

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











































(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...;









I.  $W_{t+1} = W_t + W_t \left( \frac{C_t}{W_t} - L_t \right)$  であるとき、 $W_t$  の平均変化率は  $\frac{C_t}{W_t} - L_t$  である。したがって、 $W_t$  の平均変化率は  $\frac{C_t}{W_t} - L_t$  である。

(I)  $W_t$  の平均変化率は  $\frac{C_t}{W_t} - L_t$  である。したがって、 $W_t$  の平均変化率は  $\frac{C_t}{W_t} - L_t$  である。

(II)  $W_t$  の平均変化率は  $\frac{C_t}{W_t} - L_t$  である。したがって、 $W_t$  の平均変化率は  $\frac{C_t}{W_t} - L_t$  である。

(III)  $W_t$  の平均変化率は  $\frac{C_t}{W_t} - L_t$  である。したがって、 $W_t$  の平均変化率は  $\frac{C_t}{W_t} - L_t$  である。

(IV)  $W_t$  の平均変化率は  $\frac{C_t}{W_t} - L_t$  である。したがって、 $W_t$  の平均変化率は  $\frac{C_t}{W_t} - L_t$  である。

(V)  $W_t$  の平均変化率は  $\frac{C_t}{W_t} - L_t$  である。したがって、 $W_t$  の平均変化率は  $\frac{C_t}{W_t} - L_t$  である。

T.  $W_t$  の平均変化率は  $\frac{C_t}{W_t} - L_t$  である。したがって、 $W_t$  の平均変化率は  $\frac{C_t}{W_t} - L_t$  である。

D.  $W_t$  の平均変化率は  $\frac{C_t}{W_t} - L_t$  である。したがって、 $W_t$  の平均変化率は  $\frac{C_t}{W_t} - L_t$  である。

(1)  $W_t$  の平均変化率は  $\frac{C_t}{W_t} - L_t$  である。したがって、 $W_t$  の平均変化率は  $\frac{C_t}{W_t} - L_t$  である。

(2)  $W_t$  の平均変化率は  $\frac{C_t}{W_t} - L_t$  である。したがって、 $W_t$  の平均変化率は  $\frac{C_t}{W_t} - L_t$  である。

(3)  $W_t$  の平均変化率は  $\frac{C_t}{W_t} - L_t$  である。したがって、 $W_t$  の平均変化率は  $\frac{C_t}{W_t} - L_t$  である。

(4)  $W_t$  の平均変化率は  $\frac{C_t}{W_t} - L_t$  である。したがって、 $W_t$  の平均変化率は  $\frac{C_t}{W_t} - L_t$  である。



(X) The Government may, by order, direct that any of the provisions of this Chapter shall apply to any class of persons or to any class of cases.

(XI) Subject to the provisions of this Chapter, the Government may, by order, direct that any of the provisions of this Chapter shall apply to any class of persons or to any class of cases.

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

Provided that the Government shall not, by order, direct that any of the provisions of this Chapter shall apply to any class of persons or to any class of cases (with such modifications as may be specified in the order) unless the Government is satisfied that it is necessary so to do in the interests of the public.

**Article 70** Where the Government has, by order, directed that any of the provisions of this Chapter shall apply to any class of persons or to any class of cases (with such modifications as may be specified in the order), the Government may, by order, direct that any of the provisions of this Chapter shall apply to any class of persons or to any class of cases (with such modifications as may be specified in the order).

**Article 71** A person who contravenes any of the provisions of this Chapter shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

**Article 72** A person who contravenes any of the provisions of this Chapter shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

- (I) The Government may, by order, direct that any of the provisions of this Chapter shall apply to any class of persons or to any class of cases.
- (II) The Government may, by order, direct that any of the provisions of this Chapter shall apply to any class of persons or to any class of cases.
- (III) The Government may, by order, direct that any of the provisions of this Chapter shall apply to any class of persons or to any class of cases.

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













**Article 89**

Tax on the profits of companies and other bodies, whether incorporated or not, liable to tax in the United Kingdom, shall be charged at the following rates:

- (I) Tax on the profits of companies (other than companies to which section 103 applies) shall be charged at the rate of 3% on the chargeable amount of the profits of the company;
- (II) Tax on the profits of companies to which section 103 applies shall be charged at the rate of 1% on the chargeable amount of the profits of the company;
- (III) Tax on the profits of companies (other than companies to which section 103 applies) shall be charged at the rate of 3% on the chargeable amount of the profits of the company, but the chargeable amount shall be reduced by the amount of any losses which are carried forward from the previous year of assessment and are not deductible under section 39;
- (IV) Tax on the profits of companies shall be charged at the rate of 10% on the chargeable amount of the profits of the company, but the chargeable amount shall be reduced by the amount of any losses which are carried forward from the previous year of assessment and are not deductible under section 39;
- (V) Where a company is liable to tax on the profits of a trade, profession or business, the chargeable amount of the profits of the company shall be reduced by the amount of any losses which are carried forward from the previous year of assessment and are not deductible under section 39.

Tax on the profits of companies and other bodies, whether incorporated or not, liable to tax in the United Kingdom, shall be charged at the following rates:

Where a company is liable to tax on the profits of a trade, profession or business, the chargeable amount of the profits of the company shall be reduced by the amount of any losses which are carried forward from the previous year of assessment and are not deductible under section 39.

Where a company is liable to tax on the profits of a trade, profession or business, the chargeable amount of the profits of the company shall be reduced by the amount of any losses which are carried forward from the previous year of assessment and are not deductible under section 39.





**Article 95** The Government may, by order, provide that the provisions of this Chapter shall apply to such territories and to such persons, companies or corporations as may be specified in the order.

**Article 96** If the Government is satisfied that it is expedient to do so, it may, by order, provide that the provisions of this Chapter shall apply to such territories and to such persons, companies or corporations as may be specified in the order, subject to such modifications and exceptions as may be specified in the order.

**Article 97** If the Government is satisfied that it is expedient to do so, it may, by order, provide that the provisions of this Chapter shall apply to such territories and to such persons, companies or corporations as may be specified in the order, subject to such modifications and exceptions as may be specified in the order.

