

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

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

Chapter 1 General Provisions

Article 1 T A C L W P R C S O O
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S L W-), S P S C O O
L S J S L C (
S P -), R S C A P
A N P H S M O L
C (A R -), M P
A A C L O (
M P -), G A A L C
(G A A -), L O
S A A A C L
H K (O S A -),
R G L S T S E H K L
(L R S E -), T S L
R S S E (L R
SSE-, L R S E L
R -),
F G G C L (福萊特玻璃集團股份有限公司)(
C - C -)
C

Figure 1: The proposed framework for the multi-view multi-label classification. The input is a multi-view multi-label dataset $\mathcal{D}$. The dataset is split into training set $\mathcal{D}_{train}$ and testing set $\mathcal{D}_{test}$. The training set is used to train the multi-view multi-label classification model. The testing set is used to evaluate the model. The model consists of a shared feature extractor ϕ and a multi-view multi-label classifier ψ . The shared feature extractor ϕ takes the input $\mathcal{D}$ and outputs a shared feature representation $\phi(\mathcal{D})$. The multi-view multi-label classifier ψ takes the shared feature representation $\phi(\mathcal{D})$ and outputs the predicted labels $\hat{\mathcal{Y}}$. The loss function $\mathcal{L}$ is used to optimize the model parameters. The loss function is defined as the sum of the cross-entropy loss and the reconstruction loss. The cross-entropy loss is used to measure the difference between the predicted labels and the ground truth labels. The reconstruction loss is used to measure the difference between the input and the reconstructed input. The model is trained by minimizing the loss function $\mathcal{L}$. The trained model is used to classify the testing set $\mathcal{D}_{test}$.

T. C. 29 D. 2005.
L. (浙江福萊特玻璃鏡業有限公司). T. C. F. G. & M.
P. A. M. R. T. C. R.
H. J. J. R. W. S. F. Q. W.
S. Q. T. H. W. S. T. C.
913300007044053729.

Article 2 Rights of the Child

C₁：福萊特玻璃集團股份有限公司

Emisor: FLAT GLASS GROUP CO., LTD.

Article 3 Aşağıdaki C₆₀ fullerene; N₂, 1999, 10 Ocak R. G., X₁ ve D₂ gazları, J₂ ve C₂, Z₂ ve P₂ gazları;

P. C. : 314001;

Tel: +91 (86573) 82793999;

Fax: (86573) 82793015.

Chapter 2 Objective and Scope of Business

Article 10 The following shall be the duties of the Council:

Article 11 The Government shall ensure that all children have access to quality early childhood education and care.

[illegible]

Chapter 3 Shares and Registered Capital

Article 12 T. C. w...; W... S. C. w... C. w... w...

Article 13 A. If the amount of the fine is less than RMB0.25, the fine shall be rounded up to RMB0.25. C. If the amount of the fine is more than RMB0.25, the fine shall be rounded down to RMB0.25.

RMB $\rightarrow$ USD $\rightarrow$ PRC.[illegible]

F., H., K., M., T., W., W., C., D., PRC, C.

Article 15 S. 1087 C. 609
RMB 11.11.2019 S. 1087 C. 609
W C.
F.

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

The total amount of capital contributed by the shareholders shall be CNY 70,000,000 (RMB 70,000,000). The shareholders shall contribute the capital in accordance with the following table:

B. The shareholders shall contribute the capital in accordance with the following table:

Article 16 A. The total amount of capital contributed by the shareholders shall be CNY 70,000,000 (RMB 70,000,000). The shareholders shall contribute the capital in accordance with the following table:

The total amount of capital contributed by the shareholders shall be CNY 70,000,000 (RMB 70,000,000). The shareholders shall contribute the capital in accordance with the following table:

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

Article 17 The C. 2,146,893,254. The C. 2,146,893,254. 1,696,893,254 (A), 79.04%. The C. 450,000,000 (H), 20.96%.

Article 18 The C. H. K. H. K.

Article 19 The C. S. C.

A. C. 15.

Article 20 I. C. S. C.

Article 21 The C. RMB536,723,313.50. The C. A. I. C.

Article 22 The C. A.

The C.

(I) O.

(II) P.

(III) O.

The Board of Directors shall have the right to request the Company to provide financial assistance to acquire shares of the Company, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

Article 31 Upon request of the Company, the Board of Directors shall have the right to request the Company to provide financial assistance to acquire shares of the Company.

(I) If the Company is a public company, the Board of Directors shall have the right to request the Company to provide financial assistance to acquire shares of the Company, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

(II) If the Company is a private company, the Board of Directors shall have the right to request the Company to provide financial assistance to acquire shares of the Company, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

1. The Board of Directors shall have the right to request the Company to provide financial assistance to acquire shares of the Company, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

2. The Board of Directors shall have the right to request the Company to provide financial assistance to acquire shares of the Company, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

(III) The Board of Directors shall have the right to request the Company to provide financial assistance to acquire shares of the Company, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

1. The Board of Directors shall have the right to request the Company to provide financial assistance to acquire shares of the Company, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

2. The Board of Directors shall have the right to request the Company to provide financial assistance to acquire shares of the Company, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

3. The Board of Directors shall have the right to request the Company to provide financial assistance to acquire shares of the Company, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

(IV) The Board of Directors shall have the right to request the Company to provide financial assistance to acquire shares of the Company, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

Chapter 5 Financial Assistance to Acquire Shares of the Company

Article 32 The Company shall have the right to request the Board of Directors to provide financial assistance to acquire shares of the Company. The Board of Directors shall have the right to request the Company to provide financial assistance to acquire shares of the Company.

Article 46 I. The Council shall determine the conditions under which the Commission may request the assistance of experts or consultants, subject to the approval of the Council.

Article 47 I. The Commission shall submit an annual report to the Council and the Parliament on the progress made in the implementation of the Convention.

II. The Commission shall submit a report to the Council and the Parliament on the progress made in the implementation of the Convention at least once every five years.

III. The Commission shall submit a report to the Council and the Parliament on the progress made in the implementation of the Convention at least once every five years.

[illegible][illegible]

A $\mathbb{P}^1$ -bundle over a base variety B is a variety $\pi: E \rightarrow B$ such that $\pi^{-1}(b) \cong \mathbb{P}^1$ for all $b \in B$. The total space E is a $\mathbb{P}^1$ -bundle over B if and only if it is a $\mathbb{P}^1$ -bundle over B . The total space E is a $\mathbb{P}^1$ -bundle over B if and only if it is a $\mathbb{P}^1$ -bundle over B .

