

福萊特玻璃集團股份有限公司
Flat Glass Group Co., Ltd.

Articles of Association of Flat Glass Group Co., Ltd.

Chapter 1 General Provisions

Article 1 This Association (hereinafter referred to as "Company") is a limited liability company established in accordance with the laws of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as "PRC") and the Shanghai Municipal Ordinance on the Establishment and Management of Limited Liability Companies (hereinafter referred to as "Ordinance"). The Company is a legal entity with independent legal status, enjoying the rights and bearing the obligations of a legal entity. The Company is a public company. The Company is established for the purpose of producing, processing, selling and providing services for flat glass products. The Company is registered in the State Administration of Market Regulation, Beijing, with a registered capital of RMB 100,000,000.00. The Company is a public company. The Company is established for the purpose of producing, processing, selling and providing services for flat glass products. The Company is registered in the State Administration of Market Regulation, Beijing, with a registered capital of RMB 100,000,000.00.

The Company is established in accordance with the laws of the PRC. The Company is established for the purpose of producing, processing, selling and providing services for flat glass products. The Company is registered in the State Administration of Market Regulation, Beijing, with a registered capital of RMB 100,000,000.00.

The Company is established on 29 December 2005 in accordance with the laws of the PRC and the Shanghai Municipal Ordinance on the Establishment and Management of Limited Liability Companies. The Company is established for the purpose of producing, processing, selling and providing services for flat glass products. The Company is registered in the State Administration of Market Regulation, Beijing, with a registered capital of RMB 100,000,000.00.

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Article 2 The Chinese name of the Company is: 福萊特玻璃集團股份有限公司; English name: FLAT GLASS GROUP CO., LTD.

Article 3 The Company is established in accordance with the laws of the PRC, the Shanghai Municipal Ordinance on the Establishment and Management of Limited Liability Companies, and the Company Law of the PRC. The Company is established for the purpose of producing, processing, selling and providing services for flat glass products. The Company is registered in the State Administration of Market Regulation, Beijing, with a registered capital of RMB 100,000,000.00.

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Article 4 T... C... m...

Article 5 T... C... (L... C...).

Article 6 T... A... C... U... A...

U... A... A... A...

Article 7 T... A... C... m... m...

P... A... C... A... C... T... S... F... O... (I... C... L... C... m... m...)

T...

Article 8 T... C... m... m...

U... C... m...

Article 9 P... C... C... P... C... T... C... P...

Chapter 2 Objective and Scope of Business

Article 10 The Company shall have the following business objectives and scope of business:

Article 11 The Company shall engage in the following business:

The Company shall engage in the following business:

- (1) Investment and management of real estate development and operation;
- (2) Investment and management of property management and maintenance;
- (3) Investment and management of property leasing and rental;
- (4) Investment and management of property sales and marketing;
- (5) Investment and management of property consulting and appraisal;
- (6) Investment and management of property financing and lending;
- (7) Investment and management of property insurance and reinsurance;
- (8) Investment and management of property security and protection;
- (9) Investment and management of property information and communication;
- (10) Investment and management of property research and development;
- (11) Investment and management of property education and training;
- (12) Investment and management of property cultural and recreational activities;
- (13) Investment and management of property social and public welfare activities;
- (14) Investment and management of property other related businesses.

Chapter 3 Shares and Registered Capital

Article 12 The Company shall have the following registered capital: RMB100,000,000.00. The Company shall have the following shares:

Article 13 All shares of the Company shall be issued in RMB0.25.

RMB100,000,000.00, issued in RMB0.25, in the PRC.

Article 14 The Company shall have the following shares:

- (1) The Company shall have the following shares:
- (2) The Company shall have the following shares:
- (3) The Company shall have the following shares:
- (4) The Company shall have the following shares:
- (5) The Company shall have the following shares:
- (6) The Company shall have the following shares:
- (7) The Company shall have the following shares:
- (8) The Company shall have the following shares:
- (9) The Company shall have the following shares:
- (10) The Company shall have the following shares:
- (11) The Company shall have the following shares:
- (12) The Company shall have the following shares:
- (13) The Company shall have the following shares:
- (14) The Company shall have the following shares:
- (15) The Company shall have the following shares:
- (16) The Company shall have the following shares:
- (17) The Company shall have the following shares:
- (18) The Company shall have the following shares:
- (19) The Company shall have the following shares:
- (20) The Company shall have the following shares:

For the purpose of this Chapter, the following definitions shall apply:

- (1) "Share" shall mean any share issued by the Company.
- (2) "Shareholder" shall mean any person who has acquired any share issued by the Company.
- (3) "Registered Capital" shall mean the total amount of registered capital of the Company.
- (4) "Issued Capital" shall mean the total amount of issued capital of the Company.
- (5) "Paid-up Capital" shall mean the total amount of paid-up capital of the Company.
- (6) "Unpaid Capital" shall mean the total amount of unpaid capital of the Company.
- (7) "Dividend" shall mean any dividend declared by the Company to its shareholders.
- (8) "Dividend Payout Ratio" shall mean the ratio of dividend to the total amount of issued capital of the Company.
- (9) "Dividend Yield" shall mean the ratio of dividend to the market value of the Company's shares.
- (10) "Dividend Coverage Ratio" shall mean the ratio of dividend to the total amount of unpaid capital of the Company.
- (11) "Dividend Distribution Policy" shall mean the policy of the Company regarding the distribution of dividends.
- (12) "Dividend Distribution Schedule" shall mean the schedule of the Company regarding the distribution of dividends.
- (13) "Dividend Distribution Method" shall mean the method of the Company regarding the distribution of dividends.
- (14) "Dividend Distribution Date" shall mean the date of the Company regarding the distribution of dividends.
- (15) "Dividend Distribution Record Date" shall mean the date of the Company regarding the distribution of dividends.
- (16) "Dividend Distribution Eligibility Date" shall mean the date of the Company regarding the distribution of dividends.
- (17) "Dividend Distribution Eligibility Record Date" shall mean the date of the Company regarding the distribution of dividends.
- (18) "Dividend Distribution Eligibility Record Date" shall mean the date of the Company regarding the distribution of dividends.
- (19) "Dividend Distribution Eligibility Record Date" shall mean the date of the Company regarding the distribution of dividends.
- (20) "Dividend Distribution Eligibility Record Date" shall mean the date of the Company regarding the distribution of dividends.

Article 15 Shares of the Company shall be issued in RMB0.25. The Company shall have the following shares:

For the purpose of this Agreement, the term "RMB" shall refer to the Renminbi Yuan (RMB) of the People's Republic of China (PRC).

The Company is a limited liability company incorporated in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. The registered office of the Company is at [Address], Hong Kong. The Company is a public company as defined in the Companies Ordinance (Chapter 622) of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

Both parties agree that the Company is a company incorporated in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.

Article 16 The authorized capital of the Company is RMB70,000,000 (RMB70 million), which is equal to the registered capital of the Company.

The total amount of capital contributed by the shareholders is RMB70,000,000 (RMB70 million).

No.	Name of shareholder	Amount of capital contributed (RMB'000)	Percentage of contribution (%)	Contribution method	Date of contribution
1	Re Hui	24,500	35.0	C	D 2005
2	J J	17,500	25.0	C	D 2005
3	Re Z	17,500	25.0	C	D 2005
4	Z W	3,150	4.5	C	D 2005
5	S F	2,100	3.0	C	D 2005
6	Z Q	2,100	3.0	C	D 2005
7	W	1,050	1.5	C	D 2005
8	S Q	700	1.0	C	D 2005
9	T H	700	1.0	C	D 2005
10	W S	700	1.0	C	D 2005
Total		70,000	100	-	

Article 17 Total Contribution of the Shareholders of the Company is 2,146,893,254 yuan. The Company's registered capital is 2,146,893,254 yuan. The Company's total assets is 1,696,893,254 yuan. The Company's total liabilities is 450,000,000 yuan. The Company's total equity is 1,246,893,254 yuan. The Company's total assets is 79.04% of the registered capital. The Company's total liabilities is 20.96% of the registered capital.

Article 18 The Company is a limited liability company. The Company's shares are divided into shares of RMB1.00 each. The Company's shares are held by the following shareholders:

Article 19 The Company is a public company. The Company's shares are divided into shares of RMB1.00 each. The Company's shares are held by the following shareholders:

Article 20 The Company is a public company. The Company's shares are divided into shares of RMB1.00 each. The Company's shares are held by the following shareholders:

Article 21 The Company is a public company. The Company's shares are divided into shares of RMB1.00 each. The Company's shares are held by the following shareholders:

Article 22 The Company is a public company. The Company's shares are divided into shares of RMB1.00 each. The Company's shares are held by the following shareholders:

- (I) O...
- (II) P...
- (III) O...

(IV) O

(V) C

(VI) C

(VII) O

I. A

W

T

Article 23 S

T

Article 24 W

F

W... C... 30... D... W... C...

I... B... C... D...

Chapter 4 Capital Reduction and Repurchase of Shares

Article 25 T... C... A... T... C... C... L... A... A...

Article 26 T... C...

T... C... 10... 30... T... C... 30... 90...

T... C...

Article 27 T... C...

- (I) W... C...;
- (II) W... C...;
- (III) W... E... S... O... P...;
- (IV) W... C... C...;
- (V) W... C...;
- (VI) W... C...;
- (VII) I...;

T... C... C... A... A...

Article 28 The Commission shall exercise the following powers:

- (I) Issue orders, directions, notices, summonses, writs, orders, and decrees;
- (II) Bring before the Commission any matter which it may consider to be necessary for the Commission to take cognizance of;
- (III) Bring before the Commission any matter which it may consider to be necessary for the Commission to take cognizance of;
- (IV) Obtain from the Government any information or documents which it may require for the discharge of its functions under the Act.

Where the Commission is satisfied that any person has contravened any of the provisions of the Act, it may, in addition to the powers conferred on it by sub-section (III), (V) & (VI) of section 27, do any of the following things, namely:

Article 29 In exercising the powers conferred on it by sub-section (I) of section 28, the Commission may, in addition to the powers conferred on it by sub-section (III) of section 27, do any of the following things, namely:

The Commission may, in addition to the powers conferred on it by sub-section (I) of section 28, do any of the following things, namely:

The Commission may, in addition to the powers conferred on it by sub-section (I) of section 28, do any of the following things, namely:

As soon as the Commission is satisfied that any person has contravened any of the provisions of the Act, it may, in addition to the powers conferred on it by sub-section (III) of section 27, do any of the following things, namely:

- (I) Take any such steps as may be necessary for the purpose of enforcing any of the provisions of the Act;
- (II) Withdraw any such steps as may be necessary for the purpose of enforcing any of the provisions of the Act.

