

THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

WRITTEN RESOLUTION

- of -

CONTENTMINE LTD (the "Company")

Company Number: 10172863

PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

ADOPTION OF NEW ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

We the undersigned, being all the members of the Company who at the date of this resolution are entitled to attend and vote at general meetings of the Company, hereby unanimously resolve upon the following resolution and agree that it shall be as valid and effective as if it had been passed as a special resolution at a general meeting of the Company duly convened and held

THAT the existing articles of association in their entirety be removed and substituted for the new articles of association attached to this resolution

DATED: 27/09/2016

SIGNED:

Jennifer Molloy



Peter Murray-Rust



Mark MacGillivray (LEVIATHAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED)



Karien Bezuidenhout (SF ISLE OF MAN LIMITED)



FRIDAY



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COMPANIES HOUSE

SCHEDULE 2

Regulation 3

ARTICLES OF CONTENT MINE, PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

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PART 1
INTERPRETATION AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

Defined terms

- 1. In the articles, unless the context requires otherwise—

“articles” means the company’s articles of association,
“bankruptcy” includes individual insolvency proceedings in a jurisdiction other than England and Wales or Northern Ireland which have an effect similar to that of bankruptcy,
“chairman” has the meaning given in article 12,
“chairman of the meeting” has the meaning given in article 25,
“Companies Acts” means the Companies Acts (as defined in section 2 of the Companies Act 2006), in so far as they apply to the company,
“director” means a director of the company, and includes any person occupying the position of director, by whatever name called,
“document” includes, unless otherwise specified, any document sent or supplied in electronic form,
“electronic form” has the meaning given in section 1168 of the Companies Act 2006,
“member” has the meaning given in section 112 of the Companies Act 2006,
“ordinary resolution” has the meaning given in section 282 of the Companies Act 2006,
“participate”, in relation to a directors’ meeting, has the meaning given in article 10,
“proxy notice” has the meaning given in article 31,
“special resolution” has the meaning given in section 283 of the Companies Act 2006;
“subsidiary” has the meaning given in section 1159 of the Companies Act 2006, and
“writing” means the representation or reproduction of words, symbols or other information in a visible form by any method or combination of methods, whether sent or supplied in electronic form or otherwise

Unless the context otherwise requires, other words or expressions contained in these articles bear the same meaning as in the Companies Act 2006 as in force on the date when these articles become binding on the company

Liability of members

2. The liability of each member is limited to £5, being the amount that each member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up while he is a member or within one year after he ceases to be a member, for—

- (a) payment of the company’s debts and liabilities contracted before he ceases to be a member,
- (b) payment of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up, and
- (c) adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves

Standard Objects

3.—(1)The objects for which the Company is established are

a) to carry on any other trade or business whatsoever which can, in the opinion of the Company, be advantageously carried on by the Company in connection with or ancillary to any of the general business of the Company or is calculated directly to benefit the Company or enhance the value of or render profitable any of the Company's property or rights or is required by any customers of or persons dealing with the Company,

b) to do all or any of the things or matters aforesaid in any part of the world and either as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and by or through agents, brokers, subcontractors or otherwise and either alone or in conjunction with others

(2) The objects set forth in each sub-Article of this Article 3 shall not be restrictively construed but the widest interpretation shall be given thereto, and they shall not, except where the context expressly so requires, be in any way limited or restricted by reference to or inference from any other object or objects set forth in each sub-Article or from the name of the Company. None of each sub-Articles or the object or objects therein specified or the powers thereby conferred shall be deemed subsidiary or ancillary to the objects or powers mentioned in any other sub-Article, but the Company shall have full power to exercise all or any of the objects conferred by and provided in each of the said sub-Articles as if each sub-Article contained the objects of a separate company. The word company in this Article, except where used in reference to the Company, shall be deemed to include any partnership or other body of persons, whether incorporated or unincorporated and whether domiciled in the United Kingdom or elsewhere

