

Convention On Civil and Criminal Justice Cooperation

Between Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam

The Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, hereafter referred to as "Parties";

With the desire to enhance the special relations and friendship and cooperation of justice on civil and criminal matters between the two countries on the basis of respect for the sovereignty of each other, equality and mutual benefit;

With the aim, together made up a Convention on Civil and Criminal Justice Cooperation by agreeing on the following issues:

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1: Legal protection

Citizens of one party living in the territory of the other party shall receive legal protection of the rights and property of the same as citizens of that party.

1. The citizens of each party have the right and freedom to coordinate with the court, the Office of Prosecutor, the Clerk of Courts, hereinafter referred to as the "Justice Body" and other bodies having jurisdiction over the civil and criminal issues of the other party. You have the right to submit opinions, comments and petitions in accordance with the laws the same as citizens of that party.
2. The provisions of this Convention shall apply to parties' legal entities.

Article 2: Waiver of Court Guarantee Fee

1. A citizen of one of the parties shall be entitled to an exemption from the court guarantee fee in the event that a plaintiff or a participant attends a court meeting of the other party in which he or she does not reside and live in that country.
2. The provisions mentioned in point 1 of this Article shall apply to legal entities.

Article 3: Justice Cooperation

1. The parties' justice bodies shall cooperate in terms of fairness in civil matters, including the family, labor and criminal matters as defined in this Convention.
2. The justice body shall have the right to cooperate with other bodies of authority as defined in point 1 of this Article.

Article 4: How to Cooperate.

1. In the justice cooperation, the parties' justice bodies shall coordinate each other through the Ministry of Justice or the Office of prosecutor (criminal matter) of their country, unless otherwise this Convention is defined another.
The justice bodies of the provinces bordering on the other will directly coordinate, but they must inform the Ministry of Justice or the Office of Public prosecutor in advance.
2. The other bodies of the parties having jurisdiction over civil and criminal matters shall submit assignment of justice through their own organization of justice as defined in point 1 of this Article, unless otherwise this Convention is defined another.

Article 5: The Scope of Justice Cooperation

1. Parties work together in fairness by carrying out legal procedures, such as the delivery of documents, the testimonies of witnesses and other persons involves. Expert opinion or summaries, collection of evidence, submission of evidence and evidence, result of evidence proof together with cases, the performance of court decisions and Office of economic dispute resolution, extradition and other issues as stipulated in this Convention.
The transit of citizens by the parties must comply with the agreement of the parties on transit rules and the legal requirements of the parties for entering-leaving the city.
2. The justice cooperation referred to in this Convention shall be carried out through a justice assignment if this Convention it is not otherwise specified another.

Article 6: The content and the procedure for assigning justice

1. The justice assignment must be made in writing on the basis of the form pre-printed copy with the language of the parties which contains the following main content:
 - A. Name of organization of the requesting party;
 - B. The name of the organization of the requested party;
 - C. Title of the assignment task, content of the request and conditions necessary for carrying out the assignment.
 - D. Name and Surname, age, nationality of the parties (plaintiff or defendant), witness and other persons involved in the case, their exact address; (If known, inform their specialization and careers).
 - E. Name and Surname and their exact address of legal representative of the parties (if any).
2. For justice assignment of criminal matters, in addition to the content provided in point 1 of this article, the case will also be summarized in detail, including the crime scene, as well as the penalties as defined by law, date of birth, place of birth and criminal record offenders or defendants (if any).
3. The documents on the justice assignment must contain the signature and seal of the organization representative of the requesting party.

Article 7: How to Perform a Justice Assignment

1. To perform a justice assignment, the organization of the requested party is based on the law of their country, in the event of a request by the organization of the requesting party, the organization of the requested party may apply the law of the requesting party, If not contrary to the laws of their own country.
2. In the event of a search for a person in need is not found at the address specified in the document of assignment, the requesting party's organization must take the necessary measures to find the person at his or her new address.
Within a period of 60 days from the date of receiving of the request, the justice requested organization cannot find the address, the justice organization of the parties must return a file to the justice organization of requesting party and clarify the reasons.
3. Based on the proposal of the organization of the requesting party, the organization of the requested party shall inform of the date and place of the justice assignment to the organization of the requesting party to acknowledge immediately.
4. In order to carry out the assignment, the organization of the requested party must fill out the necessary documents, including the date, place of assignment and send the document to the organization of the requesting party. If the assignment is not enforceable, the organization of the requested party must return a copy of the justice assignment and report the reason for failure to comply with the assignment to the organization of the requesting party to acknowledge.
5. If the organization of the requested party does not have the authority to carry out the justice assignment, the organization of the requested party must submit that justice assignment to the legal authority of the requested party.