The Government may, by order, provide that the provisions of this Chapter shall apply to such territories and to such persons, companies or corporations as may be specified in the order, subject to such modifications and exceptions as may be specified in the order.

**Article 98** Matters referred to in this Chapter shall be referred to the Secretary of State for the Home Department:

- (I) in relation to the territories specified in Part I of Schedule 1 to the Act;
- (II) in relation to the territories specified in Part II of Schedule 1 to the Act;
- (III) in relation to the territories specified in Part III of Schedule 1 to the Act (except in relation to the territories specified in Part III of Schedule 1 to the Act in relation to which the Government may, by order, provide that the provisions of this Chapter shall apply to such territories and to such persons, companies or corporations as may be specified in the order, subject to such modifications and exceptions as may be specified in the order);
- (IV) in relation to the territories specified in Part IV of Schedule 1 to the Act;
- (V) in relation to the territories specified in Part V of Schedule 1 to the Act;
- (VI) in relation to the territories specified in Part VI of Schedule 1 to the Act;
- (VII) in relation to the territories specified in Part VII of Schedule 1 to the Act.



**Article 106** W. . . . . C. . . . .

**Chapter 9 Special Procedures for Voting by Class Shareholders**

**Article 107** H. . . . .

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

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

I. . . . . ( . . . . . ) . . . . .

**Article 108** R. . . . . /T1

(VII) T. ...

(VIII) T. ...

(IX) T. ...

(X) T. ...

(XI) T. ...

(XII) T. ...

Article 110 T. ...

T. ...

(I) ...

(II) ...

(III) ...

Article 111 R. ...

Article 112 W. ...

The Board shall have the authority to (a) make and alter the bylaws of the Corporation; (b) elect and remove the officers and directors of the Corporation; (c) declare dividends; (d) borrow money and mortgage or hypothecate the assets of the Corporation; (e) sell, lease, convey, or otherwise dispose of all or any part of the assets of the Corporation; and (f) do all such other acts and things as may be necessary or proper for the conduct of the business of the Corporation.

**Article 113** No director shall be eligible for election or reelection to the Board for more than two consecutive terms.

Each year the Board shall elect one or more directors to succeed those whose terms of office expire. The Board may also elect one or more directors to fill a vacancy in the Board. Any director elected to fill a vacancy shall hold office until the next annual meeting of the Board.

**Article 114** Any director elected to the Board shall hold office until the next annual meeting of the Board, unless the Board shall elect a director to fill a vacancy in the Board.

Subject to the provisions of the Charter and the Bylaws, the Board shall have the following powers:

- (I) Where the Board shall have the authority to make and alter the bylaws of the Corporation (as provided in Article 112) and the C.O.O. shall have the authority to make and alter the bylaws of the Corporation, the Board shall have the authority to make and alter the bylaws of the Corporation to the extent of 20% of the total number of directors; 12 directors;
- (II) Where the C.O.O. shall have the authority to make and alter the bylaws of the Corporation, the Board shall have the authority to make and alter the bylaws of the Corporation to the extent of 15% of the total number of directors; 9 directors;
- (III) Subject to the C.O.O. shall have the authority to make and alter the bylaws of the Corporation, the Board shall have the authority to make and alter the bylaws of the Corporation to the extent of 10% of the total number of directors; 6 directors.

## Chapter 10 Board of Directors

**Article 115** The C.O.O. shall have the authority to make and alter the bylaws of the Corporation to the extent of 10% of the total number of directors; 6 directors.

The Board shall have the authority to make and alter the bylaws of the Corporation to the extent of 10% of the total number of directors; 6 directors. The Board shall have the authority to make and alter the bylaws of the Corporation to the extent of 10% of the total number of directors; 6 directors. The Board shall have the authority to make and alter the bylaws of the Corporation to the extent of 10% of the total number of directors; 6 directors. The Board shall have the authority to make and alter the bylaws of the Corporation to the extent of 10% of the total number of directors; 6 directors.





















(V) *to exercise the powers conferred on the Board of Directors by the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and by any resolution of the Board of Directors, and to do all such other things as the Board of Directors may think fit to do.*

*In the exercise of the powers conferred on the Board of Directors by the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, the Board of Directors may, if it thinks fit, delegate any of those powers to any committee of the Board of Directors.*

**Article 132** *The Board of Directors may, if it thinks fit, delegate any of the powers conferred on the Board of Directors by the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company to any committee of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors may also, if it thinks fit, delegate any of those powers to any officer or officers of the Company.*

- (I) *to exercise the powers conferred on the Board of Directors by the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company;*
- (II) *to exercise the powers conferred on the Board of Directors by the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company (subject to any conditions or restrictions which may be imposed by the Board of Directors);*
- (III) *to exercise the powers conferred on the Board of Directors by the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company;*
- (IV) *to exercise the powers conferred on the Board of Directors by the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company;*
- (V) *to exercise the powers conferred on the Board of Directors by the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company (subject to any conditions or restrictions which may be imposed by the Board of Directors).*

*The Board of Directors may, if it thinks fit, delegate any of the powers conferred on the Board of Directors by the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company to any committee of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors may also, if it thinks fit, delegate any of those powers to any officer or officers of the Company.*

## Chapter 11 Secretary to the Board of Directors

**Article 133** *The Company shall have a Secretary to the Board of Directors. The Secretary to the Board of Directors shall be a person who is a natural person and who is not a minor, an insane person, or a person who is disqualified from acting as a director of the Company.*

**Article 134** *The Secretary to the Board of Directors shall be appointed by the Board of Directors. The Secretary to the Board of Directors shall hold office until he or she is removed from office by the Board of Directors.*

- (I) *The Secretary to the Board of Directors shall be a person who is a natural person and who is not a minor, an insane person, or a person who is disqualified from acting as a director of the Company;*
- (II) *The Secretary to the Board of Directors shall be appointed by the Board of Directors. The Secretary to the Board of Directors shall hold office until he or she is removed from office by the Board of Directors.*

(III) The Board of Directors of the Company shall have the authority to make any arrangement for the redemption of the shares of the Company, whether by purchase, tender, or otherwise, and to issue any securities for the purpose of such redemption.

