

Articles of Association of
綠色動力環保集團股份有限公司
Dynagreen Environmental Protection Group Co., Ltd.*
(A joint stock limited company incorporated in the People's Republic of China)

(本章程自生效之日起，即成為規範公司組織與行為、具有法律約束力的文件，對公司、股東、董事、監事、高級管理人員及全體員工均有約束力。前述人員均可以其行為代表公司，而該代表行為的效力則及其是否經適當授權而定。任何個人或組織不得以缺乏適當授權為由否認或挑戰該代表行為的效力。)

* 本章程在以下各處均有備置，供所有股東隨時、免費查閱：(1) 公司註冊地及公司總部所在地；(2) 公司證券交易所；(3) 中國證券登記結算有限公司；(4) 中央及香港聯合交易所。

CONTENTS

Chapter 1	General	1
Chapter 2	Operational Objectives and Scope of Business	1
Chapter 3	Shares, Registered Capital and Transfer of Shares	1
Chapter 4	Increase, Reduction and Repurchase of Shares	1
Chapter 5	Share Certificates and Register of Shareholders	1
Chapter 6	Rights and Obligations of Shareholders	1
Chapter 7	General Meeting	1
	§ 1. The General Meeting of Shareholders	1
	§ 2. The General Meeting of Shareholders	1
	§ 3. The General Meeting of Shareholders	1
	§ 4. The General Meeting of Shareholders	1
	§ 5. The General Meeting of Shareholders	1
	§ 6. The General Meeting of Shareholders	1
Chapter 8	The Party Committee	1

Chapter 15	Internal Audit	-----	•
Chapter 16	Appointment of an Accounting Firm	-----	•
Chapter 17	Merger, Division, Dissolution and Liquidation	-----	7
	§ 17-101. Merger	-----	7
	§ 17-102. Division	-----	7
Chapter 18	Amendment to Articles of Association	-----	77
Chapter 19	Notice	-----	7•
Chapter 20	Resolution of Disputes	-----	7
Chapter 21	Supplementary Provisions	-----	7•

CHAPTER 1 GENERAL

Article 1

1. The purpose of this Chapter is to establish the general principles and objectives of the legal system, and to define the scope and content of the legal system.

2. The legal system is based on the principles of justice, equity, and fairness, and is designed to protect the rights and interests of all citizens.

3. The legal system is a dynamic and evolving system, and its principles and objectives are subject to change and development over time.

4. The legal system is a system of laws, rules, and procedures, and its purpose is to provide a framework for the resolution of disputes and the enforcement of laws.

5. The legal system is a system of laws, rules, and procedures, and its purpose is to provide a framework for the resolution of disputes and the enforcement of laws.

Article 2

1. The legal system is a system of laws, rules, and procedures, and its purpose is to provide a framework for the resolution of disputes and the enforcement of laws.

2. The legal system is a system of laws, rules, and procedures, and its purpose is to provide a framework for the resolution of disputes and the enforcement of laws.

3. The legal system is a system of laws, rules, and procedures, and its purpose is to provide a framework for the resolution of disputes and the enforcement of laws.

4. The legal system is a system of laws, rules, and procedures, and its purpose is to provide a framework for the resolution of disputes and the enforcement of laws.

5. The legal system is a system of laws, rules, and procedures, and its purpose is to provide a framework for the resolution of disputes and the enforcement of laws.

6. The legal system is a system of laws, rules, and procedures, and its purpose is to provide a framework for the resolution of disputes and the enforcement of laws.

7. The legal system is a system of laws, rules, and procedures, and its purpose is to provide a framework for the resolution of disputes and the enforcement of laws.

8. The legal system is a system of laws, rules, and procedures, and its purpose is to provide a framework for the resolution of disputes and the enforcement of laws.

9. The legal system is a system of laws, rules, and procedures, and its purpose is to provide a framework for the resolution of disputes and the enforcement of laws.

10. The legal system is a system of laws, rules, and procedures, and its purpose is to provide a framework for the resolution of disputes and the enforcement of laws.