Article 8: Witness or Expert Protection

1. A witness or expert, regardless of the citizenship of a party when summoned by a court of a party, the party in which the witness or expert resides, shall facilitate the implementation of the claim as well as prevent them from being arrested, interrogated, and prosecuted in any event, before crossing the border, the requesting party is prohibited from arresting, detaining or sentencing them for their testimony, their summary of the technical evidence is because they have contacted with the accused, which is the target of the investigation, prosecution and criminal sentence of the requesting party.
2. A witness or expert shall be disqualified relating to the protection as provided for in point 1 of this Article if they do not leave the territory of the requesting party within seven (7) days of receiving notice that their presence is no longer necessary regardless of the time when the witness or expert is unable to leave leave the territory of the requesting party due to an objective cause.
3. A witness or expert who has been summoned by the court as set out in point 1 of this Article is entitled to compensation for travel, meals, accommodation and salaries for any amount not paid during the time they are in the territory of the requesting party

where this party will be the one to compensate, in addition, the expert will also be paid for labour cost in summarizing a technical work, in the summon, the labour cost will be clearly indicated in which the expert should receive in the event that the person summoned requests his expenses in advance, the competent authority of the requesting party must pay in advance some of the necessary expenses.

4. A witness or expert summoned can refuse to comply with the summons of the requesting party, the party is not entitled to impose a measure of force on the witness or expert to comply with the summons.
5. In the case where a witness or expert, if detained in the territory of the party where they live when they have received a summons, the party will take the necessary measures to send them to the requesting party temporarily after the handover them, the requesting party must take measures necessary to continue to detain them, once the operation is complete, the party must bring them back the country in accordance with the time agreed by the parties.

Article 9: Delivery of Documents

1. The justice organization of requesting party must submit document to the justice organization of requested party in official language of their own country or to attach a verified and correctly translated version.
2. Request to submit the complete name and surname of the recipient's name as well as the name of the submitted document.
3. If the document cannot be sent to the address specified in the document, the organization of the requested party must take the necessary measures to find the correct address of the recipient. If not found, the organization of the requested party must notify in writing to the organization of the requesting party to recognize, and return the complete document.

Article 10: Verification of delivery of documents

1. Confirmation of the delivery of the document shall be in compliance with the law of the requesting party.
2. Verification of delivery document stating the name of the sending organization, the location, date, time of delivery, as well as the name and surname of the recipient.

Article 11: Delivery of Documents to their Citizens

1. Each party has the right to deliver documents to their citizens on the other party's territory through the embassy or consulate of their own country.
2. In submitting documents as defined in point 1 of this Article, no compulsory measures shall be taken against the recipient of such document.

Article 12: The value of the document

1. Documents issued by a competent authority and duly certified by the law of one of the parties shall not be required to be certified by the Consulate or the Notary Office when using in the other party.
2. The provisions in point 1 of this Article also apply to copies and translated documents which have been verified by the relevant competent authority of the Parties as well.
3. Legally valuable documents in one party provide legal value to the other party.

Article 13: Sending documents about family record books

1. Parties to submit documents to each other through diplomatic channels shall pay fees of selection from the census book or all copies of the census book and any other documents relating to the census of the party concerned.
2. Citizens of one party shall submit a request for delivery of the census documents to the other party's organization through diplomatic channels.

Article 14: Sharing legal information

According to the request of the Ministry of Justice and the Office of Prosecutor of the parties, the parties will exchange with each other any legal documents that are in effect or have been in effect before on the territory of their own country, as well as the use of such documents by the Justice Department.

Article 15: Languages

In the framework of their mutual cooperation in terms of justice, the parties shall use the language of their country or the language of the third country as agreed unanimously.

Article 16: Expenditure on Justice Cooperation

1. In the exercise of justice cooperation, the requested party is responsible for all expenses incurred on the territory of their own country.
2. The organization of the requested party shall inform the organization of requesting party to acknowledge their total expenditure, if the requesting party receives payment costs from the person who has the obligation, these costs are payable of the requesting party.

Chapter II

Justice cooperation on civil issues

I. Privacy Regulations

Article 17: Legal capacity and civil behavior capacity.

1. Legal capacity and civil behavior capacity is in compliance with the law of a party of which the person is a citizen.

2. The civil behavior capacity of a person arising and acting according to the civil relationship in order to serve the needs of daily living is to comply with the law of the party from which he originated and operated the relationship.
3. The Legal capacity of legal entity is to comply with the law of the party which adopted the creation of the legal entity.

Article 18: Defining citizens who have no civil behavior capacity or have a limited civil behavior capacity.

1. The declaration that a person lacks civil capacity or has limited behavior capacity is subject to the law and depends on the jurisdiction of the justice body of the party for which the person is a citizen.
2. The justice body of one party will notify to the justice body of other party to recognize about the necessity of declaring that citizens of the relevant party living in the territory of their own country lack civil capacity or have limited behavior capacity, if the justice body to such notice shall have sufficient reference to such declaration.
3. Within a period of three months, from the date of notification of the requirements to declare under the content in point 2 of this Article, the justice body of the party receiving notice shall take the necessary steps as provided by the law of his country, decision to recognize the lack of civil capacity or have limited behavior capacity must submit to the justice body of the party declaring in accordance with the Article 4 of this Convention.
4. In the event that it is necessary, the justice body of the party where the citizens lack civil capacity or have limited behavior capacity are living may issue temporary decision regarding the lack of civil capacity or have limited behavior capacity and take necessary measures to protect the citizens or their legal property, such decisions will be submitted to the justice body with authority of the party where they are the citizens, if the justice body of the party in which they are citizens has issued a decision contrary to that provision, such provision shall be considered void.

