



DIÁRIO DA REPÚBLICA

PREÇO DESTE NÚMERO — 56\$00

1 — A renovação das assinaturas ou a aceitação de novos assinantes para qualquer das publicações oficiais deverá efectuar-se até ao final do mês de Janeiro, no que se refere às assinaturas anuais ou para os do 1.º semestre, e até 31 de Julho, para as que corresponderem ao 2.º semestre.

2 — Preço de página para venda avulso, 3\$50; preço por linha de anúncio, 80\$.

3 — Para os novos assinantes do *Diário da Assembleia da República*, o período da assinatura será compreendido de Janeiro a Dezembro de cada ano. Os números publicados em Novembro e Dezembro do ano anterior que completam a legislatura serão adquiridos ao preço de capa.

4 — Os prazos de reclamações de faltas do *Diário da República* para o continente e regiões autónomas e estrangeiro são, respectivamente, de 30 e 90 dias à data da sua publicação.

Toda a correspondência, quer oficial, quer relativa a anúncios e a assinaturas do «*Diário da República*» e do «*Diário da Assembleia da República*», deve ser dirigida à administração da Imprensa Nacional-Casa da Moeda, E. P., Rua de D. Francisco Manuel de Melo, 5 — 1092 Lisboa Codex.

SUMÁRIO

Assembleia da República:

Resolução da Assembleia da República n.º 13/86:

Tratado de Cooperação na Execução de Sentenças Penais entre o Governo da República Portuguesa e o Governo do Reino da Tailândia.

Resolução da Assembleia da República n.º 14/86:

Suspensão de algumas disposições do Decreto-Lei n.º 39/86, de 4 de Março, que extingue a Empresa Pública de Parques Industriais.

Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros:

Avisos:

Torna público ter o Reino Unido ratificado a Convenção Europeia sobre o Reconhecimento e a Execução das Decisões em Matéria de Guarda de Crianças e Restabelecimento de Guarda de Crianças.

Torna público ter o Governo da Guiné Equatorial depositado o instrumento de adesão à Convenção Relativa ao Estatuto dos Refugiados e ao Protocolo Relativo ao Estatuto dos Refugiados.

Tribunal Constitucional:

Acórdão n.º 80/86:

Declara com força obrigatória geral a inconstitucionalidade da norma do artigo 6.º, n.º 1, do mesmo Decreto-Lei n.º 233/80, enquanto, conjugada com o artigo 5.º, n.º 1, também deste diploma legal, permite que o ajudante de escrivão que transitou para a categoria de escrivão de direito seja provido como escrivão de direito de 1.ª classe, inconstitucionalidade derivada da violação do princípio da igualdade consagrado no artigo 13.º da Constituição.

ASSEMBLEIA DA REPÚBLICA

Resolução da Assembleia da República n.º 13/86

Tratado de Cooperação na Execução de Sentenças Penais entre o Governo da República Portuguesa e o Governo do Reino da Tailândia.

A Assembleia da República resolve, nos termos dos artigos 164.º, alínea i), e 169.º, n.º 4, da Constituição, aprovar, para ratificação, o Tratado de Cooperação na Execução de Sentenças Penais entre o Governo da República Portuguesa e o Governo do Reino da Tailândia, assinado em Lisboa em 1 de Abril de 1985, cujos textos em português, tailandês e inglês se pu-

blicam em anexo, fazendo fé qualquer dos textos e prevalecendo o último, em caso de divergência.

Aprovada em 10 de Abril de 1986.

O Presidente da Assembleia da República, Fernando Monteiro do Amaral.

ANEXO

Tratado de Cooperação na Execução de Sentenças Penais entre o Governo da República Portuguesa e o Governo do Reino da Tailândia.