Article 30 Rules made by the Commission under sub-section (I) or (II) of section 27, or under sub-section (I) or (II) of section 28, or under sub-section (I) or (II) of section 29, shall be subject to the approval of the Government.

As soon as the Commission is satisfied that any person has contravened any of the provisions of the Act, it may, in addition to the powers conferred on it by sub-section (III) of section 27, do any of the following things, namely:

- (I) Take any such steps as may be necessary for the purpose of enforcing any of the provisions of the Act;
- (II) Withdraw any such steps as may be necessary for the purpose of enforcing any of the provisions of the Act;
- (III) Issue orders, directions, notices, summonses, writs, orders, and decrees;
- (IV) Bring before the Commission any matter which it may consider to be necessary for the Commission to take cognizance of;
- (V) Bring before the Commission any matter which it may consider to be necessary for the Commission to take cognizance of;
- (VI) Obtain from the Government any information or documents which it may require for the discharge of its functions under the Act.

The Board of Directors of the Company may, at its discretion, make such arrangements as it may deem fit for the purchase of shares of the Company by the Company.

Article 31 The Company may, at its discretion, make such arrangements as it may deem fit for the purchase of shares of the Company by the Company:

(I) If the Company is authorized by the Board of Directors to purchase shares of the Company, it may, at its discretion, make such arrangements as it may deem fit for the purchase of shares of the Company by the Company;

(II) If the Company is authorized by the Board of Directors to purchase shares of the Company, it may, at its discretion, make such arrangements as it may deem fit for the purchase of shares of the Company by the Company;

1. Different classes of shares of the Company may be purchased by the Company at different times and in different amounts;

2. Different classes of shares of the Company may be purchased by the Company at different times and in different amounts, and the Company may, at its discretion, make such arrangements as it may deem fit for the purchase of shares of the Company by the Company, and the Company may, at its discretion, make such arrangements as it may deem fit for the purchase of shares of the Company by the Company, and the Company may, at its discretion, make such arrangements as it may deem fit for the purchase of shares of the Company by the Company;

(III) The Board of Directors of the Company may, at its discretion, make such arrangements as it may deem fit for the purchase of shares of the Company by the Company:

1. At any time and in any amount;
2. At any time and in any amount;
3. At any time and in any amount;

(IV) A share of the Company may be purchased by the Company at any time and in any amount, and the Company may, at its discretion, make such arrangements as it may deem fit for the purchase of shares of the Company by the Company, and the Company may, at its discretion, make such arrangements as it may deem fit for the purchase of shares of the Company by the Company, and the Company may, at its discretion, make such arrangements as it may deem fit for the purchase of shares of the Company by the Company.

Chapter 5 Financial Assistance to Acquire Shares of the Company

Article 32 The Company may, at its discretion, make such arrangements as it may deem fit for the purchase of shares of the Company by the Company. The Board of Directors of the Company may, at its discretion, make such arrangements as it may deem fit for the purchase of shares of the Company by the Company.

T. C. \mathbb{F}_m is a subalgebra of \mathbb{F}_m and \mathbb{F}_m is a subalgebra of \mathbb{F}_m .

T. \mathbb{F}_m is a subalgebra of \mathbb{F}_m and \mathbb{F}_m is a subalgebra of \mathbb{F}_m . A. \mathbb{F}_m 34.

Article 33 \mathbb{F}_m is a subalgebra of \mathbb{F}_m and \mathbb{F}_m is a subalgebra of \mathbb{F}_m .

- (I) \mathbb{F}_m ;
- (II) \mathbb{F}_m is a subalgebra of \mathbb{F}_m and \mathbb{F}_m is a subalgebra of \mathbb{F}_m .
- (III) \mathbb{F}_m is a subalgebra of \mathbb{F}_m and \mathbb{F}_m is a subalgebra of \mathbb{F}_m .
- (IV) \mathbb{F}_m is a subalgebra of \mathbb{F}_m and \mathbb{F}_m is a subalgebra of \mathbb{F}_m .

O. \mathbb{F}_m is a subalgebra of \mathbb{F}_m and \mathbb{F}_m is a subalgebra of \mathbb{F}_m .

Article 34 T. \mathbb{F}_m is a subalgebra of \mathbb{F}_m and \mathbb{F}_m is a subalgebra of \mathbb{F}_m . A. \mathbb{F}_m 32.

- (I) T. \mathbb{F}_m is a subalgebra of \mathbb{F}_m and \mathbb{F}_m is a subalgebra of \mathbb{F}_m .
- (II) T. \mathbb{F}_m is a subalgebra of \mathbb{F}_m and \mathbb{F}_m is a subalgebra of \mathbb{F}_m .
- (III) T. \mathbb{F}_m is a subalgebra of \mathbb{F}_m and \mathbb{F}_m is a subalgebra of \mathbb{F}_m .
- (IV) T. \mathbb{F}_m is a subalgebra of \mathbb{F}_m and \mathbb{F}_m is a subalgebra of \mathbb{F}_m .
- (V) T. \mathbb{F}_m is a subalgebra of \mathbb{F}_m and \mathbb{F}_m is a subalgebra of \mathbb{F}_m .

(VI) T... C... (1... C... C...).

Chapter 6 Shares and Shareholders' Register

Article 35 A S... T... C...

M... C...

(I) C... m;

(II) D... C...;

(III) S... m...;

(IV) C... m...;

(V) S... m...;

(VI) O... L, S, P... R... L... R... S... E... C...

D... H... K... S... E... (m... H... K... S... E...)

(I) T... C... L, S, P... A... A...

(II) T [blank] C_{n-1} [blank] C_{n-1} [blank]
 C_{n-1} [blank] \mathbb{M}^n [blank]
 A_{n-1} [blank] A_{n-1} [blank]
 C_{n-1} [blank] L [blank] A_{n-1} [blank]
 A_{n-1} [blank] [blank] \mathbb{M}^n [blank]

(III) T [blank] C_{n-1} [blank] C_{n-1} [blank]
 C_{n-1} [blank]

T [blank] C_{n-1} [blank] [blank]
 A_{n-1} [blank] A_{n-1} [blank]

Article 36 T C_{n-1} [blank] \mathbb{M}^n [blank]
 A_{n-1} [blank] A_{n-1} [blank]

T [blank] C_{n-1} [blank]

Article 37 T C_{n-1} [blank] C_{n-1} [blank]

Article 38 S [blank] \mathbb{M}^n [blank]
 O [blank] \mathbb{M}^n [blank] C_{n-1} [blank]
 T [blank] \mathbb{M}^n [blank] C_{n-1} [blank]
 T [blank] \mathbb{M}^n [blank] C_{n-1} [blank]

Article 39 T C_{n-1} [blank] \mathbb{M}^n [blank]

- (I) $N_{\mathbb{M}^n}(x_1, \dots, (C_{n-1} x_1))$, [blank];
- (II) C_{n-1} [blank];
- (III) M_{n-1} [blank];
- (IV) T [blank] \mathbb{M}^n [blank];
- (V) D [blank] [blank];
- (VI) D [blank] \mathbb{M}^n [blank].

T... C... m

Article 40 T... C... m

A... C... m

I...

Article 41 T... C... m

T...

(I) S... C... m

(II) T... C... m

(III) S... C... m

Article 42 T... I...

A...

Article 43 A... H... K... S... E...

(I) T... C... m

(II) T... H... K...;

(III) S... m...

(IV) R... m...

(V) I... m...

(VI) T... m...

S... C... m... m... m...

T... H... K... I... C... H... S... F... O... (C... 571... L... H... K...), A... C... m... m... m...

Article 44 N... C... S... C... C...

T... C... 25%... C... C... C... C... C... C...

Article 45 N... 30... C... W... C...

Article 46 I. C_{np} is a cyclic group of order n . If m is a positive integer such that $m \mid n$, then C_m is a normal subgroup of C_{np} .

Article 47 I. Let G be a group of order n . If m is a positive integer such that $m \mid n$, then C_m is a normal subgroup of G .

Article 48 I. Let G be a group of order n . If m is a positive integer such that $m \mid n$, then C_m is a normal subgroup of G . If $n = m \cdot k$, then C_m is a normal subgroup of C_{np} . If $n = m \cdot k$, then C_m is a normal subgroup of C_{np} . If $n = m \cdot k$, then C_m is a normal subgroup of C_{np} . If $n = m \cdot k$, then C_m is a normal subgroup of C_{np} .

A. If $n = m \cdot k$, then C_m is a normal subgroup of C_{np} . If $n = m \cdot k$, then C_m is a normal subgroup of C_{np} . If $n = m \cdot k$, then C_m is a normal subgroup of C_{np} .

A. If $n = m \cdot k$, then C_m is a normal subgroup of C_{np} . If $n = m \cdot k$, then C_m is a normal subgroup of C_{np} . If $n = m \cdot k$, then C_m is a normal subgroup of C_{np} .

A. If $n = m \cdot k$, then C_m is a normal subgroup of C_{np} . If $n = m \cdot k$, then C_m is a normal subgroup of C_{np} . If $n = m \cdot k$, then C_m is a normal subgroup of C_{np} .

(I) T. If $n = m \cdot k$, then C_m is a normal subgroup of C_{np} . If $n = m \cdot k$, then C_m is a normal subgroup of C_{np} . If $n = m \cdot k$, then C_m is a normal subgroup of C_{np} .

(II) B. If $n = m \cdot k$, then C_m is a normal subgroup of C_{np} . If $n = m \cdot k$, then C_m is a normal subgroup of C_{np} . If $n = m \cdot k$, then C_m is a normal subgroup of C_{np} .

(III) A. If $n = m \cdot k$, then C_m is a normal subgroup of C_{np} . If $n = m \cdot k$, then C_m is a normal subgroup of C_{np} . If $n = m \cdot k$, then C_m is a normal subgroup of C_{np} .

