Vietnam enterprise law 2018

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December 4, 2018 Russian Government Decree of September 14, 2015 No. 78/2015/ND-KP ON amending and amending a number of articles of the Russian Government's Regulation on Enterprise Registration (Resolution No. 78/ND-KP) of September 14, 2015 No. 78. What are the new business registrations provided by Decree 78? Answer: Decree 108 covers some key
points: company registration documents are not required to stamp Decree 108, amended to state that enterprises are not required to attach stamps to the application for company registration files of enterprises. In addition, written permits for individuals
to conduct business registration procedures should not be notary or certified. By simplifying the business registration dossier for limited companies with respect to the companies must provide charter or equivalent documents to the owner of the
company, which is the organization. The establishment of enterprises based on the transformation from commercial households to Decree 108 provides for the order and dossier of registration to establish an enterprise based on conversion from commercial households. Accordingly, in addition to the documents required to set up a business (according to the type of registered
enterprise), the legal entity registered for the establishment of a business converted from an economy must submit the following documents: the original certificate of household registration; and a valid copy of the tax registration certificate. Within 2 days of issuing the Business Registration Certificate, the Enterprise Registration; and a valid copy of the tax registration certificate.
registration certificate and the original household registration certificate to the district business registrar, where the business household is located as a basis for discontinuation of business activities. The location of the enterprises can only set up business
centers in centralized provinces or cities where they are headquartered or have their branches located. Now, under Decree 108, this condition no longer exists, and as a result it can be understood that business places of the enterprise can be established in any centralized province/city, regardless of whether it has a head office or branch there. The registration account of the
authorized person can check the dossier of online registration of the company registration to perform the company registration to perform the company registration procedures can also be used to declare information, download electronic documents and verify the
company's registration file online. Financial statements are not required to include a dossier on the reduction of share capital in the application, in the case of registration to reduce the share capital, as stipulated in Decree 78. If any changes in the information on the
founding shareholders of the shareholders of the shareholders are notified, in accordance with Decree 108, notification of any changes in the information about the founders is made to the Enterprise Registration Bureau only if the founding shareholders transfer their shares,
founding shareholders, because the organizations have been merged, divided or merged into other enterprises, donated or inherited), Decree 108 does not require this procedure. Decree No. 108 comes into force on October 10, 2018. VGP For more information, please contact: Dang The Duc, Partner, Indochine Counsel duc.dang@indochinecounsel.com November 26, 2014, the
National Assembly of Vietnam approved a new enterprise law to improve the legal framework for investment and corporate governance in Vietnam. The new law on entrepreneurship came into force on July 1, 2015. It makes significant changes to the management structure of companies, primarily changes to several legal representatives, zero or multiple seals, and management
structure. Under the new Enterprise Act, limited liability companies (OOUs) and joint equity firms (JSCs) may now have one or more legal representatives. The Charter must specify the number of legal representatives, their positions, rights and responsibilities. At least one legal representative must reside in Vietnam. This new regime will facilitate business operations of enterprises
and reduce narrow situations where transactions are subject to one legal representative. However, the new regime was also in new complexity, as management needed to be tightened in order to avoid duplication or confusion between numerous legitimate representatives. Another breakthrough of the new law on entrepreneurship is the chop (Seal) regime. Companies can decide
on the quantity, shape and content of the chops, if the sample of the chop must be registered with the business registration authorities. Thus, in with the new Enterprise Act, Chop will no longer have comprehensive powers to verify the company's actions and more importantly, a few chops will speed up the company's business. Under the new Enterprise Act, there are notable
changes in corporate governance that companies can accept. For a written decision, at least 65%, previously it was 75%. For a written decision, at least 65% of the share capital must be held by members, previously it was 75%. Voting thresholds at the Joint Shareholders' General Meeting are also
reduced to 51% for ordinary resolutions and 51% for written resolutions in accordance with prevailing international standards. Existing companies can change their Charter to accept these changes in the management of their companies ------ Law No. 68/2014/H13
Hanoi, 26 November 2014 in accordance with the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; The National Assembly will publish the Enterprise Act. Chapter I GENERAL PROVISIONS Article 1. The scope of this law concerns the establishment, organization, restructuring, dissolution and related activities of enterprises, including limited liability companies, equity firms,
partnerships, private companies and groups of enterprises. Article 2. Regulated organizations of the Enterprises. Institutions, organization, restructuring, dissolution and related activities of enterprises. Article 3. Application of the establishment, organization, restructuring, dissolution and related activities of enterprises. Article 3. Application of the establishment, organizations and individuals involved in the establishment, organization and related activities of enterprises.
organization, restructuring, dissolution and related activities of enterprises, such rules apply. Article 4. The interpretation of the terms in this law, the terms any individual or organization that owns at least a share of a company. The founding
shareholder means any shareholder who owns at least a common share and whose signature is on the list of founding shareholders of the equity company after all financial obligations have been fulfilled. The limited liability companies include limited liability
companies with one member and limited liability companies. 5. The National Business Registration Portal means a website used to register your business endine and access business registration information. 6. The National Business Registration Database means collecting data on businesses across the country. 7. An enterprise means an organization that has its own name,
assets, office and is registered in accordance with the to do business. 8. A state-owned company means any company means any company means any company means any company refers to any enterprise that is established or registered under Vietnamese law and is headquartered in Vietnamese law and is headquartered in Vietnamese company refers to any enterprise that is established or registered under Vietnamese law and is headquartered in Vietnamese company refers to any enterprise that is established or registered under Vietnamese law and is headquartered in Vietnamese law and is headquartered in Vietnamese company refers to any enterprise that is established or registered under Vietnamese law and is headquartered in 
headquarters or the address of a permanent residence, workplace or other place of residence registered by such person in the enterprise as a contact. 11. The market price of a share or share represents the highest price on the market on the previous day, the price agreed between the seller and the buyer, or the price determined by a professional appraisal organization. 12.
Business registration certificate means a paper or electronic file issued by the Business Registration Authority to the company containing business registration information is either a capital contribution to create a new enterprise or a contribution of
additional capital to the existing enterprise. The National Enterprise Registration Information System includes the National Enterprise Registration Database, the National Enterprise Registration Database, the National Enterprise Registration Database, the National Enterprise Registration Information System includes the National Enterprise Registration Database, the National Enterprise Registration Database Registration Dat
by law. Business means the continuous execution of one, some or all phases of the investment process, such as the production, sale of goods or services on the market in order to make a profit. 17. The person concerned refers to any organization or individual who is directly or indirectly related to the enterprise, including the following cases: (a) the parent company, the head of
the parent company and the person competent to appoint such a manager are related to subsidiaries in the same group; b) Subsidiaries are a parent of the parent company in the same group; (c) a person or group of persons who may influence the decision-making and operation of the enterprise through the governing body; D) The head of the company; dd) Spouses, parents,
adoptive parents, children, adopted children, brothers by law, leakers of the companies mentioned in paragraphs A, b, c, d and dd of this paragraph; (g) A business in which persons or companies mentioned in paragraphs A,
b, c, dd, e, e, and h of this paragraph have sufficient numbers to influence the decision-making of the management bodies of such an enterprise; (h) A group of people who have an acquisition agreement shares or the interests of the company to have an impact on the decision decision Company. 18 years old. Company managers are a company manager or manager or manager of a private
company who is either the owner of a private company or a general partner, chairman of the Board of Directors, President of the Board of Directors, President of the Board of Directors, Member of the Board of Directors, Member of the Board of Directors, President of the Board of Directors, Member of the Board of Directors, President of the Board of Directors, Member of
The founder means any organization or individual that creates or contributes capital to set up an enterprise. A foreign investor means the total value of assets that a member/partner contributes to or promises to contribute to a limited company or partnership. Holding
shares means the ratio of a member/partner's share to the share capital of a limited company or partnership. Public services/products are services/products are services/products necessary for the life and socio-economic conditions of a country or communities in certain areas that the State must provide to ensure common interests or national defence and security; investment in the production and
supply of such services/products under the market mechanism is unlikely to pay off. The Member of the Company is any individual or entity that owns 25. Restructuring of the enterprise is either a complete separation, a partial separation,
consolidation, acquisition of the company, or a transformation of the type of legal entity. A foreign organization means the full retention of voting capital of all foreign investors in the Vietnamese company. Selective capital means the share or share to which the person who
has the right to vote on matters within the competence of the Board of Members or the General Meeting of Shareholders is located. 29. Statutory capital means the total authorized value of shares that are sold or registered when a company is set
up. Article 5. State guarantees for businesses and business owners 1. The State recognizes the legal equality of enterprises, regardless of their forms and sectors of the economy; recognizes the legitimate profitability of the business. 2. State of the State and protects ownership
of assets, capital, income, other legitimate rights and interests of businesses and business owners. 3. The legitimate assets of enterprises for reasons of national defence and security, national interests, a state of emergency, disaster
response and pay enterprises in accordance with market prices at such times. Payment or compensation should ensure the interests of enterprises und social and political organizations and social and political organizations in enterprises without discrimination between the types of business entities. Article 6. Political organizations in enterprises operate in
accordance with the Constitution, law and charter of the organization. Businesses should not prevent the establishment of intra-party political organizations or public and political organizations, and should not discourage workers from participating in such organizations. Article 7. Enterprise rights 1. Participate in business lines that are not prohibited by law. Exercise business
autonomy; Decide on organizational structure, business lines and location to change the scale and business lines. Decision on how to raise and use capital. 4. Find markets, customers and technology to improve business efficiency and competitiveness.
Ownership, use and disposal of the company's assets. 9. Refuse to provide resources against the law. 10. Complaints and denunciations in accordance with the provisions of the company's assets. 9. Refuse to provide resources against the law. 10. Complaints and denunciations when
participating in business directions, subject to doing business, as stipulated by the Investment Act; maintain compliance throughout the business. 2. Timely accounting and reporting of truthful financial obligations as required by law. To
ensure the legitimate rights and interests of workers in accordance with the provisions of the Employment Act; Do not show discriminatory behavior or offend employees in the enterprise; Not to hire children and forced labour; Provide support and training to staff; to buy social insurance, unemployment insurance, health insurance and other types of For workers. 5. Ensure and take
responsibility for the quality of goods/services in accordance with standards set by law or or Standards. 6. Compliance with business registration obligations, changes in business registration information, disclosure of business registration obligations, changes in business registration information, disclosure of business registration obligations, changes in business registration obligations and changes in business registration obligations.
information in the application for business registration and reports; correct incorrect incorrect information. 8. Comply with the provisions of the National Defence and Security, Social order and security, gender equality, natural resources, environment, historical monuments and natural monuments. 9. Exercise business ethics obligations to protect the legitimate rights and interests of
customers and consumers. Article 9. The rights and responsibilities of companies providing public services/products 1. The rights and obligations specified in Article 9, Article 8, and the relevant provisions of this law. 2. Get reimbursement under the provisions of the Bargaining Act, or collect maintenance fees in accordance with the rules of the competent authorities. Provide
products/services over a period of time sufficient to pay back investment and generate reasonable returns. Provide goods/services in accordance with the agreed quantity, quality, conditions, prices/fees of goods/services.
Article 10. Criteria, rights and responsibilities of social enterprise is to solve social, environmental problems or protect the public interest; c) At least 51% of annual profits are used for reinvestment to serve social, environmental purposes as
recorded. 2. In addition to the rights and responsibilities and responsibilities of enterprises established in this Act, social enterprises also have the following rights and responsibilities; any operating enterprise wishing to become a social enterprise, and any social enterprise
wishing to cease its activities as a social enterprise, notified the competent authority of the necessary procedures; b) Owners and managers of social enterprises have the opportunity to obtain licenses and relevant certificates, as required by law. (c) Seek and receive sponsorship from others, businesses, non-governmental organizations, other Vietnamese and foreign
organizations to cover The company's costs and operating expenses; d) Do not use sponsorship for purposes other than administrative costs and Expenditure or resolution of social and environmental issues registered by the company; (dd) submit annual business reports to the competent authority when receiving incentives or support. The State introduces a policy to encourage,
support and stimulate the development of social enterprises. The Government is drafting this article. Article 11. Storage of company documents 1. Depending on the form, the company must retain the following documents: (a) the company documents: (b) Certificate of Industrial Property Rights; Product quality
registration certificate; Other licenses and certificates (c) Documents confirming the company's ownership of its assets; (d) Minutes of meetings of the Board of Directors, general meeting of shareholders, Board of Directors; Enterprise solutions dd) Prospect for issuing securities; (e) Reports of the Board of Directors, general meeting of the inspection bodies; The findings of auditing
organizations; Accounting books, accounting books, accounting documents and annual financial statements. The documents mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article must be kept at headquarters or elsewhere established in the company's charter. The period of detention must comply with the relevant law. Article 12. The company must notify the business registration authority of changes in name,
address, nationality, identification number, passport number or other identity documents within 05 days of making such changes. 1 member of the Company's Board or supervisors; Director or DIRECTOR-General. Article 13. Legal representative 1. The legal representative of the enterprise is
the person who exercises the rights and fulfills obligations in the performance of transactions on behalf of the enterprise, represents the court, exercises other rights and fulfills other obligations, as required by law. A limited company or a private
company may have one or more legal representatives. The number, titles, rights and duties of the legal representative of the company are specified in the company's charter. 3. There should always be at least one legal representative residing in Vietnam. If the enterprise has only one legal representative, the person must reside in Vietnam and allow the other person to perform
the right and duties of a legal representative in writing when leaving Vietnam. In this case, the legal representative remains responsible for the exercise of delegated rights and 4. If the legal representative does not return to Vietnam at the end of the permit period and does not grant another permit: (a) the authorized person of the private company continues to perform the rights
and duties of a legal representative under the permit until the legal representative returns to work at the enterprise; b) The authorized person of a limited company or a partnership must continue to perform the rights and duties of a legal representative within the framework of a permit until the legal representative returns to work in the company or until the owner of the
company, the Board of Members or the Board of Members or the Board of Directors decides to appoint another person as a legitimate representative and such a person is not presentative, or the person is dead, absent, detained, imprisoned or
legally incapacitated, the owner of the company, the Board of Members or the Board of Directors appoint another person as a legal representative of the company, if a member who is the legal representative of the company, if a member who is the legal representative of the company, if a member who is the legal representative.
court for smuggling, the production of forgery, the management of illegal business, tax evasion, fraud or other crime defined by the Criminal Code, the other member is, of course, the legal representative during the trial. Article 14. Responsibilities of the
legal representative of the enterprise 1. The lawful representative of the enterprise performs the following duties: (a) performing these rights and responsibilities truthfully and thoroughly to ensure the legitimate interests of the company; b) Act in the best interests of the company; bon't use the company's information, secrets, business opportunities. Not to abuse the position,
power or property of an enterprise for self-aggrvied purposes or for the benefit of other organizations; (c) Notify the company of a representative and related persons who own or have a controlling stake or shares of other businesses. The legal representative and related persons who own or have a controlling stake or shares of other businesses. The legal representative and related persons who own or have a controlling stake or shares of other businesses.
paragraph 1 of this article. Article 15. Authorized representatives of owners, members, shareholders are organizations 1. Authorized in writing to fulfil their rights and obligations established in this law on behalf of such owners, members, shareholders, persons authorized representatives of owners, members, shareholders are organizations 1. Authorized representatives of owners, members, shareholders, persons authorized representatives of owners, members, shareholders are organizations 1.
the authorized representative is appointed as follows: (a) a multi-profia limited liability company, which has at least 35 per cent of the share capital, can appoint up to 03 representatives. 3. If the owner, member or shareholder, as an organization, appoints several authorized
representatives, the share/share of each representative must be determined. If the owner, member or shareholder cannot determine the share/share is divided equally among the representative must be notified to the
company and in effect only when the company receives notification. The letter of permission must include: (a) The full name, the company's identification number, the address of the owner, member, shareholder's headquarters; Number of authorized representatives and the corresponding holding of shares/shares; (c) Full name, permanent residence, nationality, identification
number, passport number of each authorized representative; (d) The duration of each representative is legally competent; b) An
authorized representative is not prohibited from setting up and running businesses; (c) Members whose shareholders are companies of which 50 per cent of the share capital is held by the State in the form of shares should not appoint their spouses, parents, adoptive parents, adoptive children, manager brothers and sisters, or a person authorized to appoint
the head of the company as authorized representatives of other companies; d) The Authorized Representative meets other conditions set by the company's charter. Article 16. Responsibilities of two authorized representatives of owners, members, shareholders of organizations perform the rights and
duties of owners, members and shareholders on their behalf in the Board of Members or general meeting of shareholders in accordance with this Act. All restrictions imposed by owners, members and shareholders do not apply to any third party. 2. Authorized
representatives must Each meeting of the Board of Members or the General Meeting of Shareholders; perform these rights and responsibilities truthfully and carefully to protect the legitimate interests of authorized representatives are responsible to the owners, members, shareholders of the organizations for non-compliance with the
obligations set out in this article. Authorized owners, members and shareholders are responsible to a third party for liability relating to refusing to issue a Business Registration Certificate; requesting the founders of enterprises to submit additional documents against this law;
procrastination, obstruction, harassment of founders of enterprises or the operation of enterprises or the operation of enterprises as an enterprise without registration; doing business after the recall of the Certificate of Business Registration.
Providing false information in a company registration statement or application for changes to the registration of enterprises. 5. declaring false share capital; non-payment of sufficient share capital in the case of registration statement or application for changes to the registration statement or application for changes to the registration of enterprises. 5. declaring false share capital in the case of registration statement or application for changes to the registration of enterprises. 5.
conditions that do not meet all the conditions stipulated in the Investment Act, or non-compliance with such conditions throughout the business. 7. Money laundering, fraud. Chapter II ENTERPRISE ESTABLISHMENT Article 18. The right to set up enterprises, to contribute capital, to acquire shares/shares and to manage enterprises 1. Each organization and individual has the right
to establish and operate businesses in Vietnam under this Act, except in paragraphs 2 of this article. 2. The following organizations are not allowed to set up businesses for self-search purposes. b) officials and civil servants, defined by the provisions of the
Official and Public Employees Act; (c) Officers, non-commissioned officers, workers and civil servants working in army units; Staff, non-commissioned officers working in police units, with the exception of those appointed by authorized representatives to manage public capital, contribute to other enterprises; (d) Executive officials of state-owned companies, with the exception of
those appointed by authorized public wealth management representatives, Contribution to other businesses Minors; People who are legally incompetent; incompetent; without legal status; (e) Anyone facing criminal prosecution while serving a prison sentence undergoing drug rehabilitation is referred to a reform school; or it is forbidden to do business, to have a certain title or to
do some work by court order; and other cases established by the Bankruptcy and Anti-Corruption Act. The applicant for the registration and individual has the right to contribute capital, to buy shares/shares in equity companies, limited liability companies and
partnerships under the Act, except in the following cases: (a) of government agencies, armed security agencies using public property to set up enterprises for self-search; b) Entities are prohibited from depositing capital into enterprises for self-search; b) Entities are prohibited from depositing capital into enterprises, as stipulated in the provisions of the Law on Officials and Public Employees. 4. The purpose of self-search, mentioned in paragraph 2 and
paragraph 3 of this article, is to use income in any form or form earned from doing business, capital contribution, purchase of shares/shares for any of the purposes below: (a) income is distributed in any form or form between certain or all persons mentioned in paragraph 2 of this article; b) Revenues are used to increase the organization/unit budget in accordance
with the provisions of the State Budget Act; (c) Income is added to a fund that serves the private interests of the company can enter into contracts that serve the creation and operation of the company before and during the process of business registration. 2. If the establishment of the
enterprise is permitted, the company continues to perform duties and rights under the contracts concluded, unless otherwise agreed by the parties. 3. If the company's registration is not provided, the contract person contract person contract person contract person contract person contract. Article 20. Application for
registration of a private company 1. Business registration form. 2. Copies of identity cards or other identity documents of the company. 3. List of partners. Copies of identity cards or other identity documents of the company. 4. List of partners of the company. 3. List of partners of the company. 4. Copies of identity documents of the company. 4. Copies of identity cards or other identity documents of partners. 5. A copy of the Foreign Investor
Investment Registration Certificate as prescribed by the Investment Act. Article 22. Application for registration of a limited company 1. Business registration form. 2. Charter of the company 3. List of members of the company 1. Business registration form. 2. Charter of the company 1. Business registration form. 2. Charter of the company 1. Business registration form. 2. Charter of the company 1. Business registration form. 2. Charter of the company 1. Business registration form. 2. Charter of the company 1. Business registration form. 2. Charter of the company 1. Business registration form. 2. Charter of the company 1. Business registration form. 2. Charter of the company 1. Business registration form. 2. Charter of the company 1. Business registration form. 2. Charter of the company 1. Business registration form. 2. Charter of the company 1. Business registration form. 2. Charter of the company 1. Business registration form. 2. Charter of the company 1. Business registration form. 2. Charter of the company 1. Business registration form. 2. Charter of the company 1. Business registration form. 2. Charter of the company 1. Business registration form. 2. Charter of the company 1. Business registration form. 2. Charter of the charter
the organization and an author's letter; identity or other identification documents for authorized representatives of member organization. (c) Foreign Investor Investment Registration Certificate, mandated by the Investment Act. Article 23.
