

Legal questionnaire completed by Tilleke & Gibbons Lao Co. Ltd . March 2024

This document contains responses from the law firm listed above to a questionnaire distributed by NCMEC (questions are in **bold text**). Responses to the questionnaire may be limited to officially enacted legislation; it is possible that actual practice or enforcement of the law varies, and relevant court rulings or case law may also differ from legislative text. Responses have been reformatted and may have been slightly edited for clarity. Furthermore, responses may include commentary, paraphrasing, and unofficial translations of source material (e.g., national legislation) originally produced in other languages. Only official source documents in official languages should be relied upon as legally binding. This document serves to inform further research and does not constitute legal advice from NCMEC or the listed law firm.

1. What laws and regulations contain legal definitions of the following terms or corresponding terms in your local jurisdiction (links to existing U.S. legal definitions are included, where relevant, as background for comparison – please include definitions of any corresponding terms in your country):

a. child or minor (18 U.S.C. 2256(1), <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/2256>)

Various laws directly or indirectly provide a definition of a child or minor, as follows:

- The Law on Preventing and Combatting Violence against Women and Children No. 56/NA, December 23, 2014, defines “child” in Article 4 as “any person below eighteen years of age”.

Full text available here: <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/lao209036.pdf>

- The Law on Anti-Human Trafficking No. 73/NA dated December 17, 2015 (Law on Anti-Human Trafficking), defines “child” in Article 4 item (30) as “any person below the age of eighteen”.

Full text available here:

<http://laofficialgazette.gov.la/kcfinder/upload/files/Promulgated%20TIP%20%20Law.pdf>

- The Law on the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Children No. 43/NA dated July 17, 2023, defines “child” in Article 3 item (1) as “an individual whose age is under eighteen years old”. We did not find any publicly available English translation on the internet.

There is no English version available.

- The Law on Juvenile Court Procedure No. 41/NA, dated December 20, 2013, defines “child” in under Article 3 (1) as “an individual whose age is below eighteen years old.” We did not find any publicly available English translation on the internet.

There is no English version available.

b. child sexual exploitation (Missing Children’s Assistance Act of 2023, Section 2, (a)(1)(9),



<https://www.congress.gov/118/bills/s2051/BILLS-118s2051es.pdf>)

National Laws

There is no comprehensive definition of “child sexual exploitation.” It is, therefore, required to understand this term in the light of various definitions found in several provisions, primarily in the Law on Anti-Human Trafficking.

Article 4 (3) of the Law on Anti-Human Trafficking defines sexual exploitation as “forcing another person into sexual slavery, prostitution, pornography activities, or to provide other forms of sexual services”.

The term “slavery” is defined in Article 4(1) of the same Law as “the status of a person who does not have his/her fundamental human rights as a result of being under the dominance and control of a person exploiting him/her”.

Full text available here:

<http://laoofficialgazette.gov.la/kcfinder/upload/files/Promulgated%20TIP%20%20Law.pdf>

However, the Law on Anti-Human Trafficking does not define “fundamental human rights”, thereby creating uncertainty as to what rights are protected. Article 34 of the 2015 Constitution, within Chapter IV “Fundamental Rights and Obligations of Citizens”, provides that “the State acknowledges, respects, protects, and ensures the human rights and fundamental rights of citizens in accordance with the law.” The articles that follow in Chapter IV provide for rights such as freedom of speech, gender equality and also the “right to prevent violations to [a person’s] life, body, integrity, and property”.

Full text available here: https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Laos_2015

Article 215 of the Penal Code No. 26/NA, dated May 17, 2017, provides a definition of “Human Trafficking”, which includes behaviors such as “sexual exploitation”. While “sexual exploitation” is not explicitly defined, it is considered one form of human trafficking.

Full text available here:

https://laoofficialgazette.gov.la/kcfinder/upload/files/1Oct2020_Lao%20Penal%20Code_English%20version.pdf

International Conventions

Laos is a party to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Article 34 addresses behaviors that may constitute “sexual exploitation”. Specifically, it states that: “States Parties undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. For these purposes, States Parties shall, in particular, take all appropriate national, bilateral, and multilateral measures to prevent:

- (a) The inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity;
- (b) The exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices;
- (c) The exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials”.

Full text available here:



<https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/convention-rights-child>

c. **sexually explicit conduct (18 U.S.C. 2256(2), <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/2256>)**

The term “sexually explicit conduct” is not defined in the Lao law. However, it is our understanding that other terms defined in the Lao law may fall under the definition of “sexually explicit conduct” as described by the Cornell Law School Library.

