

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

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

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**Articles of Association**

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(Revised on 16 April, 2021)

民國 110 年 4 月 16 日修正  
民國 110 年 4 月 16 日修正  
民國 110 年 4 月 16 日修正  
民國 110 年 4 月 16 日修正



**Article 4**

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**Article 5**

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(.....)

**Article 6**

.....

.....

## Chapter 2 Objective and Scope of Business

### Article 9

### Article 10

## Chapter 3 Shares and Registered Capital

### Article 11

### Article 12

0.25.

### Article 13

### Article 14

( )

A  
H  
H  
H  
H  
A H H

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

H  
W 70 70,000,000

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

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

**Article 17** ... H- ...  
... H- ...

**Article 18** ...

A ... 15 ...

**Article 19** ...

**Article 20** ... 536,723,313.50. ... A ...

**Article 21** ... A ...

- ( )  ... ;
- ( ) ... ;
- ( )  ... ;
- (  )  ... ;
- (  ) ... ;

( )

( )

A

### Article 22

H

### Article 23

W 5% 6 H 6 5% 6

W 30 W

## Chapter 4 Capital Reduction and Repurchase of Shares

**Article 24** 公司減少資本時，應依下列各款之順序，分別減少資本：  
 (一) 公積金；  
 (二) 盈餘；  
 (三) 未分配盈餘；  
 (四) 資本。

**Article 25** 公司減少資本時，應依下列各款之順序，分別減少資本：  
 (一) 公積金；  
 (二) 盈餘；  
 (三) 未分配盈餘；  
 (四) 資本。

**Article 26** 公司減少資本時，應依下列各款之順序，分別減少資本：  
 (一) 公積金；  
 (二) 盈餘；  
 (三) 未分配盈餘；  
 (四) 資本。

- ( ) W
- ( ) W
- ( ) W
- (V) W
- (V) W
- (V) W
- (V) W

公司減少資本時，應依下列各款之順序，分別減少資本：  
 (一) 公積金；  
 (二) 盈餘；  
 (三) 未分配盈餘；  
 (四) 資本。

**Article 27** 公司減少資本時，應依下列各款之順序，分別減少資本：  
 (一) 公積金；  
 (二) 盈餘；  
 (三) 未分配盈餘；  
 (四) 資本。

- ( ) W
- ( ) W



( )  $\frac{W}{V}$  & ( )  $\frac{fA}{V}$  26.  $\frac{fA}{V}$   $\frac{fA}{V}$   $\frac{fA}{V}$ ;

( )  $\frac{W}{V}$  & ( )  $\frac{fA}{V}$  26.  $\frac{fA}{V}$   $\frac{fA}{V}$   $\frac{fA}{V}$ ;

( )  $\frac{W}{V}$  & ( )  $\frac{fA}{V}$  26.  $\frac{fA}{V}$   $\frac{fA}{V}$   $\frac{fA}{V}$ ;

**Article 28**

$\frac{W}{V}$  & ( )  $\frac{fA}{V}$  26.  $\frac{fA}{V}$   $\frac{fA}{V}$   $\frac{fA}{V}$ ;

( )  $\frac{W}{V}$  & ( )  $\frac{fA}{V}$  26.  $\frac{fA}{V}$   $\frac{fA}{V}$   $\frac{fA}{V}$ ;

( )  $\frac{W}{V}$  & ( )  $\frac{fA}{V}$  26.  $\frac{fA}{V}$   $\frac{fA}{V}$   $\frac{fA}{V}$ ;

( )  $\frac{W}{V}$  & ( )  $\frac{fA}{V}$  26.  $\frac{fA}{V}$   $\frac{fA}{V}$   $\frac{fA}{V}$ ;

( )  $\frac{W}{V}$  & ( )  $\frac{fA}{V}$  26.  $\frac{fA}{V}$   $\frac{fA}{V}$   $\frac{fA}{V}$ ;

( )  $\frac{W}{V}$  & ( )  $\frac{fA}{V}$  26.  $\frac{fA}{V}$   $\frac{fA}{V}$   $\frac{fA}{V}$ ;

**Article 29**

( )  $\frac{W}{V}$  & ( )  $\frac{fA}{V}$  26.  $\frac{fA}{V}$   $\frac{fA}{V}$   $\frac{fA}{V}$ ;

( )  $\frac{W}{V}$  & ( )  $\frac{fA}{V}$  26.  $\frac{fA}{V}$   $\frac{fA}{V}$   $\frac{fA}{V}$ ;

( )  $\frac{W}{V}$  & ( )  $\frac{fA}{V}$  26.  $\frac{fA}{V}$   $\frac{fA}{V}$   $\frac{fA}{V}$ ;

**Article 30**

- ( )
- ( )
- 1. D
- 2. D
- ( )
- 1. A
- 2.
- 3.
- (V) A

**Chapter 5 Financial Assistance to Acquire Shares of the Company**

**Article 31**

**Article 32** ... (1) ...

- ( ) ...
- ( ) ...
- ( ) ...
- (V) ...
- ...

**Article 33** ... A<sub>1</sub> ... 31 ...

- ( ) ...
- ( ) ...
- ( ) ...
- (V) ...
- (V) ...
- (V) ...

