

CONSTITUTION OF THE LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

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PREAMBLE

For thousands of years, the multi-ethnic Lao people lived and grew on this beloved land. More than six centuries ago, during the time of Chao Fa Ngum, our ancestors founded the unified Lane Xang country and built it into a prosperous and glorious land. From the 18th century A.D. onwards, the Lao land had been repeatedly threatened and invaded by outside powers. Our people had united to develop the heroic and unyielding traditions of their ancestors and continually and persistently fought to regain independence and freedom.

Over the past 60 years, under the correct leadership of the former Indochinese Communist Party and the present Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the multi-ethnic Lao people had carried out a difficult and arduous struggle, filled with great sacrifices, until they managed to crush the yoke of domination and oppression of the colonialist and feudalism regimes, completely liberated the country, and established the Lao People's Democratic Republic on 2 December 1975; thus opening a new era, an era of genuine independence for the country and true freedom for the people.

In the recent years, our people have together implemented the two strategic tasks of safeguarding and building the country, and have initially achieved satisfactory results. And now in this new period, the society requires that the State must have a Constitution. This Constitution is the Constitution of the People's Democratic Regime in our country. It recognizes the great achievements gained by our people in the struggle for national liberation and development; it defines the political regime, the socio-economic system, the fundamental rights and duties of citizens and the system of organization of the state apparatus in this new period. This is the first time in the history of our nation that the people's right to mastery is defined in the fundamental law of the nation.

This Constitution is the product of the process of discussion by the people throughout the country. It reflects the long-term aspirations and strong determination of the national community to strive together to fulfill the objective of building the Lao nation into a country of peace, independence, democracy, unity and prosperity.

CHAPTER I THE POLITICAL REGIME

Article 1

The Lao People's Democratic Republic is an independent and sovereign country with territorial integrity covering both territorial waters and airspace. It is a unified and indivisible country belonging to all ethnic groups.

Article 2

The Lao People's Democratic Republic is a People's Democratic State. All power is of the people, by the people and for the interests of the multi-ethnic people of all strata in society with workers, farmers and intellectuals as the core.

Article 3

The right of the multi-ethnic people to be the masters of the country is exercised and ensured through the functioning of the political system, with the Lao People's Revolutionary Party as its leading nucleus.

Article 4

The National Assembly is the representative organ of the people. The election of members of the National Assembly shall be carried out through the principles of universal, equal and direct suffrage, and secret ballot. Voters have the right to propose the dismissal of their own representatives if they are found to be unworthy and lose the people's confidence.

Article 5

The National Assembly and all other state organizations are established and function in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism.

Article 6

The State protects the inviolable rights and democratic freedoms of the people. All state organizations and functionaries must inform the people of and educate them in the policies, regulations and laws, and together with the people, to implement them in order to guarantee the legitimate rights and interests of the people. All acts of bureaucratism and harassment that can be detrimental to the honor, body, lives, conscience and property of the people are prohibited.

Article 7

The Lao Front for National Construction, the Lao Federation of Trade Unions, the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union, the Lao Women's Union and other social organizations are the organs that unite and mobilize all strata of all ethnic groups in order to take part in the tasks of national defense and development; to develop the right to mastery of the people and to protect the legitimate rights and interests of their members.

Article 8

The State pursues the policy of unity and equality among all ethnic groups. All ethnic groups have the right to protect, preserve and promote their fine customs and culture as well as those of the nation. All acts of division and discrimination among ethnic groups are prohibited. The State takes every measure to upgrade the socio-economic development of all ethnic groups.

Article 9

The State respects and protects all lawful activities of Buddhists and of followers of other religions, mobilizes and encourages the Buddhist monks, novices and priests of other faiths to

participate in those activities which are beneficial to the country and its people. All acts of fomenting division among religions and among the people are prohibited.

Article 10

The State manages the society by the provisions of the Constitution and the law. All party and state organizations, mass organizations, social organizations and all citizens must comply with the Constitution and the law.

Article 11

The State implements a policy of national defense and security with the participation of the entire people and in all aspects. The national defense and security forces must enhance their loyalty to the country and the people; carry out their duties to safeguard the gains of the revolution, the lives, property and labor of the people; and must contribute to the tasks of national development.

