

Introduction

Laos is a landlocked country located in Southeast Asia bordered by Burma, Cambodia, China, Thailand, and Vietnam. Most of the country is mountainous and thickly forested, and the Mekong River forms a large part of the western boundary with Thailand. The government system is a Communist state; the chief of state is the president, and the head of government is the prime minister. Laos has a mixed economy in which the government has implemented gradual economic and business reforms to liberalize its domestic markets. Laos is a member of the Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).



Location: South-Eastern Asia

Capital City: Vientiane (+7 GMT)

Chief of State: President Thongloun Sisoulith

Head of Govt.: Prime Minister Sonexay Siphandon

Currency: Kip (LAK)

Major Languages: Lao (official), French, English, and various ethnic languages

Primary Religions: Buddhist 64.7%, Christian 1.7%, none 31.4%, other/not stated 2.1%

Calling Code: 856

Voltage: 230

Key Websites

Main Government Page: na.gov.la

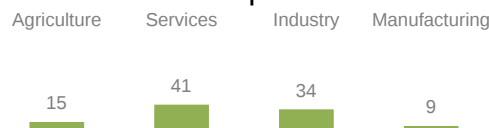
Commerce Ministry: moic.gov.la

Export Promotion Agency: laotradeportal.gov.la

Key Economic Facts

Income Level (by per capita GNI):	Lower Middle Income
GDP, PPP (current international \$):	\$70.66 billion (2022)
GDP growth (annual %):	2.71% (2022)
GDP per capita, PPP (current international \$):	\$9,384.27 (2022)
External debt stocks, total (DOD, current US\$):	\$17,187,857,261.90 (2021)
Manufacturing, value added (% of GDP):	8.66% (2022)
Current account balance (BoP, current US\$):	\$0.45 billion (2021)
Inflation, consumer prices (annual %):	22.96% (2022)
Labor force, total:	3,073,466 (2022)
Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate):	2.63% (2022)
Imports of goods and services (current US\$):	\$6.99 billion (2017)
Exports of goods and services (current US\$):	\$5.79 billion (2017)

GDP Composition %



**Although Manufacturing is included in the Industry figures, it is also separately reported because it plays a critical role in economy.*

Rankings

Index	Rank
Corruption Perceptions Index	126 / 178
Global Competitiveness Index	113 / 141
Global Enabling Trade Index	93 / 136
Index of Economic Freedom	147 / 176
International Logistics Performance Index (LPI)	82 / 160
KOF Index of Globalization	168 / 185
Networked Readiness Index (NRI)	104 / 139

Risk Assessment (Provided by Coface)

Country rating: D - A high-risk political and economic situation and an often very difficult business environment can have a very significant impact on corporate payment behavior. Corporate default probability is very high.

Business Climate rating: D - The business environment is very difficult. Corporate financial information is rarely available and when available usually unreliable. The legal system makes debt collection very unpredictable. The institutional framework has very serious weaknesses. Intercompany transactions can thus be very difficult to manage in the highly risky environments rated D.

Strengths

- Significant natural resources: minerals (copper, gold, iron), agricultural commodities (corn, rice, sugar cane, rubber, cassava, soya, coffee) and forestry (wood and pulp).
- Expansion of the hydroelectric sector and diversification of the economy (agri-food, electronics, clothing)
- Foreign investment in the commodities and energy sectors
- Regional integration (ASEAN) and WTO membership

Weaknesses

- Very low foreign exchange reserves
- Significant sovereign risk due to high external debt, mostly owed to China
- Dependence on regional economic and geopolitical conditions
- Sensitivity to commodity prices and weather (hydroelectricity)
- Governance shortcomings (corruption, etc.) and major inequalities
- Fragile banking sector
- Labour shortage

U.S. Embassy

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