also negatively impact the integrity of our own proprietary data, data sets, and content databases if and to the extent that any invalid, inaccurate, biased, or otherwise flawed data produced by any such AI systems may inadvertently be incorporated in our proprietary data, data sets, or content databases, negatively affecting our reputation, relationship with publishers, and the value of our proprietary data, data sets, or content databases. As generative AI and other AI tools are relatively new, sophisticated and evolving quickly, we cannot predict all of the risks that may arise from our current or future use of AI in our business. We expect that the incorporation of AI in our business will require additional resources, including the incurrence of additional costs, to develop and maintain our AI- related products and services, to minimize potentially harmful or unintended consequences, to maintain or extend our competitive position, and to address any ethical, reputational, technical, operational, legal, or competitive issues which may arise and our customers may not accept or be able to pay a premium for advanced AI capabilities in certain of the markets in which we operate. Any of the foregoing and any similar issues, whether actual or perceived, could negatively impact our customers' experience and diminish the perceived quality and value of our products and services. As a result, the challenges presented with our use of AI could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Regulatory and legislative developments related to the use of AI could adversely affect our use of such technologies in our products, services, and business and expose us to litigation and other legal and regulatory risks. We use AI, including machine learning and generative AI, in our business. To the extent that we do not have sufficient rights to use any data or other material or content produced by generative AI in our business, if we inadvertently expose third- party data or other material or content to AI, or if we experience cybersecurity incidents in connection with our use of AI, it could adversely affect our reputation and expose us to legal liability or regulatory risk, including with respect to third- party intellectual property, privacy, publicity, contractual, or other rights. The regulatory framework for AI and similar technologies, and automated decision making, is changing rapidly. New laws and regulations, or the interpretation of existing laws and regulations, in any of the jurisdictions in which we operate may affect our ability to leverage AI and may expose us to legal and regulatory risks, government enforcement, or civil suits and may result in increases in our operational and development expenses that impact our ability to develop, earn revenue from, or utilize any products or services incorporating AI. As the regulatory framework for machine learning technology, generative AI, and automated decision making evolves, our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be adversely affected. It is possible that new laws and regulations will be

adopted in both U. S. and non- U. S. jurisdictions, such as the European Union’s (“ EU ”) proposed Artificial Intelligence Act, which, if enacted, would have a material impact on the way AI is regulated in the EU, including significant fines for violations related to offering prohibited AI systems or data governance, high- risk AI systems and for supplying incorrect, incomplete, or misleading information to EU and member state authorities. It is also possible that existing laws and regulations may be interpreted in ways that would affect the operation of our business, including our data analytics products and services and the way in which we use AI and similar technologies in our business. We may not be able to adequately anticipate or respond to these evolving laws and regulations, and we may need to expend additional resources to adjust our products or services in certain jurisdictions if applicable legal frameworks are inconsistent across jurisdictions. Furthermore, in the U. S., a number of civil lawsuits have been initiated related to AI, which may, among other things, require us to limit the ways in which our AI tools and technologies are trained, refined, or implemented, and may affect our ability to develop products or services using or incorporating AI. While AI- related lawsuits to date have generally focused on certain foundational AI service providers and LLMs, our use of any output produced by generative AI may expose us to claims, including without limitation related to the permitted uses of certain content, increasing our risks of liability. In addition, because these technologies are themselves highly complex and rapidly developing, it is not possible to predict all of the legal or regulatory risks that may arise relating to our use of such technologies. The costs related to any litigation and to comply with such laws or regulations could be significant and would increase our operating expenses, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Failure to obtain, maintain, protect, defend, or enforce our intellectual property rights could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. We rely and expect to continue to rely on a combination of physical, operational, and managerial protections of our confidential information and intellectual property and proprietary rights, including trademark, copyright, patent, and trade secret protection laws, as well as confidentiality, assignment and license agreements with our employees, contractors, consultants, vendors, service providers, customers, and other third parties with whom we have relationships. The steps we take to protect our intellectual property and proprietary rights require significant resources and may be inadequate. Effective trade secret, copyright, trademark, patent, and domain name protection is expensive to develop and maintain, both in terms of initial and ongoing registration requirements and expenses and the costs of defending and enforcing our rights. Given the costs and expenses of obtaining, maintaining, protecting, defending, and enforcing our intellectual property rights, we may choose not to obtain, maintain, protect, defend, or enforce certain rights that later turn out to be important to our business. We cannot guarantee that our efforts to obtain, maintain, protect, defend, or enforce our intellectual property rights are adequate or that we have secured, or will be able to secure, appropriate permissions or protections for all of the intellectual property rights we use or rely on. Our registered or unregistered trademarks, tradenames, or other intellectual property rights may be challenged, infringed, circumvented, misappropriated, or otherwise violated or declared invalid or unenforceable or determined to be infringing on other marks. Furthermore, even if we are able to obtain intellectual property rights, any challenge to our intellectual property rights could result in them being narrowed in scope or declared invalid or unenforceable. We may be unable to prevent the misappropriation or disclosure of our proprietary information or deter independent development of similar products and services by others, which may diminish the value of our brand and other intangible assets and allow competitors to more effectively mimic our products and services. While it is our policy to require our employees, contractors, and