Article 12

The Lao People's Democratic Republic pursues a foreign policy of peace, independence, friendship and cooperation; and promotes relations and cooperation with all countries based on the principles of peaceful coexistence; respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity; non-interference in each other's internal affairs; equality and mutual benefit.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic supports the struggle of the world people for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

CHAPTER II

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SYSTEM

Article 13

The economic system of the Lao People's Democratic Republic is a multi-sectoral economy having as objectives the expansion of production and increase of goods circulation, and the transform glean of the subsistence economy into a commodities economy in order to develop the national economic base and improve the material and spiritual living conditions of the multi-ethnic people.

Article 14

The state protects and promotes all forms of state, collective and individual ownerships, as well as the private ownerships of both domestic investors and foreigners who invest in the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

The State encourages all economic sectors to compete and cooperate with one another in expanding their production and business activities. All economic sectors are equal before the law.

Article 15

The State protects the rights of ownership (right to possess, right to use, right to transfer) and organizations' and individuals' right to inherit property. As for the land which is owned by the national community, the State ensures the right to use, transfer, and inherit it in accordance with the law.

Article 16

Economic management is carried out according to the mechanism of the market with the adjustment by the State, and is implemented by the principle of the centralized, unified management of branches at central level in combination with a reasonable delegation of the responsibility to local authorities.

Article 17

All organizations and citizens must protect the environment and natural resources: land, underground, forests, fauna, water sources and atmosphere.

Article 18

The State promotes and advises on the development of economic relations with foreign countries in many forms, on the basis of the principle of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, equality, and mutual benefit.

Article 19

The State strives to develop education in combination with raising the new generation to be good citizens. The objectives of the educational, cultural and scientific activities are to augment levels of knowledge, the spirit of patriotism, the spirit of cherishing the People's Democratic Regime, the spirit of maintaining unity and harmony among the people of various ethnic groups; and to enhance the peoples' sense of being masters of the country. The State

implements a compulsory education system at primary levels. The State authorizes the operation of private schools which utilize the curricula of the State. The State, together with the people, builds schools at all levels in order to assure a comprehensive system of education, and to pay attention to develop education in the areas where the ethnic minority people reside.

The State develops the fine, traditional culture of the nation in combination with promoting the progressive culture of the world and eliminating any regressive phenomena in the ideological and cultural spheres. The State promotes culture, art, literature and information activities, including in mountainous areas. The State protects the nation's antiquities and shrines.

Article 20

The State strives to expand public health services and authorizes the private sectors to provide medical services in accordance with state regulations. The State promotes the expansion of sports, physical education and tourism and provides care for disabled veterans, families of those who have sacrificed their lives and who have performed good deeds for the nation, as well as for pensioners.

The State pursues a policy which favors mothers and children.

CHAPTER III

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE CITIZENS

Article 99

The Council of Ministers is the Royal Government of Cambodia.

The Council of Ministers shall be led by one Prime Minister assisted by Deputy Prime Ministers, and by State Ministers, Ministers, and State Secretaries as members.

Article 100

At the recommendation of the President and with the agreement of both Vice-Presidents of the Assembly, the King shall designate a dignitary from among the representatives of the winning party to form the Royal Government. This designated Assembly or members of the political parties represented in the from the Assembly.

After the Assembly has given its vote of confidence, the King shall issue a Royal decree

(Kret) appointing the entire Council of Ministers.

Before taking of office, the Council of Ministers shall take an oath as stipulated an Annex 6.

Article 101

The functions of members of the Royal Government shall be incompatible with professional activities in trade or industry and with the holding of any position in the public service.

Article 102

Members of the Royal Government shall be collectively responsible to the Assembly for the overall policy of the Royal Government.

Each member of the Royal Government shall be individually responsible to the Prime Minister and the Assembly for his/her own conduct.

Article 103

Members of the Royal Government shall not use the orders, written or verbal, of anyone as grounds to exonerate themselves from their responsibility.

Article 104

The Council of Minister shall meet every week inn plenary session or in a working session.

The Prime Minister shall chair the plenary sessions.

The Prime Minister may assign a Deputy Prime Minister to preside over the working sessions.

Minutes of the Council of Ministers' meeting shall be forwarded to the King for His information.

