

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

(Incorporated in the Republic of China (Taiwan)) (stock code: 06865)

Articles of Association

(Revised on 16 April, 2021)

中華民國 110 年 4 月 16 日修正
Flat Glass Group Co., Ltd. (Incorporated in the Republic of China)
福萊特玻璃集團股份有限公司 (Incorporated in the Republic of China)
中華民國 110 年 4 月 16 日修正

Article 4 $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x-a) dx = f(a)$ $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x-a) dx = f(a)$

Article 5 $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x-a) dx = f(a)$ $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x-a) dx = f(a)$
(Assuming f is continuous).

Article 6 $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x-a) dx = f(a)$ $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x-a) dx = f(a)$
 $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x-a) dx = f(a)$ $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x-a) dx = f(a)$

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Article 15 A, 70,000,000 () ...

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No.	Name of shareholder	Amount of capital contributed (RMB'000)	Percentage of contribution (%)	Contribution method	Date of contribution
1	...	24,500	35.0	...	2005
2	...	17,500	25.0	...	2005
3	...	17,500	25.0	...	2005
4	...	3,150	4.5	...	2005
5	...	2,100	3.0	...	2005
6	...	2,100	3.0	...	2005
7	...	1,050	1.5	...	2005
8	...	700	1.0	...	2005
9	...	700	1.0	...	2005
10	...	700	1.0	...	2005
Total		70,000	100	-	

Article 16 2,146,893,254
2,146,893,254
1,696,893,254 (A), 79.04%
450,000,000 (B), 20.96%

Article 17

Article 18

Article 15

Article 19

Article 20 536,723,313.50
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Article 21
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(b) The Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of Article 17, paragraph 1, point (a),

(c) The Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of Article 17, paragraph 1, point (a),

Article 17, paragraph 1, point (a), shall be replaced by the following:

Article 17, paragraph 1, point (a), shall be replaced by the following:

Article 22

Article 22, paragraph 1, shall be replaced by the following:

Article 22, paragraph 1, shall be replaced by the following:

Article 23

Article 23, paragraph 1, shall be replaced by the following:

Article 23, paragraph 1, shall be replaced by the following:

Chapter 4 Capital Reduction and Repurchase of Shares

Article 24

Article 24 of the Companies Act 2013 states that a company shall not reduce its capital except in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

Article 25

Article 25 of the Companies Act 2013 states that a company shall not repurchase its own shares except in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

Section 202 of the Companies Act 2013 states that a company shall not repurchase its own shares if the aggregate of its debt and the amount of its share repurchase exceeds 10% of its paid-up capital and reserves. Section 203 states that a company shall not repurchase its own shares if the amount of its share repurchase exceeds 10% of its paid-up capital and reserves. Section 204 states that a company shall not repurchase its own shares if the amount of its share repurchase exceeds 30% of its paid-up capital and reserves. Section 205 states that a company shall not repurchase its own shares if the amount of its share repurchase exceeds 90% of its paid-up capital and reserves.

Section 206 of the Companies Act 2013 states that a company shall not repurchase its own shares if the amount of its share repurchase exceeds 10% of its paid-up capital and reserves.

Article 26

Article 26 of the Companies Act 2013 states that a company shall not repurchase its own shares if the amount of its share repurchase exceeds 10% of its paid-up capital and reserves.

- () A company shall not repurchase its own shares if the amount of its share repurchase exceeds 10% of its paid-up capital and reserves.
- () A company shall not repurchase its own shares if the amount of its share repurchase exceeds 30% of its paid-up capital and reserves.
- () A company shall not repurchase its own shares if the amount of its share repurchase exceeds 90% of its paid-up capital and reserves.
- A company shall not repurchase its own shares if the amount of its share repurchase exceeds 10% of its paid-up capital and reserves.
- A company shall not repurchase its own shares if the amount of its share repurchase exceeds 30% of its paid-up capital and reserves.
- A company shall not repurchase its own shares if the amount of its share repurchase exceeds 90% of its paid-up capital and reserves.
- A company shall not repurchase its own shares if the amount of its share repurchase exceeds 10% of its paid-up capital and reserves.

Section 202 of the Companies Act 2013 states that a company shall not repurchase its own shares if the amount of its share repurchase exceeds 10% of its paid-up capital and reserves.

Article 27

Article 27 of the Companies Act 2013 states that a company shall not repurchase its own shares if the amount of its share repurchase exceeds 10% of its paid-up capital and reserves.

- () A company shall not repurchase its own shares if the amount of its share repurchase exceeds 10% of its paid-up capital and reserves.
- A company shall not repurchase its own shares if the amount of its share repurchase exceeds 30% of its paid-up capital and reserves.

Article 30

(a) The Board of Directors may, at its discretion, make such amendments to the Articles of Association as it may deem fit, subject to the approval of the shareholders in a general meeting.

(b) The Board of Directors may, at its discretion, make such amendments to the Articles of Association as it may deem fit, subject to the approval of the shareholders in a general meeting.

(c) The Board of Directors may, at its discretion, make such amendments to the Articles of Association as it may deem fit, subject to the approval of the shareholders in a general meeting.

1. The Board of Directors may, at its discretion, make such amendments to the Articles of Association as it may deem fit, subject to the approval of the shareholders in a general meeting.

2. The Board of Directors may, at its discretion, make such amendments to the Articles of Association as it may deem fit, subject to the approval of the shareholders in a general meeting.

