

**Recommendation 36**

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

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR SUPPRESSION OF THE FINANCING OF TERRORISM	LAO PDR'S LEGAL REGULATION
<p>Article 2</p> <p>1. Any person commits an offence within the meaning of this Convention if that person by any means, directly or indirectly, unlawfully and wilfully, provides or collects funds with the intention that they should be used or in the knowledge that they are to be used, in full or in part, in order to carry out:</p> <p>(a) An act which constitutes an offence within the scope of and as defined in one of the treaties listed in the annex; or</p> <p>(b) Any other act intended to cause death or serious bodily injury to a civilian, or to any other person not taking an active part in the hostilities in a situation of armed conflict, when the purpose of such act, by its nature or context, is to intimidate a population, or to compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act.</p>	<p><b>1. Penal code No.26/NA, dated 15 May 2017 (Article 120 and 131):</b></p> <p><b>Article 131 Financing Terrorism</b></p> <p>The financing of terrorism is an intentional act, both direct and indirect, of a natural person, legal persons or organisations that attempt to give, collect, acquire funds or properties, legally or illegally, wholly or partially, to supply funds to terrorism, terrorist or linked to a specific terrorism act whether the funds or properties are used in the actions or not.</p> <p>Any person committing an offence of financing terrorism for the value less than 1.000.000.000 Kip shall be punished from five years to eight years of imprisonment and shall be fined from 5.000.000 kip to 800.000.000 Kip and asset shall be confiscated.</p> <p>Where such offence is for the value from 1.000.000.000 Kip or more, the offender shall be punished from eight years to twelve years of imprisonment and shall be fined from 800.000.000 kip to 1.000.000.000 Kip and asset shall be confiscated.</p> <p>Where such an offence is performed as part of an organized group or as a regular basis, the offenders shall be punished from fifteen years to twenty years of imprisonment and shall be fined from 800.000.000 kip to 1.000.000.000 Kip and asset shall be confiscated.</p> <p>Any preparation or attempt to commit such an offence shall also be punished.</p> <p><b>Article 120 Acts of Terrorism</b></p> <p>Acts of terrorism are actions of natural persons, groups of people, organisations or terrorist organisation within or out of the territory of the Lao PDR with funds provided to the act of terrorism as follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Actions that aiming to cause effects to the national security, socio-economic basis, foreign and international organisations, cause problems to international relations of the Lao PDR or cause chaos to people in society;</li> <li>2. Actions that affect lives, health, freedom, or physical and spiritual intimidation;</li> <li>3. Seizure, damage of properties, break-in, attack, obstruction, causing damage and chaos to</li> </ol>

		<p>computer and communication, internet systems or digital instruments of state organisations, legal persons and natural persons;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Processing, production, utilisation, packaging, collecting, transportation of explosives, radioactive substance, toxics, inflammables, and weapons trafficking, equipment, vehicles including advice for certain actions with aims defined in point 1 , point 2 and point 3 of this article;</li> <li>5. Disseminating, influencing, encouraging, imposing, hiring or creating conditions, aiding for the actions defined in point 1, 2, 3 and 4 of this article;</li> <li>6. Other terrorist-held offences as defined in international agreements or treaties which the Lao PDR is party to.</li> </ol> <p>Any person committing an offence of terrorism shall be punished from five years to twenty years of imprisonment and shall be fined from 1.000.000.000 kip to 5.000.000.000 Kip.</p> <p>Where such an offence is performed as part of an organized group or causing serious damages, the offenders shall be punished from ten years to life imprisonment and shall be fined from 5.000.000.000 kip to 7.000.000.000 Kip or shall be subject to the death penalty and asset shall be confiscated.</p> <p>Any preparation or attempt to commit such an offence shall also be punished.</p> <p><b>2. Law on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism No. 50/NA, dated 21 July 2014 (Article 7 and 8):</b></p> <p><b>Article 7: Acts of terrorism</b></p> <p>Acts of terrorism are an event in which natural persons, groups of people, organisations or terrorist organisation within or outside of the territory of the Lao PDR receive finances to conduct an act of terrorism, with the details as follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Acts that effect the national security, socio-economic foundation, foreign and international organisations, cause difficulties to international relations of the Lao PDR or chaos to people in the society;</li> <li>2. Acts that affect lives, health, freedom, or deemed as a physical and psychological coercion and threat;</li> <li>3. Seizure, damaging properties, invasion, attack, obstruction, causing damages and chaos to computer communication and Internet systems or digital instruments of state organisations, legal persons and natural persons;</li> <li>4. Processing, production, use, packaging, transportation, consolidation, and obtaining of explosives,</li> </ol>
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		<p>radioactive substances, toxics, inflammables, and trading of weapons, equipment, vehicles including an offering of advice for certain act with an intention as defined in subparagraph 1, 2 and 3 of this article;</p> <p>5. Disseminating, recruiting, encouraging, coercing, threatening, hiring or creating conditions, and aiding an act as defined in subparagraph 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8 of this article;</p> <p>6. Organizing, financing, participating and attempting to participate in the organisation, teaching, and training of selected individuals to conduct an act as defined in subparagraph 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8 of this article;</p> <p>7. Acknowledgment of an act with an objective evidence to prove that it is an act of terrorism.</p> <p>8. Other offences defined as acts of terrorism as per international agreements or treaties that the Lao PDR is a party to.</p> <p><b>Article 8 Definitions</b></p> <p>The terminologies used in this law have the following meaning:</p> <p>3. Terrorist shall mean a natural person, a group of people, an organisation or a terrorist organisation that commit an act as defined in article 7 of this law;</p> <p>4. Terrorist organisation shall mean any group of terrorists having an intention, attempting to commit, participating in, in accomplice of crime, organising, leading an act of terrorism directly or indirectly as defined in Article 7 of this law;</p>
Article 3	<p>This Convention shall not apply where the offence is committed within a single State, the alleged offender is a national of that State and is present in the territory of that State and no other State has a basis under article 7, paragraph 1, or article 7, paragraph 2, to exercise jurisdiction, except that the provisions of articles 12 to 18 shall, as appropriate, apply in those cases.</p>	<p><b>Penal code No.26/NA, dated 15 May 2017 (Article 8 and 9):</b></p> <p><b>Article 8 Application of the Penal Law within the Territory of the Lao People's Democratic Republic</b></p> <p>The Penal law is applied to all offences committed in the territory of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.</p> <p>A person, legal person who commits an offence within the territory of the Lao People's Democratic Republic shall be charged and punished in accordance with the Penal Law of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.</p> <p>In the event that diplomatic representatives or individuals benefiting from the diplomatic immunity conferred by international conventions to which the Lao People's Democratic Republic is a party commit offences in the territory of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, these cases shall be solved through diplomatic channels.</p> <p><b>Article 9 Application of the Penal Law outside the Territory of the Lao People's Democratic Republic</b></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, 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>
Article 4	<p>Violations and sanctions</p> <p>Each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary:</p> <p>(a) To establish as criminal offences under its domestic law the offences set forth in article 2;</p> <p>(b) To make those offences punishable by appropriate penalties which take into account the grave nature of the offences.</p>	<p><b>Penal code No.26/NA, dated 15 May 2017(Article 61, 62 and 63):</b></p> <p><b>Article 61 General Principle on the Prescription of Penalties</b></p> <p>The court prescribes penalties on the basis of legal provisions on the punishment of offences.</p> <p>In prescribing penalties, the court must consider the nature and degree of the social threat posed by the offence, the personality of the offender, and circumstances conducive to the reduction or the increase of penal responsibilities.</p> <p><b>Article 62 Characteristics of Dangerousness of the Offences</b></p> <p>Characteristics of dangerousness of an offence is based on the category of the offence and the offence method.</p> <p>Categories of offences refer to minor offences, major offences and crimes as stipulated in Article 13 of this Penal Code.</p> <p>Offence method refers to method used to commit the offence such as torture, outrageous acts towards the victim, by methods dangerous to the public.</p> <p><b>Article 63 Level of Danger of an Offence</b></p> <p>The level of danger of an offence depends on the factual loss in life, health, honor and dignity and property caused by the intentional or negligent offence.</p> <p>There are three levels of loss to property as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low level or minor loss is less than 20.000.000 Kip;</li> <li>2. Medium level or medium loss is from more than 20.000.000 Kip to 50.000.000 Kip;</li> <li>3. High level or substantial loss is from more than 50.000.000 Kip.</li> </ol>
Article 5	<p>Legal person's liabilities</p> <p>1. Each State Party, in accordance with its domestic legal principles,</p>	<p><b>Penal code No.26/NA, dated 15 May 2017(Article 88, 89, 90 and 91):</b></p> <p><b>Article 88 Offence of Legal Person</b></p> <p>Offence of legal person is an offence committed by an organ or a representative of legal</p>