Article 105

The Prime Minister shall have the right to delegate his power to a Deputy Prime Minister or to any member of the Royal Government.

Article 106

If the post of Prime Minister is permanently vacant, a new Council of Ministers shall be appointed under the procedure stipulated in this Constitution. If the vacancy is temporary, an acting Prime Minister shall be provisionally appointed.

Article 107

Each member of the Royal Government shall be punished for any crimes or misdemeanors

that he/she has committed in the course of his/her duty.

In such cases and when his/her duty, the Assembly shall decide to file charges against him/her with competent.

The Assembly shall decide on such matters through a secret vote by a simple majority thereof.

Article 108

The organization and functioning of the Council of Ministers shall be determined by law.

CHAPTER IX THE JUDICIARY

Article 109

The Judicial power shall be an independent power.

The Judiciary shall guarantee and uphold impartiality and protect the rights and freedoms of the citizens.

The Judiciary shall cover all lawsuits including administrative ones.

The authority of the Judiciary shall be granted to the Supreme Court and to lower courts of all sectors and levels.

Article 110

Trials shall be conducted in the name of the Khmer citizens in accordance with the legal procedures and laws in force.

Only judges shall have the right to adjudicate. A judge shall fulfill this duty with strict respect for the laws wholeheartedly, and conscientiously.

Article 111

Judicial power shall not be granted to the legislative or executive branches.

Article 112

Only the Department of Public Prosecution shall have the right to file criminal suits.

Article 113

The King shall be the guarantor of the independence of the Judiciary. The Supreme Council of the Magistracy shall assist the King in this matter.

Article 114

Judges shall not be dismissed. The supreme Council of the Magistracy shall take disciplinary actions against any delinquent judges.

Article 115

The Supreme Council of the Magistracy shall be established by an organic law which shall determine its composition and functions. The Supreme Council of the Magistracy shall be chaired by the King. The King may appoint a representative to chair the Supreme Council of the Magistracy. The Supreme Council of the Magistracy shall make proposals to the King on the appointment of judges and prosecutors to all courts.

The Supreme Council of the Magistracy shall meet under the chairmanship of the President of the Supreme Court or the General Prosecutor of the Supreme Court to decide on disciplinary actions against the judges or prosecutors.

Article 116

The statuses of judges, and prosecutors and the functioning of the judiciary shall be defined in separate laws.

CHAPTER X
THE CONSTITUTIONAL COUNCIL

Article 117

The Constitutional council shall have the duty to safeguard respect for the Constitution, to interpret the Constitution, and the laws passed by the Assembly.

The Constitutional Council shall have the right to examine and decide on contested cases involving the election of assembly members.

Article 118

The Constitutional Council shall consist of nine members with a nine-year mandate.

One third of the members of the Council shall be replaced every three years. Three members shall be appointed by the King, three members by the Assembly and three others by the Supreme Council of the Magistracy.

The Chairman shall be elected by the members of the Constitutional Council. He/she shall have a deciding vote in cases of equal vote.

Article 119

Members of the Constitutional Council shall be selected among the dignitaries with a higher-education degree in law, administration, diplomacy or economics and who have considerable work experience.

Article 120

The function of a Constitutional Council member shall be incompatible with that of a member of the Royal Government, member of the assembly, President or Vice-President of a political party, President or Vice-President of trade-union or in-post judges.

Article 121

The King, the Prime Minister, the President of the Assembly, or 1/10 of the assembly members shall forward draft bills to the Constitutional Council for examination before their promulgation.

The Constitutional Council shall decide within no more than thirty days whether the laws and the Internal Rules of Procedure are constitutional.

Article 122

After the law is promulgated, the King, the prime Minister, the President of the Assembly, 1/10 of the assembly members or the courts, may ask the Constitutional Council to examine the Constitutionality of that law.

Citizens shall have the right to appeal against the Constitutionality of the laws as through their representatives or the President of the Assembly as stipulated in the above paragraph.

Article 123

Provisions in any article ruled by the Council as unconstitutional shall not be promulgated or implemented.

The decision of the Council is final.

Article 124

The King shall consult with the Constitutional Council on all proposals to amend the Constitution.

Article 125

An organic law shall specify the organization and operation of the Constitutional Council.

