

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

(Incorporated in the Republic of China (Taiwan) and listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange
(stock code: 06865))

Articles of Association

(Amended and Restated 16 Articles, 2021)

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

Article 16 2,1468 93,254
2,1468 93,254
1,6968 93,254 (A), 79.04%
450,000,000 (H), 20.96%

Article 17 H-

Article 18

A 15

Article 19

Article 20 536,723,313.50. A

Article 21 A

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(.) $\vec{A} = A_x \vec{e}_x + A_y \vec{e}_y + A_z \vec{e}_z$ and $\vec{B} = B_x \vec{e}_x + B_y \vec{e}_y + B_z \vec{e}_z$;

(.) $\vec{A} = A_x \vec{e}_x + A_y \vec{e}_y + A_z \vec{e}_z$ and $\vec{B} = B_x \vec{e}_x + B_y \vec{e}_y + B_z \vec{e}_z$;

... $\vec{A} = A_x \vec{e}_x + A_y \vec{e}_y + A_z \vec{e}_z$ and $\vec{B} = B_x \vec{e}_x + B_y \vec{e}_y + B_z \vec{e}_z$;

Article 22

... $\vec{A} = A_x \vec{e}_x + A_y \vec{e}_y + A_z \vec{e}_z$ and $\vec{B} = B_x \vec{e}_x + B_y \vec{e}_y + B_z \vec{e}_z$;

... $\vec{A} = A_x \vec{e}_x + A_y \vec{e}_y + A_z \vec{e}_z$ and $\vec{B} = B_x \vec{e}_x + B_y \vec{e}_y + B_z \vec{e}_z$;

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辦理：
 (一) 減除盈餘；
 (二) 減除公積金；
 (三) 減除資本公積金；
 (四) 減除資本。

Article 25 公司減少資本時，應依下列各款之順序辦理：
 (一) 減除盈餘；
 (二) 減除公積金；
 (三) 減除資本公積金；
 (四) 減除資本。

公司減少資本時，應依下列各款之順序辦理：
 (一) 減除盈餘；
 (二) 減除公積金；
 (三) 減除資本公積金；
 (四) 減除資本。

Article 26 公司減少資本時，應依下列各款之順序辦理：
 (一) 減除盈餘；
 (二) 減除公積金；
 (三) 減除資本公積金；
 (四) 減除資本。

- (一) 減除盈餘；
- (二) 減除公積金；
- (三) 減除資本公積金；
- (四) 減除資本。

公司減少資本時，應依下列各款之順序辦理：
 (一) 減除盈餘；
 (二) 減除公積金；
 (三) 減除資本公積金；
 (四) 減除資本。

Article 27 公司減少資本時，應依下列各款之順序辦理：
 (一) 減除盈餘；
 (二) 減除公積金；
 (三) 減除資本公積金；
 (四) 減除資本。

- (一) 減除盈餘；
- (二) 減除公積金；
- (三) 減除資本公積金；
- (四) 減除資本。

Article 30

(1) A company shall not purchase its own shares except as hereinafter provided:

(a) in payment of a debt due to the company, or in satisfaction of a debt incurred by the company, or in payment of a dividend or interest on debentures, or in redemption of debentures;

(b) in purchase of shares to be held in trust for the company, or in purchase of shares to be held in trust for the company, or in purchase of shares to be held in trust for the company, or in purchase of shares to be held in trust for the company, or in purchase of shares to be held in trust for the company;

1. A company shall not purchase its own shares except as hereinafter provided:

2. A company shall not purchase its own shares except as hereinafter provided: (a) in payment of a debt due to the company, or in satisfaction of a debt incurred by the company, or in payment of a dividend or interest on debentures, or in redemption of debentures; (b) in purchase of shares to be held in trust for the company, or in purchase of shares to be held in trust for the company, or in purchase of shares to be held in trust for the company, or in purchase of shares to be held in trust for the company, or in purchase of shares to be held in trust for the company;