	<p>shall take the necessary measures to enable a legal entity located in its territory or organized under its law to be held liable when a person responsible for the management or control of that legal entity has, in that capacity, committed an offence set forth in article 2. Such liability may be criminal, civil or administrative.</p> <p>2. Such liability is incurred without prejudice to the criminal liability of individuals having committed the offences.</p> <p>3. Each State Party shall ensure, in particular, that legal entities liable in accordance with paragraph 1 above are subject to effective, proportionate and dissuasive criminal, civil or administrative sanctions. Such sanctions may include monetary sanctions.</p>	<p>person.</p> <p><b>Article 89 Criminal Liability of Legal Person</b> A legal person shall be liable for its offence if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. That offence is act performed on its name;</li> <li>2. That offence is act performed for its interest;</li> <li>3. That offence is act performed under direction, management and decision of legal person.</li> </ol> <p>Criminal liability of the legal person does not exclude criminal liability of the individual.</p> <p><b>Article 90 Prescription of Penalty on Legal Person</b> Penalty imposed on legal person is a fine as principal penalty. Penalty imposed on legal person is double as prescribed in natural person. Beside penalty of fine for legal person, the court may decide to revoke legal person or to ban from running some kind business or to ban from mobilizing fund or ban from using cheque or credit card, to confiscate objects or undertake restoration.</p> <p><b>Article 91 Revoking Legal Person business.</b> Revoking legal person is the court's measure imposed on legal person committing offences to stop running some kind of business when considering that letting the convicted legal person to do this kind of business or operate in such business may cause harm and danger to the society and environment.</p>
Article 6	<p>Advocate</p> <p>Each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological,</p>	<p><b>1. Penal code No.26/NA, dated 15 May 2017(Article 120 and 131):</b></p> <p><b>Article 131 Financing Terrorism</b> The financing of terrorism is an intentional act, both direct and indirect, of a natural person, legal persons or organisations that attempt to give, collect, acquire funds or properties, legally or illegally, wholly or partially, to supply funds to terrorism, terrorist or linked to a specific terrorism act whether the funds or properties are used in the actions or not.</p> <p>Any person committing an offence of financing terrorism for the value less than 1.000.000.000 Kip shall be punished from five years to eight years of imprisonment and shall be fined from 5.000.000 kip to 800.000.000 Kip and asset shall be confiscated.</p>