**CHAPTER XI
THE ADMINISTRATION**

Article 126

The territory of the Kingdom of Cambodia shall be divided into provinces and municipalities. Provinces shall be divided into districts (srok) and district into commune (khum). Municipalities shall be divided into Khan into Sangkat.

Article 127

Provinces, municipalities, districts, khan, khum, and sangkat shall be governed in accordance with organic law.

**CHAPTER XII
THE NATIONAL CONGRESS**

Article 128

The National Congress shall enable the people to be directly informed on various matters of national interests and to raise issues and requests for the State authority to solve. Khmer citizens of both sexes shall have the right to participate in the National Congress.

Article 129

The National Congress shall meet once a year in early December at the convocation of the Prime Minister. It shall proceed under the chairmanship of the King.

Article 130

The National Congress shall adopt recommendations for consideration by State authorities and the Assembly. The organization and operation of the National Congress shall be defined by a law.

CHAPTER XIII
EFFECTS, REVISION AND AMENDMENTS OF THE CONSTITUTION

Article 21

Lao citizens are the persons who hold Lao nationality as prescribed by law.

Article 22

Lao citizens, irrespective of their sex, social status, education, faith and ethnic group are all equal before the law.

Article 23

Lao citizens 18 years of age and over have the right to vote, and those 21 years of age and over have the right to be elected, except for insane persons and persons whose rights to vote and to be elected have been revoked by a court.

Article 24

Lao citizens of both sexes enjoy equal rights in political, economic, cultural, social and family affairs.

Article 25

Lao citizens have the right to education.

Article 26

Lao citizens have the right to work and engage in occupations which are not forbidden by law. Working people have the right to rest, to receive medical treatment in time of ailment, to receive assistance in case of incapacity and disability, in old age and other cases as prescribed by law.

Article 27

Lao citizens have freedom of movement and residence as prescribed by law.

Article 28

Lao citizens have the right to lodge complaints and petitions and to propose ideas to relevant state organizations in connections with issues pertaining to the rights and interests of

collectives or of their individuals.

Complaints, petitions and ideas of citizens must be considered for solutions as prescribed by law.

Article 29

The right of Lao citizens to be secure in their persons and houses shall not be violated. Lao citizens shall not be arrested or searched without warrant or approval by an authorized organization, except in the case as prescribed by law.

Article 30

Lao citizens have the right and freedom to believe or not to believe in religions.

Article 31

Lao citizens have freedom of speech, press and assembly; of associations and of demonstrations, which are not contrary to the law.

Article 32

Lao citizens have freedom to conduct research, to apply advanced sciences, techniques and technologies; to create artistic and literary works and to engage in cultural activities which are not contrary to the law.

Article 33

The State protects the legitimate rights and interests of Lao citizens residing abroad.

Article 34

Lao citizens have the duty to observe the Constitution and the law, and to implement labor discipline, rules of good conduct in society and the public order.

Article 35

Lao citizens have the duty to pay taxes and duties in accordance with the law.

Article 36

Lao citizens have the duty to defend their country, to maintain security and to fulfill their military obligations as prescribed by law.

Article 37

Aliens and persons having no nationality have the right to enjoy those rights and freedoms protected by the provisions of the laws of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. They have the right to lodge petitions with courts and other concerned organizations of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. They have the duty to observe the Constitution and the law of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Article 38

The Lao People's Democratic Republic grants asylum to foreigners who are persecuted for their struggle for freedom, justice, peace or for their scientific activities

CONSTITUTION OF THE LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

CHAPTER IV

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Article 39

The National Assembly is the legislative organ, which has the right to decide the fundamental issues of the nation. It is the organ that supervises and oversees the functioning of the executive and judicial organs.