## Chapter 6 Shares and Shareholders' Register

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

**Article 35** A company shall not register as a shareholder any person who is not entitled to be registered as a shareholder in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter:

- ( ) (a) he is not a natural person;
- ( ) (b) he is a minor or a person of unsound mind;
- ( ) (c) he is a body corporate which is not a company or a limited liability partnership;
- () (d) he is not a resident of the State, unless the company is a public company and he is a resident of the State for at least 183 days in the 12 months immediately preceding the date of his registration as a shareholder;
- () (e) he is not a resident of the State, unless the company is a public company and he is a resident of the State for at least 183 days in the 12 months immediately preceding the date of his registration as a shareholder.

**Article 36** A company shall not register as a shareholder any person who is not entitled to be registered as a shareholder in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter, unless the person is a resident of the State for at least 183 days in the 12 months immediately preceding the date of his registration as a shareholder.

- ( ) (a) he is not a natural person;
- ( ) (b) he is a minor or a person of unsound mind;
- ( ) (c) he is a body corporate which is not a company or a limited liability partnership;
- ( ) (d) he is not a resident of the State, unless the company is a public company and he is a resident of the State for at least 183 days in the 12 months immediately preceding the date of his registration as a shareholder.

- ( ) (e) he is not a resident of the State, unless the company is a public company and he is a resident of the State for at least 183 days in the 12 months immediately preceding the date of his registration as a shareholder.





(V) ...

(V) ...

... H ...

... H ... ( ... )  
( ... 571 ... H ... )  
A ...

**Article 43** ... 1 ...

... 25% ...

**Article 44** ... 30 ...

W ...

**Article 45** ...

**Article 46** ...

**Article 47**

1. The Government may, by order, make such provisions as it may think fit for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act, and may, in particular, make such provisions as it may think fit for the purpose of—

(a) providing for the appointment, removal, suspension, and reinstatement of persons to and from the office of a member of the Council of Ministers;

(b) providing for the appointment, removal, suspension, and reinstatement of persons to and from the office of a member of the Council of Ministers; and

(c) providing for the appointment, removal, suspension, and reinstatement of persons to and from the office of a member of the Council of Ministers.

(1) The Government may, by order, make such provisions as it may think fit for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act, and may, in particular, make such provisions as it may think fit for the purpose of—

(a) providing for the appointment, removal, suspension, and reinstatement of persons to and from the office of a member of the Council of Ministers;

(b) providing for the appointment, removal, suspension, and reinstatement of persons to and from the office of a member of the Council of Ministers; and

(c) providing for the appointment, removal, suspension, and reinstatement of persons to and from the office of a member of the Council of Ministers.

(2) The Government may, by order, make such provisions as it may think fit for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act, and may, in particular, make such provisions as it may think fit for the purpose of—



( ) 90-  
( ) A

( ) W A

( ) A

**Article 48** A  
A ( )  
( )

**Article 49**

## Chapter 7 Rights and Obligations of Shareholders

**Article 50** ( )

W

( )

( )

( ) H

(V) A  $\mathbb{Z}_p$ -module  $M$  is called *free* if it is isomorphic to a direct sum of copies of  $\mathbb{Z}_p$ . If  $M$  is free, then  $M \cong \mathbb{Z}_p^r$  for some integer  $r \geq 0$ . The integer  $r$  is called the *rank* of  $M$ .

**Article 51** Let  $M$  and  $N$  be  $\mathbb{Z}_p$ -modules. Then the following conditions are equivalent:

(1)  $M$  and  $N$  are free and have the same rank.

(2)  $M$  and  $N$  are isomorphic.

(3)  $M$  and  $N$  have the same annihilator.

(V) Let  $M$  and  $N$  be  $\mathbb{Z}_p$ -modules. Then  $M \oplus N$  is free if and only if  $M$  and  $N$  are free.

(V) Let  $M$  and  $N$  be  $\mathbb{Z}_p$ -modules. Then  $M \oplus N$  is free if and only if  $M$  and  $N$  are free and have the same rank.

1. Let  $M$  and  $N$  be  $\mathbb{Z}_p$ -modules. Then  $M \oplus N$  is free if and only if  $M$  and  $N$  are free.

2. Let  $M$  and  $N$  be  $\mathbb{Z}_p$ -modules. Then  $M \oplus N$  is free if and only if  $M$  and  $N$  are free and have the same rank.

(1) Let  $M$  and  $N$  be  $\mathbb{Z}_p$ -modules. Then  $M \oplus N$  is free if and only if  $M$  and  $N$  are free.

(2) Let  $M$  and  $N$  be  $\mathbb{Z}_p$ -modules. Then  $M \oplus N$  is free if and only if  $M$  and  $N$  are free and have the same rank.

(1) Let  $M$  and  $N$  be  $\mathbb{Z}_p$ -modules. Then  $M \oplus N$  is free if and only if  $M$  and  $N$  are free.

(1) Let  $M$  and  $N$  be  $\mathbb{Z}_p$ -modules. Then  $M \oplus N$  is free if and only if  $M$  and  $N$  are free.

(1) Let  $M$  and  $N$  be  $\mathbb{Z}_p$ -modules. Then  $M \oplus N$  is free if and only if  $M$  and  $N$  are free.

(1) Let  $M$  and  $N$  be  $\mathbb{Z}_p$ -modules. Then  $M \oplus N$  is free if and only if  $M$  and  $N$  are free.

(1) Let  $M$  and  $N$  be  $\mathbb{Z}_p$ -modules. Then  $M \oplus N$  is free if and only if  $M$  and  $N$  are free.

