

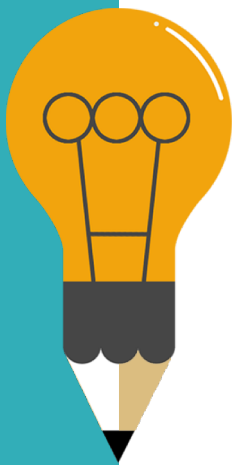
Laos



## Legal Reform in Lao PDR and Its Relationship with SDGs Goal 16

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## Legal Reform in Lao PDR



01

**First Stage (from 1975-1985)**

02

**Second Stage (from 1986 to date)**

## First Stage (from 1975-1985)



- Party and State had focused strongly and led to the recovery of the economy, and the restoration of national unity with two strategic revolutionary missions.
- The state, socio-economic administration was governed by resolution, orders and other.
- The first set of legislation of the Lao PDR was determined by resolutions of the first National General People Conference.
  - Law on the establishment of the Council of Minister of Lao PDR.
  - Law on the establishment of the People's Assembly and local administration.
  - Law on the council of Ministers of Lao PDR

## Second Stage (from 1986 to date)



- Lao Revolutionary Party changed to New Policy in 1986.
- The promulgation of the first constitution in 1991.
- Up to the present day, our State has classified the area of laws and adopted more than 80 laws.
- The government is committed to promoting the rule of law and has made progress towards developing a just and effective legal system.
- Improved court system and to make the criminal justice system more transparent and fair.
- Created a Law School, Lao Bar Association and further training to improve the knowledge and skills of Lao legal personnel.



## SDGs Goal 16 in Laos

### **16.10. Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedom.**



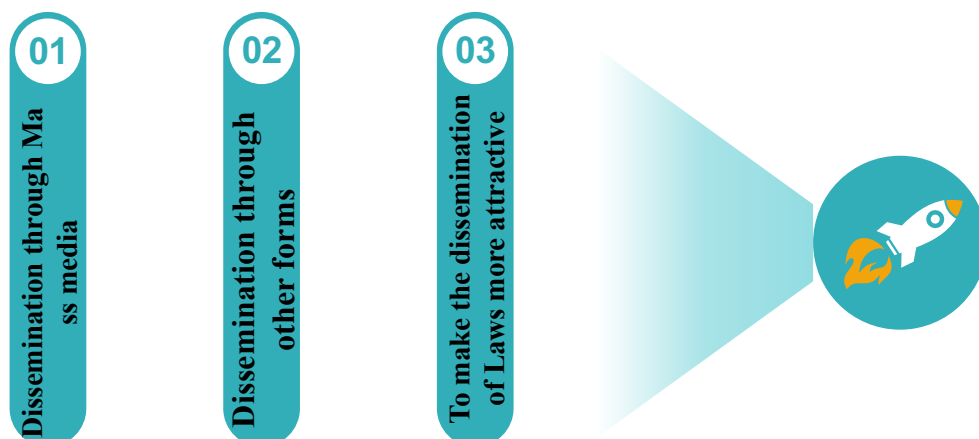
- The Constitution and Laws has become part of the new mechanism policy.
- It is required that citizens know and understand the Laws at certain levels.
- Thus, the first Constitution of the Lao P.D.R promulgated in 1991, provided that all Party, State, Social Organizations, as well as the civil servants must participate in the dissemination and education of Laws to the citizens regularly.

The development of legal databases and information in the past is summarized in the following:

**The Establishment of legal Database and Information Centers:**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>01</b> Libraries</p> <p><b>02</b> Mass Media</p> <p><b>03</b> CD-ROM</p> | <p><b>04</b> Website</p> <p><b>05</b> legal consulting service center</p> |
|--|---|

## The Supply of Legal Information



## Opportunities



Clear State policies on Law dissemination throughout society.

People and ethnic groups have interests in legal information and require to have active Law dissemination throughout Country.

Basic conditions in facilitating the development of the sources of legal and justice data and information are available.

There is support and assistance from friendly countries and the international community.

## Challenges



**01** Lack of budget and funding.

**02** The daily livelihood of the people are diversified in remote area, people are still poor with low level of education and not fully able to access to legal information.

**03** The work on Law dissemination is not able immediately evaluated, which affects to the efforts of relevant staff.

**04** The Law dissemination is duty of the political system, but many sectors do not properly understand the importance of the activities



Thank you  
for your attention