Article 40

The National Assembly has the following rights and duties:

1. To establish, approve or amend the Constitution;
2. To consider, approve, amend, or abrogate laws;
3. To determine, change, or abolish taxes and duties;
4. To consider and approve strategic plans of socio-economic development and the budgets of the State;
5. To elect or remove the President of the Republic and the Vice-President of the Republic on the recommendation of the National Assembly Standing Committee;
6. To consider and approve the appointment or removal of members of the Government on the recommendation of the President of the Republic;
7. To elect or remove the President of the People's Supreme Court and the Public Prosecutor-General on the recommendation of the National Assembly Standing Committee;

8. To approve the establishment or dissolution of the ministries, ministry-equivalent organizations, provinces and municipalities and to determine the boundaries of provinces and municipalities on the recommendation of the Prime Minister;
9. To decide on granting general amnesties;
10. To decide on ratification or abolition of treaties and agreements signed with foreign countries in accordance with international law and regulations;
11. To decide on matters of war or peace;
12. To supervise the observance of the Constitution and the law;
13. To exercise other rights and execute other duties as prescribed by law.

Article 41

Members of the National Assembly are elected by Lao citizens in accordance with the provisions prescribed by law.

The term of office of the National Assembly is five years.

The election of a new National Assembly must be held not later than sixty days prior to the expiration of the term of office of the incumbent National Assembly.

In the event of war or any other circumstance that obstructs the election, the National Assembly may extend its term of office but it must carry out an election of a new National Assembly not later than six months after the situation has returned to normal.

Article 42

The National Assembly elects its own Standing Committee which consists of the President, Vice-President and a certain number of members. The President and Vice-President of the National Assembly are also President and Vice-President of the National Assembly Standing Committee.

Article 43

The National Assembly Standing Committee has the following rights and duties:

1. To prepare for the National Assembly sessions and to ensure the implementation by the National Assembly of the program of activity it has set forth;
2. To interpret and explain the provisions of the Constitution and the various laws;
3. To supervise and oversee the functioning of the executive and judicial organs during the recess of the National Assembly,

4. To convene the National Assembly into session;
5. To exercise other rights and execute other duties as prescribed by law.

Article 44

The National Assembly convenes its ordinary session twice a year upon convocation by the National Assembly Standing Committee.

The National Assembly Standing Committee may, if it deems it necessary, convene extraordinary sessions of the National Assembly.

Article 45

A National Assembly session shall be convened only with the presence of more than one-half of the total number of the National Assembly members.

Resolutions of the National Assembly shall be valid only when they are voted for by more than one-half of the total number of the National Assembly members present at the session, except in the cases prescribed in Article 54 and Article 80 of the Constitution.

Article 46

The organizations and persons that have the right to propose draft laws are as follows:

1. The President of the Republic;
2. The National Assembly Standing Committee;
3. The Government;
4. The People's Supreme Court;
5. The Public Prosecutor-General;
6. The mass organizations at the central level.

Article 47

Any law adopted by the National Assembly must be promulgated by the President of the Republic within thirty days following such adoption. During this period, the President of the Republic has the right to request the National Assembly to reconsider any such law. If the National Assembly affirms its initial decision, the President of the Republic must promulgate the law within fifteen days.

Article 48

Questions relating to the destiny of the nation and the vital interests of the people must be

submitted for approval to the National Assembly or, between its two sessions, to the National Assembly Standing Committee.

Article 49

The National Assembly establishes its own Committees to consider draft Laws, draft Decrees and draft Acts for submission to the National Assembly Standing Committee and the President of the Republic; these Committees shall also assist the National Assembly and the National Assembly Standing Committee in exercising the right of supervision over the functioning of the executive and judicial organs.

Article 50

Members of the National Assembly have the right to question the Prime Minister or members of the Government, the President of the People's Supreme Court and the Public Prosecutor-General.

Organs or persons called for questioning must give verbal or written answers before a session of the National Assembly.

Article 51

Members of the National Assembly shall not be subject to prosecution or detention without the approval of the National Assembly or, between its two sessions, the National Assembly Standing Committee.

In cases involving gross and urgent offenses, any organizations detaining a member of the National Assembly must immediately report the detention to the National Assembly or, between its two sessions, to the National Assembly Standing Committee for consideration and decisions. Inquires and questioning are not valid reasons for causing the absence of a prosecuted member from any session of the National Assembly.

CHAPTER V

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

Article 52

The President of the Republic is the Head of State of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. He is the representative of the multi-ethnic Lao people both at home and abroad.

