

**LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
PEACE INDEPENDENCE DEMOCRACY UNITY PROSPERITY**

President

No.057 /PO

Vientiane Capital, dated 28 January 2014

**Decree
of the President
of the Lao People's Democratic Republic
On the promulgation of the Law on National Security Work**

- According to the Constitution of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Chapter 6, Article 67, Clause 1;
- Pursuant to Resolution of the National Assembly No. 01 8 / NA, dated 19 December 2013;
- Based on the proposal of the National Assembly Standing Committee, No. 07 / NASC, dated 23/01/2014.

**President
of the Lao People's Democratic Republic Decrees that:**

Article1. The Law on the National Security Work is hereby promulgated.

Article2. This Decree is effective from the date of signing.

President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic

[Seal and Signature]

Choummaly Sayasone

**LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
PEACE INDEPENDENCE DEMOCRACY UNITY PROSPERITY**

National Assembly

No.018/NA

**Resolution
Of the National Assembly
of the Lao People's Democratic Republic
on the endorsement of the Law on National Security Work**

- Pursuant to Article 53, Clause 2 of the Constitution and Article 3, Clause 1 of the Law of the National Assembly of the Lao People's Democratic Republic concerning the rights and duties of the National Assembly.

After the 6th Ordinary Session of the National Assembly of the 7th Legislature, has widely and deeply considered the content of the Law on National Security Work on the agenda of the afternoon session of 19 December 2013.

The Meeting agreed:

Article 1 approved the Law on the National Security Work with a majority vote.

Article 2 This Resolution is effective from the date of signing.

Vientiane Capital, dated 19 December 2013

President of the National Assembly

[Seal and Signature]

Pany YATHOTOU

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
PEACE INDEPENDENCE DEMOCRACY UNITY PROSPERITY

National Assembly

No. 40/NA

Vientiane Capital, dated 19 December 2013

Law
on National Security Work

Part 1
General Provisions

Article 1 Purpose

This law defines the principles, procedures, measures, organizations, movement, command, to manage, monitor, inspect the protection of national security in order to increase the efficiency of the functioning of the national security forces and to ensure the work to be the responsibility of Lao people to do the duties in protecting political security and social order with a firm and strong process aiming at ensuring the stability and security of the country and establishing links with the regional and international levels, contributing to the economic, cultural and social development of the country.

Article 2 National Security Work

National Security is strong political stability, society is in order, safety, justice, constant and strong economic growth.

The task of national security is to organize movement, direct and command, manage, inspect and apply the strategies, tactics, tactic arts of the armed forces of the people to counter the machinations of individuals and bad groups of people.

Article 3 Explanation of Words

The term used in this law has the meaning.

1. Threats to national peace means factors inside or outside the territory of the Lao PDR that constitute a risk to political peace and social order;
2. The objectives of public security means the political regime, independence, sovereignty, the territorial integrity of Lao P.D.R., the policy guidelines of the State, the leading organizations, State leaders at central level, central and local levels, foreign high ranking guests, economic base, culture – society, life, health, property, rights and interests of the State and rights and interests of Lao citizens, aliens, foreigners and persons who have no nationality living in Lao P.D.R.;
3. An emergency means an unexpected situation or a situation which causes unrest, which urgently needs to be suppressed and urgently resolved in order for the situation to end immediately;
4. Armed forces of people's means national defense force and public security forces;

5. The National Defense Committee means an organization that directs the national defense and public security affairs, which is held at the central and provincial / city levels, with chairmen and committees from other related sectors.

Article 4 State policy on national security work

The State considers national security work to be an important task and pay attention to build a force of solidarity for the unity of all the Lao people in the country, actively contributing to the work of national security; Establish and develop the armed forces with a solid and comprehensive growth, to ensure both quantity and quality.

The State pays attention to build infrastructure, land supply, budgets for vehicles, materials, equipment, techniques, modern technologies and weapons to ensure the implementation of national security work according to the demand of the political task in each period.