(3)  $\mathbb{R} \langle x, y \rangle / \langle x^2 + y^2 - 1 \rangle \cong \mathbb{R}[x, y] / \langle x^2 + y^2 - 1 \rangle$ ;

(4)  $\mathbb{R} \langle x, y \rangle / \langle x^2 + y^2 - 1, x^2 - y^2 \rangle \cong \mathbb{R}[x, y] / \langle x^2 + y^2 - 1, x^2 - y^2 \rangle$ ;

(5)  $\mathbb{R} \langle x, y \rangle / \langle x^2 + y^2 - 1, x^2 - y^2, x^2 + y^2 + 1 \rangle \cong \mathbb{R}$ ;

(6)  $\mathbb{R} \langle x, y \rangle / \langle x^2 + y^2 - 1, x^2 - y^2, x^2 + y^2 + 1, x^2 - y^2 - 1 \rangle \cong \mathbb{R}$ ;

(7)  $\mathbb{R} \langle x, y \rangle / \langle x^2 + y^2 - 1, x^2 - y^2, x^2 + y^2 + 1, x^2 - y^2 - 1, x^2 + y^2 - 1 \rangle \cong \mathbb{R}$ ;

(8)  $\mathbb{R} \langle x, y \rangle / \langle x^2 + y^2 - 1, x^2 - y^2, x^2 + y^2 + 1, x^2 - y^2 - 1, x^2 + y^2 - 1, x^2 - y^2 - 1 \rangle \cong \mathbb{R}$ .

(8)  $\mathbb{R} \langle x, y \rangle / \langle x^2 + y^2 - 1, x^2 - y^2, x^2 + y^2 + 1, x^2 - y^2 - 1, x^2 + y^2 - 1, x^2 - y^2 - 1 \rangle \cong \mathbb{R}$  (1)

(V)  $\mathbb{R} \langle x, y \rangle / \langle x^2 + y^2 - 1, x^2 - y^2, x^2 + y^2 + 1, x^2 - y^2 - 1, x^2 + y^2 - 1, x^2 - y^2 - 1 \rangle \cong \mathbb{R}$ ;

(V)  $\mathbb{R} \langle x, y \rangle / \langle x^2 + y^2 - 1, x^2 - y^2, x^2 + y^2 + 1, x^2 - y^2 - 1, x^2 + y^2 - 1, x^2 - y^2 - 1 \rangle \cong \mathbb{R}$ ;

(V)  $\mathbb{R} \langle x, y \rangle / \langle x^2 + y^2 - 1, x^2 - y^2, x^2 + y^2 + 1, x^2 - y^2 - 1, x^2 + y^2 - 1, x^2 - y^2 - 1 \rangle \cong \mathbb{R}$ ;

(X)  $\mathbb{R} \langle x, y \rangle / \langle x^2 + y^2 - 1, x^2 - y^2, x^2 + y^2 + 1, x^2 - y^2 - 1, x^2 + y^2 - 1, x^2 - y^2 - 1 \rangle \cong \mathbb{R}$ ;

### Article 52

$\mathbb{R} \langle x, y \rangle / \langle x^2 + y^2 - 1, x^2 - y^2, x^2 + y^2 + 1, x^2 - y^2 - 1, x^2 + y^2 - 1, x^2 - y^2 - 1 \rangle \cong \mathbb{R}$

$\mathbb{R} \langle x, y \rangle / \langle x^2 + y^2 - 1, x^2 - y^2, x^2 + y^2 + 1, x^2 - y^2 - 1, x^2 + y^2 - 1, x^2 - y^2 - 1 \rangle \cong \mathbb{R}$

**Article 53**

( )  $A \cdot \frac{f}{A}$

( )  $\frac{f}{A} \cdot A$

( )  $\frac{f}{A} \cdot A$

(V)  $\frac{f}{A} \cdot A$

$A \cdot \frac{f}{A}$

$\frac{f}{A} \cdot A$

(V)  $\frac{f}{A} \cdot A$

$A \cdot \frac{f}{A}$

**Article 54**  $\frac{f}{A}$  5%

**Article 55**

$\frac{f}{A}$

**Article 56**

- ( )
- ( ) A
- ( ) A

**Article 57**

- ( ) W
- ( ) W 30%
- ( ) W 30%
- (V) W

## Chapter 8 General Meetings

### Article 58

At the first meeting of the corporation after its incorporation, the incorporators shall elect a president and a secretary, and shall also elect a board of directors, the number of whom shall be stated in the articles of incorporation.

### Article 59

A corporation shall have a board of directors, the number of whom shall be stated in the articles of incorporation:

( ) The number of directors shall be at least three and shall not exceed 15, unless the articles of incorporation provide for a larger number;

( ) The number of directors shall be at least three and shall not exceed 15, unless the articles of incorporation provide for a larger number;

( ) The number of directors shall be at least three and shall not exceed 15, unless the articles of incorporation provide for a larger number;

The number of directors shall be at least three and shall not exceed 15, unless the articles of incorporation provide for a larger number;

The number of directors shall be at least three and shall not exceed 15, unless the articles of incorporation provide for a larger number;

The number of directors shall be at least three and shall not exceed 15, unless the articles of incorporation provide for a larger number;

(XV) ...

(XV) ... & ... A ... 26 ... A ...

(XX) ... A ...

(XX) ...

W ...

**Article 60** ...

( ) A ...

( ) A ...

( ) A ...

(V) A ... 30% ...

(V) A ... 50% ... 50 ...

(V) A ...