Article 53

The President of the Republic has the following rights and duties:

1. To promulgate the Constitution and the laws that have been duly approved by the National Assembly;
2. To issue Decrees and Acts on the recommendation of the National Assembly Standing Committee;
3. To appoint or remove the Prime Minister and the members of the Government; such appointments and removals must be submitted to the National Assembly for approval;
4. To appoint, transfer or remove the Governors of the provinces and the Mayors of municipalities on the recommendation of the Prime Minister;
5. To decide on the promotion to or demotion from the rank of General Officer in the national defense and security forces on the recommendation of the Prime Minister;
6. To be the Head of the People's Armed Forces;
7. To preside over meetings of the Government when necessary;
8. To decide on the conferment of the national gold medal, orders of merit, medals and highest honorific titles of the State;
9. To grant pardons;
10. To order general or partial military conscription and to declare a state of emergency over the country or in any particular locality;
11. To promulgate the ratification or abolition of any treaties and agreements signed with foreign countries;
12. To appoint or recall plenipotentiary representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to or from foreign countries, and to accept the plenipotentiary representatives of foreign countries accredited to the Lao People's Democratic Republic;
13. To exercise other rights and execute other duties as prescribed by law.

Article 54

The President of the Republic is elected by the National Assembly with two-thirds of votes of the total members of the National Assembly attending the session.

The term of office of the President of the Republic is five years.

Article 55

The President of the Republic may have a Vice-President to assist him and to act on his behalf during his absence.

The Vice-President of the Republic is elected by the National Assembly with the votes of more than one-half of total members of the National Assembly attending the session.

CHAPTER VI THE GOVERNMENT

Article 56

The Government is the executive organ of the State.

The Government manages in a unified manner the execution of state duties in all fields: political, economic, cultural, social, national defense and security, and foreign affairs.

Article 57

The Government has the following rights and duties:

1. To implement the Constitution and the laws, the resolutions of the National Assembly as well as Decrees and Acts of the President of the Republic;
2. To submit draft laws to the National Assembly; draft Decrees and draft Acts to the President of the Republic;
3. To draw up the strategic plans on the socio-economic development and annual state budgets and submit them to the National Assembly for consideration and approval;
4. To issue Orders and Decisions on the management of socio-economic, scientific and technical fields, national defense and security; and foreign affairs;
5. To organize, guide and control the activities of the managerial organizations of all branches and of local administrative organizations;
6. To organize and control the activities of the national defense and security forces;
7. To sign treaties and agreements with foreign countries and guide their implementation;
8. To suspend or revoke decisions, orders of ministries, the ministry-equivalent organizations, organizations attached to the Government, and local administrative organizations if they are contrary to the law;
9. To exercise other rights and execute other duties as prescribed by law.

Article 58

The Government consists of the Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Ministers, Ministers and

Chairmen of the ministry-equivalent committees.

The term of office of the Government is five years.

Article 59

The Prime Minister is appointed by the President of the Republic with the approval of the National Assembly.

Article 60

The Prime Minister is the Head of the Government. He guides and controls the work of the Government; represents the Government in guiding the work of ministries, the ministry-equivalent organizations and other organizations attached to Government; and guides the work of the Governors of provinces and the Mayors of municipalities.

The Prime Minister appoints Deputy Minister and Deputy Chairmen of the ministry-equivalent committees, Deputy Governors, Deputy Mayors and district Chiefs.

Deputy Prime Minister are the assistants of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister may assign a particular Deputy Prime Minister to act on his behalf during his absence.

Article 61

The National Assembly may pass a vote of no confidence in the Government or any member of the Government if either the National Assembly Standing Committee or at least one-fourth of the total member of the National Assembly members raise the question.

Within twenty-four hours after the vote of the no confidence in the Government has been adopted by the National Assembly, the President of the Republic has the right to request the National Assembly to reconsider the question. This reconsideration must be held within the forty-eight hours from the first consideration. If a new vote of no confidence is adopted, the Government must resign.

CHAPTER VII

THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATIONS

Article 62

In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, there are provinces, municipalities, districts and villages.

Provinces and municipalities have Governors and Mayors respectively. Districts have district Chiefs and villages have village Headmen. Governors and Mayors have Deputy Governors and Deputy Mayors respectively. District Chiefs have deputy district Chiefs as assistants. In densely populated villages, village Headmen have deputy village Headmen as assistants.

