



Lao People's Democratic Republic
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

President

No. 200/PO
Vientiane Capital, date 08.12.2016

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

On the Promulgation of the Law on Government (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. 022/NA, dated 08 November 2016 regarding the adoption of the Law on Government (Amended Version);
- Pursuant to Proposal of the National Assembly Standing Committee No. 042/NASC, dated 28 November 2017;

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

- Article 1 The Law on Government (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. 022/NA
Vientiane Capital, date 08/11/16

Resolution
of the
National Assembly Meeting

On the Promulgation of the Law on Government (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) of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

After the Second Ordinary Session of the Eighth Legislature of the National Assembly had considered widely and in depth the contents of the Law on Government (Amended Version) in the meeting held on 08 November 2016.

the Session resolves that:

Article 1 The Law on Government (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. 04/NA

Vientiane Capital, date 08 November 2016

Law
on Government (Amended Version)

Section I
General Provisions

Article 1 Objective

This law determines the principles regarding the organization, operation and system of work of the government to make the state and economic-social management, national defence-public security, foreign affairs, management and usage of national resources and environment protection effective aiming at ensuring the correct implementation of the constitution, laws and regulations, contributing to making people wealthy; country prosperous, and strong; society united, have democracy, justice and civilized.

Article 2 Government

The government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic is a state executive authority, which has been adopted at a national assembly session, and has a responsibility to the national assembly and the president.

Article 3 Roles of the Government

The government has the role to manage the state comprehensively and uniformly throughout the country, particularly in the area of politics, administration, economy-social, national defence-public security, foreign affairs, management and usage of national resources to ensure the highest benefits and the environmental protection follows a sustainable direction.

Article 4 Operational Principles of the Government

The operation of the government is to comply with the following principles:

1. Democratic centralism, lead as a group, with an individual is the person in-charge and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party is the leader;
2. Respect and comply with the constitution, laws and regulations;
3. Regard the Lao front for national development, mass organizations, and social organizations as a strength and serving the people as being important;

4. Use the educational, economic and management approaches in the state's, economic-social management;
5. Be economical, modern, open, transparent, fair and able to be inspected;
6. Set an example for being economical, prevent wastefulness, corruption and other negative social phenomenon;
7. Ensure that the national economic development grows in conjunction with cultural-social development, national defence, public security and sustainable environmental protection.

Section II

Rights and Duties of the Government

Article 5 Rights and Duties of the Government

The government has the following rights and duties:

1. Implement the constitution, law, national assembly's resolution, national assembly standing committee's resolution, provisions and decrees of the president;
2. Present draft laws to the national assembly, draft provisions to the national assembly standing committee, and draft decrees to the president;
3. Issue the decrees, resolutions regarding the state management, economic-social management, science-technology, natural resources, environment, national defence-public security and foreign affairs;
4. Determine the strategic plan, economic-social development plan, state budget plan and state monetary plan, then present those plans to the national assembly;
5. Research and propose regarding the determination, modification, removal or exemption of tariff and tax rates to the national assembly, fees and service charges to the national assembly standing committee;
6. Propose to the national assembly to adopt the formation, amalgamation, division or dissolution of the ministry, ministry equivalence organization, province, Vientiane capital and the determination of the boundary of the province and Vientiane capital
7. Decide the formation or dissolution of sub-ministry, sub-ministry equivalence organization, department or department equivalence organization;
8. Decide the formation or dissolution of district, municipality, city and determine the boundary of the district, municipality, city according to the proposal of the provincial governors, Vientiane capital mayor after the meeting of the provincial people's assembly has adopted;
9. Form or dissolve the special economic zone;
10. Advertise, disseminate, educate on respectful consciousness and compliance with the constitution, law and regulations;
11. Direct, monitor and inspect the operation of sectors, local authorities and national defence-public security forces;
12. Decide to grant, withdraw, cancel and re-grant nationality;
13. Decide to grant a foreigner honorary citizenship;

14. Propose to the president to consider a pardon;
15. Manage citizens uniformly throughout the country; determine and use measures to protect the rights and righteous benefits of the people including Lao citizen overseas;
16. Formulate, participate, interpret and implement any treaty that the Lao PDR is a party to and international agreements at government level;
17. Direct, lead and monitor-inspect the delivery of public services and how public proposals are being solved;
18. Report the operation to the national assembly, national assembly standing committee and the president;
19. Exercise other rights and perform other duties as determined in the law and regulations.

