

Recommendation 36

Please fill in the table below to confirm the regulations of the host country in accordance with the Conventions. Please provide details on legal instruments and reference regulations.

VIENNA CONVENTION		LAO PDR'S REGULATION
Article 3 Offences and sanctions	<p>1. Each Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences under its domestic law, when committed intentionally:</p> <p>a) i) The production, manufacture, extraction; preparation, offering, offering for sale, distribution, sale, delivery on any terms whatsoever, brokerage, dispatch, dispatch in transit, transport, importation or exportation of any narcotic drug or any psychotropic substance contrary to the provisions of the 1961 Convention, the 1961 Convention as amended or the 1971 Convention; ii) The cultivation of opium poppy, coca bush or cannabis plant for the purpose of the production of narcotic drugs contrary to the provisions of the 1961 Convention and the 1961 Convention as amended; iii) The possession or purchase of</p>	<p>1. Law on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism No. 50/NA, dated 21 July 2014:</p> <p>Article 8 Definitions:</p> <p>The terminologies used in this law have the following meaning:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Predicate offences shall mean all criminal offences which are the causes of money laundering including offences committed outside the territory of the Lao PDR that incurs proceeds of predicate offences. These include frauds, robbery or theft, murder and battery, kidnap, detention and hostage taking, trading of illegal properties, currency counterfeiting including cheque counterfeiting, or use of counterfeited currency or cheque or bond, document forgery or use of forged documents, infringement of intellectual property rights, corruption including a taking and giving bribery, adult and child prostitution, human trafficking, people smuggling, production and trafficking of narcotics, trading of war arms or explosives, participation in an organized criminal group and racketeering, terrorism including financing of terrorism, environmental crime, tax crimes, insider trading and market manipulation, violation of customs and tax regulations, extortion, piracy, and others 2. Proceeds of predicate offences shall mean funds or properties derived directly or indirectly from the predicate offences, properties transformed or changed, wholly or partially, to other forms of properties including returns of investment. <p>2. Penal code No. 26/NA, dated 15 May 2017 (Article 130 and 130-325) :</p> <p>Article 130 Money Laundering</p> <p>Money laundering is a conversion, use, movement, exchange, acquisition, possession, and genuine ownership transfer of funds or other properties by a natural person, legal person or an organisation that knows, knew or suspects that such funds or properties are derived from the predicate offences to conceal or disguise their characteristics, origin, and location in order to make such funds or properties legitimate. Any natural person who commits money laundering below the amount of 1,000,000,000 Kip will be deprived of freedom from three to seven years, fined 300,000,000 Kip up to 500,000,000 Kip, and with his/her properties to be confiscated.</p> <p>In case 1,000,000,000 Kip and above will be deprived of freedom from seven to ten years, fined 500,000,000 Kip up to 700,000,000 Kip, and with his/her properties to be confiscated.</p>

