Annual Report for the year ended 31 December 2020

Registered No: 04016625



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DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(All amounts in £ thousands unless otherwise stated)

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

INCORPORATION

COMPUTER PATENT ANNUITIES INTERNATIONAL LIMITED (the "company") was incorporated in England and Wales on 13 June 2000.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company is that of investment holding.

RESULTS AND DIVIDEND

For the year ended 31 December 2020, pre-tax (loss)/profit from the operating activities amount to £(162) (2019: £27,937). At 31 December 2020, total equity was a surplus of £1,022,385 (2019: £583,390).

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: Nil).

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Directors are required by the Companies Act 2006 to prepare financial statements for each year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the year and of the profit or loss for that year. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- · Select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- · Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- State whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements, and;
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

The directors confirm they have complied with all the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

DIRECTORS

The directors who held office during the year, and up to the date of signing the financial statements, were:

Jaspal Kaur Chahal (appointed on 31 August 2021)

T Nijm (resigned with effect from 13 March 2020)

J G Samson (resigned with effect from 16 February 2021)

S L Webster (resigned with effect from 16 February 2021)

Andrew Graham Wright (appointed on 4 February 2021)

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (continued)

(All amounts in £ thousands unless otherwise stated)

Stephen Paul Hartman (appointed 4 February 2021 and resigned 31 August 2021)

No director had any interest in the company during the year.

SECRETARY

The role of secretary is performed by Dawn Logan Keeffe (from 21 August 2018 until present).

Directors' confirmations

In the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Independent auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers CI LLP, have been appointed on 14 June 2021 and have indicated their willingness to continue in office and a resolution concerning their re-appointment will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

On behalf of the board Registered office:

- DocuSigned by:

Andrew Wright

Andrew Graham Wright

Director

Company Registration No.04016625

Suite 100

3 Bride Court

London, EC4Y 8DU

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2020

(All amounts in £ thousands unless otherwise stated)

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Definition

As used in this annual report, "Company" refers to Computer Patent Annuities Limited and "Group" refers to Clarivate Plc and its subsidiary undertakings.

Fair review of the business

The principal activity of the Company is that of an investment holding company. It incurs administrative expenses in relation to holding this investment. The (loss)/profit for the financial year amounted to (£20) (2019: £26,977). The net assets at 31 December 2020 were £1,022,729 (2019: £583,592). No dividends were declared and/or paid during the year (2019: £nil). No dividends are proposed before the date of approval of the accounts. The directors consider the results for the year and the position at the end of it to be satisfactory and they expect the present level of activity to be sustained for the foreseeable future.

Key performance indicators

Given the nature of the business, as an investment holding company, the directors are of the opinion that analysis using key performance indicators at the Company level is not useful for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business and therefore KPIs are reviewed on a group basis.

Principal risks and uncertainties

From the perspective of the Company, the principal risks and uncertainties are integrated with the principal risks of the Group and are not managed separately.

The principal risks and uncertainties that the Company is exposed to are:

- · Changes in technology;
- · Significant disruption in, or unauthorised access to our computer systems or those of third parties that we utilise in our operations, due to cyber-attacks or cybersecurity related issues.
- · Reputation of brands;
- · Worldwide and regional economic conditions;
- · Political, social and unforeseen developments in the different geographic regions we operate in around the world;
- Dependence on third party telecommunications, data centres, and network systems as well as the internet to deliver our products and services, and
- · Adverse foreign exchange rate movements

The process of risk management is addressed through a framework of policies, procedures and internal controls developed across the Company. Policies are subject to approval by the Clarivate Group Executive leadership team and ongoing review by management and the internal audit function.

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2020 (continued)

(All amounts in £ thousands unless otherwise stated)

Section 172 (1) Statement

The directors have a duty to act in a way that they consider, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the company for the benefit of the shareholder and in doing so have regard to a number of broader matters, including the interests of and relationships with other stakeholders. The directors of the Company operate within the framework established across the companies within the Clarivate Plc. Further details on the Group's stakeholder engagement and governance framework can be found online at www.clarivate.com/sustainability-at-clarivate.

The company has no operational activities or employees and acts as a wholly owned holding company within the Group.

Decision making

As an intermediate holding company, the directors regularly need to consider the investments the Company is making along with the equity financing of the company. In order to fulfil these duties, the directors consult with the Executive Leadership Team and functional teams within the Group to ensure that the Company continues to deliver in line with the Group's investment and financing strategy.

Interests of the company employees

While the company has no employees, the Directors have regard to the interests of the employees within its subsidiary undertakings. The Group operates a biannual employee engagement survey and all employees are invited to attend regular online Town Hall meetings. These meetings include open question and answer sessions with the Group's Executive Leadership Team.