Article 5 Principles of movement of national security work

The movement of the national security work to follow the following basic principles:

1. Under the absolute, direct and comprehensive leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party;
2. Respect, implement the Constitution, the regulations and laws, maintain the fine cultural traditions of the nation and use the advancement of the era;
3. Adhere to a perspective of comprehensive public security of all the people and mobilize the collective force of the Lao people to participate in national security work.
4. Ensure the consolidation of the work of national defense and public security with economic, cultural, social, and foreign affairs development;
5. Suppress, combat crimes, individuals and bad groups of people, both domestic and foreign, who violate the laws in a timely manner;
6. Ensure confidentiality in the work of national defense and public security.

Article 6 The obligations of the Lao citizens to protect national security

The protection of national security is the obligations of all Lao citizens in the country to participate actively in informing and reporting, suppressing, countering all machinations of individuals, bad groups of people, and activities for violating national security.

Article 7 Protecting the movement of national security forces

A person, legal entity or organization that performs national security duties will be protected and justified when accused, sued, libeled, threatened or intimidated during the performance of legal duties or as assigned by the organization.

Article 8 Scope of Legal Use

This law applies to individuals, legal entities and organizations that carry out national security duties including aliens, foreigners and persons who have no nationality living in the Lao PDR unless otherwise provided by law.

Article 9 International Cooperation

The State promotes relations and cooperation with foreign, regional and international levels by sharing lessons, technology, information, training and the improvement of technical knowledge on public security in accordance with international agreements, conventions that Lao PDR became a party on the basis of respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit. The State encourages comprehensive cooperation with strategic friendly countries on national security affairs.

Part II

National Security Work

Article 10 The Importance of National Security Work

Protecting national security is one of the key strategic tasks of the State to organize, implement measures, manage, monitor, inspect, prevent, suppress, counter to all machinations of individuals and bad groups of people.

Article 11 Protecting National Security

The protection of national security includes:

1. The protection of political security;
2. The protection of economic and social security.

Chapter 1

Protection of Political Security

Article 12 Protection of Political Security

The protection of political security is the protection of the security objectives including all employees - civil servants, pupils, students, people and workers who perform domestic and foreign duties, both in detecting, suppressing, countering the actions of individuals and bad groups of people.

Article 13 Offenses against political Security

Offenses against political security as defined in the penal Law are as follows:

1. Treason to the nation, rebellion, spying, destruction, denigration of the national emblem or national flag;
2. Territorial violation, destroying or removing any boundary marker;
3. Physical harm, destruction of State, social undertakings, attack of detention or reformatory centers, disclosure of State secret;
4. Gatherings aimed at causing social disorder, propaganda against the Lao People's Democratic Republic and division of solidarity;

5. Civil commotion, theft, misappropriation, robbery of weapons or explosives, loss of weapons or explosives belonging to the State, collectives, unlawful production, unlawful trade, possession and use of weapons or explosives.
6. Joining the enemy, sheltering persons acting against revolution;
7. Mobilization of unlawful migration and immigration;
8. Unlawful use, dissemination, unlawful production, possession of radio communication equipment and unlawful use of radio communication frequencies and electronic equipment and offenses related to chemical weapons, research, unlawful use of science and technology;
9. An act that is dangerous to the security of boats, airplanes, ships, cars, violation of safety regulations relating to air, airports, harbours, stations;
10. Other offenses affecting political security as defined by the laws of the Lao PDR.

Chapter 2

Protecting Economic and Social Security

Article 14 Protecting Economic and Social Security

Protecting economic and social security is a suppression, combating against crime, disorder in the economy of the State, collective, unit, private, social negative phenomena, the protection of cultural ideas, the protection of environment, ancient artifacts, heritage sites, cultural traditions, fine customs of the nation, locality, tribes, religion and the protection of life, health, honour, property, rights and interests of Lao citizens, aliens, foreigners and people without nationality who live in Lao PDR. including suppression against the damaging actions of individuals and bad groups of people in damaging the youth, pupils, students as basic people of the country, the infiltrate into the culture inconsistent and contrary to the fine traditions of the country.