(3) The income and property of the Company shall be applied solely towards the promotion of its objects and no portion thereof shall be paid or transferred, directly or indirectly, by way of dividend, bonus or otherwise howsoever by way of profit, to members of the Company, provided that nothing herein shall prevent any payment in good faith by the Company

a) of reasonable and proper remuneration to any member, officer or servant of the Company for any services rendered to the Company,

b) of any interest on money lent by any member of the Company or any director at a reasonable and proper rate,

c) of reasonable and proper rent for premises demised or let by any member of the Company or any director, and

d) to any director of out-of-pocket expenses.

(4) If upon the winding up or dissolution of the Company there remains, after the satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, any property whatsoever, the same shall not be paid or distributed among the members of the Company, but shall be given or transferred to some other institution (charitable or otherwise) having objects similar to the objects of the Company and which shall

prohibit the distribution of its or their income to its or their members, such institutions to be determined by the members of the Company at or before the time of dissolution

Specific Objects

4.—The specific objects of the company are to establish content-mining for research and for education as widespread philosophy and practice through

- a) encouraging the creation of computer programs, protocols, practises, standards and educational materials that enable content mining,
- b) training researchers and others in content mining,
- c) encouraging research institutions and funders of research to support
- d) establishing the freedom for anyone to engage in computational analysis of books, journals, databases and other knowledge sources for the purposes of for the purposes of education and research,

and all other activities conducive to content-mining

PART 2

DIRECTORS

DIRECTORS' POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Directors' general authority

5.—Subject to the articles, the directors are responsible for the management of the company's business, for which purpose they may exercise all the powers of the company The directors may not take any action prohibited by Article 40

Members' reserve power

6.—(1) The members may, by special resolution, direct the directors to take, or refrain from taking, specified action, but do not have power to authorise any action prohibited by Article 40
(2) No such special resolution invalidates anything which the directors have done before the passing of the resolution

Directors may delegate

7.—(1) Subject to the articles, the directors may delegate any of the powers which are conferred on them under the articles—

- (a) to such person or committee,
- (b) by such means (including by power of attorney),
- (c) to such an extent,
- (d) in relation to such matters or territories, and

(e) on such terms and conditions,
as they think fit

(2) If the directors so specify, any such delegation may authorise further delegation of the directors' powers by any person to whom they are delegated

(3) The directors may revoke any delegation in whole or part, or alter its terms and conditions

Committees

8.—(1) Committees to which the directors delegate any of their powers must follow procedures which are based as far as they are applicable on those provisions of the articles which govern the taking of decisions by directors

(2) The directors may make rules of procedure for all or any committees, which prevail over rules derived from the articles if they are not consistent with them

DECISION-MAKING BY DIRECTORS

Directors to take decisions collectively

9.—(1) The general rule about decision-making by directors is that any decision of the directors must be either a majority decision at a meeting or a decision taken in accordance with article 8

(2) If—

(a) the company only has one director, and

(b) no provision of the articles requires it to have more than one director,

the general rule does not apply, and the director may take decisions without regard to any of the provisions of the articles relating to directors' decision-making

Unanimous decisions

10.—(1) A decision of the directors is taken in accordance with this article when all eligible directors indicate to each other by any means that they share a common view on a matter

(2) Such a decision may take the form of a resolution in writing, copies of which have been signed by each eligible director or to which each eligible director has otherwise indicated agreement in writing

(3) References in this article to eligible directors are to directors who would have been entitled to vote on the matter had it been proposed as a resolution at a directors' meeting

(4) A decision may not be taken in accordance with this article if the eligible directors would not have formed a quorum at such a meeting

Calling a directors' meeting

11.—(1) Any director may call a directors' meeting by giving notice of the meeting to the directors or by authorising the company secretary (if any) to give such notice