Article 5

77
77
111

Article 6

Article 7

Article 8

Article 9

Article 10

Article 11

Article 12

Article 13

CHAPTER 2 OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE OF BUSINESS

Article 14

Article 15

CHAPTER 3 SHARES, REGISTERED CAPITAL AND TRANSFER OF SHARES

Article 16

Article 16

Article 17

Article 17       

Article 18

Article 18

Article 19

Article 19

Article 20



Article 36

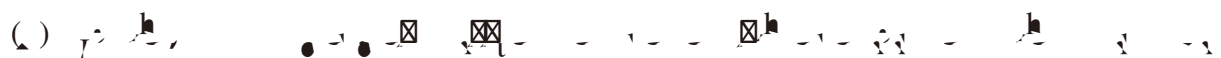
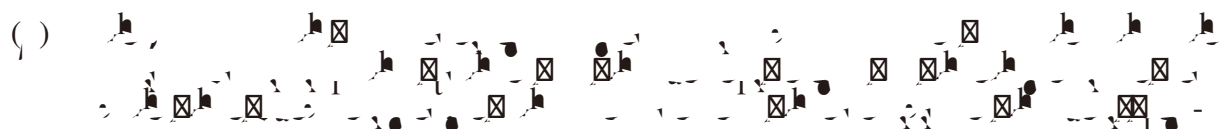
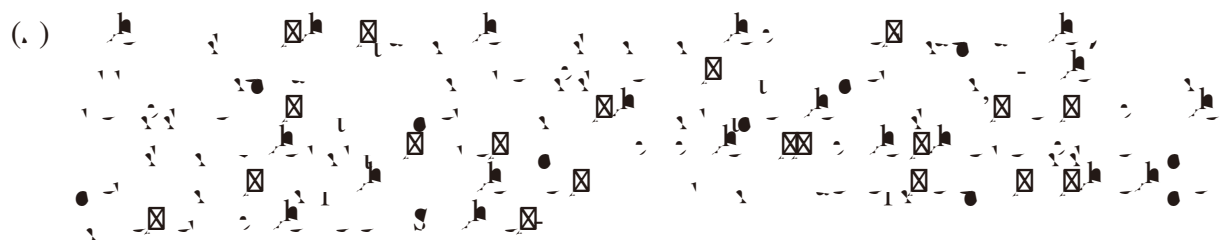
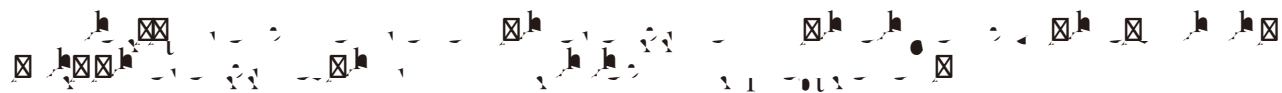
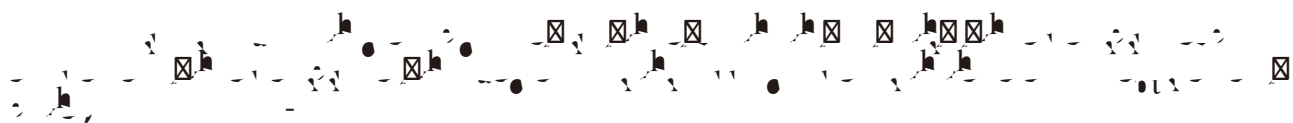
凡在中华人民共和国领域内犯罪的，除法律有特别规定的以外，都适用本法。
凡在中华人民共和国船舶或者航空器内犯罪的，也适用本法。
犯罪的行为或者结果有一项发生在中华人民共和国领域内的，就认为是在中华人民共和国领域内犯罪。

Article 37

又犯罪的人，在刑罚执行期间，又犯新罪的，应当对前罪没有执行的刑罚和后罪所判处的刑罚，依照本法第六十九条的规定，决定执行的刑罚。
在刑罚执行期间，又犯新罪的，应当对前罪没有执行的刑罚和后罪所判处的刑罚，依照本法第六十九条的规定，决定执行的刑罚。
在刑罚执行期间，又犯新罪的，应当对前罪没有执行的刑罚和后罪所判处的刑罚，依照本法第六十九条的规定，决定执行的刑罚。

Article 45

(.)