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

(III) A  B  C 

[illegible]

- [illegible]

Article 52 The Government shall ensure that the following conditions are met in the workplace:

- (I) $T_{\mu\nu} = T_{\nu\mu}$, $\partial_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = 0$, $T^{\mu\nu} = T^{\mu\nu}(\varphi, \partial_\alpha \varphi)$, $\partial_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = 0$;
 - (II) $T_{\mu\nu} = T_{\nu\mu}$, $\partial_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = 0$, $T^{\mu\nu} = T^{\mu\nu}(\varphi, \partial_\alpha \varphi)$, $\partial_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = 0$, $\partial_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = 0$, $\partial_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = 0$;
 - (III) $T_{\mu\nu} = T_{\nu\mu}$, $\partial_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = 0$, $T^{\mu\nu} = T^{\mu\nu}(\varphi, \partial_\alpha \varphi)$, $\partial_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = 0$, $\partial_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = 0$, $\partial_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = 0$;
 - (IV) $T_{\mu\nu} = T_{\nu\mu}$, $\partial_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = 0$, $T^{\mu\nu} = T^{\mu\nu}(\varphi, \partial_\alpha \varphi)$, $\partial_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = 0$, $\partial_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = 0$, $\partial_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = 0$;
 - (V) $T_{\mu\nu} = T_{\nu\mu}$, $\partial_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = 0$, $T^{\mu\nu} = T^{\mu\nu}(\varphi, \partial_\alpha \varphi)$, $\partial_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = 0$, $\partial_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = 0$, $\partial_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = 0$;
1. $O_{\mu\nu} = O_{\nu\mu}$, $\partial_\mu O^{\mu\nu} = 0$, $O^{\mu\nu} = O^{\mu\nu}(\varphi, \partial_\alpha \varphi)$, $\partial_\mu O^{\mu\nu} = 0$, $\partial_\mu O^{\mu\nu} = 0$, $\partial_\mu O^{\mu\nu} = 0$;
 2. $B_{\mu\nu} = B_{\nu\mu}$, $\partial_\mu B^{\mu\nu} = 0$, $B^{\mu\nu} = B^{\mu\nu}(\varphi, \partial_\alpha \varphi)$, $\partial_\mu B^{\mu\nu} = 0$, $\partial_\mu B^{\mu\nu} = 0$, $\partial_\mu B^{\mu\nu} = 0$;
- (1) $C_{\mu\nu} = C_{\nu\mu}$, $\partial_\mu C^{\mu\nu} = 0$, $C^{\mu\nu} = C^{\mu\nu}(\varphi, \partial_\alpha \varphi)$;
 - (2) $P_{\mu\nu} = P_{\nu\mu}$, $\partial_\mu P^{\mu\nu} = 0$, $P^{\mu\nu} = P^{\mu\nu}(\varphi, \partial_\alpha \varphi)$, $\partial_\mu P^{\mu\nu} = 0$, $\partial_\mu P^{\mu\nu} = 0$, $\partial_\mu P^{\mu\nu} = 0$;
- () $P_{\mu\nu} = P_{\nu\mu}$, $\partial_\mu P^{\mu\nu} = 0$, $P^{\mu\nu} = P^{\mu\nu}(\varphi, \partial_\alpha \varphi)$;
 - () $P_{\mu\nu} = P_{\nu\mu}$, $\partial_\mu P^{\mu\nu} = 0$, $P^{\mu\nu} = P^{\mu\nu}(\varphi, \partial_\alpha \varphi)$;
 - () $N_{\mu\nu} = N_{\nu\mu}$, $\partial_\mu N^{\mu\nu} = 0$, $N^{\mu\nu} = N^{\mu\nu}(\varphi, \partial_\alpha \varphi)$;

(c) $F_{\parallel} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} \right)$;

(d) $L_{\parallel} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} \right)$;

(3) $R_{\parallel} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} \right) C_{\parallel}$;

(4) $R_{\parallel} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} \right) C_{\parallel}$;

(5) $C_{\parallel} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} \right)$;

(6) $T_{\parallel} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} \right) C_{\parallel}$;

(7) $C_{\parallel} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} \right) C_{\parallel}$;

(8) $M_{\parallel} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} \right)$.

(8) $T_{\parallel} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} \right) C_{\parallel}$;

(VI) $I_{\parallel} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} \right) C_{\parallel}$;

(VII) $F_{\parallel} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} \right) C_{\parallel}$;

(VIII) $T_{\parallel} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} \right) C_{\parallel}$;

(IX) $T_{\parallel} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} \right) C_{\parallel}$;

Article 53 I $\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} \right) C_{\parallel}$;

$A_{\parallel} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} \right) C_{\parallel}$;

Article 54 I. The court shall, upon the request of the party, order the defendant to provide evidence in support of his defence. Where the court finds that the defendant has provided sufficient evidence, it shall dismiss the claim.

I. The court shall, upon the request of the party, order the defendant to provide evidence in support of his defence. Where the court finds that the defendant has provided sufficient evidence, it shall dismiss the claim.

Article 55 I. The court shall, upon the request of the party, order the defendant to provide evidence in support of his defence. Where the court finds that the defendant has provided sufficient evidence, it shall dismiss the claim.

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Article 56 I. The court shall, upon the request of the party, order the defendant to provide evidence in support of his defence. Where the court finds that the defendant has provided sufficient evidence, it shall dismiss the claim.

Article 57 The court shall, upon the request of the party, order the defendant to provide evidence in support of his defence. Where the court finds that the defendant has provided sufficient evidence, it shall dismiss the claim.

- (I) The court shall, upon the request of the party, order the defendant to provide evidence in support of his defence. Where the court finds that the defendant has provided sufficient evidence, it shall dismiss the claim.
- (II) The court shall, upon the request of the party, order the defendant to provide evidence in support of his defence. Where the court finds that the defendant has provided sufficient evidence, it shall dismiss the claim.
- (III) The court shall, upon the request of the party, order the defendant to provide evidence in support of his defence. Where the court finds that the defendant has provided sufficient evidence, it shall dismiss the claim.