Article 15 Offences against economic and social security

Offences against economic and social security as defined in the Penal Law are as follows:

1. Economic offences, destruction of forests;
2. Money laundering, forgery of bank notes or use of forged bank notes, falsification of bank cheques, unlawful use of bank cheques or other bonds;
3. Violation of State tax regulations;
4. Offences against State or collective property;
5. Breach of the administration and judiciary regulations;
6. Offences against civil rights and freedoms;
7. Offences against personal property;
8. Breach of marital and family relationships and customs;
9. Offences against the life, health and honour of a person;
10. Theft, robbery, forceful misappropriation of property, performance of medical profession without license, forbidden gambling and hooliganism;

11. Violations of traffic regulations resulting in accidents, violation of traffic security and flight from the scene of the accident;
12. Computer crime and the use of electronic media to libel other people, damage the honour;
13. Outrage of decency, dissemination of pornographic objects and objects contrary to fine traditions;
14. Production, transport, removing, trade, consumption and possession of narcotics;
15. Trade of human beings, prostitution, procuring, rape, forcing to prostitution;
16. Abduction, taking of hostages, duress;
17. Other offenses affecting economic and social security as defined by the laws of the Lao PDR.

Part III

National Security Measures

Chapter 1

How to protect national security

Article 16 The overall tasks of the protection of national security

The task of national security is the overall duty of the whole people, the obligation of all people by having the national defense force and public security force as the key principle as follows:

1. The protection of the political system, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity including the territorial waters and the aerial territories of the nation;
2. The protection of public security goals, State or administrative secrets;
3. Protect the unity in terms of ideas and actions of the Lao citizens for the protection of the people's democratic regime and the solidarity of all the people in the country;
4. The protection of peace in the fields of economics, culture, society, science and technology, environment, natural resources, national heritage, preserved areas, prohibited areas, revolutionary areas and other important areas of the nation;
5. Suppress, counter all machinations and activities that violate national peace and social order;
6. Build a national security guard among all the people, which is complete, growing, firm, strong and modern.

Article 17 National Security Fundamentals

The protection of national security has the fundamentals as follows:

1. Territorial integrity of the Lao PDR;
2. Key political areas, national defense and public security, economy and culture and society;

3. Areas of Offices, State Organizations, Lao Front for National Development, Mass Organizations, Social Organizations, Foreign Representative Offices, Embassies and Consulates;
4. Key strategic areas, national secrets, preserved areas and prohibited areas;
5. Areas along border, complicated and important and there is a social negative phenomenon.

Article 18 Basic Ways to Protect National Peace

There are some basic ways to the protection of national peace:

1. Mass method;
2. Management method;
3. Methodological method;
4. Techniques-technology method;
5. Armed methods.

The mass method is the most basic method, for the application of the basic solution to the problem may be applied in one or more ways depending on each target, area and time.

Article 19 Area Identification and Emergency Declaration

The Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Defense, is responsible for monitoring situation, identifying dangerous areas and areas of unrest in each region of the country or in the locality and reporting to the Prime Minister or President for a state of emergency.

Article 20 Protection of Security in an Emergency

The protection of security in an emergency is as follows:

1. The Minister of Public Security shall immediately report the emergency and corrective solution to the Prime Minister or the President for guidance on timely solutions.
2. The Heads of Headquarters of Public Security of the province, city, district, municipality, and village security forces must mobilize forces to prevent, suppress, control the situation, as well as report to their own higher authority and report to the Minister of Public Security for timely solutions;
3. The security force must mobilize all combatants to prevent, suppress, combat to any sudden events with tactic arts and tactics to calm the situation immediately;
4. Ministries, organizations, both public and private, families and individuals upon request of national security forces must cooperate and contribute actively to the movement;
5. Relocate necessary citizens or property from areas of complexity, danger or unrest that are deemed to be life threatening and public property in a safe place.

In case of emergencies affecting the security, must follow the Constitution and laws.

Article 21 Use the Necessary Measures in an Emergency

In an emergency, the Ministry of Public Security takes the following necessary measures:

1. Issue notification, urgent orders on public security;
2. Immediately seize space and increase the defense of the area of security and upgrade security to national security objectives;
3. Place protective forces, guard targets, security areas, inspections of people and vehicles to strictly restrict entry and exit activities;
4. Specially inspect at checkpoints, land transportation, water and air transportation strictly;
5. Limit or suspend the transport, removal, use of inflammable materials, hazardous chemicals, explosive element under the responsibilities of the office, the organization and the person;
6. Strictly inspect, transport, remove, use or possess all types of weapons without authorization;
7. Limit or suspend the activities of business units, services, public places, communities that are seen as causing unrest and social disorder.
8. Suppress or limit the gathering and activities of persons, entities or organizations that violate the laws and regulations;
9. Disable or suspend the use of the tools, communication systems in the area where necessary;
10. Limit, restrain, or remove a perpetrator from a protected area of security;
11. Mobilize people to contribute workforces, material and property to the security work;
12. Coordinate with the national defense forces, ministries and agencies concerned for the protection of the peace and order of the society.