**Article 135** A Director of the Company shall be entitled to receive, in addition to any remuneration payable to him by the Company, a special dividend of the profits of the Company, if the Board of Directors of the Company shall so resolve.

In the event of the Company being wound up, the Director shall be entitled to receive, in addition to any remuneration payable to him by the Company, a special dividend of the profits of the Company, if the Board of Directors of the Company shall so resolve.

## Chapter 12 President of the Company

**Article 136** The Company shall have a President, who shall be elected by the Board of Directors of the Company, and shall hold office for such term as the Board of Directors of the Company shall determine, and shall be eligible for re-election.

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

- (I) To exercise all the powers and duties of the Board of Directors of the Company, which are not otherwise provided for in the Articles of Association of the Company;
- (II) To exercise all the powers and duties of the Board of Directors of the Company, which are not otherwise provided for in the Articles of Association of the Company;
- (III) To exercise all the powers and duties of the Board of Directors of the Company, which are not otherwise provided for in the Articles of Association of the Company;
- (IV) To exercise all the powers and duties of the Board of Directors of the Company, which are not otherwise provided for in the Articles of Association of the Company;
- (V) To exercise all the powers and duties of the Board of Directors of the Company, which are not otherwise provided for in the Articles of Association of the Company;
- (VI) To exercise all the powers and duties of the Board of Directors of the Company, which are not otherwise provided for in the Articles of Association of the Company;
- (VII) To exercise all the powers and duties of the Board of Directors of the Company, which are not otherwise provided for in the Articles of Association of the Company;
- (VIII) To exercise all the powers and duties of the Board of Directors of the Company, which are not otherwise provided for in the Articles of Association of the Company;
- (IX) To exercise all the powers and duties of the Board of Directors of the Company, which are not otherwise provided for in the Articles of Association of the Company;

(X) To receive, hold, invest, manage, disburse, and account for the same;

(XI) To receive, hold, invest, manage, disburse, and account for the same.

**Article 138** The Board of Supervisors shall have the honor and privilege of a corporation, shall sue and be sued in its corporate name, shall have the right to acquire, hold, sell, lease, convey, mortgage, and otherwise dispose of real and personal property, and shall have the right to execute and receive any instrument necessary to carry out its powers and duties.

**Article 139** In the exercise of its powers, the Board of Supervisors shall be subject to the control of the County Board of Commissioners. The Board of Supervisors shall also be subject to the control of the County Board of Commissioners in the exercise of its powers and duties.

### Chapter 13 Board of Supervisors

**Article 140** The County Board of Commissioners shall have the honor and privilege of a corporation, shall sue and be sued in its corporate name, shall have the right to acquire, hold, sell, lease, convey, mortgage, and otherwise dispose of real and personal property, and shall have the right to execute and receive any instrument necessary to carry out its powers and duties.

**Article 141** The Board of Supervisors shall have the honor and privilege of a corporation, shall sue and be sued in its corporate name, shall have the right to acquire, hold, sell, lease, convey, mortgage, and otherwise dispose of real and personal property, and shall have the right to execute and receive any instrument necessary to carry out its powers and duties.

**Article 142** The Board of Supervisors shall have the honor and privilege of a corporation, shall sue and be sued in its corporate name, shall have the right to acquire, hold, sell, lease, convey, mortgage, and otherwise dispose of real and personal property, and shall have the right to execute and receive any instrument necessary to carry out its powers and duties.

**Article 143** A Board of Supervisors shall have the honor and privilege of a corporation, shall sue and be sued in its corporate name, shall have the right to acquire, hold, sell, lease, convey, mortgage, and otherwise dispose of real and personal property, and shall have the right to execute and receive any instrument necessary to carry out its powers and duties.

**Article 144** A Board of Supervisors shall have the honor and privilege of a corporation, shall sue and be sued in its corporate name, shall have the right to acquire, hold, sell, lease, convey, mortgage, and otherwise dispose of real and personal property, and shall have the right to execute and receive any instrument necessary to carry out its powers and duties.



The following shall be the powers and duties of the President of the Company:

**Article 147** The President shall have the authority to do any act or thing that is necessary or proper in the interest of the Company and to see that such act or thing is done.

Si, ang Presidentang Kompanya ay may kapangyarihan na ginagamit ang kaniyang kapangyarihan ng kaniyang pagsunod sa mga pangangailangan ng Kompanya.

**Article 148** A President shall be authorized to do all things that may be necessary or proper in the interest of the Company and to see that such things are done.

**Article 149** Si Presidentang Kompanya ay may kapangyarihan na ginagamit ang kaniyang kapangyarihan ng kaniyang pagsunod sa mga pangangailangan ng Kompanya.

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

**Article 150** A President shall be qualified to hold office if he or she meets the following requirements:

- (I) Is a natural-born citizen of the Philippines;
- (II) Is at least 21 years of age at the time of his or her appointment or election, and is at least 23 years of age at the time of his or her assumption of office. He or she shall be qualified to hold office for a period of 5 consecutive years, but shall be eligible for reappointment or reelection after a period of 5 consecutive years of ineligibility;
- (III) Is a resident of the Philippines for at least 10 years immediately preceding his or her appointment or election, and shall be qualified to hold office for a period of 5 consecutive years, but shall be eligible for reappointment or reelection after a period of 3 consecutive years of ineligibility;
- (IV) Is a resident of the Philippines for at least 5 years immediately preceding his or her appointment or election, and shall be qualified to hold office for a period of 3 consecutive years, but shall be eligible for reappointment or reelection after a period of 3 consecutive years of ineligibility;
- (V) Is a resident of the Philippines for at least 3 years immediately preceding his or her appointment or election;
- (VI) Is a resident of the Philippines for at least 1 year immediately preceding his or her appointment or election;