- The Penal Code, under Article 3(8), defines sexual intercourse as follows:

“Sexual Intercourse means having any kind of sexual penetration between male and female or between people of the same sex by using same sexual organs or using sexual organs with other organ of the body”.

- The Penal Code, under Article 3(10), defines pornography as:

“Pornography means displaying sexual organs and humans’ sexual behavior.”

And further, under Article 258, as follows:

“Any person who, in the presence of members of the public or in any public place, engages in an act of sexual intercourse or exposes his or her sexual organs.”

- The Penal Code, under Article 259, defines outrage, as follows:

“Any person engaging in any act that causes embarrassment of a sexual nature to another person against such other person’s will shall be punished from three months to two years of imprisonment or re-education without deprivation of liberty and shall be fined from LAK 3,000,000 to LAK 10,000,000.

In case [of] outrage [in respect of] decency of children, the offender shall be punished from six months to three years of imprisonment and shall be fined from LAK 5,000,000 to LAK 20,000,000.”

Full text available here:

https://laoofficialgazette.gov.la/kcfinder/upload/files/1Oct2020_Lao%20Penal%20Code_English%20version.pdf

d. **child sexual abuse (18 U.S.C. 2243(a), <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/2243>)**

There is no definition for “child sexual abuse” in Laos law. However, it is our understanding that other terms defined in the Lao law may fall under this definition as described by the Cornell Law School Library.

The Penal Code, under Article 250, provides:

“Any person having sexual intercourse with a girl or boy under eighteen years to fifteen years of age by luring, inciting, paying, or giving any type of benefit shall be punished from one



year to three years of imprisonment and shall be fined from LAK 3,000,000 to LAK 5,000,000.

Any person having sexual intercourse with a girl or boy from under fifteen to twelve years of age by paying or giving any type of benefit shall be punished from three years to five years of imprisonment and shall be fined from LAK 5,000,000 to LAK 7,000,000.

Any person having sexual intercourse with a girl or boy less than twelve years of age by any means shall be considered as having committed rape and that person shall be punished from ten years to fifteen years of imprisonment and shall be fined from LAK 7,000,000 to LAK 15,000,000.

Any person who requests, accepts, provides, recruits, or offers children less than eighteen years of age for prostitution shall be considered an offender and shall be punished as stipulated in Article 254 of this Penal Code.”

Full text available here:

https://laoofficialgazette.gov.la/kcfinder/upload/files/1Oct2020_Lao%20Penal%20Code_English%20version.pdf

- e. **child pornography or child sexual abuse material (CSAM) (18 U.S.C. 2256(8)),**
<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/2256>

There are no definitions for “child pornography” or “child sexual abuse material” under Lao law. However, Article 3(10) of the Penal Code defines pornography as “displaying sexual organs and humans’ sexual behavior”.

Full text available here:

https://laoofficialgazette.gov.la/kcfinder/upload/files/1Oct2020_Lao%20Penal%20Code_English%20version.pdf

In addition, Article 4(29) of the Law on Anti-Human Trafficking states “Producing, showing, and publishing of pornographic materials shall mean forcing, threatening, or coercing another person to be subject to pornography involuntarily to gain benefits”. This may assist in understanding the concept of pornographic material generally within the framework of Lao law.

Full text available here:

<http://laoofficialgazette.gov.la/kcfinder/upload/files/Promulgated%20TIP%20%20Law.pdf>

- f. **computer-generated images or videos of child pornography or CSAM (created by artificial intelligence or morphed) (18 U.S.C. 2256(8) & (9)),**
<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/2256>

The Lao law is relatively recent and may not often encompass emerging trends related to new technologies, such as morphed content or images and/or videos created by artificial intelligence. Nevertheless, provisions from the Law on Cyber Crime No. 61/NA, dated July 15, 2015, have been integrated into the Penal Code, criminalizing certain computer-generated images or videos that may constitute child pornography. Specifically, Article 11, 13, and 14 of



the Law on Cyber Crime would address these issues.

Full text available here: https://laocert.gov.la/ftp_upload/Cyber_Crime_Law_EnVersion.pdf

- g. enticement or grooming (encouraging, persuading, or coercing a child to engage in sexual activity or to create child pornography or CSAM) (18 U.S.C. 2422(b), <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/2422>)**

There is no definition under Lao law of these terms.