(IV) B. If $n = m \cdot k$, then C_m is a normal subgroup of C_{np} . If $n = m \cdot k$, then C_m is a normal subgroup of C_{np} . If $n = m \cdot k$, then C_m is a normal subgroup of C_{np} .

- I, a 90-day certificate of deposit, shall be treated as a demand deposit for the purposes of this chapter.
- (V) I, a 90-day certificate of deposit, shall be treated as a demand deposit for the purposes of this chapter if the issuer is a bank, the certificate is not a time deposit, and the issuer is not a member of the FDIC.
- (VI) The issuer of a demand deposit shall be liable to the holder of the demand deposit for the full amount of the demand deposit, plus interest, if the issuer is a member of the FDIC and the issuer is not a bank.
- (VII) A bank shall be liable to the holder of a demand deposit for the full amount of the demand deposit, plus interest, if the bank is a member of the FDIC and the bank is not a bank.

Article 49 A demand deposit issued by a bank shall be treated as a demand deposit for the purposes of this chapter if the issuer is a member of the FDIC and the issuer is not a bank.

Article 50 The issuer of a demand deposit shall be liable to the holder of the demand deposit for the full amount of the demand deposit, plus interest, if the issuer is a member of the FDIC and the issuer is not a bank.

Chapter 7 Rights and Obligations of Shareholders

Article 51 S, a share of common stock of a corporation, shall be treated as a share of common stock for the purposes of this chapter if the issuer is a member of the FDIC and the issuer is not a bank.

S, a share of common stock of a corporation, shall be treated as a share of common stock for the purposes of this chapter if the issuer is a member of the FDIC and the issuer is not a bank.

T, a share of common stock of a corporation, shall be treated as a share of common stock for the purposes of this chapter if the issuer is a member of the FDIC and the issuer is not a bank.

W, a share of common stock of a corporation, shall be treated as a share of common stock for the purposes of this chapter if the issuer is a member of the FDIC and the issuer is not a bank.

(I) T, a share of common stock of a corporation, shall be treated as a share of common stock for the purposes of this chapter if the issuer is a member of the FDIC and the issuer is not a bank.

(II) T, a share of common stock of a corporation, shall be treated as a share of common stock for the purposes of this chapter if the issuer is a member of the FDIC and the issuer is not a bank.

(IV) S ... C_{AP} ... C_{AP} ... m ... C_{AP} ...

A ... C_{AP} ... AP ...

S ... C_{AP} ... m ... C_{AP} ...

(V) T ... A ... A ...

A ... m ... m ...

Article 58 I ... 5% ... C_{AP} ...

Article 59 T ... C_{AP} ... C_{AP} ... C_{AP} ...

T ... C_{AP} ... m ... C_{AP} ... T ... m ... m ... C_{AP} ... m ... C_{AP} ...

Article 60 S ... L ... R ... S ... E ... m ... m ... C_{AP} ...

(I) E ... C_{AP} ...

(II) A ... C_{AP} ... C_{AP} ...

(III) Any person who has been elected as a member of the Council of the company shall, if he has not previously done so, be deemed to have accepted the office of member of the Council of the company and to be qualified to act as a member of the Council of the company.

Article 61 A meeting of the Council of the company shall be called by the Chairman of the Council of the company.

(I) Whenever a meeting of the Council of the company is called, the Chairman of the Council of the company shall call a meeting of the Council of the company.

(II) Whenever a meeting of the Council of the company is called, the Chairman of the Council of the company shall call a meeting of the Council of the company at a time not more than 30% (thirty per cent) of the time specified in the notice of the meeting and not less than 30% (thirty per cent) of the time specified in the notice of the meeting.

(III) Whenever a meeting of the Council of the company is called, the Chairman of the Council of the company shall call a meeting of the Council of the company at a time not more than 30% (thirty per cent) of the time specified in the notice of the meeting.

(IV) Whenever a meeting of the Council of the company is called, the Chairman of the Council of the company shall call a meeting of the Council of the company at a time not more than 30% (thirty per cent) of the time specified in the notice of the meeting.

The Chairman of the Council of the company may, if he thinks fit, call a meeting of the Council of the company at a time not more than 30% (thirty per cent) of the time specified in the notice of the meeting and not less than 30% (thirty per cent) of the time specified in the notice of the meeting.

Chapter 8 General Meetings

Article 62 The Council of the company shall call a meeting of the Council of the company at a time not more than 30% (thirty per cent) of the time specified in the notice of the meeting and not less than 30% (thirty per cent) of the time specified in the notice of the meeting.

Article 63 A meeting of the Council of the company shall be called by the Chairman of the Council of the company.

(I) Whenever a meeting of the Council of the company is called, the Chairman of the Council of the company shall call a meeting of the Council of the company.

(II) Whenever a meeting of the Council of the company is called, the Chairman of the Council of the company shall call a meeting of the Council of the company at a time not more than 30% (thirty per cent) of the time specified in the notice of the meeting and not less than 30% (thirty per cent) of the time specified in the notice of the meeting.

(III) Whenever a meeting of the Council of the company is called, the Chairman of the Council of the company shall call a meeting of the Council of the company at a time not more than 30% (thirty per cent) of the time specified in the notice of the meeting.

(IV) Whenever a meeting of the Council of the company is called, the Chairman of the Council of the company shall call a meeting of the Council of the company at a time not more than 30% (thirty per cent) of the time specified in the notice of the meeting.

(V) Whenever a meeting of the Council of the company is called, the Chairman of the Council of the company shall call a meeting of the Council of the company at a time not more than 30% (thirty per cent) of the time specified in the notice of the meeting.

Article 64 T... C...

- (I) A...
- (II) A...
- (III) A...
- (IV) A...
- (V) A... 30%...
- (VI) A...
- (VII) O... L... R... S... E... A...

T... C... A... C... U...

Article 65 T... C... U...

Article 66 G... A...

I. C_{np} 的代價係根據下列各項規定辦理：(1) 由下列各項規定所定之代價中，選擇最有利於公司者：

- (I) W_{np} 係指 L_{np} 及 R_p 之總和；
- (II) W_{np} 係指 C_{np} 及 m 之總和；
- (III) W_{np} 係指 C_{np} 及 m 之總和，但 C_{np} 中之 L_{np} 係指 L_{np} 及 R_p 之總和，且 m 係指 m 及 A_{np} 之總和；
- (IV) W_{np} 係指 C_{np} 及 m 之總和，但 C_{np} 中之 L_{np} 係指 L_{np} 及 R_p 之總和，且 m 係指 m 及 A_{np} 之總和，但 A_{np} 中之 R_p 係指 R_p 及 A_{np} 之總和；
- (V) W_{np} 係指 C_{np} 及 m 之總和，但 C_{np} 中之 L_{np} 係指 L_{np} 及 R_p 之總和，且 m 係指 m 及 A_{np} 之總和，但 A_{np} 中之 R_p 係指 R_p 及 A_{np} 之總和，且 A_{np} 中之 A_{np} 係指 A_{np} 及 A_{np} 之總和。

若 C_{np} 中之 L_{np} 係指 L_{np} 及 R_p 之總和，且 m 係指 m 及 A_{np} 之總和，且 A_{np} 中之 R_p 係指 R_p 及 A_{np} 之總和，且 A_{np} 中之 A_{np} 係指 A_{np} 及 A_{np} 之總和，則 W_{np} 係指 C_{np} 及 m 之總和，但 C_{np} 中之 L_{np} 係指 L_{np} 及 R_p 之總和，且 m 係指 m 及 A_{np} 之總和，且 A_{np} 中之 R_p 係指 R_p 及 A_{np} 之總和，且 A_{np} 中之 A_{np} 係指 A_{np} 及 A_{np} 之總和。

D. C_{np} 之代價係根據下列各項規定辦理：(1) 由下列各項規定所定之代價中，選擇最有利於公司者：

- (1) W_{np} 係指 C_{np} 及 m 之總和；
- (2) W_{np} 係指 C_{np} 及 m 之總和，但 C_{np} 中之 L_{np} 係指 L_{np} 及 R_p 之總和，且 m 係指 m 及 A_{np} 之總和；
- (3) W_{np} 係指 C_{np} 及 m 之總和，但 C_{np} 中之 L_{np} 係指 L_{np} 及 R_p 之總和，且 m 係指 m 及 A_{np} 之總和，但 A_{np} 中之 R_p 係指 R_p 及 A_{np} 之總和；
- (4) W_{np} 係指 C_{np} 及 m 之總和，但 C_{np} 中之 L_{np} 係指 L_{np} 及 R_p 之總和，且 m 係指 m 及 A_{np} 之總和，但 A_{np} 中之 R_p 係指 R_p 及 A_{np} 之總和，且 A_{np} 中之 A_{np} 係指 A_{np} 及 A_{np} 之總和。

Article 67 A $\mathcal{C}_\mathcal{M}$ is a subalgebra of $\mathcal{C}_\mathcal{M}$ if and only if it contains the identity element 1 and is closed under the operations \wedge, \vee, \neg and the ternary operation Δ .

The set of all subalgebras of $\mathcal{C}_\mathcal{M}$ is denoted by $\mathcal{C}_\mathcal{M}$.

Article 68 $\mathcal{C}_\mathcal{M}$ is a lattice under the relation \subseteq and it is distributive.

(I) $1 \in \mathcal{C}_\mathcal{M}$.

(II) $\mathcal{C}_\mathcal{M}$ is a subalgebra of $\mathcal{C}_\mathcal{M}$.

(III) $\mathcal{C}_\mathcal{M}$ is a subalgebra of $\mathcal{C}_\mathcal{M}$.

(IV) $\mathcal{C}_\mathcal{M}$ is a subalgebra of $\mathcal{C}_\mathcal{M}$ if and only if it contains the identity element 1 and is closed under the operations \wedge, \vee, \neg and the ternary operation Δ . $\mathcal{C}_\mathcal{M}$ is a subalgebra of $\mathcal{C}_\mathcal{M}$ if and only if it contains the identity element 1 and is closed under the operations \wedge, \vee, \neg and the ternary operation Δ . $\mathcal{C}_\mathcal{M}$ is a subalgebra of $\mathcal{C}_\mathcal{M}$ if and only if it contains the identity element 1 and is closed under the operations \wedge, \vee, \neg and the ternary operation Δ .