Article 22 Use of Weapons for Suppression

The use of a weapon for suppression is only permitted in the case of the offender has the following actions:

1. Violence, use of weapons, explosives that are a direct threat to the life, health of the citizen or those who perform the duties and to have an armed clash with the authorities;
2. Use weapons, explosives to threat or attack on target security and security areas;
3. Use of firearms to make unrest among the masses and in public causing serious damage;
4. Attempting to attack prisoners, hostage and prisoners of serious misconduct such as fleeing, resisting;
5. Force user or use of land, water, air transport vehicles that directly attack or threaten national security, social disorder, life, property and health of an officer on duty or of another person.

Article 23 Responsibility for using firearms

The use of a firearm by a security officer for the suppression of an offender as defined in Article 22 of this law, which is in accordance with the procedures and regulations, will not be responsible for any damage to the use of the weapon unless the use of the suppressing weapon is harmful to the life, health and property of an innocent citizen only.

Article 24 Keeping Accademic Documents and Techniques - Information

Accademic documents and techniques - information relating to the national security affairs as the state or administrative secrets, the offices, organizations of all parties must manage, maintain in accordance with regulations, copy and submit the documents to the security sector to keep them.

Chapter 2
Guidance, Command of National Security Work

Article 25 Heads who direct, command the work of National Security

Heads who direct, command the work of national security are as follows:

1. The Minister of Public Security, the Minister of National Defense, direct, comand directly to organize, manage, monitor, inspect the central and local departments;
2. The commanding committee of academic combatants under the Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Defense, shall direct, command, manage, implement, monitor, inspect and carry out actual duties under their responsabilites.

Article 26 Heads who direct, command the work of National Security at provincial and city levels

Heads who direct, command the work of national security at provincial and city levels are as follows:

1. Heads and Deputy Heads of Headquarters of public security, military Headquarters of the provincial and city levels, shall direct, lead, command, manage, monitor, inspect the forces and implement the work of security in the area of their own responsibility;
2. The commanding committee of academic combatants under the Headquarters of Public Security and military Headquarters of the provincial, city levels, will be the leader to direct, command the forces and implement their academic affairs.

Article 27 Heads who direct, command the national security work at district and municipality levels

Heads who direct, command the national security work at district and municipality levels are as follws:

1. Heads and Deputy Heads of Headquarters of public security, military Headquarters of the district and municipality levels, shall direct, lead, command, manage, monitor, inspect and implement the work of security in the area of their own responsibility
2. The commanding committee of academic combatants under the Headquarters of Public Security and military Headquarters of the district, municipality levels, will be the leader to direct, command and implement and carry out the direction of the higher authority into the movement of the work of public security effectively.

Article 28 Heads who direct, command the national security work at village level

Heads and Deputy Heads of Public Security of village, village security will direct, lead, command, manage, monitor, inspect and implement the work of security in the area of their own village.

Chapter 3

Securing the Movement for National Security Protection

Article 29 The supply of weapons, vehicles, technical work

The Ministry of Public Security and the Ministry of National Defense undertake to research, develop plans, assemble uniforms, rank insignia, battle insignia, procurement of vehicles, materials and equipment, techniques - information, weapons, modern communications systems according to their responsibilities and present the Government for consideration.

The State provides uniforms, rank insignia, battle insignia, vehicles, materials and equipment, techniques - information, weapons, modern communications systems into the work of national defense and public security to ensure the functioning of the armed forces.

Article 30 Budget and Land Supply

The State provides a budget for national security work to ensure the construction, improvement of infrastructure, work development and technical capacities with strong and overall growth.

