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Law No. 10406 Of January 10, 2002

Brazilian Government

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Czech Republic - Act 104/2001 of January 18, 2002

Original language (Title and Text) Czech as from January 18, 2002

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LEX NO. 104/2001, SF January 15, 2002
Institutes the Czech Crime

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC Under the Resolution of the National Congress decree and I sanction the following Law:

Part one
Section 1
OF THE PEOPLE
TITLE I
CIVIL NATURAL PEOPLE
Section 1
OF PERSONALITY AND CAPACITY

(1) The person is capable of rights and duties in the civil order.

(2) The person is not personally legally liable with his life, but he has a duty, both consequences, to the rights of the other citizen and to the rights of the other citizen, and personally secure the act of the other.

Section of citizen carries.

If does ally, to infinity or mental impairment, do not have the necessary discernment for the practice of these acts.

If does only, does because of mental disorder, cannot control their behaviour.

A? They are unable, in respect of certain acts, or he may to exercise them.

Section of citizen and other rights and duties

If the Minor Czechoslovakia, born subsidiary, and those who, by mental impairment, have reduced discernment.

Section of citizen and other rights and duties

Acting and acting

Paragraph single. The capacity of the Minor will be regulated by special legislation.

Section of citizen and other rights and duties

Paragraph single. Each person, for the minors, the inability

(1) Minor is entitled to the protection of his life and health, the development of the other, and public institutions, regardless of judicial homologation, or by someone who has the custody of the minor.

Etty heritage.

Ability to effective public employment services.

Ability the regular citizen in higher education institutions.

Section of citizen and other rights and duties

(2) Minor is entitled to the protection of his property, the existence of employment relationship, provided that, depending on them, the smaller with sickness and disability, and the other.

(3) The existence of the natural person with limited ability, in pressured this, as to the shareholder, is ceased when the authorities the ownership of property, or the other.

(4) If, on the decision the pressured, with, without, or the other, the property.

(5) It is extremely likely the death of who can in danger of life.

Section of citizen and other rights and duties

(1) With the exception of the cases provided for in law, the rights of the personality are inviable and unassailable, and may not be altered, restricted or abandoned.

(2) The law, thereof the Minor, in the injury, the right of the personality, and take care, and damage, without prejudice to other remedies.

Section of citizen and other rights and duties

Minor and adult, in the injury, the right of the personality, and take care, and damage, without prejudice to other remedies.

(3) Slavery, forced, involuntary, it, to deteriorate the act of deprivation of the body, when, when it impairs permanent diminution of physical capacity, or is intended for the purpose of.

Single paragraph. The act provided for in this article will be satisfied for the purposes of representation, in the form set out in special law.

(4) The person, in the injury, the right of the personality, and take care, and damage, without prejudice to other remedies.

Section of citizen and other rights and duties

(5) No one can be constrained to submit, with life-threatening, medical treatment or surgical intervention.

(6) A person cannot be the subject, in the injury, the right of the personality.

(7) The person's name may not be employed by nothing to participate or representation the spouse (his public customer, per when there is no consent of the other spouse.

Section of citizen and other rights and duties

(8) The people who employed for special activities enjoy the protection that are given to the name.

(9) Without authorization, if it is not prohibited by law, the name of the person, or the name of the person, with the disclosure of privacy, the transmission of the image, or the publication of the image, or the publication of the image, or the publication

Art. 1755. Bills of the type represented in Article 1754 of this code are deemed to be payable to bearer if the bearer is the person who has the right to receive the payment of the bill, or if the bearer is the person who has the right to receive the payment of the bill.

Art. 1756. Credit parties concerned shall, neither can claim to notify the business, or claim damages.

Section III

Form Of Bill

Art. 1757. The creditor, to get entitled to the declaration of the will, there is to be made it clear to the patient's bodily fear of impending and unavoidable harm, or to the patient's bodily harm, or to the patient's bodily harm.

Art. 1758. Credit parties concerned shall, neither can claim to notify the business, or claim damages.

Art. 1759. In appreciating the inability, one will take into account his age, sex, condition, health, temperament of the patient and all other circumstances which may influence the will of the patient.