- h. legal age of consent for sexual activity – are there laws and regulations, if so, what ages are specified?**

Pursuant to Article 250 of the Penal Code, the minimum legal age of consent for sexual activity is 12 years old for both girls and boys. Additionally, it is prohibited to have sexual intercourse with a child between the ages of 12 and 15 by paying or giving any type of benefit. Sexual intercourse with a child between the ages of 15 and 18 by luring, inciting, paying, or giving any type of benefit is also prohibited.

Full text available here:

https://laoofficialgazette.gov.la/kcfinder/upload/files/1Oct2020_Lao%20Penal%20Code_English%20version.pdf

- i. Sextortion (extorting money or sexual favors from a child by threatening to share sexually explicit, child pornography or CSAM images of the child) (Missing Children’s Assistance Act of 2023, Section 2, (a)(1)(8), <https://www.congress.gov/118/bills/s2051/BILLS-118s2051es.pdf>)**

There is no definition for “Sextortion” under Lao law. However, Article 4 (24) of the Law on Anti-Human Trafficking provides a general definition of threat, not specific to sexual activities, as “any acts or use of words to intimidate the targeted person or vulnerable group and follow the threatening person”.

Full text available here:

<http://laoofficialgazette.gov.la/kcfinder/upload/files/Promulgated%20TIP%20%20Law.pdf>

- 2. Please explain any legal or regulatory requirement or recommendation for Online Platforms to undertake any of the following activities on their systems to protect children online from sexual exploitation:**

- a. review, screen, moderate, or detect content to identify child pornography or CSAM content**

Yes. Online Platforms have a duty to review, screen, moderate, or detect content to identify child pornography since it will be deemed to be “prohibited content” under Article 10 of the Decree on Internet Information Management, and also would fall under the purview of the Penal Code.

According to Article 14 of the Decree on Internet Information Management, “website



managers” have a general responsibility relating to the content and information that are presented on the website that they manage. Accordingly, it is our understanding that the Decree on Internet Information Management applies to Online Platforms.

Prior to explaining whether all Online Platforms are required to undertake any of the following activities on their systems to protect children from online sexual exploitation, we would like to provide an overview of the Decree on Internet Information Management.

Article 7 of the Decree on Internet Information Management imposes a proactive monitoring obligation on website managers, stating that they “shall inspect the content of information before disseminating it on their web page” and “have the responsibility for checking content and information thoroughly before allowing others to disseminate it through their website.”.

Article 3 defines “website manager,” “website”, and “web page.” A “website manager” is “a person having the rights to enter the system in order to create, edit, and delete content of the website from the system.” There is no indication whether this definition is limited to individuals or also includes legal entities. A “website” is “an information system that was built and comprises one or more web pages.” A “web page” is “an electronic news-board, which contains symbols, numbers, words, animations, photos, videos, voices, and other forms of content on the internet.”

Article 14 describes the general responsibilities of website managers as follows:

- “1. Be responsible for content and information that are presented on the websites they manage;
2. Check the content and information before disseminating it on the websites they manage;
3. [Refrain] from disseminating content and information of members who violate this decree and other related regulations and laws.”

In addition to this, Article 17 provides a list of prohibitions that apply to website managers, as follows:

- “1. Presenting, sending, or forwarding information which has content as defined in Article 10 of this decree, in any form;
2. Allowing others to disseminate information that has content as defined in Article 10 of this decree; and
3. Behaving in any manner that violates the regulations and laws.”

Article 10 provides an extensive list of content that may not be disseminated on online platforms, and includes content that:

- “1. ...;
2. Persuades and supports terrorism, crime and cause of trouble to society;
3. ...;
4. Contains pornography, edited photos and other photos that the law of the Laos prohibits, including photos discrediting the Lao tradition, intellectual property rights infringements, or services for buying or selling sex;
5. ...;
6. Disseminate[s] false information and distort[s] the facts for the purpose of discrediting the reputation, dignity or rights of individuals, organizations, institutions, or departments;



7. Use[s] the names of individuals or organizations in animations, photos, voices, videos, signatures, codes, credit cards, or personal documents of others to earn benefits, or for any other purposes without permission from the owner.”

