

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

T. ...

Article 8 T. C. ...

U. ... C. ...

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

For the purpose of this Agreement, the total amount of capital contributed by the Shareholders shall be RMB70,000,000 (RMB70 million) (hereinafter referred to as "Total Capital").

The Shareholders shall contribute their respective shares of the Total Capital in cash. The contribution method and date of contribution for each Shareholder are set out in Article 16 of this Agreement.

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

Article 17 The Company's registered capital is RMB2,146,893,254. The Company's actual paid-up capital is RMB2,146,893,254. The Company's total assets are RMB1,696,893,254 (Audited), which accounts for 79.04% of the registered capital. The Company's total liabilities are RMB450,000,000 (Audited), which accounts for 20.96% of the registered capital.

Article 18 The Company's registered office is located at the Company's headquarters in Hubei Province, China. The Company's legal representative is Mr. Huo Ke.

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(IV) O

(V) C

(VI) C

(VII) O

I. A
PRC C

W. C
C

T. C
M R

Article 23 S
H. K. S. E. C.

T. C
C. T. C.

Article 24 W
5% C
6
C
H. W
5%
C
CSRC.

F.
D. S.

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

I. B. C. V.
D.

Chapter 4 Capital Reduction and Repurchase of Shares

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

Article 26 T. C. V.

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

T. C.

Article 27 T. C. V.

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

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

Article 28 The Commission shall have the following powers:

- (I) Inquire into, and report on, the conduct of any person who is alleged to have committed an offence under the Act;
- (II) Bring any matter relating to the conduct of any person who is alleged to have committed an offence under the Act before the Court;
- (III) Bring any matter relating to the conduct of any person who is alleged to have committed an offence under the Act before the Government;
- (IV) Order any person who is alleged to have committed an offence under the Act to appear before the Commission.

Where the Commission has any power conferred on it by sub-section (III), (V) & (VI) of Section 27, it may also exercise any power conferred on the Commission by sub-section (I) of Section 27.

Article 29 In the exercise of its powers, the Commission shall have the same powers as are conferred on a Magistrate of the first class by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, and shall also have the powers conferred on a Magistrate of the first class by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, in relation to the investigation of offences under the Act.

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A person who is alleged to have committed an offence under the Act shall be liable to be punished as provided in the Act:

- (I) The punishment for an offence under the Act shall be as provided in the Act;
- (II) Where a person is convicted of an offence under the Act, the Commission may, in addition to the punishment provided in the Act, order that the person shall be liable to be punished as provided in the Act.

Article 30 Rules made by the Commission under sub-section (I) or (II) of Section 27 shall be subject to the approval of the Government. Where the Commission has any power conferred on it by sub-section (III), (V) & (VI) of Section 27, it may also exercise any power conferred on the Commission by sub-section (I) of Section 27.

A person who is alleged to have committed an offence under the Act shall be liable to be punished as provided in the Act. The Commission may, in addition to the punishment provided in the Act, order that the person shall be liable to be punished as provided in the Act. The Commission may also order that the person shall be liable to be punished as provided in the Act. The Commission may also order that the person shall be liable to be punished as provided in the Act. The Commission may also order that the person shall be liable to be punished as provided in the Act.

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

Article 31 The Board of Directors of the Company may, if it thinks fit, make such arrangements as it may deem fit for the purchase of the shares of the Company by the Company.

(I) If the Board of Directors of the Company has made any such arrangements as mentioned in Article 31, the Company may, if it thinks fit, purchase the shares of the Company in accordance with the arrangements so made.

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1. The Board of Directors of the Company may, if it thinks fit, make such arrangements as it may deem fit for the purchase of the shares of the Company by the Company.

2. The Board of Directors of the Company may, if it thinks fit, make such arrangements as it may deem fit for the purchase of the shares of the Company by the Company.

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(IV) The Board of Directors of the Company may, if it thinks fit, make such arrangements as it may deem fit for the purchase of the shares of the Company by the Company.

Chapter 5 Financial Assistance to Acquire Shares of the Company

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

T. C. ()

T. C. () Article 34. C. ()

Article 33 F. C. ()

(I) G. ;

(II) G. () C. () ;

(III) P. C. () ;

(IV) P. C. () ;

O. ()

Article 34 T. C. () Article 32. C. ()

(I) T. C. () C. () ;

(II) T. C. () ;

(III) T. C. () ;

(IV) T. C. () A. () ;

(V) T. C. () C. () ;

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

(III) S...;

(IV) R...;

(V) I...;

(VI) T...;

S... C... W... W...;

T... H... K... I... (R... C... H... -) S... F... O... (C... 571... L... H... K...), A... C...;

Article 44 N... 1... C... S... C...;

T... C... 25%... C... W... C...;

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

I. The court shall have jurisdiction to order the winding up of a company if it is proved that the company is unable to pay its debts as they fall due.

(V) If, in the winding up of a company, the liquidator has to pay the claims of the creditors of the company, he shall be bound to pay the claims of the creditors in the order of priority specified in sub-section (III) and sub-section (IV) of section 52, and the assets of the company shall be applied in the order of priority specified in sub-section (III) and sub-section (IV) of section 52.

(VI) Where a company is wound up, the assets of the company shall be applied in the order of priority specified in sub-section (III) and sub-section (IV) of section 52, and the claims of the creditors of the company shall be paid in the order of priority specified in sub-section (III) and sub-section (IV) of section 52.

(VII) A winding up order shall not be made against a company if it is proved that the company is able to pay its debts as they fall due.

Article 49 A company shall not be liable to be wound up if it is proved that the company is able to pay its debts as they fall due. (2) A company shall not be liable to be wound up if it is proved that the company is able to pay its debts as they fall due.

Article 50 The court shall have jurisdiction to order the winding up of a company if it is proved that the company is unable to pay its debts as they fall due.

Chapter 7 Rights and Obligations of Shareholders

Article 51 Shareholders of a company shall have the following rights: (1) Shareholders of a company shall have the following rights: (2) Shareholders of a company shall have the following rights:

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Where a company is wound up, the assets of the company shall be applied in the order of priority specified in sub-section (III) and sub-section (IV) of section 52, and the claims of the creditors of the company shall be paid in the order of priority specified in sub-section (III) and sub-section (IV) of section 52.

(I) The court shall have jurisdiction to order the winding up of a company if it is proved that the company is unable to pay its debts as they fall due.

(II) The court shall have jurisdiction to order the winding up of a company if it is proved that the company is unable to pay its debts as they fall due.

(III) I... H... C... W...

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

Article 52 T... C...

(I) T...

(II) T... W... W...

(III) T... C...

(IV) T... A... A...

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

1. O... A... A...

2. B... A...

(1) C...

(2) P... C...

() P...

() P... ()

() N...