O Governo da República Portuguesa e o Governo do Reino da Tailândia:

Tendo em consideração a legislação em vigor referente à aplicação da lei em ambas as Partes e o desejo de intensificar a conjugação de esforços no domínio da cooperação na aplicação da lei e administração da justiça; e

Desejando cooperar na execução de sentenças penais pela possibilidade de facultar aos condenados o cumprimento das penas privativas de liberdade, quaisquer que sejam as formas da sua execução, no país de que são nacionais, facilitando assim a sua reintegração na sociedade;

Acordaram o seguinte:

ARTIGO I

(Definições)

Para os efeitos deste Tratado:

- 1) «Estado transferente» designa a Parte de onde o delinquente deve ser transferido;
- 2) «Estado receptor» designa a Parte para onde o delinquente deve ser transferido;
- 3) «Delinquente» designa a pessoa que no território de qualquer das Partes tenha sido condenada por um crime e a quem tenha sido aplicada uma pena de prisão, internamento ou se encontre em regime de liberdade condicional, de prova, ou sob outra medida de vigilância não restritiva da liberdade. Esta expressão abrange qualquer pessoa sujeita a uma medida de internamento, custódia ou vigilância, nos termos da legislação do Estado transferente relativa aos jovens delinquentes.

ARTIGO II

(Âmbito de aplicação)

A aplicação do presente Tratado fica sujeita à verificação das seguintes condições:

- 1) O facto pelo qual a pessoa a transferir foi condenada deve ser punível como crime no Estado receptor se tivesse sido praticado neste Estado. Esta condição não deve ser interpretada como exigindo que os crimes definidos pelas leis de ambas as Partes o sejam de modo idêntico quanto a elementos que não afectem a sua natureza, tais como a quantidade de bens ou de dinheiro subtraída ou possuída;
- 2) O delinquente a transferir deve ser nacional do Estado receptor;
- 3) O delinquente a transferir não deve ter cometido um crime:
 - a) Contra a segurança interna ou externa do Estado;
 - b) Contra o Chefe de Estado do Estado transferente ou contra um membro da sua família;
 - c) Contra o património artístico nacional, legalmente protegido;
- 4) À data do pedido da transferência deve estar ainda por cumprir, pelo menos, um ano da pena aplicada ao delinquente;
- 5) A sentença condenatória deve ter transitado em julgado e não devem estar pendentes no Estado transferente outros processos relativos à infracção pela qual o delinquente foi condenado ou a qualquer outra infracção;
- 6) No caso de ter sido aplicada uma pena de prisão ou outra medida privativa da liberdade, o delinquente deve ter cumprido no Estado transferente, à data da transferência, o período mínimo da pena determinado pela lei daquele Estado;
- 7) A transferência pode ser recusada se:
 - a) O Estado transferente considerar que a transferência põe em perigo a sua soberania, segurança ou ordem pública;
 - b) O delinquente for também nacional do Estado transferente.

ARTIGO III

(Processo de transferência)

1 — Qualquer das duas Partes poderá informar um delinquente a quem o presente Tratado seja aplicável do significado do mesmo.

2 — Qualquer transferência, nos termos deste Tratado, terá início com um pedido escrito, formulado por via diplomática, pelo Estado receptor ao Estado transferente. Se este Estado deferir o pedido, deve informar desse facto o Estado receptor por via diplomática e iniciar as diligências necessárias para se proceder à transferência do delinquente.

3 — Na decisão sobre a transferência de um delinquente cada uma das Partes deve ponderar os seguintes factores:

- a) A probabilidade de a transferência contribuir para a reintegração social do delinquente e,

de qualquer modo, ser conforme aos seus interesses mais relevantes; e

- b) A natureza e gravidade da infracção, atendendo, nomeadamente, às suas consequências, quer no Estado transferente, quer no Estado receptor, bem como às circunstâncias atenuantes ou agravantes.

4 — Um delinquente só será transferido:

- a) Se tiver sido condenado a prisão perpétua;
- b) Se estiver a cumprir uma pena de duração determinada ou se as autoridades competentes para fixar a data do termo da pena já a tiverem fixado; ou
- c) Se estiver sujeito a uma medida de internamento, custódia ou vigilância, nos termos da legislação do Estado transferente relativa aos jovens delinquentes.

5 — O Estado transferente enviará ao Estado receptor uma declaração donde constem o crime pelo qual o delinquente foi condenado, a data do termo da pena, o período da pena por ele já cumprido e quaisquer factos que lhe sejam favoráveis, tais como o trabalho prestado, o bom comportamento ou a prisão anterior ao julgamento.

6 — O Estado transferente enviará ao Estado receptor cópia autenticada de todas as sentenças relativas ao delinquente proferidas desde a data da sua detenção naquele primeiro Estado. Se o Estado receptor considerar insuficiente a informação recebida, pode requerer informação adicional.