(2) Notice of any directors' meeting must indicate—

(a) its proposed date and time,

(b) where it is to take place, and

- (c) if it is anticipated that directors participating in the meeting will not be in the same place, how it is proposed that they should communicate with each other during the meeting
- (3) Notice of a directors' meeting must be given to each director, but need not be in writing
- (4) Notice of a directors' meeting need not be given to directors who waive their entitlement to notice of that meeting, by giving notice to that effect to the company not more than 7 days after the date on which the meeting is held. Where such notice is given after the meeting has been held, that does not affect the validity of the meeting, or of any business conducted at it

Participation in directors' meetings

- 12.—**(1) Subject to the articles, directors participate in a directors' meeting, or part of a directors' meeting, when—
- (a) the meeting has been called and takes place in accordance with the articles, and
 - (b) they can each communicate to the others any information or opinions they have on any particular item of the business of the meeting
- (2) In determining whether directors are participating in a directors' meeting, it is irrelevant where any director is or how they communicate with each other
- (3) If all the directors participating in a meeting are not in the same place, they may decide that the meeting is to be treated as taking place wherever any of them is

Quorum for directors' meetings

- 13.—**(1) At a directors' meeting, unless a quorum is participating, no proposal is to be voted on, except a proposal to call another meeting
- (2) The quorum for directors' meetings may be fixed from time to time by a decision of the directors, but it must never be less than two, and unless otherwise fixed it is two
- (3) If the total number of directors for the time being is less than the quorum required, the directors must not take any decision other than a decision—
- (a) to appoint further directors, or
 - (b) to call a general meeting so as to enable the members to appoint further directors

Chairing of directors' meetings

- 14.—**(1) The directors may appoint a director to chair their meetings
- (2) The person so appointed for the time being is known as the chairman
- (3) The directors may terminate the chairman's appointment at any time
- (4) If the chairman is not participating in a directors' meeting within ten minutes of the time at which it was to start, the participating directors must appoint one of themselves to chair it

Casting vote

- 15.—**(1) If the numbers of votes for and against a proposal are equal, the chairman or other director chairing the meeting has a casting vote
- (2) But this does not apply if, in accordance with the articles, the chairman or other director is not to be counted as participating in the decision-making process for quorum or voting purposes

Conflicts of interest

16.—(1) If a proposed decision of the directors is concerned with an actual or proposed transaction or arrangement with the company in which a director is interested, that director is not to be counted as participating in the decision-making process for quorum or voting purposes

(2) But if paragraph (3) applies, a director who is interested in an actual or proposed transaction or arrangement with the company is to be counted as participating in the decision-making process for quorum and voting purposes

(3) This paragraph applies when—

(a) the company by ordinary resolution disapplies the provision of the articles which would otherwise prevent a director from being counted as participating in the decision-making process,

(b) the director's interest cannot reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest, or

(c) the director's conflict of interest arises from a permitted cause

(4) For the purposes of this article, the following are permitted causes—

(a) a guarantee given, or to be given, by or to a director in respect of an obligation incurred by or on behalf of the company or any of its subsidiaries,

(b) subscription, or an agreement to subscribe, for securities of the company or any of its subsidiaries, or to underwrite, sub-underwrite, or guarantee subscription for any such securities, and

(c) arrangements pursuant to which benefits are made available to employees and directors or former employees and directors of the company or any of its subsidiaries which do not provide special benefits for directors or former directors

(5) For the purposes of this article, references to proposed decisions and decision-making processes include any directors' meeting or part of a directors' meeting

(6) Subject to paragraph (7), if a question arises at a meeting of directors or of a committee of directors as to the right of a director to participate in the meeting (or part of the meeting) for voting or quorum purposes, the question may, before the conclusion of the meeting, be referred to the chairman whose ruling in relation to any director other than the chairman is to be final and conclusive