Article 19: Elimination of Judgment recognizing a lack of civil capacity or having limited behavior capacity

The provisions referred to in Article 18 of this Convention apply in the event of a termination of a judgement for lacking civil capacity or having limited behavior capacity.

Article 20: Announce the disappearance or death of a citizen

1. The declaration of a lost or deceased person is the authority of the party's justice body, of which the person is a citizen when he or she is still alive.
2. At the request of the parties concerned who have the rights and interests living in the territory of a party, the justice body of the party may issue a legal decision of their country on the issue of citizenship of another party, who is lost or deceased.
3. The provisions as mentioned in point 1 and 2 of this Article shall apply in the event of a elimination of the judgment on a person who is lost or deceased.

II. Civil Contract and Liability for Compensation Non-contractual Damages

Article 21: Form of Civil contract

1. Civil contract shall comply with the law of the parties where the contract was signed.
2. Civil contract on real estate shall comply with the law of the parties where the real estate is located.

Article 22: Real Estate

The justice body of the party where the real estate is located has jurisdiction over matters relating to the real estate.

Article 23: Non-contractual Compensation

1. Non-contractual compensation shall be subject to the Law on Non-Contractual agreement and the jurisdiction of the party where the action or damage occurred.
2. If the person causing the damage and the person who suffered the damage have the same nationality but reside in the territory of the other party, this is to apply the laws of the party in which they reside.
3. The judicial authority which has jurisdiction over the case must sue for compensation of damages, namely, the justice organization of the party where the damage occurred, the actual damages or where the defendant lived. In addition, the justice organization of the party where the plaintiff lives is entitled to a remedy if the defendant owns the property.

Article 24: The Termination of the Case

The justice organization of the parties, which has jurisdiction under this Convention or has the legal authority of its country, has the same lawsuit in which the parties are of the same nature and of the same content; Any judicial body that prosecuted that followed the case is to end the case and notify the parties to recognize.

III. Marriage and Family

Article 25: Marriage

1. In a marriage between citizens of a party, each couple of the parties shall comply with the conditions of the marriage as defined in the law of the party in which he or she is a citizen. In the event that the marriage is conducted in an organization with the authority of one of the parties, they must fulfill the legal requirements of the marriage by the laws of the party.
2. The marriage ceremony is in compliance with the law of the party where the marriage is to take place.

Marriages that are legally conducted by one party shall be recognized by the other party unless the recognition is contrary to the principles of the law concerning marriage and the family of the party recognizes it.

Article 26: Legal relationships between husband and wife

1. The legal relationship between a couple is in compliance with the law of the parties where they are living together.
2. If the couple is of the same nationality but resides on the other party, the legal relationship between the parties shall be in accordance with the law of the parties to which they are citizens.
3. If the couple is of different nationality and lives in the other party, the legal relationship between the parties is to follow the law of the party where the couple was last living together.
4. If the couple, as defined in point 3 of this Article, does not have a place to live together, follow the law of the party in which the Justice organization receiving the petition is located.
5. The authority having jurisdiction over the legal relationship between a husband and wife is the justice organization of the parties as defined in point 1, 2 and 3 of this Article, for the case set forth in point 4 of this Article, the justice bodies of the parties shall have the jurisdiction to resolve.

Article 27: Divorce

1. If the couple is of the same nationality, the divorce will be settled in accordance with the law of the party of which the couple is a citizen.
2. If the couple is of different nationality but resides in the same party, the divorce will be settled according to the law of the party where the couple lives together.
If at the time of filing the divorce petition, the applicants have no place to live together, the justice organization receiving the divorce petition will prosecute in accordance with the laws of their own country.
3. For a divorce as defined in point 1 of this Article, the justice organization which has the authority to address is the justice organization of the party of which the couple is a citizen.
4. In the case of divorces defined in point 2 of this Article, the justice organization which has the authority to address is the justice organization of the party, where the couple resides together if they are living in a different party, the respective bodies of the parties have the power to settle.

Article 28: Marriage is a void

1. A void marriage is a marriage that violates the provisions of the law applicable to Article 25 of this Convention.
2. The justice organization that has the authority to declare that marriage is a void is defined in point 3 and 4 of Article 27 of this Convention.