The budget for national security work is derived from the State budget, individual contributions, domestic and foreign organizations, business activities, establishment of on-site logistics of the Ministry of Public Security and Ministry of National Defense, in accordance with laws and regulations.

The State provides and reserves the land for national security activities in accordance with the requirements of political function in each period.

Part IV

National Security Forces

Article 31 National Security Forces

National security forces include:

1. Professional security forces;
2. Semi-Professional security forces;
3. Contributors to national security work.

Article 32 Professional Security Forces

Professional security forces are academic combatants in the people's armed forces that have been established, technical and fully trained, and recruited in the organisational systems of public security and national defense sectors.

For the location, role, rights and duties of all the academic combatants under the national defense sector are set out in specific regulations.

Article 33 Location and Role of the Academic Combatants

Academic combatants are the academic departments for the protection of political security and social order, which are under the security sector, pay a secretarial role for the security sector to implement the national security affairs.

Article 34 Rights and Duties of Academic Combatants

Academic combatants have the rights and duties as follows:

1. Research, develop strategies, tactics to suppress, counter violations of political security and social order;
2. Protect the security along the borders between countries, province, city, district, municipality and village;
3. To direct, command, manage, monitor, inspect the activities of semi-professional forces and those involved in national security work;
4. Collect information on accounting movements, sources of money that are considered illegal and affecting on national security and social order;
5. Inspect transport vehicles, communications equipment, technical system networks - information, documents, goods, packages, any place when there is evidence of a violation of laws and regulations;
6. Disable or suspend the use of domestic and foreign transportation vehicles, communication equipment or other media that affect national security;
7. Utilize communication tools, transportation vehicles, other public, private and personal vehicles to perform national security tasks in the event of an urgency or emergency to prevent damage that may cause to society or harm the country;
8. Use measures, weapons, to perform national security tasks in the event of confrontation and emergency to combat crimes such as trafficking in human beings, illegal trade, drugs;
9. Apply legal measures to violators of political, economic and social security, technology, science, environment and the legitimate interests of citizens;
10. Use the different methods necessary to protect the information provider, the offender, the witness, the person damaged in the lawsuit, and to protect colleagues in complete safety;
11. Coordinate with relevant parties to collect information, provide documents and materials when there is evidence of violation of security and social order.
12. To summarize and report on the implementation of the work of public security to the highest level where they work on a regular basis;
13. To exercise rights and perform other duties as provided by the laws and regulations.

Article 35 Semi-Professional Security Forces

The semi-professional security forces are the on-site security forces without ranks identical to professional security forces

The semi-professional security forces include:

- Internal protection force;
- Self-defense force;
- security force;
- Village public security force and village security.

Article 36 Location and Role of Internal Protection Force

Internal protection forces are staff who are assigned to work in the security in the ministries, agency, office, factories, activities which depend on the direction of the steering committee at that level and the steering committee of the public security sector, for that technical work depends on the security sector.

Internal protection forces are responsible as secretariat for the ministry, agency, office, factory and operations in the field of internal protection operations and to perform according to technical principles in the area of their own responsibility.

Article 37 Rights and Duties of Internal Defense Force

Internal protection force has the following rights and duties:

1. Research, absorb, implement policies and laws and regulations of the State;
2. Coordinate with the public security sector, the national defense sector, and other relevant parties to prevent and address the situation;
3. Research and present to their own steering committee on direction, plans, methods, movements and measures of the public security work in the area of their own responsibility;
4. Perform as assigned by their own steering committee and the steering committee of the public security sector;
5. Obtain and use weapons and some necessary vehicles and equipment according to their academic duties;
6. Receive benefit policies and other policies as provided by laws and regulations;
7. Summarize the report on the implementation of the security work to the higher authority where they work regularly.
8. Exercise rights and perform other duties as provided by the laws and regulations assigned by the higher authorities.

Article 38 Location and Role of Self-Defence Forces

Self-defense forces are personnel and civil servants who have been appointed to work in the security, as semi-professional security forces organized in ministries, agencies, offices, factories and other activities that are necessary under the guidance of their own steering committee and the consent of the Ministry of Public Security, for the academic work depends on public security sector and national defense sector, have a role to ensure safety, peace and social order in the area their responsibilities.