Article 6 (Amended) Rights and Duties of the Prime Minister

The prime minister is the head of government, is responsible directly to the national assembly and president, directs and manages the operation of the government and local authorities nationwide.

The prime minister has the following rights and duties:

1. Call for and chair the government's meetings;
2. Direct and control the government's work, the operation of ministries, ministry equivalence organizations, other organizations under government and local authority;
3. Direct and monitor-inspect the implementation of the constitution, law, resolution of the national assembly, national assembly standing committee and government's meeting, national socio-economic development plan, state budget plan, state monetary plan, and government's legislation.
4. Propose to designate, relocate or dismiss the deputy prime minister, minister, head of a ministry equivalence organization to the national assembly to consider adopting.
5. Designate, relocate or dismiss the deputy minister, vice chief of the ministry equivalence organization, head of the sub-ministry, deputy chief of the sub-ministry, minister's assistant, assistant to the head of the ministry equivalence organization, department director, head of department equivalence organization;
6. Designate and dismiss the provincial governor, Vientiane capital mayor after a meeting of the provincial people's assembly has adopted; comment on the proposal of the provincial governor, Vientiane capital mayor regarding the designation or dismissal of the provincial vice governor, Vientiane capital vice governor, district mayor, chief of the municipality, city director before presenting to the provincial people's assembly or people's assembly standing committee to consider adopting;
7. Promote or dismiss the colonel class of the national defence-public security forces; propose to the president to promote or dismiss the general class of the national defence-public security forces;

8. Propose to the president to designate an ambassador or fully authorized representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to be stationed overseas or called to return to the country;

9. Issue the decision to grant, withdraw, cancel and re-grant nationality and issue a decision to grant a foreigner honorary citizenship;

10. Propose to the national assembly to consider, adopt, cancel, terminate participation of the treaty that the Lao PDR is a party to and international agreements at government level;

11. Propose to the national assembly standing committee to consider, decide to ratify a treaty that the Lao PDR is a party to and international agreement at government level;

12. Propose the president to decide to grant or decorate with the national golden medal, honour medal, badge, state's highest title and decide other forms of appreciation;

13. Issue decrees, orders and decisions regarding the implementation of policy, law, regulation, government plan, organization and operation of the ministry, ministry equivalence organization, other organization under the government and local authority;

14. Suspend the implementation of, terminate or cancel the decision, order, instruction of a ministry, ministry equivalence organization, organization under the government and local authority that contradicts other laws and legislation, accept for the case proceeding order of the people's prosecutor and people's court;

15. Grant the right to the minister, head of the ministry equivalence organization to represent the government when participating in a conference, signing an agreement or treaty with a foreign nation;

16. Summarize and report annually on the operation of the government to the national assembly and the president;

17. Resign from the position when found that they are unable to carry out the duty due to health reasons or other reasons;

18. Exercise other rights and perform other duties as determined in the law and regulations.

Article 7 Rights and Duties of the Deputy Prime Minister

The deputy prime minister assists the prime minister in directing the work of the government and local authority, will be responsible for directing a particular task based on the field of work, sector or local authority, as assigned by the prime minister.

One of the deputy prime minister is acting prime minister when the prime minister is unavailable.

The deputy prime minister has the right to resign from the position when found that they are unable to carry out the duties due to health reasons or other reasons.

Section III

Organizational Structure of the Government

Article 8 (Amended) Organizational Structure of the Government

The organization of the government is composed of the prime minister's cabinet office, ministries, and ministry equivalence organizations, which have been adopted by the national assembly according to the proposal of the prime minister.

The determination of the organizational structure of the government must be based on the actual demand of the country at each period.

Article 9 (Amended) Personnel Structure of the Government

The personnel of the government is composed of the members of the government, which comprises the prime minister, deputy prime ministers, ministers to the prime minister's office, minister-chief of the cabinet of the prime minister's office, ministers of ministry and heads of the ministry equivalence organizations.

The prime minister is elected or dismissed by the national assembly according to a proposal by the president.

The deputy prime ministers, ministers to the prime minister's office, minister-chief of the cabinet of the prime minister's office, ministers of ministry and heads of the ministry equivalence organizations are designated, relocated or dismissed by the president according to a proposal by the prime minister which the national assembly adopted.

Article 10 Term of the Government

The government has the same term as the national assembly. In the case where the national assembly has come to the end of a term but has not adopted the new government, the former government is to continue performing their duties until there is a new government.