**Article 61** ...





**Article 63**

A ..... 20 .....  
.....  
..... 15 .....  
..... A .....  
..... H .....

**Article 64**

.....

- ( ) .....
- ( ) .....
- ( ) .....
- (V) ..... W .....
- (V) ..... ff .....
- (V) ..... ff .....
- (V) ..... ff .....
- (V) ..... ff .....
- (X) .....

(X) ...

**Article 65** ...

...

**Article 66** W ...

**Article 67** A ...

( ) ...

( ) ...

( ) W ...

**Article 68** ...

**Article 69** ... 24 ... W ...

W

W

H

**Article 70** A

**Article 71** A

**Article 72** A

... 5 ... ( ) ... ( )

... 10 ...

**Article 74**

( ) ... 10% ... 10 ...

( ) ... 5 ...

( ) ... 10 ... 10% ...

(V) ... 5 ... 10% ... 90 ...

W

**Article 75**

3%

( )

3%

10

( )

( )

U

( )

A 76

**Article 76**

( )

A

( )

( )

**Article 77**

90

**Article 78**

(1) The Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Article, determine the amount of the contribution to be paid by the Member States and the amount to be paid by the beneficiaries of the scheme.

Without prejudice to Article 77, the Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Article, determine the amount of the contribution to be paid by the Member States and the amount to be paid by the beneficiaries of the scheme.

The Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Article, determine the amount of the contribution to be paid by the Member States and the amount to be paid by the beneficiaries of the scheme.

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The Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Article, determine the amount of the contribution to be paid by the Member States and the amount to be paid by the beneficiaries of the scheme.

**Article 79**

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 77, the Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Article, determine the amount of the contribution to be paid by the Member States and the amount to be paid by the beneficiaries of the scheme.

The Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Article, determine the amount of the contribution to be paid by the Member States and the amount to be paid by the beneficiaries of the scheme.

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 77, the Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Article, determine the amount of the contribution to be paid by the Member States and the amount to be paid by the beneficiaries of the scheme.

**Article 80**

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 77, the Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Article, determine the amount of the contribution to be paid by the Member States and the amount to be paid by the beneficiaries of the scheme.

**Article 81**

- ( )
- ( ) A
- ( ) 10%

**II**

**Article 82**

**Article 83**

**Article 84**

- ( ) 3%
- ( ) 1%
- ( ) 3%





$W$  is a subspace of  $V$  and  $H$  is a subspace of  $W$ . Then  $H$  is a subspace of  $V$ .

$W$  is a subspace of  $V$  and  $H$  is a subspace of  $V$ . Then  $W + H$  is a subspace of  $V$ .

$W$  is a subspace of  $V$  and  $H$  is a subspace of  $V$ . Then  $W \cap H$  is a subspace of  $V$ .

**Article 87** Let  $W$  and  $H$  be subspaces of  $V$ . Then:

- ( )  $W + H$  is a subspace of  $V$ ;
- ( )  $W \cap H$  is a subspace of  $V$ ;
- ( )  $W + H$  is a subspace of  $V$  if and only if  $W \cap H$  is a subspace of  $V$ ;
- $W + H$  is a subspace of  $V$  if and only if  $W \cap H$  is a subspace of  $V$ ;
- $W + H$  is a subspace of  $V$  if and only if  $W \cap H$  is a subspace of  $V$ .

**Article 88** Let  $W$  and  $H$  be subspaces of  $V$ . Then:

- ( )  $W + H$  is a subspace of  $V$  if and only if  $W \cap H$  is a subspace of  $V$ ;
- ( )  $W + H$  is a subspace of  $V$  if and only if  $W \cap H$  is a subspace of  $V$ ;
- ( )  $W + H$  is a subspace of  $V$  if and only if  $W \cap H$  is a subspace of  $V$ ;
- $W + H$  is a subspace of  $V$  if and only if  $W \cap H$  is a subspace of  $V$ ;

( )  $\sqrt{W}$

( )  $\sqrt{W}$  30%

( )  $\bullet$   $\sqrt{W}$   $A$   $\sqrt{A}$

**Article 89**

$\sqrt{W}$

$A$   $\sqrt{A}$  7  $\sqrt{A}$   $\sqrt{A}$   $\sqrt{W}$

**Article 90**

$H$

**Article 91**

**Article 92** *f*

*f*

**Article 93** *f*

**Article 94** *f*

**Article 95** *W*

**Article 96** *W*

**Article 97** *W*

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

**Article 98** *H*

*f*

*f*

**Article 99**

**Article 100**

- ( )
- ( )
- ( )
- (V)
- (V)
- (V)
- (V)
- (V)
- (X)
- (X)
- (X)
- (X)

**Article 101**

.....  
.....  
.....

**Article 105** A

( ) W  
20% 12

( ) W 15

( )

**Chapter 10 Board of Directors**

**Article 106**

& A A

**Article 107**

D

A

A

A

A W  
W  
A A  
A W

W

A

A

**Article 108**

A

**Article 109**

1.  $f$  is a function from  $A$  to  $B$ .  $f^{-1}$  is the inverse function of  $f$ .  $f \circ f^{-1}$  is the identity function on  $B$ .  $f^{-1} \circ f$  is the identity function on  $A$ .

( )  $f \circ f^{-1} = I_B$  and  $f^{-1} \circ f = I_A$ .

( )  $f \circ f^{-1} = I_A$  and  $f^{-1} \circ f = I_B$ .

( )  $f \circ f^{-1} = I_B$  and  $f^{-1} \circ f = I_B$ .