- (VII)  $W$ ؛
- (VIII)  $W$ ؛
- (IX)  $W$ ؛

**Article 151** T؛

- (I) Q؛
- (II) L؛
- (III) F؛
- (IV) M؛
- (V) R؛
- (VI) O؛

T؛

- (I) A؛
- (II) A؛
- (III) A؛
- (IV) A؛

(V)  $A_{\beta}$  is a  $W$ -invariant,  $\beta$ -symmetric, and  $\beta$ -self-adjoint operator on  $L_2(S; C, \mu)$  such that

(VI)  $A_{\beta}$  is  $W$ -invariant,  $\beta$ -symmetric, and  $\beta$ -self-adjoint on  $L_2(S; C, \mu)$ ;

(VII)  $A_{\beta}$  is  $W$ -invariant,  $\beta$ -symmetric, and  $\beta$ -self-adjoint on  $L_2(S; C, \mu)$  and  $SSE(A_{\beta}) \subseteq C(\Gamma, \mu)$ .

**Article 152** The following are equivalent conditions for a  $W$ -invariant,  $\beta$ -symmetric, and  $\beta$ -self-adjoint operator  $A_{\beta}$  on  $L_2(S; C, \mu)$  to be  $\beta$ -essentially self-adjoint on  $C(\Gamma, \mu)$ :

**Article 153** Let  $A_{\beta}$  be a  $W$ -invariant,  $\beta$ -symmetric, and  $\beta$ -self-adjoint operator on  $L_2(S; C, \mu)$  and  $SSE(A_{\beta}) \subseteq C(\Gamma, \mu)$ . Let  $\Lambda_{\beta} := SSE(A_{\beta})$ . Then the following are equivalent conditions for  $A_{\beta}$  to be  $\beta$ -essentially self-adjoint on  $C(\Gamma, \mu)$ :

(I)  $N_{\beta}(A_{\beta})$  is a  $W$ -invariant,  $\beta$ -symmetric, and  $\beta$ -self-adjoint operator on  $L_2(S; C, \mu)$  such that

(II)  $T_{\beta}(A_{\beta})$  is  $W$ -invariant on  $L_2(S; C, \mu)$ ;

(III)  $N_{\beta}(A_{\beta})$  is a  $W$ -invariant,  $\beta$ -symmetric, and  $\beta$ -self-adjoint operator on  $L_2(S; C, \mu)$  such that  $(\Gamma, \mu, \beta, N_{\beta}(A_{\beta}))$  is a  $\beta$ -essentially self-adjoint system on  $C(\Gamma, \mu)$ ;

(IV)  $N_{\beta}(A_{\beta})$  is a  $W$ -invariant,  $\beta$ -symmetric, and  $\beta$ -self-adjoint operator on  $L_2(S; C, \mu)$  such that  $(\Gamma, \mu, \beta, N_{\beta}(A_{\beta}))$  is a  $\beta$ -essentially self-adjoint system on  $C(\Gamma, \mu)$ . Let  $A_{\beta}$  and  $A_{\beta} + N_{\beta}(A_{\beta})$  be  $\beta$ -essentially self-adjoint on  $C(\Gamma, \mu)$ .

**Article 154** Let  $A_{\beta}$  be a  $W$ -invariant,  $\beta$ -symmetric, and  $\beta$ -self-adjoint operator on  $L_2(S; C, \mu)$  and  $SSE(A_{\beta}) \subseteq C(\Gamma, \mu)$ . Then the following are equivalent conditions for  $A_{\beta}$  to be  $\beta$ -essentially self-adjoint on  $C(\Gamma, \mu)$ :

**Article 155** Let  $A_{\beta}$  be a  $W$ -invariant,  $\beta$ -symmetric, and  $\beta$ -self-adjoint operator on  $L_2(S; C, \mu)$  and  $SSE(A_{\beta}) \subseteq C(\Gamma, \mu)$ . Let  $\Lambda_{\beta} := SSE(A_{\beta})$ . Let  $\mathcal{D}_{\beta}(A_{\beta}) := \mathcal{D}(A_{\beta}) \cap C(\Gamma, \mu)$ . Then the following are equivalent conditions for  $A_{\beta}$  to be  $\beta$ -essentially self-adjoint on  $C(\Gamma, \mu)$ :

(I)  $T_{\beta}(A_{\beta})$  is  $W$ -invariant on  $L_2(S; C, \mu)$ ;

(II)  $T_{\beta}(A_{\beta})$  is  $W$ -invariant,  $\beta$ -symmetric, and  $\beta$ -self-adjoint on  $L_2(S; C, \mu)$  and  $\mathcal{D}_{\beta}(A_{\beta})$  is  $\beta$ -essentially self-adjoint on  $C(\Gamma, \mu)$ ;

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



G. **Article 155** The Government may, by order, direct that any person who has been appointed to any post in the service of the Government and who is not a citizen of India, shall be deemed to be a citizen of India for the purposes of the provisions of the Constitution relating to the appointment of persons to any post in the service of the Government.

**Article 156** The President may, by order, direct that any person who has been appointed to any post in the service of the Government and who is not a citizen of India, shall be deemed to be a citizen of India for the purposes of the provisions of the Constitution relating to the appointment of persons to any post in the service of the Government:

- (I) Subject to the provisions of the Constitution relating to the appointment of persons to any post in the service of the Government;
- (II) That the person shall be deemed to be a citizen of India for the purposes of the provisions of the Constitution relating to the appointment of persons to any post in the service of the Government;
- (III) That the person shall be deemed to be a citizen of India for the purposes of the provisions of the Constitution relating to the appointment of persons to any post in the service of the Government;
- (IV) That the person shall be deemed to be a citizen of India for the purposes of the provisions of the Constitution relating to the appointment of persons to any post in the service of the Government;
- (V) That the person shall be deemed to be a citizen of India for the purposes of the provisions of the Constitution relating to the appointment of persons to any post in the service of the Government.

**Article 157** The President may, by order, direct that any person who has been appointed to any post in the service of the Government and who is not a citizen of India, shall be deemed to be a citizen of India for the purposes of the provisions of the Constitution relating to the appointment of persons to any post in the service of the Government.