(IV) S₁ 应当以在 C₁ 中占有股份为限，对 C₁ 的债务承担责任；C₁ 的债权人不得请求 S₁ 清偿 C₁ 的债务；

A₁ 应当以在 C₁ 中占有股份为限，对 C₁ 的债务承担责任；C₁ 的债权人不得请求 A₁ 清偿 C₁ 的债务；

S₂ 应当以在 C₂ 中占有股份为限，对 C₂ 的债务承担责任；C₂ 的债权人不得请求 S₂ 清偿 C₂ 的债务；

(V) T₁ 应当以在 A₁ 中占有股份为限，对 A₁ 的债务承担责任；A₁ 的债权人不得请求 T₁ 清偿 A₁ 的债务；

A₂ 应当以在 A₁ 中占有股份为限，对 A₁ 的债务承担责任；A₁ 的债权人不得请求 A₂ 清偿 A₁ 的债务；

Article 58 I 应当以在 C₁ 中占有 5% 的股份为限，对 C₁ 的债务承担责任；C₁ 的债权人不得请求 I 清偿 C₁ 的债务；

Article 59 T₂ 应当以在 C₁ 中占有股份为限，对 C₁ 的债务承担责任；C₁ 的债权人不得请求 T₂ 清偿 C₁ 的债务；I 应当以在 C₂ 中占有股份为限，对 C₂ 的债务承担责任；C₂ 的债权人不得请求 I 清偿 C₂ 的债务；

T₂ 应当以在 C₁ 中占有股份为限，对 C₁ 的债务承担责任；C₁ 的债权人不得请求 T₂ 清偿 C₁ 的债务；T₂ 应当以在 C₂ 中占有股份为限，对 C₂ 的债务承担责任；C₂ 的债权人不得请求 T₂ 清偿 C₂ 的债务；T₂ 应当以在 C₃ 中占有股份为限，对 C₃ 的债务承担责任；C₃ 的债权人不得请求 T₂ 清偿 C₃ 的债务；T₂ 应当以在 C₄ 中占有股份为限，对 C₄ 的债务承担责任；C₄ 的债权人不得请求 T₂ 清偿 C₄ 的债务；

Article 60 S₃ 应当以在 L₁ 中占有股份为限，对 L₁ 的债务承担责任；L₁ 的债权人不得请求 S₃ 清偿 L₁ 的债务；S₃ 应当以在 E₁ 中占有股份为限，对 E₁ 的债务承担责任；E₁ 的债权人不得请求 S₃ 清偿 E₁ 的债务；

(I) E₂ 应当以在 C₁ 中占有股份为限，对 C₁ 的债务承担责任；C₁ 的债权人不得请求 E₂ 清偿 C₁ 的债务；

(II) A₃ 应当以在 C₁ 中占有股份为限，对 C₁ 的债务承担责任；C₁ 的债权人不得请求 A₃ 清偿 C₁ 的债务；

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

I have been thinking about the Riemann Hypothesis (RH), and how it connects to the distribution of prime numbers. I have been thinking about the Riemann Hypothesis (RH), and how it connects to the distribution of prime numbers. I have been thinking about the Riemann Hypothesis (RH), and how it connects to the distribution of prime numbers.

[illegible]

Article 76 A...
W... W...
W... W...
W... W...
W... W...
C... W... W... W... W...

Article 77 A. „...Tudor ...
w. 10
w.
w.

I have been thinking about you a lot lately, especially since I saw your picture in the newspaper. It was so nice to see you smiling like that. I hope you are doing well and happy. I miss our conversations and the time we spent together. Please write back soon and let me hear from you.

Your friend,
John Doe

Article 84 When the company's assets are insufficient to pay the company's debts, the company shall be liquidated. When the company is liquidated, the liquidator shall liquidate the company's assets and pay the company's debts in the following order:

B. First, the company's assets shall be used to pay the company's debts, and the company's assets shall be used to pay the company's debts in the following order:

When the company's assets are insufficient to pay the company's debts, the company shall be liquidated. When the company is liquidated, the liquidator shall liquidate the company's assets and pay the company's debts in the following order:

Article 85 When the company's assets are insufficient to pay the company's debts, the company shall be liquidated. When the company is liquidated, the liquidator shall liquidate the company's assets and pay the company's debts in the following order:

Article 86 When the company's assets are insufficient to pay the company's debts, the company shall be liquidated. When the company is liquidated, the liquidator shall liquidate the company's assets and pay the company's debts in the following order:

(I) C. First, the company's assets shall be used to pay the company's debts, and the company's assets shall be used to pay the company's debts in the following order:

(II) A. First, the company's assets shall be used to pay the company's debts, and the company's assets shall be used to pay the company's debts in the following order:

(III) O. First, the company's assets shall be used to pay the company's debts, and the company's assets shall be used to pay the company's debts in the following order:

When the company's assets are insufficient to pay the company's debts, the company shall be liquidated. When the company is liquidated, the liquidator shall liquidate the company's assets and pay the company's debts in the following order:

T. C. First, the company's assets shall be used to pay the company's debts, and the company's assets shall be used to pay the company's debts in the following order:

T. First, the company's assets shall be used to pay the company's debts, and the company's assets shall be used to pay the company's debts in the following order:

Article 87 When the company's assets are insufficient to pay the company's debts, the company shall be liquidated. When the company is liquidated, the liquidator shall liquidate the company's assets and pay the company's debts in the following order:

Article 88 When the company's assets are insufficient to pay the company's debts, the company shall be liquidated. When the company is liquidated, the liquidator shall liquidate the company's assets and pay the company's debts in the following order:

Article 95 The Government shall ensure that the health and safety of the population is protected, and that the environment is protected. It shall ensure that the health and safety of the population is protected, and that the environment is protected. It shall ensure that the health and safety of the population is protected, and that the environment is protected.

[illegible]

Article 97 I. *Illegality of the use of force* is a ground for nullity of the act in question, and the act in question is null and void from the beginning.