Suppliers

The Company has a limited number of suppliers, but along with all Group companies, though the Clarivate Supply Chain Ethical Code of Conduct, the directors seek to encourage and drive commitments to ethical improvements throughout our supply chain.

Community and the environment

The directors ensure the Company operates in line with the Group's commitment to taking care of our planet and natural resources so that we can build a better world for the generations to come. This means prioritizing operational eco-efficiency and creating sustainable workspaces, as well as contributing our time, knowledge and resources to help those who are trying to solve the world's complex environmental issues.

Business conduct

The Group has a Code of Conduct detailing how it operates and engages with its stakeholders and all directors and employees of the Company's subsidiary undertakings are required to adhere to it. Additional training covering anti-bribery and anti- corruption is also mandatory for all employees and the group operates a confidential whistleblower hotline.

On behalf of the board

-DocuSigned by:

Andrew Wright

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Director

Company Registration No. 04016625

Independent auditors' report to the members of Computer Patent Annuities International Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Computer Patent Annuities International Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its loss for the year then
 ended:
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report, which comprise: the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020; the statement of comprehensive income and statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic report and Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Strategic report and Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic report and Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2020 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic report and Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' report, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to Companies Act 2006, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting of inappropriate journal entries. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- enquiring with the management of the company and the directors as to any actual or suspected instances of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- · checking the minutes of meetings of the board of directors for matters relevant to the audit;
- testing the disclosure in the financial statements, as well as in the Strategic and Directors' Report, for compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006;
- performing audit procedures to incorporate unpredictability around the nature, timing or extent of our testing; and
- identifying and testing journal entries considered to be of higher fraud risk, and the evaluation of the business rationale
 for any significant or unusual transactions identified as being outside of the normal course of business.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not obtained all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Karl Hairon (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers CI LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Jersey, Channel Islands

30 September 2021

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 31 December 2020 (All amounts in £ thousands unless otherwise stated)

	Note	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Dividend Income		-	27,400
Interest on loan from parent		(265)	(1,996)
Administrative expenses	3	103	2,533
Operating (loss)/profit		(162)	27,937
Income tax expense	5		(102)
(Loss)/profit for the year		(162)	27,835
Total Comprehensive (loss)/ income for the year		(162)	27,835

The notes on pages 12 to 16 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

as at 31 December 2020

(All amounts in £ thousands unless otherwise stated)

	Note	As at 31 December 2020	As at 31 Deember 2019
ASSETS			
Non current assets			
Investments	8	1,017,738	591,096
Current assets			
Other receivables	9	5,077	-
Total Assets		1,022,815	591,096
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Loan from Parent		-	7,356
Other payables	10	328	248
Current tax liabilities		102	102
Total current liabilities		430	7,706
Total Liabilities		430	7,706
Net assets		1,022,385	583,390
EQUITY			
Share capital and premium	11	999,875	560,718
Retained earnings		22,510	22,672
·		1,022,385	583,390
Total equity		1,022,385	583,390

The financial statements on pages 9 to 16 were approved by the board of directors on the $\frac{30\text{th}}{2021}$ day of September 2021 and were signed on their behalf by:

The notes on pages 12 to 16 are an integral part of these financial statements.

- DocuSigned by:

Andrew Wright

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Andrew Graham Wright

Director

Company Registration No. 04016625

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 December 2020 (All amounts in £ thousands unless otherwise stated)

	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2019		·	(5,163)	(5,163)
Profit for the year	-	· · ·	27,835	27,835
Issue of Share capital	-	560,718	-	560,718
Balance as at 31 December 2019	-	560,718	22,672	583,390
Balance as at 1 January 2020	•	560,718	22,672	583,390
Profit for the year	-		(162)	(162)
Issue of Share capital	•	439,157	-	439,157
Balance as at 31 December 2020	-	999,875	22,510	1,022,385

The notes on pages 12 to 16 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

(All amounts in £ thousands unless otherwise stated)

1 General information

Computer Patent Annuities International Limited ("the company") is an investment holding entity.

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:Suite 100,3 Bride Court,London EC4Y 8DU

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance

(i) Compliance with FRS 102

The individual financial statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

(b) Basis of preparation

(i) Historical cost convention

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

(ii) Critical estimates, judgements and errors

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies.

(iii) Preparation of consolidated financial statements

The financial statements contain information about Computer Patent Annuities International Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. The company is exempt under Section 401of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirements to prepare consolidated financial statements. The smallest and largest group into which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed up by Clarivate Plc, a company incorporated in Jersey, with a registered address at 4th Floor, St. Paul's Gate, 22-44 New Street, St. Helier, Jersey JE1 4TR is listed on New York Stock Exchange and its consolidated financial statements are available at www.clarivate.com.