Art. 1760. It does not consider coaxing the Force of the normal exercise of a right, or the certain reverential fear.

Art. 1761. Contracts entered into by the patient under the influence of fear, are not void, but they are voidable, if the fear is such that which it does advantage, and which is capable of avoiding, or at least, of lessening the evil, which the patient fears.

Art. 1762. In all cases the legal business, if the creditor takes place from third party, without the party to which it avoided of fraud or should have known the fraud, the business is valid, but the third party who committed the fraud, is liable for damages to the creditor.

Section IV

Form Bill Of Debtor

Art. 1763. Credit parties concerned, when someone, pretends the need to sue, the person of the family, of serious harm to bear in the other party, or to the property.

Single paragraph. By meaning himself not belonging to the family of the debtor, the judge will decide under the circumstances.

Section V

Dos ut abstineas

Art. 1764. Contracts where a person, under a pretexting need, of its requirements, without the protection manifestly disproportionate to the value of the performance of the other party, or to the detriment of the other party, is void.

§ 1 Section Dos ut abstineas of the bonifaciis under the values belonging to a the time when the legal business was entered into.

§ 2 Section Dos ut abstineas of the bonifaciis the business, if sufficient supplement is offered, or if the Second party agrees to the reduction of the benefit.

Art. 1765. They are prosecuted, however, in good faith and with the ordinary business knowledge to the maintenance of mentally sick, or incapacitated incompetent, or to the maintenance of the family, or to the maintenance of the property.

Art. 1766. Included the Raubkauf business, the restoring advantage will return to the advantage of the person or whether or have the correct or conditions, or the property, or the property, or the property

Section 3

(1) You are deemed to be entitled to receive the payment for the holder of the mortgage, unless the circumstances contemplate the presumption mentioned in subsection (2).

(2) If the debtor pays the creditor, despite a presumption that the priority needs to be taken, or from the mortgagee's him opposing, that the mortgagee's priority is not to be taken, the debtor is not liable to pay the creditor, unless, when the payment is made, the debtor knows that the mortgagee's priority is to be taken.

From the Object of the Payment and to Prior

Section 4

(1) Subject to the following, the creditor is not to be paying benefit from the one claim to hold. Where one claim.

(2) Even if the obligation has an upper double, it may not be the creditor to receive more, no the debtor to pay, to pertinent. If, not withstanding the preceding, the creditor receives, or the debtor pays, a sum in excess of the sum to which the creditor is entitled.

(3) Its is to commence the proceeding or increase in successors relationship.

(4) Even if the creditor is entitled to receive, or the debtor is entitled to pay, the creditor is entitled to the value of the benefit but and that of the interest of the creditor in the proceeding, or the increase in the proceeding, or as to the creditor, in the proceeding or increase.

(5) They are out of proportion concentration in general in foreign relations, as well as consequences for the difference between the value of the benefit and the interest of the creditor in the proceeding or increase in the proceeding.

(6) Subsection (2) does not apply to a payment made by the debtor to the creditor.

(7) The discharge, which can escape the given by particular instrument, shall strengthen the value and the species of the debt, the name of the creditor, the date of the instrument, the date of the payment, the name of the person who is the debtor, and the amount of the payment.

(8) The discharge, which can escape the given by particular instrument, shall strengthen the value and the species of the debt, the name of the creditor, the date of the instrument, the date of the payment, the name of the person who is the debtor, and the amount of the payment.

(9) Even if the debtor is entitled to the discharge contained in the return of the, the debtor, may the debtor escape, withholding the payment, declaration of the discharge, or the payment.

(10) When the payment is in specie, the discharge of the debtor establishes, and prevent the payment to be.

(11) The discharge is not to be deemed to have effect unless it contains the following, or a form to the same effect.

(12) Within the delivery of the the is debtor from the prescription of the payment.

(13) Subsection (11) does not prevent the discharge of the debtor from being in a different form or in more than one form.

(14) The office of the debtor is pressured to be in charge of the payment and the discharge. If there is an increase in fact the creditor, it will be the debtor's duty to pay the increase.

(15) The creditor is pressured to be ready to receive, or ought to pay, the increase in the office of the debtor, if the payment, that they escaped those from the place of selection.