other parties with whom we conduct business who may be involved in the conception or development of intellectual property for us to execute agreements assigning such intellectual property to us, we may be unsuccessful in executing such an agreement with each party that conceives or develops intellectual property that we regard as ours. Additionally, any such assignment of intellectual property rights may not be self- executing, or the assignment agreements may be breached, and we may be forced to bring claims against third parties, or defend claims that they may bring against us, to determine the ownership of what we regard as our intellectual property. Further, we cannot guarantee that we have entered into such agreements with each party that has or may have had access to our trade secrets, confidential information, software (including our AI tools), or other proprietary technology and, even if entered into, these agreements may otherwise fail to effectively prevent disclosure of our proprietary or confidential rights, information, or technologies, may be limited as to their term, or may not provide an adequate remedy in the event of unauthorized access to disclosure, misappropriation, use, ~~our~~ or computer other violation of our trade secrets, confidential information, and other proprietary rights or technologies. We strive to protect our intellectual property rights by relying on foreign, federal, state and common law rights, as well as contractual restrictions. We pursue the registration of our domain names, patents, copyrights, and trademarks in the United States and in certain jurisdictions abroad. However, effective intellectual property protection may not be available or may not be sought in every country in which our products or services are made available, in every class of goods and services in which we operate, and contractual disputes may affect the use of intellectual property rights governed by private contract. We may not be able to obtain, maintain, protect, defend, or enforce our intellectual property rights in every foreign jurisdiction in which we operate. The legal systems of certain countries do not favor the enforcement of patents, trademarks, copyrights, trade secrets, and other intellectual property protection, which could make it difficult or for us to stop ~~these~~ the infringement, misappropriation, or other violation of our intellectual property or marketing of competing products in violation of our intellectual property rights generally. In addition, ~~third parties that~~ provide AI products and services, including some which are publicly available, may have trained their LLMs or other AI tools or technology on our content without our consent and it may be difficult to enforce our copyrights and other intellectual property rights in connection with such unauthorized use, which could reduce demand for our products and services. Any of the foregoing could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Intellectual property litigation, including litigation related to content provided using our products and services, could result in reputational damage and significant costs, and could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Companies in the technology industry are frequently subject to litigation based on allegations of infringement, misappropriation, or other violations of intellectual property rights. In addition, despite our efforts to ensure that our employees, contractors, consultants, vendors, and service providers do not use the intellectual property and other proprietary information or know-how of third-parties in their work for us, we may be subject to claims that we or our employees, contractors, consultants, vendors, or service providers have inadvertently or otherwise used or disclosed intellectual property, including copyrighted materials, trade secrets, know-how, software, or other proprietary information of a former employer or other third parties. Litigation may be necessary to defend against these claims and if we fail in defending any such claims, in addition to paying monetary damages, we may lose valuable intellectual property rights or personnel. In addition, we may not qualify for the safe harbors established by laws in the United States and other countries protecting online service providers from claims related to content posted by users, or those laws could change in a manner making it difficult or impossible to qualify for such protection, increasing our exposure. While our terms and policies require users to respect the intellectual property rights of others, we have limited ability to influence the behavior of third parties, and there can be no assurance that these terms and policies will be sufficient to dissuade or prevent infringing activity by third parties using our products or services. Additionally, litigation may become necessary to enforce our intellectual property rights, protect our trade secrets, or determine the validity and scope of proprietary rights claimed by others. Litigation regarding intellectual property rights is inherently uncertain due to the complex issues involved, and we may not be successful in defending ourselves in such matters. Any claims successfully brought against us could subject us to significant liability for damages and we may be required to stop using technology or other intellectual property alleged to be in violation of a third party's rights. We also might be required to seek a license for third-party intellectual property. Even if a license is available, we could be required to pay significant royalties or submit to unreasonable terms, which would increase our operating expenses. We may also be required to develop alternative non-infringing technology, which could require significant time and expense. If we cannot license or develop technology for any allegedly infringing aspect of our business, we would be forced to limit our service and may be unable to compete effectively. In addition, some of our agreements with third-party partners require us to indemnify them for certain intellectual property claims against them, which could require us to incur considerable costs in defending such claims, and may require us to pay significant damages in the event of an adverse ruling. Such third-party partners may also discontinue their relationships with us as a result of injunctions or otherwise, which could result in loss of revenue and adversely impact our business operations. Our use of AI, including generative AI, may heighten the foregoing risks, any of which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Our use of "open source" software could negatively affect our ability to offer our solutions and subject us to possible litigation. Our products and services include "open source" software, and we may incorporate additional open source software in the future. Open source software is generally freely accessible, usable, and modifiable. Certain open source licenses may, in certain circumstances, require us to: (i) offer our products or services that incorporate the open source software for no cost; (ii) make available source code for modifications or derivative works we create based upon, incorporating, or using the open source software and (iii) license such modifications or derivative works under the terms of the particular open source license or otherwise unfavorable terms. The terms of many open source licenses to which we