(d) The Board of Directors may, at its discretion, make such amendments to the Articles of Association as it may deem fit, subject to the approval of the shareholders in a general meeting.

1. The Board of Directors may, at its discretion, make such amendments to the Articles of Association as it may deem fit, subject to the approval of the shareholders in a general meeting.

2. The Board of Directors may, at its discretion, make such amendments to the Articles of Association as it may deem fit, subject to the approval of the shareholders in a general meeting.

3. The Board of Directors may, at its discretion, make such amendments to the Articles of Association as it may deem fit, subject to the approval of the shareholders in a general meeting.

(e) The Board of Directors may, at its discretion, make such amendments to the Articles of Association as it may deem fit, subject to the approval of the shareholders in a general meeting.

Chapter 5 Financial Assistance to Acquire Shares of the Company

Article 31

The Board of Directors may, at its discretion, make such amendments to the Articles of Association as it may deem fit, subject to the approval of the shareholders in a general meeting.

The Board of Directors may, at its discretion, make such amendments to the Articles of Association as it may deem fit, subject to the approval of the shareholders in a general meeting.

Chapter 6 Shares and Shareholders' Register

Article 34 A company shall not register as a shareholder any person who is not entitled to be registered as a shareholder in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1993.

Section 19A(1) of the Companies Act 1993 shall apply to a company as if it were a company limited by shares.

- () The company shall not register as a shareholder any person who is not entitled to be registered as a shareholder in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1993;
- () The company shall not register as a shareholder any person who is not entitled to be registered as a shareholder in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1993;
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- () The company shall not register as a shareholder any person who is not entitled to be registered as a shareholder in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1993.

Section 19A(2) of the Companies Act 1993 shall apply to a company as if it were a company limited by shares.

- () The company shall not register as a shareholder any person who is not entitled to be registered as a shareholder in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1993;
- () The company shall not register as a shareholder any person who is not entitled to be registered as a shareholder in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1993;
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- () The company shall not register as a shareholder any person who is not entitled to be registered as a shareholder in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1993;
- () The company shall not register as a shareholder any person who is not entitled to be registered as a shareholder in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1993.

Article 39. The State of Texas shall have the right to regulate the practice of the profession of nursing, including the education, licensure, and discipline of nurses, and to establish the standards of practice for nurses. The State of Texas shall also have the right to regulate the practice of the profession of nursing, including the education, licensure, and discipline of nurses, and to establish the standards of practice for nurses.

Article 40. The State of Texas shall have the right to regulate the practice of the profession of nursing, including the education, licensure, and discipline of nurses, and to establish the standards of practice for nurses.

Article 40 The State of Texas shall have the right to regulate the practice of the profession of nursing, including the education, licensure, and discipline of nurses, and to establish the standards of practice for nurses.

The State of Texas shall have the right to regulate the practice of the profession of nursing, including the education, licensure, and discipline of nurses, and to establish the standards of practice for nurses.

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() The State of Texas shall have the right to regulate the practice of the profession of nursing, including the education, licensure, and discipline of nurses, and to establish the standards of practice for nurses.

Article 41 The State of Texas shall have the right to regulate the practice of the profession of nursing, including the education, licensure, and discipline of nurses, and to establish the standards of practice for nurses.

The State of Texas shall have the right to regulate the practice of the profession of nursing, including the education, licensure, and discipline of nurses, and to establish the standards of practice for nurses.

Article 42. The State of Texas shall have the right to regulate the practice of the profession of nursing, including the education, licensure, and discipline of nurses, and to establish the standards of practice for nurses.

1. **Article 41** – The State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country.

2. **Article 42** – The State shall secure the right of the citizens to work in wholesome conditions of safety, health and dignity.

3. **Article 43** – The State shall endeavour to secure the right of the citizens to a minimum wage and a fair wage, and to secure for them other social, economic and educational conditions.

4. **Article 44** – The State shall endeavour to secure the right of the citizens to a fair and reasonable wage, and to secure for them other social, economic and educational conditions.

5. **Article 45** – The State shall endeavour to secure the right of the citizens to a fair and reasonable wage, and to secure for them other social, economic and educational conditions.

6. **Article 46** – The State shall endeavour to secure the right of the citizens to a fair and reasonable wage, and to secure for them other social, economic and educational conditions.

Article 43 – The State shall endeavour to secure the right of the citizens to a minimum wage and a fair wage, and to secure for them other social, economic and educational conditions.

7. **Article 47** – The State shall endeavour to secure the right of the citizens to a fair and reasonable wage, and to secure for them other social, economic and educational conditions.

8. **Article 48** – The State shall endeavour to secure the right of the citizens to a fair and reasonable wage, and to secure for them other social, economic and educational conditions.

9. **Article 49** – The State shall endeavour to secure the right of the citizens to a fair and reasonable wage, and to secure for them other social, economic and educational conditions.

10. **Article 50** – The State shall endeavour to secure the right of the citizens to a fair and reasonable wage, and to secure for them other social, economic and educational conditions.

Article 44 – The State shall endeavour to secure the right of the citizens to a fair and reasonable wage, and to secure for them other social, economic and educational conditions.

Article 45 – The State shall endeavour to secure the right of the citizens to a fair and reasonable wage, and to secure for them other social, economic and educational conditions.