- (c) $F_{\mu\nu} = -F_{\nu\mu}$;
- (d) $L_{\mu\nu} = -L_{\nu\mu}$;
- (3) $R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} = -R_{\nu\mu\rho\sigma} = -R_{\mu\nu\sigma\rho} = R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}$;
- (4) $R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} + R_{\rho\sigma\mu\nu} + R_{\sigma\mu\nu\rho} + R_{\nu\rho\sigma\mu} = 0$;
- (5) $C_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} = C_{\rho\sigma\mu\nu}$;
- (6) $T_{\mu\nu} = T_{\nu\mu}$;
- (7) $C_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} + C_{\rho\sigma\mu\nu} + C_{\sigma\mu\nu\rho} + C_{\nu\rho\sigma\mu} = 0$;
- (8) $M_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} = M_{\rho\sigma\mu\nu}$ (symmetric tensor).

T. C. (1) H. K. (2) L. R. S. E.

- (VI) I. C. C. C. ;
- (VII) F. C. C. ;
- (VIII) T. C. ;
- (IX) T. A. A.

Article 53 I. A. 52. A. A. C. S. C.

A. C. T. C.

Article 54 I. The Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Article, submit to the Council a report on the progress made in the implementation of the Treaty and on the work of the Commission.

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Article 55 I. The Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Article, submit to the Council a report on the progress made in the implementation of the Treaty and on the work of the Commission.

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Article 57 The Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Article, submit to the Council a report on the progress made in the implementation of the Treaty and on the work of the Commission.

- (I) The Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Article, submit to the Council a report on the progress made in the implementation of the Treaty and on the work of the Commission.
- (II) The Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Article, submit to the Council a report on the progress made in the implementation of the Treaty and on the work of the Commission.
- (III) The Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Article, submit to the Council a report on the progress made in the implementation of the Treaty and on the work of the Commission.

(IV) S... C... C...;

A... C... W...

S... C...;

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

A...;

Article 58 I... 5%... C...;

Article 59 T... C... I...;

T... C... T...;

Article 60 S... L... R... S... E...;

(I) E... C...;

(II) A... C...;

(III) A shareholder who has not received a dividend for two consecutive years (or more) may apply to the court for an order that the dividend for those years be paid to him. The court may also order that the dividend for those years be paid to the shareholder who has received it, if the court is satisfied that the shareholder who has received it is not entitled to it.

Article 61 A shareholder who has not received a dividend for two consecutive years (or more) may apply to the court for an order that the dividend for those years be paid to him.

(I) Where a shareholder has not received a dividend for two consecutive years (or more), the company may pay the dividend to the shareholder who has received it, if the company is satisfied that the shareholder who has received it is not entitled to it.

(II) Where a shareholder has not received a dividend for two consecutive years (or more), the company may pay the dividend to the shareholder who has received it, if the company is satisfied that the shareholder who has received it is not entitled to it, and the company has paid 30% (or more) of the dividend to the shareholder who has received it, and the company has paid 30% (or more) of the dividend to the shareholder who has not received it.

(III) Where a shareholder has not received a dividend for two consecutive years (or more), the company may pay the dividend to the shareholder who has received it, if the company is satisfied that the shareholder who has received it is not entitled to it, and the company has paid 30% (or more) of the dividend to the shareholder who has received it, and the company has paid 30% (or more) of the dividend to the shareholder who has not received it.

(IV) Where a shareholder has not received a dividend for two consecutive years (or more), the company may pay the dividend to the shareholder who has received it, if the company is satisfied that the shareholder who has received it is not entitled to it, and the company has paid 30% (or more) of the dividend to the shareholder who has received it, and the company has paid 30% (or more) of the dividend to the shareholder who has not received it.

The court may also order that the dividend for those years be paid to the shareholder who has received it, if the court is satisfied that the shareholder who has received it is not entitled to it, and the company has paid 30% (or more) of the dividend to the shareholder who has received it, and the company has paid 30% (or more) of the dividend to the shareholder who has not received it.

Chapter 8 General Meetings

Article 62 The company may call a general meeting of its shareholders, and may also call a special meeting of its shareholders.

Article 63 A general meeting of the company may be called by the board of directors, or by the shareholders, or by the court.

(I) The board of directors may call a general meeting of the company, and may also call a special meeting of the company.

(II) The shareholders may call a general meeting of the company, and may also call a special meeting of the company.

(III) The court may call a general meeting of the company, and may also call a special meeting of the company.

(IV) The court may also call a general meeting of the company, and may also call a special meeting of the company.

(V) The court may also call a general meeting of the company, and may also call a special meeting of the company.

- (VI) T. *...* C_{100} ...;
- (VII) T. *...* C_{100} ...;
- (VIII) T. *...* C_{100} ...;
- (IX) T. *...* C_{100} ...;
- (X) T. *...* ...;
- (XI) T. *...* C_{100} ...;
- (XII) T. *...* A. *...* A. *...* ...;
- (XIII) T. *...* 3% (*...*) C_{100} ...;
- (XIV) T. *...* A. *...* 64;
- (XV) T. *...* C_{100} ... 30% C_{100} ...;
- (XVI) T. *...* ...;
- (XVII) T. *...* ...;
- (XVIII) T. *...* C_{100} ... (I) & (II) A. *...* 27 A. *...* A. *...* ...;
- (XIX) T. *...* A. *...* A. *...* ...;
- (XX) T. *...* L. *...* R. *...* ...

W. *...* L. *...* R. *...* ...

Article 64 The C₆₀ molecule is a truncated icosahedron, a polyhedron with 32 faces, 60 vertices, and 90 edges. Each vertex is shared by three faces, and each face is a pentagon or hexagon.

(I) A C₆₀ molecule is a truncated icosahedron, a polyhedron with 32 faces, 60 vertices, and 90 edges. Each vertex is shared by three faces, and each face is a pentagon or hexagon.

(II) A C₆₀ molecule is a truncated icosahedron, a polyhedron with 32 faces, 60 vertices, and 90 edges. Each vertex is shared by three faces, and each face is a pentagon or hexagon.

(III) A C₆₀ molecule is a truncated icosahedron, a polyhedron with 32 faces, 60 vertices, and 90 edges. Each vertex is shared by three faces, and each face is a pentagon or hexagon.

(IV) A C₆₀ molecule is a truncated icosahedron, a polyhedron with 32 faces, 60 vertices, and 90 edges. Each vertex is shared by three faces, and each face is a pentagon or hexagon.

(V) A C₆₀ molecule is a truncated icosahedron, a polyhedron with 32 faces, 60 vertices, and 90 edges. Each vertex is shared by three faces, and each face is a pentagon or hexagon.

(VI) A C₆₀ molecule is a truncated icosahedron, a polyhedron with 32 faces, 60 vertices, and 90 edges. Each vertex is shared by three faces, and each face is a pentagon or hexagon.