(c) in purchase of shares to be held in trust for the company, or in purchase of shares to be held in trust for the company, or in purchase of shares to be held in trust for the company, or in purchase of shares to be held in trust for the company, or in purchase of shares to be held in trust for the company;

1. A company shall not purchase its own shares except as hereinafter provided;
2. A company shall not purchase its own shares except as hereinafter provided;
3. A company shall not purchase its own shares except as hereinafter provided;

(d) A company shall not purchase its own shares except as hereinafter provided: (a) in payment of a debt due to the company, or in satisfaction of a debt incurred by the company, or in payment of a dividend or interest on debentures, or in redemption of debentures; (b) in purchase of shares to be held in trust for the company, or in purchase of shares to be held in trust for the company, or in purchase of shares to be held in trust for the company, or in purchase of shares to be held in trust for the company, or in purchase of shares to be held in trust for the company;

Chapter 5 Financial Assistance to Acquire Shares of the Company

Article 31

(1) A company shall not give financial assistance to any person for the purpose of enabling or assisting him to acquire shares of the company, or to give financial assistance to any person for the purpose of enabling or assisting him to acquire shares of the company, or to give financial assistance to any person for the purpose of enabling or assisting him to acquire shares of the company, or to give financial assistance to any person for the purpose of enabling or assisting him to acquire shares of the company, or to give financial assistance to any person for the purpose of enabling or assisting him to acquire shares of the company;

(2) A company shall not give financial assistance to any person for the purpose of enabling or assisting him to acquire shares of the company, or to give financial assistance to any person for the purpose of enabling or assisting him to acquire shares of the company, or to give financial assistance to any person for the purpose of enabling or assisting him to acquire shares of the company, or to give financial assistance to any person for the purpose of enabling or assisting him to acquire shares of the company, or to give financial assistance to any person for the purpose of enabling or assisting him to acquire shares of the company;

A \mathbb{Z} -homomorphism \mathcal{I}_X is called *isomorphic* if $\mathcal{I}_X^2 = \mathcal{I}_X$ and $\mathcal{I}_X \mathcal{I}_X^t = \mathcal{I}_X$. If \mathcal{I}_X is isomorphic, then $\mathcal{I}_X^t = \mathcal{I}_X$. If \mathcal{I}_X is isomorphic, then $\mathcal{I}_X^t = \mathcal{I}_X$. If \mathcal{I}_X is isomorphic, then $\mathcal{I}_X^t = \mathcal{I}_X$.

If \mathcal{I}_X is isomorphic, then $\mathcal{I}_X^t = \mathcal{I}_X$. If \mathcal{I}_X is isomorphic, then $\mathcal{I}_X^t = \mathcal{I}_X$. If \mathcal{I}_X is isomorphic, then $\mathcal{I}_X^t = \mathcal{I}_X$.

Article 40 \mathcal{I}_X is isomorphic if and only if $\mathcal{I}_X^2 = \mathcal{I}_X$.

If \mathcal{I}_X is isomorphic, then $\mathcal{I}_X^2 = \mathcal{I}_X$. If \mathcal{I}_X is isomorphic, then $\mathcal{I}_X^2 = \mathcal{I}_X$.

(i) If \mathcal{I}_X is isomorphic, then $\mathcal{I}_X^2 = \mathcal{I}_X$. If \mathcal{I}_X is isomorphic, then $\mathcal{I}_X^2 = \mathcal{I}_X$. If \mathcal{I}_X is isomorphic, then $\mathcal{I}_X^2 = \mathcal{I}_X$.

Article 56

Арендатор обязан по окончании срока аренды возвратить арендованное имущество в том же состоянии, в котором оно было получено арендатором, с учетом нормального износа. Если арендованное имущество по окончании срока аренды не возвращено арендатором, арендодатель вправе потребовать возмещения стоимости имущества, которое не было возвращено арендатором, за вычетом стоимости имущества, которое было возвращено арендатором.