(7) If any question as to the right to participate in the meeting (or part of the meeting) should arise in respect of the chairman, the question is to be decided by a decision of the directors at that meeting, for which purpose the chairman is not to be counted as participating in the meeting (or that part of the meeting) for voting or quorum purposes

Conflict with the Purpose of the Company

17. 1) A director will be deemed to be in conflict with the purpose of the company if he

(a) is or becomes the director, employee, board member or on the committee of another organisation that is competing for the same funding as the company, or

(b) is or becomes the director, employee, board member or on the committee of an organisation or company that is opposed to the purposes of the company, or

(c) (i) claims in any capacity,

(ii) is or becomes the the director, employee, board member or on the committee of an organisation or company that claims,
(ii) receives, directly or indirectly any payment, emolument or benefits from research funding from an of an organisation or company that claims,
that any person with lawful access to a copyright work requires a licence to engage in computational analysis for the purposes of non-commercial research
(2) (a) A director deemed to be in conflict with the purposes of the company shall be automatically suspended and all acts by that director shall be void unless ratified by a majority of the other directors
(b) Any director who is not suspended may send a notice of suspension to a suspended director and communicate the suspension to any other person
(c) The directors who are not suspended may by simple majority (i) remove the suspension of a director (ii) terminate the director's appointment

Records of decisions to be kept

18. The directors must ensure that the company keeps a record, in writing, for at least 10 years from the date of the decision recorded, of every unanimous or majority decision taken by the directors

Directors' discretion to make further rules

1 Subject to the articles, the directors may make any rule which they think fit about how they take decisions, and about how such rules are to be recorded or communicated to directors

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS

Methods of appointing directors

20.—(1) Any person who is willing to act as a director, and is permitted by law to do so, may be appointed to be a director—

- (a) by ordinary resolution, or
- (b) by a decision of the directors

(2) In any case where, as a result of death, the company has no members and no directors, the personal representatives of the last member to have died have the right, by notice in writing, to appoint a person to be a director

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (2), where 2 or more members die in circumstances rendering it uncertain who was the last to die, a younger member is deemed to have survived an older member

Termination of director's appointment

21. A person ceases to be a director as soon as—

- (a) that person ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision of the Companies Act 2006 or is prohibited from being a director by law,
- (b) a bankruptcy order is made against that person,
- (c) a composition is made with that person's creditors generally in satisfaction of that person's debts,
- (d) a registered medical practitioner who is treating that person gives a written opinion to the company stating that that person has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as a director and may remain so for more than three months,
- (e) by reason of that person's mental health, a court makes an order which wholly or partly prevents that person from personally exercising any powers or rights which that person would otherwise have,
- (f) notification is received by the company from the director that the director is resigning from office, and such resignation has taken effect in accordance with its terms

Directors' remuneration

22.—(1) Directors may undertake any services for the company that the directors decide

(2) Directors are entitled to such remuneration as the directors determine—

- (a) for their services to the company as directors, and
- (b) for any other service which they undertake for the company

(3) Subject to the articles, a director's remuneration may—

- (a) take any form, and
- (b) include any arrangements in connection with the payment of a pension, allowance or gratuity, or any death, sickness or disability benefits, to or in respect of that director

(4) Unless the directors decide otherwise, directors' remuneration accrues from day to day

(5) Unless the directors decide otherwise, directors are not accountable to the company for any remuneration which they receive as directors or other officers or employees of the company's subsidiaries or of any other body corporate in which the company is interested

Directors' expenses

23. The company may pay any reasonable expenses which the directors properly incur in connection with their attendance at—

- (a) meetings of directors or committees of directors,
- (b) general meetings, or
- (c) separate meetings of the holders of debentures of the company, or otherwise in connection with the exercise of their powers and the discharge of their responsibilities in relation to the company

PART 3

MEMBERS

BECOMING AND CEASING TO BE A MEMBER

Applications for membership

- 24.** No person shall become a member of the company unless—
- (a) that person has completed an application for membership in a form approved by the directors, and
 - (b) the directors have approved the application