Article 63

The Governors, the Mayors and the district Chiefs have the following rights and duties:

1. To ensure the implementation of the Constitution and the laws, and to organize the strict implementation of decisions and orders issued by higher levels;
2. To guide and supervise the functioning of all services at all levels within the scope of their responsibility;
3. To suspend implementation or abolish the decisions of all services at the their own or lower levels, which are contrary to the regulations and laws;
4. To consider and resolve complaints, petitions and proposals of the people within the scope of their jurisdiction as prescribed by law.

Article 64

The village Headmen are responsible for implementing the State's laws, decisions and orders, for maintaining peace and security of the villages; and for developing the village in all aspects.

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CHAPTER VIII

THE JUDICIAL ORGANS

A. The People's Court

Article 65

People's Courts are the judicial organ of the State consisting of the People's Supreme Court, the People's Courts of provinces, municipalities and districts and military courts.

Article 66

The People's Supreme Court is the highest judicial organ of the State.

The People's Supreme Court reviews the decisions of the people's local courts and the military courts.

Article 67

The Vice-Presidents of the People's Supreme Court and the judges of the people's courts at all levels are appointed or removed by the National Assembly Standing Committee.

Article 68

The people's courts make trials and pass sentence collectively. During the trials and sentence, judges are independent and must act only in accordance with the law.

Article 69

Court proceedings must be conducted in public, except in cases as prescribed by law. The accused persons have the right to defend themselves.

The Board of legal Counselors have the right to provide legal assistance to such accused persons.

Article 70

Representatives of social organizations have the right to take part in court proceedings as provided by law.

Article 71

Judgments made by the people's courts and having become legally effective must be respected by all party, State and social organizations and all citizens, persons and organizations concerned must strictly implement them.

B. The Offices of Public Prosecution

Article 72

The Offices of Public Prosecution consist of the Office of Public Prosecutor-General, the Offices of Public prosecution of provinces, municipalities and districts, and the Office of military prosecution.

The Offices of Public Prosecution have the following rights and duties:

1. To control the correct and unified observance of laws by all ministries, organizations attached to the Government, mass organizations, social organizations, local administrative organizations, enterprises, state employees and all citizens.
2. To exercise the right of public prosecution.

Article 73

The Public Prosecutor-General directs the activities of all Offices of Public Prosecution in the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

The Deputy Public Prosecutor-General is appointed or removed by the National Assembly Standing Committee.

Public Prosecutors and Deputy Public Prosecutors of provinces, municipalities and districts and the military prosecutors are appointed or removed by the public Prosecutor-General.

Article 74

In carrying out their duties, the Offices of Public Prosecution are subject only to the law and the instructions of the Public Prosecutor-General.

CHAPTER IX LANGUAGE, SCRIPT, NATIONAL EMBLEM, NATIONAL FLAG, NATIONAL ANTHEM AND CAPITAL CITY

Article 75

The Lao Language and Lao script are the official language and script.

Article 76

The National Emblem of the Lao People's Democratic Republic is in the form of a circle, with its lower part depicting one-half of a cog wheel and a red ribbon with the inscription Lao People's Democratic Republic, framed on two sides with crescent-shaped ears of ripe rice with a red ribbon stretched between the middle of the rice ears with the inscription Peace, Independence, Democracy, Unity, Prosperity. A picture of That Luang is located between the tips of the rice ears. A road, a paddy field, a forest, and a hydroelectric dam are depicted in the middle of the form of a circle.

Article 77

The National Flag of the Lao People's Democratic Republic is a dark blue background with red borders and a white moon. The width of the flag is two-thirds of its length. The area of each of the red borders on each side is one-half of the dark blue area. The area of the white moon is equal to four-fifths of the dark blue area.

Article 78

The National Anthem of the Lao People's Democratic Republic is Xat Lao.

Article 79

The Capital city of the Lao People's Democratic republic is Vientiane.

**CHAPTER X
FINAL PROVISIONS**

Article 80

Only the National Assembly of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in session has the right to amend the Constitution.

The amendment to the Constitution requires the votes of approval of at least two-thirds of the total number of the National Assembly members.

Acknowledgement: Translation from Lao language; text from "Official Document" published by the Lao PDR National Assembly, Vientiane, 1996.