The full English text at the following link: <http://isp.moic.gov.la/?r=site%2Fdisplaylegal&id=56>

b. review, screen, moderate, or detect content to identify enticement, grooming, or sextortion of a child

Yes, it is our opinion that enticement, grooming, or sextortion of a child may fall under the definition of prohibited information of Article 10 (4) of the Decree on Internet Information Management. Accordingly, Online Platforms have a duty to review and screen such content prior to publishing it, and to prevent its dissemination, in accordance with Article 14 of the Decree on Internet Information Management.

The full English text at the following link: <http://isp.moic.gov.la/?r=site%2Fdisplaylegal&id=56>

c. report child pornography, CSAM, enticement, grooming, or sextortion that they become aware of or are notified about on their systems to a law enforcement or government agency or nongovernmental organization

Yes. Child pornography, CSAM, enticement, grooming, or sextortion fall under the scope of the Article 215 (Human Trafficking), Article 250 (Sexual Intercourse with a Child), Article 256 (Disseminating Child Pornography), Article 257 (Possession Child Pornography), Article 259 (Outrage), and Article 260 (Prostitution) of the Penal Code. Such offenses must be reported to the law enforcement agencies if one has knowledge that such offenses are occurring or have occurred.

Article 380 of the Penal Code provides:

Any person who knows of or who has witnessed an offence committed by another person and who fails to report such offence to officers shall be punished from three months to two years of imprisonment or re-education without deprivation of liberty and shall be fined from LAK 5,000,000 to LAK 10,000,000.

Any person who becomes aware of an offender and does not report to officers and also further knew that the offender was preparing to commit or has committed a new offence but did not report to officers shall be punished from two years to five years of imprisonment and shall be fined from LAK 7,000,000 LAK 15,000,000.

The Penal Code does not specify to whom the report must be made. However, the mention of “officers” typically refers to those having public authority, e.g., police or prosecutor.

The full English text at the following link:

https://laoofficialgazette.gov.la/kcfinder/upload/files/10Oct2020_Lao%20Penal%20Code_English%20version.pdf

d. remove or take down any child pornography, CSAM, enticement, grooming, or sextortion that they identify, become aware of, or are notified about

There is no express provision requiring the removal or take down of such content. That being said, Article 17 of the Decree on Internet Information Management prohibits Online Platforms from allowing others to disseminate information that contains content specified under Article 10 of the decree. Additionally, Article 14 imposes a duty on Online Platforms to “[Refrain] from disseminating content and information of members who violate this decree and other related regulations and laws.” We understand that removing or taking down such content may be seen as a means to comply with Articles 14 and 17.

Nevertheless, this does not absolve Online Platforms from their duty to report the content falling under the scope of the Penal Code, as provided under Article 380 of the Penal Code.

The full English text of the Penal Code at the following link:

https://laoofficialgazette.gov.la/kcfinder/upload/files/1Oct2020_Lao%20Penal%20Code_English%20version.pdf

The full English text of the Decree on Internet Information Management at the following link:

<http://isp.moic.gov.la/?r=site%2Fdisplaylegal&id=56>

e. review content by human moderators to screen or moderate for child pornography or CSAM

Yes. The Decree on Internet Information Management mandates Online Platforms to review content and to screen or moderate for child pornography and CSAM. However, the decree does not specify that such actions must be performed by humans. Please refer to our response to Question 2 (a).

f. remove child pornography, CSAM, enticement, grooming, or sextortion from their systems when notified of its presence by a victim, nongovernmental organization, law enforcement, or government agency

Yes. As child pornography, CSAM, enticement, grooming, or sextortion are considered prohibited information, Online Platforms have a duty to prevent its dissemination. Accordingly, Online Platforms have a duty to remove such content to prevent further harm and ensure compliance with legal obligations. Please refer to our responses to Question 2 (b) and (d) for further details.

g. use any specific technology to detect, remove, block, or take down any child pornography, CSAM, enticement, grooming, or sextortion, including:

- i. **“Hashing technology”** (<https://www.thorn.org/blog/hashing-detect-child-sex-abuse-imagery/>). Many Online Platforms hash and tag images and videos of child pornography or CSAM and then use hashing technology to scan content on their systems to detect the distribution of child pornography or CSAM online so it can be removed.
- ii. **Artificial intelligence or machine learning tools to detect the presence of child pornography, CSAM, enticement, grooming, or sextortion.**

The Lao law is silent on the use of technology to comply with the provisions of the Decree on Internet

Information Management.

- h. if the applicable laws or regulations require some, but not all, Online Platforms to perform any of the above activities, describe how the differing requirements apply. For example, are differences based on the number of online users, types of services offered, etc.?

