



Lao People's Democratic Republic  
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

National Assembly

No. 06 /NA  
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## **Law on Plant Protection**

### **Chapter I General Provisions**

#### **Article 1. Objects**

Law on Plant Protection defines the principles, regulations and basic standards on management, control, plant protection to prevent the outbreak of plant pests in the country, from oversea into Lao PDR and from Lao PDR to other countries aiming to protect human, plant, animal health and protecting environment, securing that plant and plant products increase quantitatively and qualitatively enabling to respond to domestic consumption ensuring better people's livelihood and forming export commodity, contributing to sustainable socio - economic development.

#### **Article 2. Plant Protection**

Plant Protection is the control, inspection of plant, plant product and other articles during its movement from an area to other according to the regulations and conforming to the technical principles aiming to limiting and obstructing the outbreak of plant pest, protecting the outbreak of plant pest from an area to another in the country or introduction into the country or spreading to other country.

#### **Article 3. Definition of terms**

The words used in this Law have the following meanings:

1. **Plants** refer to living plants and various parts thereof including fruit, seeds, spores and germ plasma which are naturally growth and cultivated by human being;
2. **Plant pest** refers to any species, strain or biotype of plant, insect and microorganism or pathogenic agent such as bacteria, fungi, virus etc. . . . injurious to plants or plant products and environment;
3. **Dangerous plant** refers to weed and plant vine that is worthless by snatching nutrient and production area;

4. **Plant products** refer to un-processed crops and processed plant products such as: un-milled rice, corn, coffee, milled rice, corn and cassava flour;
5. **Other articles** refer to items for use in research activities related to the plants, by-product of plants, soil, soil media, and packaging materials such as: containers, wooden crates, pallet collars, bags or sacks, panniers and baskets;
6. **Virus** refers to a microorganism dangerous for plants, animals and human being, which is visible by an electronic microscope.
7. **Bacteria** refers to a colony of micro-organisms with many genus injurious to plant, animal and human being which is visible by stereo microscope;
8. **Parasite** refers to a living organism which feeds on plant, animal and human being;
9. **Spore** refers to a very small dispersal reproductive gene with an outer covering and that may be infectious;
10. **Convention** refers to the International Plant Protection Convention to which the Lao PDR became contracting party on 28 February, 1955 and deposited its instrument of adherence on 24 December, 2006;
11. **Plant Protection officer** refers to technical staff who is officially assigned by plant protection authority to facilitate and conduct plant inspection at the border check point or in the pest outbreak area in accordance with the laws and regulations;
12. **Plant Protection border check point** refers to working area or location for the plant protection authority;
13. **Phytosanitary certificate** refers to a document certifying that plants, plant products and other articles for export or import are free from regulated pest;
14. **Place of origin certificate** refers to document certifying production place, country, region, area or site where is the origin of plant, plant product and other article;
15. **Phytosanitary** refers to treatment procedure for plants, plant products and other articles be clean and safe from plant pest;
16. **Entrepreneur** refers to person who exports, imports and produces plant, plant product and other articles including those who is dealing phytosanitary businesses activities;
17. **Right to complain** refers to the right to make a complaint to the administration, to institute court proceedings in the People's Court and to request the National Assembly for a fair hearing.

#### **Article 4. Government policies on Plant Protection**

The Government promotes plant protection activities by issuing policies, laws and regulations, and various measures such as taxation, duties, credits, techniques and technology through facilitating the families, organisations, and entrepreneur both domestic and foreign in the convenient, fast and participatory in plant protection activities in order to respond to the implementation of national socio- economic development plan within the condition of international integration.

#### **Article 5. Principles of Plant Protection**

Plant Protection should implement on the following principle basis:

1. Ensuring centralized and unified management throughout the country.
2. Harmonically integrating interests of state, community, family and entrepreneur both domestic and foreign
3. Paying attention on the importance of eco-systems, health and safety of plants, people and animals for achieving the short and long term benefit of society;
4. Taking into account the plant protection associated to agricultural production promotion and sustainable agriculture and forestry development.



5. Integrating the implementation of policy directives, laws and regulations in the country with the relevant agreements and international treaties to which the Lao PDR is contracting party.