Article 46 – The State shall endeavour to secure the right of the citizens to a fair and reasonable wage, and to secure for them other social, economic and educational conditions.

Article 47

1. A person who is not a citizen of the State of Karnataka, but who has resided in the State of Karnataka for a period of not less than ten years immediately preceding the date of his application for citizenship, may apply for citizenship of the State of Karnataka.

2. A person who is not a citizen of the State of Karnataka, but who has resided in the State of Karnataka for a period of not less than ten years immediately preceding the date of his application for citizenship, may apply for citizenship of the State of Karnataka.

3. A person who is not a citizen of the State of Karnataka, but who has resided in the State of Karnataka for a period of not less than ten years immediately preceding the date of his application for citizenship, may apply for citizenship of the State of Karnataka.

4. A person who is not a citizen of the State of Karnataka, but who has resided in the State of Karnataka for a period of not less than ten years immediately preceding the date of his application for citizenship, may apply for citizenship of the State of Karnataka.

() A person who is not a citizen of the State of Karnataka, but who has resided in the State of Karnataka for a period of not less than ten years immediately preceding the date of his application for citizenship, may apply for citizenship of the State of Karnataka.

() A person who is not a citizen of the State of Karnataka, but who has resided in the State of Karnataka for a period of not less than ten years immediately preceding the date of his application for citizenship, may apply for citizenship of the State of Karnataka.

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() A person who is not a citizen of the State of Karnataka, but who has resided in the State of Karnataka for a period of not less than ten years immediately preceding the date of his application for citizenship, may apply for citizenship of the State of Karnataka.

5. A person who is not a citizen of the State of Karnataka, but who has resided in the State of Karnataka for a period of not less than ten years immediately preceding the date of his application for citizenship, may apply for citizenship of the State of Karnataka.

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Article 48 A
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Article 49

Chapter 7 Rights and Obligations of Shareholders

Article 50

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(D) A 2×2 matrix A is invertible if and only if $\det(A) \neq 0$. If $\det(A) = 0$, then A is not invertible. If $\det(A) \neq 0$, then A is invertible. If $\det(A) = 0$, then A is not invertible. If $\det(A) \neq 0$, then A is invertible.

Article 51

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(D) \mathbb{R}^n is a vector space over \mathbb{R} . \mathbb{R}^n is a vector space over \mathbb{R} . \mathbb{R}^n is a vector space over \mathbb{R} .

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() \mathbb{R}^n is a vector space over \mathbb{R} . \mathbb{R}^n is a vector space over \mathbb{R} .

- (3) $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x) dx = f(0)$;
- (4) $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x - a) dx = f(a)$;
- (5) $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x) dx$;
- (6) $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x) dx$;
- (7) $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x) dx$;
- (8) $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x) dx$.

(8) $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x) dx$ (1)

- (1) $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x) dx$;
- (2) $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x) dx$;
- (3) $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x) dx$;
- (4) $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x) dx$;
- (5) $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x) dx$;
- (6) $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x) dx$;
- (7) $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x) dx$;
- (8) $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x) dx$;

Article 52

$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x) dx$

$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x) dx$

Article 53

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Article 54

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Article 55

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Article 56

Арендатор обязан по окончании срока аренды возвратить арендованное имущество в том же состоянии, в котором оно получено арендатором, с учетом нормального износа. Если иное не предусмотрено договором аренды, арендатор обязан произвести текущий ремонт имущества, подлежащего аренде, за счет собственных средств.

- () Арендатор обязан по окончании срока аренды возвратить арендованное имущество в том же состоянии, в котором оно получено арендатором, с учетом нормального износа;
- () Арендатор обязан по окончании срока аренды (использования имущества) произвести текущий ремонт имущества, подлежащего аренде, за счет собственных средств;
- () Арендатор обязан по окончании срока аренды (использования имущества) произвести текущий ремонт имущества, подлежащего аренде, за счет собственных средств (использования имущества) арендатора, если иное не предусмотрено договором аренды.

Article 57

Арендатор обязан по окончании срока аренды возвратить арендованное имущество в том же состоянии, в котором оно получено арендатором, с учетом нормального износа.

- () Арендатор обязан по окончании срока аренды возвратить арендованное имущество в том же состоянии, в котором оно получено арендатором, с учетом нормального износа;
- () Арендатор обязан по окончании срока аренды (использования имущества) вернуть арендованное имущество в том же состоянии, в котором оно получено арендатором, с учетом нормального износа, но не менее 30% (использования имущества) арендатора, а арендатор обязан по окончании срока аренды (использования имущества) вернуть арендованное имущество в том же состоянии, в котором оно получено арендатором, с учетом нормального износа, но не менее 30% (использования имущества) арендатора;
- () Арендатор обязан по окончании срока аренды (использования имущества) вернуть арендованное имущество в том же состоянии, в котором оно получено арендатором, с учетом нормального износа, но не менее 30% (использования имущества) арендатора;
- () Арендатор обязан по окончании срока аренды (использования имущества) вернуть арендованное имущество в том же состоянии, в котором оно получено арендатором, с учетом нормального износа.

Арендатор обязан по окончании срока аренды (использования имущества) вернуть арендованное имущество в том же состоянии, в котором оно получено арендатором, с учетом нормального износа, но не менее 30% (использования имущества) арендатора, а арендатор обязан по окончании срока аренды (использования имущества) вернуть арендованное имущество в том же состоянии, в котором оно получено арендатором, с учетом нормального износа, но не менее 30% (использования имущества) арендатора.