Application for the registration of the company 1. Business registration form. 2. Charter of the company 3. List of founders and shareholders who are individuals; b) a decision to create, a business registration certificate or an equivalent document of the
organization and an author's letter; IDENTITY or other documents certifying the identity of authorized representatives of founders and foreign investors of organizations. If the shareholders are foreign investor Investment Registration Certificate, mandated by the
Investment Act. Article 24. The contents of the business registration application form 1. The name of the company. Address of the company the company. 5. Types of shares, the personal value of each type of stock and the total
authorized share of each type if the company is a shareholder. Information about tax registration 7. Number of employees. 8. Full name, signature, permanent residence, citizenship, ID number, passport or other identity document of the owner, if the enterprise is a private company, or partners, if the company is a shareholder. Information about tax registration 7. Number of employees. 8. Full name, signature, permanent residence, nationality,
ID number, passport or other identity document of a legal representative if the company's charter consists of a charter when registering and amending the statute throughout the company's activities. The main contents of the company's charter consists of a charter when registering and amending the statute throughout the company's activities. The main contents of the company's charter consists of a charter when registering and amending the statute throughout the company's activities.
company's headquarters; Names, addresses of its branches and representation (if any); b) Business lines; (c) Share capital; common shares, types and the nominal values of each type of stock if the company is a shareholder (d) Full names, addresses, nationalities and other information of general partners if the company is a partner; Owners or members, if the company is a
limited company; Founders, if the company is a shareholder company is a shareholder company is a limited company or partnership; number of shares and face value of each members/partners if the company is a limited company is a limited company is a limited company is a shareholder.
shareholder; Organizing structure; (g) A legal representative if the company is a limited company or a shareholder; The method of ratifying the company's decisions; Rules for resolving an internal dispute; The basics and methods of determining salaries and bonuses for managers and supervisors; (k) Cases where the party has the right to request a company to buy his or her
share (if the company is a limited company) or shares (if the company is a shareholder); (I) Rules for the distribution of profit after tax and the handling of losses; Dissolution cases; Dissolution and liquidation procedures; (n) Rules for amending the company's charter. 2. When applying for business registration in the statute must be full names and signatures of the following
persons: (a) general partners, if the company is a partnership; b) The owner of the company is an individual or legal representative of the owner of the enterprise as an organization (if the company); Member States who are physical or legal representatives or authorized representatives of members who are organizations (if the enterprise is a multi-pro vial
limited company); (c) The founders are individuals and a legal representative or authorized representative of the following persons: (a) the Chairman of the Assembly of Members, if the enterprise is a partnership; b) The owner, the rightful
representative of the owner or the legal representative if the company is a limited company is a multi-pro vio-based limited liability company or shareholder. Article 26. List of members of the limited liability company, general partners of the partners of the partners of the partners of the shareholders of the company List of members of the limited liability
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company, general partners of the partnership, founders of shareholders of the company have the following information: 1. Full names, signatures, addresses, nationalities, permanent residence, and other ot
company; 2. Company name, identification number and addresses of members/general partners if the company is a limited company is a shareholder company; 3. Full names, signatures, addresses, nationalities, permanent residence of authorized representatives or legal representatives of members of organizations,
if the enterprise is a limited company; Founders and foreign investors, if the company is a shareholder company is a limited company or partnership; the number of shares, types of shares, types, number and value of each type of assets provided by
each founding shareholder and shareholder and shareholder are foreign investors if the company is a shareholder. Article 27. Business Registration Procedures 1. The founder of the company or the authority must take into account the
legality of the application for company registration and issue a business registration and issue a business days from the date of receipt of the application and necessary adjustments or additions. 3. The Government clarifies the order and documents for business
registration, cooperation between regulators in issuing business registration certificates, employment registration, social insurance and online business Registration Certificate under 14 conditions: (a) registered lines of activity are not prohibited; b) The name of the enterprise
corresponds to the provisions of Articles 38, 39, 40 and 42 of this Law; (c) The application for business registration fee is fully paid in accordance with the provisions of the Fees and Fees Act. 2. If the Business Registration fee is fully paid in accordance with the provisions of the Fees and Fees Act. 2. If the Business Registration fee is fully paid in accordance with the provisions of the Fees and Fees Act. 2. If the Business Registration fee is fully paid in accordance with the provisions of the Fees and Fees Act. 2. If the Business Registration fee is fully paid in accordance with the provisions of the Fees and Fees Act. 2. If the Business Registration fee is fully paid in accordance with the provisions of the Fees and Fees Act. 2. If the Business Registration fee is fully paid in accordance with the provisions of the Fees and Fees Act. 2. If the Business Registration fee is fully paid in accordance with the provisions of the Fees and Fees Act. 2. If the Business Registration fee is fully paid in accordance with the provisions of the Fees and Fees Act. 2. If the Business Registration fee is fully paid in accordance with the provisions of the Fees and Fees Act. 2. If the Business Registration fee is fully paid in accordance with the provisions of the Fees and Fees Act. 2. If the Business Registration fee
Business Registration Certificate 1. Name and number of businesses. 2. Address of the company is a limited company or a shareholder company; or general partners if the company is a partnership; Owner if the
company is a private company; full names, permanent residence, nationality, identification/passport numbers of members of
number of numbers created by the National Business Registration Information System, which is issued to the company when it is established and written on the business registration certificate. Each company has the identification number of a single company and should not be issued to any other company. The company's identification number is used to meet tax obligations in
accordance with administrative procedures and other rights and responsibilities. Article 31. Registration certificate 1. The company must register with the business registration authority when changes in the company must
register the changes to the Business Registration Certificate within 10 days of making such changes. 3. The Business Registration Authority must take into account the legality of the application is rejected, the applicant must send a written notice. The notice must provide
clarification and necessary adjustments or additions. 4. Changes to the Business Registration Certificate in accordance with the court or arbitration decision are recorded in accordance with the procedures below: (a) The applicant for changes to the Business Registration Certificate must apply to the business registration authority within 15 business days from the date of the
introduction of the decision or decision. The statement must be attached to a copy of an effective solution or solution within 03 business Registration Authority must review and issue a new Business Registration Certificate in accordance with an effective solution or solution within 03 business days from the day the application is received. If the application is rejected, the application or solution within 03 business days from the day the application is received. If the application is rejected, the application or solution within 03 business days from the day the application is received. If the application is rejected, the application or solution within 03 business days from the day the application is received. If the application is rejected, the application or solution within 03 business days from the day the application is received.
must send a written notice. The notification should provide clarification and necessary adjustments and Notice of changes in business registration information 1. The company must notify the business registration authority when making any changes below: (a) Changing business lines; b) Change of the founding shareholders if the company is a shareholder and the shareholders
are foreign investors if the company is not a registered company; (c) Making other changes to the application information within 10 days of the date of the company must send a written notice to the business registration authority of
the administration, where the company's headquarters is located from the day of the change of shareholders, who are foreign investors, whose names are on the company's headquarters. b) in relation to shareholders who are foreign investors who
transfer their shares (re-shareholders): names and addresses of foreign shareholders, organizations; Full name, nationality, addresses of shares transferred; (c) For shareholders who are foreign investors who receive the transfer of shares (re-sellers): the names and
addresses of foreign shareholders are organizations; Full name, nationality, addresses of shareholders as individuals; The number and types of shares received; Number of shares and related holdings in the company; d) The full name and signature of the company's legal representative. The Enterprise Registration Authority must take into account the legality of the documents
and change the business registration information within 03 business days of receipt of the notice. If the changes are rejected, the applicant must send a written notice should provide clarification and necessary adjustments and additions (if any). 5. Changes in business registration information in accordance with the court or arbitration decision are recorded in
accordance with the procedures below: (a) The applicant for the change in business registration information must submit a notice of changes to the competent business registration authority within 10 business registration information of the decision or decision. The notification must be attached to a copy of an effective solution or solution; b) The Business
Registration Authority must review and change business registration information in accordance with an effective solution within 03 business days of receiving the notice. If changes are rejected, a written notification must be sent to the requested. The notice should provide clarification and necessary adjustments and additions. Article 33. Announcement of business
registration information 1. After receiving the Business Registration Certificate, the company must make an announcement should include information about the Business Certificate Registration and the following information: (a) business lines; b) List of founders and shareholders,
foreign investors, if the company is a shareholder. 2. If business registration information is changed, changes must be announced on the National Enterprise Registration Portal by the deadline set in paragraph 3 of this article must be announced within 30 days of its disclosure. Article
34. Providing business registration information 1. Within 05 business registration authority must send business registration formation or changes to business registration information to the tax authority, statistical agency, labour and social insurance authority; periodically send
information on business registration and changes in business registration information to another regulatory body of the same level, the People's Committee of the district where the company's headquarters is located. 2. Each organization or individual has the right to apply to the business registration authorities with a request to provide information that must be declared by
enterprises in accordance with the law. Business registration authorities must provide sufficient and timely information, as stipulated in paragraph 2 of this article. The Government is drafting this article. Article 35. Assets contributed 1. The included assets may be Vietnam Dong (VND), convertible foreign currencies, gold, land value rights, intellectual property rights value,
technology, technical secrets and other assets that can be valued in the VND. Intellectual property rights introduced as capital include copyright and related rights, industrial property rights, various plant rights and other intellectual property rights established by intellectual property law. Only organizations and individuals who are the rightful owners of the aforementioned rights can
contribute assets such as capital. Article 36. Assets contributed 1. Members of limited liability companies, general partners of partnership of assets asset or the asset is a land-use right, the capital depositor must follow the procedures for
transferring ownership of such an asset or land use rights to the competent authority. The transfer of ownership of the deposited assets is not mandatory, the capital contribution is recorded in writing. The transfer record should include the name and address of the company's headquarters; Full name,
permanent residence, identification number/passport, decision number or depositor's registration number; Types and number of the company's share capital; Transfer date Signatures of the depositor or authorized representative of the depositor and the legal representative of the
company; (c) Shares or shares in assets not owned in VND, convertible foreign currency and gold are considered transfer of the company's legitimate ownership of such assets used for the transfer of shares/shares and the receipt of dividends
by foreign investors must be made through their capital accounts opened in Vietnamese banks, with the exception of asset repayments. Article 37. Asset valuation 1. Contributed assets, other than VND, convertible foreign currencies, gold, must be valued by members/common partners, founding shareholders or professional appraisal organizations, and expressed in VND. Assets
contributed to the establishment of the enterprise must be unanimously assessed by members or shareholders or evaluated by a professional appraisal organization. If the assets are valued by a professional appraisal organization. If the assets are valued by a professional appraisal organization, the value accrued must be agreed with the majority of the members or founders of the shareholders. If an asset is valued at a higher value than its
true value at the time of contributions, the members or shareholders-founders contribute an additional amount equal to the deliberate value and the true value than their actual value. 3. Assets contributed during the transaction are assessed
by the owner, the Board of Members (if the company is a limited company or partnership), or by the Board of Directors (if the company is a shareholder) and a contributor or professional appraisal organization. If an asset is valued by a professional appraisal organization its estimated value must be agreed with the depositor and the company is a limited company is a shareholder) and a contributor or professional appraisal organization. If the accrued value is higher than the
true value of the asset in the deposit, depositor, owner, members of the Board of Members (if the company is a limited company is a shareholder) contribute an additional amount equal to the difference between the accrued value and the true value in the valuation; and are jointly responsible for damage caused
by the deliberate valuation of assets of a higher value than their actual value. Article 38. Enterprise name 1. The Vietnamese name of the company); c'ng ty TNHH (limited company); c'ng ty cổ phần or c'ng ty CP (shareholder); c'ng ty hợp danh or c'ng ty HD
(partnership); Doanh nghiệp tư nh'n, dntn or doanh nghiệp tN (private company); b) The correct name is written using the Vietnamese alphabet, letters, F, J, q, W, numbers and symbols. The name of the company must be printed or written on
transaction documents, materials and publications published by the company. Business registration authorities have the right to refuse to approve the name of another business that has been registered under article 42 of
this law. 2. Use of the names of regulators, armed forces, political organizations, public and political organizations, social and professional organizations, social and professional organizations, social and professional organizations, social and professional organizations, social and political organizations, social and professional organizations, social and professional organizations in general or part of the enterprise, unless otherwise authorized by the organizations, social and professional organizations in general or part of the enterprise, unless otherwise authorized by the organizations in general or part of the enterprise, unless otherwise authorized by the organizations in general or part of the enterprise, unless otherwise authorized by the organizations in general or part of the enterprise, unless otherwise authorized by the organizations in general or part of the enterprise, unless otherwise authorized by the organizations in general or part of the enterprise, unless otherwise authorized by the organizations in general or part of the enterprise authorized by the organization or part of the enterprise authorized by the organization or part of the enterprise authorized by the organization or part of the enterprise authorized by the organization or part of the enterprise authorized by the organization or part of the enterprise authorized by the organization or part of the enterprise authorized by the organization or part of the enterprise authorized by the organization or part of the enterprise authorized by the organization or part of the enterprise authorized by the organization or part of the enterprise authorized by the organization or part of the enterprise authorized by the organization or part of the enterprise authorized by the organization or part of the enterprise authorized by the organization or part of the enterprise authorized by the organization or part of the enterprise authorized by the organization or part of the enterprise authorized by the organization or part of the enterprise aut
40. The name of the company in a foreign language and the abbreviated name 1. The name of the company in a foreign language that uses the Latin alphabet. When translated into a foreign language that uses the Latin alphabet into a foreign language that uses the Latin alphabet. When translated into a foreign language means a name translated into a foreign language that uses the Latin alphabet.
meaning, 2. If the enterprise has a foreign name of the enterprise, in documents and publications of the enterprise, in documents and publications of the enterprise in the headquarters, branches, offices, business locations of the enterprise, in documents and publications of the enterprise in the headquarters, branches, offices, business locations of the enterprise in the headquarters, branches, offices, business locations of the enterprise in the headquarters, branches, offices, business locations of the enterprise in the headquarters, branches, offices, business locations of the enterprise in the headquarters, branches, offices, business locations of the enterprise in the headquarters, branches, offices, business locations of the enterprise in the headquarters, branches, offices, business locations of the enterprise in the headquarters, branches, offices, business locations of the enterprise in the headquarters, branches, offices, business locations of the enterprise in the headquarters, branches, offices, business locations of the enterprise in the headquarters, branches, offices, business locations of the enterprise in the headquarters, branches, offices, business locations of the enterprise in the headquarters, branches, offices, business locations of the enterprise in the headquarters in the headqua
offices and Location 1. The names of branches, offices and business locations must be written using the Vietnamese alphabet, letters F, J, W, numbers and the word Chi Nhan (Branch) or Won Fung đại diện (Representation) 3. The names of branches, offices and business
locations should be displayed in branches, offices and business locations. The name of the branch or representation. Article 42. Names and confusing names 1 are used. The name used means the Vietnamese name chosen by the company, which is just like the name of
another registered company. 2. The name is considered company; b) The abbreviated name of a registered company; (c) The name of a foreign language chosen by an enterprise is
the same as that of a registered company in a foreign language; d) The correct name chosen by the company differs from the name of a registered company of the same type only by a number or letter (in the Vietnamese alphabet or the letter F, J, q, W) immediately after the correct name is chosen; dd) The correct name chosen by the company differs from the name of a
registered company of the same type only as the symbol I, ., I, -, K; (e) The correct name chosen by the company of the same type only by the word tone (new) before or mói after the correct name; (g) The correct name chosen by the company of the same type only by the word miền Bắc
(North), miền Nam (southern), miền Trung (Central), miền Trung (Central), miền They (West), miền zeng (Eastern), or a word with similar meanings. The provisions in paragraphs d, dd, e and g of this paragraph do not apply to subsidiaries of the registered enterprise. Article 43. The company's headquarters is a place in Vietnam with an address that consists of a house number, street, commune,
district, province, phone number, fax number, and email address (if any). Article 44. Seal Enterprise 1. Each company has the right to decide the form, quantity and content of its printing. Printing should indicate: (a) the name of the company has the right to decide the form, quantity and content of its printing, the company must send the printing design to the business registration
authority in order for the business registration authority to place it National Business Registration Portal. The management, use and retention of printing must comply with the company's charter. Printing is used in cases established by law or agreed upon by the parties. The Government is drafting this article. Article 45. Branches, offices and business locations of the company 1.
The branch is a unit that is dependent on the enterprise and is obliged to perform part or all of the functions of the enterprise, including representation in accordance with the permit. The branch's business lines. The Office is a unit dependent on the enterprise and is obliged to represent and protect the interests of the enterprise
under the conditions of permission. The location of the company is the place where the company is engaged in certain business activities. Article 46. Establishment of branches, offices 1. Every company has the right to establish a branch or representative office, whether at home or abroad. The company can set up one or more branches/representations in the administrative
division. 2. When setting up a branch/representation in Vietnam, the company submits an application for a branch/representation is located. The statement consists of: (a) notification of the establishment of a branch/representative office; b) a copy of the decision
to establish and the minutes of the meeting on the establishment of a branch/representative office; A copy of the identity/passport or identity document of the paplication and issue a Branch/Representative Registration Certificate within 03 business days
of the application. If the application is rejected, the company must be notified in writing. The notice should provide clarification registration certificate, informs the business registration authority in charge of the administrative unit in which the company's
headquarters is located, to send information on branch/representation registration to the Evanch/representation registration to the People's Committee of the district where the branch/representation is located. 5. A legitimate representative of the
company registers changes to the Branch/Representation Registration Certificate for 10 years from the day such changes were made. The Government is drafting this article 47. Multi-food limited company 1. A multi-pro vi person limited company is an enterprise in
which: (a) members are organizations and/or individuals; The number of members does not exceed 50; b) Participants are liable for the company's debts and other liabilities of up to the cost of capital they contribute to the enterprise, except in accordance with paragraph 4 of article 48 of this Act. (c) Members' stakes must be transferred under Articles 52, 53 and 54 of this Act. 2. A
multi-member limited company has legal status from the date of issuance of the Business Registration Certificate. 3. Limited company and the issuance of a certificate of contribution to capital 1. The share capital of a multi-pro vial company with limited liability when
registering a business is the total cost of the capital contribution to the company promised by the members. 2. Each member must contribute appropriately in terms of adequacy and the type of assets agreed within 90 days of the issuance of the Business Registration Certificate. Members of the company can contribute assets only at the expense of promised assets, such assets
are approved by the majority of other members. After the deadline, each member has rights and responsibilities proportional to the promised contribute capital or contribute capital in the promised amount is apparently no longer a
member of the company; b) A participant who does not contribute fully to the promised amount has rights proportional to his/her invested capital; (c) The right to contribute the participant does not contribute fully in full
agreement, the company registers a change in the share capital and share of the participant within 60 days of the deadline for making a sufficient capital upon agreement is liable depending on the value of the promised capital contribution for the
company's financial obligations incurred before the day when the company registers changes in the share capital contribution to such a member. Certificate of Capital Contains: (a) the name of the company, the identification number and address of the headquarters; b)
The company's share capital; (c) Full name, permanent residence, citizenship, identity card/passport number of the participant is a person; The name, decision number of the participant is an organization; (d) The share and cost of the participant; dd) The number and date of the issuance of
the capital contribution certificate; (e) The full name and signature of the company's legal representative. 6. If the certificate of contribution to the capital is lost, damaged or otherwise destroyed, its owner is reissued in accordance with the procedures provided by the company's charter. Article 49. Registration of participants 1. The company registers as soon as possible when a
Business Registration Certificate is issued. The roster of participants must include: (a) the name of the company, the identification/passport numbers of members who are individuals; Names, decision numbers or company identification numbers, addresses of members'
headquarters; (c) Betting and their values; The date of capital contributions, the types of assets contributed by each participant (d) Signatures of member and date of issuance of certificates for each participant's capital contribution. The roster of
participants is kept at the company's headquarters. Article 50. Members' rights 1. Participation in the meetings of the Council of Members; discuss, propose, vote on issues within the purview of the Council of Members of the Council of Members. 2. Give a number of votes proportion of the profit
proportional to the share of the participant after the company has settled all taxes and fulfilled other financial obligations, as required by law. 4. Get a portion of the remaining assets proportional to the share of the participant after the company's share capital increases. 6. Dispose
of your share by transferring a portion or all of this, give, donate or otherwise in accordance with the law and charter of the company. 7. File a claim against the Chairman of the Assembly of Members, the Director/Ceo, the Legal Representative or another Manager under article, any
member or group of members who own at least 10 per cent of the share capital (or a smaller amount provided by the company's charter) has additional rights (a) To request meetings of the Council of Members to resolve issues within its purview; b) Check, study books and monitor transactions, ledgers and annual financial statements; c) Checking, examining, copying the
membership registry, meeting minutes, board resolutions and other company documents. (d) A request to the Court to annul the decision of the meeting or the contents of such a decision do not comply with this Act and the company's charter. 9. If a member of the company owns more
than 90 per cent of the share capital and the company's charter does not provide for a lower rate, as stipulated in paragraph 8 of this article, the group of other members naturally has the rights established in paragraph 8 of this article, the group of other members naturally has the rights established in paragraph 8 of this article, the group of other members naturally has the rights established in paragraph 8 of this article, the group of other members naturally has the rights established in paragraph 8 of this article, the group of other members naturally has the rights established in paragraph 8 of this article, the group of other members naturally has the rights established in paragraph 8 of this article, the group of other members naturally has the rights established in paragraph 8 of this article, and paragraph 8 of this article, the group of other members naturally has the rights established in paragraph 8 of this article, and paragra
assume liability for the company's debts and other liabilities of up to the value of this Act. 2. Do not withdraw the capital in any form or form, except in paragraph 4 of article 48 of this Act. 3. Compliance with the company's charter. 4. Respect the resolutions and decisions of the Council
of Members. 5. Take personal responsibility in the following actions on behalf of the company: (a) Violations of the law; b) business transactions or transactions that do not serve the interests of the company and harm others; c) Paying for improper debt while the company faces financial risk. 6. Compliance with other obligations mandated by the Act. Article 52. Redemption rates
1. Each member has the right to request a company to buy its share if such a member votes against the Resolution of the Board of Members on: (a) Amendments to the company; (c) Other cases prescribed by the company's charter. The request for a share
buyback must be made in writing and sent to the company within 15 days of the ratification of the Resolution, as stipulated in this paragraph. 2. When such a request is made in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article, if a price agreement is not reached, the company's
charter within 15 days of the date the request is received. Payment is made only if the company is still able to repay its debts and repay other liabilities after payment of the share. 3. If the company does not buy a stake, as stipulated in paragraph 2 of this article, the right to transfer one's share to another member or person who is not entitled to membership. Article 53. Transfer
rates 1. Except in paragraph 3 of article 52, paragraph 5 and paragraph 6 of article 54 of this law, each member of a limited company has the right to transfer a portion or all of his share to another person as follows: (a) to offer shares to other members in proportion to their shares in the company on the same terms; b) Transfer of a share only on the same terms as applied by other
members prescribed in paragraph A of this paragraph A of this paragraph to persons not particularly members if members do not buy or buy in full within 03 days of the offer date. 2. The transfer member still has rights and obligations to the company in proportion to his share until the purchase information mentioned in paragraphs b, c and d of paragraph 1 of article 49 of this Act is recorded in the
register of participants. 3. If a transfer or change of share results in a company having only one member, the company is converted into a limited company and registers changes to the registration of the business within 15 days of the company must be a
member of the company in accordance with the will or law. If the person is the person declared missing by the court, his/her asset management under civil law is a member of the party is transferred or bought out by the company.
under article 52 and article 52 and article 53 of this law in the following cases: (a) the heir does not wish to become a member; b) The recipient mentioned in paragraph 5 of this article is not accepted by the Board of Members as a member; b) The recipient mentioned in paragraph 5 of this article is not accepted by the Board of Members as a member; b) The recipient mentioned in paragraph 5 of this article is not accepted by the Board of Members as a member; b) The recipient mentioned in paragraph 5 of this article is not accepted by the Board of Members as a member; b) The recipient mentioned in paragraph 5 of this article is not accepted by the Board of Members as a member; b) The recipient mentioned in paragraph 5 of this article is not accepted by the Board of Members as a member; b) The recipient mentioned in paragraph 5 of this article is not accepted by the Board of Members as a member; b) The recipient mentioned in paragraph 5 of this article is not accepted by the Board of Members as a member; b) The recipient mentioned in paragraph 5 of this article is not accepted by the Board of Members as a member; b) The recipient mentioned in paragraph 5 of this article is not accepted by the Board of Members as a member; b) The recipient mentioned in paragraph 5 of this article is not accepted by the Board of Members as a member is an organization that the solution of the Board of Members as a member is an organization that the Board of Members are a member is an organization that the Board of Members as a member is an organization that the Board of Members are a member is an organization that the Board of Members are a member is an organization that the Board of Members are a member is an organization that the Board of Members are a member is an organization that the Board of Members are a member is an organization that the Board of Members are a member is an organization that the Board of Members are a member is a member in the Board of Members are a member in the Board of Members are a member in the Board of 
inheritance, such a rate must be settled in accordance with civil law. The participant has the right to give part or all of his share to another person. The recipient is another person, he becomes a member of the company only if it is accepted by the
Board of Members. 6. If a party uses its share to pay off debts, the recipient has the right to use that share to: (a) become a member of the Board of Members; or b) Propose and pass it in accordance with article 53 of this law. Article 55. The organizational structure of the Multi-Profied Company with Limited Responsibility has the Board of Members,
Chairman Board members, Director/CEO. Each limited company with 11 or more members must establish a Supervisory Board; a company with fewer than 11 members may also establish a Supervisory Board if necessary for business administration. The rights, obligations, standards, requirements and conditions of the Control Board and the Head of the Control Board must be
provided in the company's charter. Article 56. Council of members 1. The board of members consists of the Board of Members is determined by the company's charter. However, there should be at least one meeting a year. 2. The Board of Members has the
following rights and responsibilities: (a) Determine the company's annual business plan and development strategy; b) decide to increase or reduce the share capital; Identify a way to raise additional capital (c) Determine the company's annual business plan and development; Marketing, technology transfer; ratification of loan contracts, loans, sale of assets
that are more than 50% of the total value of assets recorded in the latest financial statements (or the lower rate or value prescribed by the company's charter); dd) Elect, dismiss the President of the Council of Members; decision to appoint, terminate and terminate and terminate contracts with the Director/CEO, Chief Accountant and other executives established by the company's
charter; (e) Determine salaries, bonuses and other benefits for the Chairman of the Board of Members, Director/CEO, Chief Accountant and other managers established by the company's losses; Determine the organizational structure of the company (i)
decide to establish subsidiaries, subsidiaries, subsidiaries, subsidiaries, subsidiaries, and offices; To amend the company's charter; Decision to restructure the company's charter. 3. If a member of a limited company is detained, imprisoned or obtained for the right to practice by a court,
as stipulated in the Penal Code, such a member may authorize another person to participate in the Company's Board of Members 1. The Board of Members a member to chair and the Board of Members 1. The Board of Members 2. The President of the Board of Members 1. The Board of Members and the Board of Members 2. The President of the Board of Members 2. The President of the Board of Members 2. The President of the Board of Members 3. The Bo
Members has the following rights and responsibilities: (a) The agenda and work plan of the Council of Members or for absentee voting; (c) Convening and presiding over meetings of the Board of Members or organizing absentee voting; (d) To monitor the implementation of member
council resolutions; (dd) Sign the resolutions of the Council of Members on behalf of the Council of Members should not exceed 05 years. The President of the Board of Members may be re-elected without term limits. 4. If the Chairman of
the Board of Members is absent or unable to fulfil his rights and responsibilities, he/she may allow another member to perform in writing the rights and duties of the Board of Members convenes a meeting to elect a member to temporarily fulfil the rights and
responsibilities of the President of the Council of Members under the majority rule. Article 58. Council of Members convenes at the request of the Council of Members or a member or group of members or a member or group of members at the request of the President of the Council of Members or a member or group of members at the request of the President of the Council of Members or a member or group of members at the request of the President of the Council of Members or a member or group of members at the request of the President of the Council of Members or a member or group of members at the request of the President of the Council of Members or a member or group of members or group of me
company's headquarters, unless otherwise provided by the company's charter. The Chairman of the Board of Members should prepare an agenda, documents and convene meetings of the Council of Members could offer additional content of the agenda in writing. The offer must include: b) full name, permanent residence, citizenship, id/passport number, if the
participant is a person; The name, decision number of the institution or the company's identification number, the participant is an organization; The full name, signature of the participant is an organization; The full name, signature of the participant is an organization or the participant is an 
content; d) Reasons. The Chairman of the Board of Members must accept the proposal and change the agenda if such a proposal is valid and sent to the company's headquarters at least 01 working days before the meeting; if the proposal was made right before the meeting, it was accepted if the majority of the members present approved it. 2. Invitations to meetings
of Council members can be made in writing, by phone, fax or other electronic environment, as prescribed by the company's charter, and sent directly to each member of the Board of Members. The invitation should be sent to before the meeting. Documents related to amendments to the company's
charter, approval of the direction of the company, approval of the meeting. The deadlines for sending other documents are provided by the company's charter. 3. If the President of the Board of Members is unable to convene a meeting of the Board of the Board of the company's charter.
of Members at the request of a member/group of members, as written in paragraph 8 and paragraph 9 of article 50 of this Act, within 15 days of the request, such a member/group of members, provided for by paragraph 3 of this article, must be
written and contain the following information: (a) full names, residence, nationalities, identity cards/passport numbers of members who are individuals; Names, decision numbers or company identification numbers of members who are individuals; Names, decision numbers of members of members who are individuals; Names, decision numbers of members of memb
The reasons for the meeting and the issues that need to be addressed; (c) The intended agenda; d) Full names and signatures of each member who makes the request or their authorized representatives. 5. If the request for a congress of the Board of
Members will send a written notice to the member/group of members within 07 business days of the Board of Members convenes a meeting of the Board of Members within 15 days of the President is
personally responsible for the damage caused to the company and the members concerned. In this case, the members concerned by the company. Article 59. Terms and
formalities of meetings of the Board of Members 1. The meeting of the Council of Members is convened when a number of members who have at least 65 per cent of the Board of Members, as set out in paragraph 1 of this article, are not met, the second
meeting shall be held as follows, if otherwise company charter: (a) the second meeting is held within 15 days of the example participate; b) If the conditions for the second meeting of the Board of Members, as set out in paragraph 2 of this article, are not of the example participate; b) If the conditions for the second meeting is held when a number of members who have at least 50 per cent of the example participate; b) If the conditions for the second meeting is held when a number of members, as set out in paragraph 2 of this article, are not of the example participate; b) If the conditions for the second meeting is held when a number of members who have at least 50 per cent of the second meeting is held when a number of members who have at least 50 per cent of the second meeting is held when a number of members who have at least 50 per cent of the second meeting is held when a number of members who have at least 50 per cent of the second meeting is held when a number of members who have at least 50 per cent of the second meeting is held when a number of members who have at least 50 per cent of the second meeting is held when a number of members who have at least 50 per cent of the second meeting is held when a number of members who have at least 50 per cent of the second meeting is held when a number of members who have at least 50 per cent of the second meeting is held when a number of members who have at least 50 per cent of the second meeting is held when a number of members who have at least 50 per cent of the second meeting is held when a number of members who have at least 50 per cent of the second meeting is held when a number of members who have at least 50 per cent of the second meeting is held when a number of members who have at least 50 per cent of the second meeting is held when a number of members who have at least 50 per cent of the second meeting is held when a number of members who have at least 50 per cent of the second meeting is held when a number of members who have at least 50 per cent o
met, the third meeting shall be held within 10 working days of the expected date of the second meeting. In this case, the meeting of the Board of Members present. Members must be present and voted on at meetings of the Board of Members.