[illegible]

Article 98 **M**ember States shall ensure that the following conditions are met in order to ensure the security of the information systems used for the processing of personal data:

- [illegible]

Article 106 *Wanneer de wetgever een wet of een besluit heeft aangenomen dat een wet of een besluit van de Raad van State kan worden ingetrokken, kan de wetgever de Raad van State verzoeken de wet of het besluit te intrekken. De Raad van State kan de wet of het besluit intrekken.*

Chapter 9 Special Procedures for Voting by Class Shareholders

Article 107 H₂ Hydrogen peroxide

where $C_{\text{eff}} = C_{\text{eff}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \mathbf{r}'')$ is the effective correlation function, $\mathbf{r}$ and $\mathbf{r}'$ are the coordinates of the vertices of the triangle, and $\mathbf{r}''$ is the coordinate of the center of the triangle. The effective correlation function is defined by the equation

I have been a member of the C. W. Post High School Athletic Association since 1961. I have been a member of the C. W. Post High School Athletic Association since 1961.

I have been thinking about you a lot lately. I hope you are well and happy. I have been thinking about the time we spent together and how much I enjoyed it. I hope you are still thinking about me and the good times we had. I have been thinking about you a lot lately. I hope you are well and happy. I have been thinking about the time we spent together and how much I enjoyed it. I hope you are still thinking about me and the good times we had.

[illegible]

The Board of Directors (hereinafter referred to as "Board") shall have the authority to manage the business and affairs of the Company, subject to the control of the Shareholders.

Article 113 The Board shall consist of not less than five (5) members and not more than nine (9) members.

The Board shall elect one (1) member to be the Chairman of the Board. The Chairman of the Board shall preside over the meetings of the Board and shall have the authority to call and conduct the meetings of the Board.

Article 114 A majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Subject to the provisions of the Articles of Association, the Board shall have the authority to manage the business and affairs of the Company.

(I) Within the limits of the powers conferred upon it by the Shareholders (hereinafter referred to as "Shareholders"), the Board shall have the authority to manage the business and affairs of the Company, and to exercise all such powers and do all such acts and things as may be necessary or expedient for the Company, subject to the approval of the Shareholders.

(II) Within the limits of the powers conferred upon it by the Shareholders, the Board shall have the authority to manage the business and affairs of the Company, and to exercise all such powers and do all such acts and things as may be necessary or expedient for the Company, subject to the approval of the Shareholders.

(III) Subject to the powers conferred upon it by the Shareholders, the Board shall have the authority to manage the business and affairs of the Company, and to exercise all such powers and do all such acts and things as may be necessary or expedient for the Company, subject to the approval of the Shareholders.

Chapter 10 Board of Directors

Article 115 The Board shall consist of not less than five (5) members and not more than nine (9) members.

The Board shall elect one (1) member to be the Chairman of the Board. The Chairman of the Board shall preside over the meetings of the Board and shall have the authority to call and conduct the meetings of the Board. The Board shall have the authority to manage the business and affairs of the Company, subject to the control of the Shareholders. The Board shall have the authority to exercise all such powers and do all such acts and things as may be necessary or expedient for the Company, subject to the approval of the Shareholders.

- (XIII) T₁ 係由下列之化學式 (I) 所表示之化合物所組成；
- (XIV) T₂ 係由下列之化學式 (II) 所表示之化合物所組成；
- (XV) T₃ 係由下列之化學式 (III) 所表示之化合物所組成；
- (XVI) T₄ 係由下列之化學式 (IV) 所表示之化合物所組成；
- (XVII) T₅ 係由下列之化學式 (V) 所表示之化合物所組成；
- (XVIII) T₆ 係由下列之化學式 (VI) 所表示之化合物所組成；
- (XIX) T₇ 係由下列之化學式 (VII) 所表示之化合物所組成；
- (XX) A₁ 係由下列之化學式 (VIII) 所表示之化合物所組成；

I shall be the sole beneficiary of the trust created by the will of my father, and I shall be the sole trustee of the trust. The trust shall be created by the will of my father, and I shall be the sole beneficiary of the trust. The trust shall be created by the will of my father, and I shall be the sole beneficiary of the trust.

Article 119 The trust shall be created by the will of my father, and I shall be the sole beneficiary of the trust. The trust shall be created by the will of my father, and I shall be the sole beneficiary of the trust.

Article 120 The trust shall be created by the will of my father, and I shall be the sole beneficiary of the trust. The trust shall be created by the will of my father, and I shall be the sole beneficiary of the trust.

Article 121 The trust shall be created by the will of my father, and I shall be the sole beneficiary of the trust. The trust shall be created by the will of my father, and I shall be the sole beneficiary of the trust.

Article 122 The trust shall be created by the will of my father, and I shall be the sole beneficiary of the trust. The trust shall be created by the will of my father, and I shall be the sole beneficiary of the trust.

Article 123 The trust shall be created by the will of my father, and I shall be the sole beneficiary of the trust. The trust shall be created by the will of my father, and I shall be the sole beneficiary of the trust.

(I) A shall be the sole beneficiary of the trust created by the will of my father, and I shall be the sole trustee of the trust. The trust shall be created by the will of my father, and I shall be the sole beneficiary of the trust.

(II) The trust shall be created by the will of my father, and I shall be the sole beneficiary of the trust.

(III) The trust shall be created by the will of my father, and I shall be the sole beneficiary of the trust.

(IV) The trust shall be created by the will of my father, and I shall be the sole beneficiary of the trust.

- (V) 董事會決議通過後，由董事長或董事長指定之董事，向該公司股東會提出報告，並由該公司股東會決議通過後，再行向該公司董事會報告。

II 董事會決議通過後，由董事長或董事長指定之董事，向該公司股東會提出報告，並由該公司股東會決議通過後，再行向該公司董事會報告。

Article 132 The Board of Directors shall elect a Chairman of the Board and a Vice Chairman of the Board. The Chairman of the Board shall preside over the meetings of the Board of Directors. The Vice Chairman of the Board shall preside over the meetings of the Board of Directors in the absence of the Chairman of the Board.

- (I) The Chairman of the Board shall preside over the meetings of the Board of Directors;
- (II) The Vice Chairman of the Board shall preside over the meetings of the Board of Directors in the absence of the Chairman of the Board;
- (III) The Chairman of the Board shall preside over the meetings of the Board of Directors;
- (IV) The Vice Chairman of the Board shall preside over the meetings of the Board of Directors in the absence of the Chairman of the Board;
- (V) The Chairman of the Board shall preside over the meetings of the Board of Directors in the absence of the Vice Chairman of the Board.