() *Section 26* *of the Income Tax Act, 1961*;

() *Section 26* *of the Income Tax Act, 1961* *in relation to the provisions of sub-section (1) & (2) of section 26 of the Income Tax Act, 1961.*

() *Section 26* *of the Income Tax Act, 1961* *in relation to the provisions of sub-section (1) & (2) of section 26 of the Income Tax Act, 1961.*

() *Section 26* *of the Income Tax Act, 1961* *in relation to the provisions of sub-section (1) & (2) of section 26 of the Income Tax Act, 1961.*

Section 26 *of the Income Tax Act, 1961* *in relation to the provisions of sub-section (1) & (2) of section 26 of the Income Tax Act, 1961.*

Article 60 *Section 26* *of the Income Tax Act, 1961* *in relation to the provisions of sub-section (1) & (2) of section 26 of the Income Tax Act, 1961.*

() *Section 26* *of the Income Tax Act, 1961* *in relation to the provisions of sub-section (1) & (2) of section 26 of the Income Tax Act, 1961.*

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() *Section 26* *of the Income Tax Act, 1961* *in relation to the provisions of sub-section (1) & (2) of section 26 of the Income Tax Act, 1961.*

Article 61 *Section 26* *of the Income Tax Act, 1961* *in relation to the provisions of sub-section (1) & (2) of section 26 of the Income Tax Act, 1961.*

Article 63 A

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Article 64

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(d) any other person or body of persons, as may be determined by the Government in consultation with the State Government.

Article 65 The Government may, in consultation with the State Government, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Part, subject to the condition that such rules shall not be deemed to be in force until they have been published in the Official Gazette.

14. The Government may, in consultation with the State Government, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Part, subject to the condition that such rules shall not be deemed to be in force until they have been published in the Official Gazette.

Article 66 The Government may, in consultation with the State Government, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Part, subject to the condition that such rules shall not be deemed to be in force until they have been published in the Official Gazette.

Article 67 A person who is engaged in a business or profession shall be deemed to be a person who is engaged in a business or profession, if he or she is engaged in such business or profession for a substantial part of the year.

- (a) a person who is engaged in a business or profession for a substantial part of the year;
- (b) a person who is engaged in a business or profession for a substantial part of the year;
- (c) a person who is engaged in a business or profession for a substantial part of the year.

Article 68 The Government may, in consultation with the State Government, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Part, subject to the condition that such rules shall not be deemed to be in force until they have been published in the Official Gazette.

Article 69 The Government may, in consultation with the State Government, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Part, subject to the condition that such rules shall not be deemed to be in force until they have been published in the Official Gazette.

5. The Government of Karnataka shall, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 5, levy a tax on the total turnover of the assessee, in each financial year, at the rate of 5%.

10. The Government of Karnataka shall, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 5, levy a tax on the total turnover of the assessee, in each financial year, at the rate of 10%.

Article 74 The Government of Karnataka shall, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 5, levy a tax on the total turnover of the assessee, in each financial year, at the rate of 10%.

(1) The Government of Karnataka shall, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 5, levy a tax on the total turnover of the assessee, in each financial year, at the rate of 10%.

(2) The Government of Karnataka shall, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 5, levy a tax on the total turnover of the assessee, in each financial year, at the rate of 5%.

(3) The Government of Karnataka shall, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 5, levy a tax on the total turnover of the assessee, in each financial year, at the rate of 10%.

(4) The Government of Karnataka shall, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 5, levy a tax on the total turnover of the assessee, in each financial year, at the rate of 10%.

... 3% ...

Article 75

... 3% ...

... 3% ...

... 3% ...

... Article 76 ...

Article 76

... Article 76 ...

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Article 77

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... 10% ... Article 90 ...

... Article 90 ...

Article 78

1. The Commission shall submit an annual report to the Council and the Parliament on the progress made in the implementation of the Convention. The report shall be made available to the public.

2. The Commission shall submit a report to the Council and the Parliament on the progress made in the implementation of the Convention. The report shall be made available to the public.

3. The Commission shall submit a report to the Council and the Parliament on the progress made in the implementation of the Convention. The report shall be made available to the public.

4. The Commission shall submit a report to the Council and the Parliament on the progress made in the implementation of the Convention. The report shall be made available to the public.

5. The Commission shall submit a report to the Council and the Parliament on the progress made in the implementation of the Convention. The report shall be made available to the public.

Article 79

1. The Commission shall submit a report to the Council and the Parliament on the progress made in the implementation of the Convention. The report shall be made available to the public.

2. The Commission shall submit a report to the Council and the Parliament on the progress made in the implementation of the Convention. The report shall be made available to the public.

3. The Commission shall submit a report to the Council and the Parliament on the progress made in the implementation of the Convention. The report shall be made available to the public.

Article 80

1. The Commission shall submit a report to the Council and the Parliament on the progress made in the implementation of the Convention. The report shall be made available to the public.

Article 81 A corporation shall pay the following taxes on the net assets of the corporation as of the end of the taxable year:

- (1) The net assets of the corporation shall be subject to a tax of 3%.
- (2) A corporation shall pay a tax of 3% on the net assets of the corporation as of the end of the taxable year.
- (3) A corporation shall pay a tax of 10% on the net assets of the corporation as of the end of the taxable year.