<p>any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance for the purpose of any of the activities enumerated in i) above; iv) The manufacture, transport or distribution of equipment, materials or of substances listed in Table I and Table II, knowing that they are to be used in or for the illicit cultivation, production or manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances; v) The organization, management or financing of any of the offences enumerated in i), ii), iii) or iv) above;</p> <p>b) i) The conversion or transfer of property, knowing that such property is derived from any offence or offences established in accordance with subparagraph a) of this paragraph, or from an act of participation in such offence or offences, for the purpose of concealing or disguising the illicit origin of the property or of assisting any person who is involved in the commission of such an offence or offences to evade the legal consequences of his actions; ii) The concealment or disguise of the true nature,</p>	<p>In case of an organized group, habitual offense, an offender will be deprived of freedom from ten to twelve years, fined 700,000,000 Kip up to 900,000,000 Kip, and with his/her properties to be confiscated. The act of preparation and attempt to commit an offence shall also be penalized.”</p> <p>Article 314 Production, Trade, Distribution, Transportation, Possession or Import, Export or transit Heroin, Morphine or Cocaine through Lao PDR</p> <p>Any person who produces, trades, distributes, transport, possesses or imports, exports or causes the transit of below one hundred (100) grams of heroin, morphine or cocaine through the Lao People's Democratic Republic shall be punished from ten to fifteen years of imprisonment and shall be fined from 50.000.000 kip to 100.000.000 kip and asset shall be confiscated.</p> <p>Any person who produces, trades, distributes, transports, possesses or imports, exports or causes the transit of heroin, morphine or cocaine through the Lao People's Democratic Republic as a regular basis, as part of an organized group or in a quantity ranging between one hundred (100) grams to three hundred (300) grams shall be punished from fifteen to twenty years of imprisonment and shall be fined from 100.000.000 kip to 500.000.000 kip and asset shall be confiscated.</p> <p>Any person who produces, trades, distributes, transports, possesses or imports, exports or causes the transit of heroin, morphine or cocaine through the Lao People's Democratic Republic more than three hundred (300) grams to five hundred (500) grams shall be punished by life imprisonment and shall be fined from 500.000.000 kip to 1.000.000.000 kip and asset shall be confiscated.</p> <p>Any person, who produces, trades, distributes transports, possesses or imports, exports or causes the transit of heroin, morphine or cocaine through the Lao People's Democratic Republic more than five hundred (500) grams, shall be punished by death penalty and shall be subject of confiscation.</p> <p>Article 315 Production, Trade, Distribution, Transportation, Possession or Import, Export or transit amphetamines, ice or other psychotropic substances through Lao PDR</p> <p>Any person who produces, trades, distributes, transports, possesses or imports, exports or causes the transit through the Lao People's Democratic Republic of below one hundred (100) grams of Ecstasy, Amphetamines, ice or other psychotropic substances shall be punished from five to ten years of imprisonment and shall be fined from 10.000.000 kip to 100.000.000 kip and asset shall be confiscated.</p> <p>Any person who produces, trades, distributes, transports, possesses or imports, exports or causes the transit through the Lao People's Democratic Republic of amphetamines, ice or other psychotropic substances as a regular basis, as part of an organized group or in a quantity ranging from more than one hundred (100) grams to five hundred (500) grams of Ecstasy, Amphetamines, ice or other</p>
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<p>source, location, disposition, movement, rights with respect to, or ownership of property, knowing that such property is derived from an offence or offences established in accordance with subparagraph a) of this paragraph or from an act of participation in such an offence or offences;</p> <p>c) Subject to its constitutional principles and the basic concepts of its legal system:</p> <p>i) The acquisition, possession or use of property, knowing, at the time of receipt, that such property was derived from an offence or offences established in accordance with subparagraph a) of this paragraph or from an act of participation in such offence or offences; ii) The possession of equipment or materials or substances listed in Table I and Table II, knowing that they are being or are to be used in or for the illicit cultivation, production or iii) Publicly inciting or inducing others, by any means, to commit any of the offences established in accordance with</p>	<p>psychotropic substances shall be punished from ten to twenty years of imprisonment and shall be fined from 100.000.000 kip to 500.000.000 Kip and asset shall be confiscated.</p> <p>Any person who produces, trades, distributes, transports, possesses or imports, exports or causes the transit through the Lao People's Democratic Republic of more than five hundred (500) grams to three (3) kilograms of amphetamines, ice or other psychotropic substances shall be punished by life imprisonment and shall be fined from 500.000.000 kip to 1.000.000.000 Kip and asset shall be confiscated.</p> <p>Any person, who produces, trades, distributes transports, possesses or imports, exports or causes the transit through the Lao People's Democratic Republic of more than three (3) kilograms of Ecstasy, Amphetamines, ice or other psychotropic substances, shall be punished by the death penalty.</p> <p>Any preparation, attempt to commit such an offence shall also be punished.</p> <p>Article 316 Production, Trade, Distribution, Transportation, Possession or Import, Export or transit precursory chemical for producing narcotics through Lao PDR</p> <p>Any person who produces, trades, distributes, transports, possesses or imports, exports or causes the transit precursory chemical for producing narcotics through the Lao People's Democratic Republic of less than five hundred (500) grams of precursory chemical for producing narcotics without permission from authority concerned shall be punished by five to ten years of imprisonment and shall be fined from 5.000.000 kip to 20.000.000 Kip and asset shall be confiscated.</p> <p>Any person who produces, trades, distributes, transports, possesses or imports, exports or causes the transit through the Lao People's Democratic Republic of precursory chemical for producing narcotics as a regular basis or as part of an organized group or in a quantity ranging from five hundred (500) grams to one (1) kilograms without permission from authority concerned shall be punished from ten to twenty years of imprisonment and shall be fined from 20.000.000m kip to 100.000.000 Kip and asset shall be confiscated.</p> <p>Any person who produces, trades, distributes, transports, possesses or imports, exports or causes the transit through the Lao People's Democratic Republic of precursory chemical for producing narcotics more than one (1) kilograms up to ten (10) kilograms of precursors for the production of narcotics without permission from authority concerned shall be punished by life imprisonment and shall be fined from 100.000.000 kip to 500.000.000 Kip and asset shall be confiscated.</p> <p>Any person who produces, trades, distributes, transports, possesses or imports, exports or causes the transit through the Lao People's Democratic Republic of precursory chemical for producing narcotics more than ten (10) kilograms of precursors for the production of narcotics shall be punished by the death penalty.</p> <p>Any preparation, attempt to commit such an offence shall also be punished.</p>
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<p>this article or to use narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances illicitly; iv) Participation in, association or conspiracy to commit, attempts to commit and aiding, abetting, facilitating and counselling the commission of any of the offences established in accordance with this article.</p> <p>2. Subject to its constitutional principles and the basic concepts of its legal system, each Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary to establish as a criminal offence under its domestic law, when committed intentionally, the possession, purchase or cultivation of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances for personal consumption contrary to the provisions of the 1961 Convention, the 1961 Convention as amended or the 1971 Convention.</p> <p>3. Knowledge, intent or purpose required as an element of an offence set forth in paragraph 1 of this article may be inferred from objective factual circumstances.</p>	<p>Article 317 Production, Trade, Distribution, Transportation, Possession or Import, Export, or transit opium through Lao PDR</p> <p>Any person who produces, trades, distributes, transports, possesses or imports, exports or causes the transit through the Lao People's Democratic Republic of less than one (1) kilogram of opium for trading shall be punished from two to ten years of imprisonment and shall be fined from 1.000.000 kip to 10.000.000 kip and asset shall be confiscated.</p> <p>Any person who produces, trades, distributes, transports, possesses or imports, exports or causes the transit through the Lao People's Democratic Republic of opium for trading as a regular basis or as part of an organized group or in a quantity ranging from one (1) to three (3) kilograms of opium shall be punished from ten to fifteen years of imprisonment and shall be fined from 10.000.000 kip to 20.000.000 Kip and asset shall be confiscated.</p> <p>Any person who produces, trades, distributes, transports, possesses or imports, exports or causes the transit through the Lao People's Democratic Republic of opium for trading as a regular basis or as part of an organized group or in a quantity ranging from more than three (3) kilograms to five (5) kilograms of opium shall be punished from fifteen to twenty years of imprisonment and shall be fined from 20.000.000 kip to 40.000.000 kip and asset shall be confiscated.</p> <p>Any person who produces, trades, distributes, transports, possesses or imports, exports or causes the transit through the Lao People's Democratic Republic of opium for trading as a regular basis or as part of an organized group or in a quantity ranging from more than five (5) kilograms of opium shall be punished by life imprisonment and shall be fined from 40.000.000 kip to 100.000.000 kip and asset shall be confiscated.</p> <p>Any person who plants opium for the first time shall be criticized to the public and shall be fined from 1.000.000 kip to 5.000.000 kip and opium plant shall be destroyed.</p> <p>Any person who plants opium for the second times shall be punished from one to three years of imprisonment and shall be fined from 5.000.000 kip to 20.000.000 Kip and opium plant shall be destroyed.</p> <p>Any person who possesses opium seed for the first time shall be criticized to the public and shall be fined from 100.000 kip to 500.000 kip and opium seed shall be destroyed.</p> <p>Any person who possesses opium seed for the second times shall be punished from three months to one year of imprisonment and shall be fined from 500.000 kip to 5.000.000 kip and opium seed shall be destroyed.</p> <p>Any person who trades or possesses young plant or opium seed for the first time shall be criticized to the public and shall be fined from 100.000 kip to 500.000 kip and young plant and opium seed shall be destroyed.</p>
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	<p>4. a) Each Party shall make the commission of the offences established in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article liable to sanctions which take into account the grave nature of these offences, such as imprisonment or other forms of deprivation of liberty, pecuniary sanctions and confiscation. b) The Parties may provide, in addition to conviction or punishment, for an offence established in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article, that the offender shall undergo measures such as treatment, education, aftercare, rehabilitation or social reintegration. c) Notwithstanding the preceding subparagraphs, in appropriate cases of a minor nature, the Parties may provide, as alternatives to conviction or punishment, measures such as education, rehabilitation or social reintegration, as well as, when the offender is a drug abuser, treatment and aftercare. d) The Parties may provide, either as an alternative to conviction or punishment, or in</p>	<p>Any person who trades or possesses young plant or opium seed for the second times shall be punished from three months to one year and shall be fined from 500.000 kip to 3.000.000 kip and young plant and opium seed shall be destroyed.</p> <p>Article 318 Plantation, Production, Trade, Distribution, Transportation, Possession or Import, Export or transit raw marijuana, marijuana seed through Lao PDR</p> <p>Any person who plants between three (3) kilograms to ten (10) kilograms of raw marijuana for trading purposes shall be punished from three months to one year and shall be fined from 500.000 kip to 5.000.000 kip.</p> <p>Any person who plants more than ten (10) kilograms of raw marijuana for trading purposes shall be punished from one to three years of imprisonment and shall be fined from 5.000.000 kip to 20.000.000 kip.</p> <p>Any person who produces, trades, distributes, transports, possesses or imports, exports or causes the transit through the Lao People's Democratic Republic of five (5) to ten (10) kilograms of dry marijuana for trading shall be punished from three to seven years of imprisonment and shall be fined from 5.000.000 kip to 20.000.000 kip.</p> <p>Any person who produces, trades, distributes, transports, possesses or imports, exports or causes the transit through the Lao People's Democratic Republic of less than five (5) kilograms of dry marijuana for trading shall be punished from six months to three years of imprisonment and shall be fined from 1.000.000 kip to 5.000.000 kip.</p> <p>Any person who produces, trades, distributes, transports, possesses or imports, exports or causes the transit through the Lao People's Democratic Republic of dry marijuana for trading as a regular basis or as part of an organized group or in a quantity ranging from more than ten (10) kilograms of dry marijuana shall be punished from five to ten years imprisonment and shall be fined from 3.000.000 kip to 10.000.000 kip.</p> <p>Tetrahydrocannabinol, Hashish and Others of Tetrahydrocannabinol, Hashish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Net wet more than zero point three (0,3) gram to fifty (50) grams shall be punished from two to four years of imprisonment and shall be fined from 5.000.000 kip to 9.000.000 Kip; - Net wet more than fifty (50) grams to one hundred (100) grams shall be punished from five to seven years of imprisonment and shall be fined from 10.000.000 kip to 29.000.000 kip and asset shall be confiscated; - Net wet more than one hundred (100) grams to two hundred (200) grams shall be punished from ten to fourteen years of imprisonment and shall be fined from 30.000.000 kip to 59.000.000 kip and asset shall be confiscated;
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	<p>addition to conviction or punishment of an offence established in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article, measures for the treatment, education, aftercare, rehabilitation or social reintegration of the offender.</p> <p>5. The Parties shall ensure that their courts and other competent authorities having jurisdiction can take into account factual circumstances which make the commission of the offences established in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article particularly serious, such as:</p> <p>a) The involvement in the offence of an organized criminal group to which the offender belongs; b) The involvement of the offender in other international organized criminal activities; c) The involvement of the offender in other illegal activities facilitated by commission of the offence; d) The use of violence or arms by the offender; e) The fact that the offender holds a public office and that the offence is connected with the office in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Net wet more than two hundred (200) grams to five hundred (500) grams shall be punished from fifty to twenty years of imprisonment and shall be fined from 60.000.000 kip to 99.000.000 kip and asset shall be confiscated; - Net wet more than to five hundred (500) grams shall be punished from by life imprisonment and shall be fined from 100.000.000 kip to 200.000.000 Kip and asset shall be confiscated; <p>Article 319 Productions, Trade, Distribution, Transportation, Possession or Import, Export or transit of Synthetic Drugs through Lao PDR</p> <p>Any person, who produces, trades, distributes, transport, possesses or imports, exports or causes the transit of synthetic drugs, shall be considered as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If after analysis of the drug, it is found that the drug is mixed with other substances, the concerned person shall be punished according to the weight and types of drugs as provided in article 314, 315, 316, 317 and 318 of this Penal Code; - If, after analysis of the drug, it is not found that there is no addictive drug mixed with the substance, the producer, the seller, the buyer, the distributor, the transporter, possessor or importer, exporter or transit of synthetic drug through the Lao PDR shall be punished by three to five years of imprisonment and shall be fined from 5.000.000 kip to 10.000.000 kip. <p>Article 320 Consumption or Possess for Consumption</p> <p>Any person who consumes possesses for consumption any heroin, morphine or cocaine less than zero point two (0,2) grams , or Ecstasy, amphetamines, ice or other psychotropic substances less than zero point three (0,3) grams or opium less than zero point five (0,5) grams or marijuana less than five (5) grams or volatile substances less than zero point five (0,5) grams or plants substances less than five (5) grams shall be regarded as victims and shall be sent for treatment.</p> <p>Any person who possesses for consumption any heroin, morphine or cocaine more than zero point two (0,2) grams to two (2) grams shall be punished from three to seven years and shall be fined from</p> <p>Any person who possesses for consumption any Ecstasy, amphetamines, ice or other psychotropic substances more than zero point three (0,3) grams to three (3) grams shall be punished from two to five years of imprisonment and shall be fined from 10.000.000 kip to 50.000.000 kip.</p> <p>Any person who possesses for consumption of opium more than zero point five (0,5) grams to five (5) grams shall be punished from one to three years of imprisonment and shall be fined from 5.000.000 kip to 20.000.000 kip.</p> <p>Any person who possesses consumption of dry marijuana more than five (5) grams to ten (10) grams shall be punished from six months to two years of imprisonment and shall be fined from 5.000.000 kip to 20.000.000 kip.</p> <p>Any person who possesses for consumption of volatile substances more than zero point five (0,5) grams</p>
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	<p>question; f) The victimization or use of minors; g) The fact that the offence is committed in a penal institution or in an educational institution or social service facility or in their immediate vicinity or in other places to which school children and students resort for educational, sports and social activities; h) Prior conviction, particularly for similar offences, whether foreign or domestic, to the extent permitted under the domestic law of a Party.</p> <p>6. The Parties shall endeavour to ensure that any discretionary legal powers under their domestic law relating to the prosecution of persons for offences established in accordance with this article are exercised to maximize the effectiveness of law enforcement measures in respect of those offences, and with due regard to the need to deter the commission of such offences.</p> <p>7. The Parties shall, ensure that their courts or other competent authorities bear in mind the</p>	<p>to five (5) grams shall be punished from three months to one year of imprisonment and shall be fined from 5.000.000 kip to 20.000.000 kip.</p> <p>The person providing services for the consumption of opium shall be punished from three months to five years of imprisonment and shall be fined from 5.000.000 kip to 20.000.000 kip.</p> <p>The person providing services for the consumption of marijuana more than five (5) grams to ten (10) grams shall be punished from three to ten years of imprisonment and shall be fined from 1.000.000 kip to 5.000.000 kip.</p> <p>Article 321 Coming to addict Again</p> <p>A person who was treated narcotic and come to addict again shall be implemented as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consume for the first time was treated to quit narcotic by a confirmation from authorities of drug treatment centers in writing and come to addict again shall be criticized to the public and shall be fined from 100.000 kip to 300.000 Kip; - Consume for the second time was treated to quit narcotic by a confirmation from authorities of drug treatment centers in writing and come to addict again shall be punished from three months to one year and shall be fined from 300.000 to 500.000 Kip; - Consume for the third time or more was treated to quit narcotic by a confirmation from authorities of drug treatment centers in writing and come to addict again shall be punished from one to three year and shall be fined from 500.000 kip to 5.000.000 kip. <p>Article 322 Stealing, Embezzlement or Plundering of narcotics</p> <p>Any person stealing, embezzling or plundering narcotics shall be punished from two to five years and shall be fined from 5.000.000 kip to 50.000.000 kip.</p> <p>Where such offense is a regular basis or as part of an organized group or committed with big amount shall be punished from five to ten years imprisonment and shall be fined from 10.000.000 kip to 100.000.000 kip.</p> <p>Any attempt to commit such an offense shall also be punished.</p> <p>Article 323 Possess of Machine, Equipments, Materials used to Produce Narcotic</p> <p>A person who possesses machine, equipments, materials used to produce narcotic shall be punished from six months to two years imprisonment and shall be fined from 2.000.000 kip to 5.000.000 kip.</p> <p>Where such offense is a regular basis or committed with big amounts shall be punished from two to five years imprisonment and shall be fined from 5.000.000 kip to 10.000.000 kip.</p>
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<p>serious nature of the offences enumerated in paragraph 1 of this article and the circumstances enumerated in paragraph 5 of this article when considering the eventuality of early release or parole of persons convicted of such offences.</p> <p>8. Each Party shall, where appropriate, establish under its domestic law a long statute of limitations period in which to commence proceedings for any offence established in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article, and a longer period where the alleged offender has evaded the administration of justice.</p> <p>9. Each Party shall take appropriate measures, consistent with its legal system, to ensure that a person charged with or convicted of an offence established in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article, who is found within its territory, is present at the necessary criminal proceedings.</p> <p>10. For the purpose of co-</p>	<p>Article 324 Forcing or inducing other persons to use of narcotics Any person who forces, weapon, threaten, trick or propose any benefit to others persons or other means for using narcotics which contradict to the purpose and cause damages to the one who is forced or induced shall be punished from two to seven years and shall be fined from 3.000.000 kip to 10.000.000 kip. Where such offense is a regular basis or as part of an organized group, commit to child, pregnant woman, commit to several persons, which causing serious diseases shall be punished from five to ten years imprisonment and shall be fined from 5.000.000 kip to 20.000.000 kip. Where such offense resulting in the victim becoming an invalid or dying, the offender shall be punished from ten to twenty years of imprisonment and shall be fined from 7.000.000 kip to 30.000.000 kip. Where such offense resulting in the victim becoming an invalid or dying from two persons or more, the offender shall be punished by life imprisonment and shall be fined from 10.000.000 kip to 50.000.000 kip.</p> <p>Article 325 Breaching regulations on management, Using of Addictive Drugs or Other Narcotic Substances Any person who is responsible for storage, preservation, distribution, allocation or use of addictive drugs or other narcotic substances for any analysis but violate the regulations on management and use of such addictive drugs or other narcotic substances shall be punished from two to seven years and shall be fined from 3.000.000 kip to 10.000.000 kip. Where such offense is a regular basis or as part of an organized group or causing serious damages shall be punished from five to ten years imprisonment and shall be fined from 5.000.000 kip to 20.000.000 kip.</p>
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	<p>operation among the Parties under this Convention, including, in particular, co-operation under articles 5, 6, 7 and 9, offences established in accordance with this article shall not be considered as fiscal offences or as political offences or regarded as politically motivated, without prejudice to the constitutional limitations and the fundamental domestic law of the Parties.</p> <p>11. Nothing contained in this article shall affect the principle that the description of the offences to which it refers and of legal defences thereto is reserved to the domestic law of a Party and that such offences shall be prosecuted and punished in conformity with that law.</p>	
Article 4 Jurisdiction	<p>1. Each Party:</p> <p>a) Shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences it has established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1, when:</p>	<p>1. Penal code No.26/NA, dated 15 May 2017:</p> <p>Article 9 Application of the Penal Law outside the Territory of the Lao People's Democratic Republic</p> <p>Lao citizens who commit offences outside the territory of the Lao People's Democratic Republic shall be charged with and punished for such offences if they are defined as offences under the Penal Law of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.</p> <p>Aliens and apatrids residing in the Lao People's Democratic Republic who commit offences outside the territory of the Lao People's Democratic Republic shall also be charged and punished.</p> <p>Foreign individuals who commit offences outside the territory of the Lao People's Democratic Republic,</p>