( $\checkmark$ )  $f \circ f^{-1} = I_B$  and  $f^{-1} \circ f = I_A$ .

( $\checkmark$ )  $f \circ f^{-1} = I_A$  and  $f^{-1} \circ f = I_B$ .

( $\checkmark$ )  $f \circ f^{-1} = I_B$  and  $f^{-1} \circ f = I_A$ .

( $\checkmark$ )  $f \circ f^{-1} = I_A$  and  $f^{-1} \circ f = I_B$ .

( $\checkmark$ )  $f \circ f^{-1} = I_B$  and  $f^{-1} \circ f = I_B$ .

(X)  $f \circ f^{-1} = I_A$  and  $f^{-1} \circ f = I_A$ .

(X)  $f \circ f^{-1} = I_B$  and  $f^{-1} \circ f = I_B$ .

(X)  $f \circ f^{-1} = I_A$  and  $f^{-1} \circ f = I_B$ .

(X)  $f \circ f^{-1} = I_B$  and  $f^{-1} \circ f = I_A$ .

(X)  $f \circ f^{-1} = I_A$  and  $f^{-1} \circ f = I_A$ .

(X $\checkmark$ )  $f \circ f^{-1} = I_B$  and  $f^{-1} \circ f = I_B$ .

(X $\checkmark$ )  $f \circ f^{-1} = I_A$  and  $f^{-1} \circ f = I_B$ .

(X $\checkmark$ )  $f \circ f^{-1} = I_B$  and  $f^{-1} \circ f = I_A$ .

(X $\checkmark$ )  $f \circ f^{-1} = I_A$  and  $f^{-1} \circ f = I_A$ .



(X<sub>V</sub>) ...  $f_{A_1} \dots f_{A_n}$  ...

(XX) ...  $f_{A_1} \dots f_{A_n}$  ...

(XX) ...  $f_{A_1} \dots f_{A_n}$  ...

(XX) ...  $f_{A_1} \dots f_{A_n}$  ...

(XX) ...  $f_{A_1} \dots f_{A_n}$  ...  $A_1 \dots A_n$  ...

(XX) ...  $f_{A_1} \dots f_{A_n}$  ...  $A_1 \dots A_n$  ...

(XX<sub>V</sub>) ...  $f_{A_1} \dots f_{A_n}$  ...

(XX<sub>V</sub>) ...  $f_{A_1} \dots f_{A_n}$  ...  $A_1 \dots A_n$  ...

(XX<sub>V</sub>) ...  $f_{A_1} \dots f_{A_n}$  ...  $A_1 \dots A_n$  ...

...  $f_{A_1} \dots f_{A_n}$  ...  $(\dots)$ ,  $(\dots)$  ...

...  $f_{A_1} \dots f_{A_n}$  ...  $A_1 \dots A_n$  ...

**Article 110** ...  $f_{A_1} \dots f_{A_n}$  ...

**Article 111** ...  $f_{A_1} \dots f_{A_n}$  ...  $A_1 \dots A_n$  ...

**Article 112**

... ;

**Article 113**

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**Article 114**

... A ...

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

(V) ...

(V) ...

W ... ( ) ... A ...  
... ( ) ... (V) ... (V) ...  
... ( ) ... A ...

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**Article 115**

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- ( ) ...;
- (V) W ...;
- (V) W ...;

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- (2) ...;
- (3) ...;
- (4) ...;

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**Article 116**

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... 33% ...  
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D. The corporation is not a U.S. corporation and the stock is not listed on a U.S. stock exchange.

116. The corporation is a U.S. corporation and the stock is listed on a U.S. stock exchange.

**Article 117** The corporation is a U.S. corporation and the stock is listed on a U.S. stock exchange.

( ) The corporation is a U.S. corporation and the stock is listed on a U.S. stock exchange.

( ) The corporation is a U.S. corporation and the stock is listed on a U.S. stock exchange.

( ) The corporation is a U.S. corporation and the stock is listed on a U.S. stock exchange.

The corporation is a U.S. corporation and the stock is listed on a U.S. stock exchange.

117. The corporation is a U.S. corporation and the stock is listed on a U.S. stock exchange.

**Article 118** The corporation is a U.S. corporation and the stock is listed on a U.S. stock exchange.

A. The corporation is a U.S. corporation and the stock is listed on a U.S. stock exchange.

( ) The corporation is a U.S. corporation and the stock is listed on a U.S. stock exchange.

( ) The corporation is a U.S. corporation and the stock is listed on a U.S. stock exchange.

( ) D. The corporation is a U.S. corporation and the stock is listed on a U.S. stock exchange.

The corporation is a U.S. corporation and the stock is listed on a U.S. stock exchange.

The corporation is a U.S. corporation and the stock is listed on a U.S. stock exchange.

The corporation is a U.S. corporation and the stock is listed on a U.S. stock exchange.