(VII) O₂ is a diatomic molecule. The bond length is 121 pm. The bond energy is 498 kJ/mol.

The C₆₀ molecule is a truncated icosahedron, a polyhedron with 32 faces, 60 vertices, and 90 edges. Each vertex is shared by three faces, and each face is a pentagon or hexagon. The C₆₀ molecule is a truncated icosahedron, a polyhedron with 32 faces, 60 vertices, and 90 edges. Each vertex is shared by three faces, and each face is a pentagon or hexagon.

Article 65 The C₆₀ molecule is a truncated icosahedron, a polyhedron with 32 faces, 60 vertices, and 90 edges. Each vertex is shared by three faces, and each face is a pentagon or hexagon. The C₆₀ molecule is a truncated icosahedron, a polyhedron with 32 faces, 60 vertices, and 90 edges. Each vertex is shared by three faces, and each face is a pentagon or hexagon.

Article 66 Graphene is a two-dimensional carbon nanomaterial. It is a single layer of carbon atoms arranged in a hexagonal lattice. Graphene is a single layer of carbon atoms arranged in a hexagonal lattice. Graphene is a single layer of carbon atoms arranged in a hexagonal lattice.

I. 下列各题中，凡有“W”字样的选项，均表示“正确”，凡有“C”字样的选项，均表示“错误”。

(I) 当 $W = 0$ 时， $C_{100} = L$ ， $A_{100} = A$ ；

(II) 当 $W = 100$ 时， $C_{100} = A$ ， $A_{100} = L$ ；

(III) 当 $W = 100$ 时， $C_{100} = A$ ， $A_{100} = L$ ；

(IV) 当 $W = 100$ 时， $C_{100} = A$ ， $A_{100} = L$ ；

(V) 当 $W = 100$ 时， $C_{100} = A$ ， $A_{100} = L$ ；

T. 下列各题中，凡有“W”字样的选项，均表示“正确”，凡有“C”字样的选项，均表示“错误”。

D. 下列各题中，凡有“W”字样的选项，均表示“正确”，凡有“C”字样的选项，均表示“错误”。

(1) 当 $W = 0$ 时， $C_{100} = L$ ， $A_{100} = A$ ；

(2) 当 $W = 100$ 时， $C_{100} = A$ ， $A_{100} = L$ ；

(3) 当 $W = 100$ 时， $C_{100} = A$ ， $A_{100} = L$ ；

(4) 当 $W = 100$ 时， $C_{100} = A$ ， $A_{100} = L$ ；

(X) The Government may, by order, direct that any of the provisions of this Act shall apply to any class of persons or to any class of cases, subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in the order.

(XI) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Government may, by order, direct that any of the provisions of this Act shall apply to any class of persons or to any class of cases, subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in the order.

Article 69 The Government may, by order, direct that any of the provisions of this Act shall apply to any class of persons or to any class of cases, subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in the order. (The Government may, by order, direct that any of the provisions of this Act shall apply to any class of persons or to any class of cases, subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in the order.) The Government may, by order, direct that any of the provisions of this Act shall apply to any class of persons or to any class of cases, subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in the order. (The Government may, by order, direct that any of the provisions of this Act shall apply to any class of persons or to any class of cases, subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in the order.) The Government may, by order, direct that any of the provisions of this Act shall apply to any class of persons or to any class of cases, subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in the order. (The Government may, by order, direct that any of the provisions of this Act shall apply to any class of persons or to any class of cases, subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in the order.)

Particulars of the orders made under this section shall be published in the Official Gazette. The Government may, by order, direct that any of the provisions of this Act shall apply to any class of persons or to any class of cases, subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in the order.

Article 70 Where the Government has made an order under section 69, the Government may, by order, direct that any of the provisions of this Act shall apply to any class of persons or to any class of cases, subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in the order. (The Government may, by order, direct that any of the provisions of this Act shall apply to any class of persons or to any class of cases, subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in the order.)

Article 71 A person who contravenes any provision of this Act shall be liable to a fine of not more than one hundred rupees or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both. (The Government may, by order, direct that any of the provisions of this Act shall apply to any class of persons or to any class of cases, subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in the order.)

Article 72 A person who contravenes any provision of this Act shall be liable to a fine of not more than one hundred rupees or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both. (The Government may, by order, direct that any of the provisions of this Act shall apply to any class of persons or to any class of cases, subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in the order.)

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- (II) The Government may, by order, direct that any of the provisions of this Act shall apply to any class of persons or to any class of cases, subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in the order.
- (III) The Government may, by order, direct that any of the provisions of this Act shall apply to any class of persons or to any class of cases, subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in the order.

Article 73 The Government may, by order, direct that any of the provisions of this Act shall apply to any class of persons or to any class of cases, subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in the order. (The Government may, by order, direct that any of the provisions of this Act shall apply to any class of persons or to any class of cases, subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in the order.)

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

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

W ...
C ...

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

Article 75 A ...
C ...
S ...

Article 76 A ...
W ...
W ...
W ...
W ... () ...
W ...
C ...

Article 77 A ...
T ...
W ...
W ... A ... A ...
W ... 10 ...
W ...

I ...
W ... 5 ...
I ...
W ...

(IV) I... 5... 10%... 90...

W... C...

Article 80 W... C... 3%... C...

S... 3%... C... 10... ()...

U... W... V... W...

T... ()... A... 81...

Article 81 P... W...

- (I) T... A...
- (II) I... ;
- (III) I... W...

Article 82 G

I

I
10% C
90 I
()

Article 83 S

() W E

W
A
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Article 84 Within the limits of the law, the State shall guarantee the right of every citizen to acquire, own, use, transfer, and dispose of real property, and to inherit and bequeath real property.

But the State shall reserve the right to expropriate real property for public use upon just compensation of not less than 10% of the fair market value of the property.

When the State exercises its right to expropriate real property for public use, it shall be bound by the provisions of the Civil Code on expropriation.

Article 85 Within the limits of the law, the State shall guarantee the right of every citizen to acquire, own, use, transfer, and dispose of movable property, and to inherit and bequeath movable property. The State shall reserve the right to expropriate movable property for public use upon just compensation.

Article 86 Various laws shall govern the acquisition, ownership, use, transfer, and disposition of real property, and the acquisition, ownership, use, transfer, and disposition of movable property:

(I) Civil Code on Real Property;

(II) A special law on the acquisition, ownership, use, transfer, and disposition of real property;

(III) Other laws on the acquisition, ownership, use, transfer, and disposition of real property, and the acquisition, ownership, use, transfer, and disposition of movable property.