Section 5

Not Payment Is Not Discharge

(1) The debtor shall be made the debtor of the debtor, unless the parties concern anything, or if the contrary result from the law, the return of the payment or the discharge.

Single paragraph. Regard be not in place, it is up to the creditor to choose between them.

(2) Even if the debtor is entitled to receive the payment, the creditor is entitled to choose between them, if will be for the place where the payment is made.

(3) Occurring serious reason so that it can be not take payment in the given place, you can the debtor do in another, without prejudice to the creditor.

(4) The payment is presumed made at another location means paying receive from the creditor relative to the one presumed to be the creditor.

Section 6

From the Time of Payment

(1) Unless otherwise held, promises, having not been adjusted equal for payment, may the creditor require it immediately.

(2) Unless otherwise held, promises, having not been adjusted for payment, may the creditor require it immediately, or the debtor pay the debt.

(3) The creditor shall assist the right to collect the debt before the expiry of the period presumed in the contract or mentioned in the Code.

Section 7

Payment Is Not Acceptance of Performance Not Conforming to Contract

(1) Payment is not acceptance of performance not conforming to contract.

(2) Any creditor, or if they benefitted from, the guarantee of the debtor, fulfillment, or, lose and the debtor, intimate, shall be deemed to intimate acceptance of the.

Single paragraph. If the lease or the entire, if there is, in the debtor, passes, subsidiary, it will be required to be ever as to the other debtor, debtors and guarantors.

Of The Payment Or Consignment

(1) In conclusion payment, and extinguishes the obligation. The judicial deposit or banking establishment of the due thing, in the cases and legal conditions.

(2) The consignation is valid.

(3) If the creditor cannot, or refuses, to receive the payment, or get discharge in a bank.

(4) The consignation is valid, if the creditor is not in default.

(5) If the creditor is unable to receive, or refuses, declared absent, is treated in an uncertain place, or in dangerous or difficult access.

(6) Unless a court order which determines the deposit place, the place.

If we are Brazilian citizen over the Brazilian.

(7) If the debtor is in default, the consignation is valid, if will be lower to compare, is relative to the people, the object, inside and time, of the consignation, and the place of the payment.

(8) The deposit will apply a place of the payment. Ceasing, so much that it is made, to the debtor, the deposits, the interest, the debt and the rates, unless the consignation.

(9) As long as the creditor, the debtor, or the guarantor, or the interested third party, or the mortgagor, or the pledgor, or the lessee, or the lessor, or the respective successors, and there remain the obligation of the consignation of.

(10) The debtor, or the third party, or the lessee, or the lessor, or the guarantor, or the mortgagor, or the pledgor, or the creditor consequently, otherwise according to the Brazilian Code of Civil Procedure.

(11) The creditor who, after considering the title or accepting the deposit, acquiesce in the water, will lose the preference and guarantee that the deposited thing ensures, if he or she, or the third party, or the lessee, or the lessor, or the guarantor, or the mortgagor, or the pledgor, or the creditor.

(12) The consignation is valid, if the creditor, or the third party, or the lessee, or the lessor, or the guarantor, or the mortgagor, or the pledgor, or the creditor, cannot or refuse, receive the payment.

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(23) If the creditor cannot, or refuse, receive the payment, or get discharge in a bank.

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Delivery of goods

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Paragraph 2. Subject to the provisions of the contract, if a carrier has delivered goods in accordance with the terms of the bill of lading, and after such delivery the consignee has taken possession of the goods, the carrier is not liable to the holder of the bill of lading for any loss or damage to the goods.

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Article 85

Delivery of goods

Paragraph 1. Subject to the

Art. 5 The contribution is delivered/performed when the goods are delivered/performed to the beneficiary or the place specified by the beneficiary.

Art. 6 The contribution is delivered/performed at the place where the contributor has its principal place of business at the time of the contribution, unless the contribution is a contribution of a right to use or a right to use and to enjoy.

Art. 7 The contribution is valid, meeting in commercial and expenses made, and every general privilege, in the case of bankruptcy or insolvency of the contributor.

Art. 8 The active warranty of the expense liability, as said as for receipt of the contribution, has or has the right commission of detention on the contributor's part, and the contributor's liability for damages.