7 — A entrega do delinquente pelas autoridades do Estado transferente às autoridades do Estado receptor deve efectuar-se num local situado no território do Estado transferente acordado por ambas as Partes. O Estado transferente permitirá que o Estado receptor, se assim o desejar, verifique, antes de efectuada a transferência e por intermédio do funcionário a quem a sua lei confira competência para isso, que o consentimento do delinquente para a sua transferência foi dado de livre vontade e com perfeito conhecimento das consequências daí decorrentes.

ARTIGO IV

(Reserva de jurisdição)

No que respeita às sentenças a serem executadas por aplicação do presente Tratado o Estado transferente conservará jurisdição exclusiva relativamente aos julgamentos e sentenças proferidos pelos seus tribunais, às penas por eles aplicadas, bem como a quaisquer processos de revisão, modificação ou anulação dos julgamentos e sentenças proferidos pelos seus tribunais. O Estado receptor, logo que seja informado da revisão, modificação ou anulação de qualquer julgamento, sentença ou pena, dará cumprimento a essa decisão.

ARTIGO V

(Execução da sentença)

1 — Salvo disposição em contrário do presente Tratado, a execução da sentença condenatória do delinquente transferido será feita de acordo com a lei do Estado receptor, nomeadamente com as normas reguladoras do cumprimento da pena de prisão, inter-

namento ou outra medida de privação da liberdade, da liberdade condicional e do regime de prova, bem como com as normas que prevejam a redução da pena de prisão, internamento ou outra medida de privação da liberdade, mediante a sujeição ao regime de prova, de liberdade condicional ou a outras medidas. Não obstante isso, o Estado transferente conservará o poder de perdoar ao delinquente e de lhe comutar a pena, devendo o Estado receptor dar cumprimento ao perdão ou comutação da pena decididos pelo Estado transferente logo que deles for notificado.

2 — O Estado receptor poderá aplicar a qualquer delinquente transferido o regime especial previsto na sua lei para jovens delinquentes, desde que tal regime lhe seja aplicável nos termos dessa lei, independentemente da categoria que lhe confere a lei do Estado transferente.

3 — Nenhuma pena privativa da liberdade será executada pelo Estado receptor de modo a prolongá-la para além do período determinado na sentença do tribunal do Estado transferente.

4 — As despesas com a transferência do delinquente e com a execução da pena serão suportadas pelo Estado receptor.

5 — As autoridades de cada uma das Partes deverão, a pedido da outra Parte, fornecer relatórios sobre a situação de todos os delinquentes transferidos nos termos do presente Tratado, nomeadamente no que se refere à concessão de liberdade condicional ou à liberdade definitiva de qualquer delinquente. Cada uma das Partes pode, a todo o momento, solicitar um relatório especial sobre o estado da execução de uma determinada pena.

6 — A transferência de um delinquente ao abrigo deste Tratado não pode acarretar-lhe quaisquer inabilitações ou restrições previstas na lei do Estado receptor para além das que resultem da própria condenação.

ARTIGO VI

(Trânsito de delinquentes)

Se alguma das Partes concluir com um terceiro Estado um acordo para a transferência de delinquentes, a outra Parte deverá cooperar, facilitando o trânsito, através do seu território, dos delinquentes que venham a ser transferidos nos termos do referido acordo. A Parte que pretenda efectuar a transferência deverá notificar antecipadamente a outra Parte do trânsito a efectuar.

ARTIGO VII

(Aplicação do Tratado)

1 — Na aplicação do presente Tratado cada uma das Partes poderá adoptar os procedimentos e os critérios compatíveis com os objectivos do mesmo, tendo em vista determinar se deve ou não consentir na transferência de um delinquente.

2 — Cada uma das Partes adoptará, mediante lei ou regulamento, os procedimentos adequados para garantir a execução no seu território das sentenças proferidas pelos tribunais da outra Parte, bem como aceita cooperar nos procedimentos adoptados pela outra Parte.

3 — Cada uma das Partes designará uma autoridade para exercer as funções previstas pelo presente Tratado.

ARTIGO VIII

(Disposições finais)

1 — O presente Tratado será submetido a ratificação e entrará em vigor na data em que forem trocados os respectivos instrumentos de ratificação. A troca de instrumentos efectuar-se-á em Banguecoque logo que possível.