Article 29: The legal relationship between parent and child

1. Recognition of the child as a child and the recognition as a child not included in the marriage registry shall be in accordance with the law of the party where the child resides at the time of the request.
2. Legal relationships between parents and children adhere to the law of the parties where the parents and children live together.
3. If both the parent or the father or the mother live in one party but the child lives in the other party, the legal relationship between the parent and the child is in compliance with the law of the party where the child lives.
4. The competent authority for the remedies set out in point 1,2 and 3 of this Article is the justice organisation of the party where the child resides.

Article 30: The Obligation to take care

1. The obligation to take care of a child between parents and children is to comply with the law of the party of which the petitioner to take care of the child is a citizen.
2. The authority competent to deal with the adoption petition referred to in point 1 of this Article is the justice organization of the party where the petitioner resides.
3. Parties shall take necessary measures in accordance with the laws of their respective countries to ensure the full implementation of the obligations of taking care according to the court decisions of the party.

Article 31: Adoption of a child

1. Citizens of one party shall have the right to adopt children who are citizens of the other party in adoption by the child in accordance with the law of the party of which the child is a citizen.
2. In adopting a child other than as pursuant to point 1 of this Article, the adoption must be the consent of the child or the consent of the child's true parent or child's guardian if the party's laws have already defined it.
3. The rights and obligations between the adoptive parent and the adoptee, the change and termination of the adoption shall be adhered to the laws of the party where the adoptive parents are citizens and in the case where the adoptive parents are citizens of different party is subject to the law of the party in where the adoptee resides.
4. The authority that has jurisdiction to consider and address the cases referred to in point 1 and 2 of this Article is the justice organization of the party where the adoptee is a citizen, for the case referred to in point 3 of this Article is the justice organization of the party where the adoptee resides.

Article 32: Custody of a child or a person who has no civil behavior capacity

1. The custody of a child or a person who has no civil behavior capacity is subject to the competent authority of a party to which the parent is a citizen and to comply with the law of that party if the present Convention is otherwise not specified.

2. The condition for the appointment and termination of the child's guardian or the person who has no civil behavior capacity is to comply with the law of the party of which the guardian is a citizen.
3. The legal relationship between the guardian and the person who has been taken care is governed out by the laws of the party in which the agency appointing the child's guardian or the person having no behavior capacity is located.
4. The obligation of the child's guidance or a person who has no civil behavior capacity is to comply with the law of the party of which the guidance is a citizen.
5. Citizen of one party may be appointed as a guardian of a person who resides in the other party's territory if the citizen is living in the territory of the other party where the guardian is appointed.

Article 33: Appointment of Guardians in special cases

1. In order to appoint a guardian to a citizen of one party but to a citizen residing in the territory of another party, the organization of that party shall promptly notify the competent authority as provided for in point 1 of Article 32 of this Convention.
2. Where necessary, the other party having the authority of the other party shall take the necessary measures in accordance with the law of their country and immediately notify the competent authority specified in point 1 of Article 34 of this Convention, the application of such interim measures shall be carried out until such other party has agreed.

Article 34: Assigning child guardianship and those who lacks the civil behavior capacity

1. An authority having the power to appoint a child guardian and the person who lacks of civil behavior capacity of a party to which the person who has been taken care is a citizen may propose to an authority to appoint the other guardian of the party to appoint and take temporary measures if the person who has been taken care resides in their own country. The requested organization must inform the requesting organization to acknowledge of the appointment and use of such interim measures.
2. If the person who has been taken care is a citizen of one party but resides in the territory of the other party, an competent authority that appointed a child's guardian and a person who lacks of civil behavior capacity may request the other party's agency to continue to carry out the appointment of a child guardian and a person who lacks of civil behavior capacity.
3. Assignment and adoption of child custody and a person who lacks of civil behavior capacity is to comply with the law of the party to whom such assignment is assigned.
4. The agency that receives the child custody assignment and the person who lacks of civil behavior capacity will continue to carry out such an assignment as required by the law of their country, but the receiving agency has no right to decide on issues relating to the personal provisions of the guardian.

IV. Inheritance

Article 35: Equality Principle

Citizens of one party shall have the right to inherit in the territory of the other party the same as the citizens of a party.

Article 36: Applying the law of Inheritance

1. The Inheritance of the movable property shall be in accordance with the law of the party of which the heir was a citizen at the time of his death.
2. The Inheritance of immovable property is in accordance with the law of the parties where the heritage real estate is located.
3. Classifying the heritage as movable property or immovable property is in compliance with the law of the party where the heritage is located.

Article 37: Transfer of Inheritance to the State

In the event that there is no natural heirs based on the will, by law, the heirs do not have the right to inherit or deny the inheritance, as the law of the party, such heritages would be the property of the State, movable property will belong to the party of which the heir is a citizen at the time of his death, the immovable property will belong to the party where the immovable property is located.

Article 38: Will

1. The will of citizen of one party shall be considered to be lawful in the other party only in accordance with:
 - a. The law of the parties is the source of a will or
 - b. The law of the parties to which the heirs was a citizen at the time of the will or at the time of his death; or
 - c. The law of the parties to which the heirs resided at the time as defined in in point “b” of this Article.
2. The provisions mentioned in point 1 of this Article shall apply to the abolition of the will.
3. Determining the ability to make or abolish a will is to comply with the law of the party of which the heir is a citizen when making or abolishing the will.