A corporation shall pay a tax of 10% on the net assets of the corporation as of the end of the taxable year. The tax shall be paid on the net assets of the corporation as of the end of the taxable year.

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The tax shall be paid on the net assets of the corporation as of the end of the taxable year.

Article 82 A corporation shall pay the following taxes on the net assets of the corporation as of the end of the taxable year:

Article 83 A corporation shall pay a tax of 10% on the net assets of the corporation as of the end of the taxable year. A corporation shall pay a tax of 10% on the net assets of the corporation as of the end of the taxable year.

Article 84 A corporation shall pay a tax of 10% on the net assets of the corporation as of the end of the taxable year. A corporation shall pay a tax of 10% on the net assets of the corporation as of the end of the taxable year.

(1) A corporation shall pay a tax of 3% on the net assets of the corporation as of the end of the taxable year.

(2) A corporation shall pay a tax of 1% on the net assets of the corporation as of the end of the taxable year.

(3) A corporation shall pay a tax of 3% on the net assets of the corporation as of the end of the taxable year.

(b) The Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of Article 10, submit to the Council a report on the progress made in the implementation of the Convention.

(c) The Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of Article 10, submit to the Council a report on the progress made in the implementation of the Convention.

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Article 85 The Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of Article 10, submit to the Council a report on the progress made in the implementation of the Convention.

Article 86 The Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of Article 10, submit to the Council a report on the progress made in the implementation of the Convention.

The Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of Article 10, submit to the Council a report on the progress made in the implementation of the Convention.

The Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of Article 10, submit to the Council a report on the progress made in the implementation of the Convention.

Article 92

§ 13.02-10. The Board of Directors may, by resolution, suspend or terminate the rights of any class of shares to elect directors or to vote on any matter, or to receive dividends, or to exercise any other rights or powers of such shares, if the suspension or termination is necessary in the best interests of the corporation and is not inconsistent with the public policy of the State of Virginia. Any such suspension or termination shall not apply to any shares held by the holder thereof at the time such suspension or termination is adopted.

Article 93

§ 13.02-11. The Board of Directors may, by resolution, suspend or terminate the rights of any class of shares to elect directors or to vote on any matter, or to receive dividends, or to exercise any other rights or powers of such shares, if the suspension or termination is necessary in the best interests of the corporation and is not inconsistent with the public policy of the State of Virginia. Any such suspension or termination shall not apply to any shares held by the holder thereof at the time such suspension or termination is adopted.

Article 94

§ 13.02-12. The Board of Directors may, by resolution, suspend or terminate the rights of any class of shares to elect directors or to vote on any matter, or to receive dividends, or to exercise any other rights or powers of such shares, if the suspension or termination is necessary in the best interests of the corporation and is not inconsistent with the public policy of the State of Virginia. Any such suspension or termination shall not apply to any shares held by the holder thereof at the time such suspension or termination is adopted.

Article 95

§ 13.02-13. The Board of Directors may, by resolution, suspend or terminate the rights of any class of shares to elect directors or to vote on any matter, or to receive dividends, or to exercise any other rights or powers of such shares, if the suspension or termination is necessary in the best interests of the corporation and is not inconsistent with the public policy of the State of Virginia. Any such suspension or termination shall not apply to any shares held by the holder thereof at the time such suspension or termination is adopted.

Article 96

§ 13.02-14. The Board of Directors may, by resolution, suspend or terminate the rights of any class of shares to elect directors or to vote on any matter, or to receive dividends, or to exercise any other rights or powers of such shares, if the suspension or termination is necessary in the best interests of the corporation and is not inconsistent with the public policy of the State of Virginia. Any such suspension or termination shall not apply to any shares held by the holder thereof at the time such suspension or termination is adopted.

Article 97

§ 13.02-15. The Board of Directors may, by resolution, suspend or terminate the rights of any class of shares to elect directors or to vote on any matter, or to receive dividends, or to exercise any other rights or powers of such shares, if the suspension or termination is necessary in the best interests of the corporation and is not inconsistent with the public policy of the State of Virginia. Any such suspension or termination shall not apply to any shares held by the holder thereof at the time such suspension or termination is adopted.

Chapter 9 Special Procedures for Voting by Class Shareholders

Article 98

§ 13.02-16. The Board of Directors may, by resolution, suspend or terminate the rights of any class of shares to elect directors or to vote on any matter, or to receive dividends, or to exercise any other rights or powers of such shares, if the suspension or termination is necessary in the best interests of the corporation and is not inconsistent with the public policy of the State of Virginia. Any such suspension or termination shall not apply to any shares held by the holder thereof at the time such suspension or termination is adopted.

Article 99

Article 100

1. ~~As a consequence of the provisions of Article 99, the following provisions shall apply:~~

() ~~The Government may, on the basis of the proposals of the Council of Ministers, take the following measures:~~

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Article 101

Հանրապետության քաղաքացիները, քաղաքացիներ չլինող անձինքը և օտարերկրացիները իրենց իրավունքները պաշտպանելու համար կարող են դիմել արդարադատության:

Article 105

At the annual general meeting of the company, the directors shall be eligible for re-election and shall, if re-elected, be eligible for re-election for a further term of office. The directors shall be eligible for re-election for a further term of office if they have not been re-elected for a term of office of more than 12 months.

