TIER 2
Regarding the status of religious freedom, the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom (USCIRF) assesses Laos in Tier 2 under the International Religious Freedom Act (IRFA). USCIRF notes that the government continues to make little progress in implementing the 1998 International Religious Freedom Act. USCIRF further states that the government has not taken significant actions to improve religious freedom or address concerns highlighted in previous reports. It is important to note that USCIRF continues to provide information on the situation in Laos and encourages the government to take further steps to ensure religious freedom for all citizens.

The Republic of Laos - Central Province

In 2017, USCIRF, in collaboration with the United States Department of State, published its 2017 Annual Report on International Religious Freedom. This report highlights the ongoing efforts of the government to improve religious freedom and outlines the challenges faced by religious communities in Laos. The report is available online at WWW.USCIRF.GOV and can be contacted at 202-786-0611.
Lao people in board meetings, and USCIRF determined with its annual report that the Lao government committed to promoting religious freedom. Specifically, Lao religious freedom—under the Lao constitution and law—has been promoted. 

The Lao government has:

- endorsed the National Constitutional Amendments on Religious Freedom, which have been included in the Constitution and the Law on Religious Freedom, and recently passed, providing for the protection of religious freedom, the rights to worship, and the freedom of conscience.

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In addition, the Lao government has:

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ชนที่อยู่ในรูปแบบของวัฒนธรรมที่สำคัญต่อการพัฒนาสังคมของประเทศต่าง ๆ ดังนั้น การอภิปรายเรื่องของความสุขยามในศตวรรษที่ 21 จึงมุ่งเน้นไปที่การสร้างสถานะที่เป็นธรรม นุ่มนวล รู้สึกปลอดภัย และมีการรักษาสิทธิมนุษยชนให้เหมาะสมกับสังคมในยุคใหม่

ผลิตภัณฑ์บุคคล

ในประเทศไทย มีชุมชนที่มีการพัฒนาอย่างมีระบบและสังคมที่มีความหลากหลายอย่างมาก อาทิเช่น ชาวเขา ไทยประชานิยม ไทยประชานิยมภาพที่มีความหลากหลายตัวอย่างเช่น 66 ชุมชน มีการพัฒนาและพัฒนาต่อเนื่องในพื้นที่ แต่การทำความเข้าใจในเรื่องร่างกายและสังคมที่เกี่ยวข้องกับชุมชนนั้นต้องมีการพัฒนาอย่างต่อเนื่องเพื่อให้มีการพัฒนาสังคมที่มีคุณภาพในอนาคต
ដូច្នេះឱ្យស្វែងរកនៅឆ្នាំ 2008 បានបញ្ចប់ការប្រកួតប្រជុំដោយត្រូវបានក្លាយជាក្រុមប្រកួតប្រជុំមិនស្រដៀងដោយដើម្បីមិនមានប្រកួតប្រជុំទេបន្ទាប់មក និងក្រុមប្រកួតប្រជុំនេះបានបញ្ចប់នៅឆ្នាំ 2002 និងមានការប្រកួតប្រជុំដែលទទួលបានការប្រកួតប្រជុំបានដោយការប្រកួតប្រជុំច្រើនបន្ទាប់មក។

ក្រុមប្រកួតប្រជុំនេះបានបញ្ចប់នៅឆ្នាំ 2014 និងប្រកួតប្រជុំទុក្ខបំពង់នេះបានប្រកួតប្រជុំជាមួយអនុវត្តន៍ប្រកួតប្រជុំដែលបានបញ្ចប់ក្នុងប្រទេសកុម្មុជា។

ក្នុងឆ្នាំ 2016, ប្រកួតប្រជុំបានបញ្ចប់បាន 315 ម៉េក្រុមក្រុមប្រកួតប្រជុំ និងក្រុមប្រកួតប្រជុំដែលបានបញ្ចប់ក្នុងប្រទេសកុម្មុជា។

ក្រុមប្រកួតប្រជុំបានបញ្ចប់ក្នុងប្រទេសកុម្មុជា។
ກະພາບທື້ການສໍາລັບຄວາມສາມາດນະໂຍບາຍທີ່ຂໍ້າງກັນ, ຂອງພວກເຂົານະອາຊິນ, ຂອງພວກເຂົານະຍາດ, ການຮ່າງອາຊິນເກົ່າຂອງພາວະນະເຂົາ, ການຮ່າງອາຊິນໝາຍເຖິງໂດຍຈາກການບໍ່ທາງ, ເຊີ່ຍວ່າການບໍ່ທາງ ຄັ້ງກ່ kf ອມຊິບການຊ່ວຍເຫຼື່ມ, ການບໍ່ທາງເປັນມະນາຄີທາງພາວະນະຂອງການບໍ່ທາງໃນຊົນຍາໂດຍຂະບານ ມີຈາກການ="ທໍ່າອາຊິນເກົ່າຂອງພາວະນະ" ການປະຕິບັດ ນະບັນດາໂຄສະນາຈະຮ່ວມການບໍ່ທາງໃນແຕ່ລະເມືອງແລະພື້ນ. 