(c) Income and expenses

Income and expenses are recognised based on an accrual basis.

(d) Foreign currency

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentation currency is the pound sterling.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

(All amounts in £ thousands unless otherwise stated)

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss account.

(e) Financial instruments

The company has chosen to adopt section 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including amounts due from group undertakings, cash and bank balances, and other receivables are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. At the end of each reporting year financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss account.

ii) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including amounts due to group undertakings and other payables are initially recognised at transaction price. They are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(g) Income tax

Taxation expense for the year represents current tax recognised in the reporting year. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Current taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end.

The directors yearly evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

(h) Shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

3 Administrative expenses

 Gain from Revaluation
 31 December 2020
 31 December 2019

 2,533
 2,533

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued) (All amounts in £ thousands unless otherwise stated)

4 Auditor's remuneration

Auditor's remuneration for the year ended 31 December 2020 of £14,700 (2019: £3000) to be paid by CPA Global Limited, a fellow subsidiary undertaking.

5 Income tax expense

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Current tax	-	-
Corporation tax charge @ 19% (2019: 19.67%)	-	-
Adjustment in respect of previous years	-	-
Total current tax		-
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	·	
Deferred tax	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	-
- UK tax	-	-
Total deferred tax	-	
Total tax expense		
Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense to tax payable		
	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Profit for the year	(162)	26,878
Tax at the UK tax rate of 19% (2019: 19.67%)	(31)	5,107
Effect of:		
Group relief/surrender	31	(5,005)
Income tax expense	-	102

6 Employee Information

The company had no employees during the year (2019 Nil).

7 Directors emoluments

No emoluments were paid to Directors of the Company and there are no retirement benefits accruing in either year. The Directors are employed by fellow subsidiary undertakings CPA Limited and CPA Global Management Services Limited and are remunerated by those companies in respect of their services to the Group as a whole as it is not possible to allocate the remuneration of the Directors to the Company.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued) (All amounts in £ thousands unless otherwise stated)

8 Investments

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Investments in subsidiaries	1,017,738	591,096
The company has help y subsidiary undertaking the details of which are set out I	selow:	

The company has below subsidiary undertaking, the details of which are set out below:

Name of undertaking	-	Proportion of voting rights and shares held		Registered office
CPA Global Management Servies Ltd.	England & Wales	100%	IP software services	Suite 100, 3 Bride Court, London, EC4Y 8DU
CPAUSH Ltd.	England & Wales	100%	Investment holding	Suite 100, 3 Bride Court, London, EC4Y 8DU
CPA Global Korea Limited Liability Company	South Korea	100%	Sales, marketing and support services	2-1901-1, ACE HighTechCity, 775, Gyeongin-ro, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoull
CPA Global Holdings (France) S.N.C.	France	. 50%	Investment holding	Immeuble Ampere 8, rue Eugene et Armand Peugeot 92 500 Rueil Malmaison, France

9 Other receivables: Current

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Amount due from group undertakings	5,077	
	5,077	

Amounts due from group undertakings and are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

10 Other payables: Current

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Amounts due to group undertakings	328	248

Amounts due to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

(All amounts in £ thousands unless otherwise stated)

11 Share capital and share premium

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Oridinary Shares		
Issued, called up and fully paid		
13 (2019:3) Ordinary Shares of £1 each	-	-
Share premium	999,875	560,718
	999,875	560,718

12 Related parties

Parent undertakings and ultimate controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is CPA Global Group Holdings Limited., a company registered in England and Wales. On October 1, 2020 the CPA Global Group was acquired by Clarivate Plc ("Clarivate"), a public company registered in Jersey, Channel Islands. Pursuant to acquisition, Clarivate Plc replaces Capri Acquisitions Topco Limited and Leonard Green & Partners as ultimate parent and ultimate controlling party of the company.

13 Contingent liabilities

The Company has guaranteed on a joint and several basis certain Senior Secured Notes, term loans and revolving credit facilities issued by Camelot Finance S.A. (an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of ultimate parent company Clarivate Plc) and certain other subsidiaries of the group. As a continuing security for the obligations of Camelot Finance S.A and other subsidiaries, the Company has provided full title guarantee of the following assets, both present and future, from time to time owned by it or in which it has /will have an interest by way of:

- i) A fixed charge on:
- a) all of its right, title and interest in Intellectual Property;
- b) all shares and all corresponding related rights;
- c) all the monies standing to the credit of the Company and all corresponding related rights; and
- d) all its rights, title and interest (and claims under) the assigned agreements, and
- as further security:
- ii) A floating charge on all its assets, undertakings and rights together with all the corresponding related rights.

14 Subsequent event

There were no events after the reporting year up to the date of signing of these financial statements.