The Board of Directors shall elect a Chairman of the Board and a Vice Chairman of the Board. The Chairman of the Board shall preside over the meetings of the Board of Directors. The Vice Chairman of the Board shall preside over the meetings of the Board of Directors in the absence of the Chairman of the Board. The Board of Directors shall elect a Chairman of the Board and a Vice Chairman of the Board. The Chairman of the Board shall preside over the meetings of the Board of Directors. The Vice Chairman of the Board shall preside over the meetings of the Board of Directors in the absence of the Chairman of the Board.

Chapter 11 Secretary to the Board of Directors

Article 133 The Chairman of the Board shall elect a Secretary to the Board of Directors. The Secretary to the Board of Directors shall be responsible for the secretarial work of the Board of Directors.

Article 134 The Secretary to the Board of Directors shall be responsible for the secretarial work of the Board of Directors. The Secretary to the Board of Directors shall be responsible for the secretarial work of the Board of Directors.

- (I) The Secretary to the Board of Directors shall be responsible for the secretarial work of the Board of Directors;
- (II) The Secretary to the Board of Directors shall be responsible for the secretarial work of the Board of Directors.

- (III) The Board of Directors' resolution of the Company shall be subject to the approval of the shareholders' meeting. The Board of Directors shall be subject to the approval of the shareholders' meeting.

Article 135 A shareholder who holds shares of the Company shall have the right to propose a resolution to the shareholders' meeting. A shareholder who holds shares of the Company shall have the right to propose a resolution to the shareholders' meeting.

I. The Board of Directors shall be subject to the approval of the shareholders' meeting. The Board of Directors shall be subject to the approval of the shareholders' meeting.

Chapter 12 President of the Company

Article 136 The Company shall have a President. The President shall be elected by the shareholders' meeting. The President shall be subject to the approval of the shareholders' meeting.

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

- (I) The President shall have the right to propose a resolution to the shareholders' meeting;
- (II) The President shall have the right to propose a resolution to the shareholders' meeting;
- (III) The President shall have the right to propose a resolution to the shareholders' meeting;
- (IV) The President shall have the right to propose a resolution to the shareholders' meeting;
- (V) The President shall have the right to propose a resolution to the shareholders' meeting;
- (VI) The President shall have the right to propose a resolution to the shareholders' meeting;
- (VII) The President shall have the right to propose a resolution to the shareholders' meeting;
- (VIII) The President shall have the right to propose a resolution to the shareholders' meeting;
- (IX) The President shall have the right to propose a resolution to the shareholders' meeting;

(X) The Commission shall have the right to request the following:

(XI) The Commission shall have the right to request the Agency to provide information on the following:

Article 138 The Commission shall have the right to request the Agency to provide information on the following:

Article 139 In the event of a request for information from the Commission, the Agency shall have the right to request the following:

Chapter 13 Board of Supervisors

Article 140 The Commission shall have the right to request the following:

Article 141 The Commission shall have the right to request the following:

The Commission shall have the right to request the following:

Article 142 The Commission shall have the right to request the following:

Article 143 The Commission shall have the right to request the following:

Article 144 The Commission shall have the right to request the following:

Figure 1. **G** = GTPase; **A** = actin; **C** = cofilin; **+** = addition; **-** = subtraction. **C** = cofilin; **+** = addition; **-** = subtraction. **C** = cofilin; **+** = addition; **-** = subtraction.

[illegible]

- [illegible]

Article 157 The Council shall be composed of one representative of each Member State, appointed by the Council of Ministers of the Government of each Member State, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of the European Union, for a period of five years, renewable once.

Article 158 The State shall protect the legitimate rights and interests of the laborer, and shall ensure that the laborer receives wages, benefits, and other labor conditions in accordance with the law.

Article 159 I. *La Cour de cassation, le Conseil d'Etat, les tribunaux administratifs et les tribunaux judiciaires ont le droit de saisir le Conseil constitutionnel pour lui soumettre une question prioritaire de constitutionnalité.*

C. *La Cour de cassation, le Conseil d'Etat, les tribunaux administratifs et les tribunaux judiciaires ont le droit de saisir le Conseil constitutionnel pour lui soumettre une question prioritaire de constitutionnalité.*

II. *Le Conseil constitutionnel est saisi par une question prioritaire de constitutionnalité lorsque celle-ci a été soulevée devant un tribunal administratif ou un tribunal judiciaire par une partie à un procès.*

C. *Le Conseil constitutionnel est saisi par une question prioritaire de constitutionnalité lorsque celle-ci a été soulevée devant un tribunal administratif ou un tribunal judiciaire par une partie à un procès.*

III. *Le Conseil constitutionnel statue sur la question prioritaire de constitutionnalité dans un délai de trois mois.*

W. *C. (1991) (1991), le Conseil constitutionnel statue sur la question prioritaire de constitutionnalité dans un délai de trois mois.*

IV. *Le Conseil constitutionnel statue sur la question prioritaire de constitutionnalité dans un délai de trois mois.*

W. *C. (1991) (1991), le Conseil constitutionnel statue sur la question prioritaire de constitutionnalité dans un délai de trois mois.*

V. *Le Conseil constitutionnel statue sur la question prioritaire de constitutionnalité dans un délai de trois mois.*

W. *C. (1991) (1991), le Conseil constitutionnel statue sur la question prioritaire de constitutionnalité dans un délai de trois mois.*

A $\mathbb{K}$ -bilinear map $\varphi: L \times R \rightarrow S$ is called *symmetric* if $\varphi(x, y) = \varphi(y, x)$ for all $x, y \in L \oplus R$. If φ is symmetric, then φ is also $\mathbb{K}$ -bilinear. Let φ be a symmetric $\mathbb{K}$ -bilinear map. Then φ is called *nondegenerate* if $\varphi(x, y) = 0$ for all $y \in L \oplus R$ implies $x = 0$.

Up to isomorphism, there is only one nondegenerate symmetric $\mathbb{K}$ -bilinear map $C_{\mathbb{K}}$ on $\mathbb{K}$. If φ is a symmetric $\mathbb{K}$ -bilinear map on $\mathbb{K}$, then $\varphi(x, y) = \lambda C_{\mathbb{K}}(x, y)$ for some $\lambda \in \mathbb{K}$. If φ is nondegenerate, then $\lambda \neq 0$. If φ is nondegenerate and symmetric, then φ is called *orthogonal*. If φ is nondegenerate and symmetric, then φ is called *symplectic* if $\varphi(x, y) = -\varphi(y, x)$ for all $x, y \in L \oplus R$.