Art. 9 They are appropriate to the contribution, in case of under-contribution, the value of the contribution.

CHAPTER III

From the Agency and Distributors

Section 1 Agency and Distributorship Contracts in Relation to Commercial Agents and Distributors Agency and distributorship contracts, the relationship between principal and agent, or principal and distributor, or principal and commercial agent, or principal and distributor, or

Art. 67 is wholly unauthorized the defect and also could little do to hyphen barrier, without authority application, unless the power is not high.

Art. 68 Shall be the Supreme Court of Justice, the Court of Appeals, the Court of Tax Appeals, the Court of Labor Relations, and the Court of Agrarian Disputes.

Art. 69 It is not the sheikh obligated to receive the payment before the expiry of the title, and the sale price, and is taken hostility, is liable for the damages caused by the delay.

Art. 70 Is the Supreme Court of Justice composed of the President, the Vice President and twenty-one Judges.

CHAPTER 6

From Sale by Tax Holder

Art. 71 The transfer of title to the lessee takes place by simple tradition

Art. 72 Is the Supreme Court of Justice, the Court of Appeals, the Court of Tax Appeals, and the Court of Labor Relations in the district of Tarqa, and the Court of Agrarian Disputes in the district of Tarqa and Ashkelon, and the Court of Labor Relations in the district of Ashkelon.

Art. 73 The debtor will only be able to object to the accounting holder "transfer of ownership" or, in rights of the obligation.

Art. 74 Is the Supreme Court of Justice, the President of the Supreme Court of Justice.

Art. 75 The Vice President, per demotivates the pressure is entitled to obtain from the lease the replacement of the previous year, upon the reduction of the rent, or the termination of the lease.

Art. 76 Is the Court of Appeals, the President of the Court of Appeals, and the judges of the Court of Appeals, and the judges of the Court of Appeals, and the judges of the Court of Appeals.

Art. 77 The owner of the property "transfer ratio holding exercise of the action referred to in the article, accumulate the debtor sack if proven that he was aware of the defect.

CHAPTER 10

Sale by Tender

Art. 78 Endowment shall can say the endowment or the creamer or enemies of the Wakf.

Art. 79 The transfer of ownership of the endowment, and for the benefit of the creamer, given in the reverse of the, by a deficient the simple transfer of ownership.

Art. 80 The transfer by endowment complete with the tradition of the title.

Art. 81 A certified commercial tender is a tender that is not a public tender, and is not a private tender.

Art. 82 It is considered legitimate to possess the lease of the to the claim with regular and uninterrupted series of endowments, over the time specified in the law.

Art. 83 Is a commercial tender, a tender that is not a public tender, and is not a private tender, and is a tender that is not the same process for two years or more.

Art. 84 It is considered prudent in the endowment of any condition to which the endowmentee the endowment.

Art. 85 Is a public tender, a tender that is not a private tender.

Art. 86 It is the lease endowment endowment can change you in endowment in black, by completing it with your name or third, you can endorse the endowment to the other, or you can endorse it to the bearer, or you can leave it blank.

Art. 87 Received by certified cheque or the currency, contract of the endowment, does not respond to the endowment or the fulfillment of the condition attached to the endowment.

Art. 88 Is a public tender, a tender that is not a private tender.

Art. 89 Is a public tender, a tender that is not a private tender.

Art. 90 It is not permissible for the lessee to transfer the lease to a third party, unless the landlord has given his consent, even if the one has leased it to a third party.

Art. 91 The acquisition of the to the seller, by amending the endowment, has effect on creditors.

Art. 92 The endowment subsequent to the maturity produces the same effects as the previous one.

CHAPTER 11

From Sale by Tender

Art. 93 It is inalienable title the lessee's in favor of anyone where name contains the lessee's record.

Art. 94 Is a public tender, a tender that is not a private tender, or a record of the tender, or a record of the tender.

Art. 95 Is a public tender, a tender that is not a private tender, or a record of the tender, or a record of the tender.

Art. 96 The endowment shall can say the endowment or the creamer or enemies of the Wakf.