The formalities and voting methods must be spelled out in the company's charter. The duration of the meeting may be extended if necessary to complete the agenda. However, the duration should not exceed 30 days from the start date. Article 60. Resolutions of the Council of Members 1. The Board of Members ratifies the Resolutions within its purview by voting in the assembly
absentee voting or other voting method prescribed by the company's charter, the following issues are resolved by a vote at the meeting of the Board of Members: (a) amendments to the company's charter, spelled out in article 25 of this law; b) Focus on the development of the company; (c) The election, the dismissal of the
President of the Council of Members; Appointment, dismissal of Director/Ceo; Approval of annual financial statements; Restructuring or dissolving the company. 3. Unless otherwise provided by the company's charter, the Board of Members' Resolution must be ratified at the meeting in the following cases: (a) it receives a number of votes, representing at least 65 per cent of the
total number of participants, except in paragraph B of this paragraph; b) In the case of a decision to sell assets whose value is \geq 50\% of the total value of assets in accordance with the latest financial statements (or the lower ratio established by the company's charter; in the case of amendments to the company's charter; in the event of restructuring or dissolution of the company,
the resolution must receive at least 75% of the total number of shares of the participants 4. b) Empower another electronic medium; d) Send votes to the meeting by mail, fax or email. 5. Resolution of the Council of Members ratified in the form of
absentee voting if this method is approved by a number of members who have at least 65% of the Spacific ratio is provided by the company's charter. Article 61. Minutes of meetings of the Council of Members 1. Meetings of the Board of Members must be recorded in writing, audio recordings or other electronic recordings. The minutes of the meeting should be
completed and ratified before the end of the meeting. The protocol should have the following content: (a) Time, place, purpose, agenda of the meeting; b) Full names, proportions of rates, numbers and dates for issuing certificates of contributions to the capital of members or authorized representatives of members who attended the meeting; Full names, stake proportions,
numbers and dates of issuance of certificates of contributions to the capital of members or authorized representatives of members, not to attend meetings; Issues that have been discussed and voted on; Members or authorized representatives of members, not to attend meetings; Issues that have been discussed and voted on; Members or authorized representatives of members, not to attend meetings; Issues that have been discussed and votes on each issue. Ratified decisions; Full names and signatures
of the protocol creator and chairman of the meeting. The creator of the minutes and the chair of the meeting share a joint responsibility for the accuracy and veracity of the minutes of the meeting. The creator of the meeting share a joint responsibility for the accuracy and the chair of the meeting share a joint responsibility for the accuracy and veracity of the minutes of the meeting. The creator of the meeting share a joint responsibility for the accuracy and veracity of the minutes and the chair of the meeting. The creator of the meeting share a joint responsibility for the accuracy and veracity of the minutes of the meeting share a joint responsibility for the accuracy and veracity of the minutes and the chair of the meeting share a joint responsibility for the accuracy and veracity of the minutes of the meeting.
for the ratification of the Resolution must be as follows: 1. The Chairman of the Board of Members decides to collect the absentee certificates of members organizes the drafting, reporting on the issues that need to be addressed, the draft resolution and the absentee ballots for
members of the Council of Members; 3. Absentee voting should include: (a) the name, the company's identification number, the address of the headquarters; b) full name, address, nationality, identification/passport number, member's share; (c) The questions and answers in the following order: for, against and abstentions; d) Deadline for absentee ballots; The full name and
signature of the President of the Board of Members. Absentee voting, which contains sufficient information, has the signature of the participant and is sent to the counting of votes, compiles a vote count, notifies the results and ratified decisions to members within 07 business days of
submitting the request form. The vote counting report is as valuable as the minutes of the Council of Members and dates for issuing certificates of contributions to the capital of members or authorized representatives who submit valid
absentee ballots; Full names, stake proportions, numbers and dates for the issuance of certificates of contributions to the capital of members or authorized representatives who do not submit absentee ballots; Issues that need to be voted on; Members' brief views on each issue (if any); (d) The total number of valid absentee cards, invalid
absentee cards, non-subordinate absentee cards; The total number of valid forms with assimilating opinions, those who have dissenting opinions on each issue; (dd) Ratified decisions and the appropriate vote ratio; (e) The full name and signature of the counter and the Chairman of the Board of Members are jointly responsible for
the accuracy and veracity of the report on the results of the vote count. Article 63. The Effect of the Board of Members' Ordinance, unless otherwise provided by the company's charter, the Board of Members' Ordinance by virtue from the date of its ratification or from the date of its vich written in it. Article 64. Director/CEO 1. The director or CEO of the company is the person who
manages the day-to-day operations of the company and is responsibile to the Board of Members for the fulfillment of his rights and responsibilities. (a) the implementation of member council resolutions; b) to resolve issues related to the day-to-day operations of the company; (c) Organize the implementation of the
company's business plans and investment plans; d) make public the company's rules and regulations, unless otherwise provided by the company's charter; (dd) Appoint, dismiss the company, with the exception of those within the purview of the Board of Members; (e) Enter into contracts on behalf of the company, with the exception of those within the purview of the Board of
Members; To propose an organizational plan; Submit annual financial statements to the Board of Members' Ordinance. Article 65.
Director/CEO Standards and Conditions 1. Director/CEO must have experience and qualifications in business, as stipulated in article 18 of this act. The Director/CEO must have experience and qualifications in business administration unless otherwise provided by the company's charter. 3. With regard to a subsidiary whose more than 50 per cent of the share capital is in the
State structure in the form of stakes, in addition to the standards and requirements, in paragraphs 1 and paragraphs 1 and paragraphs 2 of this article, the Director/Ceo should not be spouses, parents, adoptive parents, the birth of a child, a foster child, a foster child, a brother, a sister, a snock, the daughter-in-law of the parent company and a representative of a state company. Article 66. Wages, salaries and
bonuses to the Chairman of the Board of Members, the Director/CEO and executives 1. The Company must pay salaries and bonuses to the Chairman of the Board of Members, the Director/Director and other managers are included
in the operating expenses as stipulated in the provisions of the Corporate Income Tax Act, which comply with the law and is registered as a separate item in the annual financial statements. Article 67. Contracts and transactions between the company and the following legal entities are
subject to approval by the Board of Members: (a) by members, authorized representatives of members, Director/CEO, legal representative of the parent company; b) the persons referred to in paragraph A of this paragraph C of the
paragraph. 2. A person who has entered into a contract or tha contract or the main contract o
accept the contract/deal within 15 days of receiving the notice. In this case, the contract/deal is accepted if it is approved by the majority of members who make up at least 65% of the voting capital. Participants who participate in the contract/deal should not vote. The contract/transaction made in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 of this article, which
causes damage to the company, is annulled and dealt with in accordance with the established law. A person who has signed a contract/transaction, which is carried out in accordance with paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 of this article or
damages the company. Article 68. Adjustment of the share capital 1. The company may increase its share capital in the following cases: (a) increases the additional capital is divided into members depending on their share in the company's share
capital. Each member may transfer the right to contribute capital to another person, as stipulated in Article 53 of the Act. Any participant who objects to the member is divided among the other members depending on their share in the company's share
capital, unless otherwise agreed between the members. 3. The Company may reduce its share capital in the following forms: (a) Part of the shares are returned to members in accordance with their shareholding if the company has been operating for more than 02 years in a row since the date of business registration, provided that debts and other liabilities can be paid after the
return. b) The company buys out the share of the participant, as stipulated by article 52 of this law; (c) Statutory capital has not been fully and punctually contributed by the members, as stipulated in article 48 of this act. 4. Within 10 days of the date of the increase or decrease in the share capital, the company must send a written notice to the business registration authority. The
notice must include: (a) the name, identification number, address of the company's headquarters; b) share capital, expected increase or decrease in share capital is increased, the notice must be attached to the resolution and minutes of
the meeting of the Board of Members. If the share capital is reduced, the notice should be attached to the Resolution, the minutes of the board meetings and the latest financial statements. The Business Registration Authority updates information on the increase or decrease in share capital within 03 business days of receipt of the notice. Article 69. The Company distributes profits
to its members only if its activities are profitable, tax liabilities and other financial obligations are fulfilled in accordance with the law, debts and other liabilities can be paid after the distributed profits. Article 70. Withdrawal of a returned share or distributed profit at a rate returns due to a reduction in share capital under paragraph 3 of article 68 of this Act, or the profits distributed
to members under the provisions of article 69 of this act, members must return the money or assets they receive, or assume joint responsibility for the company's debts and other liabilities as long as the amount of money or assets returned by members, is equivalent to a reduction in capital or distributed profits. Article 71. Responsibilities of Chairman of the Board of Members,
Director/General Director, Legal Representative, Controllers and Other Executives 1. The Chairman of the Board of Members, Director/CEO, Legal Representative, Controllers and other Executives are responsible: (a) to honestly and carefully implement these rights and responsibilities to serve the best legitimate interests of the company; b) Act in the best interests of the
company; Don't use the company's business capabilities, information, secrets; Do not abuse power or office; Do not use the company's property for the purpose of self-searching or to serve the interests of another legal entity; (c) Provide company's property for the purpose of self-searching or to serve the interests of another legal entity; (d) Provide company's property for the purpose of self-searching or to serve the interests of another legal entity; (e) Provide company's property for the purpose of self-searching or to serve the interests of another legal entity; (e) Provide company's property for the purpose of self-searching or to serve the interests of another legal entity; (e) Provide company's property for the purpose of self-searching or to serve the interests of another legal entity; (e) Provide company's property for the purpose of self-searching or to serve the interests of another legal entity; (e) Provide company's property for the purpose of self-searching or to serve the interests of another legal entity; (e) Provide company's property for the purpose of self-searching or to serve the interests of another legal entity; (f) Provide company's property for the purpose of self-searching or to serve the interests of another legal entity; (f) Provide company's property for the purpose of self-searching or to self-search
controlling stake or shares; (d) Performing other rights and obligations established by law and company charter. 2. The director or CEO should not raise wages or pay bonuses if the company is unable to pay the debt. 3. The notification numbers of the
enterprises, the addresses of the headquarters of the enterprises in which their relatives own private property or joint ownership of shares or shares that make up more than 10% of the share capital. The information mentioned in
paragraph 1 and paragraph 3 must be announced within 05 business days of the origin or change of interests. The company sheadquarters. Members, managers, company controllers and their transactions with the company. The list must be kept at the company to examine and
copy a portion or all of the information mentioned in paragraph 1 and paragraph 3 of this article during working hours in accordance with the procedures established in the company, either alone or on behalf of the company, file liability or civil lawsuits against the Chairman of the Meeting of Members,
director/CEO, legal representative and other managers, breaches of the manager's duties in the following cases: (a) violations referred to in article 71 of this act; b) non-compliance or actions, not such as the law or company statute regarding these rights and duties; failure to implement or adequately implement member council resolutions; (c) Other cases determined by the law
and company's charter. 2. Claims procedures comply with civil proceedings law. 3. Legal costs when a participant files a claim on behalf of the company are included in the company are included in the company is an enterprise owned by an
organization or individual (currently called the owner of the company's share capital. 2. A limited company has its legal status from the date of issuance of the Business Registration Certificate. 3. Limited companies, consisting of one member, should not issue shares.
Article 74. Capital contribution to the creation of the company 1. The share capital of the limited liability company on the day of business registration is the total value of the assets promised by the owner, which is written in the company's charter. 2. The owner must make contributions in accordance with the obligation to register the business within 90 days of the date of issuance
of the Business Registration Certificate in terms of value and types of assets. 3. If sufficient share capital within 30 days of the deadline mentioned in paragraph 2 of this article, the owner registers a change in the share capital within 30 days of the deadline for full share capital. In this case, the owner is liable for the value of the promised capital contribution for the company's
financial obligations incurred prior to the registration of the share capital change. 4. The owner, with all his possessions, is responsible for the financial obligations of the company, the damage caused by the inability to make capital, or the inability to fully and punctually contribute capital. Article 75. The rights of the company 1. The owner of the company has the right:
a) to decide the contents of the company's charter; Amend the company's charter; Amend the company's annual business plans and development investment projects; Solution to market development, marketing and technology solutions; (e) Ratify credit
contracts, loan contracts and contracts and contracts established by the company's charter, the value of which is equal to or above 50% of the total value of assets recorded in the company's latest financial statements, or a lower rate set by the company's latest whose value is equal to or more than 50% of the total value of assets written in the company's latest
financial statements, or a lower rate set by the company's charter; To decide to increase the company's share capital to other organizations and/or individuals; (i) Decide to use profits after fulfilling
the company's tax obligations and other financial obligations; (m) To decide on restructuring, dissolution of the company and filing for bankruptcy; Withdrawal of all value of the company charter. 2. The owner of the company, being an individual, has
the right; (a) to decide the contents of the company's charter; Amend the company's charter; b) Determine investments, business operations and administration of the company's share capital; Transfer of a portion or all of the company's share capital to other organizations and/or individuals;
(d) Decide to use profits after fulfilling the company's tax obligations and other financial obligations; (dd) Decide on restructuring, dissolution or bankruptcy process has been completed; (g) Exercise of other rights prescribed in this law and company charter. Article 76.
Company owner's liabilities 1. Contribute the share capital in full and punctually. 2. Stick to the company's assets. The owner and the company, as an individual, must separate the expenses of his and his family from the expenses made as president, director or CEO of the company. 4. Comply with contractual
laws and relevant regulations of the law on the purchase, sale, lending, loans, leasing, lease and other transactions between the company and the owner of the company and the owner of the company can withdraw capital contributed to the company by
another method is withdrawn, the owner and the relevant organization or individual must liability for the company's debts and other liabilities. 7. Meet other obligations as set out in this Act and the company's charter. Article 77. Enforcement of the rights of the owner of
the company in some special cases 1. When the owner transfers a part of the share capital to another organization or legal person (a heresinafter called a legal entity) or a new member of the company, the company must be transformed into a multi-financial limited company or a shareholder, register changes in the content of business registration in the business registration body
within 10 days of the date of the transfer of capital given or admitted by the new member. 2. If the owner of the company, as an individual, is detained, sentenced to prison or deprived of the rights and duties of the owner of the company. 3. If the owner of the company dies as an
individual, the heir to the company must be the owner or member of the company in accordance with will or law. The company must be transformed accordingly and register changes to the business registration content within 10 days of the end of the inheritance or has
the right to inherit the deprived, the share of the owner of the company, as an individual, becomes legally incompetent, the rights and responsibilities of the owner of the company, as an individual, becomes legally incompetent, the rights and responsibilities of the owner of the company, as an individual, becomes legally incompetent, the rights and responsibilities of the owner of the company, as an individual, becomes legally incompetent, the rights and responsibilities of the owner of the company are exercised by the guardian. 5. If the owner of the company, being an organization, dissolved or bankrupt, the
recipient of the owner's share becomes the owner or member of the company must be transformed accordingly and register changes in business registration content within 10 days of the company must be transformed accordingly and register changes in business registration content within 10 days of the company must be transformed accordingly and register changes in business registration content within 10 days of the company must be transformed accordingly and register changes in business registration content within 10 days of the company must be transformed accordingly and register changes in business registration content within 10 days of the company must be transformed accordingly and register changes in business registration accordingly ac
liability company with one member, on the ownership of the organization, applies one of the following organizational models: (a) Company President, Director/CEO and Controller; b) Board of Members, Directors or the president of the company is a legitimate
representative of the company. 3. Unless otherwise provided by the company's charter, the roles, rights and responsibilities of the Board of Members 1. Board members must be appointed and dismissed by the company's owner; will be 03 to 07 members, the
term of office should not exceed 05 years. The Board of Members, on behalf of the company, performs the rights and responsibilities of the company owner and the company for the performance of rights and duties under this Act and the relevant law. 2.
Rights, responsibilities and working relationships between the Board of Members in accordance with the majority rule in accordance with the board of Members in accordance with the majority rule in accordance with the board of Members in accordance with the majority rule in accordance with the majority rule in accordance with the board of Members in accordance with the majority rule in accordance with the majority r
company's charter. Unless otherwise provided by the company's charter, the term of office, rights and responsibilities of the Board of Members is in accordance with article 57 and the relevant provisions of this act. The authority and method of convening meetings of the Board of Members must be consistent with article 58 of the Act. 5. The Meeting of the Council
of Members is held when at least two thirds of the members participate. Unless otherwise provided by the company's charter, each participant has one vote with the same value. The Council of Members present. Decisions to amend the company's
charter, restructure the company, transfer part or all of the company's share capital must be approved by at least three-quarters of the participants. The resolution or on the date written on it, unless otherwise provided by the company's charter. Each meeting of the Board of Members must be recorded in writing,
audio recordings or other electronic media. The company, on behalf of the company, on behalf of the company, performs the rights and duties of the owner of the company to article 80. President of the company, on behalf of the company, performs the rights and duties of the owner of the company to article 80. President of the company to article 80. President of the company, on behalf of the owner of the company, performs the rights and duties of the owner of the company to article 80. President of the company to article 80
and the company, except for the rights and duties of the Director/CEO; be legally responsible to the company for performing rights and duties under this Act, in accordance with the legal norms and the company must comply with the
company's charter, this Act, relevant legislation. 3. The Decision of the President of the company on the performance of the company, unless otherwise provided by the company's charter. Article 81. Director/CEO 1. The board of members or the president of the company
appoints or hires a director/CEO, whose term of office does not exceed 05 years, to manage the day-to-day activities of the Company for fulfilling his or her rights and responsibilities. Chairman of the Board of Members or the Board of Members or President of the
company may simultaneously hold the position of Director General (CEO) unless otherwise provided by the law or charter of the Board of Members or the President of the company; b) to resolve issues related to the day-to-day operations of the
company; (c) Organize the implementation of the company's business plans and investment plans; d) Make public the company; (e) Enter into contracts on behalf of the company, with the exception of those who are in the
purview of the Chairman of the Board of Directors or the President of the Company; To propose an organizational plan; Submit annual financial statements to the Board of Members or to the President of the Company; Charter, an employment contract
between the Director/CEO and the Chairman of the Board of Members or the President of the Company. 3. Director/Director-General must: (a) be legally competent and not be any of the persons mentioned in paragraph 2 of article 18 of the Act; b) has qualifications and actual experience of company management, unless otherwise prescribed by the company's charter. Article 82.
Controllers 1. The owner of the company determines the number of inspectors, appoints supervisors with a term of no more than 05 years, as well as the creation of a Supervisory Board. Controllers have the following rights and obligations: (a) to check the legality,
integrity and caution of the Board of Members, the President of the Company and the Director General in the performance of the rights of the owner and business administration; b) Checking financial statements, Results reports and other reports to the
company's owner; (c) Offer the company owner a solution, organizational structure and administration of the Board of Directors, the President of the Company, the CEO and other executives are required to provide sufficient and timely information on the
performance of the rights of the owner and the company at the request of the Controllers; (dd) To attend and discuss at board meetings and other company at the request of the company at the request of the company at the request of the company meetings; (e) Performing other rights and obligations specified in the company meetings; (e) Performing other rights and obligations specified in the company at the request of the company meetings; (e) Performing other rights and obligations specified in the company meetings; (e) Performing other rights and obligations specified in the company at the request of the company meetings; (e) Performing other rights and obligations specified in the company at the request of the company meetings; (e) Performing other rights and obligations specified in the company at the request of the company meetings and other rights and obligations specified in the company at the request of the request of
mentioned in paragraph 2 of article 18 of this law; b) Not to be bound by members of the Board of Members, the President of the Company, the Director/CEO and the person competent to directly appoint controllers; c) has the qualifications and experience of accounting, auditing or qualifications in and actual company experience, or meet other standards and conditions prescribed
in the company's charter. The company's charter states the content and method of cooperation between the Controllers. Article 83. Responsibilities of members of the Board of Members, President of the Company owner regarding these rights and duties. 2. Perform
the rights and responsibilities in an honest, discreet manner to ensure the best interests of the company; and the owner of the company; and the owner of the company; and the owner of the company and the owner of the company and the owner of the company and the owner of the company; do not use the company and the owner of the company
another person. 4. Provide companies with timely, sufficient and accurate information about businesses that they or related entities own or have a controlling stake or shares. This notice must be displayed at the company's charter. Article 84. Wages, wages and other benefits of
managers and supervisors 1. Managers and supervisors receive salaries, salaries and other benefits in accordance with the company's business results. 2. The owner of the company and the controllers. Wages, wages and other managers and supervisors
should be included in operating expenses, as stipulated in the provisions of the Taxation Act, in accordance with the law, and recorded as a separate item in the annual financial statements. 3. Wages, wages and other benefits of the Controllers can be directly paid by the owner of the company, as prescribed by the company's charter. Article 85. The organizational structure of a
limited company with one member, established in the ownership of an individual 1. A limited company with one member, on the president of the company may hire a Director/CEO are specified in
the company's charter and employment contract between the Director/CEO and the President of the Company. Article 86. Contracts, transactions between a limited company established in the ownership of the organization and the following persons must
be considered and decided by the Board of Members or the President of the company; the Director/CEO and the Controllers: (a) the owner of the company and the associated persons involved in paragraph B of the paragraph; (d) The executives of the
company's owner, the persons appointed by such managers; (dd) The persons concerned mentioned in paragraph d of the paragraph. The person entering into the contract must send a notice to the Board of Members or to the President of the paragraph. The persons appointed by such managers; (dd) The persons concerned mentioned in paragraph d of the paragraph. The person entering into the contract must send a notice to the Board of Members or to the President of the paragraph.
contract or the main content of the transaction. 2. Unless otherwise provided by the company's charter, the Board of Members, the Company President and the Controllers must decide whether to accept the contract/deal within 10 days of receiving the interests should not vote.