Article 39: Declaration and Submission of Will

The declaration of a will is the right and obligation of the authority having jurisdiction over the inheritance of the party of which the heir was a citizen at the time of his death. If owner of the will before resided in the territory of the other party, a copy of the will must be submitted by recording the content of the will and declaration of that will one copy each to the competent authority having jurisdiction over the other party's jurisdiction. In the event of a request, the authority having jurisdiction over the inheritance of one party shall submit the original will to the other party's authority.

Article 40: Authority to resolve Inheritance issues

1. The authority to resolve issues relating to the inheritance belongs to the justice organization of the party whose deceased heir is a citizen, except as provided for in point 2 of this Article.
2. The authority to resolve issues relating to the inheritance of real estate belongs to the justice organization of the party, where the real estate is located.
3. The provisions referred to in Articles 1 and 2 of this Article shall apply to the inheritance proceeding.

Article 41: Preservation and Management of Inheritance

1. The justice organization of the party that the inheritance of citizen of the other the party left at the time of his death shall take the necessary measures to preserve or administer the lawful inheritance of their country.
2. The application of the measures as set out in point 1 of this Article shall be immediately notified to the Embassy or Consulate of the concerned parties in order for the Agency to participate in the implementation of such measures.
3. Upon the request of the justice organization that has the jurisdiction for the resolution of the inheritance, the measures used as set forth in point 1 of this Article may be changed or eliminated.
4. The time to receive the inheritance for the protection or legal protection of each of the parties shall commence from the date the Embassy or Consulate has notified of the death of the successor.

Article 42: Death Notice of Heirs

If one of the parties has died in the other party's territory, the party's legal body must immediately and directly inform the embassy or consulate of the party in which the deceased is a citizen, In addition, the justice organization must also inform all that they know about the heir, his or her legitimate residence, his or her inheritance and a will, if any, of the deceased's estate in a third country.

Article 43: Delivery of Heritage

1. If one of the justice organization of one party has successfully resolved and completed the inheritance or settlement process or wants to transfer amount of money from the sale of the inheritance to the heirs living on the other party's territory, but the heirs or representatives of the heirs are not able to receive the inheritance or the left lump sum of money from making payments or shares directly. The heritage or the amount of money will be conveyed through the Embassy or Consulate of the party in which he or she is a citizen.
2. The transfer of the inheritance pursuant to Article 1 of this Article will continue:
 - a. Ensure the payment of the assets and expenses related to the inheritance as set forth in the law of the party to whom the inheritance is based.

- b. Guarantee the compensation or heirs debt payments to the debtor in accordance with the time limits set forth in the law of the party to whom the inheritance is based.
- c. All payments or guarantees for all payments, fees and taxes related to the inheritance of the heritage.
- d. The relevant authority finds it necessary and agrees to send the heirs of the estate or the proceeds from the sale of the inheritance abroad, if necessary, and the law of such a partner permits.

V. Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments

Article 44: Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments

One party recognizes and implements the other party's decisions on the territory of their country as defined in this Convention, as follows:

1. Civil judgments, including labor court decisions, marriages, inheritance, and heritage as well as other decisions as set forth in this Convention;
2. Criminal Property Judgment;
3. Decision of the Office of Economic Dispute Resolution of the parties.

Article 45: Conditions for Recognizing and Implementing Judgment

Decisions set out in Article 44 of this Convention shall be recognized and implemented in accordance with the terms of this Convention:

1. The decision has the legal effect on the party receiving the request and must comply with the law of the party who issued the decision;
2. Decisions issued by an authorized body as defined in this Convention or by law of the Parties having been requested to recognize and enforce that decision;
3. The civil decision of the requested party has the effective laws which are contrary to the laws of the requested party or previously the requested party have never taken decisions in the same case from third country to be taken or when the decision was taken, the court of the requested party has not been addressed or considered the same judgment.
4. A decision in which the parties as the obligor or representative of the applicant is involved in the proceeding and is guaranteed the right to litigate.
5. The requested party find that the recognition and implementation of the judgment shall not affect the sovereignty and national security or not violate the principles of law of the requested party.

Article 46: Conditions for Recognizing and Implementing Judgment of the Office of Economic Dispute Resolution

The decision of the Office of Economic Dispute Resolution shall be acknowledged and enforced, only meets conditions in accordance with the provisions of Article 45 of this Convention, and also has more complete conditions.