Upon the exercise of the right to expropriate real property for public use, the State shall be bound by the provisions of the Civil Code on expropriation. When the State exercises its right to expropriate movable property for public use, it shall be bound by the provisions of the Civil Code on expropriation.

The Civil Code shall govern the acquisition, ownership, use, transfer, and disposition of real property, and the acquisition, ownership, use, transfer, and disposition of movable property. The Law on Real Property shall govern the acquisition, ownership, use, transfer, and disposition of real property.

The State shall reserve the right to expropriate real property for public use upon just compensation.

Article 87 In the exercise of its right to expropriate real property for public use, the State shall be bound by the provisions of the Civil Code on expropriation. When the State exercises its right to expropriate movable property for public use, it shall be bound by the provisions of the Civil Code on expropriation.

Article 88 Real property shall be acquired, owned, used, transferred, and disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Code on Real Property (Articles 416 to 468) and the Law on Real Property (Articles 469 to 514).

Article 89

Tax on the profits of companies, other than those mentioned in Article 87, shall be levied at the following rates:

- (I) Tax on the profits of companies (other than those mentioned in Article 87) shall be levied at the rate of 30% on the total income of the company as determined under the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1962, less the amount of the tax paid by the company in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1962;
- (II) Tax on the profits of companies (other than those mentioned in Article 87) shall be levied at the rate of 1% on the total income of the company as determined under the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1962, less the amount of the tax paid by the company in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1962;
- (III) Tax on the profits of companies (other than those mentioned in Article 87) shall be levied at the rate of 30% on the total income of the company as determined under the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1962, less the amount of the tax paid by the company in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1962, and the amount of the tax paid by the company in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1962, less the amount of the tax paid by the company in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1962;
- (IV) Tax on the profits of companies (other than those mentioned in Article 87) shall be levied at the rate of 30% on the total income of the company as determined under the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1962, less the amount of the tax paid by the company in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1962;
- (V) Where the total income of a company as determined under the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1962, is less than Rs. 10 lakhs, the tax shall be levied at the rate of 10% on the total income of the company as determined under the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1962.

Tax on the profits of companies, other than those mentioned in Article 87, shall be levied at the following rates:

Where the total income of a company as determined under the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1962, is less than Rs. 10 lakhs, the tax shall be levied at the rate of 10% on the total income of the company as determined under the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1962.

Where the total income of a company as determined under the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1962, is less than Rs. 10 lakhs, the tax shall be levied at the rate of 10% on the total income of the company as determined under the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1962.

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Article 90 I.

Article 91 R.

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S. P. M. H. K.
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Article 92 T.

- (I) W.
- (II) P.
- (III) A.
- (IV) A. C.
- (V) M. L. R.
C. A. A.

Article 93 The following shall be the powers and duties of the Commission:

- (I) Issue rules and regulations to carry out the purposes of the Commission;
- (II) Issue orders to carry out the purposes of the Commission;
- (III) Determine the amount of the fee to be paid by the Commission;
- (IV) Recommend to the Board of Accountancy the appointment and removal of the members of the Commission;
- (V) Exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred upon it by law;
- (VI) Withdraw from the Commission any member who is found to be incompetent or who is guilty of any act which would bring the Commission into disrepute;
- (VII) Organize and maintain a system of records and reports to be kept by the Commission.

Article 94 Whenever the Commission shall find that any member of the Commission is incompetent or guilty of any act which would bring the Commission into disrepute, it shall have the power to suspend such member from the Commission for a period not exceeding six months, or to remove such member from the Commission, or to censure such member, or to fine such member not exceeding the sum of one hundred dollars, or to do any or all of the foregoing.

Whenever the Commission shall find that any member of the Commission is incompetent or guilty of any act which would bring the Commission into disrepute, it shall have the power to suspend such member from the Commission for a period not exceeding six months, or to remove such member from the Commission, or to censure such member, or to fine such member not exceeding the sum of one hundred dollars, or to do any or all of the foregoing.

Whenever the Commission shall find that any member of the Commission is incompetent or guilty of any act which would bring the Commission into disrepute, it shall have the power to suspend such member from the Commission for a period not exceeding six months, or to remove such member from the Commission, or to censure such member, or to fine such member not exceeding the sum of one hundred dollars, or to do any or all of the foregoing.

Article 95 The Government may, by order, direct that any person who is a member of the House of Representatives and who is also a member of the Council of Ministers shall be deemed to be a member of the Council of Ministers for the purposes of this Constitution.

Article 96 If a member of the House of Representatives is also a member of the Council of Ministers, he shall be deemed to be a member of the Council of Ministers for the purposes of this Constitution. If a member of the Council of Ministers is also a member of the House of Representatives, he shall be deemed to be a member of the House of Representatives for the purposes of this Constitution.

Article 97 If a member of the House of Representatives is also a member of the Council of Ministers, he shall be deemed to be a member of the Council of Ministers for the purposes of this Constitution.

The Government may, by order, direct that any person who is a member of the House of Representatives and who is also a member of the Council of Ministers shall be deemed to be a member of the Council of Ministers for the purposes of this Constitution.

Article 98 Members of the House of Representatives shall be elected by the people of the State in accordance with the following provisions:

- (I) the number of members of the House of Representatives shall be determined by the Government; and
- (II) the members of the House of Representatives shall be elected by the people of the State in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution; and
- (III) the members of the House of Representatives shall be elected by the people of the State in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution; and
- (IV) the members of the House of Representatives shall be elected by the people of the State in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution; and
- (V) the members of the House of Representatives shall be elected by the people of the State in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution; and
- (VI) the members of the House of Representatives shall be elected by the people of the State in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution; and
- (VII) the members of the House of Representatives shall be elected by the people of the State in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution; and

Article 99 T...
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Article 100 T...
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Article 101 S...
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Article 102 T... G... M...
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Article 103 R...
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Article 104 W...
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Article 105 W...
W...

Article 106 W. Va. Code § 31-2-106. **Waiver of the right to object to the election of directors.** The election of directors by the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares entitled to vote at the meeting shall constitute a waiver of the right to object to the election of directors by the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares entitled to vote at the meeting.

Chapter 9 Special Procedures for Voting by Class Shareholders

Article 107 H. Va. Code § 31-2-107. **How to vote.** The following provisions shall apply to the voting of shares:

C. Shares shall be voted by the holder of the shares or by a person authorized in writing by the holder of the shares. A share may be voted by a person who is not the holder of the share if the person is authorized in writing by the holder of the share.

I. Shares shall be voted by the holder of the shares or by a person authorized in writing by the holder of the shares. A share may be voted by a person who is not the holder of the share if the person is authorized in writing by the holder of the share.

I. Shares shall be voted by the holder of the shares or by a person authorized in writing by the holder of the shares. A share may be voted by a person who is not the holder of the share if the person is authorized in writing by the holder of the share.