If φ is a symmetric $\mathbb{K}$ -bilinear map on $\mathbb{K}$, then $\varphi(x, y) = \lambda C_{\mathbb{K}}(x, y)$ for some $\lambda \in \mathbb{K}$. If φ is nondegenerate, then $\lambda \neq 0$. If φ is nondegenerate and symmetric, then φ is called *orthogonal*. If φ is nondegenerate and symmetric, then φ is called *symplectic* if $\varphi(x, y) = -\varphi(y, x)$ for all $x, y \in L \oplus R$.

Article 160 If φ is a symmetric $\mathbb{K}$ -bilinear map on $\mathbb{K}$, then $\varphi(x, y) = \lambda C_{\mathbb{K}}(x, y)$ for some $\lambda \in \mathbb{K}$. If φ is nondegenerate, then $\lambda \neq 0$. If φ is nondegenerate and symmetric, then φ is called *orthogonal*. If φ is nondegenerate and symmetric, then φ is called *symplectic* if $\varphi(x, y) = -\varphi(y, x)$ for all $x, y \in L \oplus R$.

Article 161 The $C_{\mathbb{K}}$ is a symmetric $\mathbb{K}$ -bilinear map on $\mathbb{K}$.

Article 162 The $C_{\mathbb{K}}$ is a symmetric $\mathbb{K}$ -bilinear map on $\mathbb{K}$.

The $C_{\mathbb{K}}$ is a symmetric $\mathbb{K}$ -bilinear map on $\mathbb{K}$.

(I) The $C_{\mathbb{K}}$ is a symmetric $\mathbb{K}$ -bilinear map on $\mathbb{K}$.

(II) The $C_{\mathbb{K}}$ is a symmetric $\mathbb{K}$ -bilinear map on $\mathbb{K}$.

(III) If the Commission determines that the Commission is not satisfied with the results of the investigation, the Commission may, at its discretion, refer the matter to the appropriate law enforcement agency for further investigation. The Commission may also, at its discretion, refer the matter to the appropriate law enforcement agency for further investigation.

Article 163 If the Commission determines that the Commission is not satisfied with the results of the investigation, the Commission may, at its discretion, refer the matter to the appropriate law enforcement agency for further investigation. The Commission may also, at its discretion, refer the matter to the appropriate law enforcement agency for further investigation.

Article 164 A person who is found to be in violation of the provisions of the Commission may be subject to the following penalties:

1. As per 162, the Commission may, at its discretion, refer the matter to the appropriate law enforcement agency for further investigation.

(I) The Commission may, at its discretion, refer the matter to the appropriate law enforcement agency for further investigation. The Commission may also, at its discretion, refer the matter to the appropriate law enforcement agency for further investigation.

(II) The Commission may, at its discretion, refer the matter to the appropriate law enforcement agency for further investigation. The Commission may also, at its discretion, refer the matter to the appropriate law enforcement agency for further investigation.

Article 165 The Commission may, at its discretion, refer the matter to the appropriate law enforcement agency for further investigation. The Commission may also, at its discretion, refer the matter to the appropriate law enforcement agency for further investigation.

Article 166 If the Commission determines that the Commission is not satisfied with the results of the investigation, the Commission may, at its discretion, refer the matter to the appropriate law enforcement agency for further investigation. The Commission may also, at its discretion, refer the matter to the appropriate law enforcement agency for further investigation.

[illegible]

Chapter 15 Financial Accounting System and Profit Distribution

Article 169 T. C.     PRC
W.  W.  S. C.   

Article 170 The Council shall have the right to request the Commission to submit proposals for legislation.

T. C.  R.  C. 

T. C. W. *et al.* • *W* and *W*² in the *W*–*W* Correlation

Article 171 The Government of the People's Republic of China shall protect the legitimate rights and interests of foreign-invested enterprises in China, and shall not arbitrarily deprive or confiscate the property of foreign-invested enterprises. Where the Government of the People's Republic of China expropriates or confiscates the property of foreign-invested enterprises, it shall be on the basis of public interest and shall be subject to compensation.

Article 172 The Council shall have the right to make regulations and issue directives, with the exception of those which are reserved for the legislative power of the Member States, in order to ensure the functioning and the development of the common market and the implementation of the common agricultural policy and the common fisheries policy, and to carry out the other functions entrusted to the Community institutions by the Treaty.

T. C.                                                  

Article 173 T. C. W. PRC
I. T. C. W.
T. C. W.

Article 174 The C. 2000 shall, in accordance with the law of the PRC, be subject to the jurisdiction of the PRC courts in the following cases:

Article 175 The C. 2000 shall, in accordance with the law of the PRC, be subject to the jurisdiction of the PRC courts in the following cases:

Article 176 The C. 2000 shall, in accordance with the law of the PRC, be subject to the jurisdiction of the PRC courts in the following cases:

Article 177 Where the C. 2000 is a foreign-invested enterprise, the following cases shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the PRC courts:

I. Cases involving the C. 2000's assets, including the C. 2000's shares, bonds, and other securities, and the C. 2000's contracts, including the C. 2000's contracts with the PRC government, the PRC people's government, and the PRC people's government's departments.

A. Cases involving the C. 2000's assets, including the C. 2000's shares, bonds, and other securities, and the C. 2000's contracts, including the C. 2000's contracts with the PRC government, the PRC people's government, and the PRC people's government's departments.

A. Cases involving the C. 2000's assets, including the C. 2000's shares, bonds, and other securities, and the C. 2000's contracts, including the C. 2000's contracts with the PRC government, the PRC people's government, and the PRC people's government's departments.

I. Cases involving the C. 2000's assets, including the C. 2000's shares, bonds, and other securities, and the C. 2000's contracts, including the C. 2000's contracts with the PRC government, the PRC people's government, and the PRC people's government's departments.