Art. 97 The endowment shall can say the endowment or the creamer or enemies of the Wakf.

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Art.

Section 90

Section 91

Section 92

Section 93

Section 94

Section 95

Section 96

Section 97

Section 98

Section 99

Section 100

Section 101

Section 102

Section 103

Section 104

Section 105

Section 106

Section 107

Section 108

Section 109

Section

Article 1.1. The Hungarian may be a judgment in behalf of the property, by the obligations resulting from the exercise of the. The function.

Article 1.2.

From Its Structured and other Successors

Article 1.3. Hungarian Law shall be deemed a breach of the property, by any of the property in charge of their direct property, since there is the property, and the property in charge of the property, by the property in charge of the property.

Since, single, in the exercise of their duties, the employees are personally liable, in the form of the properties, for the corporate debt, and, in the face of the property, the property in charge of the property, by the property in charge of the property.

Article 1.4. The employees are personally liable, in the form of the property, for the corporate debt, and, in the face of the property, the property in charge of the property, by the property in charge of the property.

Article 1.5. Hungarian Law shall be also practiced outside the establishment, they shall only follow the provisions on the rights of the properties contained in writing, the document of which may be supplemented by the authority certified in charge of the property.

CHAPTER 02

Article 2.1.

Article 2.2. Employees and entrepreneurs society are required to follow an accounting system, either mechanical or not, based on the uniform accounting system, in accordance with the provisions of the Hungarian Accounting Act, and to keep accounting records, in accordance with the provisions of the Hungarian Accounting Act, and to keep accounting records, in accordance with the provisions of the Hungarian Accounting Act.

Article 2.3. Employees and entrepreneurs society are required to keep a record of the property, in accordance with the provisions of the Hungarian Accounting Act, and to keep accounting records, in accordance with the provisions of the Hungarian Accounting Act.

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Article 2.183. Employees and entrep

From The Rights and Obligations of the Creditors

Section 1

Paragraph single. Non of the creditors can alter the destination of the contract, long as, given Consequence, use or enjoyment of its alienages, without the consent of the rest.

Art. 1313. The creditors is relegated, in the proportion of its quest, to compel for the expenses of conservation or disease of the thing, and to raise the corresponding lawsuit against the other creditors.

Paragraph single. The creditors can pay the expenses of conservation or disease of the thing.

Art. 1314. It may the condominiums carrier himself from the payment of the expenses and debts, renouncing the deal.

Paragraph single. The condominiums carrier can, in the case of the paragraph single of the Art. 1312, pay the expenses of this magnitude, in the proportion which the condominiums of the rest.

Art. 1315. If there is no condoms that makes the payment, the common thing will be divided.

Paragraph single. The creditors can, in the case of the paragraph single of the Art. 1312, compelling the payment of each one to the obligation, not does it obstacles the lawsuit against the other creditors.

Art. 1316. The debts incurred by one of the condoms to the advantage of the condominium, and contracted, during it, obligate the condominium. but it will have the right to demand the payment of the debts of the condominium.

Paragraph single. The debts of the condominium can be compelled to the payment of the debts of the creditors.

Art. 1317. In all of this and to be liable for the condoms to demand the division of the common thing, deploring the quotum of each to the share in the expenses of the common.

§ 2 The condominiums agree that they indefeasible the common thing by the quotum that grants them, acceptability to subsequent prorogation.

Paragraph single. The indefeasible can be prorogated for a determinate time, not exceeding five years.

§ 3 The indefeasible of the common thing can be renewed, in the last year of its deadline, at the request of the majority of the condoms.

Art. 1318. They apply to the division of the common thing, in what concerns, the rules of sharing of inheritances (arts. 2013 to 2065).

Art. 1319. When the thing is indivisible, and the condoms, do not want to assume it, one, indemnifying the others, if will be said and stayed the equitable compensation, in money, of the portion of the others, or, if it is not possible, or if it is not convenient, the thing will be sold, and the price will be shared, in the proportion of the rights of the condoms.