are subject have not been interpreted by U. S. or foreign courts, and there is a risk that open source licenses could be construed in a manner that imposes unanticipated conditions or restrictions on our ability to provide or distribute our products or services. While we try to insulate our proprietary software, including our AI tools, from the effects of such open source license provisions, we cannot guarantee that we will be successful, that all open source software is reviewed prior to use in our products, that our developers have not incorporated open source software into our products in potentially disruptive ways, or that they will not do so in the future. If an author or other third party that distributes open source software we use were to allege that we had not complied with the conditions of one or more of these licenses, we could be required to incur significant legal expenses defending against such allegations. If such third parties are successful, we could be subject to liability, be required to make our proprietary software source code available under an open source license, purchase a license (which, if available, could be costly), or cease offering the implicated products or services unless and until we can re-engineer them to avoid infringement. This re-engineering process could require significant additional research and development resources, and we may not be able to complete it successfully on a timely basis, or at all. We could also be subject to suits by parties claiming ownership of what we believe to be open source software. Any litigation could be costly for us to defend, and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. In addition to risks related to open source license requirements, use of certain open source software may pose greater risks than use of third-party commercial software, since open source licensors generally do not provide warranties or controls on the origin of software or other contractual protections regarding infringement claims or the quality of the code, including with respect to security vulnerabilities. Moreover, some open source projects have known security and other vulnerabilities and architectural instabilities, or are otherwise subject to security attacks due to their wide availability, and are provided on an "as-is" basis. There is typically no support available for open source software, and we cannot ensure that the authors of such open source software will implement or push updates to address security risks or will not abandon further development and maintenance. Further, our use of any AI tools that use or incorporate any open source software may heighten any of the foregoing risks. Any of these risks could be difficult to eliminate or manage, and, if not addressed, could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Any disruption in or unauthorized access to or breaches of our computer systems or those of third parties

that we utilize in our operations, including those relating to cybersecurity or arising from **cyberattacks** ~~cyber-attacks~~, could adversely impact our business. Our reputation and ability to attract, retain, and serve our customers is dependent upon the reliable performance and security of our computer systems and those of third parties that we utilize in our operations to collect, store and, use, **and otherwise process** public records, IP, **and proprietary, confidential, and sensitive data, including personal data**. We expend significant resources to develop and secure our **computer systems, IP, and proprietary, confidential, or sensitive data, including personal data**, but they may be subject to damage or interruption from natural disasters, terrorist attacks, power loss, Internet and telecommunications failures, and cybersecurity risks. ~~Our such as~~ **cyberattacks, ransomware attacks, social engineering (including phishing attacks), computer systems and those viruses, denial of service attacks, physical** ~~third parties we use in our~~ **or electronic break** operations may be vulnerable to cybersecurity risks, including ~~cyber-attacks~~ **ins, and similar disruptions** from **foreign governments, state-sponsored entities, hackers, organized cybercriminals, cyber terrorists, and individual activity threat actors (including malicious insiders)**, any such as computer viruses, denial of **which may see their effectiveness further enhanced** ~~service attacks, physical or electronic break-ins~~ **in and similar disruptions the future by the use of AI**. We have implemented certain systems and processes **designed** to thwart **hackers such threat actors** and **otherwise** protect our **computer systems and proprietary, confidential, or sensitive data and systems, including personal data**; however, ~~these~~ **the** systems and processes **we have adopted** may not be effective, particularly given the increasingly sophisticated tools and methods used by **hackers, organized cyber criminals, and cyber terrorists**, and, similar to many other global multinational companies, we **have experienced and may continue to** experience cyber- threats, **cyberattacks** ~~cyber-attacks~~ and other attempts to breach the security of our systems **or gain unauthorized access to our proprietary, confidential or sensitive data, including personal data**. Any fraudulent, malicious, or accidental breach of **our computer systems or** data security **protections (including due to malicious insiders or inadvertent employee errors)** could result in unintentional disclosure of, or unauthorized access to, customer, vendor, employee, **or our other own** confidential or, **proprietary** sensitive data or **other protected** information, which could potentially result in additional costs to ~~our company to~~ enhance security or to respond to ~~occurrences~~ **such incidents**, lost sales, violations of privacy or other laws, notifications to individuals, penalties, or litigation. Any failure of our **computer** systems, ~~significant~~ disruption to our operations, or unauthorized access to **any of our computer** systems or those of third parties ~~(upon whom we rely or with whom we partner, including or our~~ "cloud" computing **and other** service providers) ~~we, vendors, contract~~ **contractors, and consultants, with to host our computing** could result in, **among other things**, significant expense to repair, replace, or remediate **such** systems, equipment, or facilities, a loss of customers, legal or regulatory claims, and proceedings or fines and adversely affect our business and results of operations. **Additionally, while we generally perform cybersecurity due diligence on our key vendors, service providers, contractors and consultants, if any of these third parties fail to adopt or adhere to adequate cybersecurity practices, or in the event of a breach, incident, disruption, or other compromise of their networks, computer systems, or applications, our or our customers' proprietary, confidential, or sensitive data, including personal data, may be improperly lost, destroyed, modified, accessed, used, disclosed, or otherwise processed, which could subject us to claims, demands, proceedings, and liabilities**. We do not have control over the operations of the facilities of the third- party cloud computing service **or other key vendors, service providers, contactors, and consultants** that we use. This, coupled with the fact that we cannot easily switch our