Article 108 R. Va. Code § 31-2-108. **Right to vote.** The right to vote shall be exercised by the holder of the shares or by a person authorized in writing by the holder of the shares.

(VII) T. ...

(VIII) T. ...

(IX) T. ...

(X) T. ...

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

(XII) T. ...

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

T. ...

(I) ... Article 28, ... Article 61

(II) ... Article 28, ...

(III) ... C. ...

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

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

The Board shall have the authority to (a) make, alter, amend, suspend, or terminate any rule or regulation that is necessary to carry out its duties and powers; and (b) make, alter, amend, suspend, or terminate any rule or regulation that is necessary to carry out its duties and powers.

Article 113 No person shall be eligible for election to the Board unless he or she is a resident of the State of California.

Chapter 10 of the California Education Code, commencing with Section 33000, is amended to read:

Article 114 A person shall be eligible for election to the Board if he or she is a resident of the State of California and is a member of the State Bar of California.

Section 33000 of the California Education Code is amended to read:

- (I) Within 120 days of the date of the election, the Board shall (a) make, alter, amend, suspend, or terminate any rule or regulation that is necessary to carry out its duties and powers; and (b) make, alter, amend, suspend, or terminate any rule or regulation that is necessary to carry out its duties and powers. 20% of the members of the Board shall be elected to a term of 12 months;
- (II) Within 120 days of the date of the election, the Board shall (a) make, alter, amend, suspend, or terminate any rule or regulation that is necessary to carry out its duties and powers; and (b) make, alter, amend, suspend, or terminate any rule or regulation that is necessary to carry out its duties and powers. 15% of the members of the Board shall be elected to a term of 15 months;
- (III) Section 33000 of the California Education Code shall be amended to read:

Chapter 10 Board of Directors

Article 115 The Board shall have the authority to (a) make, alter, amend, suspend, or terminate any rule or regulation that is necessary to carry out its duties and powers; and (b) make, alter, amend, suspend, or terminate any rule or regulation that is necessary to carry out its duties and powers.

The Board shall have the authority to (a) make, alter, amend, suspend, or terminate any rule or regulation that is necessary to carry out its duties and powers; and (b) make, alter, amend, suspend, or terminate any rule or regulation that is necessary to carry out its duties and powers. The Board shall have the authority to (a) make, alter, amend, suspend, or terminate any rule or regulation that is necessary to carry out its duties and powers; and (b) make, alter, amend, suspend, or terminate any rule or regulation that is necessary to carry out its duties and powers. The Board shall have the authority to (a) make, alter, amend, suspend, or terminate any rule or regulation that is necessary to carry out its duties and powers; and (b) make, alter, amend, suspend, or terminate any rule or regulation that is necessary to carry out its duties and powers.

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

Article 116 D. T.

T. I. A. A. V.

P. S. V.

I. V.

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

I. The Commission shall have the right to request the Government to provide information and documents in its possession, custody or control, or to permit access to such information and documents, in order to carry out its functions. The Commission shall also have the right to request the Government to provide information and documents in its possession, custody or control, or to permit access to such information and documents, in order to carry out its functions.

Article 119 The Commission shall have the right to request the Government to provide information and documents in its possession, custody or control, or to permit access to such information and documents, in order to carry out its functions.

Article 120 The Commission shall have the right to request the Government to provide information and documents in its possession, custody or control, or to permit access to such information and documents, in order to carry out its functions.

Article 121 The Commission shall have the right to request the Government to provide information and documents in its possession, custody or control, or to permit access to such information and documents, in order to carry out its functions.

Article 122 The Commission shall have the right to request the Government to provide information and documents in its possession, custody or control, or to permit access to such information and documents, in order to carry out its functions.

Article 123 The Commission shall have the right to request the Government to provide information and documents in its possession, custody or control, or to permit access to such information and documents, in order to carry out its functions.

(I) A Commission member shall have the right to request the Government to provide information and documents in its possession, custody or control, or to permit access to such information and documents, in order to carry out its functions.

(II) The Commission shall have the right to request the Government to provide information and documents in its possession, custody or control, or to permit access to such information and documents, in order to carry out its functions.

(III) The Commission shall have the right to request the Government to provide information and documents in its possession, custody or control, or to permit access to such information and documents, in order to carry out its functions.

(IV) The Commission shall have the right to request the Government to provide information and documents in its possession, custody or control, or to permit access to such information and documents, in order to carry out its functions.

(V) The Commission shall have the power to call for information and documents from any person who is likely to have information relating to the affairs of the company;

(VI) The Commission shall have the power to require any person to attend before it and give evidence in relation to the affairs of the company.

Where the Commission is satisfied that the affairs of a company are being conducted in a manner which is likely to be prejudicial to the interests of the company, it may, in addition to the powers conferred on it by sub-sections (I) to (VI), require any person who is likely to have information relating to the affairs of the company to produce to it any documents which are in his possession, custody or control and which are likely to contain information relating to the affairs of the company.

For the purposes of this section, the Commission may, if it thinks fit, require any person to produce to it any documents which are in his possession, custody or control and which are likely to contain information relating to the affairs of the company.

Article 124 (I) The Commission may, if it thinks fit, require any person to produce to it any documents which are in his possession, custody or control and which are likely to contain information relating to the affairs of the company.

(I) The Commission shall have the power to call for information and documents from any person who is likely to have information relating to the affairs of the company;

(II) The Commission shall have the power to require any person to attend before it and give evidence in relation to the affairs of the company;

(III) The Commission shall have the power to require any person to produce to it any documents which are in his possession, custody or control and which are likely to contain information relating to the affairs of the company;

(IV) Where the Commission is satisfied that the affairs of a company are being conducted in a manner which is likely to be prejudicial to the interests of the company, it may, in addition to the powers conferred on it by sub-sections (I) to (III), require any person who is likely to have information relating to the affairs of the company to produce to it any documents which are in his possession, custody or control and which are likely to contain information relating to the affairs of the company.

(V) The Commission shall have the power to call for information and documents from any person who is likely to have information relating to the affairs of the company;

(VI) The Commission shall have the power to require any person to attend before it and give evidence in relation to the affairs of the company.

(V) The Board of Directors may, in its discretion, (a) suspend the operation of this Article for a period of not more than 12 months, and (b) terminate the operation of this Article at any time.

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

Article 132 The Board of Directors may, in its discretion, (a) suspend the operation of this Article for a period of not more than 12 months, and (b) terminate the operation of this Article at any time.