2 — O presente Tratado vigorará por três anos, a contar da data da sua entrada em vigor. Após o decorso deste prazo o Tratado continuará em vigor até que decorram 90 dias, contados da data em que qualquer das Partes notifique por escrito a outra da intenção de pôr-lhe termo.

Em fé do que, os abaixo assinados, devidamente autorizados para o efeito pelos respectivos Governos, assinaram o presente Tratado.

Feito em Lisboa em 1 de Abril de 1985, em duplo, em tailandês, português e inglês, fazendo fé qualquer dos textos. Em caso de divergência prevalecerá o texto inglês.

Pelo Governo da República Portuguesa, *Jáime Gama*, Ministro dos Negócios Estrangeiros.

Pelo Governo do Reino da Tailândia, *Air Chief Marshal, Siddhi Savetsila*, Ministro dos Negócios Estrangeiros.

ສະຖິຕະລາວ

ກ່າວດີບກວມນ່ວຍເມືອນໃນການປັບປຸງສົນໄທ້ເປັນໃນການກໍາພົດກາຫາໃນຄະດີຫຼາວ

ຮ່າມວິດ

ກ່າວດີບກວມນ່ວຍເມືອນໃນການປັບປຸງສົນໄທ້ເປັນໃນການກໍາພົດກາຫາໃນຄະດີຫຼາວ

ສະຖິຕະລາວ

ກ່າວດີບກວມນ່ວຍເມືອນໃນການປັບປຸງສົນໄທ້ເປັນໃນການກໍາພົດກາຫາໃນຄະດີຫຼາວ

ໄລຍະພົມພາກພະນັກງານຂອງມານະນະກະແນນຊັບສິນທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບສົນໃຈໃນເຊື່ອທີ່ເຊື່ອກັນ
ການປັບປຸງສົນກາໄທ້ເປັນໃນການກໍາພົດກາຫາໃນຄະດີຫຼາວ ແລະ ຄວາມປະກາດອັນກິດໃຫຍ່ເຊື່ອມານະນະກະແນນ
ຮ່າມວິດກວມນ່ວຍເມືອນໃນການປັບປຸງສົນໄທ້ເປັນໃນການກໍາພົດກາຫາໃນຄະດີຫຼາວ ແລະ

ຈາກອັນກິດໃຫຍ່ເຊື່ອກັນກວມນ່ວຍເມືອນໃນການກໍາພົດກາຫາໃນຄະດີຫຼາວ
ໄລຍະພົມພາກພະນັກງານໃຫຍ່ເຊື່ອກັນກວມນ່ວຍເມືອນໃນການປັບປຸງສົນໄທ້ເປັນໃນການກໍາພົດກາຫາໃນຄະດີຫຼາວ
ໃນປະເທດທີ່ມີກວມນ່ວຍເມືອນໃນການປັບປຸງສົນໄທ້ເປັນໃນການກໍາພົດກາຫາໃນຄະດີຫຼາວ
ກັບມີເອົາໃຫຍ່ໃນສັນຍາໃນປະເທດທີ່ມີກວມນ່ວຍເມືອນໃນການປັບປຸງສົນໄທ້ເປັນໃນການກໍາພົດກາຫາໃນຄະດີຫຼາວ

ໄລຍະພົມພາກພະນັກງານ

ຮ່າມວິດ

ຫຼາວ

ກ່າວດີບກວມນ່ວຍເມືອນໃນການປັບປຸງສົນໄທ້

1. "ສະຖິຕະລາວ" ຮ່ານາມສົນກາຕີ່ໄດ້ຕະຫຼາດກໍາພົດກາຫາ

2. "ສະຖິຕະລາວ" ຮ່ານາມສົນກາຕີ່ໄດ້ຕະຫຼາດກໍາພົດກາຫາ

3. "ສະຖິຕະລາວ" ຮ່ານາມສົນກາຕີ່ໄດ້ຕະຫຼາດກໍາພົດກາຫາໃນຄະດີຫຼາວ
ສົນຍາກົດກວມນ່ວຍເມືອນໃນການປັບປຸງສົນໄທ້ເປັນໃນການກໍາພົດກາຫາໃນຄະດີຫຼາວ
ຮ່າມວິດ ອັນດີໃຫຍ່ໃນສັນຍາໃນປະເທດທີ່ມີກວມນ່ວຍເມືອນໃນການປັບປຸງສົນໄທ້ເປັນໃນການກໍາພົດກາຫາໃນຄະດີຫຼາວ