A. The corporation is a U.S. corporation and the stock is listed on a U.S. stock exchange.

**Article 119**

W  
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**Article 120**

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A

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**Article 121**

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**Article 122**

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D

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(V) A

(1) A

(2) A

(V)

Article 123

## Chapter 11 Secretary to the Board of Directors

**Article 124** The Secretary to the Board of Directors shall be appointed by the Board of Directors and shall hold office until the next meeting of the Board of Directors. The Secretary shall be responsible for the following duties:

**Article 125** The Secretary shall be responsible for the following duties:

- ( ) The Secretary shall be responsible for the following duties:
- ( ) The Secretary shall be responsible for the following duties:
- ( ) The Secretary shall be responsible for the following duties:

**Article 126** A Secretary to the Board of Directors shall be appointed by the Board of Directors. A Secretary to the Board of Directors shall be responsible for the following duties:

The Secretary shall be responsible for the following duties:

## Chapter 12 General Manager of the Company

**Article 127** The General Manager of the Company shall be appointed by the Board of Directors and shall hold office until the next meeting of the Board of Directors. The General Manager shall be responsible for the following duties:

**Article 128** The General Manager of the Company shall be responsible for the following duties:

- ( ) The General Manager of the Company shall be responsible for the following duties:
- ( ) The General Manager of the Company shall be responsible for the following duties:
- ( ) The General Manager of the Company shall be responsible for the following duties:
- () The General Manager of the Company shall be responsible for the following duties:

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(V) ... ;

(V) ... ;

(V) ... ;

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(X) ... ;

(X) ... A ... A ...

**Article 129** ...

**Article 130** ... A ... A ...

### Chapter 13 Board of Supervisors

**Article 131** ...

**Article 132** ...

**Article 133** ...

**Article 134** A ...



Article 134

**Article 135**

- ( )
- ( )
- ( )

**Article 136**

**Article 137**

**Article 138**

**Article 139**

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

**Article 140**

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( ) A... 1%... 10...

( ) A... 5%... 5...

(V) A... ;

(V) A... ;

(V) A... ;

(V) A... ;

**Article 142** ...

**Article 143** ...

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( ) ... ;

( ) ... ;

(V) ... ;

**Article 144** ...

**Article 145**

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- ( )
- ( )
- (V)
- (V)
- (V)
- (V)

(X)  $\mathbb{R}$  上之函数  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  满足  $f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y)$  且  $f(x) \geq 0$  对任意  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  成立。证明  $f$  为  $\mathbb{R}$  上之线性函数。

1.  $f(1) = 1$  且  $f(x) = x$  对任意  $x \in \mathbb{Q}$  成立；
2.  $f(x) = x$  对任意  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  成立；
3.  $f(x) = x$  对任意  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  成立，且  $f(x) = 0$  对任意  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  成立。

• 设  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  为  $\mathbb{R}$  上之函数，且  $f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y)$  对任意  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$  成立。证明  $f$  为  $\mathbb{R}$  上之线性函数当且仅当  $f(x) = kx$  对任意  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  成立，其中  $k \in \mathbb{R}$ 。

**Article 146**  $D_1$  为  $\mathbb{R}$  上之函数，且  $D_1(x+y) = D_1(x) + D_1(y)$  对任意  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$  成立。证明  $D_1$  为  $\mathbb{R}$  上之线性函数当且仅当  $D_1(x) = kx$  对任意  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  成立，其中  $k \in \mathbb{R}$ 。

- ( )  $D_1(x) = kx$  对任意  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  成立，且  $D_1(x) = 0$  对任意  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  成立；
- ( )  $D_1(x) = kx$  对任意  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  成立，且  $D_1(x) = 0$  对任意  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  成立；
- ( )  $D_1(x) = kx$  对任意  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  成立，且  $D_1(x) = 0$  对任意  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  成立；
- ( $\checkmark$ )  $D_1(x) = kx$  对任意  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  成立，且  $D_1(x) = 0$  对任意  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  成立；
- ( )  $D_1(x) = kx$  对任意  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  成立，且  $D_1(x) = 0$  对任意  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  成立；
- ( $\checkmark$ )  $D_1(x) = kx$  对任意  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  成立，且  $D_1(x) = 0$  对任意  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  成立。

**Article 147** 设  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  为  $\mathbb{R}$  上之函数，且  $f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y)$  对任意  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$  成立。证明  $f$  为  $\mathbb{R}$  上之线性函数当且仅当  $f(x) = kx$  对任意  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  成立，其中  $k \in \mathbb{R}$ 。

**Article 148**

Article 148 of the Constitution of India states that the President shall have the power to grant pardons, reprieves, remissions of sentences and commutations of sentences in respect of offences against any law made by Parliament and in respect of offences against any law made by the Legislature of a State.

**Article 149**

Article 149 of the Constitution of India states that the President shall have the power to appoint and discharge the duties of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Judges of the High Courts.

**Article 150**

Article 150 of the Constitution of India states that the President shall have the power to grant pardons, reprieves, remissions of sentences and commutations of sentences in respect of offences against any law made by Parliament and in respect of offences against any law made by the Legislature of a State.

**Article 151**

Article 151 of the Constitution of India states that the President shall have the power to grant pardons, reprieves, remissions of sentences and commutations of sentences in respect of offences against any law made by Parliament and in respect of offences against any law made by the Legislature of a State.

**Article 152**

Article 152 of the Constitution of India states that the President shall have the power to grant pardons, reprieves, remissions of sentences and commutations of sentences in respect of offences against any law made by Parliament and in respect of offences against any law made by the Legislature of a State.

**Article 150**

Article 150 of the Constitution of India states that the President shall have the power to grant pardons, reprieves, remissions of sentences and commutations of sentences in respect of offences against any law made by Parliament and in respect of offences against any law made by the Legislature of a State.

**Article 151**

Article 151 of the Constitution of India states that the President shall have the power to grant pardons, reprieves, remissions of sentences and commutations of sentences in respect of offences against any law made by Parliament and in respect of offences against any law made by the Legislature of a State.