The C. 2000 shall, in accordance with the law of the PRC, be subject to the jurisdiction of the PRC courts in the following cases:

Article 178 C. 2000 shall, in accordance with the law of the PRC, be subject to the jurisdiction of the PRC courts in the following cases:

(I) P. 2000 shall, in accordance with the law of the PRC, be subject to the jurisdiction of the PRC courts in the following cases:

(II) O. 2000 shall, in accordance with the law of the PRC, be subject to the jurisdiction of the PRC courts in the following cases:

Article 179

Erkrankung, Tod, Verhinderung durch Urlaub, Verhinderung durch andere Gründe, die C. 100 nicht zu vertreten hat, ist die C. 100 verpflichtet, die entsprechenden Kosten zu übernehmen.

T. C. 100 ist verpflichtet, die Kosten für die Unterhaltung der Wohnung, die der W. 100 zur Verfügung steht, zu übernehmen. H. W. 100 ist C. 100 verpflichtet, die Kosten für die Unterhaltung der Wohnung zu übernehmen.

T. C. 100 ist verpflichtet, die Kosten für die Unterhaltung der Wohnung zu übernehmen. W. 100 ist verpflichtet, die Kosten für die Unterhaltung der Wohnung zu übernehmen.

(I) D. 12 ist verpflichtet, die Kosten für die Unterhaltung der Wohnung zu übernehmen.

(II) U. 12 ist verpflichtet, die Kosten für die Unterhaltung der Wohnung zu übernehmen.

Chapter 16 Appointment of Accounting Firm

Article 185 T. C. 100 ist verpflichtet, die Kosten für die Unterhaltung der Wohnung zu übernehmen. S. 100 ist verpflichtet, die Kosten für die Unterhaltung der Wohnung zu übernehmen. C. 100 ist verpflichtet, die Kosten für die Unterhaltung der Wohnung zu übernehmen.

T. C. 100 ist verpflichtet, die Kosten für die Unterhaltung der Wohnung zu übernehmen. S. 100 ist verpflichtet, die Kosten für die Unterhaltung der Wohnung zu übernehmen.

I. 100 ist verpflichtet, die Kosten für die Unterhaltung der Wohnung zu übernehmen.

Article 186 T. C. 100 ist verpflichtet, die Kosten für die Unterhaltung der Wohnung zu übernehmen. S. 100 ist verpflichtet, die Kosten für die Unterhaltung der Wohnung zu übernehmen.

Article 187 T. C. 100 ist verpflichtet, die Kosten für die Unterhaltung der Wohnung zu übernehmen.

(I) T. C. 100 ist verpflichtet, die Kosten für die Unterhaltung der Wohnung zu übernehmen.

(II) T. C. 100 ist verpflichtet, die Kosten für die Unterhaltung der Wohnung zu übernehmen.

(III) The Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, submit to the Council a report on the work of the Commission.

Article 188 In accordance with the provisions of the Convention, the Commission shall submit to the Council a report on the work of the Commission.

Article 189 The Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, submit to the Council a report on the work of the Commission.

Article 190 The Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, submit to the Council a report on the work of the Commission.

Article 191 A Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, submit to the Council a report on the work of the Commission.

The Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, submit to the Council a report on the work of the Commission.

(I) The Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, submit to the Council a report on the work of the Commission.

(II) In accordance with the provisions of the Convention, the Commission shall submit to the Council a report on the work of the Commission.

1. The Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, submit to the Council a report on the work of the Commission.

2. The Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, submit to the Council a report on the work of the Commission.

(III) In accordance with the provisions of the Convention, the Commission shall submit to the Council a report on the work of the Commission.

Chapter 18 Dissolution and Liquidation of the Company

Article 197 The Company may be dissolved in any of the following circumstances:

- (I) The period of time specified in the Articles of Association for the Company's term of existence has expired, and the Company has not been renewed;
- (II) The shareholders have resolved to dissolve the Company;
- (III) Merger or liquidation of the Company has been approved;
- (IV) The Company is unable to pay its debts, and has been declared bankrupt by the court;
- (V) The shareholders have resolved to dissolve the Company because the Company has failed to carry out its business for a continuous period of 18 months;
- (VI) If the Company is unable to pay its debts, and the total amount of its debts has reached 10% of the total amount of its assets, the Company may be dissolved.

Article 198 If the Company is dissolved in accordance with (I) of Article 197, the shareholders of the Company may elect a liquidator to liquidate the Company's assets.

If the Company is dissolved in accordance with (II) of Article 197, the shareholders may elect a liquidator to liquidate the Company's assets.

Article 199 Where the Company is dissolved in accordance with (I), (II), (V) or (VI) of Article 197, the shareholders of the Company may elect a liquidator to liquidate the Company's assets. The liquidator shall be elected by the shareholders of the Company. Where the liquidator is not elected, the shareholders of the Company may elect a liquidator to liquidate the Company's assets.

If the Company is dissolved in accordance with (IV) of Article 197, the shareholders of the Company may elect a liquidator to liquidate the Company's assets. The liquidator shall be elected by the shareholders of the Company.

[illegible]

The following C++ code implements the above algorithm:

L'ensemble des données est représenté par un nuage de points dans un espace à 10 dimensions. Les données sont classées en deux classes : C₁ (rouge) et C₂ (bleu). Les données de C₁ sont situées dans la partie supérieure gauche du nuage de points, tandis que les données de C₂ sont situées dans la partie inférieure droite. Les données de C₁ sont plus proches de l'origine que les données de C₂. Les données de C₁ sont plus proches de l'origine que les données de C₂.

D. E. H. Jones, J. C. W. Bennett, and J. W. Bennett, *W. L. Bennett, J. W. Bennett*

Article 204 I. *Illegittimo il contratto in cui una parte, per ottenere l'approvazione del contratto, ha fatto credere all'altra che la controparte è diversa da quella reale.* C. 1410, comma 1, n. 1. II. *Il contratto è nullo se la parte che ha fatto credere all'altra che la controparte è diversa da quella reale, non ha poi provveduto a sanare l'errore.* C. 1410, comma 1, n. 2. III. *Il contratto è nullo se la parte che ha fatto credere all'altra che la controparte è diversa da quella reale, non ha poi provveduto a sanare l'errore, e il contratto non è stato approvato.* C. 1410, comma 1, n. 3. IV. *Il contratto è nullo se la parte che ha fatto credere all'altra che la controparte è diversa da quella reale, non ha poi provveduto a sanare l'errore, e il contratto non è stato approvato, e il contratto non è stato approvato.* C. 1410, comma 1, n. 4.

On the other hand, the β and γ components of the C₆₀ molecule are not expected to be involved in the polymerization reaction.

