



Lao People's Democratic Republic
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

President

No. 112/PO
Vientiane Capital, date 20.06.2017

Decree
of the
President
of the
Lao People's Democratic Republic

On the Promulgation of the Law on Public Security Forces (Amended Version)

- Pursuant to Chapter VI, Article 67, Point 1 of the Constitution of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Amended Version 2015);
- Pursuant to Resolution of the National Assembly No. 07/NA, dated 09 May 2017 regarding the adoption of the Law on Public Security Forces (Amended Version);
- Pursuant to Proposal of the National Assembly Standing Committee No. 012/NASC, dated 07 March 2017;

President
of the Lao People's Democratic Republic decrees that:

Article 1 The Law on Public Security Forces (Amended Version) is hereby promulgated.

Article 2 This decree shall enter into force on the date it is signed

The President of the Lao PDR

[seal and signature]

Bounnhang VORACHITH



Lao People's Democratic Republic
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

National Assembly

No. 07/NA
Vientiane Capital, date 09/05/17

Resolution
of the
National Assembly Meeting

On the Promulgation of the Law on Public Security Forces (Amended Version)

Pursuant to Article 53, Point 1 of the Constitution of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Amended Version 2015) and Article 11, Point 1 of the Law on National Assembly (Amended Version 2015).

After the Third Ordinary Session of the Eighth Legislature of the National Assembly had considered widely and in depth the contents of the Law on Public Security Forces (Amended Version) in the meeting held on 09 May 2017.

the Session resolves that:

Article 1 The Law on Public Security Forces (Amended Version) is adopted by majority vote.

Article 2 This Resolution shall enter into force on the date it is signed

The President of the National Assembly

[seal and signature]

Pany YATHOTOU



Lao People's Democratic Republic
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

National Assembly

No. 20/NA
Vientiane Capital, date 09 May 2017

Law
on Public Security Forces
(Amended Version)

Part I
General Provisions

Article 1 (Amended) Objective

This law determines principles, regulations and measures regarding the organization and operation of the public security forces, to ensure the public security forces' firm political concept, strong organization, strict discipline, professional expertise, progressive and modern work plan aimed at accomplishing the duty of protecting the political stability, peace and social order, as well as contributing to the protection, construction and development of the country.

Article 2 (Amended) Public Security Forces

The Public Security Force is an armed force, from the people, by the people, serving the people, and for the benefit of the Lao people of all ethnicities, under the guidance, and leadership solely, directly, and fully of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and under the management of the government. The Force has the role to protect the political stability, peace and social order and consists of professional and semi-professional public security forces.

Article 3 (Amended) Explanation of Terms

The terms used in this law have the following meaning:

1. **Police chiefs and officers** refer to the professional public security forces;
2. **Police chiefs** refer to the professional public security forces who have the rank from second lieutenant to general;
3. **Police officers** refer to the professional public security forces who have the rank from private second class (ຊັ້ນສອງ) to warrant officer;
4. **Private** (ຊັ້ນສອງ) refers to the lowest rank of the professional public security forces;

5. **Warrant officer** refers to the rank of officer preparing to become a second lieutenant;

6. **Village group public security forces** refer to the professional forces operating in the village groups under the supervision of district, provincial, Vientiane capital public security headquarter;

7. **Village public security forces** refer to the semi-professional forces that work on the public security in the village and have a specific uniform;

8. **Crime** refers to wrongdoing as determined in the criminal law and other laws which determine criminal penalties;

9. **Explosive substances** refer to chemical reactive substances that cause burning, explosions and are poisonous;

10. **Specialized animals** refer to domesticated animals that have been trained for jobs in the public security forces.

Article 4 (Amended) Government Policy on Public Security Forces

The government places importance on the establishment and development of the public security forces to make them grow strongly in all areas, have a firm political concept, knowledge, and capacity to actively contribute to the public security work..

The government builds the infrastructure, provides the land, budget, vehicles, equipment, modern technics and technology, and weapons, and improves the livelihoods of the public security forces through material and mental supports to ensure a professional operation according to the political duty requirement in each period as per the actual conditions and capacity.

Article 5 (Amended) Principles and Operation

The organization and operation of the public security forces is to comply with the following principles:

1. Be under the guidance and leadership, solely directly, and fully of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party;

2. Be guided, lead and at every level be inspected by the Committee on National Defence-Public Security;

3. The President is the commander-in-chief of the public security forces;

4. The Prime Minister is guiding, controlling, monitoring and inspecting the organization and operation of the public security forces;

5. The Minister of Public Security is the direct commander of the public security forces as well as guiding, leading, commanding, managing and inspecting the implementation of duties of the public security forces;

6. The police chiefs and officers with a higher rank are the managers of the police chiefs and officers with a lower rank, a person with a higher position but has an equivalent or lower rank is the manager of a person with an equivalent or higher rank;

7. Respect and comply with the constitution, laws, strictly;

8. Comply with the system of one chief, democratic centralism, working as a team, allocating work to the person in charge, monitoring and inspection, considering the

work decisions based on the majority vote, the individual is under the organization and the lower authorities are under the higher authorities;

9. Centralised unity throughout the country; with the division of management responsibility and coordination in harmony between the central and local authorities;

10. Be economical, effective, modern, open, transparent, fair, objective and able to be inspected through people's opinions and under the inspection of the people;

11. Ensure the national and public security secrets.

Article 6 (Amended) Obligations of the Public Security Forces

The public security forces have the following obligations:

1. Protect the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic as well as participate in the construction and development of the country;

2. Defend the socialist ideology, serve the country and the people with honesty;

3. Respect and comply with the constitution, laws, strictly;

4. Exercise and refine the revolutionary moral qualities, ethics of the public security forces, study, practice the specialized skills to become proficient, and respect the great national tradition and people of all ethnicities;

5. Be ready to perform their duty and to fight, be willing to sacrifice life for the country and people of all ethnicities;

6. Respect the organization, implement orders from the commander and disciplines of the public security forces strictly and fully;

7. Perform other duties as determined in the law.

Article 7 (Amended) Obligations of the Society

The public security is the responsibility of all people. The individual, entities and organizations have an obligation to protect the political, economic and social peace by preventing, notifying, reporting, and supplying information, participating, assisting and contributing vehicles, materials, assets, etc. as necessary, as possible for the public security work.

Article 8 (New) Protection of the Public Security Forces

The public security forces are protected in accordance with the law from being accused, sued, slandered, threatened or intimidated during the operation of legal duty.