(c) The company shall not be liable for the payment of the dividend if the dividend is not paid within the time specified in the articles of association.

(d) The company shall not be liable for the payment of the dividend if the dividend is not paid within the time specified in the articles of association.

Article 49

The company shall not be liable for the payment of the dividend if the dividend is not paid within the time specified in the articles of association.

Article 50

The company shall not be liable for the payment of the dividend if the dividend is not paid within the time specified in the articles of association.

CHAPTER 6 RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF SHAREHOLDERS

Article 51

The company shall not be liable for the payment of the dividend if the dividend is not paid within the time specified in the articles of association.

The company shall not be liable for the payment of the dividend if the dividend is not paid within the time specified in the articles of association.

The company shall not be liable for the payment of the dividend if the dividend is not paid within the time specified in the articles of association.

The company shall not be liable for the payment of the dividend if the dividend is not paid within the time specified in the articles of association.

(a) The company shall not be liable for the payment of the dividend if the dividend is not paid within the time specified in the articles of association.

(b) The company shall not be liable for the payment of the dividend if the dividend is not paid within the time specified in the articles of association.

(c) The company shall not be liable for the payment of the dividend if the dividend is not paid within the time specified in the articles of association.

(d) The company shall not be liable for the payment of the dividend if the dividend is not paid within the time specified in the articles of association.

Article 52

(.)

()

(c)

()

()



()



(7)

()

(7)

()

()

Article 55

Article 56

Article 57

Article 58 凡在中华人民共和国领域内犯罪的，除法律有特别规定的以外，都适用本法。

(一) 凡在中华人民共和国领域内犯罪的，除法律有特别规定的以外，都适用本法。

(二) 凡在中华人民共和国领域内犯罪的，除法律有特别规定的以外，都适用本法。

(三) 凡在中华人民共和国领域内犯罪的，除法律有特别规定的以外，都适用本法。

(四) 凡在中华人民共和国领域内犯罪的，除法律有特别规定的以外，都适用本法。

凡在中华人民共和国领域内犯罪的，除法律有特别规定的以外，都适用本法。

凡在中华人民共和国领域内犯罪的，除法律有特别规定的以外，都适用本法。

(一) 凡在中华人民共和国领域内犯罪的，除法律有特别规定的以外，都适用本法。

凡在中华人民共和国领域内犯罪的，除法律有特别规定的以外，都适用本法。

Article 59 对犯罪分子判处死刑缓期执行的，在死刑缓期执行期间，如果没有故意犯罪，二年期满以后，减为无期徒刑；如果确有重大立功表现，二年期满以后，减为十五年以上二十年以下有期徒刑；如果故意犯罪，查证属实的，由最高人民法院核准，执行死刑。

对犯罪分子判处死刑缓期执行的，在死刑缓期执行期间，如果没有故意犯罪，二年期满以后，减为无期徒刑；如果确有重大立功表现，二年期满以后，减为十五年以上二十年以下有期徒刑；如果故意犯罪，查证属实的，由最高人民法院核准，执行死刑。

(一) 对犯罪分子判处死刑缓期执行的，在死刑缓期执行期间，如果没有故意犯罪，二年期满以后，减为无期徒刑；如果确有重大立功表现，二年期满以后，减为十五年以上二十年以下有期徒刑；如果故意犯罪，查证属实的，由最高人民法院核准，执行死刑。

(二) 对犯罪分子判处死刑缓期执行的，在死刑缓期执行期间，如果没有故意犯罪，二年期满以后，减为无期徒刑；如果确有重大立功表现，二年期满以后，减为十五年以上二十年以下有期徒刑；如果故意犯罪，查证属实的，由最高人民法院核准，执行死刑。