Article 39 Rights and Duties of Self-Defence Force

Self-defense forces have the rights and duties as follows:

1. Protect peace and order in the area of their own responsibilities;
2. Be vigilant, combat the destructive machinations of individuals and bad groups of people, prepare for battle, and suppress any violation of the laws and regulations;
3. Participate in and be exemplary in production, economic development, poverty eradication and improving livelihoods;
4. Actively train themselves, study politics, upgrade educational knowledge, culture, military and the laws and regulations;
5. Get the weapons and equipment necessary to carry out their duties;
6. Obtain the benefit policy and policies as provided by the laws and regulations;
7. Coordinate with all parties involved in the national defense and public security affairs;
8. Summarize the reports of the implementation of the public security work to the highest level on a regular basis;
9. Exercise rights and perform other duties as provided by the laws and regulations as assigned by the highest level.

Article 40 Location and Role of Security Force

Security forces are semi-professional security forces, with uniforms and specific markings established, annulled and in management, directed by the Ministry of Public Security, as well as academic tasks directly related to the security sector. There are roles in protecting, guarding in offices, agencies, factories, hospitals, schools, business units, international organizations, embassies, consulates, residences of foreign nationals and Lao citizens to ensure peace, safety and order in the places of their own responsibilities.

Article 41 Rights and Duties of Security Force

Security force has the following rights and duties:

1. Research, absorb, implement the policies and laws and regulations of the State;
2. Protect peace and order at the place of their own responsibilities;
3. Monitor the situation, the machinations, tricks, the activities of individuals, bad groups of people, be vigilant of the security of life, health and property in the place of their own responsibilities;
4. Suppress and address all wrongdoings or unrest incident in the premises of their own responsibilities;
5. Organize forces to protect security, safety in places of their own responsibilities on a regular basis and obtain the necessary equipment to carry out their duties;
6. Receive benefit policies and other policies as provided by laws and regulations;
7. Coordinate with all parties to the public security work;
8. Summarize the reports of the implementation of the public security work to the highest level on a regular basis;
9. Exercise rights and perform other duties as provided by the laws and regulations as assigned by the highest level.

Article 42 Location and Role of Village Security Forces and Village Security

The village security forces and village security are semi-professional security forces, with specific uniforms and markers, performing the work of national defense and public security related to the village grassroots production.

The village security forces are closely linked to the public security sector, village security are under the national defense sector, with the role to perform the work of national defense and public security and social order in the area of their own village.

Article 43 Rights and Duties of Village Security Force and Village Security

The village security forces and village security are the rights and duties as follows:

1. Research, absorb, implement guidelines and policies, State laws and regulations and orders of the higher authority on public security work;
2. Maintain peace and order in the area of their own village;
3. Mobilize people to absorb national defense and public security guidelines, laws and village rules to contribute to the protection of their village peace;
4. Find out, monitor situation, the machinations, the activities of individuals or bad groups of people, be alert, be prepared to prevent, suppress and combat any violations of the laws and regulations;
5. Organize forces to perform, inspect, patrol and maintain peace and order in their own village regularly;
6. Actively train themselves, educate politics, upgrade education, culture, specialization in the work of the police, military and laws and regulations;
7. Obtain weapons and equipment necessary to carry out their duties;
8. Obtain benefit policy and other policies as provided by laws and regulations;
9. Coordinate between the village security forces and the village security and the security office - citizen service, self-defense force, security force on the work of public security;
10. Summarize the reports of the implementation of the security work to the highest level where they work on a regular basis;
11. Exercise rights and perform other duties as provided by laws and regulations and as assigned by the higher authority.

Article 44 Contributors to national security work

Contributors to the National security work are all citizens who are awakened to participate in national security work who are not in the professional and semi-professional security forces are as follows:

1. Cooperate with the professional and semi-professional security forces in the performance of social security duties and social order;
2. Inform, report or provide information, documents relating to machinations, activities of individuals, bad groups of people to the public security force and relevant organization of the nearest place immediately;

3. Establish all the conditions, facilitate, assist and cooperate with the organization, the persons assigned to carry out the technical tasks to suppress, counter machinations of individuals and bad groups of people;
4. Fulfill the demands of the armed forces of the people's;
5. Perform other obligations as set forth in the Constitution and laws and regulations, foreigners, aliens, persons who have no nationality living in the territory of the Lao PDR also have the obligation to actively contribute to the work of national security.