- (c) The directors shall be eligible for re-election for a further term of office if they have not been re-elected for a term of office of more than 12 months;
- (d) The directors shall be eligible for re-election for a further term of office if they have not been re-elected for a term of office of more than 15 months;
- (e) The directors shall be eligible for re-election for a further term of office if they have not been re-elected for a term of office of more than 18 months.

Chapter 10 Board of Directors

Article 106

The directors shall be eligible for re-election and shall, if re-elected, be eligible for re-election for a further term of office. The directors shall be eligible for re-election for a further term of office if they have not been re-elected for a term of office of more than 12 months.

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The directors shall be eligible for re-election and shall, if re-elected, be eligible for re-election for a further term of office. The directors shall be eligible for re-election for a further term of office if they have not been re-elected for a term of office of more than 12 months.

Article 107

1. The State shall ensure that the minimum wage is not less than the minimum wage fixed by the Government of India for the corresponding industry or profession.

2. The State shall ensure that the minimum wage is not less than the minimum wage fixed by the Government of India for the corresponding industry or profession.

3. The State shall ensure that the minimum wage is not less than the minimum wage fixed by the Government of India for the corresponding industry or profession.

4. The State shall ensure that the minimum wage is not less than the minimum wage fixed by the Government of India for the corresponding industry or profession.

5. The State shall ensure that the minimum wage is not less than the minimum wage fixed by the Government of India for the corresponding industry or profession.

6. The State shall ensure that the minimum wage is not less than the minimum wage fixed by the Government of India for the corresponding industry or profession.

7. The State shall ensure that the minimum wage is not less than the minimum wage fixed by the Government of India for the corresponding industry or profession.

8. The State shall ensure that the minimum wage is not less than the minimum wage fixed by the Government of India for the corresponding industry or profession.

Article 108

1. The State shall ensure that the minimum wage is not less than the minimum wage fixed by the Government of India for the corresponding industry or profession.

Article 109

1. Установившаяся в результате проведения процедуры банкротства финансовая ситуация должника по окончании периода наблюдения может быть:

- а) улучшилась;
- б) ухудшилась;
- в) стабилизировалась;
- г) не изменилась;
- д) улучшилась, но в меньшей степени, чем предполагалось;
- е) ухудшилась, но в меньшей степени, чем предполагалось;
- ж) не изменилась, но в меньшей степени, чем предполагалось;
- з) ухудшилась в результате проведения процедуры банкротства;
- и) улучшилась в результате проведения процедуры банкротства;
- л) стабилизировалась в результате проведения процедуры банкротства;
- м) не изменилась в результате проведения процедуры банкротства;
- н) ухудшилась в результате проведения процедуры банкротства, в том числе в результате проведения процедуры реструктуризации долгов должника;
- о) улучшилась в результате проведения процедуры банкротства, в том числе в результате проведения процедуры реструктуризации долгов должника;
- п) не изменилась в результате проведения процедуры банкротства, в том числе в результате проведения процедуры реструктуризации долгов должника;
- р) ухудшилась в результате проведения процедуры банкротства, в том числе в результате проведения процедуры реструктуризации долгов должника, и в результате проведения процедуры реструктуризации долгов должника;
- с) улучшилась в результате проведения процедуры банкротства, в том числе в результате проведения процедуры реструктуризации долгов должника, и в результате проведения процедуры реструктуризации долгов должника;

Article 112

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Article 113

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Article 114

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116. The following are the characteristics of a partnership firm, except:

(A) It is a legal entity (B) It is a separate legal entity (C) It is a legal person (D) It is a legal entity

Article 117 The following are the characteristics of a partnership firm, except:

- (A) It is a legal entity
- (B) It is a separate legal entity
- (C) It is a legal person
- (D) It is a legal entity

117. The following are the characteristics of a partnership firm, except:

Article 118 The following are the characteristics of a partnership firm, except:

- (A) It is a legal entity
- (B) It is a separate legal entity
- (C) It is a legal person
- (D) It is a legal entity

118. The following are the characteristics of a partnership firm, except:

Article 119

1. The Commission shall submit an annual report to the Council and the Parliament.

2. The Commission shall submit a report to the Council and the Parliament every 14 years on the progress made in the implementation of the Convention, and shall propose any amendments that may be necessary.

Article 120

1. The Commission shall submit a report to the Council and the Parliament every 14 years on the progress made in the implementation of the Convention, and shall propose any amendments that may be necessary.

2. The Commission shall submit a report to the Council and the Parliament every 14 years on the progress made in the implementation of the Convention, and shall propose any amendments that may be necessary.

Article 121

1. The Commission shall submit a report to the Council and the Parliament every 14 years on the progress made in the implementation of the Convention, and shall propose any amendments that may be necessary.

2. The Commission shall submit a report to the Council and the Parliament every 14 years on the progress made in the implementation of the Convention, and shall propose any amendments that may be necessary.

Article 122

1. The Commission shall submit a report to the Council and the Parliament every 14 years on the progress made in the implementation of the Convention, and shall propose any amendments that may be necessary.

- (a) The Commission shall submit a report to the Council and the Parliament every 14 years on the progress made in the implementation of the Convention, and shall propose any amendments that may be necessary.