A member of the government can remain in the same position for a period not exceeding two continuous terms.

Section IV Prime Minister's Office and Cabinet of the Prime Minister's Office

Article 11 (Amended) Prime Minister's Office and Cabinet of the Prime Minister's Office

The prime minister's office is the station of the prime minister, deputy prime ministers, ministers to the prime minister's office, and minister/chief of the cabinet of the prime minister's office.

The cabinet of the prime minister's office has a role as aide to the government, prime minister, deputy prime ministers in facilitating, controlling the operation of the government and the local authority; to coordinate with ministries, ministry equivalence organizations, party and state organizations, Lao front for national development, mass organizations and social organizations; to manage, to administrate-serve, to ensure the security and to create the condition to facilitate the operation of the government, prime minister, deputy prime minister in all areas.

Article 12 (Amended) Rights and Duties of the Cabinet of the Prime Minister's Office

The cabinet of the prime minister's office has the following rights and duties:

1. Formulate and monitor the implementation of the operational plan of the government, prime minister and deputy prime minister;
2. Prepare the content, record, issue the notification and draft the minutes of the meeting of the government, prime minister, deputy prime minister and other meetings that the prime minister or deputy prime minister chaired;
3. Gather, summarize, and present the opinion regarding the information, news domestically and internationally to report to and request for a direction or decision from the government, prime minister and deputy prime minister;
4. Research, analyse, study, examine-refine, summarize and present any comments regarding the important issues the sectors and local authorities have proposed then report to and request for the direction and/or decision from the government, prime minister and deputy prime minister;
5. Research to propose to the government regarding policy determination, development strategic plan, and management mechanism for economy-social, national defence-public security, foreign affairs, management and usage of national resources to ensure the highest benefits and the sustainable environmental protection;
6. Participate in the meetings of the government, prime minister, deputy prime minister and any other meetings that the prime minister or deputy prime minister chaired;
7. Organize or participate in meetings with the ministries, ministry equivalence organizations, local authority and other organizations;
8. Report the situation and supply the information-news to the government by coordinating with the ministries, ministry equivalence organizations, party organization, Lao front for national development, mass organization at the central level, local authority and other relevant sections;
9. Organize, prepare and participate in the greeting meeting, welcoming ceremony or farewell ceremony of the delegates, important persons who are guests of the government, prime minister and deputy prime minister;
10. Monitor and inspect the implementation of the government's resolutions, decrees, orders, decisions, directives and comments of the prime minister and deputy prime minister, and summarise and report to the government in each period;
11. Research and propose for the government to consider a request regarding nationality and honorary citizenship;
12. Provide services to the people, listen to opinion, comment, request, proposals of individuals, entities and organizations regarding an issue under the responsibility of the cabinet, government, prime minister or deputy prime minister to research and solve or propose to a higher authority or relevant sections to consider according to the law and regulations;
13. Create the conditions for and facilitate the operations of the government, prime minister, deputy prime minister and minister to the prime minister's office;

14. Manage the staff-civil servants stationed in the cabinet of the prime minister's office such as designing, relocating, granting of appreciation, implementing policy¹ or discipline according to the law and regulations;

15. Manage and use the budget, provide the vehicle and equipment according to the law and regulations;

16. Be involved and coordinate with the office of the party central committee, president's office, national assembly secretariat committee, ministries, ministry equivalence organizations, party organization, Lao front for national development, mass organization at the central level, provincial and Vientiane capital administration office and other relevant sections to ensure the unity in the overall administration and management of the government;

17. Be involved and cooperate with foreign countries, regionally and internationally according to the assignment of the government;

18. Summarise and report on the operation of the cabinet to the government regularly;

19. Exercise other rights and perform other duties as determined in the law and regulations.

Article 13 (Amended) Rights and Duties of the Minister to the Prime Minister's Office and Minister, Head of the Cabinet of the Prime Minister's Office

The ministers to the prime minister's office have the rights and duties according to the assignment of the prime minister.