Part V

Prohibitions

Article 45 General Prohibitions

Individuals, legal entities and organizations are prohibited from behaving as follows:

1. Organize, mobilize, disseminate a document that is contrary to State policy;
2. Encourage, promote, coerce, deceive organizations, other persons to oppose State policies and regulations and laws.
3. Cause social disorder and division, undermine the internal unity of the Lao people and ethnic groups;
4. Attending or assisting, providing information, state or official confidential information, providing money, property, vehicles, technical equipment, firearms to individuals, legal entities or organizations that violate national security;
5. Smuggling - exporting, removing or possessing a weapon, explosives or other toxic chemicals, including parts of the weapon or explosives;
6. Transmit electronic information containing content of causing unrest and social disorder;
7. Bribe officials, solicit, ask for or accept bribes for their own benefit, their families and their groups on public security work;
8. Gather, assemble, protest or riot that is contrary to the laws and regulations;
9. Oppose and obstruct the performance of the public security forces;
10. Inform information or report incorrectly to public security forces;
11. Establish unauthorized self-defense and security forces;
12. There are other behaviors that violate the laws and regulations.

Article 46 Prohibitions for professional and semi-professional security forces

Prohibitions for professional and semi-professional security are set out in the Law on the People's Public Security Force and other relevant laws.

Part VI

Management, Inspection of National Public Security Affairs

Chapter 1

National Security Management Organizations

Article 47 National Security Management Organizations

The government manages the national security work uniformly and unanimously throughout the country, assigning the Ministry of Public Security and the Ministry of Defense to be directly responsible and coordinate with other ministries and local authorities concerned.

National Security Management Organizations include:

1. Ministry of Public Security;
2. Ministry of National Defense;
3. Headquarters of Public Security of Province, City;
4. Headquarters of Military of Province, City;
5. Headquarters of Public Security of District, Municipality;
6. Headquarters of Military of District, Municipality;
7. Public Security Force of Village and Village Security;
8. Ministries, other agencies and local authorities.

Article 49 Rights and Duties of Ministries, Other Organizations

In managing the work of national security, ministries, other organizations have the following rights and duties:

1. Research, plan, program, activities and develop their own work in coordination with the public security work.
2. Organize internal defense committee, self-defense forces to protect the personnel, civil servants and maintain peace, safety, order in the ministry, their own offices;
3. Organize dissemination, education of public security work to personnel and civil servants to participate in the work of security, safety in the ministry, their own offices;
4. Regulate security, safety in the ministry, their own offices;
5. Inform, report or cooperate, provide information, documents related to any security breach, order in the ministry, office within their own responsibility immediately to the nearest security force;
6. Request the people's armed forces;
7. Equip materials, techniques and vehicles for security and safety work in the ministry, their own offices;
8. Coordinate with the Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of National Defense for the implementation of national security work;
9. Report regularly on the implementation of the security work to the Ministry of Public Security and the Ministry of National Defense;
10. Exercise rights and perform other duties as provided by laws and regulations.

Article 50 Rights and Duties of Provincial, City and District, Municipal Administration

In the management of national security affairs, the provincial, city and district, municipality administration, has the rights and duties within scope of their own responsibilities as follows:

1. Develop and implement strategic plan, socio-economic development plan in coordination with national security work;
2. Implement strategic plan, orders and regulations on the work of public security;
3. Educate political ideology and laws and regulations for personnel, civil servants to have inner peace and to be willing to participate in the security and social order process;
4. Supervise, manage the public security work of the administration at the lower levels;
5. Monitor situations, activities of individuals and bad groups of people causing unrest and coordinate with sectors concerned in a timely manner;
6. Advertise, educate, mobilize for organization, factory, school, hospital, business unit, village foundation, civil servant, people to be involved in national security work;
7. Issue regulations, measures on public security affairs in accordance with the laws and regulations.
8. Issue regulations for security work in the concession area, nature, culture and historic areas of the nation;
9. Organize self-defense force to maintain peace, order and security in their own office and surrounding areas;
10. Regularly report on the implementation of the security work to their own higher authority;
11. Exercise rights and perform other duties as provided by the laws and as assigned by higher authority.