Article 9 (New) Scope of Law Application

This law is for the individual, entity and organization that carries out the public security work both in country and overseas.

Article 10 (Amended) International Cooperation

The government promotes foreign, regional and international cooperation through the exchange of lessons, technology, information-news, training, upgrading specialized knowledge to the public security forces, addressing the issues relating to the public security, based on the principle of respecting the unity, sovereignty, and each other's land

rights, not interfering with domestic activities of each other, equity, benefits for both parties, complying with the international treaties and agreements that Lao PDR is party to.

The government promotes full cooperation with countries strategically allied to the public security.

Part II

Organization and Operation

Of the Public Security Forces

Section 1

Location, Roles, Scope of Rights and Duties

Article 11 (Amended) Location and Roles of the Professional Public Security Forces

The professional public security forces are the armed forces, which comprise many specialists who systematically receive specialized training, and belong within the organizational structure of the public security forces, with police chiefs and officers being equipped completely with weapons and specialized technics.

The professional public security forces have a role to protect the people's democratic regime, political, economic and social peace, protect the benefits of the state and public, rights and righteous benefits of citizens.

Article 12 (Amended) Scope of Rights of the Professional Public Security Forces

The professional public security forces have the following scope of rights:

1. Check adherence and compliance with the constitution and laws according to the scope of responsibilities;
2. Search, gather, research, analyse, and use the information-news that relates to the work on protecting political, economic and social peace.
3. Investigate-interrogate criminal cases, use investigation-interrogation methods, prevention measures such as quarantine, arrest, release, search, confiscation and fines as determined in the law;
4. Use the public approach, management approach, professional approach, technical-technology approach and armed approach in the protection of political, economic and social peace;
5. Participate in all political, economic, social as well as international execution as per the regulations;
6. Ask individuals, entities and organizations to cooperate, supply information-news that relates to national stability and peace;
7. Issue temporary suspension or termination orders to individuals, entities and organizations' execution which affects the political, economic and social peace in emergency cases and then ask higher authority for further direction;
8. Equip and use weaponry, explosive substances, explosives, land, water and air vehicles, specialized animals, equipment, specialized technical equipment in accordance with the law and regulations to ensure the operation of duties;

9. Organize and position forces in the areas, zones, sectors deemed necessary;
10. Monitor and check the frequency waves, electronic businesses, information-news management and computing systems as determined in the law;
11. Study, up skill, accept the mission, be decorated within classes, be promoted, receive policies¹ according to the law and regulations, protect rights and righteous benefits;
12. Conduct scientific research, produce and operate a business that is legal;
13. Use other rights as determined in the law.

Article 13 (Amended) Duties of the Professional Public Security Forces

The professional public security forces have the following duties:

1. Research and expand the directives, policies, strategic plans, laws into plan, work plan and projects as well as implement such to make them a reality;
2. Respect and comply with the constitution and law;
3. Advertise, disseminate, give education on the directives, policies, constitution, laws and regulations regarding the work on public security;
4. Build the political foundation, encourage the people, build the public security field stations throughout the country, participate in the economic, cultural, and social development and assist the people of all ethnicities;
5. Protect the party and state leaders in all levels, foreign guests, venues, conferences, important events, domestic and international organizations situated in the Lao PDR, life, assets, state and public benefits, rights and righteous benefits of the citizen, and ensure national stability;
6. Improve and build the forces to enable a firm political concept, strong organization, levels of specialized knowledge and capacity, strict discipline, modern and scientific based working methods, progressive technology so they can accomplish their duties;
7. Prevent, suppress, combat all plots hoping to destroy, separate, create a turbulence, create unrest in the land of the Lao PDR;
8. Carry out detection;
9. Combat and suppress crimes; check, control and facilitate the water, land and rail traffic; combat and suppress arson and disaster;
10. Prevent transnational crimes, terrorism, money laundering, financing of terrorism;
11. Facilitate, control, monitor and check the arrival and departure from Lao PDR, manage foreigners and tourists;
12. Manage suspects, prisoners, and persons who have previously been corrected;
13. Manage household registrations, identification cards, weapons, explosive substances, explosives, seals and special professions;
14. Be ready for combat, fight bravely, be willing to sacrifice life for the country and people of all ethnicities, hold public benefits higher than personal benefits;
15. Keep the national and public security secrets.

¹ Translator's note: 'policies' in this context means rewards.

16. Gather, research, analyse, estimate a situation to present it to higher authority then plan for the implementation;

17. Conduct scientific research, summarise and draw lessons, summarise behaviours relating to the public security work;

18. Manage the livelihoods of the police chiefs and officers through both material and mental supports on the foundation of spiritual uplift, self-reliance and self-sufficiency, and work hard to build a stationary quartermaster that relates to specialised work;

19. Link harmoniously between the national public security strategy and national socio-economic development plan; cooperate and coordinate between sectors, provincial authorities and other sections relating to the public security;

20. Perform other duties as determined in the law.

Article 14 (Amended) Responsibilities of the Police Chiefs and Officers

The police chiefs and officers have the following responsibilities:

1. The police chiefs are responsible for directing, leading, commanding, managing the departments and specialists as well as implementing tasks;

2. The police officers are responsible for implementing work according to the direction, leadership, command of the higher authority strictly;

3. The police chiefs and officers are responsible for their achievements and deficiencies in performing assigned political duty.

Article 15 (Amended) Location, Roles, Scope of Rights and Duties of the Semi-Professional Public Security Forces

The semi-professional public security forces are the village public security forces, domestic protection forces, personal protection forces and security maintenance forces that carry out the public security work at the villages, offices, organizations and business units that have not been granted rank like the professional forces.

The location, roles, scope of rights and duties of the semi-professional public security forces are determined in the law on national public security.

Section 2

Organizational Structure and Personnel

Article 16 (Amended) Organizational Structure

The public security forces has the following organizational structure:

1. Ministry of Public Security;

2. Provincial, Vientiane Capital Public Security Headquarters;

3. District, municipality, city public security headquarters;

4. Village public security.

The organizational details of the public security forces at each level are determined in a separate regulation.