computing operations ~~to and another~~ **other computer systems to other service provider-providers**, means that any disruption of or interference with our use of our current third- party cloud computing service, **or the services provided by our other vendors, service providers, contractors, and consultants** could disrupt our operations, and our business could be adversely impacted. **Although we may have contractual protections with our third- party vendors, service providers, contractors and consultants, any actual or perceived security breach, incident, or disruption could harm our reputation and brand, expose us to potential liability, or require us to expend significant resources on cybersecurity in responding to any such actual or perceived compromise, breach, incident, or disruption and negatively impact our business. Any contractual protections we may have from our third- party vendors, service providers, contractors, and consultants may not be sufficient to adequately protect us from any such liabilities and losses, and we may be unable to enforce any such contractual protections**. If our products and services do not maintain and / or achieve broad market acceptance, or if we are unable to keep pace with or adapt to rapidly changing technology, evolving industry standards, macroeconomic market conditions and changing regulatory requirements, our revenues could be adversely affected. Our business is characterized by rapidly changing technology, evolving industry standards and changing regulatory requirements, **including, but not limited to, with respect to AI**. Our growth and success depend upon our ability to keep pace with such changes and developments and to meet changing customer needs and preferences. Our business could also be affected by macroeconomic factors beyond our control and our ability to keep pace with technology and business and regulatory changes is subject to a number of risks, including that we may find it difficult or costly to: • update our products and services and develop new products and services quickly enough to meet our customers' needs; • **leverage AI, including generative AI, in our existing or newly developed products and services**; • make some features of our products work effectively and securely or with new or changed operating systems; and • update our products and services to keep pace with business, evolving industry standards, regulatory requirements and other developments in the markets in which our customers operate. In addition, the principal customers for certain of ~~the~~ **our** products and services are universities and government agencies, which fund purchases of these products and services from limited budgets that are sensitive to changes in private and governmental sources of funding. Recession, economic uncertainty or austerity have contributed, and may in the future contribute, to reductions in spending by such sources. Accordingly, any further decreases in budgets of universities or government agencies, which have remained under pressure, or changes in the spending patterns of private or governmental sources that fund academic institutions, could adversely affect our results of operations. The loss of, or the inability to attract and retain, key personnel could impair our future success. Our future success

depends to a large extent on the continued service of our employees, including our experts in research and analysis and other areas, as well as colleagues in sales, marketing, product development, critical operational roles, and management, including our executive officers. We must maintain our ability to attract, motivate, and retain highly qualified colleagues employees in our respective segments in order to support our customers and achieve business results. In addition, as the world evolves in the wake of the COVID- 19 pandemic, we have begun to adopt and implement return to office plans for our workforce. Certain of our employees who have benefited from the ability to work remotely may be resistant to calls to return to the office. To the extent plans we adopt are more restrictive than those of others in our industry, our ability to attract and retain talent may be materially and adversely affected. The loss of the services of key personnel and our inability to recruit effective replacements or to otherwise attract, motivate, or retain highly qualified personnel could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and operating results. Our collection, storage, and use of confidential, sensitive, or personal information or data are subject to applicable data protection and privacy laws, and any failure to comply with such laws may harm our reputation and business or expose us to fines and other enforcement action. In the ordinary course of business, we collect, store, use, and transmit certain types of information that are subject to different laws and regulations. In particular, data security and data protection laws and regulations that we are subject to often vary significantly by jurisdiction. For example, in the U. S., there are numerous federal, state, and local privacy, data protection, and cybersecurity laws, rules, and regulations governing the collection, storage, transmission, use, and other processing of personal data and Congress has considered, and continues to consider, many proposals for additional comprehensive national data privacy and cybersecurity legislation. At the state level, we are subject to laws, rules, and regulations, such as the California Consumer Privacy Act (as amended by the California Privacy Rights Act (collectively, " CCPA ")), which imposes requirements, including disclosure requirements, access rights, opt out rights, and the right to request deletion of personal information, on covered companies that process California consumers' personal information and provides for civil penalties for violations as well as a private right of action for certain data breaches. A number of other states have enacted, or are in the process of enacting or considering, similar comprehensive state- level privacy, data protection, requirements of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act cybersecurity laws, rules, and regulations, creating the potential stringent operational requirements for processors and controllers a patchwork of overlapping but different state laws. In addition, all 50 states have laws that require the provision of notification for security breaches of personal information to affected individuals, state officers, or others. Possible consequences for non- compliance with these various state laws include enforcement actions in response to rules and regulations promulgated under the authority of federal agencies and state attorneys general and legislatures and consumer protection agencies. Outside of the United States, an increasing number of laws, rules, regulations, and industry standards apply to privacy, data implemented by protection, and cybersecurity, such as the EU -wide' s General Data Protection Regulation (" GDPR ") and the UK' s Data Protection Act 2018 as supplemented by the GDPR as implemented into UK law (collectively, " UK GDPR "), both of which impose similar, stringent data protection requirements. The GDPR and UK GDPR are wide- ranging in scope and impose numerous additional requirements on companies that process personal data, including imposing special requirements in respect of the processing of