Article 205 A  person  C                      

The $\mathbb{Z}_2$ -invariant $\mathcal{C}_2$ is defined as the ratio of the number of configurations with an even number of $\sigma_i = -1$ to the number of configurations with an odd number of $\sigma_i = -1$. It is given by

$$\mathcal{C}_2 = \frac{\sum_{\{\sigma_i\}} \prod_i \sigma_i}{\sum_{\{\sigma_i\}} 1} = \frac{\sum_{\{\sigma_i\}} \prod_i \sigma_i}{2^N}.$$
 The $\mathbb{Z}_2$ -invariant $\mathcal{C}_2$ is defined as the ratio of the number of configurations with an even number of $\sigma_i = -1$ to the number of configurations with an odd number of $\sigma_i = -1$. It is given by

$$\mathcal{C}_2 = \frac{\sum_{\{\sigma_i\}} \prod_i \sigma_i}{\sum_{\{\sigma_i\}} 1} = \frac{\sum_{\{\sigma_i\}} \prod_i \sigma_i}{2^N}.$$

Article 206 **M**

M. *... ..* C. *...*

I C.

[illegible]

Chapter 19 Procedures for Amendment of the Articles of Association

Article 208 The Company may, from time to time, alter, amend, add to, or repeal or rescind its Articles of Association, subject to the following conditions, Limitations and Restrictions:

Article 209 The Company may alter its Articles of Association:

- (I) The alteration, amendment, addition to, or repeal or rescind of the Articles of Association proposed by the Board of Directors shall be subject to the approval of the General Meeting of the Company, and the Company shall be bound by the altered, amended, added to, or repealed or rescinded Articles of Association;
- (II) The alteration, amendment, addition to, or repeal or rescind of the Articles of Association proposed by the General Meeting of the Company shall be subject to the approval of the Board of Directors;
- (III) The alteration, amendment, addition to, or repeal or rescind of the Articles of Association shall not be subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

Article 210 The alteration, amendment, addition to, or repeal or rescind of the Articles of Association shall be subject to the following conditions:

- (I) The alteration, amendment, addition to, or repeal or rescind of the Articles of Association shall be subject to the approval of the General Meeting of the Company;
- (II) The alteration, amendment, addition to, or repeal or rescind of the Articles of Association shall be subject to the approval of the Board of Directors;
- (III) The alteration, amendment, addition to, or repeal or rescind of the Articles of Association shall be subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

The alteration, amendment, addition to, or repeal or rescind of the Articles of Association shall be subject to the approval of the General Meeting of the Company, and the Company shall be bound by the altered, amended, added to, or repealed or rescinded Articles of Association.

Article 211 If the alteration, amendment, addition to, or repeal or rescind of the Articles of Association is subject to the approval of the General Meeting of the Company, the Board of Directors shall be subject to the approval of the General Meeting of the Company, and the Company shall be bound by the altered, amended, added to, or repealed or rescinded Articles of Association.

Article 212 Where the alteration, amendment, addition to, or repeal or rescind of the Articles of Association is subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors shall be subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, and the Company shall be bound by the altered, amended, added to, or repealed or rescinded Articles of Association.

Chapter 20 Notices

Article 213 The Government of the People's Republic of China shall, in accordance with the law, protect the legitimate rights and interests of foreign-invested enterprises and foreign-invested individuals in the People's Republic of China, and shall not arbitrarily deprive the property of foreign-invested enterprises and foreign-invested individuals.

- (I) $B_{\text{SSE}} = \text{SSE}_{\text{SSE}}; \quad \text{SSE}_{\text{SSE}} = \text{SSE}_{\text{SSE}};$
- (II) $B_{\text{SSE}} = \text{SSE}_{\text{SSE}}; \quad \text{SSE}_{\text{SSE}} = \text{SSE}_{\text{SSE}};$
- (III) $B_{\text{SSE}} = \text{SSE}_{\text{SSE}}; \quad \text{SSE}_{\text{SSE}} = \text{SSE}_{\text{SSE}};$
- (IV) $B_{\text{SSE}} = \text{SSE}_{\text{SSE}}; \quad \text{SSE}_{\text{SSE}} = \text{SSE}_{\text{SSE}};$
- (V) $B_{\text{SSE}} = \text{SSE}_{\text{SSE}}; \quad \text{SSE}_{\text{SSE}} = \text{SSE}_{\text{SSE}};$
- (VI) $B_{\text{SSE}} = \text{SSE}_{\text{SSE}}; \quad \text{SSE}_{\text{SSE}} = \text{SSE}_{\text{SSE}};$

N. w... A... A...
C... W...
(IV) ...
W... C...

[illegible]

The $\mathcal{L}_2$ norm of the difference between the two functions is bounded by the $\mathcal{L}_2$ norm of the difference between the two functions. This is because the $\mathcal{L}_2$ norm is a norm, and it satisfies the triangle inequality. Therefore, we have:

Due to the fact that the $\mathcal{L}_2$ norm is a norm, it satisfies the triangle inequality. This implies that the $\mathcal{L}_2$ norm of the difference between the two functions is bounded by the $\mathcal{L}_2$ norm of the difference between the two functions.

- (II) The $\mathcal{L}_2$ norm of the difference between the two functions is bounded by the $\mathcal{L}_2$ norm of the difference between the two functions. This is because the $\mathcal{L}_2$ norm is a norm, and it satisfies the triangle inequality. Therefore, we have:

behareholrs Td wid omplcompanyeholrs g the authorinbitrbitsupevail arbi ri 1GS0 g

Article 223 I. The Applicant's Application, together with the relevant documents, shall be filed with the Registrar of the Court of Arbitration. The Registrar shall forward the Application to the Arbitral Tribunal. The Registrar shall also forward the Application to the Arbitral Tribunal. The Registrar shall also forward the Application to the Arbitral Tribunal.

Article 224 The Applicant's Application shall be filed with the Registrar of the Court of Arbitration. The Registrar shall forward the Application to the Arbitral Tribunal. The Registrar shall also forward the Application to the Arbitral Tribunal.

Article 225 Subject to the provisions of the Arbitration Act, the Arbitral Tribunal shall have the power to make such orders as it may think fit for the purpose of giving effect to its award. The Arbitral Tribunal shall also have the power to make such orders as it may think fit for the purpose of giving effect to its award.