	<p>i) The offence is committed in its territory; ii) The offence is committed on board a vessel flying its flag or an aircraft which is registered under its laws at the time the offence is committed;</p> <p>b) May take such measures as maybe necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences it has established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1, when:</p> <p>i) The offence is committed by one of its nationals or by a person who has his habitual residence in its territory; ii) The offence is committed on board a vessel concerning which that Party has been authorized to take appropriate action pursuant to article 17, provided that such jurisdiction shall be exercised only on the basis of agreements or arrangements referred to in paragraphs 4 and 9 of that article; iii) The offence is one of those established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1, subparagraph c)</p>	<p>which infringe the national interests of the Lao People's Democratic Republic or lawful interests of Lao citizens, shall also be charged and punished.</p> <p>2. Law on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism No. 50/NA, dated 21 July 2014:</p> <p>Article 13 Scope of application</p> <p>This law applies to natural persons, legal persons and organisations, both local and foreign, running business operations inside and outside of the territory of Lao PDR involved in money laundering and financing of terrorism.</p>
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	<p>iv), and is committed outside its territory with a view to the commission, within its territory, of an offence established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1.</p> <p>2. Each Party:</p> <p>a) Shall also take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences it has established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1, when the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite him to another Party on the ground:</p> <p>i) That the offence has been committed in its territory or on board a vessel flying its flag or an aircraft which was registered under its law at the time the offence was committed; or ii) That the offence has been committed by one of its nationals;</p> <p>b) May also take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences it has established</p>	
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	<p>in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1, when the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite him to another Party.</p> <p>3. This Convention does not exclude the exercise of any criminal jurisdiction established by a Party in accordance with its domestic law.</p>	
Article 5 Confiscation	<p>1. Each Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary to enable confiscation of:</p> <p>a) Proceeds derived from offences established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1, or property the value of which corresponds to that of such proceeds;</p> <p>b) Narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, materials and equipment or other instrumentalities used in or intended for use in any manner in offences established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1.</p> <p>2. Each Party shall also adopt such measures as may be</p>	<p>1. Penal code No.26/NA, dated 15 May 2017(Article 52,53 and 130):</p> <p>Article 52 Confiscation of Property Confiscation of property is the confiscation by the State of all or part of an offender's property without any compensation. A sentence of confiscation of property may only be imposed in serious cases as stated in penal law. In the event that the confiscation of all of the offender's property is imposed, exception must be made for property that is necessary for the livelihood of the offender and his/her family such as house for living, animals for the one who is a farmer, daily used objects of offenders and persons under the offender's control. In the event that partial confiscation of property is imposed, the court must set up a clear list of the property to be confiscated. The property belonging to the State cannot be confiscated and must be returned to relevant agencies.</p> <p>Article 53 Confiscation of Objects (Items) Confiscation of items connected to the offence is the confiscation by the State of items used in the offence or in the preparation for the offence, or that were obtained from an intentional offence. Confiscation of items connected to the offence may be imposed for major offences and crimes. Items belonging to other individuals used in the offence shall be confiscated by the State if the owner lending them is not in good faith or if confiscation is deemed necessary for safeguarding society. Items belonging to the State shall not be confiscated but shall be returned to the relevant organization.</p> <p>Article 130 Money Laundering</p>