The contract/deal mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article is accepted only if all the terms mentioned below are met: (a) Parties to the contract/deal are market prices at the time of the conclusion of the contract or the conclusion of the transaction; (c) The owner of
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the company complies with the obligations set out by section 4 of article 76 of this Act. 4. Contract/deal against in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this article and causing damage to the company is annulled and dealt with in accordance with the established law. The contract and the persons involved in the contract and the persons involved are jointly responsible for the damage caused

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and pay compensation for such damages and return the profits derived from such a contract/transaction to the company. 5. Each contract and transaction between a single member's limited liability company, which is owned by an individual, with the owner of the company or associated by the owner of the company, must be registered in writing. Such records are stored separately
in company documents. Article 87. Adjustment of the share capital 1. A single-member limited company adjusts its share capital in the following cases: (a) returns a portion of the company's registration and that all debts and liabilities can be paid upon return; b)
Statutory capital is not provided by the owner in full and punctually, as stipulated in article 74 of this law. 2. The share capital from others, increases when the owner of the company makes additional investments or tie additional capital from others. 3. If the share capital is increased by raising capital from others, the company must be
transformed into one of the following types of entrepreneurial organization: (a) a multi-profia limited society; The company must register changes in the content of business registration within 10 days of completion of the adjustment of the share capital; or b) a private equity enterprise, as stipulated by Article 196 of this law. Chapter IV STATE-OWNED COMPANIES Article 88.
Rules applicable to state-owned companies 1. The State company is organized and managed in accordance with this chapter III and Other relevant provisions of the Act, the Act will prevail. 2. Title 1 of Chapter III and Chapter V of
this Act apply to the management of all state-owned companies. Article 89. The organizational structure of the Agency representing public property (heresyaftehim, referred to as a representative agency) decides whether to manage a state-owned company in the form of a limited liability company, using one of the two models outlined in paragraph 1 of article 78 of this Act. Article
90. Council of members 1. The Board of Members, on behalf of the company, exercises rights and responsibilities act on the President and other members. Members of the Board of Members are permanent members, appointed, dismissed, highly rated and disciplined
representative agency. The term of office of the President and other members should not exceed 05 years. Members of the Board of Members, on behalf of the company, performs the rights and responsibilities of the owner, shareholders, members
of companies owned by the company, or shares/shares of which are owned by the company. 2. The Board of Members has the following rights and responsibilities: (a) to decide on the establishment, restructuring, dissolution of branches, representation and financially
dependent units; (c) Identify annual business plans, market policy, marketing and technology of the company; (d) To organize an internal audit unit. (dd) Perform other rights and obligations established by this Act, the relevant legal norms and the company's charter. Article 92. The terms and standards of members of the Board of Members
Member Board must: 1. has the qualifications and actual experience of administering business or busine
ceo/deputy director-general, chief accountant or supervisor of the company. 3. Do not be an employee of a regulatory body, political organizations, public and political organizations or not be a manager of a subsidiary. 4. The Chairman of the Board of Members, a Member of the Board of Members, the President of the Company, the Director/General Director, the Deputy
Director/Deputy Ceo of the State Company will never be dismissed. 5. meet other standards and conditions set by the company's charter. Article 93. Release and dismissal of members of the Board of Members are discharged from their post if such a person: (a) does not meet the standards and requirements, as is the
case in article 92 of the Act; b) has submitted a resignation and resignation is accepted in writing by a representative agency; (c) Receives a decision to retire or retire; d) is incapable of meeting the task or is legally incompetent; dd) not healthy enough or has enough prestige to hold office Council of members. 2. The Chairman and member of the Board of Members are dismissed
in the following cases: (a) the company does not meet the annual targets; fails to retain and develop capital at the request of a representative agency without reasonable explanations or explanations accepted by a representative agency without reasonable explanations accepted by a representative agency. b) A person has been brought to justice and found guilty by the court; (c) A person is not honest in the performance of his rights and duties;
abuse of power or office; Uses the company's property for the purpose of self-search or to serve the interests of another legal entity; provide false information about the company's business results. 3. Within 60 days of the decision to dismiss or dismiss, the representative office is considering the appointment of another person. Article 94. Chairman of the Board of Members 1. The
Chairman of the Board of Members is a representative institution. The Chairman of the Board of Members should not hold the position of Director/CEO of a company or other business at the same time. 2. The Chairman of the Board of Members; b)
Preparing an agenda, documents serving the meeting, or absentee voting of the Council of Members; (d) Organization of the resolutions of the resolutions of the representative institution and the Council of its members; (d) The organization of oversight, direct monitoring and
evaluation of the achievements of strategic goals, the company, the activities of the Director or the Director
relevant laws and company statutes. In addition to the cases referred to in article 93 of this act, the President of Members may be dismissed if he fails to perform the duties mentioned in paragraph 2 of this article 95. The rights and responsibilities of other members of the Board of Members 1. Attend meetings of the Board of Members, discuss,
make suggestions and vote on issues within the purview of the Council of Members. 2. Check, review, examine, copy logs, monitor transactions, ledgers, annual financial statements, member board meeting minutes and other company's charter. Article 96.
Responsibilities of the President and other members 1. By complying with the law, charter, and the owner of the company and the state; Don't use the company's business
capabilities, information, secrets; Do not abuse power or position; Do not use the company's property for the purpose of self-searching or to serve the interests of another legal entity; Provide companies with timely, sufficient and accurate information is located in the
company's headquarters and branches. 5. Abide by the resolutions of the Council of Members. 6. Take personal responsibility for using the company and harm other people; pay undue debts when a company faces financial risks. 7. Any member of the
Board of Members who finds violations of another member in relation to his obligations should submit a written report to a representative agency requesting an end to violations and remedial action. Article 97. Working conditions, requirements and methods of convening meetings of the Board of Members 1. The Board of Members must work as a group; at least a quarter of the
meeting should be held to consider the issues within its purview. As for issues that do not need to be discussed, the Board of Members may hold absentee voting in accordance with the company's charter. The Board of Members may hold absentee voting in accordance with the company's charter. The Board of Members may hold absentee voting in accordance with the company's charter.
request of the Chairman of the Board of Members or at the request of more than 50% of the board members. Members of the Board of Members and preside over the meetings of the Council of Members. Members of the Board of Members have
the right to offer the contents of the meeting in writing. The materials and documents of the meeting are sent to members of the meeting are sent to members of the Board of Members and invited participants (if any) at least 03 days before the date of the meeting. Documents related to the proposed amendments to the company's charter, the orientation of the company's development, restructuring or dissolution of
the company must be sent to members at least 05 days before the date of the meeting. 3. Invitations can be made in writing, by telephone, fax or other electronic environment, and sent directly to each member of the Board of Members and invited participants. The invitation should include the time, place and content of the meeting. Online can be carried out where it is necessary
4. The meeting of the members of the Council of Members is considered valid when at least two thirds of the Members of the Council participate. The Resolution of the Council of Members of the Council participate. The Resolution of the Council participate.
the meeting by the President of the Board of Members has the right to vote. Members of the Council of Members, the Resolution of the Council of Members is ratified when it is approved by a majority of members. The resolution can
be approved by means of multiple copies of the same copy if each copy has at least the signature of a member of the Board of Members. 6. In accordance with the content and agenda of the relevant institutions/organizations to attend the meeting and discuss
issues. Invited agency/organization representatives can offer their opinion and cannot vote. All opinions of the witten. The Chairman and
Secretary of the meeting share a joint responsibility for the accuracy and veracity of the meetings. The minutes of the meeting should be completed and ratified by the end of the meeting; A list of members present Issues to be discussed and voted on; a
summary of each member's views on each issue; b) Number of votes for affirmative and negative number of votes and abstentions (if they apply) c) ratified decisions, full names and signatures of the members present. 8. Members of the Board have the right to contact the Director/General Director or Deputy Director-General/ Deputy Director General, Chief Accountant and
Executives of the Company and subsidiaries, 100% of whose share capital is in the possession of the company's shares in other enterprises to provide information declared by the Board of Members or in accordance with the Board of Members'
Resolution. Persons requested to provide information must provide information and documents at the request of Members, unless otherwise accepted by the Board of Members uses apparatus, assisting units (if any), and printing the company to carry out its duties. 10. Members' Board operating
expenses, salaries, allowances and other remuneration are included in the company's administrative expenses. 11. If necessary, the Council of the Council of the Council of the company's financial management rules. 12.
The resolution of the Council of Members is valid from the date of its ratification or from the day it is a milestone, except when it is to be adopted by a representative body in a legal place. The term of office of the president of the company should not exceed 05 years with
a limit of two terms. The standards, the terms of the company's president and cases where the president of the company exercises the rights and responsibilities of the owner's representative under the Management and Use of Public Capital Act to invest in
enterprises; other rights and obligations in article 91 and article 96 of the Act. 3. The salary, bonuses and other benefits of the President of the company must use the executive apparatus, the support units (if any), and seal the company to perform
its duties. If necessary, the president of the company should consult with Vietnamese and foreign experts before deciding on the import in the company's financial management rules. 5. Decisions referred to in paragraph 2 of this article must be made in writing and have the signature of the
President of the Company, even if the President of the Company is simultaneously the Director/CEO. 6. The decision of the President of the Company has not been present in Vietnam for more than 30
days, the other person must be authorized to perform certain rights and duties of the President of the company in writing; permission must be made in writing and a written notification must be promptly sent to a representative agency. Other permit cases must comply with the company's rules and regulations. Article 99. Director/CEO must be appointed by the
Board of Members or the President of the Company or hired in accordance with the personnel plan approved by the representative agency. The company has one or deputy general director/deputy general director/deputy general director are specified in the company's charter. The rights and
responsibilities of the Deputy Director-General/Deputy Director-General are specified in the company's charter or employment contract. 2. The Director/CEO manages the day-to-day operations of the company's business plans and investment plans and evaluate their results; b) to
organize the implementation of the Resolutions of the Council of Members, the President of the company; (d) Enter into contracts, agreements on
behalf of the company, except for those within the purview of the Chairman of the Board of Directors or the President of the Board of Members or President of the company; Hire staff; (h) Submit and submit quarterly annual reports
on business objectives, annual financial statements to the Board of Members or the President of the company; (I) Performing other rights and obligations established by the law and the company's charter. Article 100. Director/CEO
Standards/Ceo Standards Of the Director/Deputy Director must: 1. Has qualifications and actual experience of business administration or business lines of the company. 2. Do not be a spouse, parent, adoptive parent, birth of a child, brother, sister of a leader or deputy head of a representative agency. 3. Do not be a spouse, parent, adoptive parent, birth of a child, brother, sister of a leader or deputy head of the Director/Deputy Director must: 1. Has qualifications and actual experience of business administration or business lines of the company. 2. Do not be a spouse, parent, adoptive parent, birth of a child, brother, sister of a leader or deputy head of the Director/Deputy Director must: 1. Has qualifications and actual experience of business administration or business.
foster child, brother, sister of the leader of the leader of any member of the Board of Members. 4. Do not be a spouse, parent, birth of a child, foster child, brother, sister of deputy director/deputy general manager or chief accountant of the company. 5. Do not be a spouse, parent of birth, adoptive parent, birth of a child, foster child, brother, sister of deputy director/deputy general manager or chief accountant of the company. 5. Do not be a spouse, parent of birth, adoptive parent, birth of a child, foster child, brother, sister of deputy director/deputy general manager or chief accountant of the company. 5.
of the Company Controller. 6. Do not hold the position of an official in a regulatory body, political organization or Organization. 7. The Chairman of the Board of Members, a Member of the Board of Members, the President of the Doputy Director/CEO, the Deputy Director/Deputy CEO of another state-owned company will never be dismissed. 8. Do not hold the position of
Director/Ceo of another company at the same time. 9. Meet other standards and conditions set by the company's charter. Article 101. Dismissal, dismissal of director/CEO and other executives 1. The Director/CEO resigns when he/she: (a) does not meet the standards and requirements under Article 100 of the Act; b) has submitted his resignation. 2. Director/Director-general is
relieved of his duties in the following cases: (a) the enterprise does not retain capital in accordance with the established law; b) The company does not achieve annual business plan and the company's development strategy. d) The company commits violations of
the law or its activities are not allowed; (dd) Any of the manager's duties is violated under section 96 of this act; Other cases prescribed by the company's charter. 3. Cases in which the deputy director-general, the chief accountant and other managers are dismissed and dismissed from the service are specified by the company's charter. Article 102. Control Board 1.
Depending on the size of the company, a representative agency appoints 01 Controllers or creates a 03-05 Controllers or crea
strategic objectives and the company's planned objectives; b) Monitor, evaluate the rights and responsibilities of members, the Board of Members, the Board of Members, the Director/CEO of the company; (c) Oversee, assess the impact and compliance with internal audit, risk management and reduction regulations, reporting and other company administrative regulations; (d)
Monitor the legality, systematicness and veracity of accounting, ledgers, financial statements, applications and relevant documents; Monitoring operations between the company transactions; (g) Submit and send a report on the assessment, the proposals
mentioned in paragraphs A, b, c, dd, dd and e of this paragraph by the representative agency and the Board of Members; Performing other rights and responsibilities in representative agency. The Government is drafting this article. Article 103.
The conditions and standards of the Comptroller must: 1. Be professionally trained in finance, accounting, audit, law, business administration 2. Don't be an employee of the company. 3. Do
not be a spouse, parent of birth, adoptive parent, birth of a child, adopted child, brother, sister, daughter-in-law of the following organizations. (a) The head and deputy head of a representative agency; b) Members of the Company's Board of Directors; (c) Deputy Director/Deputy Direc
of Director/Ceo of another company at the same time. 5. Not to simultaneously hold the position of Controllers, member of the Board of Members, member of the Board of Directors of a company not owned by state-owned enterprises. 6. Meet other standards and conditions set by the company's charter. Article 104. Rights of the Control Board and Controllers 1. Participation in
meetings of the Council of Members, Consultants, formal and informal discussions between the representative agency and the Board of Members, to ask the Board of Members, and Ceo members about plans, projects, investment development programs and other decisions related to the company's administration. 2. Examining the company's ledgers, reports, contracts,
transactions and other documents; inspect the administration of the Board of Members' Council members, Director/General Director when necessary or at the request of a representative agency. 3. To study, evaluate the efficiency of the business and the financial condition of the company, the impact of internal rules of management of the company. 4. Ask members of
the Board of Members, Director/General Director or Deputy Director/Deputy Ceo, Chief Accountant and other executives to report on the financial condition, business status of subsidiaries, when necessary to perform duties established by law and
the company's charter. 6. Inform members of the Board of Members, the Director/Director-General or other managers who act against their rights and responsibilities or may do so; report violations of the Board of Control and the individuals concerned.
Please from a representative agency to establish a unit specializing in auditing and assisting the Board of Control Board is a permanent employee of the company's charter. Article 105. The mode of operation of the Control Board and Controllers 1. The head of the Control Board is a permanent employee of the company;
other members may participate in the supervisory boards of up to 04 state-owned companies, provided that such participation is approved in writing by a representative agency. The Head of the Control Board formulates a monthly, quarterly and annual plan for the Control Board; assign tasks to each member. Controllers independently and proactively perform their tasks; offer
unscheduled tasks when you need to. 4. The Supervisory Board should hold at least one meeting per month to review and ratify the monitoring reports for the month and then submit them to the representative; discuss and ratify the monitoring reports for the members
present. Each opinion, in violation of a ratified decision, must be accurately recorded and reported to the representative agency and professional in the performance of the rights and duties stipulated in this Law and the company's charter. 2. Exercise
these rights and responsibilities in an honest and thorough manner in order to serve the best legitimate interests of the State and its associated parties. 3. Act in the interests of the company's property for the purpose of self-searching or to
serve the interests of another legal entity; 4. Meet other obligations as set out in this Act and the company's charter. 5. Any Comptroller who violates the obligations established by paragraph 1, 2, 3 or 4 of this article and harms the company is personally liable or pays compensation for such damage; such a Comptroller may also face disciplinary action, administrative penalties or
criminal prosecution, depending on the nature and severity of the violations. 6. All income and benefits resulting from breaches of obligations established by paragraph 1, 2, 3 or 4 of this article are returned to the company. 7. Any member of the Supervisory Board who discovers violations of another member in relation to his obligations must send a written report to the
representative agency requesting an end to the violations and taking corrective measures Article 107. Dismissal and from the duty of Controllers 1. The comptroller must be dismissed when he/she: (a) no longer meets the standards and requirements, as is the case in article 103 of the Act; b) has submitted a resignation and the resignation is accepted by a representative agency;
Requested by a representative body or other competent authorities for other cases prescribed by the company's charter. 2. The controller is discharged from the service when he/she: (a) does not perform his tasks and duties; b) does not fulfill his rights and duties for 03 consecutive months, except in force majeure; (c) commits serious violations or repeated
violations of the duties of the Controllers established in this Act and the company's charter; d) Other cases prescribed by the company and the company's charter. Article 108. Periodic information on its website and on the website of the representative agency: (a) Basic information about the company and the company's
charter; b) overall targets, specific targets for the annual business plan; (c) A report and summary of the annual financial report and summary of the financial statements that have been reviewed by an independent auditing organization
This information must be provided by 31 July each year; The information to be provided in paragraph C and paragraph includes the financial statements of the parent company and consolidated financial statements; (dd) Report on the implementation of the latest annual business plans and plans for the 03 years prior to the reporting year; (e) Reports on the
performance of public duties, which are withdrawn under the plan or bidding process (if any) and other social responsibilities; (g) Report on the administration about the representative company, the head and deputy head of the representative
agency; b) information about the company manager, including his/her qualifications, professional experience, the leadership positions they held, the method of appointment, current positions, their salary, bonuses, the way to pay wages and other benefits; Related persons and related interests in the company; The manager's annual self-assessment; Relevant decisions of the
representative agency; Decisions, decisions, decisions of the Board of Members or the President of the company; Information about the Controll Board, Controllers and their activities; (dd) Information on staff congresses, average number of staff each year and on the reporting date; Average annual salary and other employee benefits; (e) The inspection authority's report, (if any) and Control
Board, Supervisors; (g) Information on the company's related parties, transactions between the company and related parties; Other information prescribed by the company's charter. The information prescribed by the company's charter. The information prescribed by the company's related parties, transactions between the company and related parties; Other information prescribed by the company's related parties, transactions between the company and related parties; Other information prescribed by the company's related parties, transactions between the company and related parties, accurate and timely, as required by law. The information is disclosed by a legal representative or an authorized person. The legal
representative is responsible for the adequacy, accuracy, truthfulness and systematicness of the disclosed information. The Government is drafting this article. Article 109. Emergency disclosure 1. Emergency disclosure 3. 
any of the events below: (a) the company's bank account is frozen or unfrozen; b) Part or all business operation suspended; Revoked Business registration license, building license, building license, building and operation license, or any license related to the company's business; (c) Adjusted business registration license, building license, building and operation license, or any license related to the company's business; (c) Adjusted business registration license, building license, building and operation license, or any license related to the company's business; (c) Adjusted business registration license, building license, building and operation license, building license, building and operation license, building license, building and operation license, or any license related to the company's business registration license, building license, building license, building and operation license, or any license related to the company's business registration license, building li
license/certificate related to the company's activities; (d) Replacing executives, including members of the Board of Members, The Company President, Director/CEO or Deputy Director/Deputy Director/Deputy Director, court verdict against
one of the company's manager; (e) The auditing body or tax authority finds that the company is committing violations of the law; Decision to change an independent auditing organization or to refuse financial audit; (h) It is decided to create, dissolve, merge, transform subsidiaries; decision to invest, reduce capital or withdraw capital to other company is committing violations of the law; Decision to change an independent auditing organization or to refuse financial audit; (h) It is decided to create, dissolve, merge, transform subsidiaries; decision to invest, reduce capital or withdraw capital to other company is committing violations of the law; Decision to change an independent auditing organization or to refuse financial audit; (h) It is decided to create, dissolve, merge, transform subsidiaries; decision to invest, reduce capital or withdraw capital to other company is committed auditing organization.
to develop this article. Chapter V JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES Article 110. SHAREHOLDERS 1. A company is an enterprise whose shareholders may be organizations and individuals; The minimum number of shareholders is 03; The maximum number is unlimited. Shareholders are
liable only for the company's debts and other liabilities in the amount of capital in the company's deposit; (d) Shareholders have the right to transfer their shares to others, except in cases relating to article 12 and paragraph 1 of article 12 of this Act. The company has its legal status from the date of issuance of the Business Registration Certificate. 3. Joint Fund have
the right to issue different types of shares to raise capital. Article 111. Equity 1. The share capital of the company's share capital as of the date of business registration is the total personal value of the shares sold. The shares are the number of shares
allowed that have been paid by the company's shareholders. As of the date of the company's registration, the sold shares amount to the total amount of shares amount of shares allowed on the date of business registration is the
total amount of shares of various types that will be sold by the company to raise capital, including registered shares and unregistered shares amount to the total amount of shares that are not registered by shareholders. 5. The Company may change its
share capital in the following cases: (a) in accordance with the decision of the General Meeting of Shareholders, the Company returns a portion of the shares to shareholders in proportion to their holding, provided that the company returns a portion of the shares to shareholders in proportion to their holding, provided that the company continues its activities for more than 02 years from the date of business registration, and that all debts and liabilities can be paid upon return; b) the
company's share buyback, as stipulated by Article 129 and Article 130 of this Law; (c) Statutory capital has not been fully and punctually contributed by section 1. Shareholders must fully pay for registered shares within 90 days of the date of issuance of the Business Registration Certificate, unless
the shorter term is spelled out by the company's charter or share registration agreement. The Board of Directors controls and encourages shareholders to the deadline for the full payment of registered shares established in paragraph 1 of this article, the
number of votes must be the number of ordinary registered shares, unless otherwise provided by the company's charter. 3. If the shareholder does not pay or pays in full for the shareholder in the company and should not transfer the call option to another
person; b) A shareholder who pays for a portion of the registered shares are considered unsold shares that may be offered by the Board of Directors; d) The Company registers an adjustment of the share capital to the total
personal value of the shares paid in full and the change of the founding shareholder who does not or does not pay in full for registered shares is liable for the company's financial obligations incurred during the period mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article. However,
liability should be proportional to the total value of such registered shares. Members of the Board of Directors and the legal representative are jointly responsible for the damage caused by non-compliance with paragraph 1 and paragraph 3 of this article. Article 113. Stock types 1. The company must have ordinary shares. Common stock holders are ordinary
shareholders. In addition to common shares, the company may have preferred shares; b) Shares with preferred shares include: (a) Voting preferred shares; b) Shares with preferred shares with preferre
government and founders can have voting preferences. The voting of the founding shareholders is valid only for 03 years from the date of issuance of the Business Registration Certificate. Later this period the shares of the shares with preferred dividends, repurchased preferred shares
and other preferred shares must be required by the company's charter or the General Meeting of Shareholders. Each action of the same type gives its owner equal rights, responsibilities and interests. Ordinary shares cannot be converted into preferred shares may be converted into ordinary shares in accordance with the General Assembly of Shareholders'
Resolution. Article 114. Rights of ordinary shareholder has the right to vote directly or through an authorized representative or in other form permitted by law or company charter. Every ordinary action has the right to vote; b) Receiving dividends at a rate
accepted by the General Meeting of Shareholders; (c) has a pre-emptive right to buy newly offered shares in proportion to its common shares; d) Transfer your shares to others cases where Article 3, 119, and paragraph 1 of article 126 of the Act; (dd) Study and collect information from the List of Voting Rights Shareholders; Request an adjustment of incorrect information. (e)
Examine, copy the company's charter, minutes of the General Meeting of Shareholders and the general meeting of shareholders (g) Get a portion of the remaining asset proportional to his or her ownership in the case of dissolution or bankruptcy of the company. 2. Any shareholder or group of shareholders who hold at least 10 per cent of common shares for at least 06
consecutive months (or less than the amount provided by the company's charter) has the right: (a) to nominate candidates to the Board of Directors and Directors an
Control; (c) Convention on the request of the General Meeting of Shareholders in the cases referred to in paragraph 3 of this article; (d) Please to the Dispatch Service to inspect every issue related to the administration of the company when necessary. The request must be made in writing, bear the full name, address, nationality, ID/passport number if the shareholder is an
individual; Name, permanent residence, nationality, decision number or company registration number if the shareholder group and shareholder group and shareholder group and time registration of shares of the company; Issues that need to be verified and inspection targets; exercise of other rights prescribed in
this law and company charter. 3. The shareholder or shareholder or shareholder group mentioned in paragraph 2 of this article has the right to request the convention of shareholder rights, management obligations or super-personal decision-making; b) The term of office of the
current Board of Directors has exceeded 06 months and no new Board of Directors is elected; (c) Other cases prescribed by the company's charter. The request for the General Meeting of Shareholder is an individual, name, company identification number or decision number
of the institution, and the address of the headquarters if the shareholder is the organization; Holding and time registration of shareholders and the company; grounds and grounds for requesting a convention of the General Meeting of Shareholders. The request must be attached
by documents and violations committed by the Board of Directors, the seriousness of violations or decisions taken. 4. Unless otherwise provided by the company's charter, nominations to the Board of Directors and the Board of Directors and the Board of Directors and the Board of Directors, the seriousness of violations to the Board of Directors, as stipulated in paragraph 2 of this article, are as follows: (a) ordinary shareholders form a group to nominate candidates for the Board of Directors, and the Board of Directors and Direc
Directors, and the Board of Supervisors notifies the meetings of the General Meeting of Shareholders or the Shareholders or th
Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board on the decision of the General Meeting of Shareholders. If the number of candidates they can nominate in accordance with the decision of the General Meeting of Shareholders.