#### **Article 6. Scope**

This Law applies to control pest from spreading within the county; to manage and inspect import, export and transit of all type of plant to ensure safety and health of plant, human being and animal.

Chemical substances for plant protection, toxic residues in plant are not within the scope of this Law.

#### **Article 7. International cooperation**

The State promotes cooperation with other countries, both regionally and internationally, and with international organisations related to plant protection activities, improvement of plant protection systems of the Lao PDR through the exchange of lessons learnt, information, scientific research, technology, human resource development, participation in implementing the international agreements and treaties which the Lao PDR is contracting party.

### **Chapter II Plant Protection activities**

#### **Article 8. Target of activities**

Target of activities defined in the Article 9 of this law such as import, export and transit shall be strictly regulated and inspected in accordance with technical provision. Regarding the activities within the country, regulating infested area including the movement shall be applied.

#### **Article 9. Activities and business related to Plant Protection**

- Plant protection activities are as follows:
  - Domestic plant protection
  - Import plant inspection
  - Export plant inspection
  - Transit plant inspection
  - Inspection of articles carried by passenger and sent by post.
  - Transportation inspection
  
- Plant Protection business

## **Section 1**

### **Domestic Plant Protection**

#### **Article 10. Regulating plant within the country**

Regulating plant within the country shall be conducted in accordance with inspection, restriction and prevention of pest outbreak from an area to another according to technical provision regulation and law.

#### **Article 11. Plant pest reporting**

Individuals, families or organisations that find the destruction and outbreak prevalence of plant pest in an area shall directly and urgently report to the sector of agriculture and forestry or the concerned local administration.

#### **Article 12. Declaration of pest outbreak area**

The Government or the local administration shall announce a plant pest outbreak in an area at the request of the plant protection management authority by the following circumstances:

1. If the outbreak occurs within one district or municipality, the governor of the district or mayor of municipality announces pest outbreak zone;
2. If the outbreak occurs in more than one district or municipality, but within one province or municipality, the governor of the province or mayor of the municipality shall make the announcement;
3. If the outbreak occurs more than one province or municipality, the Prime Minister will make the announcement.

#### **Article 13. Control measure of plant pest outbreak**

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in coordination with local administration shall announce the measure to control the outbreak of plant pest in appropriate time as follows:

1. use appropriate and effective measure to control the outbreak of plant pest
2. use necessary measure in specific area or whole country to prevent, control and eradicate pest outbreak and to restrict pest widely distribute.
3. destruct and dispose pest, plant, plant products and other articles that are infested, contaminated or harbored pathogen on defined time and regulations.
4. monitor and survey infested area or suspected area where ecological factors favor the establishment of plant pest

## **Section 2**

### **Import plant inspection**

#### **Article 14. Import of plant**

Individuals or organizations who intend to import plant, plant product and other articles in form of trade, foreign assistance shall follow policy, law, rule, regulation of Lao PDR, international agreement and convention of which Lao PDR is contracting party.



### **Article 15. Permission to import plants**

Individuals or organisations wishing to import seeds, planting material, plant products or other articles that are listed as prohibited for the Lao PDR or are from area of pest outbreak of country origin have to apply for import permit under the laws and regulations from the agriculture and forestry sector.

### **Article 16. Declaration of document**

Individuals or organizations including entrepreneur who import plant, plant product and other articles must submit relevant documents to plant protection border check point such as phytosanitary certificate and another involved documents issued by country of origin.

### **Article 17. Inspection of plant commodity**

Plant, plant product and regulated articles imported for trade must be inspected in consistency with technical provision. If no pest intercepted, the consignment should be allowed to pass immediately.

In case of suspicion that plant, plant product and other articles are infested by pest from a pest outbreak area plant protection officer has right to isolate them by detaining in the specific area to prevent further spread of pest to another area for monitoring, examination and testing.

In case of pest is found, plant protection officer must notify the entrepreneur knows immediately then proceed strict phytosanitary treatment in order to guaranty safety or send back to the country of origin or destroy the consignment up to case by case.

In the process of phytosanitary treatment or sending back the consignment to country of origin or destroying is the responsibility of entrepreneur.