Article 17 (Amended) Structure of the Leading, Commanding Personnel at Each Level

The public security forces have the following structure of the leading commanding personnel at each level:

1. The Ministry of Public Security has a Minister and Vice Minister;
2. Provincial, Vientiane Capital public security headquarters have Chiefs and Vice Chiefs;
3. District, municipality, city public security headquarters have Chiefs and Vice Chiefs;
4. Village public security have Chiefs and Vice Chiefs

Article 18 (Amended) Rights and Duties of the Minister of Public Security

The Minister of Public Security has the following rights and duties:

1. Direct, lead, expand and implement national defence-public security directives, strategic plan, socio-economic development plan, laws, and regulations relating to public security;
2. Command, manage and check the public security forces;
3. Propose to the government to formulate or make an improvement to the law, provisions and decrees regarding work in their sector;
4. Direct the scientific research and dissemination, and provide guidance regarding the use of new science in the development of the public security work;
5. Issue decisions, orders, instructions and notifications regarding the organization and operations of their sector to ensure effectiveness;
6. Suspend operations, terminate or cancel the decisions, orders, instructions or notifications that contradict the laws or regulations of the subordinate authorities that are under the Ministry of Public Security;
7. Propose to the Prime Minister to suspend an operation, improve, terminate or cancel the legislation of other sectors or provincial authorities that contradicts the legislation of their ministry or causes damage to the national peace;
8. Coordinate with sectors and provincial authorities in performing public security work;
9. Be involved, cooperate with foreign countries, sign international agreements as assigned by the government;
10. Implement other rights and duties as determined in the law and as assigned.

Article 19 (Amended) Rights and Duties of the Vice Minister of Public Security

The Vice Minister of Public Security has the following rights and duties:

1. Assist the Minister in directing, leading, commanding and checking the overall work of the Ministry of Public Security;
2. Be responsible for specific tasks as assigned by the Minister;
3. In the case when the Minister is absent or unable to carry out duties, the Vice Minister who has been designated will be the acting Minister;
4. Implement other rights and duties as determined in the law and as assigned.

Article 20 (Amended) Rights and Duties of Chiefs and Vice Chiefs of Authorities at Each Level

The rights and duties of chiefs (directors) and vice chiefs (deputy directors) of departments-headquarters within the ministry, chiefs and vice chiefs of the provincial and district public security headquarters are determined in a separate regulation.

Part III

Specialists, Origins, Standards, Construction and Age Limit

Article 21 (Amended) Specialists of the Public Security Forces

The specialists of the public security forces consist of the following:

1. The public security specialists are the forces tasked to protect, suppress and combat political crimes and proceed with these cases; facilitate, control, monitor and check the arrival and departure from the Lao PDR, manage foreigners and tourists to ensure the political peace and national stability;
2. The police specialists are the forces tasked to protect, suppress, combat the economic-social crimes and proceed with these criminal cases; check, control and facilitate the land, water and rail traffic; combat and suppress arson and disaster to enable order and safe society;
3. The political specialists are the forces tasked to work on political concepts, organization, policy, construction, inspection, protection of forces, advertisement, sports-art activities and mass organizations;
4. The aide specialists are the forces tasked to work on research, strategic and scientific planning, foreign affairs, document management, communication, coding, correspondence, compliance check and assessment of law and other legislations in the public security forces and undertake the duty on management;
5. The quartermaster specialists are the forces tasked to ensure the quartermaster and logistics;
6. The strategic information detection specialists are the forces tasked to search, gather the situations relating to plots, hoaxes, organization and movement of bad people hoping to destroy the political, economic and social peace;
7. The detention, correction specialists are the forces tasked to manage, educate, provide vocational trainings to the prisoners and persons who have been previously corrected;
8. The household registration management and foundation construction specialists are the forces tasked to construct the political foundation, manage the household registrations, identification cards, weapons, explosive substances, seals and special professions;
9. The mobile protection specialists are the forces tasked to patrol, protect the important events, control riots and unrest in society;
10. The location protection specialists are the forces tasked to protect the important locations of the party, government, international organizations and the economic, cultural and social important locations;
11. The central protection specialists are the forces tasked to protect the leaders of the party, government, high level guests of the party and government;

12. The semi-professional public security forces are the stationed forces carrying out the public security work at the villages, offices, organizations, business units and etc.

Article 22 (Amended) Origins of the Public Security Forces

The professional public security forces have the following origins:

1. Lao citizens of all ethnicities who have applied, being selected, checked and sat the examination to become public security forces;
2. Pupils or students who graduated from a vocational school and that have meet the conditions;
3. Civil servants who have been selected from a party and government organization;
4. Semi-professional forces or private sections that have been selected.

The origins of the semi-professional forces is determined in a separate regulation.

Article 23 (Amended) Standards of the Police Chiefs and Officers

The police chiefs and officers have the following standards:

1. Must be of the Lao race and nationality with an age of eighteen years old and older;
2. Have a strong political stance, be loyal to the party, government and people, have the socialist ideology, be patriotic, love the people's democratic regime, have a strong ability to distinguish friends from enemies, have revolutionary moral qualities, have the courage to sacrifice, be conscious of the organization, respect and strictly comply with the constitution and law;
3. Have a clear biography;
4. Have a graduate certificate from a high school or vocational school. For those living in the remote areas that don't have a high school certificate will be considered as appropriate;
5. Have a basic knowledge on the party directives and policies, and a certain specialized subject;
6. Be healthy and physically fit.

The police chiefs must have the following additional standards:

- The lieutenant rank must have a middle-grade (ຊັ້ນກາງ) or higher, or have been through directing, leading, and commanding experiences and have been accomplished at the actual work.
- The colonel rank must have a high-grade (ຊັ້ນສູງ) or a middle-grade on political-governance theory or equivalent or higher and have been through directing, leading, and commanding experiences and have been accomplished at the actual work.

The above mentioned lieutenant and colonel ranks must have the ability to direct, lead, command, have a high level of political awareness, be a role model and have an influence on the police chiefs and officers.

Article 24 (Amended) Construction and Maintenance of the Public Security Forces

The construction and maintenance of the public security forces is the responsibility of the following sections:

1. The management of the party, headquarters at various levels of the Ministry of Public Security is responsible for the construction of their forces to make them grow, and have a firm political concept, strong organization, strict discipline, progressive and modern work plans, and professional expertise;
2. The party and government authorities, Lao Front for National Development, mass organizations, social organizations and Lao citizens have an obligation to contribute to the construction, maintenance and education of the public security forces.

Article 25 (Amended) Age Limit of the Police Chiefs and Officers

The age limit of the police chiefs and officers consist of the following:

1. Service age:

The maximum age limit of the professional public security forces in service is sixty years old. In the special case, the age limit will not exceed sixty five years old.