	<p>racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature.</p>	<p>Where such offence is for the value from 1.000.000.000 Kip or more, the offender shall be punished from eight years to twelve years of imprisonment and shall be fined from 800.000.000 kip to 1.000.000.000 Kip and asset shall be confiscated.</p> <p>Where such an offence is performed as part of an organized group or as a regular basis, the offenders shall be punished from fifteen years to twenty years of imprisonment and shall be fined from 800.000.000 kip to 1.000.000.000 Kip and asset shall be confiscated.</p> <p>Any preparation or attempt to commit such an offence shall also be punished.</p> <p><b>Article 120 Acts of Terrorism</b></p> <p>Acts of terrorism are actions of natural persons, groups of people, organisations or terrorist organisation within or out of the territory of the Lao PDR with funds provided to the act of terrorism as follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Actions that aiming to cause effects to the national security, socio-economic basis, foreign and international organisations, cause problems to international relations of the Lao PDR or cause chaos to people in society;</li> <li>2. Actions that affect lives, health, freedom, or physical and spiritual intimidation;</li> <li>3. Seizure, damage of properties, break-in, attack, obstruction, causing damage and chaos to computer and communication, internet systems or digital instruments of state organisations, legal persons and natural persons;</li> <li>4. Processing, production, utilisation, packaging, collecting, transportation of explosives, radioactive substance, toxics, inflammables, and weapons trafficking, equipment, vehicles including advice for certain actions with aims defined in point 1 , point 2 and point 3 of this article;</li> <li>5. Disseminating, influencing, encouraging, imposing, hiring or creating conditions, aiding for the actions defined in point 1, 2, 3 and 4 of this article;</li> <li>6. Other terrorist-held offences as defined in international agreements or treaties which the Lao PDR is party to.</li> </ol> <p>Any person committing an offence of terrorism shall be punished from five years to twenty years of imprisonment and shall be fined from 1.000.000.000 kip to 5.000.000.000 Kip.</p> <p>Where such an offence is performed as part of an organized group or causing serious damages, the offenders shall be punished from ten years to life imprisonment and shall be fined from 5.000.000.000 kip to 7.000.000.000 Kip or shall be subject to the death penalty and asset shall be confiscated.</p>
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		<p>Any preparation or attempt to commit such an offence shall also be punished.</p> <p><b>2. Law on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism No. 50/NA, dated 21 July 2014(Article 7 and 8):</b></p> <p><b>Article 7: Acts of terrorism</b></p> <p>Acts of terrorism are an event in which natural persons, groups of people, organisations or terrorist organisation within or outside of the territory of the Lao PDR receive finances to conduct an act of terrorism, with the details as follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Acts that effect the national security, socio-economic foundation, foreign and international organisations, cause difficulties to international relations of the Lao PDR or chaos to people in the society;</li> <li>2. Acts that affect lives, health, freedom, or deemed as a physical and psychological coercion and threat;</li> <li>3. Seizure, damaging properties, invasion, attack, obstruction, causing damages and chaos to computer communication and Internet systems or digital instruments of state organisations, legal persons and natural persons;</li> <li>4. Processing, production, use, packaging, transportation, consolidation, and obtaining of explosives, radioactive substances, toxics, inflammables, and trading of weapons, equipment, vehicles including an offering of advice for certain act with an intention as defined in subparagraph 1, 2 and 3 of this article;</li> <li>5. Disseminating, recruiting, encouraging, coercing, threatening, hiring or creating conditions, and aiding an act as defined in subparagraph 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8 of this article;</li> <li>6. Organizing, financing, participating and attempting to participate in the organisation, teaching, and training of selected individuals to conduct an act as defined in subparagraph 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8 of this article;</li> <li>7. Acknowledgment of an act with an objective evidence to prove that it is an act of terrorism.</li> <li>8. Other offences defined as acts of terrorism as per international agreements or treaties that the Lao PDR is a party to.</li> </ol> <p><b>Article 8 Definitions</b></p> <p>The terminologies used in this law have the following meaning:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Terrorist shall mean a natural person, a group of people, an organisation or a terrorist organisation that commit an act as defined in article 7 of this law;</li> <li>4. Terrorist organisation shall mean any group of terrorists having an intention, attempting to commit, participating in, in accomplice of crime, organising, leading an act of terrorism</li> </ol>
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		directly or indirectly as defined in Article 7 of this law;
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<p>Article 7</p>	<p>Authority</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 2 when:</p> <p>(a) The offence is committed in the territory of that State;</p> <p>(b) The offence is committed on board a vessel flying the flag of that State or an aircraft registered under the laws of that State at the time the offence is committed;</p> <p>(c) The offence is committed by a national of that State.</p> <p>2. A State Party may also establish its jurisdiction over any such offence when:</p> <p>(a) The offence was directed towards or resulted in the carrying out of an offence referred to in article 2, paragraph 1, subparagraph (a) or (b), in the territory of or against a national of that State;</p> <p>(b) The offence was directed towards or resulted in the carrying out of an offence referred to in article 2, paragraph 1, subparagraph (a) or (b), against a State or government facility of that State abroad, including diplomatic or consular premises of that State;</p>	<p><b>Penal code No.26/NA, dated 15 May 2017(Article 8 and 9):</b></p> <p><b>Article 8 Application of the Penal Law within the Territory of the Lao People's Democratic Republic</b></p> <p>The Penal law is applied to all offences committed in the territory of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.</p> <p>A person, legal person who commits an offence within the territory of the Lao People's Democratic Republic shall be charged and punished in accordance with the Penal Law of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.</p> <p>In the event that diplomatic representatives or individuals benefiting from the diplomatic immunity conferred by international conventions to which the Lao People's Democratic Republic is a party commit offences in the territory of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, these cases shall be solved through diplomatic channels.</p> <p><b>Article 9 Application of the Penal Law outside the Territory of the Lao People's Democratic Republic</b></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, 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>
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	<p>(c) The offence was directed towards or resulted in an offence referred to in article 2, paragraph 1, subparagraph (a) or (b), committed in an attempt to compel that State to do or abstain from doing any act;</p> <p>(d) The offence is committed by a stateless person who has his or her habitual residence in the territory of that State;</p> <p>(e) The offence is committed on board an aircraft which is operated by the Government of that State.</p>	
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Article 8	Identification, detection, freezing and confiscation	<p><b>Law on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism No. 50/NA, dated 21 July 2014 (Article 38, 39 and 40):</b></p> <p><b>Article 38: Application of provisional measures</b> Competent authorities are eligible to apply provisional measures to seize or freeze funds in case they detect, find or suspect that there is an act of money laundering or financing of terrorism. Lao PDR while protecting the rights and interests of the third party and ensuring no impacts on the operations of the financial and monetary system. The procedures for applying provisional measures are defined in a separate regulation.</p> <p><b>Article 39: Freezing without prior notice</b> Competent authorities have the right to freeze funds relating to financing of terrorism without a prior notice to prevent a transfer or further delivery to a terrorist.</p> <p><b>Article 40: Seizure, Freezing of funds of terrorists</b> Funds of natural persons and a legal entities including groups of terrorism financiers and international terrorist organisations stipulated in resolutions S/RES/1267 (1999), S/RES/1373 (2001) and their successors of the UN Security Council shall be immediately seized and frozen. The implementing procedures for seizing, freezing funds of terrorists are to observe a specific legislation.</p>
Article 9	<p>Suspect detection</p> <p>1. Upon receiving information that a person who has committed or who is alleged to have committed an offence set forth in article 2 may be present in its territory, the State Party concerned shall take such measures as may be necessary under its domestic law to investigate the facts contained in the information.</p>	<p><b>Penal code No. 26/NA, dated 15 May 2017 (Article 8 and 9):</b></p> <p><b>Article 8 Application of the Penal Law within the Territory of the Lao People's Democratic Republic</b> The Penal law is applied to all offences committed in the territory of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. A person, legal person who commits an offence within the territory of the Lao People's Democratic Republic shall be charged and punished in accordance with the Penal Law of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. In the event that diplomatic representatives or individuals benefiting from the diplomatic immunity conferred by international conventions to which the Lao People's Democratic Republic is a party commit offences in the territory of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, these cases shall be solved through diplomatic channels.</p> <p><b>Article 9 Application of the Penal Law outside the Territory of the Lao People's Democratic Republic</b> Lao citizens who commit offences outside the territory of the Lao People's Democratic Republic shall</p>