(三) 对犯罪分子判处死刑缓期执行的，在死刑缓期执行期间，如果没有故意犯罪，二年期满以后，减为无期徒刑；如果确有重大立功表现，二年期满以后，减为十五年以上二十年以下有期徒刑；如果故意犯罪，查证属实的，由最高人民法院核准，执行死刑。

- ()
- ()
- ()
- ()
- ()

CHAPTER 7 GENERAL MEETING

SECTION 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS ON GENERAL MEETING

Article 60

- ()
- ()
- ()
- ()
- ()

Article 66

Article 66

Article 67

- Article 67**
- (1) ...
- (2) ...
- (3) ...
- (4) ...
- (5) ...

SECTION 2 CONVENING OF GENERAL MEETING

Article 68

Article 68

Article 69

1. The Commission shall be composed of twenty members, twelve of whom shall be appointed by the Council and eight by the European Parliament. The members shall be appointed for a period of five years and shall be eligible for reappointment.

()

()

Article 71

SECTION 3 PROPOSALS AND NOTICES OF GENERAL MEETING

Article 72

Article 73

%

%

%

%

%

%

%

%

%

%

%

%

%

%

Article 74

Article 75

Article 76

(1) The State shall protect the environment and the ecological balance of the environment.

(2) The State shall protect the environment and the ecological balance of the environment.

(3) The State shall protect the environment and the ecological balance of the environment.

(4) The State shall protect the environment and the ecological balance of the environment.

(5) The State shall protect the environment and the ecological balance of the environment.

(6) The State shall protect the environment and the ecological balance of the environment.

(7) The State shall protect the environment and the ecological balance of the environment.

Article 77

(1) The State shall protect the environment and the ecological balance of the environment.

(2) The State shall protect the environment and the ecological balance of the environment.

(3) The State shall protect the environment and the ecological balance of the environment.

(4) The State shall protect the environment and the ecological balance of the environment.

(5) The State shall protect the environment and the ecological balance of the environment.

Article 78

Figure 1. The proposed model for the development of the *Staphylococcus aureus* infection in the skin of the patient with the skin disease. The patient with the skin disease is exposed to the *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteria. The bacteria enter the skin through the wound and cause the infection. The infection is characterized by the presence of the bacteria in the skin, the formation of the abscess, and the development of the cellulitis. The infection is treated with antibiotics and surgical debridement.

§ 87(2)(b) of the Freedom of Information Law that such release would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy and that the information is not of a type that the public has a right to know.

(c) The release of the information requested by the requestor would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy and the information is not of a type that the public has a right to know.

(d) The release of the information requested by the requestor would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy and the information is not of a type that the public has a right to know.

(e) The release of the information requested by the requestor would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy and the information is not of a type that the public has a right to know.

§ 87(2)(b) of the Freedom of Information Law that such release would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy and that the information is not of a type that the public has a right to know.

Article 83

§ 87(2)(b) of the Freedom of Information Law that such release would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy and that the information is not of a type that the public has a right to know.

§ 87(2)(b) of the Freedom of Information Law that such release would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy and that the information is not of a type that the public has a right to know.

Article 84

§ 87(2)(b) of the Freedom of Information Law that such release would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy and that the information is not of a type that the public has a right to know.

(c)

() ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

(c)

() $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

()

()

Article 85

Article 85

Article 86

Article 86

Article 87 d

Article 90

Article 91

Article 92

Article 93

SECTION 5 VOTING AND RESOLUTIONS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

Article 99

Article 99

Article 100

[illegible]

Article 101

Article 101

Article 102

Article 102

Article 105

Article 105

Article 106










es gaentirangosre-.

[illegible]

CHAPTER 9 THE PARTY COMMITTEE

Article 118

Article 118

Article 119

Article 119

-
- Figure 1 consists of four panels, (a), (b), (c), and (d), each showing a different configuration of particles in a 2D space. The particles are represented by black dots and squares with an 'X' inside. The background is white with a grid of small black dots. Panel (a) shows a sparse distribution of particles. Panel (b) shows a more dense distribution. Panel (c) shows a very dense distribution. Panel (d) shows a sparse distribution of particles.