	<p>necessary to enable its competent authorities to identify, trace, and freeze or seize proceeds, property, instrumentalities or any other things referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, for the purpose of eventual confiscation.</p> <p>3. In order to carry out the measures referred to in this article, each Party shall empower its courts or other competent authorities to order that bank, financial or commercial records be made available or be seized. A Party shall not decline to act under the provisions of this paragraph on the ground of bank secrecy.</p> <p>4. a) Following a request made pursuant to this article by another Party having jurisdiction over an offence established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1, the Party in whose territory proceeds, property, instrumentalities or any other things referred to in paragraph 1 of this article are situated shall:</p> <p>1. i) Submit the request to its</p>	<p>Money laundering is a conversion, use, movement, exchange, acquisition, possession, and genuine ownership transfer of funds or other properties by a natural person, legal person or an organisation that knows, knew or suspects that such funds or properties are derived from the predicate offences to conceal or disguise their characteristics, origin, and location in order to make such funds or properties legitimate. Any natural person who commits money laundering below the amount of 1,000,000,000 Kip will be deprived of freedom from three to seven years, fined 300,000,000 Kip up to 500,000,000 Kip, and with his/her properties to be confiscated.</p> <p>In case 1,000,000,000 Kip and above will be deprived of freedom from seven to ten years, fined 500,000,000 Kip up to 700,000,000 Kip, and with his/her properties to be confiscated.</p> <p>In case of an organized group, habitual offense, an offender will be deprived of freedom from ten to twelve years, fined 700,000,000 Kip up to 900,000,000 Kip, and with his/her properties to be confiscated. The act of preparation and attempt to commit an offence shall also be penalized.”</p> <p>2. Law on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism No. 50/NA, dated 21 July 2014:</p> <p>Article 8 Definitions (Subparagraph 20; 21 and 22)</p> <p>20. Seizure shall mean obtaining the properties or moveable objects as exhibits by an order of a competent authority;</p> <p>21. Freezing shall mean the prohibition of transfer, handing over, trading, exchange, pawn, guarantee, destruction or change, movement of funds, immovable or moveable assets, including deposit bank accounts, by an order of a competent authority;</p> <p>22. Confiscation shall mean the nationalisation of properties or objects, wholly or partially, owned by offenders in accordance with a court decision.</p>
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	<p>competent authorities for the purpose of obtaining an order of confiscation and, if such order is granted, give effect to it; or ii) Submit to its competent authorities, with a view to giving effect to it to the extent requested, an order of confiscation issued by the requesting Party in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article, in so far as it relates to proceeds, property, instrumentalities or any other things referred to in paragraph 1 situated in the territory of the requested Party. b) Following a request made pursuant to this article by another Party having jurisdiction over an offence established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1, the requested Party shall take measures to identify, trace, and freeze or seize proceeds, property, instrumentalities or any other things referred to in paragraph 1 of this article for the purpose of eventual confiscation to be ordered</p>	
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	<p>either by the requesting Party or, pursuant to a request under subparagraph a) of this paragraph, by the requested Party. c) The decisions or actions provided for in subparagraphs a) and b) of this paragraph shall be taken by the requested Party, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of its domestic law and its procedural rules or any bilateral or multilateral treaty, agreement or arrangement to which it may be bound in relation to the requesting Party. d) The provisions of article 7, paragraphs 6 to 19 are applicable mutatis mutandis. In addition to the information specified in article 7, paragraph 10, requests made pursuant to this article shall contain the following:</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3. i) In the case of a request pertaining to subparagraph a) i) of this paragraph, a description of the property to be confiscated and a</p>	
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	<p>statement of the facts relied upon by the requesting Party sufficient to enable the requested Party to seek the order under its domestic law; ii) In the case of a request pertaining to subparagraph a) ii), a legally admissible copy of an order of confiscation issued by the requesting Party upon which the request is based, a statement of the facts and information as to the extent to which the execution of the order is requested; iii) In the case of a request pertaining to subparagraph b), a statement of the facts relied upon by the requesting Party and a description of the actions requested.</p> <p>4. e) Each Party shall furnish to the Secretary-General the text of any of its laws and regulations which give effect to this paragraph and the text of any subsequent changes to such laws and regulations. f) If a Party elects to make the taking of</p>	
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	<p>the measures referred to in subparagraphs a) and b) of this paragraph conditional on the existence of a relevant treaty, that Party shall consider this Convention as the necessary and sufficient treaty basis. g) The Parties shall seek to conclude bilateral and multilateral treaties, agreements or arrangements to enhance the effectiveness of international co-operation pursuant to this article.</p> <p>5. a) Proceeds or property confiscated by a Party pursuant to paragraph 1 or paragraph 4 of this article shall be disposed of by that Party according to its domestic law and administrative procedures.</p> <p>b) When acting on the request of another Party in accordance with this article, a Party may give special consideration to concluding agreements on:</p> <p>i) Contributing the value of such proceeds and property, or funds derived from the sale of such</p>	
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	<p>proceeds or property, or a substantial part thereof, to intergovernmental bodies specializing in the fight against illicit traffic in and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; ii) Sharing with other Parties, on a regular or case-by-case basis, such proceeds or property, or funds derived from the sale of such proceeds or property, in accordance with its domestic law, administrative procedures or bilateral or multilateral agreements entered into for this purpose.</p> <p>6. a) If proceeds have been transformed or converted into other property, such property shall be liable to the measures referred to in this article instead of the proceeds.</p> <p>b) If proceeds have been intermingled with property acquired from legitimate sources, such property shall, without prejudice to any powers relating to seizure or freezing, be liable to confiscation up to</p>	
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	<p>the assessed value of the intermingled proceeds. c) Income or other benefits derived from:</p> <p>i) Proceeds; ii) Property into which proceeds have been transformed or converted; or iii) Property with which proceeds have been intermingled shall also be liable to the measures referred to in this article, in the same manner and to the same extent as proceeds.</p> <p>7. Each Party may consider ensuring that the onus of proof be reversed regarding the lawful origin of alleged proceeds or other property liable to confiscation, to the extent that such action is consistent with the principles of its domestic law and with the nature of the judicial and other proceedings.</p> <p>8. The provisions of this article shall not be construed as prejudicing the rights of bona fide third parties.</p> <p>9. Nothing contained in this article shall affect the</p>	
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	<p>principle that the measures to which it refers shall be defined and implemented in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the domestic law of a Party.</p>	
<p>Article 6 Extradition</p>	<p>1. This article shall apply to the offences established by the Parties in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1.</p> <p>2. Each of the offences to which this article applies shall be deemed to be included as an extraditable offence in any extradition treaty existing between Parties. The Parties undertake to include such offences as extraditable offences in every extradition treaty to be concluded between them.</p> <p>3. If a Party which makes extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty receives a request for extradition from another Party with which it has no extradition treaty, it may consider this Convention as the legal basis for extradition in respect of any offence to which this article applies. The Parties</p>	<p>1. Law on Drugs No.10/NA, dated 25 December 2007: Article 60 Legal and Justice Cooperation regarding Deug In legal and justice cooperation, the concerned competent agencies of the Lao PDR shall provide information regarding drug and execute the measures on investigation-interrogation, control, prevention and combating; prosecution and adjudication concerning drug cases on request of party countries. The matter of extradition and treaties to which the Lao PDR is a party.</p> <p>2. Law on Extradition No.18/NA, dated 11 July 2012: Article 2 Extradition The extradited person is the person who is the accused or the convicted in the court as a perpetrator in the territory of a foreign state and has escaped to the territory of the Lao PDR or the accused or the convicted in the court of the Lao PDR and has escaped to the territory of another state. Extradition is the hand over of the accused or perpetrator sought by the Requested State to the Requesting State for criminal proceeding or for the execution of punishment in the territory of the Requesting State.</p>