### **Article 18. Importation of prohibited plants**

Individuals or organisations wishing to import prohibited plants, plant products and other articles for scientific research, academic, analysis and for other purposes beneficial for socio-economic development and environmental issues must have special permission from the Government and do so strictly under specific regulatory measures.

## **Section 3 Export plant inspection**

### **Article 19. Application for export plant inspection**

Individuals or organizations intending to export plant, plant product and other articles shall apply to competent related agriculture and forestry sector for phytosanitary inspection according to the requirement condition of destination country.

### **Article 20. Application for plant re-inspection**

Individuals or organizations have right to apply to competent related agriculture and forestry sector for conducting re-inspection of plant, plant product and other articles as in the following circumstances:

1. Notification from importing country for additional inspection
2. Packaging has been modified or teared apart
3. The validity period of phytosanitary certificate is expired

#### **Article 21. Export plant certification**

Plants, plant products and other articles aiming to export to foreign country must have obtained the inspection and certification for phytosanitary from the competent related agricultural and forestry sector in accordance with the defined regulation.

### **Section 4 Transit plant inspection**

#### **Article 22. Transportation and inspection of transit plant**

Individuals or organisations intending to transport plants, plant products and other articles as for trade via the Lao PDR must do so in accordance with the laws and regulations, the relevant agreements and international treaties to which the Lao PDR is contracting party.

Plant protection officers at the border check point should inspect the phytosanitary certificate, the vehicle transporting the plants, plant products and other articles in order to verify and certify their conformity and safety.

In case there is irregular appearance or there is source of information from a plant pest outbreak area, an inspection following scientific principles and in accordance with the laws and regulations must be carried out. When the pest is intercepted through the list of regulated pest the provision of paragraph 3 and 4 of article 17 of this law must be practised.

#### **Article 23. Reloading plants**

Plant, plant products sand other articles, in the course of their transit reloading operation from a vehicle to another must be unless authorized from the plant protection officers at the border check point or competent related agricultural and forestry sector.

### **Section 5 Inspection of plant carried by passenger or by post**

#### **Article 24. Importation of plant carried by passenger or by post**

Individuals or organizations intending to carry or forward by post seeds, accompanied seedlings or other propagating materials into Lao PDR must declare in advance and proceed through the formalities for inspection at the designed entry-exit border check point or post office according to the defined regulation.

In case that pest is found the treatment and disinfestations must be applied. If there is harmful pest, plant, plant products and other article must be sent back or destroyed. The required expense or the losses incurred in the treatment, returning or destruction for the imported articles shall be borne by the owner.



Importation of plant for the propose of trading or propagation is required approval from the competent agriculture and forestry sector in accordance with laws and regulations.

**Article 25. Inspection of plant carried by passenger or by post**

The plant carried by passenger or by post into Lao PDR should be allowed to immediately enter the country after approval of the phytosanitary examination.

**Section 6**  
**Inspection of transport vehicles**

**Article 26. Transport vehicles**

Transportation vehicles of any kind must comply the prevention and eradication of plant pests in accordance with technical norms, regulations and laws.

**Article 27. Transport vehicles from a pest outbreak area**

Land transport vehicles, ships and airplanes coming from the pest outbreak area must be inspected by plant protection authority.. In case if any plant pest is found treatment and disinfection should be practiced accordingly to the technical norms

**Article 28. Vehicles transporting the plants**

Vehicles transporting the plants, plant products and other articles that enter and exit the Lao PDR must comply with technical norms and international treaties to which the Lao PDR is contracting party or inter-country regulations.

**Article 29. Removal of residues from transport vehicles**

All residues remaining in vehicles transporting plants, plant products and other articles entering into the Lao PDR must be ridded, disinfected and treated, such as washing in the specific defined area according to the regulations.

**Article 30. Equipment and packing materials**

Equipment and packing materials brought into the Lao PDR that are suspected of pest infestation must pass inspection by plant protection authority. In case if plant pest is found treatment and disinfection should be practiced accordingly to the technical norms.

**Section 7**  
**Phytosanitary businesses**

**Article 31. Phytosanitary businesses**

Individuals, families and organisations both domestic and foreign aiming to engage in a phytosanitary business must do so in compliance with the relevant technical standards, regulations and related laws.