Termination of membership

- 25.—**(1) A member may withdraw from membership of the company by giving 7 days' notice to the company in writing
- (2) Membership is not transferable
 - (3) A person's membership terminates when that person dies or ceases to exist

ORGANISATION OF GENERAL MEETINGS

Attendance and speaking at general meetings

- 26.—**(1) A person is able to exercise the right to speak at a general meeting when that person is in a position to communicate to all those attending the meeting, during the meeting, any information or opinions which that person has on the business of the meeting.
- (2) A person is able to exercise the right to vote at a general meeting when—
 - (a) that person is able to vote, during the meeting, on resolutions put to the vote at the meeting, and
 - (b) that person's vote can be taken into account in determining whether or not such resolutions are passed at the same time as the votes of all the other persons attending the meeting
 - (3) The directors may make whatever arrangements they consider appropriate to enable those attending a general meeting to exercise their rights to speak or vote at it
 - (4) In determining attendance at a general meeting, it is immaterial whether any two or more members attending it are in the same place as each other
 - (5) Two or more persons who are not in the same place as each other attend a general meeting if their circumstances are such that if they have (or were to have) rights to speak and vote at that meeting, they are (or would be) able to exercise them

Quorum for general meetings

- 27.** No business other than the appointment of the chairman of the meeting is to be transacted at a general meeting if the persons attending it do not constitute a quorum

Chairing general meetings

28.—(1) If the directors have appointed a chairman, the chairman shall chair general meetings if present and willing to do so

(2) If the directors have not appointed a chairman, or if the chairman is unwilling to chair the meeting or is not present within ten minutes of the time at which a meeting was due to start—

(a) the directors present, or

(b) (if no directors are present), the meeting,

must appoint a director or member to chair the meeting, and the appointment of the chairman of the meeting must be the first business of the meeting

(3) The person chairing a meeting in accordance with this article is referred to as “the chairman of the meeting”

Attendance and speaking by directors and non-members

29.—(1) Directors may attend and speak at general meetings, whether or not they are members

(2) The chairman of the meeting may permit other persons who are not members of the company to attend and speak at a general meeting

Adjournment

30.—(1) If the persons attending a general meeting within half an hour of the time at which the meeting was due to start do not constitute a quorum, or if during a meeting a quorum ceases to be present, the chairman of the meeting must adjourn it

(2) The chairman of the meeting may adjourn a general meeting at which a quorum is present if—

(a) the meeting consents to an adjournment, or

(b) it appears to the chairman of the meeting that an adjournment is necessary to protect the safety of any person attending the meeting or ensure that the business of the meeting is conducted in an orderly manner

(3) The chairman of the meeting must adjourn a general meeting if directed to do so by the meeting

(4) When adjourning a general meeting, the chairman of the meeting must—

(a) either specify the time and place to which it is adjourned or state that it is to continue at a time and place to be fixed by the directors, and

(b) have regard to any directions as to the time and place of any adjournment which have been given by the meeting

(5) If the continuation of an adjourned meeting is to take place more than 14 days after it was adjourned, the company must give at least 7 clear days' notice of it (that is, excluding the day of the adjourned meeting and the day on which the notice is given)—

(a) to the same persons to whom notice of the company's general meetings is required to be given, and

(b) containing the same information which such notice is required to contain

(6) No business may be transacted at an adjourned general meeting which could not properly have been transacted at the meeting if the adjournment had not taken place

VOTING AT GENERAL MEETINGS

Voting: general

31. A resolution put to the vote of a general meeting must be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is duly demanded in accordance with the articles

Errors and disputes

32.—(1) No objection may be raised to the qualification of any person voting at a general meeting except at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is tendered, and every vote not disallowed at the meeting is valid

(2) Any such objection must be referred to the chairman of the meeting whose decision is final

Poll votes

33.—(1) A poll on a resolution may be demanded—

- (a) in advance of the general meeting where it is to be put to the vote, or
- (b) at a general meeting, either before a show of hands on that resolution or immediately after the result of a show of hands on that resolution is declared

(2) A poll may be demanded by—

- (a) the chairman of the meeting,
- (b) the directors,
- (c) two or more persons having the right to vote on the resolution, or
- (d) a person or persons representing not less than one tenth of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote on the resolution.