**Article 158** The President may, by order, direct that any person who has been appointed to any post in the service of the Government and who is not a citizen of India, shall be deemed to be a citizen of India for the purposes of the provisions of the Constitution relating to the appointment of persons to any post in the service of the Government.

**Article 159** I. The President may, by order, direct that any person who has been appointed to any post in the service of the Government and who is not a citizen of India, shall be deemed to be a citizen of India for the purposes of the provisions of the Constitution relating to the appointment of persons to any post in the service of the Government.



(III) If the Commission is satisfied that the person concerned is not a fit and proper person to hold the office of a member of the Commission, it may, after consulting the person concerned, remove him from the office of a member of the Commission.

**Article 163** If the Commission is satisfied that a person who has been appointed as a member of the Commission is not a fit and proper person to hold the office of a member of the Commission, it may, after consulting the person concerned, remove him from the office of a member of the Commission.

**Article 164** A person shall not be eligible for appointment as a member of the Commission if he is a member of the Parliament.

1. Article 162 shall apply to a person who is a member of the Parliament:

(I) If he is a member of the Parliament at the time of his appointment as a member of the Commission;

(II) If he becomes a member of the Parliament during his tenure of office as a member of the Commission.

**Article 165** The Commission shall have the right to call for and examine any document or paper relating to any business of the Government of Karnataka which it may consider necessary for the purpose of its functions.

**Article 166** If the Commission is satisfied that a person who has been appointed as a member of the Commission is not a fit and proper person to hold the office of a member of the Commission, it may, after consulting the person concerned, remove him from the office of a member of the Commission.

**Article 167** The Commission shall have the following powers: (I) to request the Government to refer any matter to the Commission; (II) to request the Government to refer any matter to the Commission; (III) to request the Government to refer any matter to the Commission; (IV) to request the Government to refer any matter to the Commission.

(I) Request the Government to refer any matter to the Commission;

(II) Request the Government to refer any matter to the Commission;

(III) Request the Government to refer any matter to the Commission;

(IV) Request the Government to refer any matter to the Commission.

Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Commission shall have the following powers:

The Commission shall have the following powers:

(I) Direct the Government to refer any matter to the Commission; (II) Direct the Government to refer any matter to the Commission; (III) Direct the Government to refer any matter to the Commission; (IV) Direct the Government to refer any matter to the Commission.

(II) Direct the Government to refer any matter to the Commission; (III) Direct the Government to refer any matter to the Commission; (IV) Direct the Government to refer any matter to the Commission.

(III) Direct the Government to refer any matter to the Commission; (IV) Direct the Government to refer any matter to the Commission.

**Article 168** The Commission shall have the following powers: (I) to request the Government to refer any matter to the Commission; (II) to request the Government to refer any matter to the Commission; (III) to request the Government to refer any matter to the Commission; (IV) to request the Government to refer any matter to the Commission.

(I) Request the Government to refer any matter to the Commission;

(II) Request the Government to refer any matter to the Commission; (III) Request the Government to refer any matter to the Commission; (IV) Request the Government to refer any matter to the Commission.

Article 168 The C. shall, in accordance with the PRC, set up a board of directors and a board of supervisors. The board of directors shall be composed of not less than 5 members and not more than 11 members. The board of supervisors shall be composed of not less than 3 members and not more than 5 members.

## Chapter 15 Financial Accounting System and Profit Distribution

Article 169 The C. shall, in accordance with the PRC, set up a financial accounting system. The C. shall set up a financial accounting system in accordance with the PRC and the relevant provisions of the S. C. Law.

Article 170 The C. shall, in accordance with the PRC, set up a financial accounting system. The C. shall set up a financial accounting system in accordance with the PRC and the relevant provisions of the S. C. Law.

The C. shall, in accordance with the PRC, set up a financial accounting system. The C. shall set up a financial accounting system in accordance with the PRC and the relevant provisions of the S. C. Law.

The C. shall, in accordance with the PRC, set up a financial accounting system. The C. shall set up a financial accounting system in accordance with the PRC and the relevant provisions of the S. C. Law.

Article 171 The C. shall, in accordance with the PRC, set up a financial accounting system. The C. shall set up a financial accounting system in accordance with the PRC and the relevant provisions of the S. C. Law.

Article 172 The C. shall, in accordance with the PRC, set up a financial accounting system. The C. shall set up a financial accounting system in accordance with the PRC and the relevant provisions of the S. C. Law.

The C. shall, in accordance with the PRC, set up a financial accounting system. The C. shall set up a financial accounting system in accordance with the PRC and the relevant provisions of the S. C. Law.

Article 173 The C. shall, in accordance with the PRC, set up a financial accounting system. The C. shall set up a financial accounting system in accordance with the PRC and the relevant provisions of the S. C. Law.

**Article 174** The C. 000 shall be subject to the PRC laws, regulations, orders, decrees and administrative provisions on taxation and other matters concerning taxation.

**Article 175** The C. 000 shall be subject to the PRC laws, regulations, orders, decrees and administrative provisions on foreign exchange control, foreign exchange administration, foreign exchange supervision and management, foreign exchange reporting and other matters concerning foreign exchange control.

**Article 176** The C. 000 shall be subject to the PRC laws, regulations, orders, decrees and administrative provisions on foreign exchange control.

**Article 177** Where the C. 000 is subject to the PRC laws, regulations, orders, decrees and administrative provisions on foreign exchange control, the PRC government shall, in accordance with the law, provide the C. 000 with a 10% foreign exchange quota. Subject to the law, the C. 000 shall be subject to the PRC laws, regulations, orders, decrees and administrative provisions on foreign exchange control, and the C. 000 shall be subject to the PRC laws, regulations, orders, decrees and administrative provisions on foreign exchange control.

In accordance with the law, the C. 000 shall be subject to the PRC laws, regulations, orders, decrees and administrative provisions on foreign exchange control, and the C. 000 shall be subject to the PRC laws, regulations, orders, decrees and administrative provisions on foreign exchange control.