2. Retirement age:

The retirement age of the professional public security forces for both male and female is sixty years old. In the special case, where there is a need, not exceeding sixty five years old, with twenty five years of service or more. For females, an early retirement can be granted but the retirement age cannot be less than fifty five years old.

Those who work with toxic substances, chemical substances or working in the remote difficult areas for the continuing period of five years or more have the right to receive an early retirement and must be fifty five years old for male, fifty years old for female and have 20 years of service or more, and they will receive the retirement pension in the same condition as that of the general retirement pension.

The police chiefs, when reaching the retirement age and fulfill the year of service, must receive the retirement pension without lodging a request letter. The organization where the person is under will notify (the pension office) one year in advance.

Part IV

System of Ranks, Classes and Positions

Section 1

Ranks and Classes of the Police Chiefs and Officers

Article 26 Ranks and Classes of the Police Chiefs and Officers

The police chiefs and officers comprise five ranks and sixteen classes as follows:

1. Private rank has two classes:
 - Second Class;
 - First Class
2. Non-commissioned officers rank has four classes:
 - Lance Corporal;
 - Corporal;
 - Sergeant;

- Warrant officer
- 3. Lieutenant rank has three classes:
 - Second Lieutenant
 - Lieutenant
 - Captain
- 4. Colonel rank has three classes:
 - Major
 - Lieutenant Colonel
 - Colonel
- 5. General rank has four classes:
 - Brigadier General
 - Major General
 - Lieutenant General
 - General

Article 27 (Amended) Class Decoration of the Police Chiefs and Officers

The class decoration of the police chiefs and officers is to comply with the following:

1. The police chiefs and officers that graduated from the public security specialised school both in-country and overseas will be decorated with the classes as follows:

- Corporal for police officers who graduated from the corporal school;
- Second Lieutenant for police officers who graduated from middle and high-grade police school;
- Lieutenant for police officers who graduated from the police institute with a bachelor's degree;
- Captain for police chiefs who graduated with a master's degree;
- Major for police chiefs who graduated with a doctor of philosophy.

The police chiefs who undertook specialized study for a middle-grade, high-grade and bachelor's degree are promoted according to the promotion timeline determined in this law;

2. The students who graduated from an ordinary education and other specialized schools both in-country and overseas and that have been selected to join the public security forces will be decorated with the classes as follows:

- Private second class for high school graduates;
- Lance Corporal for early-grade (ឌីណ) technical/vocational school graduates;
- Sergeant for middle-grade technical/vocational school graduates;
- Warrant officer for high-grade technical/vocational school graduates;
- Second Lieutenant for graduates with a bachelor degree;
- Lieutenant for graduates with a master degree;
- Captain for graduates with a doctor of philosophy.

However, once joining the public security forces they must go through the training or building of specialized skills on public security, once completed they will be promoted to be equivalent to the police chiefs and officers who graduated from specialized public security schools according to their educational qualifications. If they do not receive the training or building of specialized skills, they will be promoted based on the promotion timeline or position, duty and responsibility;

3. The police chiefs and officers that have been selected to go and study on a scholarship from other sectors, once completed will be decorated with their class the same way as if completed from in-country public security school as determined in item 1 of this article;

4. The police chiefs and officers that have been awarded with a scholarship or voluntarily choose to go and study using their own funds must receive an agreement from the Ministry of Public Security, then they can be decorated with a class the same way as if they completed the study from in-country public security school as determined in item 1 of this article;

5. Staff-civil servants relocated from the civilian side as required by the Ministry of Public Security must be decorated with a class according to the following conditions:

- Completed a middle-grade with three to nine years of service will be decorated with the second lieutenant equivalent; with ten years of service or more will be decorated with the lieutenant equivalent;
- Completed a high-grade or bachelor degree with three to nine years of service will be decorated with the lieutenant equivalent; with ten years of service or more will be decorated with the captain equivalent;
- Completed a master's degree with three to nine years of service will be decorated with the captain equivalent; with ten years of service or more will be decorated with the major equivalent;
- Completed a doctor of philosophy or more with three to nine years of service will be decorated with the major equivalent; with ten years of service or more will be decorated with the lieutenant colonel equivalent.

The class decoration is also based on the position determined in Article 32 of this law or based on salary scale from when the person is relocated from been a civilian.

Article 28 (Amended) Promotion Timeline of the Police Chiefs and Officers

The consideration to promote the police chiefs and officers is to comply with the following timeline:

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1) Class 2 up to Class 1 | 1 year; |
| 2) Class 1 up to lance corporal | 1 year; |
| 3) Lance corporal up to corporal | 1 year 6 months; |
| 4) Corporal up to sergeant | 1 year 6 months; |
| 5) Sergeant up to warrant officer | 2 years; |
| 6) Warrant officer up to second lieutenant | 3 years; |
| 7) Second lieutenant up to lieutenant | 3 years; |
| 8) Lieutenant up to captain | 3 years; |

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| 9) Captain up to major | 4 years; |
| 10) Major up to lieutenant colonel | 4 years; |
| 11) Lieutenant colonel to colonel | 4 years. |

The promotion from the colonel class to the general rank and moving up each class within the general rank has no timeline. It will be based on the need of the political duty.

The period of time that the police person studies or educates themselves will be counted in the promotion timeline as per this article.

The police chiefs and officers that have an utterly outstanding performance in carrying out their specialized tasks assigned by the higher authority will be promoted more than one level up (skip a class); have an outstanding performance in their duty, scientific research, study will also be considered for a promotion before the timeline.

The police chiefs and officers that have been relocated to the civilian side, when returned to the public security forces will be considered regarding their class in accordance with this article and Article 32 of this law.

Article 29 (Amended) Promotion Conditions of the Police Chiefs and Officers

The promotion of the police chiefs and officers must consist of a complete set of the following conditions:

1. Reach the promotion timeline as determined in Article 28 of this law;
2. Have success in performing specialized duties and the requirements of other duties;
3. Have standards as determined in Article 23 of this law;

The police chiefs that have a position that is higher than their class as determined in Article 32 of this law must receive the class adjustment accordingly and in consistency with this law, but the promotion timeline must reach two thirds.

In the case where the police chiefs, with a class from lieutenant colonel and lower, reach the promotion timeline but have not met all the standards and conditions, they will not be promoted but will be considered each year, which will not exceed a full circle of the promotion timeline of each class. If the full circle is reached and the promotion did not take place, the policy on raising the salary up one level will be granted. If a complete set of standards and conditions is met, then the promotion will be considered.