1. The decision of the Economic Dispute Resolution Office is made within the scope of the jurisdiction and law of the parties, with the parties agreeing to select the arbitrator and record it in the decision of the arbitrator.
2. The decision of the arbitral tribunal is of legal significance as to the parties where it was decided, must be acknowledged and taken, or by law of the parties where the parties should have agreed to select the arbitrator in accordance with the law;
3. Individuals and organizations have the right and obligation to comply with the decisions of the arbitral tribunal;
4. The composition of the arbitral tribunal, the regulations and procedure for resolving disputes at the Office of Economic Dispute Resolution shall be in accordance with the decision on the selection of the arbitrator or the law of the parties where the member has decided;
5. The decision of the arbitrator is an economic dispute decision, which does not depend solely on the decision-making authority of the requesting party.

Article 47: Request for Recognition and enforcement of Judgement

1. The request for recognition and implementation decisions are lawful of the the decided party or legality of the requested party to recognize and fulfill the decision in order to submit to the court that has jurisdiction to judge a conflict as the primary matter or the justice authority that has the jurisdiction to implement the decision of the judge committee of the justic organization and will deliver application and documents necessary to the jurisdiction authority of the requested party based on the method specified in Article 4 of this Convention.
2. Documents attached to the request are as follows:
 - a. Original decision or legal copy. In the event that the decision is unclear, a validation of the content of the decision is legally effective and must be taken.
 - b. Documents cetifying the use of the rights in litigation of the parties to whom the judgment is to be prosecuted, where they are considered to be lawful of the parties in which the proceeding is instituted;
 - c. The request and accompanying documents must be translated into the language of the requested party with verifications.
3. For the recognition and enforcement of the decision of judgment committee will also be sent a original or copy of the decision of the parties as well as a translated version of the requested party with verification.

Article 48: Rules of Recognition and Decision Enforcement

1. The court of the parties receiving a request shall consider to recognize and enforce the judgment of the requesting party in accordance with the law of their country.
2. The parties who have the obligation to carry out the proceeding have the right to submit objections for recognition and enforcement of the decision if the laws of the party proceeding the case are granted such rights.

3. If the justice organization of the party conducting the decision-making has a written request to temporarily suspend or end the decision enforcement, the justice organization of the party receiving the request must temporarily suspend or end the recognition and enforcement of the decision.

Article 49: The implementation of the decision

1. The implementation of the decision is in accordance with the law of the parties that recognized and implemented the decision.
2. The implementation of the decisions of the requested parties is in accordance with Article 48 of this Convention. An organization authorized to implement the decision will only make decisions that have legal effect not to judge and reconsider the decision.

Article 50: Delivery of money and property at the judgment

The parties are committed to ensuring that the delivery of money and property acquired by the judgment of this Convention, the remit of such money and property, is to comply with the law of the requesting party.

VI. Court Fees

Article 51: Court Fees

1. A citizen of one of the parties, whether he or she is a plaintiff or defendant in a court of the other party, shall pay court fees according to the law of that party.
2. In the event that a citizen of one party is assigned a court fee to justice organization of another party, he or she will be notified in advance of the time required to pay such court fees.
3. The provisions mentioned in point 1 and 2 of this Article shall apply to legal entities of the parties.

Article 52: Waiver of Court Fees

1. Citizens of one party may be exempt from the court fees of another party as stipulated in this Convention.
2. The priority set forth in point 1 of this Article shall apply at all stages of the civil proceeding, including the implementation of the Judgment and the Office of Economic Dispute Resolution of the party.

Article 53: Rules of Request for waiver of court fees

1. The claimant applying for the priority set forth in Article 52 of this Convention shall have a certificate of his / her own status, family and property as the authorized authority of the party in which the claimant resides legally issued.

2. If the claimant for the priority does not reside in any party, the certificate provided for in point 1 of this Article is issued by the Embassy or Consulate of the party of which the citizen is a citizen.
3. In order to use the priority set forth in Article 52 of this Convention, the claimant for the priority shall submit the application to the justice organization that has the jurisdiction of the party of which he is a citizen, such justice organization shall submit the application and certificate as provided in point 1 and 2 of this Article with the other documents to the justice organization that has the jurisdiction of the relevant party.
4. Priority requests as set out in Article 52, may be submitted along with the petition or other documents related to the case.
5. In the consideration for a court fee waiver application, the the justice organization of the parties may request the issuing a certificate to clarify the issue of interest and submit additional documentation.

Chapter III

Criminal Justice Cooperation

I. The Conduct of Criminal Prosecution

Article 54: The obligation to pursue a criminal prosecution

1. One party has the obligation to fulfill the request of the other party to bring a criminal complaint against their own citizens who have committed a crime in the territory of the other party in accordance with the law of their country.
If requested, the party receiving the request will take the necessary measures to pursue a criminal complaint against the citizens of the party who committed the offense and is in the territory of the requesting party.
2. A request for a criminal proceeding, together with the victim's case file, shall be filed with the competent authority in accordance with the provisions of the law of one party and shall have legal value in the territory of the other party.
3. Any person who has been damaged a criminal case shall be entitled to a criminal fight in the courts of the same party as a citizen of the court where the criminal party is located.