A C. 000 shall be subject to the PRC laws, regulations, orders, decrees and administrative provisions on foreign exchange control, and the C. 000 shall be subject to the PRC laws, regulations, orders, decrees and administrative provisions on foreign exchange control.

A C. 000 shall be subject to the PRC laws, regulations, orders, decrees and administrative provisions on foreign exchange control, and the C. 000 shall be subject to the PRC laws, regulations, orders, decrees and administrative provisions on foreign exchange control.

In accordance with the law, the C. 000 shall be subject to the PRC laws, regulations, orders, decrees and administrative provisions on foreign exchange control, and the C. 000 shall be subject to the PRC laws, regulations, orders, decrees and administrative provisions on foreign exchange control.

The C. 000 shall be subject to the PRC laws, regulations, orders, decrees and administrative provisions on foreign exchange control, and the C. 000 shall be subject to the PRC laws, regulations, orders, decrees and administrative provisions on foreign exchange control.

**Article 178** C. 000 shall be subject to the PRC laws, regulations, orders, decrees and administrative provisions on foreign exchange control.

(I) P. 000 shall be subject to the PRC laws, regulations, orders, decrees and administrative provisions on foreign exchange control.

(II) O. 000 shall be subject to the PRC laws, regulations, orders, decrees and administrative provisions on foreign exchange control. S. 000 shall be subject to the PRC laws, regulations, orders, decrees and administrative provisions on foreign exchange control.

## Article 179





(VII) If a C<sub>300</sub> is not a member of a committee, it shall not be eligible to be elected as a member of the committee. If a C<sub>300</sub> is a member of a committee, it shall not be eligible to be elected as a member of another committee.

(VIII) The C<sub>300</sub> shall not be eligible to be elected as a member of a committee if it has been elected as a member of a committee in the previous year.

(IX) If a C<sub>300</sub> is not a member of a committee, it shall not be eligible to be elected as a member of the committee. If a C<sub>300</sub> is a member of a committee, it shall not be eligible to be elected as a member of another committee. The CSRC shall not be eligible to be elected as a member of a committee. The A<sub>100</sub> shall not be eligible to be elected as a member of a committee. The 2/3 shall not be eligible to be elected as a member of a committee. The T<sub>100</sub> shall not be eligible to be elected as a member of a committee.

(X) If a C<sub>300</sub> is not a member of a committee, it shall not be eligible to be elected as a member of the committee. If a C<sub>300</sub> is a member of a committee, it shall not be eligible to be elected as a member of another committee.

**Article 182** The C<sub>300</sub> shall not be eligible to be elected as a member of the R<sub>100</sub>. The C<sub>300</sub> shall not be eligible to be elected as a member of the R<sub>100</sub>. The C<sub>300</sub> shall not be eligible to be elected as a member of the R<sub>100</sub>. The A<sub>100</sub> shall not be eligible to be elected as a member of the R<sub>100</sub>. The PRC shall not be eligible to be elected as a member of the R<sub>100</sub>.

A<sub>100</sub> shall not be eligible to be elected as a member of the R<sub>100</sub>. The PRC shall not be eligible to be elected as a member of the R<sub>100</sub>.

**Article 183** The C<sub>300</sub> shall not be eligible to be elected as a member of the PRC. The PRC shall not be eligible to be elected as a member of the PRC. The PRC shall not be eligible to be elected as a member of the PRC.

**Article 184** The C<sub>300</sub> shall not be eligible to be elected as a member of the PRC. The PRC shall not be eligible to be elected as a member of the PRC. The C<sub>300</sub> shall not be eligible to be elected as a member of the PRC.

The PRC shall not be eligible to be elected as a member of the PRC. The PRC shall not be eligible to be elected as a member of the PRC.

The PRC shall not be eligible to be elected as a member of the PRC. The PRC shall not be eligible to be elected as a member of the PRC. The PRC shall not be eligible to be elected as a member of the PRC. The PRC shall not be eligible to be elected as a member of the PRC.

For the purpose of this section, the expression "the C.A. 1930" shall mean the Companies Act, 1930, as amended, and the expression "the C.A. 1956" shall mean the Companies Act, 1956, as amended.

The C.A. 1956 shall apply to every company, whether or not it is a company to which the provisions of the C.A. 1956 apply, and the provisions of the C.A. 1956 shall apply to every company, whether or not it is a company to which the provisions of the C.A. 1956 apply.

The C.A. 1956 shall apply to every company, whether or not it is a company to which the provisions of the C.A. 1956 apply, and the provisions of the C.A. 1956 shall apply to every company, whether or not it is a company to which the provisions of the C.A. 1956 apply.

- (I) The provisions of the C.A. 1956 shall apply to every company, whether or not it is a company to which the provisions of the C.A. 1956 apply, and the provisions of the C.A. 1956 shall apply to every company, whether or not it is a company to which the provisions of the C.A. 1956 apply.
- (II) The provisions of the C.A. 1956 shall apply to every company, whether or not it is a company to which the provisions of the C.A. 1956 apply, and the provisions of the C.A. 1956 shall apply to every company, whether or not it is a company to which the provisions of the C.A. 1956 apply.

## Chapter 16 Appointment of Accounting Firm

**Article 185** The C.A. 1956 shall apply to every company, whether or not it is a company to which the provisions of the C.A. 1956 apply, and the provisions of the C.A. 1956 shall apply to every company, whether or not it is a company to which the provisions of the C.A. 1956 apply.

The C.A. 1956 shall apply to every company, whether or not it is a company to which the provisions of the C.A. 1956 apply, and the provisions of the C.A. 1956 shall apply to every company, whether or not it is a company to which the provisions of the C.A. 1956 apply.

In the case of a company, the provisions of the C.A. 1956 shall apply to every company, whether or not it is a company to which the provisions of the C.A. 1956 apply, and the provisions of the C.A. 1956 shall apply to every company, whether or not it is a company to which the provisions of the C.A. 1956 apply.