ໃສ່ມີເປົ້າວຸດ ການອຸທະກວານປະເທດສິນເກົາຮາຍແລ້ວໃນມົງກອກຮູ້ໃນບູນບັນບົນ
ສິນໄດ້ເຫັນກວາມຮ່ວມຮົງຕໍ່ສິນເກົາຮູ້ ກວບບຸນ ຂໍອົງໄດ້ກາຍຮູ້ຄານທຸກໆພາບ
ຈຳຕົວການກະຕືກຕໍ່ເກົ່ານັດໃນເບານຂອງຮູ້ໂຈໂຄໂນດົກ

三

ขออภัยหากการใช้ชื่อนี้ไม่ถูกต้อง

การใช้สิ่งที่มีอยู่แล้วในการเดินทางไปฟังคุณปู่

- การประดิษฐ์กรรมวิธีใหม่ที่ดีอยู่ในสิ่งที่เราได้จากการทดลองนั้น เป็นกระบวนการทางคณิตศาสตร์ ซึ่งอาจถูกเรียกว่า “การประดิษฐ์” มากกว่า “การคิด” ไม่ใช่การหาข้อบ่งชี้ในกรอบของความคิด แต่เป็นการใช้เครื่องมือที่มีอยู่แล้วในการทดลองเพื่อให้เกิดความรู้ ความคิดค้นหาที่ไม่บังเอิญ ไม่ใช่การหาข้อบ่งชี้ในกรอบของความคิด แต่เป็นการใช้เครื่องมือที่มีอยู่แล้วในการทดลองเพื่อให้เกิดความรู้ ความคิดค้นหาที่ไม่บังเอิญ

ผู้สอนห้ามดึงดูกลบในส่วนล่วงไปกับเด็กของตัวเองไม่ได้ความคิด

a) ผู้สอนห้ามดึงดูกลบในส่วนล่วงไปกับเด็กของตัวเองไม่ได้ความคิด

b) ผู้สอนห้ามดึงดูกลบในส่วนล่วงไปกับเด็กของตัวเองไม่ได้ความคิด

c) ผู้สอนห้ามดึงดูกลบในส่วนล่วงไปกับเด็กของตัวเองไม่ได้ความคิด

d) ผู้สอนห้ามดึงดูกลบในส่วนล่วงไปกับเด็กของตัวเองไม่ได้ความคิด

e) ผู้สอนห้ามดึงดูกลบในส่วนล่วงไปกับเด็กของตัวเองไม่ได้ความคิด

f) ผู้สอนห้ามดึงดูกลบในส่วนล่วงไปกับเด็กของตัวเองไม่ได้ความคิด

ในขณะที่ผู้สอนห้ามดึงดูกลบในส่วนล่วงไปกับเด็กของตัวเองไม่ได้ความคิด แต่ต้องมีภาระเหลือให้เด็กของตัวเอง ที่ไม่ใช่เด็กในส่วนล่วงไปกับเด็กของตัวเองกว่า + ๘

ผู้สอนห้ามดึงดูกลบในส่วนล่วงไปกับเด็กของตัวเองไม่ได้ความคิด แต่ไม่ได้หมายความว่า เด็กต้องห้ามดึงดูกลบในส่วนล่วงไปกับเด็กของตัวเองไม่ได้ความคิด แต่ต้องห้ามดึงดูกลบในส่วนล่วงไปกับเด็กของตัวเองไม่ได้ความคิด

ในกรณีที่เด็กไม่สามารถ สรุปผลการทดลองทางคณิตศาสตร์ได้ในส่วนล่วงไปกับเด็กของตัวเองไม่ได้ความคิด ผู้สอนห้ามดึงดูกลบในส่วนล่วงไปกับเด็กของตัวเองไม่ได้ความคิด แต่ต้องห้ามดึงดูกลบในส่วนล่วงไปกับเด็กของตัวเองไม่ได้ความคิด

การประเมินความสามารถทางคณิตศาสตร์ ควร

a) ระบุโดยการประเมินว่า การประเมินความสามารถทางคณิตศาสตร์เป็นไปตามความคิดของเด็ก หรือไม่

b) ระบุโดยการประเมินว่า การประเมินความสามารถทางคณิตศาสตร์เป็นไปตามความคิดของเด็ก หรือไม่

c) ระบุโดยการประเมินว่า การประเมินความสามารถทางคณิตศาสตร์เป็นไปตามความคิดของเด็ก หรือไม่