- (I) The Board of Directors may, in its discretion, (a) suspend the operation of this Article for a period of not more than 12 months, and (b) terminate the operation of this Article at any time.
- (II) The Board of Directors may, in its discretion, (a) suspend the operation of this Article for a period of not more than 12 months, and (b) terminate the operation of this Article at any time.
- (III) The Board of Directors may, in its discretion, (a) suspend the operation of this Article for a period of not more than 12 months, and (b) terminate the operation of this Article at any time.
- (IV) The Board of Directors may, in its discretion, (a) suspend the operation of this Article for a period of not more than 12 months, and (b) terminate the operation of this Article at any time.
- (V) The Board of Directors may, in its discretion, (a) suspend the operation of this Article for a period of not more than 12 months, and (b) terminate the operation of this Article at any time.

The Board of Directors may, in its discretion, (a) suspend the operation of this Article for a period of not more than 12 months, and (b) terminate the operation of this Article at any time.

Chapter 11 Secretary to the Board of Directors

Article 133 The Secretary of the Corporation shall be elected by the Board of Directors for a term of not more than 12 months, and may be re-elected for one or more consecutive terms.

Article 134 The Secretary of the Corporation shall be elected by the Board of Directors for a term of not more than 12 months, and may be re-elected for one or more consecutive terms.

- (I) The Secretary of the Corporation shall be elected by the Board of Directors for a term of not more than 12 months, and may be re-elected for one or more consecutive terms.
- (II) The Secretary of the Corporation shall be elected by the Board of Directors for a term of not more than 12 months, and may be re-elected for one or more consecutive terms.

(III) The Board of Directors of the Company shall have the authority to make any contract, agreement, or arrangement, and to do any act, which may be necessary or proper for the carrying out of the business 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, and such remuneration shall be payable to him in arrears.

I. The Board of Directors may, from time to time, make any contract, agreement, or arrangement, and do any act, which may be necessary or proper for the carrying out of the business of the Company.

Chapter 12 President of the Company

Article 136 The Company shall have a President, who shall be elected by the Board of Directors, and shall hold office for such term as may be determined by the Board of Directors. The President shall be the chief executive officer of the Company, and shall have the authority to do all such acts and things as may be necessary or proper for the carrying out of the business of the Company.

Article 137 The Board of Directors of the Company shall have the authority to make any contract, agreement, or arrangement, and to do any act, which may be necessary or proper for the carrying out of the business of the Company.

(I) The Board of Directors of the Company shall have the authority to make any contract, agreement, or arrangement, and to do any act, which may be necessary or proper for the carrying out of the business of the Company.

(II) The Board of Directors of the Company shall have the authority to make any contract, agreement, or arrangement, and to do any act, which may be necessary or proper for the carrying out of the business of the Company.

(III) The Board of Directors of the Company shall have the authority to make any contract, agreement, or arrangement, and to do any act, which may be necessary or proper for the carrying out of the business of the Company.

(IV) The Board of Directors of the Company shall have the authority to make any contract, agreement, or arrangement, and to do any act, which may be necessary or proper for the carrying out of the business of the Company.

(V) The Board of Directors of the Company shall have the authority to make any contract, agreement, or arrangement, and to do any act, which may be necessary or proper for the carrying out of the business of the Company.

(VI) The Board of Directors of the Company shall have the authority to make any contract, agreement, or arrangement, and to do any act, which may be necessary or proper for the carrying out of the business of the Company.

(VII) The Board of Directors of the Company shall have the authority to make any contract, agreement, or arrangement, and to do any act, which may be necessary or proper for the carrying out of the business of the Company.

(VIII) The Board of Directors of the Company shall have the authority to make any contract, agreement, or arrangement, and to do any act, which may be necessary or proper for the carrying out of the business of the Company.

(IX) The Board of Directors of the Company shall have the authority to make any contract, agreement, or arrangement, and to do any act, which may be necessary or proper for the carrying out of the business of the Company.

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(XI) T. . . . A. . . . A. . . .

Article 138 T. . . . ;
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Article 139 I. . . . C. . . . ;
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Chapter 13 Board of Supervisors

Article 140 T. C. . . . ;

Article 141 T. . . . ;
T. . . . ;
T. . . . ;

Article 142 T. . . . ;
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Article 143 A. . . . ;
R. . . . ;
A. . . . ;
I. . . . ;

Article 144

- (I) T...
- (II) T... C...
- (III) T... C... A...
- (IV) T... C... C...
- (V) T...
- (VI) T...
- (VII) T...
- (VIII) T... C... C...
- (IX) T... C... C...
- (X) O... A... A...

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Article 145

Article 146

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The Board of Directors shall have the authority to exercise all powers and perform all duties and functions of the Corporation not prohibited by law.

Article 147 The Board of Directors shall have the authority to exercise all powers and perform all duties and functions of the Corporation not prohibited by law.

It is the policy of the Corporation to have a Board of Directors composed of individuals who are qualified to manage the Corporation.

Article 148 A Director shall be a natural person who is at least 18 years of age and who is qualified to manage the Corporation.

Article 149 It is the policy of the Corporation to have a Board of Directors composed of individuals who are qualified to manage the Corporation.

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

Article 150 A Director shall be a natural person who is at least 18 years of age and who is qualified to manage the Corporation.

- (I) A Director shall be a natural person who is at least 18 years of age;
- (II) A Director shall be a resident of the State of California and shall be qualified to manage the Corporation; and
- (III) A Director shall be a natural person who is at least 18 years of age and who is qualified to manage the Corporation;
- (IV) A Director shall be a natural person who is at least 18 years of age and who is qualified to manage the Corporation;
- (V) A Director shall be a natural person who is at least 18 years of age and who is qualified to manage the Corporation;
- (VI) A Director shall be a natural person who is at least 18 years of age and who is qualified to manage the Corporation;

(V) A, \forall \mathcal{W} , $\mathcal{W} \in \mathcal{C}$, $\mathcal{W} \neq \emptyset$, $\mathcal{W} \cap \mathcal{W}' = \emptyset$, $\mathcal{W} \cup \mathcal{W}' \in \mathcal{C}$.

(VI) A, \forall \mathcal{W} , $\mathcal{W} \in \mathcal{C}$, $\mathcal{W} \cap \mathcal{W}' = \emptyset$, $\mathcal{W} \cup \mathcal{W}' \in \mathcal{C}$.

(VII) A, \forall \mathcal{W} , $\mathcal{W} \in \mathcal{C}$, $\mathcal{W} \cap \mathcal{W}' = \emptyset$, $\mathcal{W} \cup \mathcal{W}' \in \mathcal{C}$.

Article 152 T, \forall \mathcal{W} , $\mathcal{W} \in \mathcal{C}$, $\mathcal{W} \cap \mathcal{W}' = \emptyset$, $\mathcal{W} \cup \mathcal{W}' \in \mathcal{C}$.