(V) $\mathcal{C}_\mathcal{M}$ is a subalgebra of $\mathcal{C}_\mathcal{M}$ if and only if it contains the identity element 1 and is closed under the operations \wedge, \vee, \neg and the ternary operation Δ .

(VI) $\mathcal{C}_\mathcal{M}$ is a subalgebra of $\mathcal{C}_\mathcal{M}$ if and only if it contains the identity element 1 and is closed under the operations \wedge, \vee, \neg and the ternary operation Δ .

(VII) $\mathcal{C}_\mathcal{M}$ is a subalgebra of $\mathcal{C}_\mathcal{M}$ if and only if it contains the identity element 1 and is closed under the operations \wedge, \vee, \neg and the ternary operation Δ .

(VIII) $\mathcal{C}_\mathcal{M}$ is a subalgebra of $\mathcal{C}_\mathcal{M}$ if and only if it contains the identity element 1 and is closed under the operations \wedge, \vee, \neg and the ternary operation Δ .

(IX) $\mathcal{C}_\mathcal{M}$ is a subalgebra of $\mathcal{C}_\mathcal{M}$ if and only if it contains the identity element 1 and is closed under the operations \wedge, \vee, \neg and the ternary operation Δ .

(X) T... m... ;

(XI) S... m... ;

Article 69 T... m... (... C... m... C... C... F... m... ;

P... m... S... C... O... m... ;

Article 70 W... C... m... ;

Article 71 A... m... O... m... ;

Article 72 A... m... T... m... ;

(I) T... m... ;

(II) T... ;

(III) T... W... m... ;

Article 73 T... m... S... m... ;

Article 74 T... 24
C... 24
W... () ()
C...

W...
T... C... m...

W... C... m...

I... R... C... H... ()
m... m... m...
m... m... m...
T... m...
R... C... H... T... m... m...
R... C... H... C...

Article 75 A... m...
C... m...
m... m... m...

Article 76 A... m...
m... m... m...
()
C... m... m... m...

Article 77 A... m...
m... T... m...
A... A...
10... m... m...

I... m... m...
m... 5... m...
m... m...

Article 78

T... m... T... A... 10... m...

I... 5... m...

Article 82

General provisions regarding the structure and content of the document, including references to other articles and sections.

I... 10%... 90... ()

Article 83

Specific provisions regarding the structure and content of the document, including references to other articles and sections.

When... A... T

T... C

S... C... A... 63... S... L... 36

T... C... 1%... CSRC... W... N... S... C... ar

P... L... R... S... E... L... R... SSE

Article 84 W

... m ... m ... m ...

Article 85 W

... m ... m ... m ... 10% ...

Article 86 V

... m ... m ... m ...

Article 87 I

... m ... m ... m ...

Article 88 R

... m ... m ... m ...

Article 89 C

... m ... m ... m ...

Article 90 A

... m ... m ... m ...

Article 91 O

... m ... m ... m ... 10% ...

Article 92 U

... m ... m ... m ...

Article 93 T

... m ... m ... m ...

Article 94 C

... m ... m ... m ...

Article 95 R

... m ... m ... m ...

Article 89

T... m... T... m...

- (I) T... m... 3%... C... m... m...
- (II) T... m... 1%... C... m... m...
- (III) T... m... 3%... C... m... m...
- (IV) T... m... m...
- (V) W... m... m... 10%...

T... m... C... m...

W... m... W... m...

G... m... m...

Article 93 The following shall be deemed to be the assets of the Corporation:

- (I) Income derived from the operation of the Corporation;
- (II) Interest on the Corporation's bonds;
- (III) Dividends received by the Corporation from other corporations;
- (IV) Real estate owned by the Corporation;
- (V) Equipment owned by the Corporation;
- (VI) Working capital of the Corporation, including the cash and cash equivalents, and the assets of the Corporation which are not otherwise included in this Article;
- (VII) Other assets owned by the Corporation, including the assets of the Corporation which are not otherwise included in this Article.

Article 94 Within the limits of the Corporation's assets, the Corporation shall be deemed to be the owner of the following:

First, the Corporation shall be deemed to be the owner of the following:

Second, the Corporation shall be deemed to be the owner of the following:

Assets of the Corporation shall include the following:

Assets of the Corporation shall include the following:

Assets of the Corporation shall include the following:

Article 99 T...
T...
10.

Article 100 T...
W...
M...
CSRC...
C...
I...
C...

Article 101 S...
C...
I...
C...
7...

Article 102 T...
G...
M...
G...
M...
C...
G...
M...

Article 103 R...
C...
T...
C...
S...

Article 104 W...
m...
m...
m...

Article 105 W...
m...
m...
m...

Article 106 W

Chapter 9 Special Procedures for Voting by Class Shareholders

Article 107 H

C

I

I

Article 108 R

(VII) T. ...

(VIII) T. ...

(IX) T. ...

(X) T. ...

(XI) T. ... C. ...

(XII) T. ...

Article 110 T. ... (II), (VIII), (XI), (XII). A. ... 109, ...

T. ...

(I) ... A. ... 28, ... A. ... 61

(II) ... A. ... 28, ... A. ...

(III) ... C. ...

Article 111 R. ... A. ... 110, ...

Article 112 W. ... C. ... 21, ... 15, ... T. ...

T... m... (...) ...

Article 113 N... m...

C... P... A... A...

Article 114 A... m...

S... m...

(I) W... m... (...) ... C... m... 20% ... 12 m...

(II) W... C... m... 15 m... S... C...;

(III) S... C... m... S... C...;

Chapter 10 Board of Directors

Article 115 T... C... m...

T... m... I... m... (...) ... T... m... C... m... T... m... C...

T. B. & C. ...
& ... E ...
A ... A ...
A ...
& ...
T ...

Article 116 D ...
T ...

T ...
I ...
A ... A ...
m ...

P ...
S ...
m ... m ...
m ...

I ...
m ...
m ...

A ... W ...
T ...
C ... W ...
C ... L ...
A ... A ...
A ... W ...
m ...

(XIII) $T_{m^2} = \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{i=1}^{m^2} X_i^2$;

(XIV) $T_{m^2} = \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{i=1}^{m^2} X_i^2$;

(XV) $T_{m^2} = \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{i=1}^{m^2} X_i^2$;

(XVI) $T_{m^2} = \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{i=1}^{m^2} X_i^2$;

(XVII) $T_{m^2} = \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{i=1}^{m^2} X_i^2$;

(XVIII) $T_{m^2} = \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{i=1}^{m^2} X_i^2$;

(XIX) $T_{m^2} = \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{i=1}^{m^2} X_i^2$;

(XX) $A_{m^2} = \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{i=1}^{m^2} X_i^2$;

(V) The Commission shall have the power to call for information from any person who is likely to have information relevant to the investigation;

(VI) The Commission shall have the power to require any person to produce any document or information in his possession, custody or control which is relevant to the investigation.

Where the Commission is satisfied that a person has failed to comply with any of the provisions of sub-section (I) or (II) or sub-section (V) or (VI), it may, after giving him a reasonable opportunity of being heard, direct that the person shall be liable to a fine of such amount as may be specified in the order, or to imprisonment for such term as may be specified in the order, or to both, in respect of the failure to comply with any of the provisions of sub-section (I) or (II) or sub-section (V) or (VI), as the case may be, and the Commission may, in addition, direct that the person shall be liable to a fine of such amount as may be specified in the order, or to imprisonment for such term as may be specified in the order, or to both, in respect of the failure to comply with any of the provisions of sub-section (I) or (II) or sub-section (V) or (VI), as the case may be, and the Commission may, in addition, direct that the person shall be liable to a fine of such amount as may be specified in the order, or to imprisonment for such term as may be specified in the order, or to both, in respect of the failure to comply with any of the provisions of sub-section (I) or (II) or sub-section (V) or (VI), as the case may be.

Every person who fails to comply with any of the provisions of sub-section (I) or (II) or sub-section (V) or (VI) shall be liable to a fine of such amount as may be specified in the order, or to imprisonment for such term as may be specified in the order, or to both, in respect of the failure to comply with any of the provisions of sub-section (I) or (II) or sub-section (V) or (VI), as the case may be.

Article 124 The Commission shall have the power to call for information from any person who is likely to have information relevant to the investigation;

(I) The Commission shall have the power to call for information from any person who is likely to have information relevant to the investigation;

(II) The Commission shall have the power to require any person to produce any document or information in his possession, custody or control which is relevant to the investigation;

(III) The Commission shall have the power to require any person to produce any document or information in his possession, custody or control which is relevant to the investigation.

(IV) Where the Commission is satisfied that a person has failed to comply with any of the provisions of sub-section (I) or (II) or sub-section (V) or (VI), it may, after giving him a reasonable opportunity of being heard, direct that the person shall be liable to a fine of such amount as may be specified in the order, or to imprisonment for such term as may be specified in the order, or to both, in respect of the failure to comply with any of the provisions of sub-section (I) or (II) or sub-section (V) or (VI), as the case may be, and the Commission may, in addition, direct that the person shall be liable to a fine of such amount as may be specified in the order, or to imprisonment for such term as may be specified in the order, or to both, in respect of the failure to comply with any of the provisions of sub-section (I) or (II) or sub-section (V) or (VI), as the case may be.

(V) The Commission shall have the power to call for information from any person who is likely to have information relevant to the investigation;

(VI) The Commission shall have the power to require any person to produce any document or information in his possession, custody or control which is relevant to the investigation.

T... ..

- (1) C...;
- (2) R...;
- (3) O...;
- (4) I... ..

I... .. C... .. W... .. C... ..

Article 125 T... .. 33% ..

D... ..

T... .. C... .. P... .. 1 ..

Article 126 T... ..

- (I) T... ..
- (II) T... ..
- (III) T... .. C... ..
- (IV) T... ..

T... ..

Article 127

R...
N... 14
L...
m...

A...
m...

- (I) P... 10% ...
- (II) J...;
- (III) D...;
- (IV) J...;
- (V) P...;
- (VI) P...

A...
m...

Article 128

T...
N... 14
T...
A...

W...
m...
m...

Article 129

U... L... R... A...
A... ()

E... U... A...
A... C...