- (1) Арендатор обязан по окончании срока аренды возвратить арендованное имущество в том же состоянии, в котором оно было получено арендатором, с учетом нормального износа;
- (2) Арендатор обязан возместить арендодателю стоимость имущества, которое не было возвращено арендатором, за вычетом стоимости имущества, которое было возвращено арендатором;
- (3) Арендатор обязан возместить арендодателю стоимость имущества, которое не было возвращено арендатором, за вычетом стоимости имущества, которое было возвращено арендатором, за вычетом стоимости имущества, которое было возвращено арендатором;

Article 57

Арендатор обязан возместить арендодателю стоимость имущества, которое не было возвращено арендатором, за вычетом стоимости имущества, которое было возвращено арендатором.

- (1) Арендатор обязан возместить арендодателю стоимость имущества, которое не было возвращено арендатором, за вычетом стоимости имущества, которое было возвращено арендатором;
- (2) Арендатор обязан возместить арендодателю 30% (сто процентов) стоимости имущества, которое не было возвращено арендатором, за вычетом стоимости имущества, которое было возвращено арендатором;
- (3) Арендатор обязан возместить арендодателю 30% (сто процентов) стоимости имущества, которое не было возвращено арендатором, за вычетом стоимости имущества, которое было возвращено арендатором;
- (4) Арендатор обязан возместить арендодателю стоимость имущества, которое не было возвращено арендатором, за вычетом стоимости имущества, которое было возвращено арендатором;

(b) $\frac{1}{2}$ of the value of the property, as determined under section 751, shall be treated as if it were a dividend to the shareholder, and the remaining $\frac{1}{2}$ shall be treated as if it were a distribution of capital assets to the shareholder. **(C)** If the shareholder is a corporation, the distribution shall be treated as if it were a dividend to the shareholder, and the remaining $\frac{1}{2}$ shall be treated as if it were a distribution of capital assets to the shareholder.

(c) If the shareholder is a corporation, the distribution shall be treated as if it were a dividend to the shareholder, and the remaining $\frac{1}{2}$ shall be treated as if it were a distribution of capital assets to the shareholder. **(C)** If the shareholder is a corporation, the distribution shall be treated as if it were a dividend to the shareholder, and the remaining $\frac{1}{2}$ shall be treated as if it were a distribution of capital assets to the shareholder.

Article 74

(a) If the shareholder is a corporation, the distribution shall be treated as if it were a dividend to the shareholder, and the remaining $\frac{1}{2}$ shall be treated as if it were a distribution of capital assets to the shareholder.

(b) $\frac{1}{2}$ of the value of the property, as determined under section 751, shall be treated as if it were a dividend to the shareholder, and the remaining $\frac{1}{2}$ shall be treated as if it were a distribution of capital assets to the shareholder. **(C)** If the shareholder is a corporation, the distribution shall be treated as if it were a dividend to the shareholder, and the remaining $\frac{1}{2}$ shall be treated as if it were a distribution of capital assets to the shareholder.

(c) If the shareholder is a corporation, the distribution shall be treated as if it were a dividend to the shareholder, and the remaining $\frac{1}{2}$ shall be treated as if it were a distribution of capital assets to the shareholder.

(d) $\frac{1}{2}$ of the value of the property, as determined under section 751, shall be treated as if it were a dividend to the shareholder, and the remaining $\frac{1}{2}$ shall be treated as if it were a distribution of capital assets to the shareholder. **(C)** If the shareholder is a corporation, the distribution shall be treated as if it were a dividend to the shareholder, and the remaining $\frac{1}{2}$ shall be treated as if it were a distribution of capital assets to the shareholder.

(e) If the shareholder is a corporation, the distribution shall be treated as if it were a dividend to the shareholder, and the remaining $\frac{1}{2}$ shall be treated as if it were a distribution of capital assets to the shareholder.

Article 81

Unregistered company A is a shareholder of registered company B. A is a shareholder of B for 10% of the shares of B. A is a shareholder of B for 10% of the shares of B.