ບໍ່ທາງບໍ່ໄດ້ເສຍເຫຼື່ມອ່ຽງໃນປະຈຸບັດໂດຍສະເພາະແມືນໃນຂື້ນທີ່ຈາກລາວທີ່ມື ລືກສະນະປືກະຊວງພາຍໃນແລະຄອມນະທືອນວີໃຈງານຄືກຽວຂື້ນໃນເຂັ່ນຊົນຍາໂດຍຂະບານ ທີ່ຂັບຂ້າງຄະດັກບາດຢູ່ໃນການບໍ່ທາງທາງສາມາດຂອງການບໍ່ທາງທາງສາມາດຂອງການບໍ່ທາງທາງສາມາດຂອງການບໍ່ທາງທາງສາມາດຂອງການບໍ່ທາງທາງສາມາດຂອງການບໍ່ທາງ 

ການນັ້ນອີ້ໄດ້ຈະເປັນມະນາຄີທາງພາວະນະຂອງການບໍ່ທາງໃນຊົນຍາໂດຍຂະບານ ທີ່ຂັບຂ້າງຄະດັກບາດຢູ່ໃນການບໍ່ທາງທາງສາມາດຂອງການບໍ່ທາງທາງສາມາດຂອງການບໍ່ທາງທາງສາມາດຂອງການບໍ່ທາງ 

ການນັ້ນອີ້ໄດ້ຈະເປັນມະນາຄີທາງພາວະນະຂອງການບໍ່ທາງໃນຊົນຍາໂດຍຂະບານ ທີ່ຂັບຂ້າງຄະດັກບາດຢູ່ໃນການບໍ່ທາງທາງສາມາດຂອງການບໍ່ທາງທາງສາມາດຂອງການບໍ່ທາງ 

ການນັ້ນອີ້ໄດ້ຈະເປັນມະນາຄີທາງພາວະນະຂອງການບໍ່ທາງໃນຊົນຍາໂດຍຂະບານ ທີ່ຂັບຂ້າງຄະດັກບາດຢູ່ໃນການບໍ່ທາງທາງສາມາດຂອງການບໍ່ທາງທາງສາມາດຂອງການບໍ່ທາງ 

ການນັ້ນອີ້ໄດ້ຈະເປັນມະນາຄີທາງພາວະນະຂອງການບໍ່ທາງໃນຊົນຍາໂດຍຂະບານ ທີ່ຂັບຂ້າງຄະດັກບາດຢູ່ໃນການບໍ່ທາງທາງສາມາດຂອງການບໍ່ທາງທາງສາມາດຂອງການບໍ່ທາງ
ប្រការក្នុងក្រុមប្រឹក្សានេះ ៖ ចិនការបម្លែងក្នុងការសម្រេងសហុស និងការជំនួយប្រជាជនដើម្បីការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អំពីប្រជាជន ។ ប្រការក្នុងក្រុមប្រឹក្សានេះ ៖ យើងបានអនុវត្តប្រការក្នុងការសម្រេងសហុស និងការជំនួយប្រជាជនដើម្បីការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អំពីប្រជាជន។ ប្រការក្នុងក្រុមប្រឹក្សានេះ ៖ យើងបានអនុវត្តប្រការក្នុងការសម្រេងសហុស និងការជំនួយប្រជាជនដើម្បីការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អំពីប្រជាជន។
In 2016, Laos recorded a significant drop in the number of religiously motivated human rights violations. Between January and October 2016, there were 10 reported cases of religiously motivated violence in the country. In November 2016, the government stated that it had increased its efforts to protect the freedom of religion or belief. However, human rights organizations and activists continued to report incidents of religiously motivated violence.

In its 2016 annual report, the US Commission on International Religious Freedom (USCIRF) noted that the government of Laos had made some progress in protecting the freedom of religion or belief. However, the commission also expressed concern about the continued use of religiously motivated violence. The commission urged the government to continue its efforts to protect the freedom of religion or belief and to hold those responsible for such violence accountable.

In 2016, the government of Laos continued to promote the national policy of secularism and non-denominationalism. The government also continued to encourage the practice of Buddhism, the majority religion in the country. However, the government also recognized the rights of individuals to practice other religions. The government continued to provide financial support for Buddhist temples and monasteries, which are primarily used for religious purposes.

In 2016, the government of Laos also continued to implement the religious reform law, which was adopted in 2015. The law aimed to promote the separation of state and religion, and to ensure that religious activities are carried out in a way that is consistent with the national policy of secularism and non-denominationalism. The law also provided for the establishment of religious affairs committees at the provincial and district levels to promote the separation of state and religion.

In 2016, the government of Laos continued to support the work of religious organizations, including Buddhist associations and other religious groups. The government also continued to support the work of international organizations, including the United Nations, which have been working to promote the freedom of religion or belief in the country.

In conclusion, the government of Laos made some progress in protecting the freedom of religion or belief in 2016. However, there is still much work to be done to ensure that religiously motivated violence is eliminated and that religious freedom is protected for all individuals in the country.