W... m...

Article 130 $D_{\mathbb{R}^n}$ is a \mathbb{R} -module. I is a \mathbb{R} -submodule of $D_{\mathbb{R}^n}$. T is a \mathbb{R} -submodule of $D_{\mathbb{R}^n}$.

T is a \mathbb{R} -submodule of $D_{\mathbb{R}^n}$. W is a \mathbb{R} -submodule of $D_{\mathbb{R}^n}$.

Article 131 U is a \mathbb{R} -submodule of $D_{\mathbb{R}^n}$. $L_{\mathbb{R}^n}$ is a \mathbb{R} -submodule of $D_{\mathbb{R}^n}$. $R_{\mathbb{R}^n}$ is a \mathbb{R} -submodule of $D_{\mathbb{R}^n}$. $S_{\mathbb{R}^n}$ is a \mathbb{R} -submodule of $D_{\mathbb{R}^n}$. $E_{\mathbb{R}^n}$ is a \mathbb{R} -submodule of $D_{\mathbb{R}^n}$.

(I) F is a \mathbb{R} -submodule of $D_{\mathbb{R}^n}$. $C_{\mathbb{R}^n}$ is a \mathbb{R} -submodule of $D_{\mathbb{R}^n}$. $D_{\mathbb{R}^n}$ is a \mathbb{R} -submodule of $D_{\mathbb{R}^n}$.

(II) F is a \mathbb{R} -submodule of $D_{\mathbb{R}^n}$. $C_{\mathbb{R}^n}$ is a \mathbb{R} -submodule of $D_{\mathbb{R}^n}$.

(III) F is a \mathbb{R} -submodule of $D_{\mathbb{R}^n}$. $C_{\mathbb{R}^n}$ is a \mathbb{R} -submodule of $D_{\mathbb{R}^n}$.

(IV) A is a \mathbb{R} -submodule of $D_{\mathbb{R}^n}$. $C_{\mathbb{R}^n}$ is a \mathbb{R} -submodule of $D_{\mathbb{R}^n}$.

(1) A is a \mathbb{R} -submodule of $D_{\mathbb{R}^n}$. $C_{\mathbb{R}^n}$ is a \mathbb{R} -submodule of $D_{\mathbb{R}^n}$.

(2) A is a \mathbb{R} -submodule of $D_{\mathbb{R}^n}$. $C_{\mathbb{R}^n}$ is a \mathbb{R} -submodule of $D_{\mathbb{R}^n}$.

(V) C_{AP} shall have the right to request the Board of Directors to take any action which it may deem necessary or proper in the interest of the corporation.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Charter of the Corporation.

Article 132 The Board of Directors shall have the right to elect or remove any officer or director of the corporation. The Board of Directors shall also have the right to elect or remove any member of the Board of Directors.

- (I) to elect or remove any officer or director of the corporation;
- (II) to elect or remove any member of the Board of Directors;
- (III) to elect or remove any member of the Board of Directors;
- (IV) to elect or remove any member of the Board of Directors;
- (V) to elect or remove any member of the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors shall have the right to elect or remove any officer or director of the corporation. The Board of Directors shall also have the right to elect or remove any member of the Board of Directors.

Chapter 11 Secretary to the Board of Directors

Article 133 The Secretary of the Board of Directors shall be elected by the Board of Directors. The Secretary shall have the right to request the Board of Directors to take any action which it may deem necessary or proper in the interest of the corporation.

Article 134 The Secretary of the Board of Directors shall have the right to request the Board of Directors to take any action which it may deem necessary or proper in the interest of the corporation.

- (I) The Secretary of the Board of Directors shall have the right to request the Board of Directors to take any action which it may deem necessary or proper in the interest of the corporation;
- (II) The Secretary of the Board of Directors shall have the right to request the Board of Directors to take any action which it may deem necessary or proper in the interest of the corporation.

(III) The Board of Directors of the Company shall have the authority to make any arrangement for the redemption of the debentures of the Company.

Article 135 A Director of the Company shall be entitled to receive such remuneration as may be determined by the Board of Directors of the Company.

In the event of any dispute between the Company and a Director as to the amount of remuneration payable to him, the same shall be referred to the Arbitration Tribunal constituted under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

Chapter 12 President of the Company

Article 136 The Board of Directors of the Company shall have the authority to elect a President of the Company for such term as may be determined by the Board of Directors of the Company.

Article 137 The President of the Company shall have the following powers and functions:

- (I) To preside at all meetings of the Board of Directors of the Company;
- (II) To exercise the powers and functions of the Board of Directors of the Company in the absence of the President of the Company;
- (III) To exercise the powers and functions of the Board of Directors of the Company in the absence of the President of the Company;
- (IV) To exercise the powers and functions of the Board of Directors of the Company;
- (V) To exercise the powers and functions of the Board of Directors of the Company;
- (VI) To exercise the powers and functions of the Board of Directors of the Company;
- (VII) To exercise the powers and functions of the Board of Directors of the Company;
- (VIII) To exercise the powers and functions of the Board of Directors of the Company;
- (IX) To exercise the powers and functions of the Board of Directors of the Company;

(X) The Board of Supervisors shall have the honor and privilege of the office.

(XI) The Board of Supervisors shall have the honor and privilege of the office.

Article 138 The Board of Supervisors shall have the honor and privilege of the office.

Article 139 The Board of Supervisors shall have the honor and privilege of the office.

Chapter 13 Board of Supervisors

Article 140 The Board of Supervisors shall have the honor and privilege of the office.

Article 141 The Board of Supervisors shall have the honor and privilege of the office.

The Board of Supervisors shall have the honor and privilege of the office.

Article 142 The Board of Supervisors shall have the honor and privilege of the office.

Article 143 The Board of Supervisors shall have the honor and privilege of the office.

The Board of Supervisors shall have the honor and privilege of the office.

Article 144

- (I) ...
- (II) ... C_{AP} ...
- (III) ... C_{AP} ... A_{AP} ...
- (IV) ... C_{AP} ... C_{AP} ...
- (V) ... m ...
- (VI) ... m ...
- (VII) ... m ...
- (VIII) ... C_{AP} ...
- (IX) ... C_{AP} ...
- (X) ... A_{AP} ... A_{AP} ...

T ... m ...

Article 145

Article 146

T ...

$$m^k \cdot m^l = m^{k+l}$$

$$\frac{m^k}{m^l} = m^{k-l}$$

$$(m^k)^l = m^{k \cdot l}$$

T... m m

Article 147 T... m m

Si... T... C... m m

Article 148 A... C... m m

Article 149 Si... A... A... m m

Chapter 14 Qualifications and Duties of Directors, Supervisors, President and Other Senior Management of the Company

Article 150 A... C... m m

- (I) ... m m
- (II) ... m m 5
- (III) ... m m 3
- (IV) ... m m 3
- (V) ... m m
- (VI) ... m m

(VII) ...

(VIII) ... 5

(IX) ...

Article 151 ...

(I) Q ...

(II) I ...

(III) F ...

(IV) M ...

(V) R ... SSE;

(VI) O ... A ... A ...

T ...

(I) A ... C ...

(II) A ... 1% ... C ... 10 ... C ...

(III) A ... 5% ... C ... 5 ... C ...

(IV) A ...

- (V) A_{λ_1, λ_2} and A_{λ_1, λ_3} are not both zero; $C_{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}$ is a nonsingular matrix;
- (VI) A_{λ_1, λ_2} and A_{λ_1, λ_3} are not both zero; $C_{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}$ is a nonsingular matrix;
- (VII) A_{λ_1, λ_2} and A_{λ_1, λ_3} are not both zero; $C_{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}$ is a nonsingular matrix.

Article 152 The following conditions are necessary for the existence of a $m \times m$ matrix $C_{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}$ satisfying (I) through (VII):

Article 153 In addition to the conditions of Article 152, the following conditions are necessary for the existence of a $m \times m$ matrix $C_{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}$ satisfying (I) through (VII) and the condition $\text{tr}(L_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2} R_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2}) \geq 0$:

- (I) $N_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2} C_{\lambda_1 \lambda_2} N_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2}$ is a nonsingular matrix;
- (II) $\text{tr}(L_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2} R_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2}) \geq 0$;
- (III) $N_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2} C_{\lambda_1 \lambda_2} N_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2}$ is a nonsingular matrix (where N_{λ_1, λ_2} is the matrix defined in Article 152); $C_{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}$ is a nonsingular matrix;
- (IV) $N_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2} C_{\lambda_1 \lambda_2} N_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2}$ is a nonsingular matrix (where N_{λ_1, λ_2} is the matrix defined in Article 152); $C_{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}$ is a nonsingular matrix; A_{λ_1, λ_2} is a nonsingular matrix.