Article 55: Procedures for Assigning Criminal Complaints

1. The assignment of a criminal complaint must include the following documents and contents:
 - a. The name of the requesting organization;
 - b. A description of the offenses that lead to the assignment of a criminal complaint;
 - c. Clearly identify the date and time of the offense;

- d. The use of the parties' criminal law articles as requested and other legal provisions that are relevant to the trial;
 - e. The name and surname, nationality, residence of the offender, and other information about the person;
 - f. Petition of person who was damaged, if the case is pursuant to his / her claim and other claims'
 - g. The assigned criminal complaint document must be accompanied by a criminal record, information about the damage caused by the offense, and any evidence that the requesting party has collected.
2. If, at the time of the delivery of the criminal complaint, the defendant is confined within the territory of the party requesting, the party shall deliver the defendant to the requested party. The extradition is in compliance with the provisions of this Convention.
 3. The party receiving the request has the obligation to inform the requesting party for a final criminal conviction. If there is a proposal from the requesting party, the requested party shall send a copy of the final decision upon request.

Article 56: Consequences of Criminal Complaint

If one of the parties to delivers an assigned criminal complaint as defined in Article 55 of the this Convention, after the justice organization of the requested party have issued a legal decision or final judgment, the justice organization of the requesting party would not judge the criminals involved again, except in special case that the party has agreed in writing separately.

Article 57: Delivery of materials related to the offender

1. Upon request of each other, the parties are obliged to deliver it to each other:
 - a. The object or value of the material obtained from the offense;
 - b. The object as criminal evidence even the extradition is not carried out due to his death, escape or other environment;
2. If the requested material is incomplete to provide evidence in a criminal case, the requested party may request the requesting party to collect the incomplete evidence in accordance with the law of his country.
3. The material returned to the requesting country must be returned to the third-party of the ownweship applicant. After successfully criminal conduct, the material must be returned to the party to the delivery, object that may be returned to ownership applicant before the proceeding is ended, If the return does not have a detrimental effect on the prosecution, if the ownership applicant of objects resides on the territory of the requesting party, the party also sends the objects back to the ownership applicant dirrectly after making decision with another party.

Article 58: Notice of decision and information about offender's profile

1. Each year the parties shall inform each other the court decisions of one party having legal effect on the citizens of the other party.
2. Upon request, the parties shall be informed of the history of a person who has been convicted by court of his or her own country if the person is being criminally charged in the territory of the parties.

II. Extradition

Article 59: Commitment in Extradition

In accordance with the text of this Convention, one party shall deliver the citizens of the other party, who are on the territory of their country to the party to carry out a criminal prosecution or to carry out criminal convictions.

Article 60: Conditions of Extradition

For the purposes of this Convention, the offense resulting in extradition is an offense under the law of the parties punishable by imprisonment of one year or more.

Delivery to a successful criminal conviction shall be made only when the offender has been sentenced to one year up to or penalized more.

Article 61: Refusal to Extradition

1. Extradition will be rejected in these case:
 - a. The person who will be deported is a citizen of the requested party;
 - b. A person who commits a crime in the same case in which the party receiving the claim has been judged or convicted of a crime that has legal effect or has a orde to dismis the case already.
 - c. The requested party, having considered its own law, finds that the offense of extradition has expired in criminal proceedings or has expired in decision enforecement.
 - d. The requested party has legally considered in their own countries and have been unable to accept requests of extradition for what they see as exceptional cases.
2. In the event of refusal to the extradition the requested party is obliged to notify the requesting party.

Article 62: Document on the Request for Extradition

1. With the request of the extradition for criminal prosecution, must attach a copy of the lawful arrest warrant and a detailed description, Article of the Pena Law which is based on the criminal complaint against the applicant.
2. Requests for extradition to carry out a criminal conviction must be accompanied by a copy of the applicable criminal verdict with the lawfully proper verification. If the delivered applicant has been partly panalized, a copy of the affidavit is filed by the criminal judgement body of the requested party.

Article 63: Additional document on the Request for Extradition

If the requesting of delivery a person does not yet have the required information to process the delivery, the requested party is always entitled to the party requesting additional information, the requesting party may request the extension of the information not to exceed two months.

An authorized body of the requested party may immediately end the delivery or release of a captive person to be free immediately without the necessary additional information required by the deadline specified in this Article.

Article 64: Capture to deliver

After receiving a request to send, the receiving party must take necessary measures in accordance with the law of their country to arrest the person to be deported.

Article 65: A prior arrest has been requested for delivery

1. Parties may apprehend an offender at the request of another party before receiving a complete document if the competent authority of the requesting party has referred to any order to arrest or a valid court decision that will be delivered to the party receiving the request at the earliest possible time. Prior arrest requests may be used for postal systems, telecommunications, and other vehicles.
2. In the event that there is no claim pursuant to point 1 of this Article, the competent authority of each of the parties may apprehend a person living on the territory of their country if there is sufficient and clear reference to conclude that the person has committed an offense and will be referred to the relevant party in accordance with the Convention.
3. The capture of point 1 and 2 of this Article shall be immediately communicated to the parties concerned.