Exercise of other rights prescribed in this law and company charter. Article 115. Rights of ordinary shares in full and punctual. Do not withdraw capital made by ordinary shares in full and punctual. Do not withdraws a portion or all of the share capital invested against this
clause, such shareholders and persons associated with the company's interests are jointly liable for the company's debts and other liabilities regarding the value of the withdrawn shares and the Board of Directors. 4. Meet other obligations as set
out in this Act and the company's charter. Article 116. Voting preferences of shares and rights holders of them 1. Voting preferences of shares with more votes than ordinary shares; the number of votes of woting preferences of shares with more votes than ordinary shares; the number of votes of woting preferences of shares with more votes than ordinary shares; the number of votes of woting preferences of shares with more votes than ordinary shares; the number of votes of woting preferences of shares with more votes than ordinary shares; the number of votes of woting preferences of shares with more votes than ordinary shares; the number of votes of woting preferences of shares with more votes than ordinary shares; the number of votes of woting preferences of shares with more votes than ordinary shares; the number of votes of woting preferences of shares with more votes than ordinary shares; the number of votes of woting preferences of shares with more votes than ordinary shares.
Shareholders with the number of votes spelled out in paragraph 1 of this article; b) Exercise of other rights of ordinary shareholders, except in the case of paragraph 3 of this article 117. Shares with preferred dividends and holders' rights of 1. Shares with preferred dividends are shares that pay higher
dividends than dividends of common shares, or that pay a fixed amount of annual dividends. Annual Dividends include fixed dividends and the way to determine bonus dividends must be recorded on certificates of shares with preferred dividends. 2. Shareholders
with preferred dividends have the right: (a) to receive dividends, as stipulated in paragraph 1 of this article; b) To obtain a portion of the company after the debts and bought back the preferred shares; (c) Exercise of other rights of ordinary shareholders, except
in the case of the article 3 of this article. 3. Shareholders with preferred dividends are not eligible to vote, take part in the General Meeting of Shareholders of the holders of them are 1. The preferred shares purchased are shares that will be bought by the
company at the request of their holders or on the terms written on them. 2. Preferred share holders have the same rights as ordinary shareholders, except in paragraph 3 of this article. 3. Holders of repurchased shares are not eligible to vote, take part in the General Meeting of Shareholders, nominate candidates to the Board of Directors and the Board of Control. Article 119.
Ordinary shares of founding shareholders 1. The new company must have at least 03 founders; a company converted from a state or limited company is not obliged to have founders. If there are no founding shareholders, the company's charter, attached to the company's registration
application, must bear the signature of the legal representative or ordinary shareholders of such a company. 2. Founders must register at least 20% of the total number of authorized common shares when registering a business. 3. Within 03 years of the date of the Business Registration Certificate, founding shareholders can transfer their shares to other founding
shareholders; they may transfer their common shares to other people other than the founders if they are approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders. In this case, by transferring shareholders must be lifted at the end of 03 years from the date of issuance
of the Business Registration Certificate. These restrictions do not apply to shares transferred by founding shareholders to other people other than the founders Article 120. Share certificates are certificates are certificates issued by a company, book records or electronic data certifying ownership of
one or the amount of the company's shares. The certificate of the action must contain the following information: (a) Name, identification number, address of the company's headquarters; B) Amount and type of shares, rationality, id/passport
number, if the shareholder is an individual; The name, the company's identification number or the decision number or the legal representative and the printing of the company (if any); (g) The registration number in the shareholder is the address of the headquarters, if the shareholder is the organization; (d) Summary of the transfer procedures; (e) The signature of the legal representative and the printing of the company (if any); (g) The registration number in the shareholder
register and the date of issuance of shares; (h) Preferred stock certificates must contain other information provided by Articles 116, 117 and 118 of this Act. 2. If there is an error in the company's share certificates must contain other information provided by Articles 116, 117 and 118 of this Act. 2. If there is an error in the company's share certificates, the rights and interests of their owners are not affected. Responsibility for the damage caused by such errors is the responsibility of the
legitimate representative of the company. 3. If the share certificate is lost, damaged or otherwise destroyed, the share certificate is lost, the share certificate that is lost, damaged or otherwise destroyed. In the event that the share certificate is lost, the
shareholder must commit to that a thorough search has been conducted and it will be returned to the company for destruction if it is ever found. b) The Assumption of Responsibility for Disputes over the issuance of a new share certificate, a company legal representative may
require the holder to issue a notice of a lost, damaged or otherwise destroyed share certificate, and then require the company must compile and maintain a shareholder register from the date of issuance of the Business Registration Certificate. The shareholder
register can be paper documents, electronic data or both. 2. The shareholder register should contain the following information: (a) the name, address of the company's headquarters; b) Total number of shares and number of shares and the value of the stock; d) Full name and the value of the stock; d) Full name and the value of the stock; d) Full name and the value of the stock; d) Full name and the value of the stock; d) Full name and the value of the stock; d) Full name and the value of the stock; d) Full name and the value of the stock; d) Full name and the value of the stock; d) Full name and the value of the stock; d) Full name and the value of the stock; d) Full name and the value of the stock; d) Full name and the value of the stock; d) Full name and the value of the stock; d) Full name and the value of the stock; d) Full name and the value of the stock; d) Full name and the value of the stock; d) Full name and the value of the stock; d) Full name and the value of the stock; d) Full name and the value of the stock; d) Full name and the value of the stock; d) Full name and the value of the stock; d) Full name and the value of the stock; d) Full name and the value of the stock; d) Full name and the value of the stock; d) Full name and the value of the stock and the value of the v
permanent residence, nationality, id/passport number if The shareholder is an individual; The name, the company's identification number or the decision number to set up, as well as the address of the headquarters, if the shareholder is the organization; The amount of each type of shares, shares held by each shareholder; Share registration date. 3. The shareholder register is
kept at the company's headquarters or the Vietnamese Securities Depository; shareholder who changes his permanent residence must immediately notify the company of the renewal of the
shareholder register. The company is not liable if the shareholder is unable to contact due to an unknown change in its address. Article 122. Share offer 1. The placement of shares means an increase the share capital. 2. Shares may be placed in the following forms: (a)
placing shares in existing shares in existing shareholders; b) public offering; c) Private placement of shares. 4. The Company registers a change in the share capital within 10 days of the completion of the placement of shares. Article 123. Private placement
of shares of a private placement of shares of a public company, which is not part of a public company must send a notice of private placement to the business registration authority. The notice is attached to the following documents: (a) The General Meeting of Shareholders'
Resolution on Private Placement; b) a private Placement; b) a private placement should contain the following information: (a) the name, identification number of shares to be offered and the number of each type;
c) The time and method of offer; d) the full name and signature of the company's legal representative; 3. A company may offer shares if the business registration authority does not object to the claim after 05 business registration authority within 10 days of the completion of
the placement of shares. Article 124. Offer of shares to existing shareholders 1. Offering shareholders means increasing the number of shares to existing shareholders of the company, not including the public company, is
as follows: (a) the company sends written notices to the permanent residence of shareholders or postage addresses registered mailboxes in accordance with the shareholder register at least 15 days before the deadline for registration to purchase shares; b) The notice must contain the full name, address, nationality, id/passport number, if the shareholder is an individual, the
name, the company's identification number or the decision number of the institution, the address of the headquarters, if the shares to be offered, the number of shares and holdings in the company; The total amount of shares to be offered, the number of shares to be offered, the number of shares and holdings in the company; The total amount of shares to be offered, the number of shares to be offered, the number of shares and holdings in the company; The total amount of shares to be offered, the number of shares and holdings in the company is legal
representative. Notice the application to the registration form issued by the company. If the registration form is not sent to the company within the specified time frame, the shareholder no longer has a pre-emptive right to buy shares; (c) Shareholders have the right to transfer their pre-emptive right to buy shares to other people. 3. In the event that the amount of shares offered is
not fully registered by shareholders and recipients of the pre-emptive right to buy shares, the Board of Directors has the right to sell the remaining authorized shares to the company's shareholders and recipients of the pre-emptive right to sell the remaining authorized shares to the company's shareholders and recipients of the pre-emptive right to buy shares, the Board of Directors has the right to sell the remaining authorized shares to the company's shareholders and recipients of the pre-emptive right to sell the remaining authorized shares to the company's shareholders and recipients of the pre-emptive right to sell the remaining authorized shares to the company's shareholders and recipients of the pre-emptive right to sell the remaining authorized shares to the company's shareholders and recipients of the pre-emptive right to sell the remaining authorized shares to the company's shareholders and recipients of the pre-emptive right to sell the remaining authorized shares to the company's shareholders and recipients are recipients of the pre-emptive right to sell the remaining authorized shareholders and recipients are recipients of the pre-emptive right to sell the remaining authorized shareholders are recipients and recipients are recipients are recipients and recipients are recipients are recipients are recipients and recipients are recipients.
Shareholders or shares sold through the stock exchange. 4. Shares are considered to be sold when they are fully paid, and the buyer's information, mentioned in paragraph 2 of article 121 of this act, is fully recorded in the shares are fully paid, the company
issues and issues certificates for shares to the buyer. The company can sell shares without providing certificates of shares. In this case, the information about the shareholder mentioned in paragraph 2 of article 125. The Sale of Shares
by the Board of Directors must determine the time, method of sale and sale of share prices. Share price on the following cases: 1. Shares are originally offered to other shareholders; 2. Shares are offered to all shareholders in accordance with their holding in the
company; 3. Shares are offered to a broker or guarantor. In such cases, the discount rate or discount rate o
paragraph 3 of article 119 of this act, and where shares are restricted in the transfer mandated by the company's charter. Where the company's charter contains provisions to restrict the transfer of shares, these rules are valid only when they are written on the relevant shares. 2. Transfer takes place under a general contract or through a transaction in the securities market. Where
the transfer is in a contract, the transfer documents must have the signatures of the broadcaster and the cross (or their representatives). Where the transfer takes place through a transaction in the securities market, the procedures and record of ownership must comply with the securities law. 3. If a shareholder, as an individual, dies, his/her heir in accordance with the will or in
accordance with the law becomes a shareholder of the company. 4. If the deceased shareholder does not have an heir or heir renounces the inheritance, or the heir has the right to give a part or all of his company shares to other people or to use their
shares to pay off debts. In such cases, the recipients of the shares become shareholders of the company issues new shares to record the amount of the shares are transferred and the remaining amount of shares. 7. The recipients of the shares in the cases mentioned in this article are
shareholders of the company only from the day when their information, mentioned in paragraph 2 of article 121 of this law, is fully registered in the register of shareholders. Article 127. Bond issue 1. The company has the right to issue bonds, convertible bonds and other bonds, as stipulated by the law and the company's charter. 2. Any company that does not pay both principal
and interest on issued bonds, does not pay or fully pay the debt for the last 03 consecutive years, can no longer issue bonds to creditors selected by financial institutions. 4. Unless otherwise provided by the company's charter, the Board of Directors has the right to
decide the type of bond, the total value of the bonds and the time of issue, provided that the report is submitted to the nearest General Meeting of Shareholders. The report should be attached with documents and clarifications for the bond issue resolution The board of directors. 5. In the case of equity bond conversion, the share placement procedures established in this Act and
the relevant legal rules must be respected. The company registers a change in the share capital within 10 days of the completion of the competion of the conversion process. Article 128. Purchases of stocks and bonds of shares, 
technologies, technical secrets and other assets prescribed by the company's charter. The payment is a lump sum. Article 129. Share buyback at the request of shareholders specified in the company's charter has the right to ask the company to
buy back its shares. The request must be made in writing, with the name of the shareholder, the address, the amount of each type of stock, the wanted prices and the reasons for requesting a buyback. The request is forwarded to the Company within 10 days of ratification by the General Meeting of Shareholders of the Resolution on the issues mentioned in this paragraph, 2. The
Company buys shares at the request of shareholders, as stipulated in paragraph 1 of this article, at market prices or prices established in accordance with the company's charter, within 90 days of the date when the request is received. If no price agreement is reached, both parties may request a professional appraisal organization for evaluation. The company must recommend at
least 03 professional appraisal organizations to shareholders. The decision taken by such an organization is final. Article 130. The Company may buy back up to 30% of the total common shares that are sold, a portion or all of the shares with preferred dividends that are sold as follows: 1. The Board of Directors may decide to buy back up to 10% of the total number of shares of
each type that are offered within 12 months. In other cases, the decision to buy back price of common shares is made by the General Meeting of Shareholders; The Board of Directors decides to buy back price of common shares should not exceed the market price at the time of the buyback, except in the case mentioned in paragraph 3 of this article. In the case of other types
of shares, unless otherwise provided by the company and the respective shareholder in proportion to his/her holding in the company. In this case, the decision to buy back shares must be sent by a registered letter to
all shareholders within 30 days of the ratification of such a decision. The notice must include the name, address of the buyback; Procedures and payment deadlines procedures and deadlines for shareholders to offer their shares to
the company. Any shareholder who agrees to resell their shares must submit an offer by registered company mail within 30 days of the notice date. The offer must contain a full name, permanent residence, nationality, ID/passport number, if the shareholder is an individual, name, company identification number or creation decision number, headquarters address, if the shareholder is an individual, name, company identification number or creation decision number, headquarters address, if the shareholder is an individual, name, permanent residence, nationality, ID/passport number, headquarters address, if the shareholder is an individual, name, company identification number or creation decision number, headquarters address, if the shareholder is an individual, name, company identification number or creation decision number, headquarters address, if the shareholder is an individual, name, company identification number or creation decision number, headquarters address, if the shareholder is an individual, name, permanent residence, nationality, ID/passport number, headquarters address, if the shareholder is an individual, name, permanent residence, nationality, ID/passport number, headquarters address, if the shareholder is an individual, name, permanent residence, nationality, ID/passport number, headquarters address and head address a
is the organization; Shares and shares offered; payment method, signature of shareholder or legal representative of the shareholder. The Company may pay for the shares purchased to shareholders, as stipulated by Article 129 and
Article 130 of this law immediately after the full payment of the purchased shares, the company is still able to repay its debts and other liabilities. 2. Shares repurchased under article 129 and article 130 of this Act. The Company must follow the procedures for reducing the share capital, which is equal
to the total annual value of shares purchased by the company within 10 years of completion of the purchased shares, unless otherwise provided by the provisions of the purchased shares should be destroyed as soon as the shares concerned are fully paid. The Chairman of the Board of Directors and
the CEO are jointly responsible for the damage caused to the company by the failure to destruction of the certificates of shares. 4. After a full share buyback, if the total value of the assets recorded in the company's ledgers decreases by more than 10%, the company notifies all its creditors within 15 days of the full payment of the purchased shares. Article 132.
Dividend payment 1. Dividends on preferred shares are paid on terms applicable to each type of preferred shares are determined in accordance with net profit and dividends on preferred shares are determined in accordance with net profit and dividends on preferred shares are determined in accordance with net profit and dividends on preferred shares are determined in accordance with net profit and dividends on preferred shares are determined in accordance with net profit and dividends on preferred shares.
with the tax and other financial obligations, as required by law; b) The company's funds have been created and developed; Previous losses are fully compensated in what is provided by the law and the company's funds have been created and developed; Previous losses are fully compensated in what is provided by the law and the company's funds have been created and developed; Previous losses are fully compensated in what is provided by the law and the company's funds have been created and developed; Previous losses are fully compensated in what is provided by the law and the company's funds have been created and developed; Previous losses are fully compensated in what is provided by the law and the company's funds have been created and developed; Previous losses are fully compensated in what is provided by the law and the company's funds have been created and developed; Previous losses are fully compensated in what is provided by the law and the company's funds have been created and developed; Previous losses are fully compensated in what is provided by the law and the company shares or the fund of the law and the company is funds have been created and developed; Previous losses are fully compensated in what is provided by the law and the company is funds have been created and developed in the law and the company is funds have been created and the law and the company is funds have been created and the law and the company is funds have been created and the law and the law and the company is funds have been created and the law and the 
other assets established by the company's charter. If dividends are paid in cash, the currency must be VND; dividends may be paid by cheques, money transfers or mail order to the permanent residence of shareholders. The Board of Directors compiles a
list of shareholders receiving dividends, determines the size of dividends for each share, the timing and manner of payment at least 15 days before the dividend payment. The notice must include: (a) the name, address of the company's
headquarters; b) full names, permanent residence, nationalities, identification/passport numbers of shareholders who are individuals; (c) The names, identities of the companies or the number of decisions to create, as well as the addresses of the headquarters of the shareholders of the companies or the number of decisions to create, as well as the addresses of the headquarters of the shareholders of the organizations; (d) The names, identification/passport numbers of shareholders of the headquarters of the companies or the number of decisions to create, as well as the addresses of the headquarters of the shareholders of the organizations; (d) The names, identification/passport numbers of shareholders of the organizations; (d) The names, identification for the organization for the number of decisions to create, as well as the addresses of the organization for the organization for the organization for the number of decisions to create, as well as the addresses of the organization for the organization for
each type of stock and the total amount of dividends received by the shareholder; The time and method of paying dividends; (e) Full name and signature of Chairman of the shareholder list and the time of dividend payment, the transferer receives
dividends from the company. 6. In the case of dividend payments by shares, the Company is not obligated to follow the share capital equal to the value of the shares used as dividend payments within 10 days of the completion of the dividend payment. Article
133. Withdrawal of payment for purchased shares or dividends are paid in accordance with the provisions of article 131 of this act or dividends are paid in accordance with the provisions of article 131 of this act, the shareholder is unable to repay them, all members of the Board of
Directors are jointly responsible for debts and liabilities regarding the value of money or assets that are not returned by shareholders. Article 134. The organizational structure of the two models below, unless otherwise provided by the provisions of the Securities Act: (a) The
General Meeting of Shareholders, the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors and the Directors and Directors an
members of the Board of Directors must be independent members and there must be an internal supervisory board, the board of directors or the Director/Director; the Legal Representative is the Chairman of the Board of Directors or the Director/Director; or the Director/Director;
unless otherwise provided by the company. Article 135. General Meeting of Shareholders 1. The general meeting of the company. If there are several legitimate representatives of the company. Article 135. General Meeting of Shareholders 1. The general meeting of
shareholders consists of all shareholders who have the right to vote and is the highest regulatory body of the company's development orientation; b) Determine the types of shares and the amount of each type of authorized shares; To decide on the issue of annual
dividend payments for each type of stock; (c) Elect, dismiss, dism
charter; Ratification of annual financial statements; (g) Decide to buy back more than 10% of the total volume of shares sold of each type; Consider taking action against violations committed by the Board of Directors that are detrimental to the company and its shareholders; (i) Decide to restructure and disband the company; (k) Performing other rights
and obligations established by the Act and the company's charter. Article 136. The authority to convene general meetings may be held. The general meeting of shareholders should be held in Vietnam. If the General Meeting of Shareholders
is held the seat where the Chairman is present is the location of the General Shareholders' Meeting. The annual general meeting is held for 04 months from the end of the fiscal year. At the request of the Board of Directors, the business registration body may extend this period. However, the term should not exceed 05 months from the end of the financial year. The annual general
meeting of shareholders will discuss and ratify the following issues: (a) the company's annual business plan; b) Annual Financial Report; (c) A report by the Board of Directors and each member; (d) The Board of Directors and each member; (e) A report by the Board of Directors and each member; (d) The Board of Directors on business administration and the activities of the Board of Directors, the Directors, the Directors, the Directors and each member; (d) a report by the Board of Directors and each member; (e) A report by the Board of Directors and each member; (d) The Board of Directors and each member; (e) A report by the Board of Directors and each member; (e) A report by the Board of Directors and each member; (e) A report by the Board of Directors and each member; (e) A report by the Board of Directors and each member; (e) A report by the Board of Directors and each member; (e) A report by the Board of Directors and each member; (e) A report by the Board of Directors and each member; (e) A report by the Board of Directors and each member; (e) A report by the Board of Directors and each member; (e) A report by the Board of Directors and each member; (e) A report by the Board of Directors and each member; (e) A report by the Board of Directors and each member; (e) A report by the Board of Directors and each member; (e) A report by the Board of Directors and each member; (e) A report by the Board of Directors and each member; (e) A report by the Board of Directors and each member; (e) A report by the Board of Directors and each member; (e) A report by the Board of Directors and each member; (e) A report by the Board of Directors and each member; (e) A report by the Board of Directors and each member; (e) A report by the Board of Directors and each member; (e) A report by the Board of Directors and each member; (e) A report by the Board of Directors and each member; (e) A report by the Board of Directors and each member; (e) A report by the Board of Directors and each member; (e) A report by the Board of Direct
report on the self-assessment of the Control Board and each Controller; The level of dividends for each share of each type; Other issues within the purview of the General Meeting of Shareholders. 3. 3. The Board of Directors convenes an extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in the following cases: (a) The Meeting is deemed necessary in the interests of the company;
b) The number of remaining members of the Board of Directors of the Board of Directors of the Board of Directors is less than the legal minimum number; (c) The meeting is requested by the shareholder group referred to in paragraph 2 of article 144 of this law; d) at the request of the Board of Control; Other cases prescribed by the shareholder group referred to in paragraph 2 of article 144 of this law; d) at the request of the Board of Control; Other cases prescribed by the law and company charter. 4. Unless otherwise provided by
the company's charter, the Board of Directors convenes the General Meeting of Shareholders within 30 days of the Board of Directors, as prescribed in paragraph B, or the request referred to in paragraph C and paragraph d of paragraph d of paragraph B, or the Board of Directors does not convene the General Meeting
of Shareholders in the established case, the Chairman of the Board of Directors and members of the Board of Directors and members of the Board of Directors are legally liable and will pay compensation for any damage caused to the company. 5. If the Board of Directors are legally liable and will pay compensation for any damage caused to the company. 5.
Meeting of Shareholders within the next 30 days in place of the Board of Control is legally liable and pays compensation for any damage caused to the company. 6. If the Board of Control does not convene the General
Meeting of Shareholders, as stipulated in paragraph 4 of this article, the shareholder or shareholder group referred to in paragraph 2 of article 114 of this Act. 7. The organizer of the General Meeting of Shareholders performs the following tasks: (a) to compile a list of shareholders eligible to
participate in the meeting; b) provide information and settle complaints about the list of shareholders; (c) Preparing documents for the meeting; draft resolutions of the meeting resolutions of the meetin
Directors and the Board of Supervisors; Determine the time and place of the meeting; (g) Send invitations to all shareholders eligible to attend the organization of the General Meeting of Shareholders, provided for in paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of this article, is
reimbursed by the company. Article 137. List of shareholders eligible to participate in general meeting of shareholders eligible to participate in the General Meeting of Shareholders is drawn up no
earlier than 05 days before the invitations to the General Meeting of Shareholders, unless the company's charter is specified for a longer period. 2. The list of shareholders eligible to participate in the General Meeting of Shareholders who are individuals; Names,
company identification numbers or building decision numbers or building decision numbers, addresses of shareholders the right to check, study, copy the list of shareholders eligible to participate in the General Meeting of Shareholders; request an adjustment to incorrect
information or add the necessary information about yourself to the list. The head of the company must promptly provide information about the shareholder register, correct incorrect information at the request of shareholders; pay compensation for damage caused by the non-pre-warning of information or the unduly timely provision of timely and accurate information in the
shareholder register upon request. Procedures for requesting information in the shareholder register comply with the company's charter. Article 138. Agenda and content. The shareholder or shareholder group referred to in paragraph 2 of
article 114 of this Act has the right to propose additional issues to the agenda of the General Meeting of Shareholders. Offer be done in writing and sent to the company's charter. The offer should include the name (s) of the shareholder (s), the number of each type of shares or
equivalent information, additional issues proposed in the agenda. 3. The promoter has the right to reject the proposal mentioned in paragraph 2 of this article in one of the following cases: (a) the proposed in the agenda. 3. The promoter has the right to reject the proposed in the agenda. 3. The promoter has the right to reject the proposed in the agenda. 3. The promoter has the right to reject the proposed in the agenda. 3. The promoter has the right to reject the proposed in the agenda. 3. The promoter has the right to reject the proposed in the agenda. 3. The promoter has the right to reject the proposed in the agenda. 3. The promoter has the right to reject the proposed in the agenda. 3. The promoter has the right to reject the proposed in the agenda. 3. The promoter has the right to reject the proposed in the agenda. 3. The promoter has the right to reject the proposed in the agenda. 3. The promoter has the right to reject the proposed in the agenda. 3. The promoter has the right to reject the proposed in the agenda. 3. The promoter has the right to reject the proposed in the agenda. 3. The promoter has the right to reject the proposed in the agenda. 3. The promoter has the right to reject the proposed in the agenda. 3. The promoter has the right to reject the proposed in the agenda agent has the right to reject the proposed in the agenda agent has the right to reject the proposed in the agenda agent has the right to reject the proposed in the agenda agent has the right to reject the proposed in the agenda agent has the right to reject the proposed in the agenda agent has the right to reject the proposed in the agenda agent has the right to reject the right to reject the right to reject the proposed in the agenda agent has the right to reject the rig
the company's charter. The organizer of the General Meeting of Shareholders shall accept and include the proposal mentioned in paragraph 2 of this article in the agenda and content of the meeting, if it is approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders.