Article 154 In addition to the conditions of Article 152, the following conditions are necessary for the existence of a $m \times m$ matrix $C_{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}$ satisfying (I) through (VII) and the condition $\text{tr}(L_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2} R_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2}) \geq 0$ and the condition $\text{tr}(L_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2} R_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2}) \geq 0$:

Article 155 In addition to the conditions of Article 154, the following conditions are necessary for the existence of a $m \times m$ matrix $C_{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}$ satisfying (I) through (VII) and the condition $\text{tr}(L_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2} R_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2}) \geq 0$ and the condition $\text{tr}(L_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2} R_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2}) \geq 0$ and the condition $\text{tr}(L_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2} R_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2}) \geq 0$:

- (I) $\text{tr}(L_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2} R_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2}) \geq 0$;
- (II) $\text{tr}(L_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2} R_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2}) \geq 0$;

- (III) Топология, порожденная \mathbb{R} -модулем \mathfrak{m} в $\mathfrak{m}^{\mathbb{R}}$, совпадает с топологией $\mathfrak{m}^{\mathbb{R}}$ в $\mathfrak{m}^{\mathbb{R}}$. Если $\mathfrak{m}^{\mathbb{R}} = L_{\mathbb{R}} \oplus R_{\mathbb{R}}$, то топология, порожденная $\mathfrak{m}^{\mathbb{R}}$ в $\mathfrak{m}^{\mathbb{R}}$, совпадает с топологией $\mathfrak{m}^{\mathbb{R}}$ в $\mathfrak{m}^{\mathbb{R}}$;
- (IV) Топология, порожденная \mathfrak{m} в $\mathfrak{m}^{\mathbb{R}}$, совпадает с топологией $\mathfrak{m}^{\mathbb{R}}$ в $\mathfrak{m}^{\mathbb{R}}$;
- (V) Необходимо и достаточно, чтобы \mathfrak{m} в $\mathfrak{m}^{\mathbb{R}}$ был $\mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{R}}$ -модулем, порожденным $A_{\mathbb{R}}$ и $A_{\mathbb{R}}^{\mathbb{R}}$ в $L_{\mathbb{R}} \oplus R_{\mathbb{R}}$. Тогда топология, порожденная \mathfrak{m} в $\mathfrak{m}^{\mathbb{R}}$, совпадает с топологией $\mathfrak{m}^{\mathbb{R}}$ в $\mathfrak{m}^{\mathbb{R}}$;
- (VI) Необходимо и достаточно, чтобы \mathfrak{m} в $\mathfrak{m}^{\mathbb{R}}$ был $\mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{R}}$ -модулем, порожденным $A_{\mathbb{R}}$ в $L_{\mathbb{R}} \oplus R_{\mathbb{R}}$;
- (VII) Необходимо и достаточно, чтобы \mathfrak{m} в $\mathfrak{m}^{\mathbb{R}}$ был $\mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{R}}$ -модулем, порожденным $A_{\mathbb{R}}$ и $A_{\mathbb{R}}^{\mathbb{R}}$ в $L_{\mathbb{R}} \oplus R_{\mathbb{R}}$ (тогда $\mathfrak{m}^{\mathbb{R}}$ в $\mathfrak{m}^{\mathbb{R}}$);
- (VIII) Необходимо и достаточно, чтобы \mathfrak{m} в $\mathfrak{m}^{\mathbb{R}}$ был $\mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{R}}$ -модулем, порожденным $A_{\mathbb{R}}$ в $L_{\mathbb{R}} \oplus R_{\mathbb{R}}$;
- (IX) Тогда \mathfrak{m} в $\mathfrak{m}^{\mathbb{R}}$ порожден $A_{\mathbb{R}}$ и $A_{\mathbb{R}}^{\mathbb{R}}$ в $L_{\mathbb{R}} \oplus R_{\mathbb{R}}$, тогда топология, порожденная \mathfrak{m} в $\mathfrak{m}^{\mathbb{R}}$, совпадает с топологией $\mathfrak{m}^{\mathbb{R}}$ в $\mathfrak{m}^{\mathbb{R}}$;
- (X) Необходимо и достаточно, чтобы \mathfrak{m} в $\mathfrak{m}^{\mathbb{R}}$ был $\mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{R}}$ -модулем, порожденным $A_{\mathbb{R}}$ в $L_{\mathbb{R}} \oplus R_{\mathbb{R}}$;
- (XI) Необходимо и достаточно, чтобы \mathfrak{m} в $\mathfrak{m}^{\mathbb{R}}$ был $\mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{R}}$ -модулем, порожденным $A_{\mathbb{R}}$ и $A_{\mathbb{R}}^{\mathbb{R}}$ в $L_{\mathbb{R}} \oplus R_{\mathbb{R}}$, тогда топология, порожденная \mathfrak{m} в $\mathfrak{m}^{\mathbb{R}}$, совпадает с топологией $\mathfrak{m}^{\mathbb{R}}$ в $\mathfrak{m}^{\mathbb{R}}$;
- (XII) Необходимо и достаточно, чтобы \mathfrak{m} в $\mathfrak{m}^{\mathbb{R}}$ был $\mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{R}}$ -модулем, порожденным $A_{\mathbb{R}}$ и $A_{\mathbb{R}}^{\mathbb{R}}$ в $L_{\mathbb{R}} \oplus R_{\mathbb{R}}$, тогда топология, порожденная \mathfrak{m} в $\mathfrak{m}^{\mathbb{R}}$, совпадает с топологией $\mathfrak{m}^{\mathbb{R}}$ в $\mathfrak{m}^{\mathbb{R}}$;
1. $R_{\mathbb{R}}$ в $L_{\mathbb{R}} \oplus R_{\mathbb{R}}$;
 2. $P_{\mathbb{R}}$ в $L_{\mathbb{R}} \oplus R_{\mathbb{R}}$;
 3. $T_{\mathbb{R}}$ в $L_{\mathbb{R}} \oplus R_{\mathbb{R}}$.

Article 155 $G_{\mathbb{R}}^m$ is the Lie group of all $m \times m$ real nonsingular matrices. $A_{\mathbb{R}}^m$ is the Lie algebra of $G_{\mathbb{R}}^m$. $C_{\mathbb{R}}^m$ is the Lie algebra of all $m \times m$ real matrices. $C_{\mathbb{R}}^m$ is isomorphic to $\mathfrak{gl}(m, \mathbb{R})$.

Article 156 $D_{\mathbb{R}}^m$ is the Lie group of all $m \times m$ real nonsingular matrices with positive determinant. $C_{\mathbb{R}}^m$ is the Lie algebra of $D_{\mathbb{R}}^m$. $(D_{\mathbb{R}}^m, C_{\mathbb{R}}^m)$ is a reductive pair.

- (I) $S_{\mathbb{R}}^m$ is the Lie group of all $m \times m$ real nonsingular matrices with determinant ± 1 . $C_{\mathbb{R}}^m$ is the Lie algebra of $S_{\mathbb{R}}^m$.
- (II) $T_{\mathbb{R}}^m$ is the Lie group of all $m \times m$ real nonsingular matrices with determinant 1. $C_{\mathbb{R}}^m$ is the Lie algebra of $T_{\mathbb{R}}^m$. (I) is a subgroup of $T_{\mathbb{R}}^m$.
- (III) $P_{\mathbb{R}}^m$ is the Lie group of all $m \times m$ real nonsingular matrices with determinant ± 1 . $C_{\mathbb{R}}^m$ is the Lie algebra of $P_{\mathbb{R}}^m$. (I) is a subgroup of $P_{\mathbb{R}}^m$.
- (IV) $C_{\mathbb{R}}^m$ is the Lie algebra of $D_{\mathbb{R}}^m$. $C_{\mathbb{R}}^m$ is the Lie algebra of $S_{\mathbb{R}}^m$. (I), (II) and (III) are subgroups of $D_{\mathbb{R}}^m$.
- (V) $D_{\mathbb{R}}^m$ is the Lie group of all $m \times m$ real nonsingular matrices with positive determinant. $C_{\mathbb{R}}^m$ is the Lie algebra of $D_{\mathbb{R}}^m$. (IV) is a subalgebra of $C_{\mathbb{R}}^m$.

Article 157 $T_{\mathbb{C}}^m$ is the Lie group of all $m \times m$ complex nonsingular matrices with determinant 1. $C_{\mathbb{C}}^m$ is the Lie algebra of $T_{\mathbb{C}}^m$. $C_{\mathbb{C}}^m$ is isomorphic to $\mathfrak{gl}(m, \mathbb{C})$. $O_{\mathbb{C}}^m$ is the Lie group of all $m \times m$ complex nonsingular matrices with determinant ± 1 . $C_{\mathbb{C}}^m$ is the Lie algebra of $O_{\mathbb{C}}^m$. $C_{\mathbb{C}}^m$ is isomorphic to $\mathfrak{gl}(m, \mathbb{C})$.

Article 158 $T_{\mathbb{H}}^m$ is the Lie group of all $m \times m$ quaternion nonsingular matrices with determinant 1. $C_{\mathbb{H}}^m$ is the Lie algebra of $T_{\mathbb{H}}^m$. $C_{\mathbb{H}}^m$ is isomorphic to $\mathfrak{gl}(m, \mathbb{H})$. $A_{\mathbb{H}}^m$ is the Lie algebra of $T_{\mathbb{H}}^m$. $A_{\mathbb{H}}^m$ is isomorphic to $\mathfrak{gl}(m, \mathbb{H})$.

Article 159 $I_{\mathbb{R}}^m$ is the Lie group of all $m \times m$ real nonsingular matrices with determinant 1. $C_{\mathbb{R}}^m$ is the Lie algebra of $I_{\mathbb{R}}^m$. $C_{\mathbb{R}}^m$ is isomorphic to $\mathfrak{gl}(m, \mathbb{R})$. $(I_{\mathbb{R}}^m, C_{\mathbb{R}}^m)$ is a reductive pair.

(III) If the C_{np} is a C_{np} group, then the C_{np} is a C_{np} group. If the C_{np} is a C_{np} group, then the C_{np} is a C_{np} group. If the C_{np} is a C_{np} group, then the C_{np} is a C_{np} group.

Article 163 If the C_{np} is a C_{np} group, then the C_{np} is a C_{np} group. If the C_{np} is a C_{np} group, then the C_{np} is a C_{np} group.

Article 164 A C_{np} is a C_{np} group. P is a C_{np} group. P is a C_{np} group. P is a C_{np} group.

(I) The C_{np} is a C_{np} group. The C_{np} is a C_{np} group. The C_{np} is a C_{np} group. The C_{np} is a C_{np} group.

(II) The C_{np} is a C_{np} group. The C_{np} is a C_{np} group. The C_{np} is a C_{np} group. The C_{np} is a C_{np} group.

Article 165 The C_{np} is a C_{np} group. The C_{np} is a C_{np} group. The C_{np} is a C_{np} group. The C_{np} is a C_{np} group.

Article 166 If the C_{np} is a C_{np} group, then the C_{np} is a C_{np} group. If the C_{np} is a C_{np} group, then the C_{np} is a C_{np} group. If the C_{np} is a C_{np} group, then the C_{np} is a C_{np} group.

Article 167 The Commission shall consider the following matters in relation to the process of reintegration:

- (I) Request for reintegration;
- (II) Request for reintegration and the Commission;
- (III) Request for reintegration and the Commission;
- (IV) Commission reintegration.

Section 168 Commission shall consider the following matters in relation to the process of reintegration:

- T
- (I) D, C, L, S, P, A, A, C, T, M, C, S, R, H, K, S, E, A, A, C, A;
 - (II) D, C, A;
 - (III) A, C, 21, A, A.