**Article 152**

Article 152 of the Constitution of India states that the President shall have the power to grant pardons, reprieves, remissions of sentences and commutations of sentences in respect of offences against any law made by Parliament and in respect of offences against any law made by the Legislature of a State.

**Article 150**

Article 150 of the Constitution of India states that the President shall have the power to grant pardons, reprieves, remissions of sentences and commutations of sentences in respect of offences against any law made by Parliament and in respect of offences against any law made by the Legislature of a State.

**Article 151**

Article 151 of the Constitution of India states that the President shall have the power to grant pardons, reprieves, remissions of sentences and commutations of sentences in respect of offences against any law made by Parliament and in respect of offences against any law made by the Legislature of a State.

( )  $\int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1^3}{3} - \frac{0^3}{3} = \frac{1}{3} - 0 = \frac{1}{3}$



$\mathbb{R}^n$  is a vector space over  $\mathbb{R}$ . (1.1.1)

$\mathbb{R}^n$  is a vector space over  $\mathbb{C}$ . (1.1.2)

**Article 157**  $\mathbb{R}^n$  is a vector space over  $\mathbb{R}$ . (1.1.3)

$\mathbb{R}^n$  is a vector space over  $\mathbb{C}$ . (1.1.4)

$\mathbb{R}^n$  is a vector space over  $\mathbb{R}$ . (1.1.5)

$\mathbb{R}^n$  is a vector space over  $\mathbb{C}$ . (1.1.6)

$\mathbb{R}^n$  is a vector space over  $\mathbb{R}$ . (1.1.7)

$\mathbb{R}^n$  is a vector space over  $\mathbb{R}$ . (1.1.8)

$\mathbb{R}^n$  is a vector space over  $\mathbb{C}$ . (1.1.9)

$D_n$  is a vector space over  $\mathbb{R}$ . (1.1.10)

$D_n$  is a vector space over  $\mathbb{C}$ . (1.1.11)

$A_n$  is a vector space over  $\mathbb{R}$ . (1.1.12)

**Article 158**

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( ) A A 57 A A

A A

**Chapter 15 Financial Accounting System and Profit Distribution**

**Article 159**

**Article 160**

1 31 D

**Article 161**

**Article 162**

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**Article 163**

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**Article 164**

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**Article 165**

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**Article 166**

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**Article 167**

10%  
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A

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**Article 168**

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**Article 169**

H

W 25%

**Article 170**

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**Article 171**

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(V)

(V)  $\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$

(1)  $W = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$

(2)  $W = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$

(3)  $W = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$

(V)  $\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$

(V)  $\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$

(V)  $\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$

(X) *[Faint, illegible text]*

(X) *[Faint, illegible text]*

**Article 172**

*[Faint, illegible text]*

A *[Faint, illegible text]*

**Article 173**

*[Faint, illegible text]*

**Article 174**

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*[Faint, illegible text]*

*[Faint, illegible text]*

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- ( ) D<sub>1</sub> ... 12- ...
- ( ) U<sub>1</sub> ... 12- ... ( ) ...

## Chapter 16 Appointment of Accounting Firm

**Article 175** ...  
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**Article 176** ...  
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**Article 177** ...  
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- ( ) ...

**Article 178** ...  
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 D<sub>1</sub> ...

**Article 179**   $\mathbb{R}^n$  中的子集  $A$  称为开集, 如果  $A$  中的每一点  $x$  都是  $A$  的内点. 开集的并集仍是开集. 开集的交集不一定是开集.

**Article 180**  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中的子集  $A$  称为闭集, 如果  $A$  中的每一点  $x$  都是  $A$  的聚点. 闭集的并集不一定是闭集. 闭集的交集仍是闭集.

**Article 181**  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中的子集  $A$  称为有界集, 如果存在  $M > 0$ , 使得  $A$  中的每一点  $x$  都满足  $\|x\| < M$ . 有界集的并集不一定是有界集. 有界集的交集不一定是无界集.

$\mathbb{R}^n$  中的子集  $A$  称为紧集, 如果  $A$  是有界集且闭集. 紧集的并集不一定是紧集. 紧集的交集不一定是紧集.

( )  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中的子集  $A$  称为开集, 如果  $A$  中的每一点  $x$  都是  $A$  的内点. 开集的并集仍是开集. 开集的交集不一定是开集.

( )  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中的子集  $A$  称为闭集, 如果  $A$  中的每一点  $x$  都是  $A$  的聚点. 闭集的并集不一定是闭集. 闭集的交集仍是闭集.

1.  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中的子集  $A$  称为有界集, 如果存在  $M > 0$ , 使得  $A$  中的每一点  $x$  都满足  $\|x\| < M$ . 有界集的并集不一定是有界集. 有界集的交集不一定是有界集.

2.  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中的子集  $A$  称为紧集, 如果  $A$  是有界集且闭集. 紧集的并集不一定是紧集. 紧集的交集不一定是紧集.

( )  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中的子集  $A$  称为开集, 如果  $A$  中的每一点  $x$  都是  $A$  的内点. 开集的并集仍是开集. 开集的交集不一定是开集.

( $\nabla$ )  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中的子集  $A$  称为闭集, 如果  $A$  中的每一点  $x$  都是  $A$  的聚点. 闭集的并集不一定是闭集. 闭集的交集仍是闭集.