		<p>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, 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>
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2. Upon being satisfied that the circumstances so warrant, the State Party in whose territory the offender or alleged offender is present shall take the appropriate measures under its domestic law so as to ensure that persons presence for the purpose of prosecution or extradition.

3. Any person regarding whom the measures referred to in paragraph 2 are being taken shall be entitled to:

(a) Communicate without delay with the nearest appropriate representative of the State of which that person is a national or which is otherwise entitled to protect that person's rights or, if that person is a stateless person, the State in the territory of which that person habitually resides;

(b) Be visited by a representative of that State;

(c) Be informed of that person's rights under subparagraphs (a) and (b).



Article 10	<p>Prosecution</p> <p>1. The State Party in the territory of which the alleged offender is present shall, in cases to which article 7 applies, if it does not extradite that person, be obliged, without exception whatsoever and whether or not the offence was committed in its territory, to submit the case without undue delay to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution, through proceedings in accordance with the laws of that State. Those authorities shall take their decision in the same manner as in the case of any other offence of a grave nature under the law of that State.</p> <p>2. Whenever a State Party is permitted under its domestic law to extradite or otherwise surrender one of its nationals only upon the condition that the person will be returned to that State to serve the sentence imposed as a result of the trial or proceeding for which the extradition or surrender of the person was sought, and this State and the State seeking the extradition of the person agree with this option and other terms they may deem appropriate, such a conditional extradition or surrender shall be sufficient to discharge the obligation</p>	<p><b>Law on Extradition No.18/NA, dated 11 July 2012 (Article 2):</b></p> <p><b>Article 2 Extradition</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Extradition is the handover 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>
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	set forth in paragraph 1	
Article 11	<p>Extradition</p> <p>1. The offences set forth in article 2 shall be deemed to be included as extraditable offences in any extradition treaty existing between any of the States Parties before the entry into force of this Convention. States Parties undertake to include such offences as extraditable offences in every extradition treaty to be subsequently concluded between them.</p>	<p><b>Law on Extradition No.18/NA, dated 11 July 2012(Article 2, 7-16):</b></p> <p><b>Article 2 Extradition</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Extradition is the handover 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><b>Article 7. Extraditable Offences</b></p> <p>Extraditable offences are offences which are punishable under the penal law of the Lao PDR and that of the Requesting State by the penalty of imprisonment or other form of detention for a period of more than 12 months. It shall not matter whether the penal law of the Lao PDR or the Requesting State places the conduct constituting the offence within the same category of offence or not.</p> <p>Where the request for extradition relates to a person sentenced to imprisonment or other form of detention by a court of the Requesting State for any extraditable offence, extradition shall be granted only if a period of at least six months in the sentence remains to be served.</p> <p>If the request for extradition concerns two or more acts each of which constitutes an offence under the laws of the Requesting State and the Lao PDR and at least one of which fulfils the condition of period of penalty provided in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, the Lao PDR may grant extradition for all of those acts.</p> <p><b>Article 8. Refusal to Grant Extradition</b></p> <p>Extradition shall not be granted in any of the following circumstances :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The offence for which the request for extradition is made is considered a political offence including fighting for liberty, peace and political opinion, except for offences as described in Article 9 of this law ;</li> <li>2. An offence under military law of the Requesting State including the escape from the obligation on military service, and not follow the command of the superior ;</li> <li>3. The prosecution or execution or punishment of the offence for which the extradition has been sought has become barred by the reason prescribed under the law of the Requesting State and the Lao PDR ;</li> <li>4. The court of the Lao PDR has passed judgement upon the person sought in respect of the same</li> </ol>