Chapter 11 Secretary to the Board of Directors

Article 124 The Secretary to the Board of Directors shall be appointed by the Board of Directors. The Secretary shall be a resident of the State of New York and shall be a natural person who is at least 21 years of age and who is not an officer or director of the Corporation. The Secretary shall hold office until the next annual meeting of the Board of Directors, unless he or she resigns or is removed by a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Article 125 The Secretary shall be the principal officer of the Corporation who is responsible for the maintenance of the Corporation's records and for the preparation and distribution of the Corporation's financial statements. The Secretary shall also be responsible for the preparation and distribution of the Corporation's annual report to the stockholders. The Secretary shall also be responsible for the preparation and distribution of the Corporation's annual report to the Board of Directors.

- () The Secretary shall be responsible for the preparation and distribution of the Corporation's annual report to the stockholders;
- () The Secretary shall be responsible for the preparation and distribution of the Corporation's annual report to the Board of Directors;
- () The Secretary shall be responsible for the preparation and distribution of the Corporation's annual report to the stockholders and the Board of Directors;

Article 126 A resolution of the Board of Directors may remove the Secretary from office at any time. A resolution of the Board of Directors may also remove the Secretary from office at any time if the Secretary is found to be incompetent or if the Secretary is found to be in breach of his or her fiduciary duty to the Corporation.

The Secretary shall be responsible for the preparation and distribution of the Corporation's annual report to the stockholders and the Board of Directors. The Secretary shall also be responsible for the preparation and distribution of the Corporation's annual report to the stockholders and the Board of Directors.

Chapter 12 General Manager of the Company

Article 127 The General Manager of the Company shall be appointed by the Board of Directors. The General Manager shall be a resident of the State of New York and shall be a natural person who is at least 21 years of age and who is not an officer or director of the Corporation. The General Manager shall hold office until the next annual meeting of the Board of Directors, unless he or she resigns or is removed by a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Article 128 The General Manager shall be the principal officer of the Corporation who is responsible for the management of the Corporation's business. The General Manager shall also be responsible for the preparation and distribution of the Corporation's financial statements. The General Manager shall also be responsible for the preparation and distribution of the Corporation's annual report to the stockholders.

- () The General Manager shall be responsible for the preparation and distribution of the Corporation's annual report to the stockholders;
- () The General Manager shall be responsible for the preparation and distribution of the Corporation's annual report to the Board of Directors;
- () The General Manager shall be responsible for the preparation and distribution of the Corporation's annual report to the stockholders and the Board of Directors;
- () The General Manager shall be responsible for the preparation and distribution of the Corporation's annual report to the stockholders and the Board of Directors;

Article 134

Article 135

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Article 136

Notwithstanding anything contained in the Companies Act, 2013, the provisions of section 174 shall not apply to the directors of the Company.

Notwithstanding anything contained in the Companies Act, 2013, the provisions of section 174 shall not apply to the directors of the Company.

Notwithstanding anything contained in the Companies Act, 2013, the provisions of section 174 shall not apply to the directors of the Company.

Article 137

Notwithstanding anything contained in the Companies Act, 2013, the provisions of section 174 shall not apply to the directors of the Company.

Article 138

A director of the Company shall not be liable for any damages or compensation payable by or for the Company in respect of any negligence or default in the discharge of his duties as a director, if he has acted in good faith and has exercised the care and diligence that a prudent man would exercise in the management of the business of the Company.

Article 139

Notwithstanding anything contained in the Companies Act, 2013, the provisions of section 174 shall not apply to the directors of the Company.

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

Article 140

A person shall not be eligible for appointment as a director of the Company unless he satisfies the following conditions:

- (i) he is an individual;
- (ii) he is not an undischarged insolvent or has not been adjudged insolvent under the provisions of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 or has not been declared insolvent by a court of law in any other country;
- (iii) he is not a minor or has not attained the age of 18 years at the time of his appointment as a director of the Company.

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() A, 5% 5;

() A;

() A;

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() A;

Article 142

Article 143

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Article 144

Article 145

1. The Commission shall be composed of 18 members, 12 of whom shall be appointed by the Council and 6 by the Parliament, for a period of five years. The Council and the Parliament shall each appoint 6 members and 6 alternates. The members and alternates shall be appointed by a majority of 2/3 of the members of the Council and the Parliament respectively. The members and alternates shall be appointed on the basis of the proposals submitted by the Council and the Parliament respectively. The Council and the Parliament shall each submit 6 proposals and 6 alternates. The members and alternates shall be appointed on the basis of the proposals submitted by the Council and the Parliament respectively. The Council and the Parliament shall each submit 6 proposals and 6 alternates. The members and alternates shall be appointed on the basis of the proposals submitted by the Council and the Parliament respectively.

() The Commission shall be composed of 18 members, 12 of whom shall be appointed by the Council and 6 by the Parliament, for a period of five years;

() The Council and the Parliament shall each appoint 6 members and 6 alternates. The members and alternates shall be appointed by a majority of 2/3 of the members of the Council and the Parliament respectively. The members and alternates shall be appointed on the basis of the proposals submitted by the Council and the Parliament respectively;

() The Council and the Parliament shall each submit 6 proposals and 6 alternates. The members and alternates shall be appointed on the basis of the proposals submitted by the Council and the Parliament respectively. The Council and the Parliament shall each submit 6 proposals and 6 alternates. The members and alternates shall be appointed on the basis of the proposals submitted by the Council and the Parliament respectively. The Council and the Parliament shall each submit 6 proposals and 6 alternates. The members and alternates shall be appointed on the basis of the proposals submitted by the Council and the Parliament respectively.