- () A is a shareholder of B for 10% of the shares of B;
- () A is a shareholder of B for 10% of the shares of B;
- () A is a shareholder of B for 10% of the shares of B;

Unregistered company A is a shareholder of registered company B. A is a shareholder of B for 10% of the shares of B. A is a shareholder of B for 10% of the shares of B.

- () A is a shareholder of B for 10% of the shares of B;
- () A is a shareholder of B for 10% of the shares of B;
- () A is a shareholder of B for 10% of the shares of B;

Article 82

Unregistered company A is a shareholder of registered company B. A is a shareholder of B for 10% of the shares of B. A is a shareholder of B for 10% of the shares of B.

Article 83

Unregistered company A is a shareholder of registered company B. A is a shareholder of B for 10% of the shares of B. A is a shareholder of B for 10% of the shares of B.

Article 84

Unregistered company A is a shareholder of registered company B. A is a shareholder of B for 10% of the shares of B. A is a shareholder of B for 10% of the shares of B.

- () A is a shareholder of B for 10% of the shares of B;
- () A is a shareholder of B for 10% of the shares of B;
- () A is a shareholder of B for 10% of the shares of B;

() $\frac{1}{2} \times 100 = 50\%$;

() $\frac{1}{3} \times 100 = 33\%$;

() $\frac{1}{4} \times 100 = 25\%$;

Article 89 $\frac{1}{5} \times 100 = 20\%$;

Article 101

1. The Commission shall have the right to request the production of such documents as may be necessary for the purpose of the investigation and to have access to all such documents. It shall also have the right to require the production of such documents as may be necessary for the purpose of the investigation and to have access to all such documents.

Article 119

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

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

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

Article 120

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

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

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

Article 121

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

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

Article 122

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

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

Chapter 11 Secretary to the Board of Directors

Article 124 A company shall have a secretary who shall be a natural person and shall be appointed by the Board of Directors. The secretary shall be responsible for the following duties:

Article 125 The secretary shall be responsible for the following duties:

- (i) to attend all meetings of the Board of Directors and to prepare minutes of the meetings;
- (ii) to attend all meetings of the shareholders and to prepare minutes of the meetings;
- (iii) to attend all meetings of the Board of Directors and to prepare minutes of the meetings;

Article 126 A company shall have a secretary who shall be a natural person and shall be appointed by the Board of Directors. The secretary 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 A company shall have a general manager who shall be a natural person and shall be appointed by the Board of Directors. The general manager shall be responsible for the following duties:

Article 128 The general manager shall be responsible for the following duties:

- (i) to attend all meetings of the Board of Directors and to prepare minutes of the meetings;
- (ii) to attend all meetings of the shareholders and to prepare minutes of the meetings;
- (iii) to attend all meetings of the Board of Directors and to prepare minutes of the meetings;
- (iv) to attend all meetings of the shareholders and to prepare minutes of the meetings;

Article 136

Notwithstanding anything contained in the Companies Act, 2013, the provisions of section 174 shall not apply to the members of the Board of Directors of the Company who are not independent directors.

Notwithstanding anything contained in the Companies Act, 2013, the provisions of section 174 shall not apply to the members of the Board of Directors of the Company who are not independent directors.

Notwithstanding anything contained in the Companies Act, 2013, the provisions of section 174 shall not apply to the members of the Board of Directors of the Company who are not independent directors.

Article 137

Notwithstanding anything contained in the Companies Act, 2013, the provisions of section 174 shall not apply to the members of the Board of Directors of the Company who are not independent directors.

Article 138

Notwithstanding anything contained in the Companies Act, 2013, the provisions of section 174 shall not apply to the members of the Board of Directors of the Company who are not independent directors.

Article 139

Notwithstanding anything contained in the Companies Act, 2013, the provisions of section 174 shall not apply to the members of the Board of Directors of the Company who are not independent directors.