Article 168 The Commission shall consider the following matters in relation to the process of reintegration:

- (I) A, m;
- (II) A, m, C, T, A, 61, A, A.

Article 168 T = C. The Company shall file with the PRC tax authorities a tax return for the year ending on 31 December of each year.

Chapter 15 Financial Accounting System and Profit Distribution

Article 169 T = C. The Company shall file with the PRC tax authorities a tax return for the year ending on 31 December of each year.

Article 170 T = C. The Company shall file with the PRC tax authorities a tax return for the year ending on 31 December of each year.

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Article 171 T = C. The Company shall file with the PRC tax authorities a tax return for the year ending on 31 December of each year.

Article 172 T = C. The Company shall file with the PRC tax authorities a tax return for the year ending on 31 December of each year.

T = C. The Company shall file with the PRC tax authorities a tax return for the year ending on 31 December of each year.

Article 173 T = C. The Company shall file with the PRC tax authorities a tax return for the year ending on 31 December of each year.

Article 174 The C_{MR} shall be established in accordance with the provisions of the PRC and the relevant laws and regulations of the State.

Article 175 The C_{MR} shall be established in accordance with the provisions of the PRC and the relevant laws and regulations of the State.

Article 176 The C_{MR} shall be established in accordance with the provisions of the PRC and the relevant laws and regulations of the State.

Article 177 Within the C_{MR}, the State shall implement a 10% reserve ratio for the RMB deposits of the C_{MR} and a 50% reserve ratio for the foreign currency deposits of the C_{MR}.

The State shall implement a 10% reserve ratio for the RMB deposits of the C_{MR} and a 50% reserve ratio for the foreign currency deposits of the C_{MR}.

The State shall implement a 10% reserve ratio for the RMB deposits of the C_{MR} and a 50% reserve ratio for the foreign currency deposits of the C_{MR}.

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The State shall implement a 10% reserve ratio for the RMB deposits of the C_{MR} and a 50% reserve ratio for the foreign currency deposits of the C_{MR}.

The State shall implement a 10% reserve ratio for the RMB deposits of the C_{MR} and a 50% reserve ratio for the foreign currency deposits of the C_{MR}.

Article 178 C_{MR} shall be established in accordance with the provisions of the PRC and the relevant laws and regulations of the State.

(I) P_{MR} shall be established in accordance with the provisions of the PRC and the relevant laws and regulations of the State.

(II) O_{MR} shall be established in accordance with the provisions of the PRC and the relevant laws and regulations of the State.

Article 179

(IV) Т. С. $C_{\text{лр}}$... (содержит ...)

(V) Т. С. $C_{\text{лр}}$... 20% ...

(1) W ... $C_{\text{лр}}$... 80%

(2) W ... $C_{\text{лр}}$... 40%

(3) W ... $C_{\text{лр}}$... 20%

I ... $C_{\text{лр}}$...

T ... $C_{\text{лр}}$...

U ... $C_{\text{лр}}$...

(VI) I ... $C_{\text{лр}}$...

(VII) I . . . C . . . m . . . T . . .

(VIII) T . . . C . . . m . . .

(IX) I . . . C . . . CSRC . . . m . . . m . . . A . . . 2/3 . . . T . . .

(X) I . . . C . . . C . . . m . . .

Article 182 T . . . m . . . R . . . T . . . C . . . R . . . A . . . PRC.

A . . . m . . .

Article 183 T . . . PRC. T . . . m . . . m . . .

Article 184 T . . . C . . . T . . . C . . .

T . . . C . . . m . . . m . . .

T . . . C . . . H . . . K . . . T . . . O . . . H . . . K . . .

Article 184 The Company may, if it thinks fit, purchase any shares of the Company under the following conditions, to-wit:—

(I) The Company may purchase any shares in the Company at a price not exceeding ten per cent. above the nominal value of the shares, provided that the purchase is made out of the profits of the Company.

(II) The Company may purchase any shares in the Company at a price not exceeding ten per cent. above the nominal value of the shares, provided that the purchase is made out of the profits of the Company.

(I) The Company may purchase any shares in the Company at a price not exceeding ten per cent. above the nominal value of the shares, provided that the purchase is made out of the profits of the Company.

(II) The Company may purchase any shares in the Company at a price not exceeding ten per cent. above the nominal value of the shares, provided that the purchase is made out of the profits of the Company.

Chapter 16 Appointment of Accounting Firm

Article 185 The Company may, if it thinks fit, appoint an accounting firm to audit the accounts of the Company. The accounting firm may be appointed for a period of five years, and may be re-appointed for any subsequent term of years, not exceeding five years, as may be determined by a resolution of the Company.

The Company may, if it thinks fit, appoint an accounting firm to audit the accounts of the Company. The accounting firm may be appointed for a period of five years, and may be re-appointed for any subsequent term of years, not exceeding five years, as may be determined by a resolution of the Company.

The Company may, if it thinks fit, appoint an accounting firm to audit the accounts of the Company. The accounting firm may be appointed for a period of five years, and may be re-appointed for any subsequent term of years, not exceeding five years, as may be determined by a resolution of the Company.

Article 186 The Company may, if it thinks fit, appoint an accounting firm to audit the accounts of the Company. The accounting firm may be appointed for a period of five years, and may be re-appointed for any subsequent term of years, not exceeding five years, as may be determined by a resolution of the Company.

Article 187 The Company may, if it thinks fit, appoint an accounting firm to audit the accounts of the Company. The accounting firm may be appointed for a period of five years, and may be re-appointed for any subsequent term of years, not exceeding five years, as may be determined by a resolution of the Company.

(I) The Company may, if it thinks fit, appoint an accounting firm to audit the accounts of the Company. The accounting firm may be appointed for a period of five years, and may be re-appointed for any subsequent term of years, not exceeding five years, as may be determined by a resolution of the Company.

(II) The Company may, if it thinks fit, appoint an accounting firm to audit the accounts of the Company. The accounting firm may be appointed for a period of five years, and may be re-appointed for any subsequent term of years, not exceeding five years, as may be determined by a resolution of the Company.

(III) The Government of India may, by order in writing, direct that any person who has been appointed to any post in the service of the Government of India may, subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order, be permitted to hold any other office or employment in addition to the office or employment in which he is appointed.

Article 188 In the exercise of the powers conferred by this Article, the Government of India may, by order in writing, direct that any person who has been appointed to any post in the service of the Government of India may, subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order, be permitted to hold any other office or employment in addition to the office or employment in which he is appointed.

Article 189 Rules made by the Government of India under this Article shall be subject to the superintendence and control of the Council of Ministers. In the exercise of the powers conferred by this Article, the Government of India may, by order in writing, direct that any person who has been appointed to any post in the service of the Government of India may, subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order, be permitted to hold any other office or employment in addition to the office or employment in which he is appointed.

Article 190 The Government of India may, by order in writing, direct that any person who has been appointed to any post in the service of the Government of India may, subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order, be permitted to hold any other office or employment in addition to the office or employment in which he is appointed.

Article 191 A person who has been appointed to any post in the service of the Government of India may, subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order, be permitted to hold any other office or employment in addition to the office or employment in which he is appointed.

The Government of India may, by order in writing, direct that any person who has been appointed to any post in the service of the Government of India may, subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order, be permitted to hold any other office or employment in addition to the office or employment in which he is appointed.

(I) The Government of India may, by order in writing, direct that any person who has been appointed to any post in the service of the Government of India may, subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order, be permitted to hold any other office or employment in addition to the office or employment in which he is appointed.

(II) In the exercise of the powers conferred by this Article, the Government of India may, by order in writing, direct that any person who has been appointed to any post in the service of the Government of India may, subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order, be permitted to hold any other office or employment in addition to the office or employment in which he is appointed.

1. The Government of India may, by order in writing, direct that any person who has been appointed to any post in the service of the Government of India may, subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order, be permitted to hold any other office or employment in addition to the office or employment in which he is appointed.

2. Subject to the superintendence and control of the Council of Ministers, the Government of India may, by order in writing, direct that any person who has been appointed to any post in the service of the Government of India may, subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order, be permitted to hold any other office or employment in addition to the office or employment in which he is appointed.

(III) In the exercise of the powers conferred by this Article, the Government of India may, by order in writing, direct that any person who has been appointed to any post in the service of the Government of India may, subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order, be permitted to hold any other office or employment in addition to the office or employment in which he is appointed.

(IV) The following shall be considered as **Article 188** of the Constitution:

1. The President shall have the right to pardon or commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offence.
2. The President shall have the right to grant reprieve, respite, remission, commutation or pardon in respect of any offence.
3. The President shall have the right to grant pardon or commutation of sentence in respect of any offence.

The President shall have the right to pardon or commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offence. The President shall have the right to grant reprieve, respite, remission, commutation or pardon in respect of any offence. The President shall have the right to grant pardon or commutation of sentence in respect of any offence.

Article 192 Where the Commission for the Enforcement of Fundamental Rights is established under clause (1) of Article 15 of the Constitution, the Commission shall have the right to grant pardon or commutation of sentence in respect of any offence.

A person who has been granted pardon or commutation of sentence shall be deemed to have been granted pardon or commutation of sentence. The Commission for the Enforcement of Fundamental Rights shall have the right to grant pardon or commutation of sentence in respect of any offence.

1. A person who has been granted pardon or commutation of sentence shall be deemed to have been granted pardon or commutation of sentence.
2. A person who has been granted pardon or commutation of sentence shall be deemed to have been granted pardon or commutation of sentence.

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Chapter 17 Merger and Division of the Company

Article 193 If a company (hereinafter referred to as the "Company") merges with another company (hereinafter referred to as the "Merging Company") or is merged into another company (hereinafter referred to as the "Merged Company"), the following provisions shall apply:

A. The Merging Company shall be dissolved and its assets and liabilities shall be transferred to the Merged Company. The Merged Company shall continue to exist as if it were never dissolved.

B. The Merging Company shall be dissolved and its assets and liabilities shall be transferred to the Merged Company. The Merged Company shall continue to exist as if it were never dissolved.

C. The Merging Company shall be dissolved and its assets and liabilities shall be transferred to the Merged Company. The Merged Company shall continue to exist as if it were never dissolved.

R. The Merging Company shall be dissolved and its assets and liabilities shall be transferred to the Merged Company. The Merged Company shall continue to exist as if it were never dissolved.