N/A

3. Are Online Platforms legally required or recommended to implement any method to verify the age of a user before allowing access to an online platform?

No. Online Platforms are not required to implement any methods to verify age. Nevertheless, some companies, such as those selling alcoholic beverages that may be deemed inappropriate for children choose to implement age verification systems. However, these systems tend to be basic and easy to circumvent. See for instance: Lao Brewery Co,Ltd: <https://www.beerlao.la/>.

4. Are Online Platforms legally required or recommended to implement any method to obtain parental consent before a child uses the services of such Online Platforms?

No. Online Platforms are not required to implement any method to obtain parental consent before a child uses an online platform.

5. Are there legal remedies for children who have been victimized by online child sexual exploitation? This may include children who are victimized by the distribution of child pornography or CSAM imagery in which they are depicted, or children victimized by enticement, grooming or sextortion. If such legal remedies exist, do they include:

YES

a. The ability to stop the publication of the pornography or CSAM imagery by the Online Platform?

Yes. As discussed in Question 2, Online Platforms have a duty to prevent the dissemination of prohibited content as listed in the Decree on Internet Information Management. Accordingly, we are of the view that Online Platforms made aware of prohibited content on their platforms would need to take appropriate action to stop the dissemination of the prohibited content, such as pornography or CSAM imagery.

Full text available here: <http://isp.moic.gov.la/?r=site%2Fdisplaylegal&id=56>

b. An obligation on the part of the Online Platform to take active steps to remove the pornography or other imagery from their servers?

The Online Platform is only obligated to remove pornography or other imagery if the victim obtains an order from the police or public prosecutor instructing the platform to do so. Such an order may be sought pursuant to Article 14 of Decree on Internet Information Management.

Full text available here: <http://isp.moic.gov.la/?r=site%2Fdisplaylegal&id=56>

c. An ability to get an injunction or other court order against the Online Platform to stop them from publishing the pornography or imagery?

While the Law on the Protection of the Rights of Children provides that children have the right to protection from any type of violation which includes publication of pornography or imagery, there is no clarity regarding the ability to obtain an injunction or other court order against an Online Platform to stop them from publishing such content.

Law on Civil Procedure (2012):

Article 134 allows the court to take measures to address urgent situations through court orders or injunctions. However, these court orders are primarily intended to protect and safeguard items or assets that may be materially damaged or disappear during the litigation procedure. Accordingly, one may file a petition with the People's Court of Laos and request the judge to issue an appropriate urgent order, such as an injunction, to protect the asset. That said, the Law on Civil Procedure does not seem to provide similar urgent measures to stop the publication of content.

However, notably, under Article 23 of the Decree on Internet Information Management, the Ministry of Technology and Communications, in coordination with the Ministry of Information Culture and Tourism and the Ministry of Public Security, monitors and inspects internet content in order to suppress or restrict content that conflicts with the decree. To that end, the Ministry of Technology and Communications appears to have direct power to order Online Platforms to take down content. The decree provides no further details regarding the procedures that must be observed in connection with the takedown order, including the form of such order.

Full text available here: <http://isp.moic.gov.la/?r=site%2Fdisplaylegal&id=56>

That being said, in practice, we understand that the Ministry of Technology and Communications may lack the authority and the resources to take down a website that is not directly under its purview, i.e., websites with domain names not ending in ".la." Regarding Online Platforms such as social media, like Facebook, we understand that the Ministry of Technology and Communications will address its request to Facebook using the platform's functionality that allows third parties to report content that may be deemed inappropriate. The final decision on whether to take down the content will ultimately rest with Facebook.

d. A protective order or other court order that prohibits the person who posts the pornography or imagery from doing so in the future on the same or other Online Platform?

Laos law does not include such a provision.

e. the ability to seek financial damages or any sort of monetary recovery from an offender who has shared the child's image or video, either in a civil or a criminal proceeding?

The Civil Procedure Law stipulates that children may file claims in court through their representatives to protect their rights and interests that have been violated. Further, according to the Law on Cyber Crime No. 61/NA, dated July 15, 2015 (Law on Cyber Crime)



and the Decree on Internet Information Management, any non-compliance with their provisions will incur sanctions, which may require the infringer to compensate for any damage incurred. Article 39 of the Law on Cyber Crime and Article 10 of the Decree on Internet Information Management specifically prohibit the publication of all types of pornography via the internet or online platforms.