(3) A demand for a poll may be withdrawn if—

- (a) the poll has not yet been taken, and
- (b) the chairman of the meeting consents to the withdrawal

(4) Polls must be taken immediately and in such manner as the chairman of the meeting directs

Content of proxy notices

34.—(1) Proxies may only validly be appointed by a notice in writing (a “proxy notice”) which—

- (a) states the name and address of the member appointing the proxy,
- (b) identifies the person appointed to be that member’s proxy and the general meeting in relation to which that person is appointed,
- (c) is signed by or on behalf of the member appointing the proxy, or is authenticated in such manner as the directors may determine, and
- (d) is delivered to the company in accordance with the articles and any instructions contained in the notice of the general meeting to which they relate

(2) The company may require proxy notices to be delivered in a particular form, and may specify different forms for different purposes

- (3) Proxy notices may specify how the proxy appointed under them is to vote (or that the proxy is to abstain from voting) on one or more resolutions
- (4) Unless a proxy notice indicates otherwise, it must be treated as—
 - (a) allowing the person appointed under it as a proxy discretion as to how to vote on any ancillary or procedural resolutions put to the meeting, and
 - (b) appointing that person as a proxy in relation to any adjournment of the general meeting to which it relates as well as the meeting itself

Delivery of proxy notices

- 35.—**(1) A person who is entitled to attend, speak or vote (either on a show of hands or on a poll) at a general meeting remains so entitled in respect of that meeting or any adjournment of it, even though a valid proxy notice has been delivered to the company by or on behalf of that person
- (2) An appointment under a proxy notice may be revoked by delivering to the company a notice in writing given by or on behalf of the person by whom or on whose behalf the proxy notice was given
- (3) A notice revoking a proxy appointment only takes effect if it is delivered before the start of the meeting or adjourned meeting to which it relates
- (4) If a proxy notice is not executed by the person appointing the proxy, it must be accompanied by written evidence of the authority of the person who executed it to execute it on the appointor's behalf

Amendments to resolutions

- 36.—**(1) An ordinary resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by ordinary resolution if—
- (a) notice of the proposed amendment is given to the company in writing by a person entitled to vote at the general meeting at which it is to be proposed not less than 48 hours before the meeting is to take place (or such later time as the chairman of the meeting may determine), and
 - (b) the proposed amendment does not, in the reasonable opinion of the chairman of the meeting, materially alter the scope of the resolution
- (2) A special resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by ordinary resolution, if—
- (a) the chairman of the meeting proposes the amendment at the general meeting at which the resolution is to be proposed, and
 - (b) the amendment does not go beyond what is necessary to correct a grammatical or other non-substantive error in the resolution
- (3) If the chairman of the meeting, acting in good faith, wrongly decides that an amendment to a resolution is out of order, the chairman's error does not invalidate the vote on that resolution

PART 4

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

Means of communication to be used

37.—(1) Subject to the articles, anything sent or supplied by or to the company under the articles may be sent or supplied in any way in which the Companies Act 2006 provides for documents or information which are authorised or required by any provision of that Act to be sent or supplied by or to the company

(2) Subject to the articles, any notice or document to be sent or supplied to a director in connection with the taking of decisions by directors may also be sent or supplied by the means by which that director has asked to be sent or supplied with such notices or documents for the time being

(3) A director may agree with the company that notices or documents sent to that director in a particular way are to be deemed to have been received within a specified time of their being sent, and for the specified time to be less than 48 hours