The ministers and head of the cabinet of the prime minister's office have the following rights and duties in the scope of their responsibility:

1. Direct and manage the implementation of rights and duties of the cabinet of the prime minister's office as determined in Article 12 of this law;

2. Direct, inspect and set up necessary measures regarding the formulation and implementation of the work plan of the cabinet of the prime minister's office;

3. Propose to formulate or improve the law, regulation, provision, decree and decision to the government;

4. Issue a decision, order, instruction, notification and official gazette;

5. Suspend, terminate or cancel a decision, order, instruction, notification and official gazette, of the subordinate authorities and propose to improve or terminate the legislation of other sectors or provincial, Vientiane capital authorities that contradicts the law or regulations;

6. Designate, relocate or dismiss the deputy director of the department, vice chief of the department equivalence organization, director and deputy director of the division, chief and vice chief of the division equivalence organization, and recruit-allocate the technical staff;

7. Monitor, inspect, summarize, gather and report the implementation status to the prime minister and deputy prime minister;

¹ Translator's note: 'policy' in this context refers to 'reward'.

8. Resign from the position when found that they are unable to carry out the duty due to health reasons, or other reasons;

9. Exercise other rights and perform other duties according to the law and assignment of the prime minister and deputy prime minister.

Article 14 (Amended) Rights and Duties of the Vice Minister, Vice Chief of the Cabinet of the Prime Minister's Office

The vice ministers and vice chiefs of the cabinet of the prime minister's office have the rights and duties according to the assignment of the ministers and head of the cabinet of the prime minister's office.

One of the vice ministers and vice chiefs of the cabinet of the prime minister's office is the acting minister when the ministers and head of the cabinet of the prime minister's office is unavailable.

The vice ministers and vice chiefs of the cabinet of the prime minister's office have the right to resign from the position when found that they are unable to carry out the duty due to health reasons, or other reasons.

Article 15 (Amended) Organizational Structure of the Cabinet of the Prime Minister's Office

The cabinet of the prime minister's office is composed of departments, department equivalence organizations, divisions and technical units that are determined by the decree of the prime minister.

The determination of the organizational structure of the cabinet of the prime minister's office must be based on the actual demand of the government at each period according to the agreement of the prime minister.

Article 16 (Amended) Personnel Structure of the Cabinet of the Prime Minister's Office

The personnel of the cabinet of the prime minister's office is composed of ministers, head of the cabinet of the prime minister's office, vice ministers, vice chiefs of the cabinet of the prime minister's office, minister's assistants, directors and deputy directors of the department, chiefs and vice chiefs of department equivalence organization, directors and deputy directors of the divisions and technical units, and a number of civil servants.

Section V

Ministry and Ministry equivalence organization

Article 17 Ministry and Ministry equivalence organization

The ministry and ministry equivalence organization is the government structure, has a role as aide to the government and to manage their relevant sectors at a macro level nationwide.

Article 18 Rights and Duties of the Ministry and Ministry equivalence organization

The ministry and ministry equivalence organization is responsible to the government, prime minister, and deputy prime minister; directing the scope of work in the state administration and for the management of their sectors; this has the following rights and duties:

1. Research and draft policy and strategic plan to present to the government for consideration;
2. Expand the government directives, policy plan, work plan, order into the detailed strategic plan, plan, work plan and project, as well as being responsible for implementation to make (those initiatives) a reality;
3. Determine the plan to build, train, maintain, up skill the staff-civil servants nationwide, to be able to respond to the need of the country's development in each period;
4. Determine the organization, measure, condition for staff-civil servant recruitment;
5. Monitor and inspect the organization, recruitment, allocation of staff-civil servants;
6. Conduct scientific research, disseminate and introduce the use of new science, techniques for the development of their own sector;
7. Propose to improve or formulate draft of law, provision, edicts, and decrees to the government;
8. Issue the decisions, orders, instructions, notifications and officially gazette;
9. Direct and clearly manage along the vertical line of authority in the technical and specialized areas with the division of level, responsibility and rights to decide on the issue to the local authority in term of management;
10. Be involved and cooperate with foreign countries, regionally and internationally according to the agreement of the government;
11. Summarise and report the implementation status to the government, prime minister and deputy prime minister directing the sector;
12. Exercise other rights and perform other duties according to the law and agreement of the government.