Article 30 (Amended) Rights to Decide on Class of the Police Chiefs and Officers

The rights to decorate, promote, compare, dismiss the classes of the police chiefs and officers are as follows:

1. The President is the person who decorates, promotes, compares, and dismisses the classes of the generals as proposed by the Prime Minister;
2. The Prime Minister is the person who decorates, promotes, compares, and dismisses the class of the colonel as proposed by the Minister of Public Security;
3. The Minister of Public Security is the person who decorates, promotes, compares, and dismisses the class of the captain, major and lieutenant colonel as proposed by the Director of General Political Department;

4. The Director of General Political Department is the person who decorates, promotes, compares, and dismisses the class of the second lieutenant and lieutenant as proposed by the relevant departments;

5. The Directors of the Ministry's Cabinet Office, general departments, departments, headquarters, principles of the school, provincial and Vientiane capital public security headquarters are the persons who decorate, promote, compare, and dismiss the class of the warrant officer down to police private second class that are under their management following the agreement from the General Political Department.

Section 2

Positions of the Police Chiefs

Article 31 (Amended) Positions of the Police Chiefs

The positions of the police chiefs is divided into three levels as follows:

The Ministry of Public Security comprises:

1. The Minister and Vice-Ministers of Public Security;
2. Directors and deputy directors of the Ministry's Cabinet Office, general departments, departments, headquarters, principles of the schools under the ministry;
3. Directors and deputy directors of the offices, departments, offices that is equivalent to the department, schools, hospitals, centres under the Ministry's Cabinet Office, general departments;
4. Directors and deputy directors of the divisions, teachers' rooms, subject units under the police colleges, camps under the departments, battalions, schools under the departments, headquarters and specialized forces;
5. Directors and deputy directors of the divisions, camps and international checkpoints of the departments under the Ministry's Cabinet Office, general departments;
6. Directors and deputy directors of the specialized units, sections and teams.

The provincial and Vientiane capital public security headquarters comprise:

1. Directors and deputy directors of the provincial and Vientiane capital public security headquarters;
2. Directors and deputy directors of the cabinet offices, battalion and company offices, middle-grade schools under the headquarters;
3. Directors and deputy directors of the divisions, camps, hospitals, early-grade schools and international checkpoints;
4. Directors and deputy directors of the specialized units and forces, specialized sections and teams.

The district, municipality, city public security headquarters comprise:

1. Directors and deputy directors of the district, municipality, city public security headquarters;
2. Directors and deputy directors of the cabinet offices, divisions, traditional checkpoints, stations, and village group public security forces;
3. Directors and deputy directors of the specialized units and forces, specialized sections, teams and traditional checkpoints.

In addition to the position mentioned above, there are also the equivalent positions.

Article 32 (Amended) Class Determination for the Positions of the Commanders at Each Level

The class determination for each position of the commanders at each level is to comply with the following:

Ministry of Public Security:

1. A Minister must come from an armed force and must be a major general to general;
2. Vice Minister must be a brigadier general or higher;
3. Directors and deputy directors of the Ministry's Cabinet Office, general departments, directors of the departments, headquarters, principles of the police colleges under the ministry must be a brigadier general or higher;
4. Deputy director of the departments, headquarters and vice-principles of the police colleges under the ministry, directors and deputy directors of departments, offices, centres, schools, hospitals under the Ministry's Cabinet Office, general departments must be a colonel or higher;
5. Directors and deputy directors of the divisions, teachers' rooms, subject units, battalions, camps, specialized forces under the departments, headquarters, police colleges must be a lieutenant colonel or higher;
6. Directors and deputy directors of the divisions, international checkpoints, camps, companies, specialized forces of the departments under the Ministry's Cabinet Office, general departments must be a major or higher;
7. Directors and deputy directors of the specialized units, sections must be a captain or higher;
8. Directors and deputy directors of the specialized teams must be a lieutenant or higher.

Provincial, Vientiane capital public security headquarters:

1. Directors of the provincial, Vientiane capital public security headquarters must be a colonel or higher;
2. Deputy directors of the provincial, Vientiane capital public security headquarters must be a lieutenant colonel or higher;
3. Directors and deputy directors of the cabinet offices, battalion's specialized offices and middle-grade schools must be a lieutenant colonel or higher;
4. Directors and deputy directors of the divisions, international checkpoints, camps, hospitals, early-grade schools and companies must be a major or higher;
5. Directors and deputy directors of the specialized units, forces and specialized sections must be a captain or higher;
6. Directors and deputy directors of the specialized teams must be a lieutenant or higher.

District, municipality, city public security headquarters;

1. Directors and deputy directors of the district, municipality, city public security headquarters must be a lieutenant colonel or higher;

2. Directors and deputy directors of the cabinet offices, divisions, traditional checkpoints, stations, and village group public security forces must be a major or higher;
3. Directors and deputy directors of the units, traditional checkpoints, specialized forces, specialized sections must be a captain or higher;
4. Directors and deputy directors of the specialized teams must be a lieutenant or higher.

In the case where the police chiefs that have been performing special tasks in remote difficult areas, a higher class decoration than that determined in the article can be awarded but is not to exceed one class.

Article 33 (New) Position Level Comparison of the Police Chiefs

The level comparison of the commanding position of the police chiefs is arranged into 16 levels as follows:

1. Commanding position level 1 is the Minister;
2. Commanding position level 2 is the Vice Minister;
3. Commanding position level 3 is:
 - Director of the ministry's cabinet office;
 - Directors of the general departments.
4. Commanding position level 4 is:
 - Deputy directors of the ministry's cabinet office and general departments;
 - Directors of departments, headquarters, principles of the police colleges under the ministry.
5. Commanding position level 5 is:
 - Deputy directors to the commanding positions level 4 bullet 2 of this article;
 - Directors of the departments, offices, principles of the schools, hospitals, information-news editors and centres under the ministry's cabinet office and general departments;
 - Directors of the provincial, Vientiane capital public security headquarters.
6. Commanding position level 6 is:
 - Deputy directors to the commanding positions level 5 bullet 2 and 3 of this article;
 - Directors of the divisions, battalions, camps, specialized forces of the departments, headquarters under the ministry;
 - Directors of offices, directors of subject units under the police colleges.
7. Commanding position level 7 is:
 - Deputy directors to the commanding positions level 6 bullet 2 and 3 of this article;
 - Directors of the divisions and international checkpoints of the departments, schools, hospitals, information-news editors and centres under the ministry's cabinet office and general departments;

- Directors of the battalions of the provincial, Vientiane capital public security headquarters;

- Directors of the middle-grade schools under the provincial, Vientiane capital public security headquarters;

- Director of the district, municipality, city public security headquarters.