T. The Merging Company shall be dissolved and its assets and liabilities shall be transferred to the Merged Company. The Merged Company shall continue to exist as if it were never dissolved.

Article 194 Mergers of Companies shall be subject to the following provisions:

I. A merger of companies shall be effected by a resolution of the shareholders of each company to be merged, passed by a majority of three-fourths of the votes cast by the shareholders present in person or by proxy at a meeting called for that purpose.

T. A merger of companies shall be effected by a resolution of the shareholders of each company to be merged, passed by a majority of three-fourths of the votes cast by the shareholders present in person or by proxy at a meeting called for that purpose.

10. The resolution shall specify the terms and conditions of the merger, including the transfer of assets and liabilities, and the continuation of the merged company.

30. The resolution shall specify the terms and conditions of the merger, including the transfer of assets and liabilities, and the continuation of the merged company.

45. The resolution shall specify the terms and conditions of the merger, including the transfer of assets and liabilities, and the continuation of the merged company.

T. A merger of companies shall be effected by a resolution of the shareholders of each company to be merged, passed by a majority of three-fourths of the votes cast by the shareholders present in person or by proxy at a meeting called for that purpose.

Article 195 Where a company merges with another company, the following provisions shall apply:

I. A merger of companies shall be effected by a resolution of the shareholders of each company to be merged, passed by a majority of three-fourths of the votes cast by the shareholders present in person or by proxy at a meeting called for that purpose.

T. A merger of companies shall be effected by a resolution of the shareholders of each company to be merged, passed by a majority of three-fourths of the votes cast by the shareholders present in person or by proxy at a meeting called for that purpose.

10. The resolution shall specify the terms and conditions of the merger, including the transfer of assets and liabilities, and the continuation of the merged company.

30. The resolution shall specify the terms and conditions of the merger, including the transfer of assets and liabilities, and the continuation of the merged company.

T. A merger of companies shall be effected by a resolution of the shareholders of each company to be merged, passed by a majority of three-fourths of the votes cast by the shareholders present in person or by proxy at a meeting called for that purpose.

H. A merger of companies shall be effected by a resolution of the shareholders of each company to be merged, passed by a majority of three-fourths of the votes cast by the shareholders present in person or by proxy at a meeting called for that purpose.

Article 196 A company shall not be merged with another company unless the shareholders of the company to be merged have approved the merger by a resolution passed by a majority of three-fourths of the votes cast by the shareholders present in person or by proxy at a meeting called for that purpose.

I. A company shall not be merged with another company unless the shareholders of the company to be merged have approved the merger by a resolution passed by a majority of three-fourths of the votes cast by the shareholders present in person or by proxy at a meeting called for that purpose.

II. A company shall not be merged with another company unless the shareholders of the company to be merged have approved the merger by a resolution passed by a majority of three-fourths of the votes cast by the shareholders present in person or by proxy at a meeting called for that purpose.

Chapter 18 Dissolution and Liquidation of the Company

Article 197 The C. DP shall be dissolved in the following cases:

- (I) E. DP has been declared insolvent under Article 196 of the C. DP Act;
- (II) The C. DP has been declared insolvent under Article 196 of the C. DP Act;
- (III) M. DP has been declared insolvent under Article 196 of the C. DP Act;
- (IV) The C. DP has been declared insolvent under Article 196 of the C. DP Act;
- (V) The C. DP has been declared insolvent under Article 196 of the C. DP Act;
- (VI) If the C. DP has been declared insolvent under Article 196 of the C. DP Act, the C. DP shall be dissolved within 10% of the C. DP Act.

Article 198 In the case of (I) of Article 197, the C. DP shall be dissolved within 10% of the C. DP Act.

In the case of (II) of Article 197, the C. DP shall be dissolved within 10% of the C. DP Act.

Article 199 Where the C. DP is dissolved under (I), (II), (V) or (VI) of Article 197, the C. DP shall be dissolved within 10% of the C. DP Act.

In the case of (IV) of Article 197, the C. DP shall be dissolved within 10% of the C. DP Act.

Article 200 I. $C_{\text{дир}}$ ()

A

T

Article 201 T 10 60 T 30 45

T

D

Article 202 D

- (I) T $C_{\text{дир}}$
- (II) T m
- (III) T $C_{\text{дир}}$
- (IV) T
- (V) T
- (VI) T $C_{\text{дир}}$
- (VII) T $C_{\text{дир}}$

Article 203 A ... **С. 117** ...

Т ... **С. 117** ...

Л ... **С. 117** ... **Т** ... **С. 117** ...

Д ... **С. 117** ...

Article 204 I ... **С. 117** ... **С. 117** ... **С. 117** ... **С. 117** ...

О ... **С. 117** ... **С. 117** ...

Article 205 А ... **С. 117** ... **С. 117** ... **С. 117** ... **С. 117** ... **С. 117** ... **С. 117** ...

Т ... **С. 117** ... **С. 117** ... **С. 117** ... **С. 117** ... **С. 117** ... **С. 117** ... **С. 117** ...

Article 206 М ... **С. 117** ... **С. 117** ... **С. 117** ...

М ... **С. 117** ... **С. 117** ... **С. 117** ...

И ... **С. 117** ... **С. 117** ... **С. 117** ...

Article 207 W ... **С. 117** ... **С. 117** ... **С. 117** ... **С. 117** ...

Chapter 19 Procedures for Amendment of the Articles of Association

Article 208 The Company may, from time to time, amend its Articles of Association, subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, and the Regulations made thereunder.

Article 209 The Company may, from time to time, amend its Articles of Association:

- (I) To amend any provision of its Articles of Association which is inconsistent with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, or the Regulations made thereunder;
- (II) To amend any provision of its Articles of Association which is necessary for the proper conduct of the Company's business;
- (III) To amend any provision of its Articles of Association which is necessary for the proper conduct of the Company's business.

Article 210 The members of the Company may, from time to time, amend its Articles of Association:

- (I) To amend any provision of its Articles of Association which is inconsistent with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, or the Regulations made thereunder;
- (II) To amend any provision of its Articles of Association which is necessary for the proper conduct of the Company's business;
- (III) To amend any provision of its Articles of Association which is necessary for the proper conduct of the Company's business.

The members of the Company may, from time to time, amend its Articles of Association, subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, and the Regulations made thereunder.

Article 211 In the event of any amendment of the Articles of Association, the Company may, from time to time, amend its Articles of Association, subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, and the Regulations made thereunder.

Article 212 Where any provision of the Articles of Association is amended, the Company may, from time to time, amend its Articles of Association, subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, and the Regulations made thereunder.

Chapter 20 Notices

Article 213 The following shall be deemed to be the "C" articles of the Charter of the City of Los Angeles:

- (I) B...
- (II) B...
- (III) B...
- (IV) B... C... H... K... S... E... SSE... L... R... S... E... L... R... SSE;
- (V) B... m...
- (VI) B... C... A...

N... A... A... C... (IV) A...

Article 214 I... C... E... C... (C... E... C... E... C...

Article 215 For the purposes of this Chapter, the following definitions shall apply:—

48. (a) "Contract" means any agreement or arrangement, whether written or oral, which is enforceable by law; and

(b) "Contractor" means any person who enters into a contract with the Government for the execution, maintenance or repair of any work of construction, including the supply of materials, and includes any person who is a party to such contract.

Such definitions shall apply to any contract entered into by the Government after the commencement of this Chapter.

Article 216 Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, the provisions of this Chapter shall apply to any contract entered into by the Government after the commencement of this Chapter.

Article 217 The Government may, by order, make such provisions as it may think fit for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Chapter, and such order may be made at any time after the commencement of this Chapter.

Article 218 The Government may, by order, make such provisions as it may think fit for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Chapter, and such order may be made at any time after the commencement of this Chapter.

49. (a) The Government may, by order, make such provisions as it may think fit for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Chapter, and such order may be made at any time after the commencement of this Chapter.

(b) The Government may, by order, make such provisions as it may think fit for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Chapter, and such order may be made at any time after the commencement of this Chapter.

Chapter 21 Settlement of Disputes

Article 218 The Government may, by order, make such provisions as it may think fit for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Chapter.

- (I) In the event of a dispute arising between the Government and a contractor in connection with any contract entered into by the Government after the commencement of this Chapter, the provisions of this Chapter shall apply to such dispute.
- (II) In the event of a dispute arising between the Government and a contractor in connection with any contract entered into by the Government before the commencement of this Chapter, the provisions of this Chapter shall apply to such dispute if the contract contains a provision to that effect.
- (III) In the event of a dispute arising between the Government and a contractor in connection with any contract entered into by the Government before the commencement of this Chapter, the provisions of this Chapter shall apply to such dispute if the contract contains a provision to that effect.

$T_{\lambda, \mu} = \sum_{\nu} \langle \lambda, \mu | \nu \rangle \langle \nu | \lambda, \mu \rangle$

$D_{\lambda, \mu} = \sum_{\nu} \langle \lambda, \mu | \nu \rangle \langle \nu | \lambda, \mu \rangle$

- (II) $T_{\lambda, \mu} = \sum_{\nu} \langle \lambda, \mu | \nu \rangle \langle \nu | \lambda, \mu \rangle$ $C_{\lambda, \mu} = I_{\lambda, \mu}$ $E_{\lambda, \mu} = T_{\lambda, \mu}$
 $A_{\lambda, \mu} = C_{\lambda, \mu}$ $H_{\lambda, \mu} = K K K K K K K (025)$ $0_{\lambda, \mu} = 0$ (λ, μ)

Article 223 I. An Appeal Against a decision of the Registrar of Companies or the Liquidator of a company, made in exercise of powers conferred on him by the Companies Act, 1956, shall be filed in the High Court within a period of thirty days from the date of the decision appealed against.

Article 224 The Appeal Against a decision of the Registrar of Companies or the Liquidator of a company, made in exercise of powers conferred on him by the Companies Act, 1956, shall be heard and determined by a Bench of three Judges of the High Court.

Article 225 Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, an Appeal Against a decision of the Registrar of Companies or the Liquidator of a company, made in exercise of powers conferred on him by the Companies Act, 1956, shall be heard and determined by a Bench of three Judges of the High Court.