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

Article 140

Notwithstanding anything contained in the Companies Act, 2013, the provisions of section 174 shall not apply to the members of the Board of Directors of the Company who are not independent directors.

- (i) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Companies Act, 2013, the provisions of section 174 shall not apply to the members of the Board of Directors of the Company who are not independent directors.
- (ii) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Companies Act, 2013, the provisions of section 174 shall not apply to the members of the Board of Directors of the Company who are not independent directors.
- (iii) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Companies Act, 2013, the provisions of section 174 shall not apply to the members of the Board of Directors of the Company who are not independent directors.

Article 145

1. \mathbb{R}^n 上的内积 (\cdot, \cdot) 满足下列性质：
(1) $(x, y) = \overline{(y, x)}$ ；
(2) $(x, x) \geq 0$ ，且 $(x, x) = 0$ 当且仅当 $x = 0$ ；
(3) $(\alpha x + \beta y, z) = \alpha(x, z) + \beta(y, z)$ ；
(4) $(x, \alpha y + \beta z) = \overline{\alpha(x, y) + \beta(x, z)}$ 。

(1) $(x, y) = \overline{(y, x)}$ ；

(2) $(x, x) \geq 0$ ，且 $(x, x) = 0$ 当且仅当 $x = 0$ ；

(3) $(\alpha x + \beta y, z) = \alpha(x, z) + \beta(y, z)$ ；
 $(x, \alpha y + \beta z) = \overline{\alpha(x, y) + \beta(x, z)}$ ；

(4) $(x, \alpha y + \beta z) = \overline{\alpha(x, y) + \beta(x, z)}$ ；

(5) $(x, y) = \overline{(y, x)}$ ，且 $(x, x) \geq 0$ ，且 $(x, x) = 0$ 当且仅当 $x = 0$ ；
 $(\alpha x + \beta y, z) = \alpha(x, z) + \beta(y, z)$ ；
 $(x, \alpha y + \beta z) = \overline{\alpha(x, y) + \beta(x, z)}$ ；

(6) $(x, y) = \overline{(y, x)}$ ，且 $(x, x) \geq 0$ ，且 $(x, x) = 0$ 当且仅当 $x = 0$ ；

(7)

Article 148

Article 158

When a company is liquidated, the liquidator shall, after providing for the payment of the debts of the company, distribute the assets of the company in the following order of priority:

(i) A dividend on the shares of the company;

(ii) A dividend on the preference shares of the company, in accordance with the rights attached to those shares, subject to any provision in the memorandum and articles of association of the company relating to the order of payment of dividends on those shares; and

(iii) A dividend on the shares of the company, subject to any provision in the memorandum and articles of association of the company relating to the order of payment of dividends on those shares.

Chapter 15 Financial Accounting System and Profit Distribution

Article 159

The directors shall cause to be prepared and audited in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the accounts of the company for each financial year, and shall cause to be laid before the company in general meeting the following:

(i) A statement of financial position of the company as at the end of the financial year;

(ii) A statement of profit or loss, including a statement of other comprehensive income, for the financial year, and a statement of changes in equity and liabilities, for the financial year;

(iii) A statement of cash flows for the financial year, and a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the financial year;

(iv) A statement of the directors' remuneration and the directors' remuneration of the company for the financial year, and a statement of the directors' remuneration and the directors' remuneration of the company for the financial year, and a statement of the directors' remuneration and the directors' remuneration of the company for the financial year;

Article 162

The directors shall cause to be prepared and audited in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the accounts of the company for each financial year, and shall cause to be laid before the company in general meeting the following:

Article 163

1. The State shall ensure that the minimum wages for workers in the unorganised sector are fixed by the Government of India in consultation with the States. The Government of India shall also ensure that the minimum wages for workers in the unorganised sector are fixed by the Government of India in consultation with the States.

Article 164

1. The Government of India shall ensure that the minimum wages for workers in the unorganised sector are fixed by the Government of India in consultation with the States.