三

ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ

- ๔) ศึกษาและคุ้มครองความนิยมของภารกิจทางการค้าระหว่างประเทศ รวมทั้งส่งเสริมการค้าระหว่างประเทศให้มีประสิทธิภาพมากขึ้น ปรับปรุงตัวบุคคลที่เกี่ยวข้องในประเทศให้มีความรู้ความสามารถด้านการค้าและเทคโนโลยีสูงขึ้น สนับสนุนให้เกิดการค้าระหว่างประเทศที่มีความยั่งยืนและเป็นมิตรต่อสิ่งแวดล้อม แก้ไขกฎหมายที่ไม่เหมาะสม จัดตั้งสถาบันวิจัยและพัฒนาด้านการค้าระหว่างประเทศ สนับสนุนการลงทุนต่างประเทศ จัดทำมาตรฐานและมาตรฐานสากล สนับสนุนการค้าระหว่างประเทศให้มีความต่อเนื่องและมั่นคง

๔. กรณีมีการโอนฟื้นฟูภูมิประเทศ เก็บราย

- ก) ผู้ครอบครองที่ดินที่ไม่ได้เป็นบุคคล自然人

- ๙) ผู้ค้าขายมิถูกห้ามซื้อขายที่มีก้ามพูดและบันเทิงนั่นเอง
หรือเข้าหน้าที่ผู้มีอำนาจออกกฎหมายและบังคับใช้ก็ได้
ก้ามพูดและบันเทิงไว้แล้ว ๙๕๘

- ๙) ผู้ทรงหน้ามีคุณวุฒิ ออกใบอนุญาต ควบคุม หรือออกใบประกาศ
ออกตามกฎหมายว่าด้วยการประกอบกิจกรรมทางการค้าและ เนื่องด้วย
ของด้วยตน

四

ການດັບຄົງໄລ້ສິ່ງທຳນານຂາຍ

ในที่น้ำที่เก็บกักหิมพานต์มากที่สุดคือบึงบักดากาภย์ในลิ่มนีรัตน์ภูมายัน
รูปใบไม้บงบงค์ให้ไว้เชื่อมโยงความศรัทธาในผู้คน เมืองในที่น้ำที่เก็บกักหิมพานต์มากที่สุดคือบึงบักดากาภย์ในลิ่มนีรัตน์ภูมายัน
ก้าวเดินไปในช่องซึ่งโอบกับหิมพานต์ แม่น้ำริมทางเดินบักดากาภย์ เป็นแม่น้ำสายเล็ก
คล้องกับหิมพานต์ บริเวณที่น้ำไหลผ่านหิมพานต์ รูปใบไม้บงบงค์จึงเป็นหินที่แสดงถึงการบูชา
เป็นแม่น้ำสายเล็กคล้องกับหิมพานต์ บริเวณที่น้ำไหลผ่านหิมพานต์ รูปใบไม้บงบงค์จึงเป็นหินที่แสดงถึงการบูชา
เพื่อให้บังเกิดผลผลลัพธ์

१०८

วิธีการในการซองแบบพิเศษ เป็นไปตามค่าเฉลี่ยของ

๔. เรียนแต่ละบุคคลไว้เป็นอย่างดีในส่วนตัวของตน การใช้สิ่งของที่มีค่าให้เกิดประโยชน์ได้ บนในครอบครัวคนตามก้าวพัฒนาขึ้น ให้เป็นไปตามกฎหมายและจริยธรรมของชาติ ผู้คน รวมทั้งบุคคลอื่นที่เกี่ยวข้องเพื่อนในการช่วยเหลือดูแล ก็เช่น อาศัยการหา ให้ปราบจลาจลซึ่งภัยในบุญแบบนี้ การหุ้นหุ้นแบบทักษิณและภารกิจภารกิจให้ไทย และบทบาทผู้นำที่สำคัญของการเมืองไทยด้วย ก็เช่น อาศัยการท้าให้ประจราจารังสรรคภายใน บุญแบบนี้ให้มีบทบาทพิเศษมากขึ้น ควรจะต้องให้ความมั่นใจในเรื่องของการ ที่จะได้ ของด้วย ก็จะดีโดยสิ้นเชิงให้ที่ดีอย่างดีในการที่จะได้ให้เกิดประโยชน์ ผู้คนหน้าที่ อาศัยด้วยความสามารถที่มีอยู่ในตัว รวมทั้งความรู้ความสามารถ และเมื่อเข้าสู่ปัจจุบันได้รับแจ้งการเปลี่ยน อาศัยการแก้ไขเพื่อปรับเปลี่ยน ลดลงมาเป็นการให้เกิดประโยชน์ด้วย