	<p>which require detailed legislation in order to use this Convention as a legal basis for extradition shall consider enacting such legislation as may be necessary.</p> <p>4. The Parties which do not make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty shall recognize offences to which this article applies as extraditable offences between themselves.</p> <p>5. Extradition shall be subject to the conditions provided for by the law of the requested Party or by applicable extradition treaties, including the grounds upon which the requested Party may refuse extradition.</p> <p>6. In considering requests received pursuant to this article, the requested State may refuse to comply with such requests where there are substantial grounds leading its judicial or other competent authorities to believe that compliance would facilitate the prosecution or punishment of</p>	
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	<p>any person on account of his race, religion, nationality or political opinions, or would cause prejudice for any of those reasons to any person affected by the request.</p> <p>7. The Parties shall endeavour to expedite extradition procedures and to simplify evidentiary requirements relating thereto in respect of any offence to which this article applies.</p> <p>8. Subject to the provisions of its domestic law and its extradition treaties, the requested Party may, upon being satisfied that the circumstances so warrant and are urgent, and at the request of the requesting Party, take a person whose extradition is sought and who is present in its territory into custody or take other appropriate measures to ensure his presence at extradition proceedings.</p> <p>9. Without prejudice to the exercise of any criminal jurisdiction established in accordance with its domestic law, a Party in whose territory</p>	
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	<p>an alleged offender is found shall:</p> <p>a) If it does not extradite him in respect of an offence established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1, on the grounds set forth in article 4, paragraph 2, subparagraph a), submit the case to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution, unless otherwise agreed with the requesting Party; b) If it does not extradite him in respect of such an offence and has established its jurisdiction in relation to that offence in accordance with article 4, paragraph 2, subparagraph b), submit the case to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution, unless otherwise requested by the requesting Party for the purposes of preserving its legitimate jurisdiction.</p> <p>10. If extradition, sought for purposes of enforcing a sentence, is refused because the person sought is a national of the requested Party, the</p>	
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	<p>requested Party shall, if its law so permits and in conformity with the requirements of such law, upon application of the requesting Party, consider, the enforcement of the sentence which has been imposed under the law of the requesting Party, or the remainder thereof.</p> <p>11. The Parties shall seek to conclude bilateral and multilateral agreements to carry out or to enhance the effectiveness of extradition.</p> <p>12. The Parties may consider entering into bilateral or multilateral agreements, whether ad hoc or general, on the transfer to their country of persons sentenced to imprisonment and other forms of deprivation of liberty for offences to which this article applies, in order that they may complete their sentences ther</p>	
Article 7 Legal assistance	<p>1. The Parties shall afford one another, pursuant to this article, the widest measure of mutual legal assistance in investigations, prosecutions and judicial proceedings in relation to criminal offences established in accordance with article 3,</p>	<p>1. Law on Drugs No.10/NA, dated 25 December 2007:</p> <p>Article 60 Lagal and Justtice Coopertion regarding Deug</p> <p>In legal and justice cooperation, the concemed competent agencies of the Lao PDR shall provide information regarding drug and execute the measures on investigation-interrogation, control, prevention and combating; prosecution and adjudication concerning drug cases on request of party countries.</p> <p>The matter of extradition and treaties to which the Lao PDR is a party.</p>