### **Article 32. Types of phytosanitary businesses**

There are two types of phytosanitary businesses, as follows:

1. Plant pest prevention and control businesses;
2. Phytosanitary service businesses.

### **Article 33. Plant pest prevention and control businesses**

Plant pest prevention and control businesses engage in pest surveillance, analysis of impact to ecological system, plant, human and animal health to provide information to the relevant organisations or individual entities with the aim of carrying measures for the prevention and control of plant pests and diseases.

Persons engaged in such businesses may establish laboratories for research of plant pests in accordance with the regulations of relevant sectors.

### **Article 34. Phytosanitary service businesses**

Phytosanitary service businesses operate with providing services in compliance with technical standards and norms for eradication of pests of plants, plant products and other articles as follows:

1. Pest eradication services in cultivation areas, barns, granaries, drying yard and so on;
2. Phytosanitary services for plants, plant products and other articles using various methods such as vapour heat, hot air or cold treatment, drying, fumigation, irradiation and others.

## **Chapter III Rights, Duties and Obligations of Plant protection authority, entrepreneur and citizens**

### **Article 35. Rights, duties and obligations of Government officers and plant protection authority**

- Government officers and plant protection authority has the following rights and duties:
  1. to disseminate information and advise regulations and laws related to plant protection functions;
  2. to inspect and verify phytosanitary documentation and other related documents for entrepreneurs;
  3. to permit pass of plants, plant products and other articles that are free of pests;
  4. to detain, isolate infected plants, plant products and other articles which are contained pests or coming from pest outbreak area;
  5. to notify the owner on the designed treatment or return or destruction of infested plant, plant product and other article according to the regulation;
  6. to take measure against violation under the plant protection law and regulations within the areas of their responsibilities including seizes goods, propose to confine violator and present the case file to the relevant sector for prosecution under the laws and regulations;
  7. to coordinate with other officials and local administration authorities in the implementation of plant protection function;
  8. to summarise and regularly report the performance of plant protection function to higher levels of authority.



- Government officers and plant protection authority have the following obligations:
  1. to act the laws and regulations including international agreements and treaties related to plant protection to which the Lao PDR is contracting party;
  2. to assist and monitor pest eradication in the pest outbreak areas or in case of emergencies;
  3. to facilitate entrepreneur dealing the business related to plants, plant products and other articles who is conformed with the laws and regulations;
  4. to collect and deposit the fee and other charge on plant protection service in accordance to the regulations.

### **Article 36. Rights and obligations of entrepreneurs**

Entrepreneurs have the rights and obligations as follows:

1. to operate their businesses as authorised strictly following the technical standards and the laws and regulations;
2. to take ownership in preventing, controlling, treating and eradicating pests as well as using all available measures for prevention and solving appearance that may cause outbreak of pest, for instance the export and import of plant, plant product and other articles from the pest outbreak area;
3. to complain to the relevant organisation on offences under the laws and regulations committed by officers and plant protection authority;
4. to contribute the funding or physical labour to the development of plant protection function;
5. to provide cooperate , information data and facilitation to staffs and plant protection officers;
6. to notify, report situation in case of detection or suspecting of pest outbreak to the relevant sectors and local administration.
7. to pay charge and fees service and others obligations as prescribed under regulations and laws.

### **Article 37. Rights and obligations of citizens**

Citizens have the following rights and obligations:

1. To take ownership in monitoring and controlling pest incident in their properties.
2. To report pest incident in their properties to the close competent sector and local administration;
3. To cooperate with government officers and plant protection authority in performing plant protection function;
4. To complain to the relevant organisation on offences under the laws and regulations committed by officers, plant protection authority and entrepreneur;

## **Chapter IV Prohibitions**

### **Articles 38. General prohibition**

Individuals, families and other entities including domestic and foreign entrepreneurs are prohibited from committing the following:

1. to Import plant, plant product and other articles that cause potential impact to national economic development and harm to health of plants, human and animal into the Lao PDR;
2. to introduce plant, plant product and other articles from infested area to others area within the country;
3. to export, re-export, transit or move plant, plant product and other article that are infested with harmful pests;
4. to import, export, move, re load plant, plant product and other articles without permission;
5. to bribe government staffs and plant protection officers, falsify documents and seal of plant protection authority;
6. to frighten, detain and obstruct impeding the performance of officers and plant protection authority;
7. to act other function on violation of laws and regulations of plant protection law.