Article 139. Invitation to the General Meeting of Shareholders who have the right to attend the General Meeting of Shareholders will send invitations to all shareholders will send invitation must
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include the name, address of the headquarters, the company's identification number; Name, permanent residence of the shareholder's mail addresses; The invitation must also be posted on the company's website and in the central or local

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daily newspaper, where it is required in accordance with the company's charter. The invitation is attached to the following documents used during the meeting and the draft resolution on each issue on the agenda; b) Newsletter; (c) The form of appointing an authorized representative to attend the meeting. 4. If a company has a website, the meeting
documents mentioned in paragraph 3 of this article may be posted on such a website rather than attached to the invitation. In this case, the invitation should include a website and a way to download documents, and the company must send such meeting documents to shareholders at their request. Article 140. Exercise of the right to participate in the General Meeting of
Shareholders 1. The shareholder may be directly present at the meeting, allow the person to attend the meeting in writing, or use one of the methods mentioned in paragraph 4 of this law, the other person has the right to attend the General Meeting
of Shareholders. participation in the General Meeting of Shareholders must be done in writing using a form provided by the company. Persons authorized to attend the General Meeting of Shareholders must be done in writing using a form provided by the company. Persons authorized to attend the General Meeting of Shareholders must submit letters with permission before entering the courtroom. 2. The shareholder is considered to have been present and voted at the General Meeting of Shareholders must be done in writing using a form provided by the company.
following cases: (a) the shareholder is present and votes directly at the meeting; b) The shareholder allows another person to attend and vote at the meeting; (c) The shareholder sends votes to the meeting by mail, fax or email. Article 141. Conditions for
convening the General Meeting of Shareholders 1. The General Meeting of Shareholders is held when a number of shareholders represent at least 51% of the votes; a specific ratio should be spelled out in the company's charter. 2. If the terms of the first general meeting set out in paragraph 1 of this article are not met, the second General Meeting shall be held within 30 business
days of the expected date of the first General Assembly, unless otherwise provided by the company's charter. The Second General Meeting of Shareholders represent at least 33 per cent of the vote; a specific ratio should be spelled out in the company's charter. 3. If the terms of the second General Meeting set out in paragraph 2 of this
article are not met, the third General Meeting shall be held within 20 business days of the expected date of the second General Meeting of Shareholders is held regardless of the number of votes of the shareholders present. 4. Only the General Meeting of Shareholders has the right
to change the agenda attached by the invitation referred to in article 139 of this act. Article 142. The meeting and voting process at the General Meeting of Shareholders, should be as follows: 1. Registration of shareholders who participate in the General Meeting of
Shareholders shall be carried out before the opening of the meeting; 2. The election of the President, The Secretary and the Counting Board: (a) Chairman of the Board of Directors chairs meetings convened by the Board of Directors; If the President is temporarily absent or unable to work, other members of the Board of Directors chairs meeting in
accordance with the majority rule; If the chairman is not elected, the Chairman of the Board of Control directs the General Meeting of Shareholders to elect the chairman and the person The chairman is not elected, the General Meeting of Shareholders to elect the chairman is not elected, the Chairman of the Board of Control directs the General Meeting of Shareholders to elect the chairman and the person The chairman is not elected, the Chairman is not elected, the Chairman of the Board of Control directs the General Meeting of Shareholders to elect the chairman and the person The chairman is not elected, the Chairman i
elect the chairman, and the person who receives the most votes is the chairman of the meeting; (c) The President appoints one or some people to the counting commission at the request of the chairman; The agenda and content of the General Meeting of Shareholders must be ratified by the
meeting at the opening of the session. The agenda should indicate the time for each agenda issue; The President has the right to take the necessary and reasonable measures to monitor the meeting in an orderly and orderly manner in accordance with the ratified agenda so that it reflects the demands of the majority of participants; 5. The General Meeting of Shareholders
debates and votes on each issue of the agenda. Voting is conducted by collecting votes, then negative votes, then counting votes, negative votes and abstentions. The results of the company's charter; 6. Shareholders or authorized participants who arrive after
the opening of the meeting may register and have the right to vote after registration; in this case, the consequences of the issues that had previously been voted on remained unchanged; 7. The organizer of the General Shareholders' Meeting has the right to: (a) to ask all participants to undergo inspection or other lawful, reasonable security measures; b) ask the competent
authorities to maintain order at the meeting; exclude those who act against the chairman's management, cause violations, obstruct the normal course of the meeting or refuse to comply with security checks requirements at the General Meeting of Shareholders; 8. The Chairman may postpone the general meeting of shareholders, which was attended by all registered participants,
until later or to change the venue of the meeting in the following cases: (a) the current location does not have convenient seats for all participants; b) Communication devices in the current location are not sufficient for shareholder participants; b) Communication devices in the current location does not have convenient seats for all participants; b) Communication devices in the current location are not sufficient for shareholder participants; b) Communication devices in the current location does not have convenient seats for all participants.
meeting. The delay should not exceed 03 days from the date of the initial opening; 9. If char delays or suspends the General Meeting of Shareholders in respect of paragraph 8 of this article, the General Meeting of Shareholders in respect of paragraph 8 of this article, the General Meeting of Shareholders in respect of paragraph 8 of this article, the General Meeting of Shareholders in respect of paragraph 8 of this article, the General Meeting of Shareholders in respect of paragraph 8 of this article, the General Meeting of Shareholders in respect of paragraph 8 of this article, the General Meeting of Shareholders in respect of paragraph 8 of this article, the General Meeting of Shareholders in respect of paragraph 8 of this article, the General Meeting of Shareholders in respect of paragraph 8 of this article, the General Meeting of Shareholders in respect of paragraph 8 of this article, the General Meeting of Shareholders in respect of paragraph 8 of this article, the General Meeting of Shareholders in respect of paragraph 8 of this article, the General Meeting of Shareholders in respect of paragraph 8 of this article, the General Meeting of Shareholders in respect of paragraph 8 of this article, the General Meeting of Shareholders in respect of paragraph 8 of this article, the General Meeting of Shareholders in respect of paragraph 8 of this article, the General Meeting of Shareholders in respect to the paragraph 8 of this article, the General Meeting of Shareholders in respect to the General Meeting of Shareholders 
143. Formalities for ratification of General Assembly Resolutions 1. General Shareholders ratify decisions within their competence by voting at a meeting or by absentee ballot. 2. Unless otherwise provided by the company's charter, the general meeting of Shareholders: (a)
amendments to the company's charter; b) Focus on the development of the company; c) Stock types and the Board of Directors and Directors
financial statements, or a lower rate set by the company's charter; Ratification of annual financial statements; Restructuring or dissolving the company. Article 144. Terms of ratification of Resolution on one of the shareholders present; The specific ratio must
be spelled out by the company's charter: (a) The types of shares and the total amount of each type; b) changing business lines; (c) Changing the company's organizational structure; d) a project of investment or marketing assets whose value is equal to or exceed 35% of the total value of assets written in the company's latest financial statements, or a lower rate set by the
company's charter; Restructuring or dissolving the company; Other cases determined by the company's charter. Other resolutions must be ratified when approved by a number of shareholders, representing at least 51 per cent of the votes of the shareholders present, except in paragraph 3 of this article; a specific ratio should be spelled out in the company's
charter. 3. Unless otherwise provided by the company's charter, members of the Board of Directors and the Board of Directors and the Board of Directors and the Board of Directors or the Control Board. The shareholder may cast part or all of his
votes for one or more candidates. Elected board members or Controllers are determined by the number of votes they receive in descending order, starting with the candidates who receive the most voted for the last position of the Board of Directors or the
Board of Control, they must be voted again or selected according to the voting criteria or the company's charter. 4. In the case of absentee voting must be ratified if it is approved by a number of shareholders, who represent at least 51% of the vote; a specific ratio should be spelled out in the company's charter. 5. Decisions of the General Shareholders, who represent at least 51% of the vote; a specific ratio should be spelled out in the company's charter. 5. Decisions of the General Shareholders, who represent at least 51% of the vote; a specific ratio should be spelled out in the case of absentee voting must be ratified if it is approved by a number of shareholders, who represent at least 51% of the vote; a specific ratio should be spelled out in the company's charter. 5. Decisions of the General Shareholders, who represent at least 51% of the vote; a specific ratio should be spelled out in the case of absentee voting must be ratified if it is approved by a number of shareholders, who represent at least 51% of the vote; a specific ratio should be spelled out in the case of absentee voting must be ratified if it is approved by a number of shareholders, who represent at least 51% of the vote; a specific ratio should be spelled out in the case of absentee voting must be ratified in the vote; a specific ratio should be spelled out in the vote; a specific ratio should be spelled out in the vote; a specific ratio should be spelled out in the vote; a specific ratio should be spelled out in the vote; a specific ratio should be spelled out in the vote; a specific ratio should be spelled out in the vote; a specific ratio should be spelled out in the vote; a specific ratio should be spelled out in the vote; a specific ratio should be spelled out in the vote; a specific ratio should be spelled out in the vote; a specific ratio should be spelled out in the vote; a specific ratio should be spelled out in the vote; a specific ratio should be specific ratio should be spelled out in the vote; a specific ratio should be spe
all shareholders who are entitled to participate in the General Meeting of Shareholders within 15 days of the ratification date. If a company has a website, such resolutions may be posted on the website and not sent to shareholders. Article 145. The powers and formalities for holding a absentee vote of shareholders on the ratification of the General Assembly of Shareholders, and not sent to shareholders.
unless otherwise provided by the company's charter, the powers and formalities for holding a absentee vote of shareholders to ratify the Resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders, if deemed necessary for the
interests of the company; 2. The Board of Directors must prepare absentee ballots, draft decisions of the General Meeting of Shareholders, their descriptions and send to shareholders eligible to vote at least 10 days before the deadline for filing absentee certificates
is drawn up in accordance with paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 of article 137 of the Act. The requirements and methods of sending absentee cards and attached documents are specified in article 139 of this law; 3. Absentee voting should include: (a) the name, identification number, address of the company's headquarters; b) Voting goals; d) Full name, permanent residence,
citizenship, id/passport number, if the shareholder is an individual; The name, the company's identification number to set up, as well as the address of the headquarters, if the shareholder is an individual; The name, permanent residence, nationality, identification/passport number of the authorized representative, if the shareholder is an organization;
The number of shares of each type and the number of shareholder votes. Issues that need to be voted on; Options, including affirmative, negative and abstention; (e) Deadline for submitting a completed absentee ballot to the company; (g) The full name and signature of the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the company's legal representative; 4. Shareholders can send
completed absentee ballots to the company as follows: (a) by mail. Completed absentee ballots must have the signature of the shareholder is the organization. Each absentee ballot sent to the company must be placed in sealed envelopes. Envelopes not
be open open Counting votes b) by fax or email. Missing ballots, faxed or emailed, must be kept secret until the votes are counted. Missing ballots sent to the company after the deadline, absentee ballots mailed in open envelopes, absentee ballots sent to the company after the deadline, absentee voting is not submitted, it will be excluded from voting; 5. The
Board of Directors counts the votes and reports on the vote count to the Board of Control or shareholders who do not hold senior positions in the company's headquarters; Goals and issues that need to be voted on; c) The number of shareholders
and the total number of votes cast. Number of votes cast. Number of valid and invalid votes, methods of sending, attached to the list of voting shareholders; (d) Total positive votes and abstentions on each issue; Issues have been ratified; (e) The full name and signature of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the legal representative of the company, the vote counting controllers and
the vote counters. Board members, vote counters and vote counting managers are jointly responsible for the truthfulness, accuracy of the vote count; jointly responsible for the damage caused by decisions ratified by untrue, incorrect vote count; jointly responsible for the truthfulness, accuracy of the vote count; jointly responsible for the damage caused by decisions ratified by untrue, incorrect vote counting; 6. The counting report is sent to all shareholders within 15 days of the completion date of the vote count. If a company has a website,
the counting protocol can be posted on such a website instead of being sent to shareholders; 7. The company's headquarters holds absentee ballots, a counting protocol, ratified at the General Meeting of Shareholders. Article 146.
Minutes of the general meeting of shareholders 1. The general meeting of shareholders must be recorded in writing, audio recordings or other electronic means of recording. The minutes of the meeting must be made in Vietnamese (additional foreign language is permitted) and have the following information: (a) Name, identification number, address of the company's
headquarters; b) The time and place of the General Meeting of Shareholders; Agenda and content of the meeting; (d) Full names of the General Meeting of Shareholders on each issue of the agenda; The number of shareholders and the total number of votes of the shareholders present; List
shareholders, shareholders, the corresponding amount of shares and votes; (g) Total votes on each issue, indicating the method of voting, voices, invalid voices, affirmative votes, negative voices; appropriate attitude to the total number of votes of the shareholders present; (h) Ratified issues and the corresponding ratio of votes for an affirmative action; (i) Signatures of chairman
and secretary. Protocols made in Vietnamese and foreign languages should be equally legally effective. In the case of any discrepancies between the Vietnamese version and the foreign language version, the Vietnamese version prevails. The minutes of the General Meeting of Shareholders must be completed and ratified by the end of the meeting. The President and the
Secretary share a joint responsibility for the veracity and accuracy of the protocols. The minutes of the General Meeting of Shareholders, a list of
registered shareholders, ratified resolutions and relevant documents attached to invitations must be kept at the company's headquarters. Article 147. A request to overturn the decisions of the Shareholders mentioned in paragraph 2 of
article 114 of this Act may require the court or arbitration court to consider annulment of the General Assembly of Shareholders' Resolution in the following cases 1. Procedures for convening a meeting and making decisions of the General Meeting of Shareholders' Resolution in the following cases 1. Procedures for convening a meeting and making decisions of the General Meeting of Shareholders' Resolution in the following cases 1.
this act; The content of the Resolution is contrary to the law or the company's charter. Article 148. Influence of decisions of the General Meeting of Shareholders 1. The resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders, which is ratified by
100% of voting shares, is lawful and effective, even if the ratification procedures for such a resolution do not comply with the provisions. 3. If a shareholder or a group of shareholder or a group of
arbitration court invites a decision, except when temporary emergency measures are taken by the company to make decisions, to comply with and liabilities that go beyond the purview of the General Meeting of Shareholders. 2. The Board of Directors 1. The Board of Directors is the company to make decisions, except when temporary emergency measures are taken by the company to make decisions, to comply with and liabilities that go beyond the purview of the General Meeting of Shareholders. 2. The Board of Directors is the company to make decisions, except when temporary emergency measures are taken by the company to make decisions, to comply with and liabilities that go beyond the purview of the General Meeting of Shareholders. 2. The Board of Directors is the company to make decisions, except when temporary emergency measures are taken by the company to make decisions, except when temporary emergency measures are taken by the company to make decisions are taken by the company to take the company to take
of Members has the following rights and responsibilities: (a) Decide to raise additional capital in other ways; d) Identify the
company's share price and bonds; (dd) decide to buy back shares in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 130 of the Act; (e) Identify investment plans and investment plans and investment projects within their competence and limits set by law; Identify solutions for market development, marketing and technology; (h) Approve sales, loan, loan and other contracts whose value is equal to or exceed 35%
of the total value of assets recorded in the company's latest financial statements, unless the other rate is specified by the company's charter. This paragraph does not apply to contracts and transactions referred to in paragraph does not apply to contracts and transactions referred to in paragraph does not apply to contracts and transactions referred to in paragraph does not apply to contracts and transactions referred to in paragraph does not apply to contracts and transactions referred to in paragraph does not apply to contracts and transactions referred to in paragraph does not apply to contracts and transactions referred to in paragraph does not apply to contracts and transactions referred to in paragraph does not apply to contracts and transactions referred to in paragraph does not apply to contracts and transactions referred to in paragraph does not apply to contracts and transactions referred to in paragraph does not apply to contracts and transactions referred to in paragraph does not apply to contracts and transactions referred to in paragraph does not apply to contract apply to cont
sign contracts, terminate contracts with the CEO and other key executives established by the company's charter; Determine the salaries and other benefits of such managers; Appoint a representative to attend a board of directors or a general meeting of shareholders of another company; To make decisions about the wages and other benefits of such persons; Monitor, direct the
Director/CEO and other managers to conduct the day-to-day operations of the company; Identify the organizational structure, rules and regulations of the company, the creation of subsidiaries, branches, offices, capital contributions or the purchase of shares of other enterprises; (m) Approve the agenda and documents of the General Meeting of Shareholders, convene a General
Meeting of Shareholders or hold a absentee vote at the General Meeting of Shareholders; Offer a level of dividend payout; Determine the timing and procedures for paying dividends or settling losses incurred during business activities; (p) to propose restructuring, dissolution, bankruptcy
petition; (q) Performing other rights and obligations as set out in this Act and the company's charter. 3. The Board of Directors ratifies decisions by voting in meetings, absentee voting or other voting methods prescribed by the company's charter. Every member of the Board of Directors has the right to vote. 4. In fulfilling its functions, rights and responsibilities, the Board of Directors ratifies decisions by voting in meetings, absentee voting or other voting methods prescribed by the company's charter.
Directors complies with the law, company charter and decisions of the General Shareholders' Meeting. If the Resolution is ratified by the Board of Directors against the company, each member who approves the ratification of such a Resolution is jointly responsible for such a Permit and pays compensation to the company. Members,
objecting to such a resolution, are not responsible. In this case, any shareholder who owns shares in the company for at least 01 years has the right to apply to the Board of Directors with a request to suspend the implementation of such an ordinance. Article 150. Term of office and number of board members 1. The Board of Directors has 03 to 11 members. The company's
charter states the number of members of the Board of Directors and an independent member of the Board of Directors has a term of office of up to 05 years without term limits. The number of the Board of Directors and an independent member of the Board of Directors has a term of office of up to 05 years without term limits. The number of the Board of Directors and an independent member of the Board of Directors and an independent member of the Board of Directors has a term of office of up to 05 years without term limits. The number of the Board of Directors and an independent member of the Board of Directors has a term of office of up to 05 years without term limits.
members of the Board of Directors expires at the same time, they will continue to be members of the Board of Directors until new members are elected and appointed, unless otherwise mandated by the company's charter. 4. If a company is organized under section 1 of article 134 of this Act, the company's documents and transactions must carry the text of Th'nh vi'n độc lập
(Independent Member) to the names of the respective members of the Board of Directors. The company's charter states the number, rights, obligations, method of work and cooperation of independent members of the Board of Directors must: (a) be legally competent, not be
suspended from doing business, as stipulated in article 18 of article 2 of this article; b) has qualifications and business administration experience; Members of the Board of Directors are not necessarily shareholders of the Board of Directors and business administration experience; Members of the Board of Directors are not necessarily shareholders of the Board of Directors are not necessarily shareholders of the Board of Directors are not necessarily shareholders of the Board of Directors are not necessarily shareholders of the Board of Directors are not necessarily shareholders of the Board of Directors are not necessarily shareholders of the Board of Directors are not necessarily shareholders of the Board of Directors are not necessarily shareholders of the Board of Directors are not necessarily shareholders of the Board of Directors are not necessarily shareholders of the Board of Directors are not necessarily shareholders of the Board of Directors are not necessarily shareholders of the Board of Directors are not necessarily shareholders of the Board of Directors are not necessarily shareholders of the Board of Directors are not necessarily shareholders of the Board of Directors are not necessarily shareholders of the Board of Directors are not necessarily shareholders of the Board of Directors are not necessarily shareholders of the Board of Directors are not necessarily shareholders.
companies at the same time. d) For subsidiaries with more than 50 per cent of the State structure, the members of the Director/CEO and other construction managers; should not be related to the manager and the person competent to
appoint the head of the parent company. 2. Unless otherwise provided by the securities law, Members of the Board of Directors, as written in paragraph b1 of article 134 of the Act, must: (a) not be an active employee of a company or its subsidiaries; not to be a person who used to work for a company or a company or a company or its subsidiaries for the previous 03 consecutive years. b) Not to be
a person receiving wages, wages from the company, except for benefits to which members of the Board of Directors are entitled; c) Not to have a spouse, a parent of birth, a adoptive parent, the birth of a child, an adoptive parent of birth, a adoptive parent, the birth of a child, an adoptive parent of birth of a child, and adoptive parent of birth of a child, and adoptive parent of birth of a child, and adoptive parent of birth of a child birth of a child
of the voting shares of the company directly or indirectly; dd) never hold the position of a member of the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors of their indefatigable view in paragraph 2 of this article. Such members are obviously no longer
independent members of the Board of Directors from a day of unsuchiable vision. The Board of Directors reports cases where independent members of the Board of Directors no longer meet the conditions at the next General Meeting of Shareholders or convene a General Meeting of Shareholders to elect new independent members within 06 months of the date when an
independent member is notified. Article 152. Chairman of the Board of Directors 1. The Chairman of the Board of Directors elects a member of the Board of Directors elects a member of the Board of Directors 1. The Chairman of the Board of Directors may hold the position of Directors 1. The Chairman of the Board of Directors 1. The Chairman of Directors 1. The
company's statute. 2. Chairman of the Board of Directors of any company, more than 50% of voting shares held by the State, may not hold the position of Directors of any company, more than 50% of voting shares held by the State, may not hold the position of Directors of any company, more than 50% of voting shares held by the State, may not hold the position of Directors of any company, more than 50% of voting shares held by the State, may not hold the position of Directors of any company, more than 50% of voting shares held by the State, may not hold the position of Directors of any company, more than 50% of voting shares held by the State, may not hold the position of Directors of any company, more than 50% of voting shares held by the State, may not hold the position of Directors of any company, more than 50% of voting shares held by the State, may not hold the position of Directors of any company, more than 50% of voting shares held by the State, may not hold the position of Directors of any company, more than 50% of voting shares held by the State, may not hold the position of Directors of any company of the Board of Directors of any company of the State, may not hold the position of Directors of any company of the State, may not hold the position of Directors of any company of the State of the
meetings; convene and preside over Board meetings; (c) Organize the ratification of Board resolutions; (d) Meetings of the Chairman of the Board of Directors; (e) Performing other rights and responsibilities as set out in this law and company charter. 4. If the Chairman of the Board of Directors; (e) Performing other rights and responsibilities as set out in this law and company charter. 4. If the Chairman of the Board of Directors; (e) Performing other rights and responsibilities as set out in this law and company charter. 4. If the Chairman of the Board of Directors; (e) Performing other rights and responsibilities as set out in this law and company charter. 4. If the Chairman of the Board of Directors; (e) Performing other rights and responsibilities as set out in this law and company charter. 4. If the Chairman of the Board of Directors; (e) Performing other rights and responsibilities as set out in this law and company charter. 4. If the Chairman of the Board of Directors; (e) Performing other rights and responsibilities as set out in this law and company charter. 4. If the Chairman of the Board of Directors; (e) Performing other rights and responsibilities as set out in this law and company charter. 4. If the Chairman of the Board of Directors is a set out in this law and company charter. 4. If the Chairman of the Board of Directors is a set out in this law and company charter. 4. If the Chairman of the Board of Directors is a set out in this law and company charter. 4. If the Chairman of Directors is a set out in this law and company charter. 4. If the Chairman of Directors is a set out in this law and company charter. 4. If the Chairman of Directors is a set out in this law and charter is a set out in this law and charter is a set out in this law and charter is a set out in this law and charter is a set out in this law and charter is a set out in this law and charter is a set out in this law and charter is a set out in this law and charter is a set out in this law and charter is a set out in this law an
Directors is absent or unable to fulfil his duties, the Chairman allows another member to perform in writing the rights and responsibilities of the Board of Directors in accordance with the majority rule. 5. If necessary,
the Chairman of the Board of Directors hires a secretary to assist the Board of Directors and the Chairman of the Board of Directors in carrying out his duties in accordance with the law and the company's charter. The Company Secretary has the following rights and obligations: (a) to facilitate the Congress of the General Meeting of Shareholders and board meetings; The
preparation of the minutes of the meetings; b) Helping board members fulfill their rights and responsibilities; (c) Assisting the company build relationships with shareholders and protect the legitimate rights and interests of shareholders; (d) Assisting the company in meeting its
obligations to provide information, disclosure and administrative procedures; (e) Performing other rights and responsibilities established by the decision of the Board of Directors and administrative procedures; (e) Performing other rights and responsibilities established by the decision of the Board of Directors is elected at the first meeting of the new
Board of Directors within 07 working days after the vote ends. This meeting is convened and chaired by the member who receives the most votes, member are voted for in accordance with the majority rule on the convening of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors may hold periodic and emergency
meetings. The Board of Directors must hold meeting at the company's headquarters or elsewhere. 3. Board meeting is due to take place in a quarter. 4. The Chairman of the Board of Directors when deemed necessary. At least one meeting is due to take place in a quarter. 4. The Chairman of the Board of Directors when deemed necessary. At least one meeting is due to take place in a quarter. 4. The Chairman of the Board of Directors when deemed necessary. At least one meeting is due to take place in a quarter. 4. The Chairman of the Board of Directors when deemed necessary.