1.  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中的子集  $A$  称为有界集, 如果存在  $M > 0$ , 使得  $A$  中的每一点  $x$  都满足  $\|x\| < M$ . 有界集的并集不一定是有界集. 有界集的交集不一定是有界集.

2.  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中的子集  $A$  称为紧集, 如果  $A$  是有界集且闭集. 紧集的并集不一定是紧集. 紧集的交集不一定是紧集.

3.  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中的子集  $A$  称为开集, 如果  $A$  中的每一点  $x$  都是  $A$  的内点. 开集的并集仍是开集. 开集的交集不一定是开集.



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**Article 182**

W 15 W

A

1. A
2. A

**Article 184**

W... 10... 30... 45... 30... H...

**Article 185**

W... 10... 30... H...

**Article 186**

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**Chapter 18 Dissolution and Liquidation of the Company**

**Article 187**

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- ( ) ...;
- ( ) ...;
- ( ) W...;
- (V) ...;
- (V) ...;

(V) 10%

**Article 188** 187

A

**Article 189** 187 15

(V) 187 A

(V) 187 A

**Article 190** 12

A

**Article 191** 10 60 30 45

1.  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x f(x) dx = f(x)$ ;  
2.  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x f(x) dx = f(x)$ ;  
3.  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x f(x) dx = f(x)$ ;

D.  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x f(x) dx = f(x)$ ;

**Article 192** D.  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x f(x) dx = f(x)$ ;

( )  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x f(x) dx = f(x)$ ;

( )  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x f(x) dx = f(x)$ ;

( )  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x f(x) dx = f(x)$ ;

()  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x f(x) dx = f(x)$ ;

()  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x f(x) dx = f(x)$ ;

()  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x f(x) dx = f(x)$ ;

()  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x f(x) dx = f(x)$ ;

**Article 193** A.  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x f(x) dx = f(x)$ ;

$\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x f(x) dx = f(x)$ ;

$\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x f(x) dx = f(x)$ ;

D.  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x f(x) dx = f(x)$ ;

**Article 194**  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x f(x) dx = f(x)$ ;

•  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x f(x) dx = f(x)$ ;

**Article 195** A-f

30

**Article 196** W

W

f

**Article 197** W

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

**Article 198** A, fA

**Article 199** A, fA

( ) A, fA

( ) A, fA

( ) A, fA

**Article 200** A, fA

( ) A, fA

( ) A, fA

( )  $\mathbb{R}^n$  上的任意子集  $A$  都是  $\mathbb{R}^n$  的闭集。

例 1 设  $A = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid x_1 \geq 0\}$ ，则  $A$  是  $\mathbb{R}^n$  的闭集。  
 例 2 设  $A = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid x_1 > 0\}$ ，则  $A$  不是  $\mathbb{R}^n$  的闭集。

**Article 201** 设  $A, B$  是  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中的子集，则  
 (1)  $A \cup B$  是  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中的子集；  
 (2)  $A \cap B$  是  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中的子集；  
 (3)  $A \setminus B$  是  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中的子集；  
 (4)  $A \cup B$  是闭集当且仅当  $A$  和  $B$  都是闭集；  
 (5)  $A \cap B$  是闭集当且仅当  $A$  和  $B$  都是闭集；  
 (6)  $A \setminus B$  是闭集当且仅当  $A$  是闭集且  $B$  不是闭集。

## Chapter 20 Notices

**Article 202** 设  $A, B$  是  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中的子集，则  
 (1)  $A \cup B$  是闭集当且仅当  $A$  和  $B$  都是闭集；  
 (2)  $A \cap B$  是闭集当且仅当  $A$  和  $B$  都是闭集；  
 (3)  $A \setminus B$  是闭集当且仅当  $A$  是闭集且  $B$  不是闭集；  
 (4)  $A \cup B$  是开集当且仅当  $A$  和  $B$  都是开集；  
 (5)  $A \cap B$  是开集当且仅当  $A$  和  $B$  都是开集；  
 (6)  $A \setminus B$  是开集当且仅当  $A$  是开集且  $B$  不是开集。

( )  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中的子集  $A$  是闭集；

( )  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中的子集  $A$  是开集；

( )  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中的子集  $A$  是闭集；

()  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中的子集  $A$  是闭集，且  $H$  是  $A$  的闭包，则  $H$  是闭集；  
 ( )  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中的子集  $A$  是闭集，且  $H$  是  $A$  的闭包，则  $H$  不是闭集；

()  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中的子集  $A$  是开集；

()  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中的子集  $A$  是开集，且  $H$  是  $A$  的闭包，则  $H$  是闭集；  
 ( )  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中的子集  $A$  是开集，且  $H$  是  $A$  的闭包，则  $H$  不是闭集。

例 1 设  $A = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid x_1 \geq 0\}$ ，则  $A$  是  $\mathbb{R}^n$  的闭集。  
 例 2 设  $A = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid x_1 > 0\}$ ，则  $A$  不是  $\mathbb{R}^n$  的闭集。  
 ( )  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中的子集  $A$  是闭集。  
 ( )  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中的子集  $A$  是开集。

**Article 203**

1. The State shall ensure that the minimum wage is not less than the minimum subsistence wage. The minimum wage shall be determined by the State in accordance with the law. (The minimum wage shall be determined by the State in accordance with the law.)

( )

A. H. A.

H. A.

( )

(V)

**Chapter 22 Supplementary Provisions**

**Article 206**

**Article 207**

**Article 208**

**Article 209**

**Article 210**

**Article 211**