		<p>offence, before the request for extradition is made;</p> <p>5. The judgement of the Requesting State was made in a trial in absentia , except that the Requesting State ensures that the person sought will have the opportunity to defend himself in a fair trial and reopen the trial with his presence.</p> <p><b>Article 9. Offences that are not Considered as Political Offences</b></p> <p>The following offences shall not be considered as political offences:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Taking of or attempt at the life or an attack on the following persons such as Head of State, President of National Assembly, Head of Government, or other leaders and members of his or her family ;</li> <li>2. Civil commotion;</li> <li>3. Attack of detention and reformatory centers ;</li> <li>4. Offence against friendly countries ;</li> <li>5. Abduction or taking hostages</li> <li>6. Bombing, firing, using equipments or chemicals that are dangerous and harmful to life or massive physical or property destruction ;</li> <li>7. Preparation, attempt or participation or commission in the offence, giving instruction, assistance or inciting other persons to commit offences as described in paragraphs 1 to 3 of this Article.</li> </ol> <p><b>Article 10. Ground for Mandatory Refusal of Extradition</b></p> <p>Extradition shall not be granted in any of the following circumstances :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Lao PDR has jurisdiction, according to the law, over the offence for which the request for extradition is made and shall institute proceedings against the person sought;</li> <li>2. The Lao PDR is in the process of proceeding against the person sought in respect of the same offence;</li> <li>3. The Lao PDR has well-founded reasons to suppose that the request for extradition is not compatible with humanitarian considerations on account of race, nationality, religion, ethnic, gender, social status or economic status of the person sought, which may be subject to torture or inhumane treatment.</li> </ol> <p><b>Article 11. Refusal of Extradition of a Lao Citizen, Alien or Stateless Person Residing in the Lao PDR</b></p> <p>The Lao PDR refuses to extradite its citizen, alien or stateless person residing in the Lao PDR,</p>
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		<p>that commits a crime outside the territory of the Lao PDR, except that the treaty on extradition provides for otherwise.</p> <p>Refusal request for extradition shall not be the ground for the person sought to be released from criminal responsibility and that person is still subjected to criminal proceeding in the Lao PDR according to the law of the Lao PDR. The Requesting State shall submit the case file and relevant information to competent authority of the Lao PDR to prosecute the Lao citizen, alien or stateless person.</p> <p><b>Article 12. Submission of Request for Extradition</b></p> <p>The submission of the request for extradition from the Lao PDR to the Requesting State and from the Lao PDR to the Requesting State shall communicate through the diplomatic channels.</p> <p>For the submission of the request for extradition according to treaties on extradition that the Lao PDR is a party, it shall use the mechanisms as provided in the treaties.</p> <p><b>Article 13. Request for Extradition</b></p> <p>A request for extradition shall be made in writing and shall be accompanied by the following :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Name of requesting organization ;</li> <li>2. Name and surname, age, gender, nationality, photograph, type and number of documents relating to appearance or identity, job and address or residence of the person sought and other information of that person ;</li> <li>3. A summary of offence of the person sought describing offence, date, time, location and the result of the offence;</li> <li>4. The provisions of the law describing the accused or offence, punishment and court jurisdiction of the Requesting State ;</li> <li>5. The provisions of the law describing any time limit on the prosecution or the execution of the punishment for the offence.</li> </ol> <p><b>Article 14. Required Documents for the Request for Extradition</b></p> <p>A request for extradition shall be accompanied by the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A copy of the warrant of arrest issued by a prosecutor, judge or other competent officers of the Requesting State ;</li> <li>2. Such evidence as would justify that person's arrest and committal for trial, including evidence establishing that the person to whom the warrant of arrest refers.</li> </ol> <p>Documents to be attached in the request for extradition to prosecution in the Requesting State</p>
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		<p>shall be accompanied by the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A copy of final judgement or sentence of the Requesting State ;</li> <li>2. Evidence showing that the person sought for extradition is the person whom the judgement or sentence refers ;</li> <li>3. A statement showing to what extent the judgement or sentence has been carried out;</li> <li>4. In case of a trial in absentia, it shall be clearly assured that the person sought can defend himself or the case will be reopened with his presence.</li> </ol> <p>All documents submitted by the Requesting Party according to this Article or the treaties on extradition that the Lao PDR is a party shall be officially signed and sealed and shall be accompanied by a translation in the Lao language or other languages as described in the treaties.</p> <p><b>Article 15. Concurrent Requests for Extradition</b></p> <p>If request for extradition of the person sought are made by two or more states at the same time whether the offence is the same or not, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall determine the priority of any of these requests taking into account the principles or obligations in the treaties on extradition, time and location of the offence, the gravity of the offence, the time of receiving the request, nationality and permanent residence of the person sought, victims and purpose of extradition.</p> <p><b>Article 16. Consideration of Request</b></p> <p>After receiving the request for extradition and attached documents, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or the Central Authority as described in the treaties on extradition shall consider whether the request has sufficient information or not according to Articles 13 and 14 of this law or treaties on extradition as well as the issues relating to the diplomatic relations and national interest of the Lao PDR.</p> <p>If the information furnished in support of the request for extradition is sufficient according to paragraph 1 of this Article, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall transmit the request to the Office of Supreme People's Prosecutor in order to further consider the request for extradition.</p> <p>If the information furnished in support of a request for extradition is insufficient according to Articles 13 and 14 of this law or treaties on extradition, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or a central authority may request for additional information within fifteen days after the date of receipt of the request or according to the treaties. The Requesting State shall provide additional information according to the request (from the Requested State) within forty five days after such request is made. If the Requesting State fails to provide additional information within that period, it shall be considered as having renounced its request voluntarily. However, the Requesting State shall not be</p>
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		precluded from making a fresh for the same purpose.
Article 12	Legal Assistance	<p><b>1. Law on the Criminal Procedure No.37/NA, dated 14 November 2017:</b>  <b>Article 727 Implementation of Judicial Assistance</b>  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.</p> <p>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><b>2. Law on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism No. 50/NA, dated 21 July 2014:</b>  <b>Article 44 Mutual Legal Assistance Mutual Legal Assistances</b>  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><b>3. Darft Law on Mutual legal assistance .....</b>  <b>Article 2 International Cooperation for Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters</b>  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.</p> <p><b>Article 7 Scope of International Cooperation for Mutual Legal Assistance</b>  International cooperation for mutual legal assistance in criminal matters shall have the following scopes:</p>