**Article 186** The provisions of the C.A. 1956 shall apply to every company, whether or not it is a company to which the provisions of the C.A. 1956 apply, and the provisions of the C.A. 1956 shall apply to every company, whether or not it is a company to which the provisions of the C.A. 1956 apply.

**Article 187** The provisions of the C.A. 1956 shall apply to every company, whether or not it is a company to which the provisions of the C.A. 1956 apply, and the provisions of the C.A. 1956 shall apply to every company, whether or not it is a company to which the provisions of the C.A. 1956 apply.

- (I) The provisions of the C.A. 1956 shall apply to every company, whether or not it is a company to which the provisions of the C.A. 1956 apply, and the provisions of the C.A. 1956 shall apply to every company, whether or not it is a company to which the provisions of the C.A. 1956 apply.
- (II) The provisions of the C.A. 1956 shall apply to every company, whether or not it is a company to which the provisions of the C.A. 1956 apply, and the provisions of the C.A. 1956 shall apply to every company, whether or not it is a company to which the provisions of the C.A. 1956 apply.

(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<sup>1</sup> is amended as follows: (I) Article 1 is amended as follows: (a) the text of the first sentence shall be replaced by the following: "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 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 Directive 79/112/EEC of the Council of 19 December 1979<sup>2</sup> is amended as follows: (a) the text of the first sentence shall be replaced by the following: "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";

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: (a) the text of the first sentence shall be replaced by the following: "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 Government shall, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, take the following measures:

1. To ensure that the Government shall, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, take the following measures:
2. To ensure that the Government shall, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, take the following measures:
3. To ensure that the Government shall, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, take the following measures:

The Government shall, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, take the following measures:

**Article 192** Where the Commission has, under section 15, referred a matter to the Government, the Government shall, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, take the following measures:

A person who is a member of the Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, take the following measures:

1. A person who is a member of the Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, take the following measures:

C

2. A person who is a member of the Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, take the following measures:

## Chapter 17 Merger and Division of the Company

**Article 193** I. **Merger of Companies.**—(1) In this article, the expression “merger of companies” means the amalgamation of the assets and liabilities of a company with those of another company or the amalgamation of two or more companies to form a new company. (2) A merger of companies may be effected by one or more of the following modes, namely:—(a) the amalgamation of the assets and liabilities of a company with those of another company; (b) the amalgamation of two or more companies to form a new company; (c) the transfer of the whole or any part of the assets and liabilities of a company to another company; (d) the transfer of the whole or any part of the assets and liabilities of two or more companies to a new company; (3) The term “merger of companies” shall not apply to a merger of a company with a firm or the merger of a firm with another firm.

(4) The provisions of this article shall apply to a merger of companies effected by one or more of the modes mentioned in clause (2).

**Article 194** **Merger of Companies.**—(1) A company may be merged with another company, or two or more companies may be merged to form a new company, if the following conditions are satisfied, namely:—

I. **Merger of Companies.**—(1) The merger of companies must be effected by one or more of the modes mentioned in clause (2) of Article 193. (2) The merger of companies must be effected by a special resolution passed by the members of each company concerned, and the resolution must be approved by the members of each company concerned by a majority of three-fourths of the total number of members entitled to vote at the meeting. (3) The merger of companies must be effected by a deed of merger, which must be signed by the members of each company concerned, and the deed must be approved by the members of each company concerned by a majority of three-fourths of the total number of members entitled to vote at the meeting. (4) The merger of companies must be effected by a deed of merger, which must be signed by the members of each company concerned, and the deed must be approved by the members of each company concerned by a majority of three-fourths of the total number of members entitled to vote at the meeting.

(5) The merger of companies must be effected by a deed of merger, which must be signed by the members of each company concerned, and the deed must be approved by the members of each company concerned by a majority of three-fourths of the total number of members entitled to vote at the meeting.

**Article 195** **Merger of Companies.**—(1) A company may be merged with another company, or two or more companies may be merged to form a new company, if the following conditions are satisfied, namely:—

I. **Merger of Companies.**—(1) The merger of companies must be effected by one or more of the modes mentioned in clause (2) of Article 193. (2) The merger of companies must be effected by a special resolution passed by the members of each company concerned, and the resolution must be approved by the members of each company concerned by a majority of three-fourths of the total number of members entitled to vote at the meeting. (3) The merger of companies must be effected by a deed of merger, which must be signed by the members of each company concerned, and the deed must be approved by the members of each company concerned by a majority of three-fourths of the total number of members entitled to vote at the meeting. (4) The merger of companies must be effected by a deed of merger, which must be signed by the members of each company concerned, and the deed must be approved by the members of each company concerned by a majority of three-fourths of the total number of members entitled to vote at the meeting.

(5) The merger of companies must be effected by a deed of merger, which must be signed by the members of each company concerned, and the deed must be approved by the members of each company concerned by a majority of three-fourths of the total number of members entitled to vote at the meeting.

**Article 196** **Merger of Companies.**—(1) A company may be merged with another company, or two or more companies may be merged to form a new company, if the following conditions are satisfied, namely:—(2) The merger of companies must be effected by a special resolution passed by the members of each company concerned, and the resolution must be approved by the members of each company concerned by a majority of three-fourths of the total number of members entitled to vote at the meeting. (3) The merger of companies must be effected by a deed of merger, which must be signed by the members of each company concerned, and the deed must be approved by the members of each company concerned by a majority of three-fourths of the total number of members entitled to vote at the meeting. (4) The merger of companies must be effected by a deed of merger, which must be signed by the members of each company concerned, and the deed must be approved by the members of each company concerned by a majority of three-fourths of the total number of members entitled to vote at the meeting.