Article 19 (Amended) Rights and Duties of the Minister and Head of the Ministry equivalence organization

The minister and head of the ministry equivalence organization is a member of the government, is a chief of the ministry and head of the ministry equivalence organization, is responsible to the government, prime minister, deputy prime minister, is a person who directs the scope of work for macro management for the sector they are responsible for, and has the following rights and duties:

1. Expand and implement the five-year socio-economic development plan of the government annually, and resolutions of the government's meetings;
2. Lead, manage, inspect and set up the measures necessary regarding the implementation of the socio-economic development plan, state budget plan, resolutions of the national assembly, national assembly standing committee, government, work plan and their operations;

3. Propose to formulate or improve the law, provision, edict, and decree to the government;
4. Direct scientific research, disseminate and introduce the use of new science to the development of their own sector;
5. Issue the decisions, orders, instructions, and notifications regarding organization, operation and management;
6. Suspend, terminate or cancel the legislation of their subordinate authorities that contradicts the law or regulations;
7. Coordinate with the relevant sector or propose to a higher authority to consider suspend, terminate or cancel the legislation of other sectors that contradict the law or regulations;
8. Designate, relocate or dismiss the deputy director of the ministry's cabinet, deputy director of the department, vice chief of the department equivalence organization, director and deputy director of the division, chief and vice chief of the offices, director and deputy director of the specialized units under their organization;
9. Comment on the proposals of the provincial governor, Vientiane capital mayor regarding the designation or dismissal of the director and deputy of the provincial department before presenting to the provincial people's assembly or people's assembly standing committee to consider adopting;
10. Provide services to the people, listen to opinions, comments, requests, proposals of individuals entities and organizations regarding the issues under their responsibility to research and solve or propose to a higher authority or relevant section to consider according to the law and regulations;
11. Be involved, cooperate, negotiate, sign the agreement, sub-contract and memorandum of understanding with foreign countries regionally and internationally according to the assignment from the government;
12. Summarise and report the implementation status to the government, prime minister and deputy prime minister directing the sector;
13. Resign from the position when found that they are unable to carry out the duty due to health reasons ,or other reasons;
14. Exercise other rights and perform other duties according to the law and agreement of the government.

Article 20 Rights and Duties of the Vice Minister and Vice Chief of the Ministry equivalence organization

The vice minister and vice chief of the ministry equivalence organization assists the minister and head of the ministry equivalence organization in directing their tasks, and is to be responsible for a particular task according to the assignment of the minister and head of the ministry equivalence organization.

The vice minister and vice chief of the ministry equivalence organization is an acting minister when the minister and head of the ministry equivalence organization is unavailable.

The vice minister and vice chief of the ministry equivalence organization has the right to resign from the position when found that they are unable to carry out the duty due to health reasons, or other reasons.

Article 21 Organizational Structure of the Ministry and the Ministry Equivalence Organization

The ministry and the ministry equivalence organization is composed of the sub-ministries, sub-ministry equivalence organizations, ministry cabinets, cabinets of the ministry equivalence organization, departments, department equivalence organizations, institutions, divisions, offices and technical units, which are determined by the decree of the prime minister.

Article 22 Personnel Structure of the Ministry and the Ministry Equivalence Organization

The personnel of the ministry and the ministry equivalence organization comprises the minister, head of the ministry equivalence organization, vice minister, vice chief of the ministry equivalence organization, director of sub-ministry, head of the sub-ministry equivalence organization, deputy director of sub-ministry, vice chief of the sub-ministry equivalence organization, minister's assistant, assistant of the head of the ministry equivalence organization, director and deputy director of the ministry's cabinet, director and deputy director of the department, head and vice chief of the department equivalence organization, director and deputy director of the institution, director and deputy director of the division, director and deputy director of the office, director and deputy director of a technical unit and a number of technical civil-servants, which are determined by decree of the prime minister.

Section VI Government Meetings

Article 23 Government Meetings

Government meetings happen once a month, the prime minister is the person who calls and chairs the meeting, except for when the president attends as determined in Article 24 of this law.

Government meetings will only take place when there is at least two thirds of the total members of the government participate.

The members of the government have the duty to participate in every government meeting. In addition, the relevant others may be invited to participate at the government's meeting. A non-member of the government has the right to comment at the meeting but has not have the right to vote.

A government meeting considers, decides on issues or resolves by conferring a majority vote. If there is an equal vote, the chair will voice a deciding vote.

In case of need and emergency the government may open an extraordinary meeting according to the agreement of the prime minister or the proposal of the members

of the government of at least one third of the total members, or may open the prime minister's or deputy prime minister's meeting together with some of the relevant members of the government according to the agreement of the prime minister.

The government also calls the provincial governors and Vientiane capital mayor to participate in the meeting twice per year to monitor, inspect and direct the implementation of duty of the local authority.

Article 24 Extraordinary Meeting

The government's extraordinary meeting is the government's meeting that is called and chaired by the president, which can be opened at any time or when the country falls into serious crisis on economy-social, natural disaster or in an emergency on national defence-public security and foreign affairs.