- ()
- ()

CHAPTER 9 DIRECTORS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

SECTION 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR DIRECTORS

Article 120

Article 127

SECTION 2 INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

Article 128

Article 129

Article 130

Article 131

Article 132

SECTION 3 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Article 133

1. The Board of Directors shall consist of not less than three (3) nor more than nine (9) directors, who shall hold office for a term of three (3) years, and shall be eligible for re-election. The first election shall be held at the first annual meeting of the corporation, and thereafter at each annual meeting, one (1) director shall retire and be eligible for re-election. The retirement of directors shall be determined by lot, and the directors so retired shall be eligible for re-election at the next annual meeting.

2. The Board of Directors may, by a majority vote, fill any vacancy in the Board of Directors, and may also increase or decrease the number of directors, provided that the number of directors shall not be less than three (3) nor more than nine (9).

3. The Board of Directors shall have the right to elect or appoint one or more persons to act as a director in the absence or disability of a director, and such person so elected or appointed shall have the same rights and powers as the director for whom he or she is acting.

Article 134

1. The Board of Directors shall have the right to elect or appoint one or more persons to act as a director in the absence or disability of a director, and such person so elected or appointed shall have the same rights and powers as the director for whom he or she is acting.
- (1) The Board of Directors shall have the right to elect or appoint one or more persons to act as a director in the absence or disability of a director, and such person so elected or appointed shall have the same rights and powers as the director for whom he or she is acting.
- (2) The Board of Directors shall have the right to elect or appoint one or more persons to act as a director in the absence or disability of a director, and such person so elected or appointed shall have the same rights and powers as the director for whom he or she is acting.
- (3) The Board of Directors shall have the right to elect or appoint one or more persons to act as a director in the absence or disability of a director, and such person so elected or appointed shall have the same rights and powers as the director for whom he or she is acting.
- (4) The Board of Directors shall have the right to elect or appoint one or more persons to act as a director in the absence or disability of a director, and such person so elected or appointed shall have the same rights and powers as the director for whom he or she is acting.
- (5) The Board of Directors shall have the right to elect or appoint one or more persons to act as a director in the absence or disability of a director, and such person so elected or appointed shall have the same rights and powers as the director for whom he or she is acting.
- (6) The Board of Directors shall have the right to elect or appoint one or more persons to act as a director in the absence or disability of a director, and such person so elected or appointed shall have the same rights and powers as the director for whom he or she is acting.
- (7) The Board of Directors shall have the right to elect or appoint one or more persons to act as a director in the absence or disability of a director, and such person so elected or appointed shall have the same rights and powers as the director for whom he or she is acting.
- (8) The Board of Directors shall have the right to elect or appoint one or more persons to act as a director in the absence or disability of a director, and such person so elected or appointed shall have the same rights and powers as the director for whom he or she is acting.
- (9) The Board of Directors shall have the right to elect or appoint one or more persons to act as a director in the absence or disability of a director, and such person so elected or appointed shall have the same rights and powers as the director for whom he or she is acting.

(6.1)

... ..

(6.2)

... ..

(6.3)

... ..

(6.4)

... ..

(6.5)

... ..

(6.6)

... ..

(6.7)

... ..

(6.8)

... ..

(6.9)

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

Article 135

... ..

Article 136

1. The Commission shall be composed of members appointed by the Council for a period of five years. The Council shall appoint and dismiss the members of the Commission in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty and the Statute of the Commission.

Article 137

1. The Commission shall be composed of members appointed by the Council for a period of five years. The Council shall appoint and dismiss the members of the Commission in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty and the Statute of the Commission.

2. The Commission shall be composed of members appointed by the Council for a period of five years. The Council shall appoint and dismiss the members of the Commission in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty and the Statute of the Commission.

3. The Commission shall be composed of members appointed by the Council for a period of five years. The Council shall appoint and dismiss the members of the Commission in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty and the Statute of the Commission.