Company seals

38.—(1) Any common seal may only be used by the authority of the directors

(2) The directors may decide by what means and in what form any common seal is to be used

(3) Unless otherwise decided by the directors, if the company has a common seal and it is affixed to a document, the document must also be signed by at least one authorised person in the presence of a witness who attests the signature

(4) For the purposes of this article, an authorised person is—

(a) any director of the company,

(b) the company secretary (if any), or

(c) any person authorised by the directors for the purpose of signing documents to which the common seal is applied

No right to inspect accounts and other records

39. Except as provided by law or authorised by the directors or an ordinary resolution of the company, no person is entitled to inspect any of the company's accounting or other records or documents merely by virtue of being a member

Provision for employees on cessation of business

40. The directors may decide to make provision for the benefit of persons employed or formerly employed by the company or any of its subsidiaries (other than a director or former director or shadow director) in connection with the cessation or transfer to any person of the whole or part of the undertaking of the company or that subsidiary.

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE

Indemnity

41.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), a relevant director of the company or an associated company may be indemnified out of the company's assets against—

(a) any liability incurred by that director in connection with any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the company or an associated company.

(b) any liability incurred by that director in connection with the activities of the company or an associated company in its capacity as a trustee of an occupational pension scheme (as defined in section 235(6) of the Companies Act 2006),

(c) any other liability incurred by that director as an officer of the company or an associated company

(2) This article does not authorise any indemnity which would be prohibited or rendered void by any provision of the Companies Acts or by any other provision of law

(3) In this article—

(a) companies are associated if one is a subsidiary of the other or both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate, and

(b) a "relevant director" means any director or former director of the company or an associated company

Insurance

42.—(1) The directors may decide to purchase and maintain insurance, at the expense of the company, for the benefit of any relevant director in respect of any relevant loss

(2) In this article—

(a) a "relevant director" means any director or former director of the company or an associated company,

(b) a "relevant loss" means any loss or liability which has been or may be incurred by a relevant director in connection with that director's duties or powers in relation to the company, any associated company or any pension fund or employees' share scheme of the company or associated company, and

(c) companies are associated if one is a subsidiary of the other or both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate

Open Lock

43. — (1) Notwithstanding any other provision in these articles the company shall not

(a) communicate copyright works, other than computer programs, or data to the public under any terms without offering the same works or data under a licence or permission that complies with the Open Definition. The Open Definition refers to the Open Definition maintained by Open Knowledge, current at the time this provision becomes effective and any subsequent version for as long as Open Knowledge is steward of the Open Definition and is incorporated by reference ([http //opendefinition org/](http://opendefinition.org/)) Provided that the Company may communicate works or data under terms more restrictive than the Open Definition if simultaneous with the initial communication it gives a public undertaking to offer the same works or data under terms that comply with the Open

Definition within ninety (90) days of the initial communication and subsequently complies with the undertaking

(b) distribute copies of a computer program without offering the same computer program under a licence or permission regime that complies with the Open Source Definition. The Open Source Definition, refers to the Open Source Definition maintained by the Open Source Initiative current at the time becomes effective and any subsequent version for as long as the Open Source Initiative is steward of the Open Source Definition and is incorporated by reference (<https://opensource.org/osd>).

(c) apply for or obtain a patent that will affect the efficacy of an open license,

(d) apply for a patent that covers or effectively covers the operation of a computer program,

(e) charge royalties for any use of any patent, right to inventions, registered design, semi-conductor product and mask right, design right, trade marks, copyright, neighbouring rights database rights and any rights having equivalent or similar effect which may exist anywhere in the world, required to comply with an open standard;

(f) distribute hardware without offering an irrevocable non-exclusive royalty free license or licences that allows anyone to make, use, sell, offer for sale, import or distribute copies or derivatives of the hardware conditional only upon attribution and share-alike requirements

(2) This provision may only be changed by the unanimous decision of all members.