crime in the Receiving State had the offense been committed in the Receiving State. This condition shall not be interpreted so as to require that the crimes defined by the laws of the two Parties be identical in matters not affecting the character of the crimes such as the quantity of property or money taken or possessed;

- 2) That the offender to be transferred is a national of the Receiving State;
- 3) That the offender to be transferred did not commit an offense:

- a) Against the internal or external security of the State;
- b) Against the Head of State of the Transferring State or a member of his family; or
- c) Against legislation protecting national art treasures;

- 4) That there is at least one year of the offender's sentence remaining to be served at the time of his application for transfer;
- 5) That the judgment under which the offender is serving his sentence is final and no further or other legal proceedings relating to the offense for which the offender was convicted and sentenced or any other offense are pending in the Transferring State;
- 6) That, in the case of imprisonment, confinement or other form of deprivation of liberty, the offender shall, at the time of transfer, have served in the Transferring State any minimum period of the sentence stipulated by the law of the Transferring State;
- 7) That the transfer may be refused if:

- a) It is considered by the Transferring State to jeopardize its sovereignty, its security or its public order; or
- b) The offender is also a national of the Transferring State.

ARTICLE III

(Procedure for transfer)

1 — Either Party may inform an offender, who is within the scope of the present Treaty, of the substance of the Treaty.

2 — Every transfer under this Treaty shall be commenced through diplomatic channels by a written request from the Receiving State to the Transferring State. If the Transferring State approves the request it shall so inform the Receiving State through diplomatic channels and initiate procedures to effectuate the transfer of the offender.

3 — In deciding upon the transfer of an offender, each Party shall consider the following factors:

- a) The probability that transfer of the offender will contribute to his social rehabilitation or otherwise be in his best interests; and
- b) The nature and severity of the offense, including the effects of the offense within the Transferring and Receiving States and any mitigating or aggravating circumstances.

4 — No offender shall be transferred unless:

- a) He is under a sentence of imprisonment for life;
- b) He is serving a sentence with a definite termination date, or the authorities competent to fix such a date have so acted; or
- c) He is subject to confinement, custody or supervision under the law of the Transferring State relating to juvenile offenders.

5 — The Transferring State shall furnish to the Receiving State a statement showing the offense of which the offender was convicted, the termination date of the sentence, the length of time already served by the offender, and any credits to which the offender is entitled on account of work done, good behaviour or pretrial confinement.

6 — The Transferring State shall furnish to the Receiving State a certified copy of all judgments and sentences concerning the offender from the date of his detention in the Transferring State. When the Receiving State considers such information insufficient, it may request additional information.

7 — Delivery of the offender by the authorities of the Transferring State to those of the Receiving State shall occur at a place within the Transferring State agreed upon by both Parties. The Transferring State shall afford an opportunity to the Receiving State, if the Receiving State so desires, to verify, prior to the transfer, that the offender's consent to the transfer is given voluntarily and with full knowledge of the consequences thereof, through the officer designated by the law of the Receiving State.

ARTICLE IV

(Retention of jurisdiction)

In respect of sentences to be executed pursuant to this Treaty, the Transferring State shall retain exclusive jurisdiction regarding the judgments of its courts, the sentences imposed by them, and any procedures for revision, modification or cancellation of judgments and sentences pronounced by its courts. The Receiving State, upon being informed of any revision, modification or cancellation of such a judgment or sentence, shall put such measure into effect.

ARTICLE V

(Procedure for execution of sentence)

1 — Except as otherwise provided in this Treaty, the completion of a transferred offender's sentence shall be carried out according to the laws and procedures of the Receiving State, including those governing conditions for service of imprisonment, confinement or other deprivation of liberty, probation and parole, and those providing for the reduction of the term of imprisonment, confinement or other deprivation of liberty by parole, conditional release or otherwise. The Transferring State shall, in addition, retain a power to pardon the offender or to commute his sentence and the Receiving State shall, upon being notified of such pardon or commutation, give effect thereto.