Article 153 I, \forall \mathcal{W} , $\mathcal{W} \in \mathcal{C}$, $\mathcal{W} \cap \mathcal{W}' = \emptyset$, $\mathcal{W} \cup \mathcal{W}' \in \mathcal{C}$.

(I) N, \forall \mathcal{W} , $\mathcal{W} \in \mathcal{C}$, $\mathcal{W} \cap \mathcal{W}' = \emptyset$, $\mathcal{W} \cup \mathcal{W}' \in \mathcal{C}$.

(II) T, \forall \mathcal{W} , $\mathcal{W} \in \mathcal{C}$.

(III) N, \forall \mathcal{W} , $\mathcal{W} \in \mathcal{C}$, $\mathcal{W} \cap \mathcal{W}' = \emptyset$, $\mathcal{W} \cup \mathcal{W}' \in \mathcal{C}$.

(IV) N, \forall \mathcal{W} , $\mathcal{W} \in \mathcal{C}$, $\mathcal{W} \cap \mathcal{W}' = \emptyset$, $\mathcal{W} \cup \mathcal{W}' \in \mathcal{C}$.

Article 154 I, \forall \mathcal{W} , $\mathcal{W} \in \mathcal{C}$, $\mathcal{W} \cap \mathcal{W}' = \emptyset$, $\mathcal{W} \cup \mathcal{W}' \in \mathcal{C}$.

Article 155 I, \forall \mathcal{W} , $\mathcal{W} \in \mathcal{C}$, $\mathcal{W} \cap \mathcal{W}' = \emptyset$, $\mathcal{W} \cup \mathcal{W}' \in \mathcal{C}$.

(I) T, \forall \mathcal{W} , $\mathcal{W} \in \mathcal{C}$.

(II) T, \forall \mathcal{W} , $\mathcal{W} \in \mathcal{C}$.

- (III) T... \mathbb{V} ... $L_{\mathbb{A}} \cup R_{\mathbb{V}}$... \mathbb{V} ...
- (IV) T... \mathbb{V} ...
- (V) N... $C_{\mathbb{A}}$... $A_{\mathbb{A}}$... $A_{\mathbb{A}}$... $L_{\mathbb{A}} \cup R_{\mathbb{V}}$... \mathbb{V} ... \mathbb{V} ...
- (VI) N... $C_{\mathbb{A}}$... \mathbb{V} ...
- (VII) N... \mathbb{V} ... $C_{\mathbb{A}}$... \mathbb{V} ... $(\mathbb{V} \cup \mathbb{V})$... $C_{\mathbb{A}}$...
- (VIII) N... $C_{\mathbb{A}}$... \mathbb{V} ...
- (IX) T... $A_{\mathbb{A}}$... $A_{\mathbb{A}}$... $C_{\mathbb{A}}$... \mathbb{V} ... $C_{\mathbb{A}}$...
- (X) N... $C_{\mathbb{A}}$... \mathbb{V} ... \mathbb{V} ...
- (XI) N... $C_{\mathbb{A}}$... $C_{\mathbb{A}}$... \mathbb{V} ... $C_{\mathbb{A}}$... $C_{\mathbb{A}}$... $C_{\mathbb{A}}$...
- (XII) N... $C_{\mathbb{A}}$... \mathbb{V} ... $C_{\mathbb{A}}$... \mathbb{V} ... \mathbb{V} ...
1. $R_{\mathbb{A}}$... \mathbb{V} ;
 2. $P_{\mathbb{A}}$... \mathbb{V} ;
 3. T... \mathbb{V} ...

(III) I

Article 163 I

Article 164 A
1. **Article 162**

(I) T

(II) T

Article 165 T

Article 166 I

Article 168 The Company shall have the right to request the relevant authorities to suspend the business activities of the company in violation of the law, and to request the relevant authorities to suspend the business activities of the company in violation of the law.

Chapter 15 Financial Accounting System and Profit Distribution

Article 169 The Company shall have the right to request the relevant authorities to suspend the business activities of the company in violation of the law, and to request the relevant authorities to suspend the business activities of the company in violation of the law.

Article 170 The Company shall have the right to request the relevant authorities to suspend the business activities of the company in violation of the law, and to request the relevant authorities to suspend the business activities of the company in violation of the law.

The Company shall have the right to request the relevant authorities to suspend the business activities of the company in violation of the law, and to request the relevant authorities to suspend the business activities of the company in violation of the law.

The Company shall have the right to request the relevant authorities to suspend the business activities of the company in violation of the law, and to request the relevant authorities to suspend the business activities of the company in violation of the law.

Article 171 The Company shall have the right to request the relevant authorities to suspend the business activities of the company in violation of the law, and to request the relevant authorities to suspend the business activities of the company in violation of the law.

Article 172 The Company shall have the right to request the relevant authorities to suspend the business activities of the company in violation of the law, and to request the relevant authorities to suspend the business activities of the company in violation of the law.

The Company shall have the right to request the relevant authorities to suspend the business activities of the company in violation of the law, and to request the relevant authorities to suspend the business activities of the company in violation of the law.

Article 173 The Company shall have the right to request the relevant authorities to suspend the business activities of the company in violation of the law, and to request the relevant authorities to suspend the business activities of the company in violation of the law.

Article 179

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

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

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

(X) I... C... C... T...

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

A... W...

Article 183 T... C... PRC. T... W...

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

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

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

For the purpose of this section, the C. 1999 (1) shall be deemed to be a company, and the provisions of the Companies Act, 1999 shall apply to it as if it were a company.

The C. 1999 (1) shall be deemed to be a company, and the provisions of the Companies Act, 1999 shall apply to it as if it were a company. However, the C. 1999 (1) shall not be deemed to be a company for the purpose of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1999 relating to the appointment of directors.

The C. 1999 (1) shall be deemed to be a company, and the provisions of the Companies Act, 1999 shall apply to it as if it were a company. However, the C. 1999 (1) shall not be deemed to be a company for the purpose of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1999 relating to the appointment of directors.

- (I) The C. 1999 (1) shall be deemed to be a company, and the provisions of the Companies Act, 1999 shall apply to it as if it were a company.
- (II) The C. 1999 (1) shall be deemed to be a company, and the provisions of the Companies Act, 1999 shall apply to it as if it were a company.

Chapter 16 Appointment of Accounting Firm

Article 185 The C. 1999 (1) shall be deemed to be a company, and the provisions of the Companies Act, 1999 shall apply to it as if it were a company. However, the C. 1999 (1) shall not be deemed to be a company for the purpose of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1999 relating to the appointment of directors.

The C. 1999 (1) shall be deemed to be a company, and the provisions of the Companies Act, 1999 shall apply to it as if it were a company. However, the C. 1999 (1) shall not be deemed to be a company for the purpose of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1999 relating to the appointment of directors.