personal data, requiring that consent of individuals to whom the personal data relates is obtained in certain circumstances, requiring additional disclosures to individuals regarding data processing activities, requiring that safeguards are implemented to protect the security and confidentiality of personal data, creating mandatory data breach notification requirements in certain circumstances, and requiring that certain measures (including contractual requirements) are put in place when engaging third- party processors. The GDPR and UK GDPR also provide individuals with various rights in respect of their personal data, including rights of access, erasure, portability, rectification, restriction, and objection. Failure to comply with the GDPR and the UK GDPR can result in significantly significant fines and other liability. While the UK GDPR currently imposes substantially the same obligations as the GDPR, the UK GDPR will not automatically incorporate changes to the GDPR going forward, which creates a risk of divergent parallel regimes and related uncertainty, along with the potential for increased penalties compliance costs and risks for noncompliance- affected businesses. Legal developments in the European Economic Area (" EEA ") and the UK, including where we act as a rulings from the Court of Justice of the European Union, have also created complexity and uncertainty regarding processing and transfers of personal data processor from the EEA and the UK to the United States and other countries outside the EEA and the UK that have not been determined by the relevant data protection authorities to provide an adequate level of protection for privacy rights. Data security and data protection laws and regulations are continuously evolving and there are currently a number of legal challenges to the validity of EU mechanisms for adequate data transfers such as the EU- US Data Privacy Shield Framework and the European Commission' s Standard Contractual Clauses. Although we have implemented policies and procedures that are designed to ensure compliance with applicable privacy and data security laws, rules and regulations, the efficacy and longevity of these policies and procedures remains uncertain, and if our privacy or data security measures fail to comply with applicable current or future laws and regulations, including, without limitation, the EU ePrivacy Regulation, GDPR, UK GDPR and CCPA as well as the those California Consumer Privacy of other countries such as India' s Digital Personal Data Protection Act 2023, and the California Privacy Rights Act, we will likely be required to modify our data collection or processing practices and policies in an effort to comply with such laws and regulations, and we could be subject to increased costs, fines, litigation, regulatory investigations, and enforcement notices requiring us to change the way we use personal data or our marketing practices or other liabilities such as compensation claims by individuals affected by a personal data breach, as well as negative publicity and a potential loss of business. Additionally, we may be bound by contractual requirements applicable to our collection, storage, transmission, use, and other processing of proprietary, confidential, and sensitive data, including personal data, and may be bound or asserted to be bound by, or voluntarily comply with, self- regulatory or other industry standards

relating to these matters. Our business continuity plans may not be effective against events that may adversely impact our business. We have established operational policies and procedures that manage the risks associated with business continuity and recovery from potential disruptions to our business. These policies and procedures are designed to increase the likelihood that we are prepared to continue operations during times of unexpected disruption, and we have taken steps to minimize risks that could lead to disruptions in our operations and to avoid our customers being harmed in the event of a significant disruption in our operations. **Our goal is to ensure organizational resilience across product sets.** However, there is no guarantee that these measures will be effective in minimizing any disruption from unexpected events that could result from a variety of causes, including human error, natural disasters (such as hurricanes and floods), infrastructure or network failures (including failures at third- party data centers, by third -party cloud- computing providers, or of aging technology assets), and a disruption to our business that we are not capable of managing could adversely affect us. We **are dependent on third parties, including..... for our products or services.** We may be unable to derive fully the anticipated benefits from organic growth, existing or future acquisitions, joint ventures, investments, or dispositions, including anticipated revenue and cost synergies, and costs associated with achieving synergies or integrating such acquisitions may exceed our expectations. We seek to achieve our growth objectives by optimizing our offerings to meet the needs of our customers through organic development, including by delivering integrated workflow platforms, cross- selling our products across our existing customer base, acquiring new customers, implementing operational efficiency initiatives, and through acquisitions, joint ventures, investments and dispositions. However, we may not be able to achieve the expected benefits of our acquisitions, including anticipated revenue, cost synergies or growth opportunities and we may not succeed in cross- selling our products and services. Moreover, we may not be able to integrate the assets acquired in any such acquisition or achieve our expected cost synergies without increases in costs or other difficulties. **Furthermore, future acquisitions may not be completed on acceptable terms, and we may ultimately divest unsuccessful acquisitions or investments. Any acquisitions, investments, and dispositions will be accompanied by the risks commonly encountered in such transactions, including, among other things, assuming potential liabilities of an acquired company, managing the potential disruption to our ongoing business, incurring expenses associated with the amortization of intangible assets, particularly for intellectual property and other intangible assets, incurring expenses associated with an impairment of all or a portion of goodwill and other intangible assets, and failing to implement or remediate controls, procedures, and policies appropriate for a larger public company at acquired companies that prior to the acquisition lacked such controls.** If we are unable to successfully execute on our strategies to achieve our growth objectives, drive operational efficiencies, realize our anticipated cost or revenue synergies or if we experience higher than expected operating costs that cannot be adjusted accordingly, our growth rates and profitability could be adversely affected, and the market price of our ordinary shares may decline. Furthermore, acquisitions may subject us to new types of risks to which we were not previously exposed. **We operate in a highly competitive industry..... financial condition, and operating results.