

In case of rejection of an application of a candidate, the provincial Election Committee must, within 15 days from the date of presentation of the application, take a decision and inform the candidate concerned within two days after the decision has been taken.

In case a claim from a candidate has not yet been the subject of a decision of the provincial tribunal at the time of publication of the list of candidates, the name of the candidate shall have to be announced by the Province so as to enable the candidate to stand for election.

In case the candidate concerned is elected and if the provincial tribunal subsequently finds his candidature irregular, the agreement of the National Assembly or of the permanent commission (if the Assembly is in recess) is required, to declare deletion of this irregularly elected candidate. In case of deletion of a candidate irregularly elected, the candidate who obtains the immediately lower number of votes shall replace him as deputy to the National Assembly.

Article 12. - 75 clear days before the date of election, the provincial Election Committee shall draw up the list of candidates for the province and prepare a report on it. This list shall be displayed among the population and particularly by means of posters at the office of the Khoueng, of the Muong, at the Tassengs, Phobans and in the pagodas,

Article 13. - The electoral campaign shall open 60 days before the date fixed for the elections. During this period, electoral meetings shall be free, as well as the distribution of circulars, creeds, (manifestoes) etc.

The candidature can present themselves on an individual list or on a common list along with other candidates and they can make the electoral campaign on behalf of an organisation or a party.

It is forbidden to stick a poster on that of another candidate or tear the posters, slogans, tracts of other candidates or of other organizations or parties.

The places where are held two simultaneous electoral meetings must be away from each other by at least 1,000 metres in order to avoid all mutual interferences and prevent all eventual incidents.

It is forbidden to criticize another candidate by stating that he does not fulfil the required conditions to stand for the elections, with the intention of involving his prestige and spreading confusion among the voters, if the authorities have not yet publicly announced that the said candidate does not fulfil the conditions required.

60 days before the election, the Government shall have the electoral law and the law No. 101 dated 14 March 1951 ensuring the freedom and secrecy of vote, printed and widely distributed in the villages. These documents must be posted up in the place where are posted up the list of candidates and voters.

The candidates and their representatives are entirely free to carry out propaganda for their respective political programme, in the whole territory of the province where they stand for elections.