8. Commanding position level 8 is:

- Deputy directors to the commanding positions level 7 bullet 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this article;

- Directors of the subject units under the departments, police colleges and headquarters under the ministry directly;

- Directors of the divisions' units under the departments of the ministry;

- Directors of the independent companies and specialized forces of the headquarters under the ministry and provincial, Vientiane capital public security headquarters.

9. Commanding position level 9 is:

- Deputy directors to the commanding positions level 8 bullet 2, 3, and 4 of this article;

- Directors of the divisions and international checkpoints of offices, middle-grade schools under the provincial, Vientiane capital public security headquarters;

- Director of the companies under the battalions of the headquarters under the ministry directly and provincial, Vientiane capital public security headquarters;

- Directors of the divisions, stations under the district, municipality, city public security headquarters;

- Directors of the camps under the detention, correction centres of the provincial, Vientiane capital public security headquarters;

- Directors of the village group public security forces.

10. Commanding position level 10 is:

- Deputy directors to the commanding positions level 9 bullet 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this article;

- Directors of the forces, units of the divisions and centres under the ministry's cabinet office and general departments;

- Directors of local checkpoints;

- Directors of the divisions of the public security early-grade schools;

- Directors of the sections for the protection of the general secretary, president, national assembly president and prime minister.

11. Commanding position level 11 is:

- Deputy directors to the commanding positions level 10 bullet 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this article;

- Directors of the specialized units, forces of the offices' divisions under the provincial, Vientiane capital public security headquarters;

- Directors of the specialized units, forces, traditional checkpoints of the district, municipality, city public security headquarters;
- Directors of the temporary detention camps;
- Directors of the teams for the protection of the Politburo members and party central committee secretariat.

12. Commanding position level 12 is:

- Deputy directors to the commanding positions level 11 bullet 2, 3, and 4 of this article;
- Directors of the kindergartens under the departments, police colleges.

13. Commanding position level 13 is:

- Deputy directors to the commanding positions level 12 bullet 2 of this article;
- Directors of the sections.

14. Commanding position level 14 is the deputy directors of the sections.

15. Commanding position level 15 is the directors of the teams.

16. Commanding position level 16 is the deputy directors of the teams.

Article 34 (Amended) Designation, Relocation or Dismissal of the Police Chiefs

The police chiefs will be designated, relocated or dismissed as follows:

1. The president is the person who designates or dismisses the minister of public security according to a proposal of the prime minister after being adopted by the national assembly;

2. The prime minister is the person who designates, relocates or dismisses the vice ministers of public security, director and deputy directors of the ministry's cabinet office, directors and deputy directors of the general departments, directors of the departments, directors of the headquarters, principles of the police colleges under the ministry and the directors of the provincial, Vientiane capital public security headquarters according to the proposal of the minister of public security;

3. The minister of public security is the person who designates, relocates or dismisses positions according to the proposal of the director of the general political department as follows:

- At the ministry level: deputy directors of the departments, deputy directors of the headquarters, deputy principles of the police colleges, directors and deputy directors of the departments, offices, centres, hospitals and schools under the ministry's cabinet office, general departments;
- At the provincial and district level: deputy directors of the provincial, Vientiane capital public security headquarters, directors and deputy directors of the battalions, independent companies, directors and deputy directors of district, municipality, city public security headquarters, directors and deputy directors of the middle-grade schools.

4. Director of the general political department is the person who designates, relocates or dismisses the directors and deputy directors of the offices, divisions, and camps under the departments and of the teachers' rooms, subject units under the police

colleges, directors and deputy directors offices, battalions, companies of the headquarters, directors and deputy directors of specialized forces, directors and deputy directors of the companies, directors and deputy directors of the early-grade schools according to the proposal of the relevant departments and headquarters;

5. Directors of the ministry's cabinet office, general departments, departments, principles of police colleges, directors of the headquarters are the persons who designate, relocate or dismiss the directors and deputy directors of the divisions, camps, international checkpoints, hospitals, directors and deputy directors of the units, directors and deputy directors of the sections, directors and deputy directors of the teams under the departments or equivalents that are under their management according to the agreement of the general political department;

6. The provincial, Vientiane capital public security headquarters is where the persons who designate, relocate or dismiss the directors and deputy directors of the divisions, stations, camps, international checkpoints, local checkpoints, traditional checkpoints, specialized forces, sections and teams under their management are located according to the agreement of the general political department.

Article 35 (Amended) Position Suspension and Designation of the Police Chiefs to Hold a Temporary Position

In an emergency case, the minister, directors of the ministry's cabinet office, general departments, directors of the departments, directors of the headquarters, principles of the police colleges, directors of the provincial, Vientiane capital public security headquarters have the right to suspend, or request for a decision, to dismiss the position of the person under their command that does not comply with orders or violates the laws and regulations, which will cause damage to the departments and benefits of the country, then designate a new person to be in charge temporarily. Additionally, this must be reported to the next tier of authority immediately and make a proposal to the higher authority for an official designation as determined in Article 34 of this law.

Article 36 (Amended) Appointing a Position Lower Than the Class

Appointing a position lower than the class can proceed in the following circumstances:

1. There is an increase in the command in performing special duties;
2. There is an organization change in the department: organizational structural change which does not require that relevant position anymore;
3. There is a new staff allocation, which is more appropriate to knowledge, capacity and health of the police chiefs;
4. The police chiefs do not have a complete set of conditions necessary to accept a position equal to the class.

Article 37 (Amended) Designating the Police Chiefs to Perform a Duty in Other Sectors

The police chiefs will be designated to perform a duty in other sectors both in-country and overseas in the case of need, in protecting the peace of the country and order of the society according to an assignment by the higher authority.

The police chiefs that have been designated to perform a duty will receive the policies² as determined in this law and other relevant laws.

The sectors that the police chiefs have been working in must have the responsibility in keeping the secret, ensuring the working condition and livelihood of the mentioned staff to enable the completion of the mission as assigned.