Article 25 Contents Brought to the Meeting

The contents brought to be considered and decided in the government's meeting consist of the following:

1. National strategic plan and economic-social development plan;
2. State budget plan and national monetary plan;
3. A draft of a law, a draft of a provision, and a draft of a decree;
4. Formation, amalgamation, division, dissolution of ministry, ministry equivalence organization, province, Vientiane capital and special zone; provincial, Vientiane capital and special zone boundary determination before presenting to the national assembly to consider and adopt;
5. Formation, amalgamation, division, dissolution of the organization directly under the government;
6. Formation, amalgamation, division, dissolution, and determination of the boundary of the district, municipality, and city;
7. Formation or dissolution of the economic special zone, large size investment project that involves multiple parties;
8. National defence, public security, and foreign affairs;
9. Contents of negotiation, treaty and agreement signed with foreign countries;
10. Summary report on the operation of the government;
11. Report for the national assembly and president;
12. Other contents (issues) that are important and essential.

Section VII

Working System of the Government

Article 26 Working System of the Government

The government operates according to the democratic centralism principle with the combination between group's responsibilities and the heightening of individuals' responsibilities.

The government regards meeting as a main method in this operation.

Article 27 Operation of the Member of the Government

The members of the government operate with high responsibility by respecting the role and duty of each other as well as coordinating in harmony and uniformity.

In the case where there is a problem, lack of unity between the members of the government, such a problem will be presented to the prime minister to consider and solve.

In the operations related to foreign affairs, the members of the government must ask for comment from the prime minister.

Article 28 Association with the National Assembly

The government must explain, answer any concerns and queries of a member of the national assembly regarding the operations of the government or of the members of the government. Supplying the information as proposed by the national assembly standing committee. For operations related to foreign cooperation or work within the country, importantly, the prior agreement of the national assembly must be requested. If there is a signing of a treaty or an agreement that needs to be ratified, this must be presented to the national assembly standing committee for consideration and agreement.

Additionally, the government still has to associate with the national assembly in the formulation and improvement of law according to the contents, methods and procedures determined in the law on formulation of legislation.

Article 29 Association with the President

The government must report their operations to the president in each period.

The president is a person who calls and chairs the government's extraordinary meeting.

Article 30 Association with the People's Supreme Court and Office of the Supreme People's Prosecutor

The government associates with the people's Supreme Court and office of the supreme people's prosecutor in enforcing, monitoring, checking the compliance with the law, as well as preventing and combating negative phenomena.

In the necessary case, the government may invite the president of the people's Supreme Court and chief of the office of the supreme people's prosecutor to participate at a government meetings.

Article 31 Association with the Lao Front for National Development, Mass Organizations and Social Organizations

To ensure the efficiency of the operation, the government must coordinate with the Lao front for national development, national veterans federation, Lao people's revolutionary youth union, Lao trade union, Lao women's union and social organizations to consult, exchange opinions, motivate and encourage the mentioned organizations to participate in the state and economic-social management, as well as create the conditions for them to perform their role.

In the necessary case, the government may invite the representative of the Lao front for national development, mass organizations and social organizations to participate at a government meetings.

Article 32 Association with the local Authorities

The government is a higher authority directly above that of the local authority with the association being coordination with each other regarding roles, rights and duties in decision making on the formulation and implementation of plans, budgets, staff-civil servants, management, foreign affairs and other duties in harmony and uniformly throughout the country.

Article 33 Foreign Affairs

The government implements a foreign policy of peace, independence, friendship, and cooperation; enacts a relationship of cooperation with all countries on the principle of peaceful coexistence, respect of independence, sovereignty, and respect for each other's land rights, and does not interfere with the internal affairs of each other, benefits for both parties.

The government supports the fight of the people in the world for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

Article 34 Consideration to Solve the Proposals of the People

The government considers and solves people's proposals regarding the actions or decisions of the state management organization or staff-civil servants that are deemed to have violated the law or regulation and affects the rights and righteous benefits of the people.

**Section VIII
Final Provisions**

Article 35 Implementation

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

Article 36 (Amended) 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 fifteen days.

This law replaces the law on government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic No. 69/NA, dated 15 December 2015.

Any specification, or provision, that contradicts this law is abolished.

President of the National Assembly

[seal and signature]

Pany YATHOTOU