<p>paragraph 1.</p> <p>2. Mutual legal assistance to be afforded in accordance with this article may be requested for any of the following purposes:</p> <p>a) Taking evidence or statements from persons; b) Effecting service of judicial documents; c) Executing searches and seizures; d) Examining objects and sites; e) Providing information and evidentiary items; f) Providing originals or certified copies of relevant documents and records, including bank, financial, corporate or business records; g) Identifying or tracing proceeds, property, instrumentalities or other things for evidentiary purposes.</p> <p>3. The Parties may afford one another any other forms of mutual legal assistance allowed by the domestic law of the requested Party.</p> <p>4. Upon request, the Parties shall facilitate or encourage, to the extent consistent with their domestic law and practice, the</p>	<p>2. Law on the Criminal Procedure No.37/NA, dated 14 November 2017: Article 727 Implementation of Judicial Assistance In the provision of judicial assistance, the competent organization conducting criminal proceedings in the Lao PDR shall comply with the agreements that the Lao PDR has signed with foreign countries or international conventions that the Lao PDR is a party to and shall comply with this law. Provision of judicial assistance may have the objective of extradition, or exchange of prisoners, or seizure or sequestration of assets of an accused person or defendant, or enforcement of judgment, or cooperation in combating of cross-border crime and others.</p> <p>3. Law on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism No. 50/NA, dated 21 July 2014: Article 44 Mutual Legal Assistance Mutual Legal Assistances Mutual Legal Assistance Mutual Legal Assistances aimed at the requesting for an assistance, and co-operation on investigation, seizure and freezing of funds of the accused, defendant, offender, use of other legal measures, extradition, request for additional information and evidence relating to offenses.</p> <p>4. Darft Law on Mutual legal assistance Article 2 International Cooperation for Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters International Cooperation for Mutual Legal Assistance in criminal matters means a provision of providing an international cooperation for mutual legal assistance between Lao PDR and International Country within the scope of mutual legal cooperation as defined in the Article 7 of this Law. 7 Scope of International Cooperation for Mutual Legal Assistance International cooperation for mutual legal assistance in criminal matters shall have the following scopes: 1. Collecting an information; 2. Providing an evidence; 3. Participation of individuals to the requesting state; 4. Participation of offenders or individuals who detained in Lao PDR; 5. Addresses and Identities; 6. Searching and Seizing an evidence; 7. Seizure and Freezing; 8. Return of evidences; 9. Recognizing and Following a court's judgment in criminal matters; 10. Provision of other assistances may be consistent with the treaty to which Lao PDR is a party and the Laws of Lao PDR.</p>
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	<p>presence or availability of persons, including persons in custody, who consent to assist in investigations or participate in proceedings.</p> <p>5. A Party shall not decline to render mutual legal assistance under this article on the ground of bank secrecy.</p> <p>6. The provisions of this article shall not affect the obligations under any other treaty, bilateral or multilateral, which governs or will govern, in whole or in part, mutual legal assistance in criminal matters.</p> <p>7. Paragraphs 8 to 19 of this article shall apply to requests made pursuant to this article if the Parties in question are not bound by a treaty of mutual legal assistance. If these Parties are bound by such a treaty, the corresponding provisions of that treaty shall apply unless the Parties agree to apply paragraphs 8 to 19 of this article in lieu thereof.</p> <p>8. Parties shall designate an authority, or when necessary</p>	
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	<p>authorities, which shall have the responsibility and power to execute requests for mutual legal assistance or to transmit them to the competent authorities for execution. The authority or the authorities designated for this purpose shall be notified to the Secretary-General. Transmission of requests for mutual legal assistance and any communication related thereto shall be effected between the authorities designated by the Parties; this requirement shall be without prejudice to the right of a Party to require that such requests and communications be addressed to it through the diplomatic channel and, in urgent circumstances, where the Parties agree, through channels of the International Criminal Police Organization, if possible.</p> <p>9. Requests shall be made in writing in a language acceptable to the requested Party. The language or languages acceptable to each Party shall be notified to the Secretary-General. In urgent circumstances, and where</p>	
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	<p>agreed by the Parties, requests may be made orally, but shall be confirmed in writing forthwith.</p> <p>10. A request for mutual legal assistance shall contain:</p> <p>a) The identity of the authority making the request; b) The subject matter and nature of the investigation, prosecution or proceeding to which the request relates, and the name and the functions of the authority conducting such investigation, prosecution or proceeding; c) A summary of the relevant facts, except in respect of requests for the purpose of service of judicial documents; d) A description of the assistance sought and details of any particular procedure the requesting Party wishes to be followed; e) Where possible, the identity, location and nationality of any person concerned; f) The purpose for which the evidence, information or action is sought.</p> <p>11. The requested Party may request additional information when it appears necessary for the execution of the request in</p>	
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	<p>accordance with its domestic law or when it can facilitate such execution.</p> <p>12. A request shall be executed in accordance with the domestic law of the requested Party and, to the extent not contrary to the domestic law of the requested Party and where possible, in accordance with the procedures specified in the request.</p> <p>13. The requesting Party shall not transmit nor use information or evidence furnished by the requested Party for investigations, prosecutions or proceedings other than those stated in the request without the prior consent of the requested Party.</p> <p>14. The requesting Party may require that the requested Party keep confidential the fact and substance of the request, except to the extent necessary to execute the request. If the requested Party cannot comply with the requirement of confidentiality, it shall promptly inform the requesting Party.</p>	
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	<p>15. Mutual legal assistance may be refused:</p> <p>a) If the request is not made in conformity with the provisions of this article; b) If the requested Party considers that execution of the request is likely to prejudice its sovereignty, security, ordre public or other essential interests; c) If the authorities of the requested Party would be prohibited by its domestic law from carrying out the action requested with regard to any similar offence, had it been subject to investigation, prosecution or proceedings under their own jurisdiction; d) If it would be contrary to the legal system of the requested Party relating to mutual legal assistance for the request to be granted.</p> <p>16. Reasons shall be given for any refusal of mutual legal assistance.</p> <p>17. Mutual legal assistance may be postponed by the requested Party on the ground that it interferes with an ongoing investigation, prosecution or</p>	
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	<p>proceeding. In such a case, the requested Party shall consult with the requesting Party to determine if the assistance can still be given subject to such terms and conditions as the requested Party deems necessary.</p> <p>18. A witness, expert or other person who consents to give evidence in a proceeding or to assist in an investigation, prosecution or judicial proceeding in the territory of the requesting Party, shall not be prosecuted, detained, punished or subjected to any other restriction of his personal liberty in that territory in respect of acts, omissions or convictions prior to his departure from the territory of the requested Party. Such safe conduct shall cease when the witness, expert or other person having had, for a period of fifteen consecutive days, or for any period agreed upon by the Parties, from the date on which he has been officially informed that his presence is no longer required by the judicial authorities, an opportunity of</p>	
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	<p>leaving, has nevertheless remained voluntarily in the territory or, having left it, has returned of his own free will.</p> <p>19. The ordinary costs of executing a request shall be borne by the requested Party, unless otherwise agreed by the Parties concerned. If expenses of a substantial or extraordinary nature are or will be required to fulfil the request, the Parties shall consult to determine the terms and conditions under which the request will be executed as well as the manner in which the costs shall be borne.</p> <p>20. The Parties shall consider, as may be necessary, the possibility of concluding bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements that would serve the purposes of, give practical effect to, or enhance the provisions of this article.</p>	
Article 8 Transfer of proceedings	The Parties shall give consideration to the possibility of transferring to one another proceedings for criminal prosecution of offences	