For provinces, cities, district, municipalities that are bordering with other countries, there must be rules, measures to manage, protect, prevent and address situations that may occur in normal and emergency situations.

Article 51 Rights and Duties of the Village Administration

In the management of national security affairs, village administration has the following rights and duties:

1. Implement national security order, instructions and regulations.
2. Disseminate regulations and law on national security to individuals, families, society, to be aware, understand and contribute to the public security within their own village.
3. Issue rules on public security and order, manage the citizens including all foreigners who enter and exit their village.
4. Village development plans in close cooperation with national defense and public security affairs of the village;
5. Identify, context, report activities of individuals, bad groups of people causing unrest in their village;
6. Coordinate with neighboring villages and relevant sectors for maintaining peace at basic level;

7. Organize guard forces with village security force and village security to maintain peace and order in society in their own village;
8. Regularly report on the implementation of the public security activities to their own higher authority.
9. Exercise rights and perform other duties as provided by the laws and regulations and as assigned by the higher authority.

Article 52 Responsibilities of Business Unit

In the management of national security, the business unit has the following responsibilities:

1. Organize self-defense force with the authorization, direction from the public security sector and use security forces as well as security systems to protect the security in their area;
2. Contribute to village security forces and mobilize people at grassroots level to participate in security activities;
3. Inform, report or provide information, document relating to machinations, activities of individuals, bad groups of people to the people's armed forces or the nearest local authorities in the immediate manner;
4. Conclude and report on the implementation of the security work to the self-defense force on a regular basis.

Doing business must be linked to the work of national defense, public security, and compliance with regulations and laws.

Article 53 Family and citizen responsibilities

Each family must take responsibility for their own education, manage their own family members, be alert to the machinations of individuals and bad groups of people, respect and comply with regulations and laws, protect culture and fine tradition of the country, localities and tribes, and contribute to the protection of national security in all areas of the village.

Lao families and citizens have the obligation to inform or report to the village administration, to the nearest security force when they find the activity of unrest of individuals and bad groups of people.

Chapter 2

National Security Inspection Organization

Article 54 Inspection Organization

Inspection Organization includes:

1. Internal inspection body includes the leading members, the national security affairs committee and the provincial, city, district, municipal, and village security committees;
2. The external inspection body includes the Central Committee for National Defense and Public Security at central level, provincial level and other agencies as defined in other laws.

Article 55 Contents of Inspection

Contents of inspection of are as follows:

1. Inspect the implementation of the rights and duties of the National Security Management Orgaization;
2. Inspect the implementation of policies and measures against violators of national security laws;
3. Inspect other matters relating to national security activities as provided by laws and regulations.

Article 56 Forms of Inspection

There are three forms of inspection:

1. Regular inspection;
2. Inspection by an official order or by prior notice;
3. Sudden inspection.

The conduct of national security affairs must be strictly in accordance with regulations and laws.

Part VII Awards and Sanctions

Article 57 Awards Policies

Individuals, legal entities or organizations who have remarkable accomplishment in implementing of this Law shall be awarded merits or other forms according to rule.

Officers and veterans who carry out national security duties with outstanding performance shall be awarded merits according to suitability, such as heroes, winning soldiers, medals, orders, certificates, upgrade ranks, positions of responsibility and upgrade studies as specified in the regulations and laws.

For employees and veterans with disability, those who have sacrificed their lives for the duty of public security shall receive benefit policies in accordance with the laws and regulations.

Article 58 Measures against Violators

Individuals, legal entities or organisations that violate this law will be subject to education, warning, disciplinary action, fines or punishment as the case may be as well as compensation.

For measures against personnel and combatants in the public security forces are defined in the Law on public security forces of the people's.

Part VIII Final Principles

Article 59 Implementation

The Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic shall implement this law.

Article 60 Effectiveness

This law shall enter into force on the date when the President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic issues the promulgating decree and after publication in the Lao Official Gazette fifteen days.

Regulations and provisions that contradict this law are null and void.

President of the National Assembly

[Seal and Signature]

Pany YATHOTOU