** Our brand and reputation are key assets and competitive advantages of our company, and our business may be affected by how we are perceived in the marketplace. Our ability to attract and retain customers is affected by external perceptions of our brand and reputation. Failure to protect the reputation of our brands may adversely impact our credibility as a trusted source of content and may have a negative impact on our business. In addition, in certain jurisdictions we engage sales agents in connection with the sale of certain of our products and services. Poor representation of our products and services by agents, or entities acting without our permission, could have an adverse effect on our brands, reputation, and our business. The international scope of our operations may expose us to increased risk, and our international operations and corporate and financing structure may expose us to potentially adverse tax consequences. We have international operations and, accordingly, our business is subject to risks resulting from differing legal and regulatory requirements, political, social and economic conditions and unforeseeable developments in a variety of jurisdictions. Our international operations are subject to the following risks, among others: • **political instability;** • **international hostilities (including the ongoing war between Russia and Ukraine and related sanctions, the ongoing war between Israel and Hamas, the renewed tensions between Serbia and Kosovo, and related** negative economic impacts), military actions, terrorist or cyber- terrorist activities, natural disasters, pandemics (including a prolonged and delayed recovery from COVID- 19), and infrastructure disruptions; • **China's domestic policy and increased preference for nationalized content;** • **differing economic cycles and adverse economic conditions;** • **unexpected changes in regulatory environments and government interference in the economy and the possibility that the U. S. could default on its debt obligations;** • **increasing high inflationary pressures and rising consistently high interest rates;** • **varying tax regimes, including with respect to the imposition of withholding taxes on remittances and other payments by our partnerships or subsidiaries and the possibility that a U. S. person treated as owning at least 10 % of our ordinary shares could be subject to adverse U. S. federal income tax consequences;** • **differing labor regulations in locations where we have a significant number of employees;** • **foreign exchange controls and restrictions on repatriation of funds;** • **fluctuations in currency exchange rates;** • **insufficient protection against product piracy and differing protections for IP rights;** • **varying regulatory and legislative frameworks regarding the use and implementation of AI;** • **varying attitudes towards censorship and the treatment of information service providers by foreign governments, particularly in emerging markets;** • **various trade restrictions (including trade and economic sanctions and export controls prohibiting or restricting transactions involving certain persons and certain designated countries or territories) and anti- corruption laws (including the U. S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and the UK Bribery Act 2010);** • **possible difficulties in enforcing a U. S. judgment against us or our directors and officers residing outside the United States, or asserting securities law claims outside of the United States;** and • **protecting your interests as a shareholder due to the differing rights of shareholders under Jersey law, where we are incorporated.** Our overall success as a global business depends, in part, on our ability to anticipate and effectively manage these risks, and there can be no assurance that we will be able to do so without incurring unexpected costs. If we are not able to manage the risks related to our international operations, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially affected. In addition, the international scope of our

business operations subjects us to multiple overlapping tax regimes that can make it difficult to determine what our obligations are in particular situations, **and relevant tax authorities may interpret rules differently over time. These tax regimes may relate to corporate income taxes, withholding taxes on remittances, payments by our partnerships For or example subsidiaries, withholding taxes on share-based compensation, and adverse tax consequences of a U. S. person exceeding a particular ownership threshold in our ordinary shares, among other issues. If any tax authority were to dispute a position we have taken** been advised that we should be able to deliver the Merger Shares, consistent with our ~~or~~ obligations under ~~may take in the future~~ Sponsor Agreement, to the recipients thereof without withholding for U. K. employment and ~~successfully~~ related taxes. However, it is possible that His Majesty's Revenue and Customs ("HMRC") could dispute our position and proceed against us for the amount of such taxes, **this** which could be significant and, if sustained, could adversely affect our cash flows and financial position ~~Although, and the amounts we believe we would could~~ ultimately prevail in any such a proceeding, ~~there can be no assurance that we would not be required to pay a may be~~ significant amount in settlement of any such a claim brought by HMRC. Our indebtedness could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Our indebtedness could have significant consequences on our future operations, including: • making it more difficult for us to satisfy our debt obligations and our other ongoing business obligations, which may result in defaults; • events of default if we fail to comply with the financial and other covenants contained in the agreements governing our debt instruments, which could result in all of our debt becoming immediately due and payable or require us to negotiate an amendment to financial or other covenants that could cause us to incur additional fees and expenses; • sensitivity to interest rate increases on our variable rate outstanding indebtedness, which could result in increased interest under our credit facilities which could cause our debt service obligations to increase significantly; • reducing the availability of our cash flow to fund working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes, and limiting our ability to obtain additional financing for these purposes; • limiting our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, and increasing our vulnerability to, changes in our business, the industries in which we operate, and the overall economy; • placing us at a competitive disadvantage compared to any of our competitors that have less debt or are less leveraged; • increasing our vulnerability to the impact of adverse economic and industry conditions; and • if we receive a downgrade of our credit ratings, our cost of borrowing could increase, negatively affecting our ability to access the capital markets on advantageous terms, or at all. Our ability to meet our payment and other obligations under our debt instruments depends on our ability to generate significant cash flow in the future. This, to some extent, is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative and regulatory factors as well as other factors that are beyond our control. We cannot assure you that our business will generate cash flow from operations, or that future borrowings will be available to us under our existing or any future credit facilities or otherwise, in an amount sufficient