## Chapter 18 Dissolution and Liquidation of the Company

**Article 197** The C. ॐ shall be dissolved in any of the following circumstances:

- (I) If the company is formed for a specific purpose and the purpose has been accomplished or has become impossible;
- (II) If the company is formed for a fixed period and the period has expired;
- (III) If the company is formed for a specific purpose and the purpose has become impossible;
- (IV) If the C. ॐ is dissolved by a resolution of the shareholders, passed by a majority of 75% of the total number of shares, provided that the resolution is passed by a majority of 75% of the total number of shares, and the C. ॐ is dissolved by a resolution of the shareholders, passed by a majority of 75% of the total number of shares, provided that the resolution is passed by a majority of 75% of the total number of shares;
- (V) If the company is formed for a specific purpose and the purpose has become impossible;
- (VI) If the C. ॐ is dissolved by a resolution of the shareholders, passed by a majority of 75% of the total number of shares, provided that the resolution is passed by a majority of 75% of the total number of shares, and the C. ॐ is dissolved by a resolution of the shareholders, passed by a majority of 75% of the total number of shares, provided that the resolution is passed by a majority of 75% of the total number of shares.

**Article 198** If the company is dissolved, the shareholders shall be liable for the debts of the company, (I) as per Article 197, and the company shall be dissolved by a resolution of the shareholders, passed by a majority of 75% of the total number of shares, provided that the resolution is passed by a majority of 75% of the total number of shares.

If the company is dissolved, the shareholders shall be liable for the debts of the company, (I) as per Article 197, and the company shall be dissolved by a resolution of the shareholders, passed by a majority of 75% of the total number of shares, provided that the resolution is passed by a majority of 75% of the total number of shares.

**Article 199** Where the C. ॐ is dissolved, (I), (II), (V) or (VI) of Article 197, the company shall be dissolved by a resolution of the shareholders, passed by a majority of 75% of the total number of shares, provided that the resolution is passed by a majority of 75% of the total number of shares, and the company shall be dissolved by a resolution of the shareholders, passed by a majority of 75% of the total number of shares, provided that the resolution is passed by a majority of 75% of the total number of shares.

If the C. ॐ is dissolved, (IV) of Article 197, the company shall be dissolved by a resolution of the shareholders, passed by a majority of 75% of the total number of shares, provided that the resolution is passed by a majority of 75% of the total number of shares, and the company shall be dissolved by a resolution of the shareholders, passed by a majority of 75% of the total number of shares, provided that the resolution is passed by a majority of 75% of the total number of shares.







## Chapter 19 Procedures for Amendment of the Articles of Association

**Article 208** The C. 000 shall have the power to amend the Articles of Association, subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, 1993, and the Regulations made thereunder.

**Article 209** The C. 000 shall have the power to amend the Articles of Association:

- (I) To amend the Articles of Association passed by the C. 000 in pursuance of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1993;
- (II) To amend the C. 000's Articles of Association passed by the C. 000 in pursuance of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1993;
- (III) To amend the Articles of Association passed by the C. 000 in pursuance of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1993.

**Article 210** The C. 000 shall have the power to amend the Articles of Association, subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, 1993:

- (I) To amend the Articles of Association passed by the C. 000 in pursuance of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1993;
- (II) To amend the C. 000's Articles of Association passed by the C. 000 in pursuance of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1993;
- (III) To amend the Articles of Association passed by the C. 000 in pursuance of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1993.

The C. 000 shall have the power to amend the Articles of Association, subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, 1993, and the Regulations made thereunder.

**Article 211** In the event of any amendment of the Articles of Association, the C. 000 shall have the power to amend the Articles of Association, subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, 1993, and the Regulations made thereunder.

**Article 212** Where the C. 000 has the power to amend the Articles of Association, the C. 000 shall have the power to amend the Articles of Association, subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, 1993, and the Regulations made thereunder.

## Chapter 20 Notices

### Article 213

**T.** **Section 213** of the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32) shall be amended to read as follows:

- (I) **B** shall mean a person who is a director of a company;
- (II) **B** shall mean a person who is a shareholder of a company;
- (III) **B** shall mean a person who is a creditor of a company;
- (IV) **B** shall mean a person who is a member of the Hong Kong Securities Exchange, Limited or the Securities and Futures Commission, or a member of the London Stock Exchange, Limited or the Securities and Futures Commission, or a member of the London Stock Exchange, Limited or the Securities and Futures Commission;
- (V) **B** shall mean a person who is a member of the Hong Kong Securities Exchange, Limited or the Securities and Futures Commission, or a member of the London Stock Exchange, Limited or the Securities and Futures Commission;
- (VI) **B** shall mean a person who is a member of the Hong Kong Securities Exchange, Limited or the Securities and Futures Commission, or a member of the London Stock Exchange, Limited or the Securities and Futures Commission.

**N.** **Section 213** of the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32) shall be amended to read as follows:

(IV) **A** shall mean a person who is a member of the Hong Kong Securities Exchange, Limited or the Securities and Futures Commission, or a member of the London Stock Exchange, Limited or the Securities and Futures Commission.

### Article 214

**I.** **Section 214** of the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32) shall be amended to read as follows:

**E.** **Section 214** of the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32) shall be amended to read as follows:

**E.** **Section 214** of the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32) shall be amended to read as follows:

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

A. C. ( )

**Article 216** N. C. ( )  
 N. B. C. ( )

**Article 217** T. C. ( )  
 S. C. ( )  
 T. A. A. H. K. L. R.

T. B. C. ( )  
 C. H. K. S. C. ( )

## Chapter 21 Settlement of Disputes

**Article 218** T. C. ( )

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

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

D. ...

(II) T. ... C. ... I. ... E. ... T. ...  
A. ... C. ... W. ...  
H. ... KH. ... E. ... C. ... T. ... W. ...

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**Article 223** I. An Appeal Against a Judgment of the Court of First Instance may be filed with the Court of Appeal within the period of 15 days after the date of the pronouncement of the judgment. The period shall be extended to 30 days if the appellant is a party to the proceedings who is not a legal person.

**Article 224** The Appeal Against a Judgment of the Court of First Instance shall be filed with the Court of Appeal by the appellant in person or by a legal representative or by a lawyer.

**Article 225** Subject to the provisions of the Law of the Court of Appeal, the Appeal Against a Judgment of the Court of First Instance shall be filed with the Court of Appeal by the appellant in person or by a legal representative or by a lawyer.