### **Article 39. Prohibition for government officers and plant protection authority**

In addition to the prohibitions identified in article 38 of this Law, it is prohibited the officers and plant protection authority to act as the following:

1. to abuse his/her powers and duty by forcing or threatening, coercing, pressurising and accepting the bribes that may lead to damage to the interests of state, collective and individual;
2. to disclose public or official confidentiality; falsify document; discard responsibly to plant protection function;
3. to ignore regulation and rule on inspection of plant, plant product and other articles, solve problem inconsistent with technical standards;
4. to raise or reduce charge and technical service fee and use collected fee alone for the personal benefit without permission.

## **Chapter V Dispute settlement**

### **Article 40. Form of dispute settlement**

Dispute settlement on plant protection may be preceded with the following forms:

1. Mediation;
2. Administrative settlement by agriculture and forestry sector in collaboration with others relevant sectors.
3. Settlement by the Economic Conflict Settlement Committee;
4. Appeal to People's Court.



#### **Article 41. Dispute settlement having international characteristic**

Disputes on plant protection between Lao and foreign entrepreneur, among foreigner alone in the Lao PDR or between foreigner entrepreneur and state owned organization of Lao PDR should be solved by domestic, overseas or inter-country economic dispute settlement;

Disputes on plant protection that have international characteristic should be solved according to the relevant international agreements and treaties to which the Lao PDR is contracting party.

### **Chapter VI Administration and inspection**

#### **Section 1 Administration**

#### **Article 42. Administration organization**

The Government administers centralized and unified plant protection function within the country by delegating the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to responsible the coordination with other sectors, such as Industry and Commerce, Public Health and concerned local administration authorities.

The plant protection administration organization comprises:

1. The ministry of Agriculture;
2. Province/Capital City Agriculture and Forestry Offices;
3. District/Municipal Agriculture and Forestry Offices;
4. Plant protection border check point.

#### **Article 43. Rights and Duties of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry**

In the administration of plant protection function, the Ministry of Agriculture and forestry has the following right and duties:

1. to be executing organ to the Government on exploring and implementing strategic and policy plans and different policies into detailed programs, laws and regulation for further administering the plant protection function within the country;
2. to disseminate policies, laws and regulations related to plant protection function countrywide;
3. to advise, monitor and evaluate the implementation of plant protection function by vertical line agencies countrywide;
4. to build capacity, provide training, appoint, transfer or dismiss officers and plant protection authority in coordination with other concerned sectors and local administration;
5. to authorise the establishment of plant protection border checkpoints and laboratories in coordination with other relevant sectors and local authorities;
6. to release and withdraw certificate on phytosanitary business;
7. to motivate and mobilize funds from both domestic and international sources for plant protection development;

8. to amend the proposal, issue decisions, ordinances, notifications and instructions to the officers, plant protection authority and entrepreneurs on implementation of rules and regulations related to the plant protection;
9. to coordinate with other concerned sectors and local administration in implementing the plant protection function such as pest surveillance in order to determine areas for control of all pests or of specific pests including those on the list of regulated pests;
10. to manage the issuance of permit for plant import and export, and of phytosanitary certificate and other relevant documents under commitment responsibility;
11. to communicate and cooperate with foreign countries in plant protection activities;
12. to regularly summarise and report on performance of plant protection function such as pest outbreak incidence to the Government.

**Article 44. Rights and Duties of the Provincial and Capital City Agriculture and Forestry Offices**

In the administration of plant protection function, the Provincial and Capital City Agriculture and Forestry Offices have the following right and duties:

1. to elaborate policies, strategies, agreements, directives and regulations on plant protection activities into detailed programs and projects in order to implement within its own areas of responsibility;
2. to introduce, publicise and disseminate laws and regulations, and information related to development of the plant protection activities to the public understanding and awareness, and contribute to the strict implementation;
3. to advice, monitor and evaluate the results of the implementation of plant protection function of the District and Municipality Agriculture and Forestry Offices;
4. to propose to withdraw and authorize to operate a phytosanitary business in coordination with the relevant sectors and local administration;
5. to manage the issuance of phyosanitary certificates and other concerned documents in accordance with the mandate assigned by higher authorities;
6. to manage and establish the list of prohibited pests and determine pest outbreak control area;
7. to motivate and mobilize funds from both domestic and international sources for plant protection development r in accordance with the mandate assigned by higher authorities;
8. to coordinate with other local administration and concerned sectors in the implementation of plant protection activities within the own areas of responsibility;
9. to summarise and regularly report on the implementation of plant quarantine activities such as pest outbreak incidence in the provinces and capital city to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the provincial and capital city administrations.

**Article 45. Rights and Duties of District and Municipality Agriculture and Forestry Offices**

In the administration of plant protection activities, the District and Municipality Agriculture and Forestry Offices have the following right and duties:

1. to implement the work plans, projects, decisions, ordinance, notification and guidance from higher authorities;
2. to disseminate plant protection laws and regulations for enhancing the public's understanding and strictly contribution to the implementation;
3. to participate in the management, establish the list of prohibited plant pests and determining areas of plant pest outbreak;
4. to amend request, propose to issue and withdraw certificate on phytosanitary certificate to provincial or capital city agriculture and forestry office for consideration;



5. to monitor, assist and guide the implementation of plant protection activities under the scope of own responsible areas;
6. to coordinate with local administration and the other concerned sectors in the district and municipality on the plant quarantine function;
7. To summarise and regularly report on the implementation of plant quarantine activities such as pest outbreak incidence in the districts and municipality to the province or capital city and to the district or municipality administrations.

#### **Article 46. Rights and Duties of Plant protection border check point**

Plant protection border check points have the following Rights and Duties:

1. to implement work plans, policies, law, rules and regulations related to plant protection under the own areas of responsibility;
2. to strictly, correctly and promptly perform the duties in accordance with the roles, function and technical norms;
3. to obstruct violation of law and regulation related to plant protection in the coverage of check point and inform concerned sectors to prosecute violators;
4. to facilitate import-export of plants, plant products and other articles in the manner fast, transparency and correct in line with the laws and regulations;
5. to coordinate with other relevant sectors at the border check point and local administration to ensure the uniformity of implementation of function;
6. to detain, isolate and send samples for identification, inform entrepreneurs to carry out treatment, return or destroy infected plants, plant products and other articles;
7. to collect technical services charge and fees in accordance to the laws and regulations;
8. to summarise and regularly report on import-export data on plants, plant products and other articles at the border check point to the agricultural and forestry sectors.

#### **Article 47. Rights and Duties of other sectors**

When any sector including the local administration find or receive a report of pest outbreak, an offence under plant protection laws and regulations they must urgently inform plant protection authority, while cooperate and coordinate with the duty execution under the role and function.

### **Section 2 Inspection**

#### **Article 48. Inspection Organisation**

Inspection Organisation comprises:

The internal inspection organisation is equivalent to the administration organisations of plant protection as determined in Article 42 of this Law by this the Department of Agriculture, agriculture sections and agriculture units act as executive of the Agriculture and Forestry Sector within the line hierarchy;

The external inspections organizations are the National Assembly, the State Inspection Authority, the National Inspection Authority, Organization and Lao citizen,

## **Article 49. Rights and Duties of the Inspection Organisations**

The plant protection inspection organisation has the following right and duties:

1. to inspect the implementation of plant protection laws and regulations;
2. to inspect activities including operations of phytosanitary businesses;
3. to inspect phytosanitary certificates and other concerned documents , import-export plants, plant products and other articles through the border check point including the collection of samples for testing and certification in accordance with the laws and regulations;
4. to provide cooperation in the provision of information for an investigation case related to a plant protection offence;
5. to appoint the staff to monitor, inspect, collect information including leading the obstruction of pest outbreak;
6. to apply necessary measures against offences under plant protection laws and regulations or such as issuing orders to quit those activities related to plant protection when the import-export plants, plant products and other articles found to be infested by pests.
7. to cooperate and coordinate with relevant sectors at the central and local levels for the exercise of the own rights and duties;
8. to summarise and regularly report on periodic inspection works to the higher level of authority.