	established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1, in cases where such transfer is considered to be in the interests of a proper administration of justice.	
Article 9 Other forms of co-operation and training	<p>1. The Parties shall co-operate closely with one another, consistent with their respective domestic legal and administrative systems, with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of law enforcement action to suppress the commission of offences established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1. They shall, in particular, on the basis of bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements:</p> <p>a) Establish and maintain channels of communication between their competent agencies and services to facilitate the secure and rapid exchange of information concerning all aspects of offences established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1, including, if the Parties concerned deem it</p>	<p>1. Law on Drugs No.10/NA, dated 25 December 2007 (Article 60-66):</p> <p>Article 60 Legal and Justice Cooperation regarding Drugs In legal and justice cooperation, the concerned competent agencies of the Lao PDR shall provide information regarding drug and execute the measures on investigation-interrogation, control, prevention and combating; prosecution and adjudication concerning drug cases on request of party countries. The matter of extradition and treaties to which the Lao PDR is a party.</p> <p>Article 61 Drug Control Organizations The drug control organization are comprised of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Lao National Commission for Drug Control and Supervision (LCDC); - The provincial and Vientiane Capital Committee for Drug Control and Supervision (PCDC); - The District committee for Drug Control and Supervision (DCDC); - The Drug Control and Supervision Unit (DCU). <p>Article 62 Status and Role of the LCDC The LCDC is a Government organization comprising of different of different participating sector involved. It has a role as a staff function line of the Government of the Lao PDR to centrally and unanimously country. It has a permanent secretariat office with equal status as a department. The organization and operation of the LCDC is stipulated in specific regulation.</p> <p>Article 63 Right and Duties of the LCDC The LCDC has the following right and duties:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To translate the national plans, laws and regulations of higher instances regarding drugs into its own regulation, plan and projects and implement them; 2. To conduct the dissemination and education and on the guideline, policy, law and regulation regarding drugs control and supervision prevention and combating;

<p>appropriate, links with other criminal activities; b) Co-operate with one another in conducting enquiries, with respect to offences established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1, having an international character, concerning:</p> <p>i) The identity, whereabouts and activities of persons suspected of being involved in offences established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1; ii) The movement of proceeds or property derived from the commission of such offences; iii) The movement of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, substances in Table I and Table II of this Convention and instrumentalities used or intended for use in the commission of such offences;</p> <p>c) In appropriate cases and if not contrary to domestic law, establish joint teams, taking into account the need to protect the security of persons and of operations, to carry out the provisions of this paragraph. Officials of any Party taking</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. To direct, encourage and inspect the implementation of activities regarding drugs throughout the country; 4. To mobilize and seek for internal and external assistance and manage the Drug Control, Prevention and Combating Fund; 5. To formulate and inspect the plans of using the Drug Prevention and Combating Fund; 6. To build, train and upgrade the personnel on drug control, prevention and combating; 7. To be the center for coordinating with other sectors concerned in drug control, prevention and combating and in the construction of drug treatment and rehabilitation centers and of primary vocational training centres to enable the ex-addicts to have some vocational skills and be employed; 8. To coordinate and cooperate with foreign countries and international organization regarding drug control, prevention and combating; the construction of drug treatment and rehabilitation centres for the drug addicts and of the primary vocational training centres for ex-addicts; 9. To summarize and evaluate the implementation of drug control, prevention and combating activities and report to the Government; 10. To exercise such other rights and performs such other duties as provided by laws and regulations. <p>Article 64 Provincial and Vientiane Capital Committee for Drug Control and Supervision (PCDC) The PCDC is a Provincial and Vientiane capital organization comprising of various sectors, having a role as a start function line for the province and Vientiane capital administrative authorities in drug control and supervision in the limits of provinces and Vientiane capital and having a permanent secretariat with the status equal to the Division of the province and Vientiane capital’.</p> <p>The PCDC has the following right and duties:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To translate the national plans, laws and regulations of higher instances regarding drugs into its own regulation, plan and projects and implement them; 2. To conduct the dissemination and education and on the guideline, policy, law and regulation regarding drugs control and supervision prevention and combating; 3. To direct, encourage and supervise the implementation of the drug related activities of DCDC; 4. To survey and collect data and information relating to drug control, prevention and combating in the limits of its responsibility; 5. To coordinate and cooperate with other sectors concerned relating to drug work; 6. To summarize and evaluate the implementation of drug related activities at its level and report Administrative Authorities and LCDC; 7. To exercise such other rights and performs such other duties as provided by laws and regulations.
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	<p>part in such teams shall act as authorized by the appropriate authorities of the Party in whose territory the operation is to take place; in all such cases, the Parties involved shall ensure that the sovereignty of the Party on whose territory the operation is to take place is fully respected; d) Provide, when appropriate, necessary quantities of substances for analytical or investigative purposes; e) Facilitate effective co-ordination between their competent agencies and services and promote the exchange of personnel and other experts, including the posting of liaison officers.</p> <p>2. Each Party shall, to the extent necessary, initiate, develop or improve specific training programmes for its law enforcement and other personnel, including customs, charged with the suppression of offences established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1. Such programmes shall deal, in particular, with the following:</p> <p>a) Methods used in the detection</p>	<p>Article 65 District Committees for Drug Control and Supervision (DCDC) The DCDC is an organization of the district comprising of different sectors playing the role of general staff for the district, municipality administrative authorities in drug control and having a permanent secretariat with the status equal to an office of the district, municipality.</p> <p>The DCDC has the following right and duties:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To translate the national plans, laws and regulations of higher instances regarding drugs into its own regulation, plan and projects and implement them; 2. To disseminate and educate on the guideline, policy, law and regulation on drugs; 3. To survey and collect data and information relating to drug in the limits of its responsibility; 4. To direct, encourage and supervise the implementation of drug related activities of its subordinate level; 5. To coordinate and cooperate with other sectors concerned relating to drug work; 6. To summarize and evaluate the implementation of drug related activities at its level and report regularly to the district, municipality administrative authority and PCDC; 7. To exercise such other rights and performs such other duties as provided by laws and regulations. <p>Article 66 Drug Control and Supervision Unit (DCU) The DCU is an organization of line ministries and agencies concerned that has rights and duties in drug inspection and control according to the role of their own sector.</p> <p>2. Law on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism No. 50/NA, dated 21 July 2014:</p> <p>Article 43 Contents of international co-operation International co-operation on AML/CFT shall be in the following contents:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. gather, study, and exchange of information, technologies and lessons on money laundering and financing of terrorism; 2. sign agreements with foreign countries or become a party to the international treaties and agreements on AML/CFT; 3. mutual assistance in technical capacity building including training and knowledge upgrading for concerned personnel and officers; 4. Comply with the international agreements and treaties which the Lao PDR is a party to.
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	<p>and suppression of offences established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1; b) Routes and techniques used by persons suspected of being involved in offences established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1, particularly in transit States, and appropriate countermeasures; c) Monitoring of the import and export of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and substances in Table I and Table II; d) Detection and monitoring of the movement of proceeds and property derived from, and narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and substances in Table I and Table II, and instrumentalities used or intended for use in, the commission of offences established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1; e) Methods used for the transfer, concealment or disguise of such proceeds, property and instrumentalities; f) Collection of evidence; g) Control techniques in free trade zones and free ports; h) Modern law enforcement techniques.</p>	
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	<p>3. The Parties shall assist one another to plan, and implement research and training programmes designed to share expertise in the areas referred to in paragraph 2 of this article and, to this end, shall also, when appropriate, use regional and international conferences and seminars to promote co-operation and stimulate discussion on problems of mutual concern, including the special problems and needs of transit States.</p>	
<p>Article 10 International co – operation and assistance for transit States</p>	<p>1. The Parties shall co-operate, directly or through competent international or regional organizations, to assist and support transit States and, in particular, developing countries in need of such assistance and support, to the extent possible, through programmes of technical co-operation on interdiction and other related activities.</p> <p>2. The Parties may undertake, directly or through competent international or regional organizations, to provide financial assistance to such transit States for the purpose of</p>	<p>Law on Drugs No.10/NA, dated 25 December 2007:</p> <p>Article 59 International Relation and Cooperation regarding Drug The State promotes bilateral, multi-lateral relation and cooperation at both regional and international level on the control, prevention and combating of drugs in various forms such as: propaganda and training to prevent people in the society from becoming the slaves of drug; on rural development for poverty alleviation after stopping cultivating the drug-containing plants of the farmers; on the provision of primary vocational training to the ex-addicts, on law enforcement, on sharing the data and information, technology, exchanging lessons, staff formation and other.</p> <p>Article 60 Legal and Justice Cooperation regarding Drug In legal and justice cooperation, the concerned competent agencies of the Lao PDR shall provide information regarding drug and execute the measures on investigation-interrogation, control, prevention and combating; prosecution and adjudication concerning drug cases on request of party countries. The matter of extradition and treaties to which the Lao PDR is a party.</p>