is requested by the Board of Supervisor or independent members (b) The Assembly is requested by the Director/Director-General or at least 02 executive members of the Board of Directors; d) Other cases prescribed by the company's charter. The request must be made in writing, specifying the objectives, issues that
need to be discussed, and decisions within the purview of the Board of Directors. The Chairman of the Board of Directors convenes a meeting on request, Take responsibility for any damage done to the company
person who makes the request may convene a meeting of the Board of Directors instead of the Board of Directors or the organizer of the Board of Directors meeting sends invitation should include the time, place,
agenda, questions and decisions of the meeting. The invitation must be attached to the documents used in the meeting and the members' ballots. An invitation is sent by mail, fax, email or other means if they reach the meeting and the members' ballots. An invitation is sent by mail, fax, email or other means if they reach the meeting and the meeting
attached documents to the Controllers as if they were members of the Board of Directors. Controllers have the right to attend Board meetings, participate in the discussion and should not vote. 8. The Board of Directors meets when at least three quarters of the members participate in the discussion and should not vote. 8. The Board of Directors meets when at least three quarters of the members participate in the discussion and should not vote. 8. The Board of Directors meets when at least three quarters of the members participate in the discussion and should not vote. 8. The Board of Directors meets when at least three quarters of the members participate in the discussion and should not vote. 8. The Board of Directors meets when at least three quarters of the members participate in the discussion and should not vote. 8. The Board of Directors meets when at least three quarters of the members participate in the discussion and should not vote. 8. The Board of Directors meets when at least three quarters of the members participate in the discussion and should not vote. 8. The Board of Directors meets when at least three quarters of the members participate in the discussion and should not vote. 8. The Board of Directors meets when at least three quarters of the members participate in the discussion and should not vote. 8. The Board of Directors meets when at least three quarters of the members participate in the discussion and the discussion at least three quarters of the members of the
date of the first meeting, if the company's charter does not spell out a shorter period. In this case, the meeting is held if at least half of the members of the Board of Directors take part in it. 9. It is believed that a member of the Board of Directors was present and was asked to vote at the meeting, if such a member: (a) was present and the isis was present and participated in the
vote directly at the meeting; or b) allows another person to attend the meeting, as stipulated in paragraph 10 of the article; or c) participates and votes through an online meeting by mail must be contained in sealed envelopes and given to the Chairman of the Board of Directors at least
an hour before the opening. Voting must be open to each participant. Unless otherwise provided by the company's charter, the Board of Directors Resolution is ratified if it is approved by a majority of the members present; in the event of an equal number of votes, the Chairman of the Board of Directors has the right to vote. Members of the Board must be present at all Board
meetings. A member may allow another person to attend the meeting if he or she is approved by a majority of the board meetings are recorded in writing, audio recordings or other electronic means. Minutes must be made in Vietnamese (additional foreign languages are allowed) and contain the following information: (a)
the name of the enterprise, the enterprise, the enterprise Number, headquarters address; Goals, agendas and content of the meeting; (c) The time and place of the meeting; d) the full name of each participation; The full name of each member who does not attend and explanations; Issues discussed and voted on at the meeting; Summary of each
participant's views in chronological order; (g) Voting results showing members who vote in the affirmative, negative votes and abstentions; Issues that have been ratified; (i) Full names, chair signatures and minutes maker. The Chairman and the creator of the protocols are responsible for the veracity and accuracy of the minutes of the Board of Directors meeting. 2. Minutes of the
Board of Directors meetings and documents used during the meetings are kept at the company's headquarters. Protocols made in Vietnamese and foreign language version, the first version prevails. Article 155. The right to receive information from members of the
Board of Directors 1. Members of the Board of Directors have the right to ask the Director/Ceo or Deputy Director General/Deputy CEO, as well as the requested documents must provide timely, sufficient, accurate information and documents at the request
of board members. Procedures for requesting and providing information are provided by the company's charter. Article 156. Dismissal and addition of board members 1. A member of the Board of Directors resigns if he or she: (a) does not meet the standards and conditions set out in article 151 of the Act; b) does not participate in the Board of Directors for 06
consecutive months, except for force majeure; (c) Has tendered his resignation; d) Other cases prescribed by the company's charter. Members of the Board of Directors convenes the General Meeting of Shareholders to elect additional members of
the Board of Directors in the following cases: (a) the number of board members is reduced by more than one third of the number prescribed by the company's charter. In this case, the Board of Directors convenes the General Meeting of Shareholders within 60 days of the reduction of the number of board members by more than a third; b) The number of independent members of
the Board of Directors is lower than the ratio set out in paragraph 1 of article 134 of the Act. In others, the nearest General Meeting of Shareholders elects new members to replace those dismissed or dismissed or dismissed from the service. Article 157. Director/CEO 1. The Board of Directors appoints one of them or hires a Director/Ceo. 2. The director/CEO manages the company's day-to-
day business, is controlled by the Board of Directors, and is responsible to the Board of Director/CEO has the following and conditions for the Director/Director-General are the same as in article 65 of the Act. 3. The Director/CEO has the following
rights and responsibilities: (a) to address important issues related to the day-to-day operations of the company without the decision of the company; (dd) Appoint,
dismiss, dismiss the company's executives, except within the purview of the Board of Directors; Determine the salaries and other benefits of the company's employees, including executives, except within the purview of the Board of Directors; Determine the salaries and other benefits of the company's employees, including executives appointed by the Directors; Determine the salaries and other benefits of the company's employees, including executives appointed by the Directors; Determine the salaries and other benefits of the company's executives, except within the purview of the Board of Directors; Determine the salaries and other benefits of the company's executives, except within the purview of the Board of Directors; Determine the salaries and other benefits of the company of the Board of Directors and Board resolutions.
The Director/CEO manages the day-to-day operations of the company in accordance with the law, the company and the resolutions of the Board of Directors. In the event of violations that cause damage to the company, the Director/CEO is legally liable and pays compensation to the company. Article 158. Wages, remuneration
and other benefits of board members, Director/CEO 1. The Company has the right to pay remuneration to members of the Board of Director/CEO and other executives in accordance with the results of the business. 2. Unless otherwise provided by the company's charter, remuneration, salaries and other benefits of board members, the Director/CEO is
paid as follows: b) Members of the Board of Directors receive remuneration and bonuses. Remuneration is calculated based on the number of working days required to perform the duties of board member's remuneration. The total remuneration of the Board of
Directors is accepted by the General Shareholders at the annual general meeting; b) Board members are entitled to reimbursement for accommodation, meals, travel and bonuses. The salary and bonuses of the Director/CEO must be decided by the Board of
Directors. 3. The remuneration of board members and the salaries of the Director/CEO and other managers are included in the company's operating expenses in accordance with the provisions of the Corporate Income Tax Act, are registered as a separate article of the company's financial statements and are reported at the annual general meeting. Article 159. Publication of
relevant interests If the company's charter provides for stricter rules, related persons and interests of the company are published as follows: 1. The Company must draw up and update the list of related persons of the company in accordance with paragraph 17 of Article 4 of this law and their transactions with the company; 2. Members of the Board of Directors, Controllers,
Director/CEO and other company executives declare their company executives declare their company in which they have shares or shares; share and time of receipt of such shares or shares; b) the name, the company's identification number, the address of the
headquarters, the business lines of each enterprise, of which their related persons have joint ownership or private ownership of shares or shares, which make up more than 10% of the share capital; The information mentioned in paragraph 2 of this article must be announced within 07 business days of the relevant interests; Any adjustment must be notified to the company within 07
business days of the date of the adjustment; 4. The list of related persons and related interests mentioned in paragraph 2 of this article is published, reviewed and copied as follows: (a) the company notifies the List of Related Persons and related
interests is kept at the headquarters of the company; Part or the entire List may be stored in the company's branches where necessary; (c) Shareholders and other executives have the right to examine and copy a portion or the entire List during working hours;
d) The Company allows individuals mentioned in paragraph one of these paragraphs to access, study and copy the company's list of related persons and other content in most The image should not prevent them from exercising such a right. Procedures for studying and copying the List of Related Persons and related interests are provided by the company's charter. 5. Board
members, Director/CEO, who explain the nature and content of the work they perform alone or on behalf of others to the Board of Directors; if the work is carried out without the notification or approval of the Board of Directors, all proceeds from
such work must belong to the company. Article 160. Responsibilities of company managers 1. Board members, Directors/CEO and other executives are responsible: (a) to comply with these rights and obligations in accordance with this Act, in accordance with the law, the company's charter and the General Assembly of Shareholders' Resolutions; (b) the performance of these
rights and responsibilities truthfully and carefully to ensure the legitimate interests of the company; To act in the interests of the company in order to independently seek or serve the interests of other organizations; d) promptly and
accurately notify the company of the businesses that they and their associated entities own or have controlling stakes or shares; such notifications should be placed at the company's charter. Article 161. The right to file a lawsuit against members of the Board of
Directors, Director/CEO 1. A shareholder or group of shareholder or group of shareholders who consistently hold at least 1% of common shares for 06 months have the right, whether alone or on behalf of the company manager as set out in article 160 of this Act; b) does
not fulfill these rights and responsibilities; Does not comply or fully comply with the Board of Directors Resolutions of the General Meeting of Shareholders; d) uses information, secrets, business opportunities of the company in order to independently search or serve the
interests of other organizations; (dd) Abuse of the company's position, authority or assets for the purpose of self-search or for the benefit of other organizations; (dd) Abuse of the company charter. 2. Procedures for the purpose of self-search or for the benefit of other organizations; (dd) Abuse of the company charter. 2. Procedures for the purpose of self-search or for the benefit of other organizations; (dd) Abuse of the company charter. 2. Procedures for the purpose of self-search or for the benefit of other organizations; (dd) Abuse of the company charter. 2. Procedures for the purpose of self-search or for the benefit of other organizations; (dd) Abuse of the company charter. 2. Procedures for the purpose of self-search or for the benefit of other organizations; (dd) Abuse of the company charter. 3. Procedures for the purpose of self-search or for the benefit of other organizations; (dd) Abuse of the company charter. 3. Procedures for the purpose of self-search or for the benefit of other organizations; (dd) Abuse of the company charter. 3. Procedures for the purpose of self-search or for the benefit of other organizations; (dd) Abuse of the company charter. 3. Procedures for the purpose of self-search or for the benefit of other organizations; (dd) Abuse of the company charter. 3. Procedures for the purpose of self-search or for the pu
behalf of the company, are included in the company's costs if such a claim is not dismissed. Article 162. Contracts and transactions between the company and the following entities are subject to approval by the General Meeting of Shareholders or the Board of
Directors: (a) by shareholders and authorized representatives of shareholders who own more than 10% of the company's common shares and related entities; b) Board members, Director/CEO and related individuals; (c) Businesses mentioned in paragraph 2 of the total
value of the company's assets recorded in the latest financial statements, or the lower rate prescribed by the company's charter. In this case, the person entering into the company will notify the members of the Board of Directors and supervisors of the organizations associated with such a contract or transaction, and will make a notice of the draft contract
or description of the transaction. The Board of Directors decides whether to approve a contract or transaction within 15 days of the date when the right to vote. The General Meeting of Shareholders approves contracts and transactions not set by paragraph
2 of this article. In this case, the person entering into the contract or transaction, and will make a notice of the draft contract or description of the transaction. The Board of Directors must submit a drat contract or transaction description to the General
Meeting of Shareholders or hold a absentee vote. In this case, shareholders with relevant interests have no right to vote; a contract or transaction is accepted when a number of shareholders vote for it, which is 65% of the remaining votes, unless otherwise prescribed by the company's charter. 4. A contract or transaction is accepted when a number of shareholders vote for it, which is 65% of the remaining votes, unless otherwise prescribed by the company's charter.
it is concluded or carried out without authorization, as stipulated in paragraph 3 of this article, and thus harms the company; person, having entered into a contract, related shareholders, members of the Board of Directors, director/CEO are jointly responsible for the payment of compensation and received from such a contract or a transaction with the company.
Article 163. Control Board 1. The supervisory board consists of 03 - 05 members, the Controller has a term of office of up to 05 years without term limit. 2. Controllers and responsibilities of the head of the Supervisory Board must be spelled out in the company's charter. More than half
of the members of the Control Board must live in Vietnam. The head of the Supervisory Board must be a professional accountant or auditor and must work full-time in the company's charter. 3. If the term of office of all Controllers expires simultaneously and the Controllers are not elected, the Controllers continue to fulfil
their rights and duties until the Controllers of the new term are elected and the post is not elected instead. Article 164. Standards and Conditions of Controllers 1. The Controllers of the new term are elected and the post is not elected instead. Article 164. Standards and Conditions of Controllers 1. The Controllers of the new term are elected and the post is not elected instead. Article 164. Standards and Conditions of Controllers 1. The Controllers 1. The Controllers of the new term are elected and the post is not elected instead. Article 164. Standards and Conditions of Controllers 1. The Controllers 2. The Controllers 1. The Controllers 2. The Controllers 2. The Controllers 3. The Controllers 4. The C
childbirth, adopted child or brother of any member of the Board of Directors, Director/Ceo or any other manager; (c) do not hold senior positions of the company unless otherwise provided by the company's charter; d) meet other standards and conditions of the relevant regulations and charters of the
company. 2. Controllers of registered companies and companies and companies and companies and companies and manager and Manage
truthfulness and prudence in business administration; systematicism, consistency and conformity of accounting, statistical work and financial statements, the Board of Directors' management evaluation report, and submit an inspection report at the annual
general meeting. 4. Review, verification, evaluation of internal control system, internal audit system, risk management and administrative work of the company, if necessary or in accordance with the General Meeting of Shareholders' Regulations
or at the request of a shareholder or a group of shareholder or a group of shareholder or the shareholder or
issues that need to be verified to the Board of Directors and the shareholder or shareholder group that made the request. The inspection mentioned in this paragraph should not interfere with the normal functioning of the Board of Directors and should not interfere with the normal functioning of the Board of Directors and the shareholder group that made the request. The inspection mentioned in this paragraph should not interfere with the normal functioning of the Board of Directors and should not interfere with the normal functioning of the Board of Directors and should not interfere with the normal functioning of the Board of Directors and should not interfere with the normal functioning of the Board of Directors and should not interfere with the normal functioning of the Board of Directors and should not interfere with the normal functioning of the Board of Directors and should not interfere with the normal functioning of the Board of Directors and should not interfere with the normal functioning of the Board of Directors and should not interfere with the normal function of the Board of Directors and should not interfere with the normal function of the Board of Directors and should not interfere with the normal function of the Board of Directors and should not interfere with the normal function of the Board of Directors and should not interfere with the normal function of the Board of Directors and Should not interfere with the normal function of the Board of Directors and Should not interfere with the normal function of the Board of Directors and Should not interfere with the normal function of the Board of Directors and Should not interfere with the normal function of the Board of Directors and Should not interfere with the normal function of the Board of Directors and Should not interfere with the normal function of the Board of Directors and Should not interfere with the normal function of the Board of Directors and Should not interfere with the normal function of the Board of Directors and Should not inte
management, oversight and management of the Board of Directors or CEO violate article 160 of this Act; ask the offender to stop the violation and take corrective action. Participation and discussion at board meetings, General
Shareholders' Meetings and other company meetings. 10. Hire independent consultants and the company's internal audit department to perform these responsibilities. 11. To seek the views of the Board of Directors before submitting reports, conclusions and proposals to the General Meeting of Shareholders. 12. Perform other rights and obligations established in this Act,
company charter and general meeting resolutions. Article 166. The right to information from the Control Board 1. Invitations, absentee ballots and attached documents are sent to the Board of Directors and general meetings of the Board of Directors and general meetings of shareholders are sent to the Controllers
at the same time and in the same way as shareholders and members of the Board of Directors. 3. Director/Ceo's reports submitted to the Board of Directors and other documents issued by the company documents that are stored at headquarters,
branches and other locations; the right to enter the workplaces of the Board of Directors, the Directors, the Directors of the Board of Directors or the Board of Directors, the Directors or the Board of Directors, the Directors or the Board of Director
of Control. Article 167. Wages and other benefits of controllers, unless otherwise provided by the company's charter, wages and other benefits of the Controllers should be as follows: 1. to receive wages and other benefits of the Controllers, unless otherwise provided by the company's charter, wages and other benefits of the Controllers, unless otherwise provided by the company's charter, wages and other benefits of the Controllers, unless otherwise provided by the company's charter, wages and other benefits of the Controllers, unless otherwise provided by the company's charter, wages and other benefits of the Controllers, unless otherwise provided by the company's charter, wages and other benefits of the Controllers, unless otherwise provided by the company's charter, wages and other benefits of the Controllers, unless otherwise provided by the company's charter, wages and other benefits of the Controllers, unless otherwise provided by the company's charter, wages and other benefits of the Controllers and the 
of the Control Board; Controllers must have a reasonable cost of accommodation, meals, travel, and independent consulting services covered. The total salary and expenses should not exceed the annual budget of the Control Board, which is approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders; 3. The salaries and
expenses of the Board of Control are included in the company's operating expenses in accordance with the provisions of the Corporate Income Tax Act, relevant regulations of the law, and are registered as a separate article in the company's financial statements. Article 168. Responsibilities of inspectors 1. We comply with the law, the company's charter, the general meeting of
shareholders and professional ethics in the performance of their rights and duties. 2. fulfilling these rights and tesponsibilities truthfully and carefully to ensure the legitimate interests of the company; 3. Act in the interests of the company; 3. Act in the interests of the company and its shareholders; Do not use the company; 3. Act in the interests of the company; 3. Act in the interests of the company and its shareholders; Do not use the company; 3. Act in the interests of the company and its shareholders; Do not use the company and its shareholders; Do not use the company and its shareholders.