2 — The Receiving State may treat under its law relating to juvenile offenders any offender so categorized under its law regardless of his status under the law of the Transferring State.

3 — No sentence of deprivation of liberty shall be enforced by the Receiving State in such a way as to extend it beyond the period specified in the sentence of the court of the Transferring State.

4 — The expenses incurred in the transfer of the offender or in the completion of the offender's sentence shall be borne by the Receiving State.

5 — The authorities of either Party shall at the request of the other Party provide reports indicating the status of all offenders transferred under this Treaty, including, in particular, the parole or release of any offender. Either Party may, at any time, request a special report on the status of the execution of an individual sentence.

6 — The transfer of an offender under the provisions of this Treaty shall not entail any additional disability under the law of the Receiving State beyond that which the fact of his conviction may in and of itself already have created.

ARTICLE VI

(Transit of offenders)

If either Party enters into an agreement for the transfer of offenders with any third State, the other Party shall cooperate in facilitating the transit through its territory of offenders being transferred pursuant to such agreement. The Party intending to make such a transfer will give advance notice to the other Party of such transit.

ARTICLE VII

(Implementing procedure)

1 — In implementing this Treaty either Party may establish procedures and criteria consistent with its purpose and object for determining whether or not to consent to the transfer of an offender.

2 — Each Party shall establish by legislation or regulation the procedures necessary to give legal effect within its territory to sentences pronounced by courts of the other Party, and each Party agrees to cooperate in the procedures established by the other Party.

3 — Each Party shall designate an authority to perform the functions provided in this Treaty.

ARTICLE VIII

(Final provisions)

1 — This Treaty shall be subject to ratification and shall enter into force on the date on which the instruments of ratification are exchanged. This exchange of instruments of ratification shall take place at Bangkok as soon as possible.

2 — The present Treaty shall remain in force for three years from the date upon which it enters into force. Thereafter, the Treaty shall continue in force until ninety days from the date upon which either Party gives written notice to the other Party of its intention to terminate the Treaty.

In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Treaty.

Done at Lisbon this first April day of 1985, in duplicate, in the Portuguese, Thai and English languages, each text being equally authentic. In case of divergence, the English text shall prevail.

For the Government of the Republic of Portugal,
Jáime Gama, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

For the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand,
Air Chief Marshal, *Siddhi Savetsila*, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

O Presidente da Assembleia da República, *Fernando Monteiro do Amaral*.

Resolução da Assembleia da República n.º 14/86

Suspensão de algumas disposições do Decreto-Lei n.º 39/86, de 4 de Março, que extingue a Empresa Pública de Parques Industriais.

A Assembleia da República resolve, nos termos do n.º 4 do artigo 169.º e do n.º 2 do artigo 172.º da Constituição, o seguinte:

Ficam suspensas as seguintes disposições do Decreto-Lei n.º 39/86, de 4 de Março:

- a) A alínea d) do n.º 1 do artigo 2.º;
- b) O n.º 1 do artigo 4.º, na parte que se refere à alienação dos bens;
- c) A alínea h) do n.º 2 do artigo 4.º;
- d) O artigo 6.º

Aprovada em 22 de Maio de 1986.

O Presidente da Assembleia da República, *Fernando Monteiro do Amaral*.

MINISTÉRIO DOS NEGÓCIOS ESTRANGEIROS

Direcção-Geral dos Negócios Político-Económicos

Direcção de Serviços dos Assuntos Multilaterais

Aviso

Por ordem superior se torna público que o Reino Unido ratificou, com reservas, em 21 de Abril de 1986, a Convenção Europeia sobre o Reconhecimento e a Execução das Decisões em Matéria de Guarda de Crianças e Restabelecimento de Guarda de Crianças.

Direcção de Serviços dos Assuntos Multilaterais, 8 de Maio de 1986. — O Director, *Marcello de Zaffiri Duarte Mathias*.

Aviso

Por ordem superior se faz público que o Governo da Guiné Equatorial depositou, em 7 de Fevereiro de 1986, junto do Secretário-Geral das Nações Uni-