Article 165

1. The Government of India shall ensure that the minimum wages for workers in the unorganised sector are fixed by the Government of India in consultation with the States.

Article 166

1. The Government of India shall ensure that the minimum wages for workers in the unorganised sector are fixed by the Government of India in consultation with the States.

Article 167

1. The Government of India shall ensure that the minimum wages for workers in the unorganised sector are fixed by the Government of India in consultation with the States. 10% 50%

The Government of India shall ensure that the minimum wages for workers in the unorganised sector are fixed by the Government of India in consultation with the States.

Article 168 shall ensure that the minimum wages for workers in the unorganised sector are fixed by the Government of India in consultation with the States.

Article 169 shall ensure that the minimum wages for workers in the unorganised sector are fixed by the Government of India in consultation with the States.

Article 170 shall ensure that the minimum wages for workers in the unorganised sector are fixed by the Government of India in consultation with the States.

Article 171 shall ensure that the minimum wages for workers in the unorganised sector are fixed by the Government of India in consultation with the States.

Article 168  \rightarrow $\text{P} \perp \text{Q} \Rightarrow \text{P} \perp \text{R} \vee \text{P} \perp \text{S} \parallel \text{P} \perp \text{R}$

() \rightarrow $\text{P} \perp \text{Q} \Rightarrow \text{P} \perp \text{R} \vee \text{P} \perp \text{S} \Rightarrow \text{P} \perp \text{R} \vee \text{P} \perp \text{S}$

(b) If the firm is a partnership, the firm shall, within 12 months from the date of the order, file with the Registrar a statement in Form 12, in which it shall disclose the following information:

- (i) the names and addresses of all persons who have been appointed as directors, officers, partners, or members of the firm;
- (ii) the names and addresses of all persons who have been appointed as directors, officers, partners, or members of the firm, and who have been removed from office, and the dates of their removal;
- (iii) the names and addresses of all persons who have been appointed as directors, officers, partners, or members of the firm, and who have been removed from office, and the dates of their removal;

Chapter 16 Appointment of Accounting Firm

Article 175 (1) If the Registrar is satisfied that the accounts of a company are not properly prepared, he may, after giving the company a reasonable opportunity of being heard, order the company to appoint an auditor to audit its accounts for the financial year in which the order is made.

(2) If the Registrar is satisfied that the accounts of a company are not properly prepared, he may, after giving the company a reasonable opportunity of being heard, order the company to appoint an auditor to audit its accounts for the financial year in which the order is made.

(3) If the Registrar is satisfied that the accounts of a company are not properly prepared, he may, after giving the company a reasonable opportunity of being heard, order the company to appoint an auditor to audit its accounts for the financial year in which the order is made.

Article 176 (1) If the Registrar is satisfied that the accounts of a company are not properly prepared, he may, after giving the company a reasonable opportunity of being heard, order the company to appoint an auditor to audit its accounts for the financial year in which the order is made.

Article 177 (1) If the Registrar is satisfied that the accounts of a company are not properly prepared, he may, after giving the company a reasonable opportunity of being heard, order the company to appoint an auditor to audit its accounts for the financial year in which the order is made.

- (i) the names and addresses of all persons who have been appointed as directors, officers, partners, or members of the firm;
- (ii) the names and addresses of all persons who have been appointed as directors, officers, partners, or members of the firm, and who have been removed from office, and the dates of their removal;
- (iii) the names and addresses of all persons who have been appointed as directors, officers, partners, or members of the firm, and who have been removed from office, and the dates of their removal;

Article 178 (1) If the Registrar is satisfied that the accounts of a company are not properly prepared, he may, after giving the company a reasonable opportunity of being heard, order the company to appoint an auditor to audit its accounts for the financial year in which the order is made.

Article 179

1. The State shall ensure that the minimum wages prescribed under this Act are not less than the minimum wages prescribed under any law for the time being in force in any State or Union Territory.

Article 180

1. The State shall ensure that the minimum wages prescribed under this Act are not less than the minimum wages prescribed under any law for the time being in force in any State or Union Territory.