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Collecting an information;</li> <li>2. Providing an evidence;</li> <li>3. Participation of individuals to the requesting state;</li> <li>4. Participation of offenders or individuals who detained in Lao PDR;</li> <li>5. Addresses and Identities;</li> <li>6. Searching and Seizing an evidence;</li> <li>7. Seizure and Freezing;</li> <li>8. Return of evidences;</li> <li>9. Recognizing and Following a court's judgment in criminal matters;</li> <li>10. Provision of other assistances may be consistent with the treaty to which Lao PDR is a party and the Laws of Lao PDR.</li> </ol>
Article 13	<p>Fiscal violations</p> <p>None of the offences set forth in article 2 shall be regarded, for the purposes of extradition or mutual legal assistance, as a fiscal offence. Accordingly, States Parties may not refuse a request for extradition or for mutual legal assistance on the sole ground that it concerns a fiscal offence.</p>	<p><b>Law on Extradition No.18/NA, dated 11 July 2012(Article 7-16):</b></p> <p><b>Article 7. Extraditable Offences</b></p> <p>Extraditable offences are offences which are punishable under the penal law of the Lao PDR and that of the Requesting State by the penalty of imprisonment or other form of detention for a period of more than 12 months. It shall not matter whether the penal law of the Lao PDR or the Requesting State places the conduct constituting the offence within the same category of offence or not.</p> <p>Where the request for extradition relates to a person sentenced to imprisonment or other form of detention by a court of the Requesting State for any extraditable offence, extradition shall be granted only if a period of at least six months in the sentence remains to be served.</p> <p>If the request for extradition concerns two or more acts each of which constitutes an offence under the laws of the Requesting State and the Lao PDR and at least one of which fulfils the condition of period of penalty provided in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, the Lao PDR may grant extradition for all of those acts.</p>
Article 14	<p>Political violations</p> <p>None of the offences set forth in article 2 shall be regarded for the purposes of extradition or mutual legal assistance as a political offence or as an offence connected with a political offence or as an offence inspired by political motives. Accordingly, a request for extradition or for mutual legal assistance based on such an offence may not be refused on the sole ground that it concerns a political offence or an</p>	<p><b>Article 8. Refusal to Grant Extradition</b></p> <p>Extradition shall not be granted in any of the following circumstances :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The offence for which the request for extradition is made is considered a political offence including fighting for liberty, peace and political opinion, except for offences as described in Article 9 of this law ;</li> <li>2. An offence under military law of the Requesting State including the escape from the obligation on military service, and not follow the command of the superior ;</li> <li>3. The prosecution or execution or punishment of the offence for which the extradition has been sought has become barred by the reason prescribed under the law of the Requesting State and the Lao PDR ;</li> </ol>

	offence connected with a political offence or an offence inspired by political motives.	4. The court of the Lao PDR has passed judgement upon the person sought in respect of the same offence, before the request for extradition is made;
Article 15	<p><b>Discrimination</b> Nothing in this Convention shall be interpreted as imposing an obligation to extradite or to afford mutual legal assistance, if the requested State Party has substantial grounds for believing that the request for extradition for offences set forth in article 2 or for mutual legal assistance with respect to such offences has been made for the purpose of prosecuting or punishing a person on account of that person's race, religion, nationality, ethnic origin or political opinion or that compliance with the request would cause prejudice to that person's position for any of these reasons.</p>	<p>5. The judgement of the Requesting State was made in a trial in absentia, except that the Requesting State ensures that the person sought will have the opportunity to defend himself in a fair trial and reopen the trial with his presence.</p> <p><b>Article 9. Offences that are not Considered as Political Offences</b> The following offences shall not be considered as political offences:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Taking of or attempt at the life or an attack on the following persons such as Head of State, President of National Assembly, Head of Government, or other leaders and members of his or her family ;</li> <li>2. Civil commotion;</li> <li>3. Attack of detention and reformatory centers ;</li> <li>4. Offence against friendly countries ;</li> <li>5. Abduction or taking hostages</li> <li>6. Bombing, firing, using equipments or chemicals that are dangerous and harmful to life or massive physical or property destruction ;</li> <li>7. Preparation, attempt or participation or commission in the offence, giving instruction, assistance or inciting other persons to commit offences as described in paragraphs 1 to 3 of this Article.</li> </ol> <p><b>Article 10. Ground for Mandatory Refusal of Extradition</b> Extradition shall not be granted in any of the following circumstances :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Lao PDR has jurisdiction, according to the law, over the offence for which the request for extradition is made and shall institute proceedings against the person sought;</li> <li>2. The Lao PDR is in the process of proceeding against the person sought in respect of the same offence;</li> <li>3. The Lao PDR has well-founded reasons to suppose that the request for extradition is not compatible with humanitarian considerations on account of race, nationality, religion, ethnic, gender, social status or economic status of the person sought, which may be subject to torture or inhumane treatment.</li> </ol> <p><b>Article 11. Refusal of Extradition of a Lao Citizen, Alien or Stateless Person Residing in the Lao PDR</b></p>
Article 16	<p><b>Transfer of prisoners</b> 1. A person who is being detained or is serving a sentence in the territory of one State Party whose presence in another State Party is requested for purposes of identification, testimony or otherwise providing assistance in obtaining evidence for the investigation or prosecution of offences set forth in article 2 may be transferred if the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(a) The person freely gives his or her</p>	