	<p>augmenting and strengthening the infrastructure needed for effective control and prevention of illicit traffic.</p> <p>3. The Parties may conclude bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements to enhance the effectiveness of international co-operation pursuant to this article and may take into consideration financial arrangements in this regard.</p>	
Article 11 Controlled delivery	<p>1. If permitted by the basic principles of their respective domestic legal systems, the Parties shall take the necessary measures, within their possibilities, to allow for the appropriate use of controlled delivery at the international level, on the basis of agreements or arrangements mutually consented to, with a view to identifying persons involved in offences established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1, and to taking legal action against them.</p> <p>2. Decisions to use controlled delivery shall be made on a case-by-case basis and may, when necessary, take into</p>	

	<p>consideration financial arrangements and understandings with respect to the exercise of jurisdiction by the Parties concerned.</p> <p>3. Illicit consignments whose controlled delivery is agreed to may, with the consent of the Parties concerned, be intercepted and allowed to continue with the narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances intact or removed or replaced in whole or in part.</p>	
Article 15 Commercial carriers	<p>1. The Parties shall take appropriate measures to ensure that means of transport operated by commercial carriers are not used in the commission of offences established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1; such measures may include special arrangements with commercial carriers.</p> <p>2. Each Party shall require commercial carriers to take reasonable precautions to prevent the use of their means of transport for the commission of offences established in</p>	

	<p>accordance with article 3, paragraph 1. Such precautions may include:</p> <p>a) If the principal place of business of a commercial carrier is within the territory of the Party:</p> <p>i) Training of personnel to identify suspicious consignments or persons; ii) Promotion of integrity of personnel;</p> <p>b) If a commercial carrier is operating within the territory of the Party:</p> <p>i) Submission of cargo manifests in advance, whenever possible; ii) Use of tamper-resistant, individually verifiable seals on containers; iii) Reporting to the appropriate authorities at the earliest opportunity all suspicious circumstances that may be related to the commission of offences established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1.</p>
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	<p>3. Each Party shall seek to ensure that commercial carriers and the appropriate authorities at points of entry and exit and other customs control areas co-operate, with a view to preventing unauthorized access to means of transport and cargo and to implementing appropriate security measures.</p>
<p>Article 17 Illicit traffic by sea</p>	<p>1. The Parties shall co-operate to the fullest extent possible to suppress illicit traffic by sea, in conformity with the international law of the sea.</p> <p>2. A Party which has reasonable grounds to suspect that a vessel flying its flag or not displaying a flag or marks of registry is engaged in illicit traffic may request the assistance of other Parties in suppressing its use for that purpose. The Parties so requested shall render such assistance within the means available to them.</p> <p>3. A Party which has reasonable grounds to suspect that a vessel exercising freedom of navigation in accordance with international law, and flying the flag or displaying marks of</p>

	<p>registry of another Party is engaged in illicit traffic may so notify the flag State, request confirmation of registry and, if confirmed, request authorization from the flag State to take appropriate measures in regard to that vessel.</p> <p>4. In accordance with paragraph 3 or in accordance with treaties in force between them or in accordance with any agreement or arrangement otherwise reached between those Parties, the flag State may authorize the requesting State to, inter alia:</p> <p>a) Board the vessel; b) Search the vessel; c) If evidence of involvement in illicit traffic is found, take appropriate action with respect to the vessel, persons and cargo on board.</p> <p>5. Where action is taken pursuant to this article, the Parties concerned shall take due account of the need not to endanger the safety of life at sea, the security of the vessel and the cargo or to prejudice the commercial and legal interests of the flag State or any other interested State.</p>
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	<p>6. The flag State may, consistent with its obligations in paragraph 1 of this article, subject its authorization to conditions to be mutually agreed between it and the requesting Party, including conditions relating to responsibility.</p> <p>7. For the purposes of paragraphs 3 and 4 of this article, a Party shall respond expeditiously to a request from another Party to determine whether a vessel that is flying its flag is entitled to do so, and to requests for authorization made pursuant to paragraph 3. At the time of becoming a Party to this Convention, each Party shall designate an authority or, when necessary, authorities to receive and respond to such requests. Such designation shall be notified through the Secretary-General to all other Parties within one month of the designation.</p> <p>8. A Party which has taken any action in accordance with this</p>
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	<p>article shall promptly inform the flag State concerned of the results of that action.</p> <p>9. The Parties shall consider entering into bilateral or regional agreements or arrangements to carry out, or to enhance the effectiveness of, the provisions of this article.</p> <p>10. Action pursuant to paragraph 4 of this article shall be carried out only by warships or military aircraft, or other ships or aircraft clearly marked and identifiable as being on government service and authorized to that effect.</p> <p>11. Any action taken in accordance with this article shall take due account of the need not to interfere with or affect the rights and obligations and the exercise of jurisdiction of coastal States in accordance with the international law of the sea.</p>	
Article 19 The use of mails	1. In conformity with their obligations under the Conventions of the Universal Postal Union, and in accordance	<p>Law on the Criminal Procedure No.37/NA, dated 14 November 2017:</p> <p>Article 127. The Confiscation of Postal Objects and Telegraph.</p> <p>In the case of suspicions of postal objects, and telegraph, to be related to the offenses, the head of the investigation or public prosecutor must issue an order to confiscate those items in the case of necessity and</p>

	<p>with the basic principles of their domestic legal systems, the Parties shall adopt measures to suppress the use of the mails for illicit traffic and shall co-operate with one another to that end.</p> <p>2. The measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this article shall include, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Co-ordinated action for the prevention and repression of the use of the mails for illicit traffic; b) Introduction and maintenance by authorized law enforcement personnel of investigative and control techniques designed to detect illicit consignments of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and substances in Table I and Table II in the mails; c) Legislative measures to enable the use of appropriate means to secure evidence required for judicial proceedings. 	<p>emergency. After having confiscated those objects, all have to be recorded and reported to the public prosecutor within 24 hours.</p> <p>Before confiscation, authorities who have followed the order of seizure must inform to the officers in charge at the postal office to acknowledge about the measures, and to cooperate with the concerned authorities.</p> <p>The record of the confiscation shall be signed by the postal officers who are in charge at the time of conducting confiscation, and shall be followed article 100 of this law.</p>
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