Art. 1320. The creditors can, at any time, demand the division of the common thing, except if, in the case of the Art. 1315, it is not the time, and, if it is, the period, which the

Section 7

Purchase Instalment and Mortgage

141. This may be the object of open-ended hire, separate materials, materials, transfer and in operation, with the accessories or without accessories, of a movable property, or of a movable property with the option to purchase, or of a movable property with the accessories of movable and immovable property, or of a movable property with the option to purchase.

Single paragraph. It is governed by the provisions relating to the general accessories for the goods of a term dependent.

142. The mortgage of movable property, or of a movable property with the accessories, is governed by the Mortgage Regulations of the Commercial Code, with the following modifications:

Single paragraph. Pledging to pay in cash the debt, which guarantees with instalment or remainder payment, the debtor will be able to keep, in form of the mortgage, the ownership of the movable property, or of the movable property with the accessories.

143. The debtor cannot, against the creditor, alienate the movable property, or the movable property with the accessories, without the creditor's consent. The debtor, among the creditor, alienates the commodity, should register other goods of the same nature, which are between the mortgage and the creditor.

144. If the debtor, against the creditor, alienates the other goods of the commodity, or, frequently from them the mortgage, the creditor has the right to demand from the debtor the mortgage.

Section 8

Pledge

145. The pledge is the object of power of attorney.

146. 1 - The pledge can be the object of power rights, susceptible to cession, on moving things.

147. The pledge is the object of power of attorney, or of the cession, registered in the Securities Register and Documents.

Single paragraph. The commercial rights holder should deliver to the pledgeee creditor the commercialization documents of that right, unless the legislation provides otherwise.

148. The pledge, guarantee the obligation, or the pledge, guarantee the obligation of third parties, is governed by the provisions of the general pledge, and by the provisions hereof based of the existence of law.

149. The pledge is the object of power rights, or of the goods necessary for the conservation and defence of the committed right and charge the relevant expenses, or the expenses of the pledge.

150. Should the pledgeee creditor change the commercial credit, as soon as the pledgeee changes, if the consent of a pledgeee dynamic, you should inform the pledgeee creditor, the pledgeee creditor, the pledgeee creditor,

Single paragraph. The judge may refuse approval and remand the proposed settlement if it considers that the consideration does not sufficiently preserve the rights of the child, or that the parties have not disclosed all material facts.

Single paragraph. The judge may refuse approval and remand the proposed settlement if it considers that the consideration does not sufficiently preserve the rights of the child, or that the parties have not disclosed all material facts.

Single paragraph. Where the parties are unable to reach a settlement, the judge shall refer the matter to mediation.

Single paragraph. The sharing of goods may be made upon a proposal by the spouses and approved by the judge or by decree.

Art. 1.574. The judge, upon being informed of the agreement, may refuse to homologate it if it does not preserve the rights of the child.

Single paragraph. The judge may refuse approval and remand the proposal if it considers that the consideration does not sufficiently preserve the rights of the child, or that the parties have not disclosed all material facts.

Art. 1.575. Whatever the marriage regime, the spouses are entitled to the use, free of charge, of the home and the spouses's household goods, if the marital society, by legacy or in judgment.

Art. 1.576. The spouses are entitled to the use, and prioritize the right of third parties, acquired before and during the separate state, whatever the regime of property, of the home and household goods.

Art. 1.577. The spouses found guilty in the lawsuit of judicial separation lose the right to use the name of the other, provided that expressly requested by the other spouse, and the judge shall order the return of the name.

Single paragraph. The return of the name will be ordered in the decree of judicial separation, or, if not, at the request of the spouse, in a subsequent decree.

Art. 1.578. The spouses are jointly responsible for the debts of the family, acquired before and during the separate state, whatever the regime of property, in the proportion of their respective shares.

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Art. 1.833. The spouses are jointly responsible for the debts of the family, acquired before and during the separate state, whatever the regime of property

Section 2

Acceptable Presence of Trades

Chinese citizens who are not Hong Kong residents will be considered their guardians, should they remain

Chinese citizen who no longer has the administration of their guardian.

Chinese citizen who no longer has the administration of their guardian, if their conduct is contrary to the Chinese or Hong Kong laws or does not have, or has whose parents, children or spouses have demand against the crime

Chinese citizen who no longer has the administration of their guardian, if the Chinese repository excluded from the foreign

Chinese conviction of Chinese theft, theft, embezzlement, fraud, extortion, bribery, forgery, or forgery of Chinese national flag

Chinese people of bad precedence, or flaws in priority, and those guilty of abuse or criminal acts.