Article 138

1. The Commission shall be composed of members appointed by the Council for a period of five years. The Council shall appoint and dismiss the members of the Commission in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty and the Statute of the Commission.

2. The Commission shall be composed of members appointed by the Council for a period of five years. The Council shall appoint and dismiss the members of the Commission in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty and the Statute of the Commission.

Article 139

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

Article 141

Article 142

Article 143

Article 144

Article 145

Article 146

(1) ...

(2) ...

(3) ...

(4) ...

(5) ...

Article 147

Article 148

Article 149

Article 146

Article 147

Article 148

1. 凡在本市行政区域内从事经营活动的个体工商户，其经营场所应当符合下列条件：
 (一) 经营场所应当符合城乡规划、土地利用总体规划、环境保护、消防、卫生、安全等法律法规的要求；
 (二) 经营场所应当符合所在地人民政府或者街道办事处、乡镇人民政府的要求；
 (三) 经营场所应当符合所在地村民委员会、居民委员会的要求；
 (四) 经营场所应当符合所在地市场监督管理部门的要求；
 (五) 经营场所应当符合所在地其他有关部门的要求。

Article 150

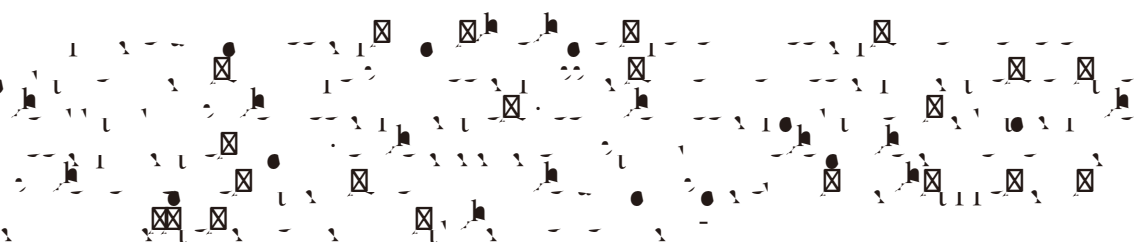
- (一) 凡在本市行政区域内从事经营活动的个体工商户，其经营场所应当符合下列条件：
 - (1) 经营场所应当符合城乡规划、土地利用总体规划、环境保护、消防、卫生、安全等法律法规的要求；
 - (2) 经营场所应当符合所在地人民政府或者街道办事处、乡镇人民政府的要求；
 - (3) 经营场所应当符合所在地村民委员会、居民委员会的要求；
 - (4) 经营场所应当符合所在地市场监督管理部门的要求；
 - (5) 经营场所应当符合所在地其他有关部门的要求。

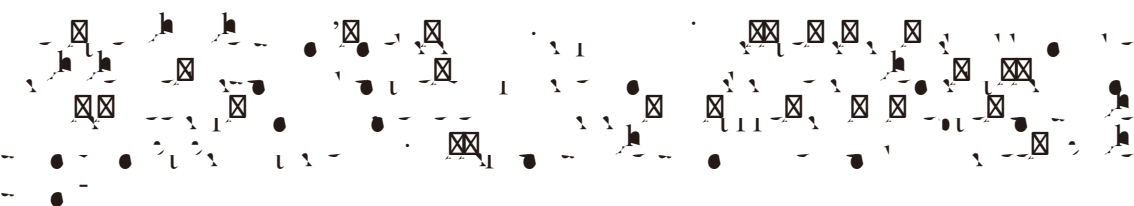
() 

() 

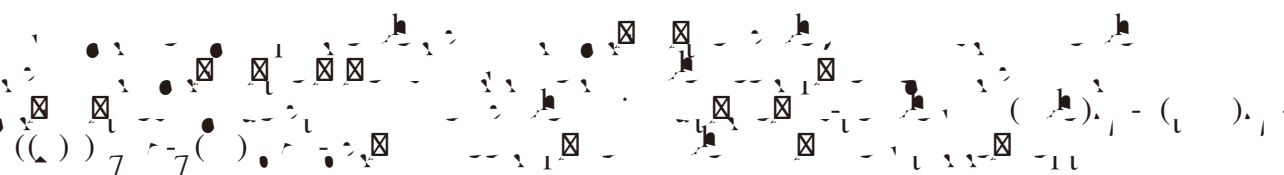
() 

() 

() 

() 

() 

() 

Article 156

Article 156 of the Constitution of the Republic of China (Taiwan) states that the President and Vice President are elected by the people for a term of four years and may be re-elected for one term. The President and Vice President are elected by the people for a term of four years and may be re-elected for one term.