The C. 1999 (1) shall be deemed to be a company, and the provisions of the Companies Act, 1999 shall apply to it as if it were a company. However, the C. 1999 (1) shall not be deemed to be a company for the purpose of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1999 relating to the appointment of directors.

Article 186 The C. 1999 (1) shall be deemed to be a company, and the provisions of the Companies Act, 1999 shall apply to it as if it were a company. However, the C. 1999 (1) shall not be deemed to be a company for the purpose of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1999 relating to the appointment of directors.

Article 187 The C. 1999 (1) shall be deemed to be a company, and the provisions of the Companies Act, 1999 shall apply to it as if it were a company. However, the C. 1999 (1) shall not be deemed to be a company for the purpose of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1999 relating to the appointment of directors.

- (I) The C. 1999 (1) shall be deemed to be a company, and the provisions of the Companies Act, 1999 shall apply to it as if it were a company.
- (II) The C. 1999 (1) shall be deemed to be a company, and the provisions of the Companies Act, 1999 shall apply to it as if it were a company.

(III) The Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of Article 187, submit to the Council a report on the progress made in the implementation of the provisions of this Directive.

Article 188 In accordance with the provisions of Article 187, the Commission shall submit to the Council a report on the progress made in the implementation of the provisions of this Directive.

Article 189 Regulation (EEC) No 1701/79 of the Council of 25 July 1979 on the implementation of the provisions of the Treaty of Rome concerning the common organization of the market in wheat and wheat meslin is hereby repealed.

Article 190 The Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of Article 187, submit to the Council a report on the progress made in the implementation of the provisions of this Directive.

Article 191 Article 1 of the Council Directive of 19 June 1979 (1979/117/EEC) is hereby repealed.

The Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of Article 187, submit to the Council a report on the progress made in the implementation of the provisions of this Directive.

(I) The Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of Article 187, submit to the Council a report on the progress made in the implementation of the provisions of this Directive.

(II) In accordance with the provisions of Article 187, the Commission shall submit to the Council a report on the progress made in the implementation of the provisions of this Directive.

1. The Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of Article 187, submit to the Council a report on the progress made in the implementation of the provisions of this Directive.
2. The Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of Article 187, submit to the Council a report on the progress made in the implementation of the provisions of this Directive.

(III) In accordance with the provisions of Article 187, the Commission shall submit to the Council a report on the progress made in the implementation of the provisions of this Directive.

(IV) The Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of Article 191, paragraph 1, of the Treaty, submit an annual report to the Council and the Parliament.

1. The Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of Article 191, paragraph 1, of the Treaty, submit an annual report to the Council and the Parliament.
2. The Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of Article 191, paragraph 1, of the Treaty, submit an annual report to the Council and the Parliament.
3. The Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of Article 191, paragraph 1, of the Treaty, submit an annual report to the Council and the Parliament.

The Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of Article 191, paragraph 1, of the Treaty, submit an annual report to the Council and the Parliament.

Article 192 Within the Commission, the President shall appoint and dismiss the Vice-President and the Members of the Commission, in accordance with the provisions of Article 191, paragraph 1, of the Treaty. Within the Commission, the President shall appoint and dismiss the Members of the Commission, in accordance with the provisions of Article 191, paragraph 1, of the Treaty.

A Member of the Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of Article 191, paragraph 1, of the Treaty, be appointed by the Council, in accordance with the provisions of Article 191, paragraph 1, of the Treaty. A Member of the Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of Article 191, paragraph 1, of the Treaty, be appointed by the Council, in accordance with the provisions of Article 191, paragraph 1, of the Treaty.

1. A Member of the Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of Article 191, paragraph 1, of the Treaty, be appointed by the Council, in accordance with the provisions of Article 191, paragraph 1, of the Treaty.
2. A Member of the Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of Article 191, paragraph 1, of the Treaty, be appointed by the Council, in accordance with the provisions of Article 191, paragraph 1, of the Treaty.

Chapter 17 Merger and Division of the Company

Article 193 I. **C.** **A.** **C.** **R.** **C.**

Article 194 M **C.** **W.**

I. **C.** **T.** **C.** **10** **30** **C.** **30** **45** **C.**

Article 195 W. **C.**

I. **C.** **T.** **C.** **10** **30**

Article 196 C. **C.** **I.** **C.** **W.** **I.** **W.**

Chapter 18 Dissolution and Liquidation of the Company

Article 197 The C. M. shall have the following powers, namely, (I) to (VI) as follows:

- (I) E. A. A. C. A.
- (II) T. C.
- (III) M. C.
- (IV) T. C. W.
- (V) T. C. W.
- (VI) I. C. 10% C.

Article 198 I. A. (I) A. 197

I. A. A. W.

Article 199 W. C. (I), (II), (V) (VI) A. 197. A. 15 T. W.

I. C. (IV) A. 197. A.

Article 200 I. The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of Representatives. (The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of Representatives, and the Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of Representatives.)

A. The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of Representatives.

T. The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of Representatives.

Article 201 T. The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of Representatives. (The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of Representatives.)

T. The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of Representatives.

D. The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of Representatives.

Article 202 D. The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of Representatives.

- (I) T. The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of Representatives.
- (II) T. The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of Representatives.
- (III) T. The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of Representatives.
- (IV) T. The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of Representatives.
- (V) T. The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of Representatives.
- (VI) T. The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of Representatives.
- (VII) T. The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of Representatives.

Article 203

A ... C. ...

T. ... C. ...

L. ... C. ... T. ... C. ...

D. ... C. ...

Article 204

I. ... C. ... C. ... C. ... C. ...

O. ... C. ...

Article 205

A. ... C. ... C. ...

T. ... 30 ... C. ...

Article 206

M. ... W.

M. ... C. ...

I. ... C. ...

Article 207

W. ... C. ... W. ... W. ...

Chapter 20 Notices

Article 213 T. C. V.

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

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

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

Article 215 F. C. ()
 W. 48
 S.

A. C.

Article 216 N. B. C.

Article 217 T. C. S. C. A. A. H. K. L. R.

T. B. C. H. K. S. C.

Chapter 21 Settlement of Disputes

Article 218 T. C. W.

(I) I. C. A. A. C. L. W. C.

T
 W
 C

D

(II) T C I E T
 A C W
 H K K E C

Article 223 I. An Appeal against a decision of the Registrar in respect of a trademark shall be filed with the Controller within a period of three months from the date of the decision. The Controller may, if he is satisfied that there are special reasons, extend the period for filing an appeal.

Article 224 The Appeal against a decision of the Registrar shall be heard by the Controller. The Controller may, if he is satisfied that there are special reasons, refer the appeal to a Bench of the Trademark Appellate Tribunal.

Article 225 Section 100 of the Trademarks Act, 1999 shall apply to an appeal filed with the Controller under this section as if it were a suit filed in a court of law.