	<p>informed consent;</p> <p>(b) The competent authorities of both States agree, subject to such conditions as those States may deem appropriate.</p> <p>2. For the purposes of the present article:</p> <p>(a) The State to which the person is transferred shall have the authority and obligation to keep the person transferred in custody, unless otherwise requested or authorized by the State from which the person was transferred;</p> <p>(b) The State to which the person is transferred shall without delay implement its obligation to return the person to the custody of the State from which the person was transferred as agreed beforehand, or as otherwise agreed, by the competent authorities of both States;</p> <p>(c) The State to which the person is transferred shall not require the State from which the person was transferred to initiate extradition proceedings for the return of the person;</p>	<p>The Lao PDR refuses to extradite its citizen, alien or stateless person residing in the Lao PDR, that commits a crime outside the territory of the Lao PDR, except that the treaty on extradition provides for otherwise.</p> <p>Refusal request for extradition shall not be the ground for the person sought to be released from criminal responsibility and that person is still subjected to criminal proceeding in the Lao PDR according to the law of the Lao PDR. The Requesting State shall submit the case file and relevant information to competent authority of the Lao PDR to prosecute the Lao citizen, alien or stateless person.</p> <p><b>Article 12. Submission of Request for Extradition</b></p> <p>The submission of the request for extradition from the Lao PDR to the Requesting State and from the Lao PDR to the Requesting State shall communicate through the diplomatic channels.</p> <p>For the submission of the request for extradition according to treaties on extradition that the Lao PDR is a party, it shall use the mechanisms as provided in the treaties.</p> <p><b>Article 13. Request for Extradition</b></p> <p>A request for extradition shall be made in writing and shall be accompanied by the following :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Name of requesting organization ;</li> <li>2. Name and surname, age, gender, nationality, photograph, type and number of documents relating to appearance or identity, job and address or residence of the person sought and other information of that person ;</li> <li>3. A summary of offence of the person sought describing offence, date, time, location and the result of the offence;</li> <li>4. The provisions of the law describing the accused or offence, punishment and court jurisdiction of the Requesting State ;</li> <li>5. The provisions of the law describing any time limit on the prosecution or the execution of the punishment for the offence.</li> </ol> <p><b>Article 14. Required Documents for the Request for Extradition</b></p> <p>A request for extradition shall be accompanied by the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A copy of the warrant of arrest issued by a prosecutor, judge or other competent officers of the Requesting State ;</li> <li>2. Such evidence as would justify that person's arrest and committal for trial, including evidence</li> </ol>
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	<p>(d) The person transferred shall receive credit for service of the sentence being served in the State from which he or she was transferred for time spent in the custody of the State to which he or she was transferred.</p> <p>3. Unless the State Party from which a person is to be transferred in accordance with the present article so agrees, that person, whatever his or her nationality, shall not be prosecuted or detained or subjected to any other restriction of his or her personal liberty in the territory of the State to which that person is transferred in respect of acts or convictions anterior to his or her departure from the territory of the State from which such person was transferred.</p>	<p>establishing that the person to whom the warrant of arrest refers.</p> <p>Documents to be attached in the request for extradition to prosecution in the Requesting State shall be accompanied by the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A copy of final judgement or sentence of the Requesting State ;</li> <li>2. Evidence showing that the person sought for extradition is the person whom the judgement or sentence refers ;</li> <li>3. A statement showing to what extent the judgement or sentence has been carried out;</li> <li>4. In case of a trial in absentia, it shall be clearly assured that the person sought can defend himself or the case will be reopened with his presence.</li> </ol> <p>All documents submitted by the Requesting Party according to this Article or the treaties on extradition that the Lao PDR is a party shall be officially signed and sealed and shall be accompanied by a translation in the Lao language or other languages as described in the treaties.</p> <p><b>Article 15. Concurrent Requests for Extradition</b></p> <p>If request for extradition of the person sought are made by two or more states at the same time whether the offence is the same or not, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall determine the priority of any of these requests taking into account the principles or obligations in the treaties on extradition, time and location of the offence, the gravity of the offence, the time of receiving the request, nationality and permanent residence of the person sought, victims and purpose of extradition.</p> <p><b>Article 16. Consideration of Request</b></p> <p>After receiving the request for extradition and attached documents, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or the Central Authority as described in the treaties on extradition shall consider whether the request has sufficient information or not according to Articles 13 and 14 of this law or treaties on extradition as well as the issues relating to the diplomatic relations and national interest of the Lao PDR.</p> <p>If the information furnished in support of the request for extradition is sufficient according to paragraph 1 of this Article, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall transmit the request to the Office of Supreme People's Prosecutor in order to further consider the request for extradition.</p> <p>If the information furnished in support of a request for extradition is insufficient according to Articles 13 and 14 of this law or treaties on extradition, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or a central authority may request for additional information within fifteen days after the date of receipt of the request or according to the treaties. The Requesting State shall provide additional information according to the request (from the Requested State) within forty five days after such request is made.</p>
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		<p>If the Requesting State fails to provide additional information within that period, it shall be considered as having renounced its request voluntarily. However, the Requesting State shall not be precluded from making a fresh for the same purpose.</p>
Article 17	<p><b>Fair treatment</b> Any person who is taken into custody or regarding whom any other measures are taken or proceedings are carried out pursuant to this Convention shall be guaranteed fair treatment, including enjoyment of all rights and guarantees in conformity with the law of the State in the territory of which that person is present and applicable provisions of international law, including international human rights law.</p>	<p><b>Law on the Criminal Procedure No.37/NA, dated 14 November 2017(Article 7 and 63):</b> <b>Article 63. Participants in Criminal Proceedings</b> Participants in criminal proceedings are as follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The suspects;</li> <li>2. Accused persons;</li> <li>3. Complainants;</li> <li>4. Injured party;</li> <li>5. Civil plaintiff;</li> <li>6. Civil liable party;</li> <li>7. Witnesses;</li> <li>8. Lawyers or protectors</li> <li>9. Professionals;</li> <li>10. Specialists;</li> <li>11. Translators.</li> </ol> <p><b>Article 7. Protection Measures</b> All criminal proceedings, organizations and concerned authorities will be protected by laws from possible action of revenges, coercion to life, health, freedom, dignity, and properties belonging to family, individual, and the public. For an act of individual or organization which bring harm to organizations or criminal proceeding authorities by suing coercion, oppression, defamation, and libel, shall be punished by laws. All citizens will be protected of life, health, dignity, or property in the time of conducting a case proceeding. All behavior of organization and concerned authority regarding the use of force, torture, oppression, and coercion, which bring about harm to society, will be punished by laws.</p>
Article 18	<p><b>Terrosism financing acts</b> 1. States Parties shall cooperate in the prevention of the offences set forth in article 2 by taking all</p>	<p><b>1. Penal code No.26/NA, dated 15 May 2017(Article 120 and 131):</b> <b>Article 131 Financing Terrorism</b> The financing of terrorism is an intentional act, both direct and indirect, of a natural person, legal persons or organisations that attempt to give, collect, acquire funds or properties, legally or illegally, wholly or partially, to supply funds to terrorism, terrorist or linked to a specific terrorism act</p>