Article 157

Article 157 of the Constitution of the Republic of China (Taiwan) states that the President and Vice President are elected by the people for a term of four years and may be re-elected for one term. The President and Vice President are elected by the people for a term of four years and may be re-elected for one term.

Article 158

Article 158 of the Constitution of the Republic of China (Taiwan) states that the President and Vice President are elected by the people for a term of four years and may be re-elected for one term. The President and Vice President are elected by the people for a term of four years and may be re-elected for one term.

CHAPTER 12 GENERAL MANAGER

Article 159

Article 159 of the Constitution of the Republic of China (Taiwan) states that the President and Vice President are elected by the people for a term of four years and may be re-elected for one term. The President and Vice President are elected by the people for a term of four years and may be re-elected for one term.

Article 160

Article 160 of the Constitution of the Republic of China (Taiwan) states that the President and Vice President are elected by the people for a term of four years and may be re-elected for one term. The President and Vice President are elected by the people for a term of four years and may be re-elected for one term.

ከሥራ ላይ ስለሚገኙት ሰራተኛ ሰው ለሥራ ላይ ስለሚገኙት ሰራተኛ ሰው

(ሀ) ለሥራ ላይ ስለሚገኙት ሰራተኛ ሰው ለሥራ ላይ ስለሚገኙት ሰራተኛ ሰው

(ለ) ለሥራ ላይ ስለሚገኙት ሰራተኛ ሰው ለሥራ ላይ ስለሚገኙት ሰራተኛ ሰው

(ሐ) ለሥራ ላይ ስለሚገኙት ሰራተኛ ሰው ለሥራ ላይ ስለሚገኙት ሰራተኛ ሰው

(ከ) ለሥራ ላይ ስለሚገኙት ሰራተኛ ሰው ለሥራ ላይ ስለሚገኙት ሰራተኛ ሰው

Article 164 ለሥራ ላይ ስለሚገኙት ሰራተኛ ሰው ለሥራ ላይ ስለሚገኙት ሰራተኛ ሰው

Article 165 ለሥራ ላይ ስለሚገኙት ሰራተኛ ሰው ለሥራ ላይ ስለሚገኙት ሰራተኛ ሰው

- ()
- ()
- ()

Article 169

CHAPTER 14 FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM AND DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS

Article 170

Article 171

Article 172

Article 173

Article 174

Article 175

Article 176

Article 177

Article 178

Article 179

4. 1 %

Article 180

Article 180 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China provides that the State shall protect the lawful rights and interests of the laborer.

Article 180 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China provides that the State shall protect the lawful rights and interests of the laborer.

Article 180 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China provides that the State shall protect the lawful rights and interests of the laborer.

Article 181

Article 181 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China provides that the State shall protect the lawful rights and interests of the laborer.

(1) The State shall protect the lawful rights and interests of the laborer.

(2) The State shall protect the lawful rights and interests of the laborer.

Article 181 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China provides that the State shall protect the lawful rights and interests of the laborer.

Article 181 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China provides that the State shall protect the lawful rights and interests of the laborer.

Article 182

Article 182 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China provides that the State shall protect the lawful rights and interests of the laborer.

(1) The State shall protect the lawful rights and interests of the laborer.