to enable us to meet our debt obligations and to fund other liquidity needs. We may incur substantial additional indebtedness, including secured indebtedness, for many reasons, including to fund acquisitions. Such additional indebtedness may be subject to higher borrowing costs as a result of rising interest rates. If we add additional debt or other liabilities, the related risks that we face could intensify. Our outstanding private placement warrants are accounted for as liabilities and are recorded at fair value with changes in fair value each period reported in earnings, which may cause volatility in our earnings and thus may have an adverse effect on the market price of our ordinary shares. As described in our financial statements included in ~~Part II, Item 8, to this Annual annual Report report~~ on Form 10-K, ~~we the Company accounts account~~ for ~~our~~ its outstanding private placement warrants as liabilities at fair value on the balance sheet. The private placement warrants are subject to remeasurement at each balance sheet date and any change in fair value is recognized as a component of change in fair value as of the end of ~~income statement in~~ each period for which earnings are reported. ~~We The Company~~ will continue to adjust the liability for changes in fair value until the earlier of exercise or expiration of the warrants. The volatility introduced by changes in fair value on earnings may have an adverse effect on the market price of our ordinary shares. We have incurred impairment charges for our goodwill and may incur further impairment charges for our goodwill and other intangible assets, which would negatively impact our operating results. In ~~both 2023 and~~ connection with the preparation of our financial statements for the quarter ended September 30, 2022, we ~~recorded~~ performed an interim quantitative goodwill impairment ~~charges that arose primarily~~ assessment over our reporting units due to possible impairment indicators including worsening ~~macroeconomic and~~ market considerations and macroeconomic conditions, such as increasing inflationary pressures and rising interest rates, and sustained declines in the Company's share price during the period. As a result of the assessment, we recorded a goodwill impairment charge as of September 30, 2022 of \$ 4, 407. 9 related to our ProQuest reporting unit, our former IP Management reporting unit and our former Patent reporting unit. The impairment charge recorded for the ProQuest reporting unit and the former IP Management reporting unit represented a total write-off of the goodwill associated with these respective reporting units. We review goodwill for impairment at least annually in the fourth quarter, ~~of the year or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicators indicate~~ of impairment arise, and should that carrying value may not be recoverable. **If we continue to experience adverse or worsening macroeconomic or** market conditions or **if we experience** macroeconomic conditions continue to deteriorate, including a rise in inflationary pressures and interest rates, or a decline in our results of operations, the ~~other~~ result of such review may indicate ~~indicators~~ a decline in the fair value of goodwill requiring **potential impairment, we may need to record** additional impairment charges for the former Patent reporting unit or additional reporting units. In the event we are required to record an additional non-cash impairment charge ~~charges~~ to our goodwill, other intangibles ~~intangible assets~~, and/or long-lived assets, such a non-cash charge could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated ~~financial condition and results of operations. We have identified a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting, and if we are not able to remediate the material weakness, or if we identify additional material weaknesses in the future or otherwise fail to design and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting, we may be unable to provide accurate financial~~ statements, ~~meet our~~ of operations and balance sheets in the reporting obligations, period in which we record the charge. For ~~or prevent or detect material misstatements. Pursuant to Section~~

404 additional information, see Part I, Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of the Sarbanes Financial Condition and Results of Operations– Oxley Act Critical Accounting Policies, Estimates and Assumptions– Goodwill and Indefinite-Lived Intangible assets.” Our Board has adopted a Tax Benefits Preservation Plan, which may not protect the future availability of the Company’s tax assets in all circumstances and which could delay or discourage takeover attempts that some shareholders may consider favorable. As of December 31, 2022– 2002, we had U. S. federal net operating losses (“NOLs”) and interest expense carryforwards totaling approximately \$ 1, 636. 9, and comparable U. S. state carryforwards of approximately \$ 495. 0. Pursuant to Section 382 of the U. S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and the Treasury Regulations issued thereunder our management is required to report on, and our independent registered public accounting firm is required to attest to, the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. The rules governing the standards that must be met for management to assess our internal control over financial reporting are complex and require significant documentation, testing, and possible remediation. Annually, we perform activities that include reviewing, documenting, and testing our internal control over financial reporting. As previously disclosed, we have identified a material weakness corporation that undergoes an “ownership change” is subject to limitations on its use of its existing NOL and interest expense carryforwards and certain other tax attributes (collectively, “Tax Assets”), which can be utilized in certain circumstances to offset future U. S. tax liabilities. A corporation generally undergoes an “ownership change” for purposes of Section 382 if one or our internal control more “5 % shareholders” (as determined under Section 382) increase their ownership of the corporation’s stock by more than 50 percentage points over a rolling financial reporting related to three– the preparation – year period. In the event of such an and “ownership change review of the footnote disclosures included in our consolidated financial statements,” Section 382 imposes including controls related to the completeness an and accuracy annual limitation on the amount of post-change taxable income a corporation may offset with pre-change Tax Assets. Similar rules apply in various U. S. state and local jurisdictions. A small portion of our Tax Assets are currently subject to limitations under Section 382. However, with respect to the underlying information used substantial majority of our Tax Assets, while we have in recent years experienced significant changes in the ownership preparation of our stock the footnote disclosures. If left unremediated, we do not believe we have undergone an “ownership change” this material weakness could result in additional misstatements of the footnote disclosures that would limit result in a material misstatement to the annual our– or interim financial statements ability to use these Tax Assets. However, there can be no assurance that the Internal Revenue Service will not challenge this position. On December 22, 2022, the Board of Directors adopted the Tax Benefits Preservation Plan (the “Tax Benefits Preservation Plan”) to help protect the future availability of the Company’s Tax Assets. The Tax Benefits Preservation Plan is intended to reduce the likelihood of such an “ownership change” at the Company by deterring any person or group that would be treated as a 5 % shareholder from acquiring beneficial ownership, as determined for purposes of the Tax Benefits Preservation Plan, of either (i) 4. 