	<p>practicable measures, inter alia, by adapting their domestic legislation, if necessary, to prevent and counter preparations in their respective territories for the commission of those offences within or outside their territories, including: (a) Measures to prohibit in their territories illegal activities of persons and organizations that knowingly encourage, instigate, organize or engage in the commission of offences set forth in article 2;</p> <p>(b) Measures requiring financial institutions and other professions involved in financial transactions to utilize the most efficient measures available for the identification of their usual or occasional customers, as well as customers in whose interest accounts are opened, and to pay special attention to unusual or suspicious transactions and report transactions suspected of stemming from a criminal activity. For this purpose, States Parties shall consider:</p> <p>(i) Adopting regulations prohibiting the opening of accounts the holders or beneficiaries of which are unidentified or unidentifiable, and</p>	<p>whether the funds or properties are used in the actions or not.</p> <p>Any person committing an offence of financing terrorism for the value less than 1.000.000.000 Kip shall be punished from five years to eight years of imprisonment and shall be fined from 5.000.000 kip to 800.000.000 Kip and asset shall be confiscated.</p> <p>Where such offence is for the value from 1.000.000.000 Kip or more, the offender shall be punished from eight years to twelve years of imprisonment and shall be fined from 800.000.000 kip to 1.000.000.000 Kip and asset shall be confiscated.</p> <p>Where such an offence is performed as part of an organized group or as a regular basis, the offenders shall be punished from fifteen years to twenty years of imprisonment and shall be fined from 800.000.000 kip to 1.000.000.000 Kip and asset shall be confiscated.</p> <p>Any preparation or attempt to commit such an offence shall also be punished.</p> <p><b>Article 120 Acts of Terrorism</b></p> <p>Acts of terrorism are actions of natural persons, groups of people, organisations or terrorist organisation within or out of the territory of the Lao PDR with funds provided to the act of terrorism as follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Actions that aiming to cause effects to the national security, socio-economic basis, foreign and international organisations, cause problems to international relations of the Lao PDR or cause chaos to people in society;</li> <li>2. Actions that affect lives, health, freedom, or physical and spiritual intimidation;</li> <li>3. Seizure, damage of properties, break-in, attack, obstruction, causing damage and chaos to computer and communication, internet systems or digital instruments of state organisations, legal persons and natural persons;</li> <li>4. Processing, production, utilisation, packaging, collecting, transportation of explosives, radioactive substance, toxics, inflammables, and weapons trafficking, equipment, vehicles including advice for certain actions with aims defined in point 1 , point 2 and point 3 of this article;</li> <li>5. Disseminating, influencing, encouraging, imposing, hiring or creating conditions, aiding for the actions defined in point 1, 2, 3 and 4 of this article;</li> <li>6. Other terrorist-held offences as defined in international agreements or treaties which the Lao PDR is party to.</li> </ol> <p>Any person committing an offence of terrorism shall be punished from five years to twenty years of imprisonment and shall be fined from 1.000.000.000 kip to 5.000.000.000 Kip.</p>
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	<p>measures to ensure that such institutions verify the identity of the real owners of such transactions;</p> <p>(ii) With respect to the identification of legal entities, requiring financial institutions, when necessary, to take measures to verify the legal existence and the structure of the customer by obtaining, either from a public register or from the customer or both, proof of incorporation, including information concerning the customer's name, legal form, address, directors and provisions regulating the power to bind the entity;</p> <p>(iii) Adopting regulations imposing on financial institutions the obligation to report promptly to the competent authorities all complex, unusual large transactions and unusual patterns of transactions, which have no apparent economic or obviously lawful purpose, without fear of assuming criminal or civil liability for breach of any restriction on disclosure of information if they report their suspicions in good faith;</p> <p>(iv) Requiring financial institutions to maintain, for at least five years,</p>	<p>Where such an offence is performed as part of an organized group or causing serious damages, the offenders shall be punished from ten years to life imprisonment and shall be fined from 5.000.000.000 kip to 7.000.000.000 Kip or shall be subject to the death penalty and asset shall be confiscated.</p> <p>Any preparation or attempt to commit such an offence shall also be punished.</p> <p><b>2. Law on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism No. 50/NA, dated 21 July 2014 (Article 17 and 18):</b></p> <p><b>Article 17: Reporting entities</b> Reporting entities are legal persons and organisations which have the obligation to report information or suspicious activities of being money laundering and financing of terrorism to the Anti-Money Laundering Intelligence Office (herein after called "AMLIO"). Reporting entities which consists of financial institutions and DNFBPs as defined in subparagraph 7 and 8 of article 8.</p> <p><b>Article 18: Rights and Obligations of reporting entities</b> The reporting entities have the following rights and obligations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Developing AML/CFT Programme</li> <li>2. Implementing risk assessment and risk based management principles;</li> <li>3. Implementing Know Your Customer measures;</li> <li>4. Enhancing Customer Due Diligence measures;</li> <li>5. Gathering detailed information on customers;</li> <li>6. Gathering information about customers' transactions;</li> <li>7. Dealing with PEPs;</li> <li>8. Dealing with corresponding banks;</li> <li>9. Collecting data on wire transfer;</li> <li>10. Maintaining records;</li> <li>11. Postponing transactions;</li> <li>12. Reporting;</li> <li>13. Reporting suspicious transactions;</li> <li>14. Maintaining reporting confidentiality.</li> </ol> <p>Overseas branches and subsidiaries in the group of the reporting entities are obliged to observe articles 19 to 32 of this law.</p>
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	<p>all necessary records on transactions, both domestic or international.</p> <p>2. States Parties shall further cooperate in the prevention of offences set forth in article 2 by considering:</p> <p>(a) Measures for the supervision, including, for example, the licensing, of all moneytransmission agencies;</p> <p>(b) Feasible measures to detect or monitor the physical cross-border transportation of cash and bearer negotiable instruments, subject to strict safeguards to ensure proper use of information and without impeding in any way the freedom of capital movements.</p> <p>3. States Parties shall further cooperate in the prevention of the offences set forth in article 2 by exchanging accurate and verified information in accordance with their domestic law and coordinating administrative and other measures taken, as appropriate, to prevent the commission of offences set forth in article 2, in particular by:</p> <p>(a) Establishing and maintaining</p>	<p>In case the lawsof the country where the branches subsidiaries in the group of the reporting entities are located do not allow the application of these obligations, the reporting entities shall notify their supervisory authorities.</p>
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	<p>channels of communication between their competent agencies and services to facilitate the secure and rapid exchange of information concerning all aspects of offences set forth in article 2;</p> <p>(b) Cooperating with one another in conducting inquiries, with respect to the offences set forth in article 2, concerning:</p> <p>(i) The identity, whereabouts and activities of persons in respect of whom reasonable suspicion exists that they are involved in such offences;</p> <p>(ii) The movement of funds relating to the commission of such offences.</p> <p>4. States Parties may exchange information through the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol</p>	
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