Part V

Prohibitions

Article 38 (New) General Prohibitions

Prohibiting individuals, entities and organizations from having the following behaviors:

1. Obstruct, threaten, use violence, not cooperate with the work of the police chiefs and officers;
2. Disturb, defame, slander, divide, destroy the unity between the public security forces, people and organization;
3. Use, falsely claim to be, and impersonate the public security forces;
4. Use the power, position of duty to interfere with the organization and operation of the public security forces unconstitutionally, illegally and incorrectly;
5. Notify or report false information to the public security forces;
6. Have other behaviours that violate the laws.

Article 39 (Amended) Prohibitions for the Public Security Forces

The public security forces are prohibited from having the following behaviors:

1. Violate the constitution, laws, disciplines of the public security forces and the great tradition of the Lao people of all ethnicities;
2. Issue orders, decisions, instructions, policies that contradict the constitution, laws, orders, decisions and instructions that the higher authority set forth.
3. Abandon their duty, ignore and not comply with the resolutions or orders of the higher authority;
4. Surrender and abandon their weapons during battle;
5. Abandon the killed and wounded during the performance of their duties;
6. Use the rights, position of duty over their scope of responsibility;
7. Use the rights, duty and weapons to threaten people;
8. Use the rights, position of duty for a personal benefit;
9. Giving weapons, bullets, uniforms, public security forces badge to the family members or other people to borrow, use, exchange, sale-buy is strictly prohibited;
10. All actions that lead to dividing and destroying internal unity;
11. Have other behaviours that violate the law.

Part VI

² Translator's note: 'policies' in this context means rewards.

Management and Inspection of the Public Security Forces

Section 1

Management of the Public Security Forces

Article 40 (Amended) Management Organizations of the Public Security Forces

The management organizations of the public security forces consists of:

1. Ministry of public security;
2. Provincial ,Vientiane capital public security headquarters;
3. District, municipality, city public security headquarters;
4. Village public security.

Article 41 (Amended) Rights and Duties of the Ministry of Public Security

To manage the work of the public security forces, the ministry of public security has the following rights and duties:

1. Research, formulate the policy, strategic plan, law on public security to propose to the government for consideration;
2. Expand the directives, policy plan, strategic plan, law into a plan, work plan, detailed project, and implement them;
3. Advertise, disseminate, and provide education on the directives, policy, constitution, laws and regulations of the public security forces to the police chiefs and officers nationwide.
4. Issue the decisions, orders, instructions, notification and official documents to manage at a macro level within their own sector;
5. Lead, manage and check along the vertical line of authority regarding the implementation of work and personnel of their own sector;
6. Determine the plan to build, maintain and up skill, train the police chiefs and officers nationwide, to be able to response to the need for the work of the public security forces at each period;
7. Determine the organization, standards, and conditions on the recruitment of the police chiefs and officers;
8. Monitor and check the organization, relocation, recruitment, and allocation of the police chiefs and officers;
9. Conduct scientific research, disseminate and introduce the use of new science, techniques to the development of their own sector;
10. Consider solving the proposals, requests of the police chiefs and officers or citizen;
11. Coordinate with other relevant sections regarding the public security;
12. Be involved, cooperate with foreign countries, regionally and internationally, according to the agreement of the government;
13. Summarize, report the public security forces implementation status to the government regularly;
14. Exercise other rights and perform other duties as determined in the laws and as assigned.

Article 42 (Amended) Rights and Duties of the Provincial, Vientiane Capital Public Security Headquarters

To manage the work of the public security forces, the provincial, Vientiane capital public security headquarters have the following rights and duties:

1. Protect the political, economic and social peace;
2. Research, uphold, adhere to the directives, policy of the party and government; resolutions, orders and plan of the ministry of public security to turn it into plan, work plan and detailed project for their own sector and then implement to make it a reality;
3. Advertise and provide the education on the political concept, party directives, constitution, laws and regulations of the public security forces to the police chiefs and officers;
4. Issue the decisions, orders, instructions, notifications and government documents;
5. Implement the orders along the vertical line of authority and the national defence-public security committee for their rank strictly;
6. Direct, manage and check the performance of the district, municipality, city public security headquarters;
7. Implement the building, training, development and management plan of the public security forces;
8. Formulate the plan and manage the usage of budget, materials, equipment, specialized technical vehicles, manage and work hard to build the stationary quartermaster;
9. Coordinate with the provincial, Vientiane capital army headquarters, and other sections regarding the public security;
10. Be involved in the international cooperation as assigned by a higher authority;
11. Summarize, report the public security forces performance to the ministry of public security and provincial, Vientiane capital administration office regularly;
12. Exercise other rights and perform other duties as determined in the laws and as assigned.

Article 43 (Amended) Rights and Duties of the District, Municipality, City Public Security Headquarters

To manage the work of the public security forces, the district, municipality, city public security headquarters have the following rights and duties in their scope of responsibilities:

1. Protect the political, economic and social peace;
2. Implement the resolutions, orders, plan of the higher authority and the national defence-public security committee for their rank strictly;
3. Advertise and provide the education on the political concept, party directives, constitution, laws and regulations of the public security forces to the police chiefs and officers;
4. Direct, manage and check the performance of the village group and village public security;

5. Coordinate with the district, municipality, city army headquarters, and other sections regarding the public security;
6. Summarize, report the public security forces performance to the provincial, Vientiane capital public security and the district, municipality, city administration offices regularly;
7. Exercise other rights and perform other duties as determined in law and as assigned;

Article 44 (Amended) Rights and Duties of the Village Public Security

The village public security have the following rights and duties in their scope of responsibilities:

1. Research, implement the directives, policy, laws, regulations and orders of the higher authority regarding the public security;
2. Train to refine themselves, increase their level of education, culture, police specialty;
3. Protect the peace and order;
4. Provide the education to the people on upholding the national defence-public security directives, respecting and complying with the constitution, laws, regulations and village regulations, encourage the people to contribute to the work on public security;
5. Search and gather the status, plots, tricks of individuals or a group of bad people, raise self-awareness, be ready to protect, suppress, combat all the violations of laws and regulations;
6. Organize the mobile forces, to patrol, to keep the peace and order regularly;
7. Have been armed and equipped with the necessities to use in the performance of their duties;
8. Receive subsidy policy and other policy as determined in the laws and regulations;
9. Check, count the household registrations including the people from other areas that have stayed in the village in each period;
10. Maintain security for the foreigners that have come to stay;
11. Coordinate with guard forces, defensive forces, security forces, village group public security forces regarding the public security;
12. Summarize, report the performance to the district, municipality, city public security headquarters regularly;
13. Exercise other rights and perform other duties as determined in the laws and as assigned.