() The Council and the Parliament shall each submit 6 proposals and 6 alternates. The members and alternates shall be appointed on the basis of the proposals submitted by the Council and the Parliament respectively.

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() The Council and the Parliament shall each submit 6 proposals and 6 alternates. The members and alternates shall be appointed on the basis of the proposals submitted by the Council and the Parliament respectively. 6)-41.2 ()0.5

) $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$ is the probability of getting two heads when two coins are tossed together. $\frac{1}{4}$ is the probability of getting two tails when two coins are tossed together. $\frac{1}{4}$ is the probability of getting one head and one tail when two coins are tossed together. $\frac{1}{4}$ is the probability of getting one tail and one head when two coins are tossed together.

1. $\frac{1}{4}$ is the probability of getting two heads when two coins are tossed together.
2. $\frac{1}{4}$ is the probability of getting two tails when two coins are tossed together.
3. $\frac{1}{4}$ is the probability of getting one head and one tail when two coins are tossed together.

Example 14: A die is rolled. Find the probability of getting a number less than 4.

Article 146

Let A and B be two events such that $A \cap B = \emptyset$. Then the probability of getting either A or B is given by $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$.

- () $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$ when A and B are not mutually exclusive.
- () $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$ when A and B are mutually exclusive.
- () $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$ when A and B are not mutually exclusive.
-) $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$ when A and B are mutually exclusive.
- () $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$ when A and B are not mutually exclusive.
-) $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$ when A and B are mutually exclusive.

Article 147

Let A and B be two events such that $A \cap B = \emptyset$. Then the probability of getting either A or B is given by $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$.

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Article 153

Article 154

1. Article 151

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Article 155

Article 156

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Article 158

() Article 158, paragraph 1, sentence 1, shall apply;

() Article 158, paragraph 1, sentence 2, shall apply. Article 157, paragraph 1, sentence 1, Article 158, paragraph 1, sentence 1, and Article 158, paragraph 1, sentence 2, shall apply.

Article 158, paragraph 1, sentence 1, shall apply. Article 158, paragraph 1, sentence 2, shall apply.

Chapter 15 Financial Accounting System and Profit Distribution

Article 159

Article 160

1. Article 160, paragraph 1, sentence 1, shall apply.

Article 161

Article 162

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Article 179

Article 179 of the Constitution of India states that the President has the power to grant pardons, remissions, and reductions in the amount of fines and penalties payable by offenders in different cases.

Article 180

Article 180 of the Constitution of India states that the President has the power to grant pardons, remissions, and reductions in the amount of fines and penalties payable by offenders in different cases.

Article 181

Article 181 of the Constitution of India states that the President has the power to grant pardons, remissions, and reductions in the amount of fines and penalties payable by offenders in different cases.

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2. The Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of Article 182, paragraph 1, of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, submit to the Council a report on the progress made in the implementation of this Directive, together with any proposals for amending it.

Article 182 The Commission shall submit to the Council a report on the progress made in the implementation of this Directive, together with any proposals for amending it, not later than 15 June 2015 and every five years thereafter. The Commission shall also submit to the Council a report on the progress made in the implementation of this Directive, together with any proposals for amending it, not later than 15 June 2020 and every five years thereafter.

A Commission report shall be accompanied by a report from the Commission on the progress made in the implementation of this Directive, together with any proposals for amending it, not later than 15 June 2015 and every five years thereafter. The Commission shall also submit to the Council a report on the progress made in the implementation of this Directive, together with any proposals for amending it, not later than 15 June 2020 and every five years thereafter.

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Article 188

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Article 189

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(X) A 187 A

(X) A 187 A

Article 190

(X) 12

(X)

Article 191

(X) 10
(X) 60
(X) 30
(X) 45

Article 195 A resolution passed by a majority of three-fourths of the members present and voting at a meeting of the members of the Association shall be deemed to be a resolution of the Association.

30

Article 196 The Association shall have the right to sue and be sued in its own name.

Article 197

Chapter 19 Procedures for Amendment of the Articles of Association

Article 198 A resolution of the Association to amend the Articles of Association shall be passed by a majority of three-fourths of the members present and voting at a meeting of the members of the Association.

Article 199 A resolution of the Association to amend the Articles of Association shall be passed by a majority of three-fourths of the members present and voting at a meeting of the members of the Association:

- (1) if the resolution is to amend the Articles of Association in relation to the powers of the members of the Association;
- (2) if the resolution is to amend the Articles of Association in relation to the powers of the directors of the Association;
- (3) if the resolution is to amend the Articles of Association in relation to the powers of the members of the Association in relation to the powers of the directors of the Association.

Article 200 A resolution of the Association to amend the Articles of Association shall be passed by a majority of three-fourths of the members present and voting at a meeting of the members of the Association:

- (1) if the resolution is to amend the Articles of Association in relation to the powers of the members of the Association;
- (2) if the resolution is to amend the Articles of Association in relation to the powers of the directors of the Association.

() **Article 199** $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(x - a) dx = f(a)$ $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(x - a) dx = f(a)$

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Chapter 20 Notices

Article 202 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(x - a) dx = f(a)$ $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(x - a) dx = f(a)$ $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(x - a) dx = f(a)$ $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(x - a) dx = f(a)$

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Article 203

1. The State shall ensure the protection of the environment and the conservation of natural resources. It shall adopt measures to prevent and control pollution and to improve the quality of the environment.

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