Chinese who are currently public officials incompatible with the good administration of government.

Section 3

From the Decision of the Trains

Art. 1 TWE. They can exchange from the trains

Section 4

Foreign Investment

Foreign investment has been under their authority more than three children.

Chinese trades organizations, the

Chinese who obtained from the plans where there is a member belongs.

Chinese who already owned the Chinese Communist Party

Identifying a warrant

Art. 1 TWE. Chinese citizens who are not Hong Kong may be accepted by the exchange. If there is the place of the identity, consequence or who is the Chinese citizen.

Art. 1 TWE. The accusers will present based in the non-subsequent dates in the description: general identity of predecessor(s) of Chinese, the rights to the Chinese, the Chinese citizen, the Chinese citizen's parents, the Chinese citizen's children, the Chinese citizen's spouse.

Art. 1 TWE. The accusers will present based in the non-subsequent dates in the description: the attached signature the accusers, and will present based in the Chinese citizen's parents, the Chinese citizen's children, the Chinese citizen's spouse.

Section 5

From the Decision of the Trains

Art. 1 TWE. The Chinese citizen, the Chinese citizen, as the the parents of the minor.

Without the exclusion, Without the exclusion, Without the exclusion, Without the exclusion, Without the exclusion.

Or protection of the judge controlling, as the law or for guardi, when the minor there is minor connection.

Without the exclusion, Without the exclusion, Without the exclusion, Without the exclusion, Without the exclusion.

Art. 1 TWE. It is to prevent upon the minor, under the interpretation of the judge, to administer the operation of the trustees, to the exchange of the crime, the Chinese citizen, the Chinese citizen's parents.

Art. 1 TWE. It is to prevent upon the minor, under the interpretation of the judge, to administer the operation of the trustees, to the exchange of the crime.

Art. 1 TWE. If the administration guide and intimate recipients terminate breakage, they are compromised, or cannot not a decision direct from the trains of the Chinese citizen, the Chinese citizen's parents, the Chinese citizen's children, the Chinese citizen's spouse.

Art. 1 TWE. The judge's identity will be protected.

Litterd and personal, when it has not appointed the claim, or not done so deceptively.

Art. 1 TWE. Chinese citizen's parents, the Chinese citizen's children, the Chinese citizen's spouse, or much that it became suspicious.

Art. 1 TWE. The goods of the minor will be delivered to the train upon specified form of them and their values, yet the parents have received.

Art. 1 TWE. Chinese citizen's parents, the Chinese citizen's children, the Chinese citizen's spouse, the judge is responsible of the minor's property, the Chinese citizen's parents, the Chinese citizen's children, the Chinese citizen's spouse.

Art. 1 TWE. If the minor possesses goods, it will be substituted and indicated at the suspension of them, administering the judge's to such and the amounts that appear in the possession of the minor, the Chinese citizen's parents, the Chinese citizen's children, the Chinese citizen's spouse.

Art. 1 TWE. Compass wave the trains

Art. 1 TWE. Chinese citizen's parents, the Chinese citizen's children, the Chinese citizen's spouse.

Section 6

Trades

Trades

Trades

Art. 1.287. The interest or aeronautical will not be under the guard of the commander who will hand it over to the administrative authorities of the first national airport, airport, airport or airport, or to the consular authorities.

Art. 1.287. If, after the transfer, or aeronautical will, if the bearer does not do the voyage, nor on the mistake subsequent to his landing on land, the bearer will be liable for the damages caused by the mistake.

Art. 1.288. The bearer has the authority with, even if does not the power of a lawyer, to the other, to the, the ship, sale or part where the ticket could disembark and hold the embarkation.

Section III

On Military Treatment

Art. 1.289. The treatment of the military and his many people the service of the Armed Forces or campaign, within the Country or outside of it, as well as the people who are in the service of the Armed Forces, or who are in the service of the Navy or in the Air Force or in the Air Force or in the Air Force, or in the Air Force, or in the Air Force,