LAOS







INTRODUCTION

Modern-day Laos has its roots in the ancient Lao kingdom of Lan Xang. Laos came under the domination of Siam (Thailand) from the late 18th century until the late 19th century, when it became part of French Indochina. In 1975, the communist Pathet Lao took control of the government. A gradual, limited return to private enterprise and the liberalization of foreign investment laws began in 1988.

GOVERNMENT

Chief of State President THONGLOUN Sisoulith Head of Government Prime Minister SONXAI Siphandon **Government Type** communist state Capital Vientiane (Viangchan) Legislature unicameral National Assembly or Sapha Heng Xat (164 seats)

Ambassador to US

Ambassador Sisavath INPHACHANH

US Ambassador

Ambassador Peter M. HAYMOND

GEOGRAPHY

Area

Total: 236,800 sq km Land: 230,800 sg km Water: 6,000 sq km

Climate

tropical monsoon; rainy season (May to November); dry season (December to April)

Natural Resources

timber, hydropower, gypsum, tin, gold, gemstones

ECONOMY

Economic Overview

lower middle-income, industrial Southeast Asian economy; high inflation due to 2022 currency depreciation brought on by persistently high debt; new Laos-China railway and dry port; rising inequities; ongoing labor shortages

GDP (Purchasing Power Parity) \$58.26 billion (2021 est.) GDP per capita (Purchasing Power Parity) \$7,800 (2021 est.)

Industries - mining (copper, tin, gold, gypsum); timber, electric power, agricultural processing, rubber, construction, garments, cement, tourism

Agricultural products - rice, roots/tubers nes, cassava, sugar cane, vegetables, bananas, maize, watermelons, coffee, taro

Exports \$7.82 billion (2021 est.) electricity, gold, paper, copper, rubber, flavored water (2021) partners: Thailand 33%, China 27%, Vietnam 13%, Australia 8%, Switzerland 3% (2021)

Imports \$6.53 billion (2021 est.)

refined petroleum, gold, cars, broadcasting equipment, delivery trucks, tractors (2021)

partners: Thailand 53%, China 26%, Vietnam 10% (2021)

PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Population

7.85 million (2023 est.)

Population Growth

1.3% (2023 est.)

Ethnicity

Lao 53.2%, Khmou 11%, Hmong 9.2%, Phouthay 3.4%, Tai 3.1%, Makong 2.5%, Katong 2.2%, Lue 2%, Akha 1.8%, other 11.6% (2015 est.)

Language

Lao (official), French, English, various ethnic languages Religion

Buddhist 64.7%, Christian 1.7%, none 31.4%, other/not stated 2.1% (2015 est.)

Urbanization

urban population: 38.2% of total population (2023) rate of urbanization: 2.99% annual rate of change (2020-25 est.)