company in order to independently seek or serve the interests of other organizations; 4. We perform other rights and obligations as prescribed in this Act and the company or others, is personally liable or pays compensation for such damage. All income and other
interests of such Controller are returned to the company. 6. If the comptroller is found guilty of violations and duties, the Board of Directors will send a written notice to the Board of Controllers 1. The Comptroller must be dismissed if he
or she: (a) no longer meets the standards and conditions set out in section 164 of the Act; b) does not fulfil his rights and duties for 06 consecutive months, except in force majeure; (c) Has tendered his resignation, which is accepted; d) Other cases prescribed by the company's charter. 2. The controller performs his duties if he or she: (a) does not perform his tasks or duties; (b)
committing serious or repeated violations of the Controllers' obligations established by the Act and the company's charter; (c) Records on the decision of the General Meeting of Shareholders. Article 170. Annual Reports 1. At the end of the fiscal year, the Board of Directors will prepare the following And documents: (a) a report on the company's performance; b) financial
statements; (c) The Management Assessment Report. 2. With regard to the companies that are legally required to be audited, their annual financial statements must be verified before they are submitted to the General Meeting of Shareholders for consideration and ratification. 3. The reports and documents mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article must be sent to the Board of
Control for verification at least 30 days before the opening date of the General Meeting of Shareholders, unless otherwise provided by the company's headquarters and branches at least 10 days before the opening date of the General Meeting of
Shareholders, unless the company's charter is spelled out for a longer period. Any shareholder who has consistently owned shares in the company for at least 01 years has the right, whether alone or together with qualified lawyers, accountants and auditors, to examine the reports mentioned in this article within a reasonable time frame. Article 171. Disclosure of equity companies
1. Each company submits annual financial statements, ratified by the General Meeting of Shareholders, to the competent authority in accordance with the accounting law and relevant regulations. The company must post the following information on its website (if any): (a) the company's charter; b) Summary, qualifications and professional experience of members of the Board of
Directors, Controllers, Director/Ceo of the Company. (c) Annual financial statements ratified by the General Meeting of Shareholders; d) Reports on annual business registration authority, which lists the company's headquarters, information or changes in
information about full names, nationalities, passport numbers, addresses of headquarters, number of shares and types of shares and types of shares and types of shares and types of shares, numbers, numb
with the securities law. Each company with a share capital of more than 50% must disclose information in accordance with Article 108 and Article 109 of this Act. Chapter VI OF THE 172 Article. Partnership means enterprise that is: (a) at least 02 partners are co-owners of the company, who run the business together under a common name (here it is called a
general partner). In addition to common partners, the company can have partners are only liable for the company's obligations with all its assets; (c) Deposit partners are only liable for the company's debts in the amount of capital contributed to the company. The partnership has its own legal status from the date of issuance of the
Business Registration Certificate. Partnerships should not issue any shares. Article 173. Capital contributors must contribute fully and punctually as dedicated partners and contribute fully and punctually contribute capital as a failure, pays compensation for any damage caused to
the company. 3. If the contributing partner does not contribute fully and punctually as an ideal capital, the capital deficit is considered to be the partner Council. As soon as the capital is fully available, a certificate of capital contribution is issued to the partner. The
certificate of contribution to capital should contain the following information: (a) the name of the company's identification number, the address of the headquarters; b) The company's share capital; (c) Full name, permanent residence, nationality, identify card/passport of each partner; Partner types (d) The value of the share and type of assets contributed by partners
as capital; numbers and dates for the issuance of capital contribution certificates; Full names, signatures of capital contribution certificate of contribution certificates; Full names, signatures of capital contribution certificates of capital contribution certificates; Full names, signatures of capital contribution certificates; Full names, signatures of capital contribution certificates of capital contribution certificates; Full names, signatures of capital contribution certificates of capital certif
Assets of the partnership Assets of the partnership Assets of the partnership include: 1. Contributed assets, ownership of which was transferred to the company by members; Assets bearing the company and from business activities alone, carried out by general partners;
Other assets established by law. Article 175. Restrictions on common partners 1. The general partner must not own a private company or hold the position of general partner of another partners should not do the same lines of business, whether alone or on behalf of another person, for or serve the
interests of other organizations; The General Partner must transfer a portion or all of his share to another person unless otherwise agreed upon by other common partners. Article 176. The rights and responsibilities of common partner has the right to vote (or
the number of votes prescribed by the company's charter); b) Do the company's business lines on behalf of the company; negotiate, enter into contracts and agreements with the company. Any general partner who promotes their own money to
conduct a company's business has the right to ask the company to return the money, including both principal and interest at the market rate; (d) Request the company or other general partner to provide information about the company's activities; If
necessary, check assets, ledgers and other documents; (e) Receiving part of the company's charter; (g) Receiving part of the company's charter spells out a specific ration; (h) In
the event of the death of a general partner, his/her heir receives the value of the company's assets minus (-) debts owed to such a partner. The heir can become a general partner if it is accepted by the Council of Partners; (i) Follow other rights enshrined in this law and company charter. 2. Common Partners are responsible: (a) the management and management of the business
truthfully and carefully to ensure the legitimate interests of the company; b) Management and management of the company's assets for self-search
or for the benefit of other organizations; d) Return the money, assets and company by receiving funds or assets from the company by receiving funds or asset from the company by
are not sufficient to pay off all its debts; (e) Incur losses in proportion to their shares in the company or under the agreement in accordance with the company Loss (g) Provide truthful and accurate monthly reports on your own activities; Provide information about their owner's activities to other partners at their request; (h) Perform other duties
established by the Act and the company's charter. Article 177. Partner's Council 1. The Partner council, who is also the Director/CEO of the Company, unless otherwise required by the company's charter. 2. General partners have the right to request a
meeting of the Board of Partners to discuss and resolve the company's business. The requesting partner must prepare a meeting subpoena and documents. The Partner Council has the right to make decisions on each enterprise. Unless otherwise provided by the company's charter, the following issues must be approved by at least three-quarters (3/4) of general partners: (a) the
company's development orientation; b) amendments to the company's charter; (c) The reception of a new general partner from the company's charter; (d) Approval of the withdrawal or expulsion of a general partner from the company's share capital, unless the higher rate
is spelled out by the company's charter; (q) The decision to buy, sell assets worth \ge the company's share capital, unless the company's charter is higher; (h) The decision to dissolve the company. 4. Resolve any issue that is not
mentioned in paragraph 3 of this article if the decision is approved by at least two 33 general partners; a specific diet should be spelled out in the company's charter. Article 178. Convening meetings of the Partners Council 1. The President of the Partners Council may convene a meeting of the
Partners Council when deemed necessary or at the request of common partners. If the Chairman of the Partners Council cannot convene a meeting at the request of the general partner convenes a meeting at the request of the general partner, such a partner convenes a meeting at the request of the general partners. If the Chairman of the Partners Council cannot convene a meeting at the request of the general partner convenes a meeting at the request of the general partner convenes a meeting at the request of the general partner convenes a meeting at the request of the general partner convenes a meeting at the request of the general partner convenes a meeting at the request of the general partner convenes a meeting at the request of the general partner convenes a meeting at the request of the general partner convenes a meeting at the request of the general partner convenes a meeting at the request of the general partner convenes a meeting at the request of the general partner convenes a meeting at the request of the general partner convenes a meeting at the request of the general partner convenes a meeting at the request of the general partner convenes a meeting at the request of the general partner convenes a meeting at the request of the general partner convenes a meeting at the request of the general partner convenes at the general par
agenda, venue and partner's name, requesting a meeting. Documents discussing the issues mentioned in article 177, paragraph 3 of this law, should be sent in advance to all partners within the company's charter deadline. 3. Chairman of the Partner Convening Council preside over the meeting. Each meeting of the Partners Council must be recorded in the protocol. The protocol
should include: (a) the name of the company, the company's identification number, the address of the headquarters; Goals, agendas and content of the meeting; (c) The time and place of the meeting; Full names of chairmen and partners present; (e) Ratified resolutions, the number of partners who voted in the affirmative, and the main content of such
resolutions; Full names and signatures of participating partners. Article 179. Running Business Partnership 1. General partners have the right to act as legitimate representatives of the company and conduct the day-to-day business of the company and conduct the day-to-day business of the company. All restrictions on the day-to-day activities of general partners are only effective for third parties if such a person is aware of such
restrictions. 2. During the business of the company, the general partners occupy various positions of managers and controllers. When some or all common partners doe certain business work, decisions must be ratified in accordance with the majority rule. The company is not responsible for any work done by the general partner outside the company's sphere of activity, unless
such work is accepted by other partners. The company may open one or more bank accounts. The Partner's Council, Director/Director General b) convening and organizing meetings of the Partner Council; Sign the resolutions of the Council of Partners; (c) Give tasks and
collaborate with other common partners in doing business; d) Arrange and store the company's ledgers, invoices and other documents in accordance with the law; (dd) To represent the company in a relationship with regulators; Representing the company as a defendant or plaintiff in litigation, commercial disputes or other disputes; (e) Perform other duties established by the
company's charter. Article 180. Termination of general partner status 1. The status of a general partner is terminated if the general partner is terminated if the general partner status 1. The status of a general partner has the right to
withdraw capital from the company if the withdrawal is accepted by the Partner Council. In this case, the partner wishing to withdraw capital must submit a notice at least 06 months before the withdrawal date and may withdraw capital must submit a notice at least 06 months before the withdrawal date and may withdraw capital must submit a notice at least 06 months before the withdrawal date and may withdraw capital only at the end of the fiscal year. 3. A general partner must be removed
from the company if such a partner: (a) does not to invest or not to contribute capital, as was done after the company made a second request; b) committing violations under article 175 of the Act; c) unable to conduct business in a truthful and reasonable manner; to commit inappropriate acts that seriously harm the interests of the company and other partners; d) does not perform
the duties of general partner. 4. When the status of a partner partner who is legally incompetent is terminated, the share of such a partner is returned fairly and reasonably. 5. Within 02 years of the termination date set in paragraph A and paragraph A and paragraph and reasonably. 5. Within 02 years of the termination date with all his or her
property. 6. Once the status of a general partner is terminated, if the name of such a partner is used as part or all of the company to stop using the name. Article 181. Admission of new general partners 1. The company may accept new general partners or partners; the acceptance of a new
partner is subject to approval by the Partner Council. 2. General partners or contributors must fully contribute capital to the company, as promised, within 15 days of the approval date if the partner board does not decide on another deadline. The new general partner is jointly responsible for the debts and liabilities of the companies with all their assets, unless otherwise agreed
between such a partner and other partners. Article 182. The rights and responsibilities of partner partners 1. Contributors have the rights and obligations of the partner, restructuring or dissolution of the company, as well as other contents of the
company's charter, which directly affects their rights and obligations; b) to receive annual distributed profit in proportion to the company's activities;
Studying accounting books, reports, contracts, transactions and other company documents; d) Transfer their shares to others; do) whether the company's business lines, whether alone or on behalf of others; dn the event of the death of a partner, making a
deposit, his/her heir becomes a partner of the company; (h) Exercise of other rights prescribed in this law and company's share capital in the event of dissolution or bankruptcy of the company; (h) Exercise of other rights prescribed in this law and company charter. 2. Partners are obliged to: (a) take responsibility for the company; (h) Exercise of other rights prescribed in this law and company charter. 2. Partners are obliged to: (a) take responsibility for the company; (h) Exercise of other rights prescribed in this law and company charter. 2. Partners are obliged to: (a) take responsibility for the company; (h) Exercise of other rights prescribed in this law and company charter. 2. Partners are obliged to: (a) take responsibility for the company; (h) Exercise of other rights prescribed in this law and company charter. 2. Partners are obliged to: (a) take responsibility for the company; (h) Exercise of other rights prescribed in this law and company charter. 3. Partners are obliged to: (a) take responsibility for the company; (b) Exercise of other rights prescribed in this law and company charter. 3. Partners are obliged to: (a) take responsibility for the company; (b) Exercise of other rights prescribed in this law and company charter. 3. Partners are obliged to: (b) Exercise of other rights prescribed in this law and company charter. 3. Partners are obliged to: (a) take responsibility for the company; (b) Exercise of other rights prescribed in this law and company charter. 3. Partners are obliged to: (a) take responsibility for the company; (b) Exercise of other rights prescribed in this law and company charter. 3. Partners are obliged to: (a) take responsibility for the company; (b) Exercise of other rights prescribed in this law and company charter. 3. Partners are obliged to: (a) take responsibility for the company; (b) Exercise of other rights prescribed in this law and company charter. 3. Partners are obliged to: (b) Exercise of other rights prescribed in this law and company charter. 3. Partners are
promised contribution to the capital; b) Do not participate in business administration, do not do business on behalf of the company; Charter, rules and regulations, as well as the decisions of the Partner Council; d) Perform other duties established by this law and the company's charter. Chapter VII PRIVATE COMPANIES Article 183. Private
companies 1. A private company is a company owned by a person who is responsible for its activities with all its property. Private company should not issue any shares. 3. Everyone can create only one private company owned by a person who is responsible for its activities with all its property. Private company should not issue any shares. 3. Everyone can create only one private company owned by a person who is responsible for its activities with all its property. Private company should not issue any shares. 3. Everyone can create only one private company owned by a person who is responsible for its activities with all its property. Private company is a company owned by a person who is responsible for its activities with all its property.
contribute capital to the creation, purchase of shares or shares in partnerships, limited liability companies or equity companies or equity companies or equity companies or equity companies or shares in partnerships, limited liability companies or equity companies or equity companies. Article 184. Owner's Capital 1. The capital is
in the form of other assets, the type, number and remaining value of each type of assets must be specified. 2. All capital and leased assets used for the company's activities, must be recorded in the company's ledgers and financial statements in accordance with the law. During the transaction, the owner of a private company may increase or
increase his capital investment in the company. The increase or decrease in the owner's capital must be written in the books. If the reduced capital investment in the company. The increase or decrease in the owner can reduce the capital only after registering with the business registration authority. Article 185. Business Management 1. The owner of a private company has absolute discretion regarding
the company's activities, the use of profit after tax and fulfills other financial obligations, as required by law. 2. The owner can directly or hire another person to manage the business transaction of the company. The owner is the plaintiff, defendant or person associated with
rights/obligations in an arbitration court or court in a dispute about the company. The private company is owner a private company has the right to lease its entire company, provided that the written notice attached by the notary copy of the lease agreement is sent to the business registration authority
and the tax authority within 03 business days of the introduction of the lease. In this case, the owner of a private company is still legally responsible as the owner of the company 1. The owner of a private company has the right to sell his company
to another person. 2. Upon sale of the company, the owner of the private company is still liable for the company is eller and the creditors. The buyer and seller abide by the provisions of the Labour Act. The buyer registers the change of ownership of a private company in
accordance with the Act. Chapter VIII GROUP COMPANY Article 188. Business Corporations, GENERAL Companies in different sectors of the economy are groups of communication. A business corporation or general companies that are linked to each other through ownership of shares, shares or other forms of communication. A business corporation or general companies that are linked to each other through ownership of shares, shares or other forms of communication. A business corporation or general companies that are linked to each other through ownership of shares, shares or other forms of communication.
entrepreneurial organization, has no legal status and is not required to apply for registration of the institution in accordance with the established law. 2. A business corporation or general company, subsidiaries and other affiliated parent company have the
rights and responsibilities of independent enterprises, as required by law. Article 189. Parent company if the former company if the former company is considered to be the parent company of another company; (a) owns more than 50% of the share capital or the total amount of ordinary shares of another company; (b) has the right to decide directly or indirectly the
appointment of a majority or all of the board members, the Director/CEO of another company; c) Has the right to make decisions on changes to the capital or buy each other's shares for cross-ownership. 3.
Subsidiaries of the same parent company, which has at least 65 per cent of the public capital, must not contribute capital to set up the business, as stipulated in this Act. The Government is drafting paragraph 2 and paragraph 3 of this article. Article 190. The rights and responsibilities of the parent company to subsidiaries 1. Depending on the type of business a subsidiary has, the
parent to fulfil their rights and responsibilities as a member/partner, owner or shareholder of a subsidiary in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Act and the relevant provisions of this Act and the relevant provisions of this Act and the relevant provisions and other relationships between the parent company and the subsidiary must be established and executed independently and fairly on the terms applicable to independent
entities. 3. If the parent company intervenes outside the purview of the owner, member/partner or shareholder and requires the subsidiary to conduct business against normal practices or engage in unprofitable activities without providing acceptable compensation in the financial year, the parent company is liable for any damage to the subsidiary. The head of the parent company
is responsible for the intervention mentioned in paragraph 3 of this article and, together with the parent company, is jointly responsible for the damage caused. 5. If the parent company does not provide compensation to the share capital of the
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subsidiary has the right, whether alone or on behalf of the subsidiary, to ask the parent company to pay compensation for the subsidiary of the same parent company, the subsidiary that makes such a profit, together with the parent company returns the

profits to the subsidiary, which incurs a loss. Article 191. Financial statements of the parent company and subsidiaries 1. At the end of the financial year, in addition to the reports and documents established by law, the parent company must make the following statements: (a) Consolidated financial statements of the parent company in accordance with the accounting law;
Report on the annual business results of the parent company and subsidiaries; (c) Report on the management and administration of the parent company and subsidiaries. Those responsible for the reporting mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article should not submit or submit such reports until all the financial reports of the subsidiaries have been received. 3. At the reques
parent company's legal representative, the legal representative, the legal representative of the subsidiary must use such statements to obtain consolidated financial statements and information as prescribed to obtain consolidated financial statements and information as prescribed to obtain consolidated financial statements.
summary report from the parent company and subsidiaries if the reports made and submitted by subsidiaries contains inaccurate, inaccurate or false information from the subsidiary after taking all necessary measures within his competence, the manager of th
company still has to make and submit a consolidated financial statement and a summary report of the parent company, subsidiaries, consolidated financial statements of the parent company, subsidiaries, consolidated financial statements. The report may or may not contain information from such a subsidiary, but clarification was needed to avoid misunderstandings. 6. Reports, annual financial statements of the parent company, subsidiaries, consolidated financial statements.
consolidated statements of the parent company and subsidiaries must be kept at the parent company's headquarters. Copies of the reports and documents at this point must be available at the parent company in addition to statutory reports.
documents. CHAPTER IX RESTRUCTURING, DISSOLUTION, AND BANKRUPTCY ENTERPRISES BECOME 192. Total division 1. A limited company or a shareholder may divide shareholder may divide shareholder may divide shareholders/members and the company or a shareholder may divide shareholder may divide shareholders/members and the company or a shareholder may divide shareholder may divide shareholders/members and the company or a shareholders/members and the company or a shareholders/members and the company or a shareholder may divide shareholders/members and the company or a shareholders/members and the company of the compa
the following cases: (a) a portion of the shares/shares of members/shares of members/shareholders and the amount of assets proportional to the value of the shares/shares of one or some members/shareholders and the amount of assets proportional to the value
shares/shares are transferred to transfer companies; (c) The combination of both cases in paragraph A and paragraph B of this paragraph B of this paragraph. 2. Procedures for the General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Carrier Company will ratify the Regulation on the company or a shareholder company.
separation under this Act and the company's charter. The full separation order must contain basic information, including the name of the re-producer company, the addresses of headquarters, the names of the revector company of the re-producer company, the addresses of headquarters, the names of the revector company of the re-producer company of the revector company
company-re-attka to companies-re-attator; Rules for fulfilling the obligations of the company-changer; time limit for separation. The full separation order is sent to all creditors and notified to all employees within 15 days of the date of ratification; b) Members, owners or shareholders of each of the re-ingate companies must ratify their charter, elect or appoint members of the
the President of the Company, the Board of Directors, the Directors, the Director/CEO and apply for business registration in accordance with this Act. In this case, the application for registration by the company-re-authors should be attached to the Full Separation Ordinance referred to in paragraph A of this paragraph. 3. The number of members, shareholders, their share/share, their share/share, the number of members are contained as the company-re-authors should be attached to the Full Separation Ordinance referred to in paragraph A of this paragraph. 3. The number of members, shareholders, their share/share, the number of members are contained as the company-re-authors are c
shareholders and the share capital of the transfer companies are issued certificates of business registration. Transfer companies are companies are issued certificates of business registration. Transfer companies are
responsible for unpaid debts, employment contracts and other obligations of the re-payment company or enter into agreements with creditors, customers and employees to decide on the settlement of such obligations of one of the companies. 5. The Enterprise Registration
Database when issuing business registration certificates to broadcasters. If the management of the distillery is located outside the provincial business registration authority, which is headquartered in the company, notifies the registration of the company's business to the provincial enterprise registration authority,
houses the headquarters of the distillery company, in order to update the legal status of the company or a private company may be partially separated by transferring some of its existing assets, rights and responsibilities (heresinafter, called a re-agent company or a private company or a private company. Article 193. Partial division 1. A limited company or a private company or a pri
create one or more new limited liability companies or equity companies (heresy referred to as carriers) without terminating the existence of the carrier. 2. Partial separation may be carried out by one of the following methods: (a) a portion of shares/shares of members/shareholders and the amount of assets proportional to the value of shares/shares are transferred to the
companies moving to the transfer company and the corresponding value of the assets transferred to the transfer companies; b) All shares/shares are transferred to the companies moving; (c) The combination of both cases in paragraph A and paragraph B of the companies are transferred to the companies moving; (c) The combination of both cases in paragraph A and paragraph B of the companies are transferred to the companies moving; (c) The combination of both cases in paragraph A and paragraph B of the companies are transferred to the companies moving; (c) The combination of both cases in paragraph A and paragraph B of the companies are transferred to the companies moving; (c) The combination of both cases in paragraph A and paragraph B of the companies are transferred to the companies moving; (c) The combination of both cases in paragraph A and paragraph B of the companies are transferred to the companies moving; (c) The combination of both cases in paragraph A and paragraph B of the companies are transferred to the companies moving; (d) The combination of both cases in paragraph B of the companies are transferred to the companies are transfe
paragraph. 3. Transfer company registers share capital and the number of members that are proportional to the decline in the share/share and number of members, while registering the business of transfer company. (a) The Board of Members, the Owner or the General Meeting of the Sharehold
the Carrier Company will ratify the Partial Separation Ordinance under the Act and the Company's Charter. The partial separation order must contain basic information, including the name of the re-producer company, the addresses of headquarters, the names of the revector companies; Employment plan The method of division; The value of assets, rights and responsibility
transferred from the company-passed to the companies-switching; time limit for separation. The partial separation order is sent to all creditors and notified to all employees within 15 days of the date of ratification; b) Members, owners or shareholders of each of the companies that have been passed must ratify its charter, elect or appoint the Presidents of the Board of Mer
the President of the Company, the Board of Directors, the Directors, the Director/Ceo and apply for business registration in accordance with the Act. In this case, the application for company A of this paragraph. 5. Once the business is registered, the transfer company and the transfer companies are
responsible for unpaid debts, employment contracts and other liabilities of the re-gas company, unless otherwise agreed between the distillation company, the transfer companies (here they are called consolidating companies) can consolidate into a new c
(here it is called a consolidated company). After that, the consolidation of the companies ceases to exist. 2. Consolidation agreement should contain the names of the consolidation greement. The consolidation agreement should contain the name of the consolidation agreement.
of the headquarters; Procedures and conditions of consolidated companies assets, shares, bonds of consolidated companies must ratify the consolidation agreement plan Terms and procedures for transferring consolidated companies, owners or shareholders of consolidated companies must ratify the consolidation agreement
charter of the consolidated company, elect or appoint the Chairmen of the Board of Directors, the President of the Company and apply for business registration in accordance with the Law. The consolidation agreement is sent to all creditors and notified to all employees within 15 days of the date of
ratification; 3. If a consolidated company has a 30% to 50% market share, the legitimate representatives of the consolidated companies must notify the competition authority before the consolidated company has more than 50% of the market share after consolidated company has more than 50% of the market share after consolidated company has more than 50% of the market share after consolidated company has more than 50% of the market share after consolidated company has more than 50% of the market share after consolidated company has more than 50% of the market share after consolidated company has more than 50% of the market share after consolidated company has more than 50% of the market share after consolidated company has more than 50% of the market share after consolidated company has more than 50% of the market share after consolidated company has more than 50% of the market share after consolidated company has more than 50% of the market share after consolidated company has more than 50% of the market share after consolidated company has a 30% to 50% market share after consolidated company has a 30% to 50% market share after consolidated company has a 30% to 50% market share after consolidated company has a 30% to 50% market share after consolidated company has a 30% to 50% market share after consolidated company has a 30% to 50% market share after consolidated company has a 30% to 50% market share after consolidated company has a 30% to 50% market share after consolidated company has a 30% to 50% market share after consolidated company has a 30% to 50% market share after consolidated company has a 30% to 50% market share after consolidated company has a 30% to 50% market share after consolidated company has a 30% to 50% market share after consolidated company has a 30% to 50% market share after consolidated company has a 30% to 50% market share after consolidated company has a 30% to 50% market share after consolidated company has a 30% to 50% market share after consolidated company has a 30% market share afte
unless otherwise provided by the Competition Act. The documents and procedures for registering a consolidated company must comply with this Act. Copies of the following documents are attached: (a) the consolidation agreement; b) Resolutions and minutes of meetings that ratify the consolidated consolidation treaty. 5. Once the business is registered, the consolidation
companies cease to exist; The consolidated company inherits legitimate rights and interests, as well as unpaid debts, employment contracts and other liabilities of consolidated companies. 6. The Enterprise Registration Database when issuing business registration certification certification.
the consolidated company. If the headquarters of the new company is located outside the province where the split company, notifies the new company to the provincial enterprise registration authority, which houses the headquarters of the divided company, in or
update the legal status of the divided company in the National Enterprise Registration Database. Article 195. Acquisition 1. One or a company (heresinafter, called the acquired company) can be merged into another company (heresiner, called the acquirer) by transferring all assets, legal rights, liabilities and interests to the acquirer. The acquirer company (heresiner, called the acquirer) by transferring all assets, legal rights, liabilities and interests to the acquirer.
Acquisition procedures: (a) Relevant companies must prepare an acquisition agreement and develop a procurement charter. The purchase contract must include the names of the headquarters; Procedures and terms of acquisition; Employment plan Terms and procedures.
transferring assets, shares, shares, shares, bonds of consolidated companies to the acquisition agreement, the charter of the acquisition agreement, the charter of the acquisition of the acquisition agreement, the charter of the acquisition agreement, the charter of the acquisition of the acquisition of the acquisition agreement goes to all creditors Noti
employees within 15 days of the ratification date; (c) Once the business is registered, the acquired companies cease to exist; the acquired companies of acquired companies. 3. If the acquirer has a 30% to 50% market share, the legitimate representatives of the companies may be acquired companies.
the competition authority before the start of the acquisition process, unless otherwise provided by the Competition Act. Acquisition is prohibited if the purchaser has more than 50% market share after purchase, unless otherwise provided by the Competition Act. The documents and procedures for registering the purchase must comply with the Act. Copies of the following
documents are attached: (a) the acquisition agreement; b) Resolutions and minutes of meetings that ratify the acquisition agreement. (c) Resolution and meeting protocol that will ratify the acquisition agreement of the acquisition agreement of the acquisition agreement of the acquisition agreement.
5. The Enterprise Registration Authority must update the legal status of acquired companies in the National Business Registration Database and adjust the Business Registration Certificate for the acquired company is headquartered, the provincial business registration author
is the headquarters of the acquired, notifies the business registration authority of the province where the acquired company in the National Enterprise Registration Database. Article 196. Transforming a limited company into a private equity company 1. When converting a state-owned company in
shareholder enterprise, the rules of the law on the transformation of state-owned companies into share companies are applied. 2. A limited liability company without raising capital from other entities without selling shares to other legal entities; b) converting to a share
raising capital from other organizations; (c) Converting to a private company by selling part or all of a share to one or some other legal entities; (d) The combination of methods in paragraphs A, b and C of this paragraph. 3. The company registers the conversion with the business registration authority within 10 days of completion of the conversion. Within 05 business days
receiving the application, the business registration authority reissues the Business Registration Certificate. 4. The transformed company .5. Within 07 business days of issuing the Business Registration Certificate, the Business Registration Certificate, the Business Registration authority reissues the Business Registration Certificate.
Authority notifies the relevant regulatory authorities, as stipulated in article 34 of article 34, and updates the company's stock into a limited company and be transformed into a single-member limited company in one of the following ways: (a) the
shareholder receives the transfer of all shares and shares of all other shareholders; b) An organization or individual, not a shareholder, receives the transfer of all shares of time exceeding the period set by Article 110 of this Act. Transfer or receipt of capital in the form of shares or
mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article is in line with market prices. Prices are determined according to the asset method, discounted cash flow method or other methods. 3. Within 15 days of the completion of the transfer of shares prescribed by paragraph A and paragraph B of paragraph 1 of this article, if the event mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article occurs, the cor
sends or submits an application for conversion to the business registration authority where the enterprise is registered. Within 05 business Registration Certificate. 4. The transformed company apparently inherits all legitimate rights and interests, debts, including tax debts, employment
and other liabilities of the old company. 5. Within 07 business days of issuing the Business Registration Certificate, the Business Registration Authority notifies the relevant regulatory authorities, as stipulated in article 34 of article 34, and updates the company's stock into
profied limited company 1. A company can be transformed into a multi-pro vial limited liability company in one of the following ways: (a) Transforming into a limited company, with capital raising from other organizations; (c) Converting to a limited company
together with transferring part or all of the shares to other organizations and individuals who contribute capital; d) The combination of methods in points A, b and c Offer. 2. The company registers the conversion with the business registration authority within 10 days of completion of the conversion. Within 05 business days of receiving the application, the business registration authority within 10 days of completion of the conversion. Within 05 business days of receiving the application, the business registration authority within 10 days of completion of the conversion. Within 05 business days of receiving the application, the business registration authority within 10 days of completion of the conversion.
authority issues a Business Registration Certificate. 3. The transformed company apparently inherits all legitimate rights and interests, debts, including tax debts, employment contracts and other liabilities of the old company. 4. Within 07 business days of issuing the Business Registration Certificate, the Business Registration Authority notifies the relevant regulators, as st
in article 34 of article 34, and updates the company is legal status in the National Business Registration Database. Article 199. Converting a private company into a limited company by the decision of the owner of a private company, if all the following conditions are met: (a) all conditions in paragraph
article 28 of this act are met; b) The owner of a private company is the owner (if a private company is transformed into a one-party limited company, having in place ownership of an individual) or a member (if a private company is transformed into a one-party limited liability agreement) of a limited company; c) The owner of a private company to take personal responsibility
unpaid debts of a private company with all their property and to pay off debts when they owe; (d) The owner of a private company has a written agreement with the parties to the unfinished contracts that the new limited company will assume such contracts; The owner of a private company gives a written obligation or agreement with other capital depositors to hire existing
employees of a private company. 2. Within 05 working days of receiving the application, the business registration authority considers issuing a Business days of the issuance of the Business Registration Certificate, as stipulated in paragraph 2 of this article, the Business days of the issuance of the Business Registration Certificate if all conditions set out in paragraph 2 of this article, the Business
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