Article 66: Release of Arrested Person

An arrested person as defined in Articles 64 and 65 of this Convention shall be released only if the party that arrested him has not received the request to dispatch him within thirty days from the date of the arrest warrant. The release of the arrested person must also be informed by another party.

Article 67: Suspension of delivery

If a dispatched person is being referred to as a defendant in a criminal case, or has been convicted of another offense on the territory of the party receiving the request for deportation, he may be suspended until the trial is over or at the end of the sentence.

Article 68: Remanding

1. If the suspension of the repatriation expires or is a hindrance to criminal proceedings, the person requesting the repatriation may be temporarily remanded at the request of the other party.
2. The person who is temporarily remanded must be returned to the party that remanded immediately after the criminal action has been completed upon request.

Article 69: Delivery of the Remanded Person

The requested party shall notify the requesting party of the date and place of the remanded person, if the requesting party does not accept the remanded person within 15 days from the date of delivery, the applicant shall be released, on the delivery of the remanded person may be extended the time, maximum no later than 15 days.

Article 70: Being reinstated

After the person has been repatriated to the requesting party but he or she has escaped a criminal petition or penalty and returned to the requested party, the person will be arrested and reinstated upon the request of the requesting party. This request for seizure and being reinstated does not have to be accompanied by the requirements specified in Article 62 of this Convention.

Article 71: Delivering the same person requested by many countries

If many countries request to deliver the same person, the requested party will consider consigning to any country, to which no response has been requested by other countries, must notify and give reasons to the countries to acknowledge.

Article 72: Extent of Criminal Complaint against the Repatriate

1. Without the consent of the requested party, the delivered person shall not be criminally liable or punished in any other case except for the offenses relating the delivery requested by the requesting party.
2. The delivered applicant will not be sent to a third country unless requested by the requested party.
3. The rights of immunity of the person delivered as defined in points 1 and 2 will disappear and will not require the consent of the requested party in the following cases:
 - a. the person delivered who is not a citizen of the requesting party does not leave from the territory of the requesting party within a period of one month from the date the prosecuting ends or, at the end of the imposition of the penalty, such time limit shall not be calculated on the date when he or she is unable to leave the territory of the requesting party for the cause of an outright cause.
 - b. After leaving the requesting party's territory, the person delivered will still return to the same country arbitrarily.

Article 73: Notification of the Results of Criminal Proceedings

The party requesting to repatriate has a duty to declare the outcome of the criminal proceeding or, if there is a legal decision, then send a copy of the decision to the requested party.

Article 74: Delivery of material related to Repatriation

1. The objects as evidence in criminal cases where the person delivered is a offender or a defendant shall send it to the party requesting these materials, which must be delivered in the event that he or she cannot be deported due to the death, escape or other reasons.
2. If the prosecuting body of the requested party for the material as set forth in point 1 of this Article for use in evidence in another case, it may suspend the delivery of such material.
3. Ensure the rights and benefits thanks to a third party with the materials defined above, after the end of criminal prosecuting and the requesting party must return the objects to the requested party so as to return to the owner in the case that the owner of objects is still in the requesting party, the country would send objects back the owner directly after receiving approval from the requested party.

Article 75: Transit Repatriation

1. Upon mutual request, one party will allow the third party to deliver through the territory of their country to the other party.
Each of the parties shall not be permitted to pass on their territory to persons prohibited under this Convention.
2. The application for transit delivering must be accompanied and processed in the same manner as the request for delivery specified by this Convention.
3. The organization of the requested party shall conduct the transit delivery in an appropriate manner for the organization.

Article 76: Expenses on Repatriation

1. The costs of repatriating on the territory of a party are the responsibility of the party.
2. Transit costs are the party who claim to be responsible.

Chapter IV Final Provisions

Article 77: Ratification, Effectiveness and Abolition of Convention

1. This Convention shall be ratified in accordance with the laws of each party and shall take effect thirty days from the date of the exchange of ratification document.
The exchange of documents for the ratification will take place in Vientiane Capital.

2. This Convention is permanent unless one party submits a request to cancel the Convention to the other party, in this case the Convention will continue to be valid for a period of one year from the date on which the party concerned receives the request to cancel the Convention.
 3. This Convention can be modified or supplemented upon written request of each party. Modifications or additions will be made by signing the protocol.
- Made in Hanoi on 6 July 1998, in two originals, each in bilingual, Lao language and Vietnamese Language, both are equally official value.

The Convention was signed in Beijing on 25 January 1999, in two originals, each is in Lao language and Chinese language of equal legal value

To be the evidence the representatives of the parties have signed this Convention.

On behalf of
Lao People's Democratic Republic
[Signature]

Somsavad LENGSAVAT
Deputy Prime Minister, Minister
of Foreign Affairs

On behalf of
The Socialist Republic of Vietnam
[Signature]

Nguyen Minh Giam
Deputy Prime Minister, Minister
of Foreign Affairs