9 % or more of the outstanding Ordinary Shares of the Company or (ii) 4. 9 % or more (by value) of the Company’s capital stock. It also deters existing shareholders who currently meet or exceed this ownership threshold from acquiring additional Company stock. See “Note 16– Income Taxes” of our financial statements included in Part II, Item 8, to this Annual Report on Form 10– K for additional information on the terms and operation of the Tax Benefits Preservation Plan. However, there can be no not assurance be prevented or detected, and we would not be able to conclude that the Tax Benefits Preservation Plan will prevent an “ownership change” from occurring for purposes of Section 382, and events outside of our control and which may not be subject to the Tax Benefits Preservation Plan, such as sales of our stock by certain existing shareholders, may result in such an “ownership change” in the future. While we currently have a full valuation allowance against our NOLs and other historic Tax Assets for financial accounting purposes, if we have undergone or in the future undergo an ownership change that applies to our Tax Assets, our ability to use these Tax Assets could be substantially limited after the ownership change, and this limit could have a substantial adverse effect on our cash flows and financial position. While the Tax Benefits Preservation Plan is not principally intended to prevent a takeover, it may have an anti-takeover effect effective because internal control environment. If we fail to achieve and maintain an “acquiring person” thereunder may be diluted upon the occurrence of effective internal control environment, we could fail to meet our reporting obligations and cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information. This could result in significant expenses to remediate any internal control deficiencies and lead to a decline in triggering event. Accordingly, the Tax Benefits Preservation Plan may complicate or our discourage stock price. We have designed and implemented new control activities to address the material weakness, but the control activities have to operate for a sufficient period merger, tender offer, accumulations of substantial blocks of time to allow management to test and conclude that the new controls are operating effectively. We may not be successful in remediating the material weakness our– or stock, or assumption of be able to identify and remediate additional control by deficiencies, including material weaknesses, on a timely basis in substantial holder of our securities. The Tax Benefits Preservation Plan should not interfere with any merger or other– the business combination approved by the Board of Directors. Because the Board of Directors may consent to certain transactions, the Tax Benefits Preservation Plan gives our Board of Directors significant discretion to act in the best interests of shareholders. CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS This annual report includes statements that express our opinions, expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, assumptions or projections regarding future events. or For further discussion future results and therefore are, or may be deemed to be, “forward-looking statements,” within the meaning of the “safe harbor provisions” of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology, including the terms “believes,” “estimates,” “anticipates,” “expects,” “seeks,” “projects,” “intends,” “plans,” “may,” “will” or “should” or, in each case, their– the material weakness, see Item 9A negative or other variations or comparable terminology. Controls and Procedures These forward-looking statements include all matters that are not historical facts. They appear in a number of places throughout this annual report and include statements regarding our intentions, beliefs or current expectations concerning,

among other things, anticipated cost savings, results of operations, financial condition, liquidity, prospects, growth, strategies and the markets in which we operate. Such forward-looking statements are based on available current market material and management's expectations, beliefs and forecasts concerning future events impacting us. Factors that may impact such forward-looking statements include: • any significant disruption in or unauthorized access to our computer systems or those of third parties that we utilize in our operations, including those relating to cybersecurity or arising from cyber-attacks; • our ability to maintain revenues if our products and services do not achieve and maintain broad market acceptance, or if we are unable to keep pace with or adapt to rapidly changing technology, evolving industry standards, macroeconomic market conditions and changing regulatory requirements; • our loss of, or inability to attract and retain, key personnel; • our ability to comply with applicable data protection and privacy laws; • the effectiveness of our business continuity plans; • our dependence on third parties, including public sources, for data, information and other services, and our relationships with such third parties; • increased accessibility to free or relatively inexpensive information sources; • our ability to derive fully the anticipated benefits from organic growth, existing or future acquisitions, joint ventures, investments or dispositions; • our ability to compete in the highly competitive industry in which we operate, and potential adverse effects of this competition; • our ability to maintain high annual renewal rates; • the strength of our brand and reputation; • our exposure to risk from the international scope of our operations, and our exposure to potentially adverse tax consequences from the international scope of our operations and our corporate and financing structure; • our substantial indebtedness, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations; • volatility in our earnings due to changes in the fair value of our outstanding warrants each period; and • other factors beyond our control. The forward-looking statements contained in this annual report are based on our current expectations and beliefs concerning future developments and their potential effects on us. There can be no assurance that future developments affecting us will be those that we have anticipated. These forward-looking statements involve a number of risks and uncertainties (some of which are beyond our control) or other assumptions that may cause actual results or performance to be materially different from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, those factors described under the heading "Item 1A. Risk Factors." Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should any of the assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary in material respects from those projected in these forward-looking statements. We will not undertake any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.