In civil proceedings, a court may, among other things, order the defendant to compensate, pay a penalty, or make payment for loss of opportunity to the plaintiff, as appropriate, or that the defendant be responsible for various costs relating to the restoration of the plaintiff's moral rights. In this context, victims can file claims in court through their representatives, seeking financial compensation.

Law on Civil Procedure (2012):

Law on Cyber Crime (2015):

https://laocert.gov.la/ftp_upload/Cyber_Crime_Law_EnVersion.pdf

f. the ability to seek any other forms of victim compensation/recovery/services provided for under the law and/or by a government-funded source?

Article 4 (8) and (9) of the Law on the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Children No. 43/NA dated July 17, 2023 (no English translation is available), mandates the protection of children from all forms of physical and emotional abuse and provides that they have the right to special protection in legal proceedings.

Article 53 of the same law establishes a fund specifically allocated to protect the rights and interests of children. This fund is under the authority of the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare. According to Article 54, the fund receives contributions from:

- “• The State budget;
- Lao national individuals, legal entities, and organizations, [as well as] also foreigners;
- Crowdfunding; and
- Other sources.”

The law provides that the management of the fund is detailed in a separate agreement. However, to date, and despite our best efforts, we have not been able to locate any such separate agreement. Additionally, the law is lacking specific details regarding the mechanism for utilizing this fund.

Relief Options Available through the Committee for the Protection of Rights and Interests of Children:

Article 59 provides for the establishment of the Committee for the Protection of Rights and Interests of Children (“the Committee”). This committee convenes on an ad hoc basis and is primarily responsible for liaising with relevant government agencies in order to ensure the protection of children's rights and interests. Although not related to the question directly, we provide information on the Committee below.

According to this article, the committees at various levels are:

- The Committee at the Central level;



- The Committee at the Provincial level;
- The Committee at the District level; and
- The Branch of the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Children.

According to Article 60, the Committee at the Central level is appointed by the Prime Minister based on the recommendations of the Minister of Labor and Social Welfare and has the mission to research and implement rules, strategic plans, laws, regulations, measures, plans, workplans, and projects related to the protection of children's rights and interests, having the Department of Social Assistance in the Ministry of Labor of Social Welfare acting as the committee's secretary.

The committees at the Central, Provincial, and District levels have similar missions, regardless of their respective scopes of authority. The Central level committee holds authority nationwide, and its regulations must be implemented by the lower-level administrations (e.g., provinces and districts). The Branch of the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Children acts as the local implementing partner and intervenes at the Village level, which is an administrative zone smaller than a district.

Article 29 stipulates that any persons with knowledge of or who have observed children at risk and who may this require special protection must report the situation urgently to the Committee and/or interrogation-investigation authority. The investigation authorities in Laos are either the police or the People's Prosecutor Office.

Article 30 further provides that when witnessing a child in a situation at risk, or upon receipt of a report accordingly, the Committee and/or the interrogation-investigation organization must consider applying measures for emergency protection of the child, as follows:

1. Inspect the place where the child is suspected of requiring special protection;
2. Remove the child from the custody of the father, mother, or the guardian of the child, or from the place where the child is being taken care of or raised, and take the child to an intermediary safe place or a shelter for children if the father, mother, guardian, or the place prove to be [unsafe of pose a risk to the child's well-being];
3. Send the child for [medical] examination, treatment, or health recovery, as necessary; and
4. Apply other necessary measures.

g. notification to a victim when an offender is arrested for distributing child pornography or CSAM in which the child is depicted?

No. Laos law does not include such a provision. Further, to the best of our knowledge, there is no database where offenders responsible for similar offenses are recorded.

6. "Safety by Design" is defined as tools or processes that are built into an Online Platform to protect children by making it easier for the relevant Online Platform to detect or prevent the distribution of child pornography or CSAM.

a. Are Online Platforms legally required to incorporate "Safety by Design" into their systems?

No. Laos law does not include such a provision.



i. If so, must these steps be taken before the launch of an Online Platform?

N/A

ii. If so, if an Online Platform has already been in public use, when must they have incorporated “Safety be Design” measures?

N/A

iii. For each of 6(a)(i) or (ii) above, please describe the legal requirement or recommendation.

N/A

b. Please include information about the parameters for monitoring, management, and enforcement of any legal or regulatory requirements for the Online Platform’s incorporation of “Safety by Design”?

N/A