Article 181

A. The State shall ensure that the minimum wages prescribed under this Act are not less than the minimum wages prescribed under any law for the time being in force in any State or Union Territory.

(i)

The State shall ensure that the minimum wages prescribed under this Act are not less than the minimum wages prescribed under any law for the time being in force in any State or Union Territory.

(ii)

The State shall ensure that the minimum wages prescribed under this Act are not less than the minimum wages prescribed under any law for the time being in force in any State or Union Territory.

1.

The State shall ensure that the minimum wages prescribed under this Act are not less than the minimum wages prescribed under any law for the time being in force in any State or Union Territory.

2.

The State shall ensure that the minimum wages prescribed under this Act are not less than the minimum wages prescribed under any law for the time being in force in any State or Union Territory.

(iii)

The State shall ensure that the minimum wages prescribed under this Act are not less than the minimum wages prescribed under any law for the time being in force in any State or Union Territory.

(iv)

The State shall ensure that the minimum wages prescribed under this Act are not less than the minimum wages prescribed under any law for the time being in force in any State or Union Territory.

1.

The State shall ensure that the minimum wages prescribed under this Act are not less than the minimum wages prescribed under any law for the time being in force in any State or Union Territory.

2.

The State shall ensure that the minimum wages prescribed under this Act are not less than the minimum wages prescribed under any law for the time being in force in any State or Union Territory.

1. **Article 181** *Article 181 of the Constitution of India provides that the President shall have the right to grant pardons, remissions and commutations in respect of all offences against laws made by Parliament and in respect of all offences against laws made by the State Legislatures.*

Article 182 *Article 182 of the Constitution of India provides that the President shall have the right to grant pardons, remissions and commutations in respect of all offences against laws made by Parliament and in respect of all offences against laws made by the State Legislatures.*

Article 183 *Article 183 of the Constitution of India provides that the President shall have the right to grant pardons, remissions and commutations in respect of all offences against laws made by Parliament and in respect of all offences against laws made by the State Legislatures.*

1. **Article 184** *Article 184 of the Constitution of India provides that the President shall have the right to grant pardons, remissions and commutations in respect of all offences against laws made by Parliament and in respect of all offences against laws made by the State Legislatures.*
2. **Article 185** *Article 185 of the Constitution of India provides that the President shall have the right to grant pardons, remissions and commutations in respect of all offences against laws made by Parliament and in respect of all offences against laws made by the State Legislatures.*

Article 186 *Article 186 of the Constitution of India provides that the President shall have the right to grant pardons, remissions and commutations in respect of all offences against laws made by Parliament and in respect of all offences against laws made by the State Legislatures.*

Article 195

A $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}$ hydrocarbon with a $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}$ molecular weight of 140.1312 g/mol is a bicyclic compound with a $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}$ molecular weight of 140.1312 g/mol. The compound is a bicyclic compound with a $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}$ molecular weight of 140.1312 g/mol. The compound is a bicyclic compound with a $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}$ molecular weight of 140.1312 g/mol.

The compound is a bicyclic compound with a $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}$ molecular weight of 140.1312 g/mol. The compound is a bicyclic compound with a $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}$ molecular weight of 140.1312 g/mol. The compound is a bicyclic compound with a $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}$ molecular weight of 140.1312 g/mol.

Article 196

A $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}$ hydrocarbon with a $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}$ molecular weight of 140.1312 g/mol is a bicyclic compound with a $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}$ molecular weight of 140.1312 g/mol. The compound is a bicyclic compound with a $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}$ molecular weight of 140.1312 g/mol.

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Article 197

A $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}$ hydrocarbon with a $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}$ molecular weight of 140.1312 g/mol is a bicyclic compound with a $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}$ molecular weight of 140.1312 g/mol. The compound is a bicyclic compound with a $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}$ molecular weight of 140.1312 g/mol.

0 -2.36 () 0.1 - 0.1