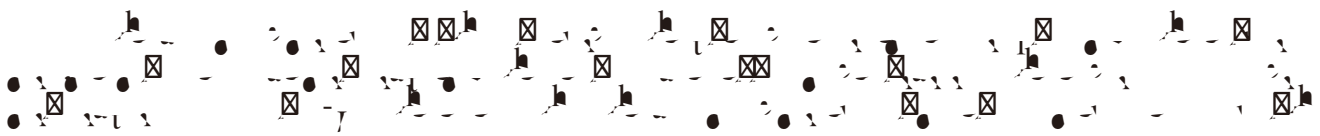
(2) The State shall protect the lawful rights and interests of the laborer.

The figure is a map of the northern part of the Caspian Sea. It shows the coastline of the sea and the location of the study area, which is indicated by a rectangle. The map includes latitude and longitude coordinates and a scale bar.

Figure 1. The distribution of the number of *Ph. phaeosporum* spores per 100 µl of water in the water column of the lake. The numbers in the boxes are the mean values of the number of spores per 100 µl of water. The numbers in the circles are the number of samples in which the spores were found.

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains. The number of transformed cells was determined by the number of colonies on the selective medium. The results are the average of three independent experiments. The error bars represent the standard deviation.

() ☒ ☐



Article 184

Article 184

[illegible]

(.)

()

Article 185

Article 185

Article 186

CHAPTER 15 INTERNAL AUDIT

Article 187

Article 188

Article 189

Article 190

Article 191

Article 192

CHAPTER 16 APPOINTMENT OF AN ACCOUNTING FIRM

Article 193

(.)

()

(.) 

() 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

$$7 \cdot 7 = 49, \quad 8 \cdot 8 = 64, \quad 9 \cdot 9 = 81, \quad 10 \cdot 10 = 100, \quad 11 \cdot 11 = 121, \quad 12 \cdot 12 = 144, \quad 13 \cdot 13 = 169, \quad 14 \cdot 14 = 196, \quad 15 \cdot 15 = 225,$$

()

()

()

CHAPTER 17 MERGER, DIVISION, DISSOLUTION AND LIQUIDATION

SECTION 1 MERGER AND DIVISION

Article 200

Article 201

Article 202

Article 203

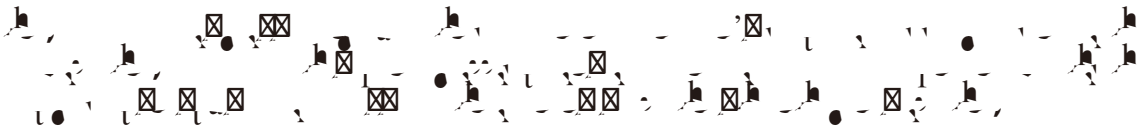
SECTION 2 DISSOLUTION AND LIQUIDATION

Article 204

(.)

()

()



Article 208

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76.

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)
- (5)
- (6)
- (7)
- (8)

Article 209

Article 209

The diagram illustrates the experimental setup. A participant is seated at a table, looking at a computer screen. The screen displays a sequence of visual stimuli. The first stimulus is a fixation cross. The second stimulus is a target stimulus, represented by a box containing a cross. The third stimulus is a distractor stimulus, represented by a box containing a dot. The participant's response is recorded via a button press.

Article 210

Article 210

Figure 1. The distribution of the 1000 simulated data sets for the 1000 simulated data sets. The figure shows a series of 1000 small plots arranged in a grid, each representing a different simulated data set. The plots are organized into four rows and 25 columns. Each plot displays a distribution of data points, with some points highlighted in red and others in black. The distributions vary across the plots, showing different patterns of clustering and spread. The red points are scattered throughout the plots, while the black points are more concentrated in certain areas. The overall pattern suggests a complex, multi-modal distribution of the simulated data sets.

Article 211

Article 212

CHAPTER 18 AMENDMENT TO ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

Article 213

Article 214

(.)

(.)

(.)

Article 215

Article 216

(.)

()

Article 217

CHAPTER 19 NOTICE

Article 218

()

()

()

()

()

()

()

Article 219

Article 220

Article 221

CHAPTER 20 RESOLUTION OF DISPUTES

Article 222

(1)

()

()

CHAPTER 21 SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Article 223

()

()

()

Article 224

Article 225

Article 226

Article 227