## **Article 50. Forms of inspections**

Inspections consist of three forms as follow:

1. Routine inspections;
2. Inspections with advance notification;
3. Emergency inspections.

Routine inspections are inspections which are carried out in a prescribed times in accordance with the roles, rights and duties of the various administration levels.

Inspections with advance notification are inspections that are deemed necessary and for which advance notification is given to the subject;

Emergency inspections are dedicated inspections that are deemed necessary to be conducted urgently and for which no advance notification is given.

## **Chapter VII Uniforms, Insignia and Seal**

### **Article 51. Uniforms and Insignia**

A plant protection authority has uniforms, **insignia** and identity cards for a specific border check point. The plant protection authority shall wear uniform with **insignia** and carry an identity card which are authorised by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry during duty execution.



## **Article 52. Seal**

Plant protection authority may use the official border plant protection seal as authorised by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the conduct of the official function.

## **Chapter VIII**

### **Rewards for succeeding person and Penalties measures for violators**

#### **Article 53. Rewards for succeeding person**

Individuals or organisations that perform outstanding in the implementation this Law such as management, inspection, control and eradication of plant pest, shall receive a reward and other form of recognition in accordance with the regulations.

#### **Article 54. Penalties measures for violators**

Individuals or organisations committing offences under this Law shall be re-educated, disciplined, fined, civil sanctions and crime charges under the law depending on the severity of the offence.

#### **Article 55. Re-education measures**

Individuals or organisations that commit minor civil offences under the plant protection law and regulations and prohibitions that result in damages of less than 500,000 kip, and provided that the offender makes a honest report recognising their wrong-doing and makes restitution of any property so gained shall be warned and re-educated.

#### **Article 56. Disciplinary measures**

Government staff and plant protection officers that commit minor civil offences under the plant protection laws and regulations and prohibitions that result in damages of less than 500,000 kip but that make a dishonest report and try to avoid the repercussions of their wrong-doing, shall be disciplined, depending on the severity of the offence:

1. be criticised, receive a warning that is recorded in the individual personal biography;
2. refrain the promotion, augmentation of salary and award;
3. be dismissed or transferred to another duty on lower position;
4. be dismissed from government service without any honorarium.

#### **Article 57. Penalty measures**

Individuals or organisations committing offences under the plant protection laws and regulations and prohibitions as determined in this Law shall be fined that equal to the value of the plants infested by plant pests.

If the offender commits a second offence or re-offends many times the fine shall be double the value of the plants infested by plant pests, and the plants, plant products and other articles shall be confiscated and dealt with under the laws and regulations.

**Article 58. Measures for civil offences**

Individuals or organisations creating damage to other person due to plant protection operation shall be responsible for the damage caused under the laws and regulations.

**Article 59. Measures for criminal offences**

Individuals or organisations committing criminal offences under plant protection laws and regulations shall be punished in accordance with the Penal Law depending on the severity of the offence and fined under the Civil Law.

**Article 60. Measures for further punishment**

In addition to punishments as determined in Article 59, offenders may encounter further punishment in accordance with the measures for further punishment such as suspension or cancellation of permission for the operation of plant protection and phytosanitary business activities.

**Chapter IX  
Final Provisions**

**Article 61. Enforcement**

This Law shall be enforced by the Government of the Lao People’s Democratic Republic.

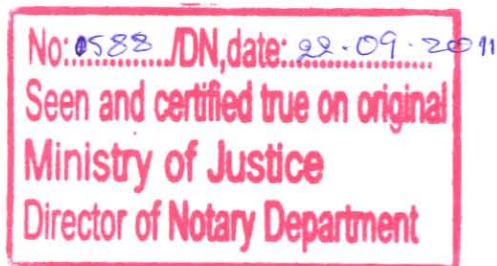
**Article 62. Entry into Force**

This Law comes into force ninety days after the date of the promulgation of the Decree of the President of the Lao People’s Democratic Republic.

Any provisions and regulations which are in contradiction to this Law shall be null and void.

President of the National Assembly  
Signature and Seal

Thongsing THAMMAVONG



*(Courtesy translation by the Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, 2011)*



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Dr. Monthathip CHANPHENGXAY