Article 45 (Amended) Rights and Duties of the Ministries, Government Agencies Equivalent to the Ministry, Provincial Authorities and Other Relevant Sections

Ministries, government agencies equivalent to the ministry, provincial authorities and other relevant sections have the following rights and duties:

1. Educate, build, train and supply the technical staff, create a condition to facilitate the public security forces to enable them to complete their duty;

2. Research, allocate and assign tasks appropriately for the police chiefs and officers that have been relocated from the public security forces to work in the administrative side;

3. Assist with budget, working space, accommodation, vehicles, technical equipment, technical knowledge according to their condition and capacity;

4. Assist with the livelihood both material and mental supports to the public security forces, the family of those who sacrifice their lives, persons with disability, national heroes, competitive warriors, retired staff and those perform their duties under the scope of their responsibilities.

Section 2

Inspection

Article 46 (Amended) Inspection Authorities of the Public Security Forces

The inspection authorities of the public security forces consist of:

1. Internal inspection authorities are the same as the management authorities of the public security forces as determined in Article 40 of this law;

2. External inspection authorities are the national assembly, provincial people's court, national audit office, state inspection authority, Lao front for national development and mass organizations.

Article 47 (New) Inspection Contents

The inspection consists of the following contents:

1. The issuance of the legislation of the public security forces management authorities;

2. The implementation of the public security forces;

3. The compliance with the principles, exercise of rights, compliance with duties, obligations, prohibitions and living of the public security forces;

4. The compliance with the policy and application of measures for violators of laws and regulations related to the public security forces;

5. Other issues relating the public security forces as determined in the laws.

Article 48 (New) Inspection Models

The inspection has three following models:

1. Regular inspection;

2. Inspection with advance notification;

3. A surprise inspection.

The regular inspection is the inspection that is conducted regularly according to the plan and is scheduled.

The inspection with advance notification is the inspection out of the scheduled plan when found necessary in which case the inspected party must be notified in advance.

The surprise inspection is the necessary and sudden inspection in which the inspected party will not be notified in advance.

When carrying out an inspection, laws must be complied with strictly.

Part VII

Establishment Date, Insignia, Uniform and Seal of the Public Security Forces

Article 49 Establishment Date of the Public Security Forces

The establishment date of the public security forces is the 5th April 1961.

Every year the public security forces together with the Lao people of all ethnicities organize to celebrate the day.

Article 50 (Amended) Insignia, Uniform and Seal of the Public Security Forces

The public security forces have the specific insignia, uniform, seal, class insignia, specialist uniforms, seal, personal service card that is determined in a separate regulation.

Part VIII

Policies³ for Persons with Outstanding Performances and Measures for Violators

Article 51 (Amended) Policies for Persons with Outstanding Performances

The individuals, entities or organizations that have an outstanding performance in the implementation of this law will receive the appreciation or other policies according to the regulations.

The public security forces with an outstanding performance in combat, in carrying out the specialized duties and other tasks will receive the appreciation such as title of national hero, competitive warrior, medal of victory, badges, medal of bravery, promotion or other policies according to the regulations.

Article 52 (Amended) Policy Implementation

The policy implementation for the public security forces consists of the following:

1. The stationed police chiefs and officers will receive salary, class/rank allowance, position allowance, specialized duty performance allowance, remote area posting allowance and other allowances, equipment, consumer goods according to the regulations; For the police chiefs who are no longer stationed they will receive a retirement pension or lump sum payment pension according to the regulations, except for the case where there is a violation as determined in Article 39 of this law;
2. The police chiefs that have multiple positions will receive the policy following the highest position;
3. The police chiefs and officers have the right to take an annual leave, except for the state of emergency or war; in the case of emergency or war the police chiefs and officers that are on leave must return to the headquarters urgently;

³ Translator's note: 'policy' in this context means reward.

4. The maternity leave of the female police chiefs and officers is to be implemented in the same way as of the female staff-civil servant as determined in the relevant law;

5. The stationed police chiefs and officers, retirement staff, national heroes, competitive warriors, persons with disabilities will receive healthcare, if there is a case of illnesses they will receive treatment according to the policy determined. The police chiefs and officers that have been sick, injured during the performance of duty or while posted in the remote and difficult areas will receive treatment under the responsibility of their relevant authority;

6. The police chiefs and officers that fought, served in battle bravely or completed their mission in the remote and difficult areas or died on duty will receive a promotion, adding a class, skipping a class or skipping a rank and given a title appropriately. If they died in battle or served in battle bravely they will receive three classes promotion, as well as their family being looked after and their children who meet the standards, conditions being recruited in to the public security forces;

7. The police chiefs and officers will received a policy to go and upgrade their specialized subject in country or overseas. If the upgrading of the specialized subject is the training program that has been approved by the ministry of public security, they will receive the salary as per their class, allowance and other policy according to the regulations.

8. The police chiefs, from the colonel class and lower, that are retired will be not be promoted but will receive one level increase in their salary. The police chiefs, from the brigadier general class to major general class, that are retired will not receive an increase in the salary;

9. The police chiefs and officers that left the public security forces and have not been disciplined and dismissed from class, can keep the title the higher authority had granted;

10. The police chiefs and officers, national heroes, competitive warriors, retired staff will be invited to participate in important national celebrations and have the right to use the uniform, insignia for rank and class the same as the stationed police chiefs and officers.

The detailed policy for the stationed police chiefs and officers, heroes, competitive warriors, those who sacrifice their lives, those who died, retired staff, persons with disabilities, family, parents of the police chiefs and officers who sacrifice their lives, died and semi-public security forces is determined in a separate regulation.

Article 53 (Amended) Measures for Violators

The individuals, entities or organizations, police chiefs and officers that violatethis law will be educated, warned, disciplined, fined, made to pay public damages and compensation or penalized for criminal offences depending on the lightness or heaviness of the case.

Part IX

Final Provisions

Article 54 Implementation

The government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic is the implementer of this law.

Article 55 Effectiveness

This law is effective after the President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic issues the promulgation decree and publishes the official gazette for 15 days.

This law replaces the law on public security forces No. 03/NA, dated 02 July 2017.

Any specification, provision that contradicts this law is abolished.

President of the National Assembly

[seal and signature]

Pany YATHOTOU