EUROPEAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
AND INDUSTRY OF LAO PDR

Lao PDR in International Comparison

May 2018

Ramon Bruesseler

European Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Lao PDR
Villa Inpeng, No. 74 Inpeng Street, Watchan Village, Chanthabouly District
P.O. Box 11781, Vientiane, Lao PDR
Phone: (+856-20) 56858441
E-mail: contact@eccil.org www.eccil.org

A) The economy of Lao PDR

B) Doing business in Lao PDR

A) The economy of Lao PDR

- GDP
- Trade
- FDI
- ODA
- Financing

European Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Lao PDR
Villa Inpeng, No. 74 Inpeng Street, Watchan Village, Chanthabouly District
P.O. Box 11781, Vientiane, Lao PDR
Phone: (+856-20) 56858441
E-mail: contact@eccil.org www.eccil.org

B) Doing business in Lao PDR

- Doing business
- Education and skills
- Labour and wages
- Productivity, remittances
- Competitiveness
- Technology
- Taxes
- Other socio-economic indicators

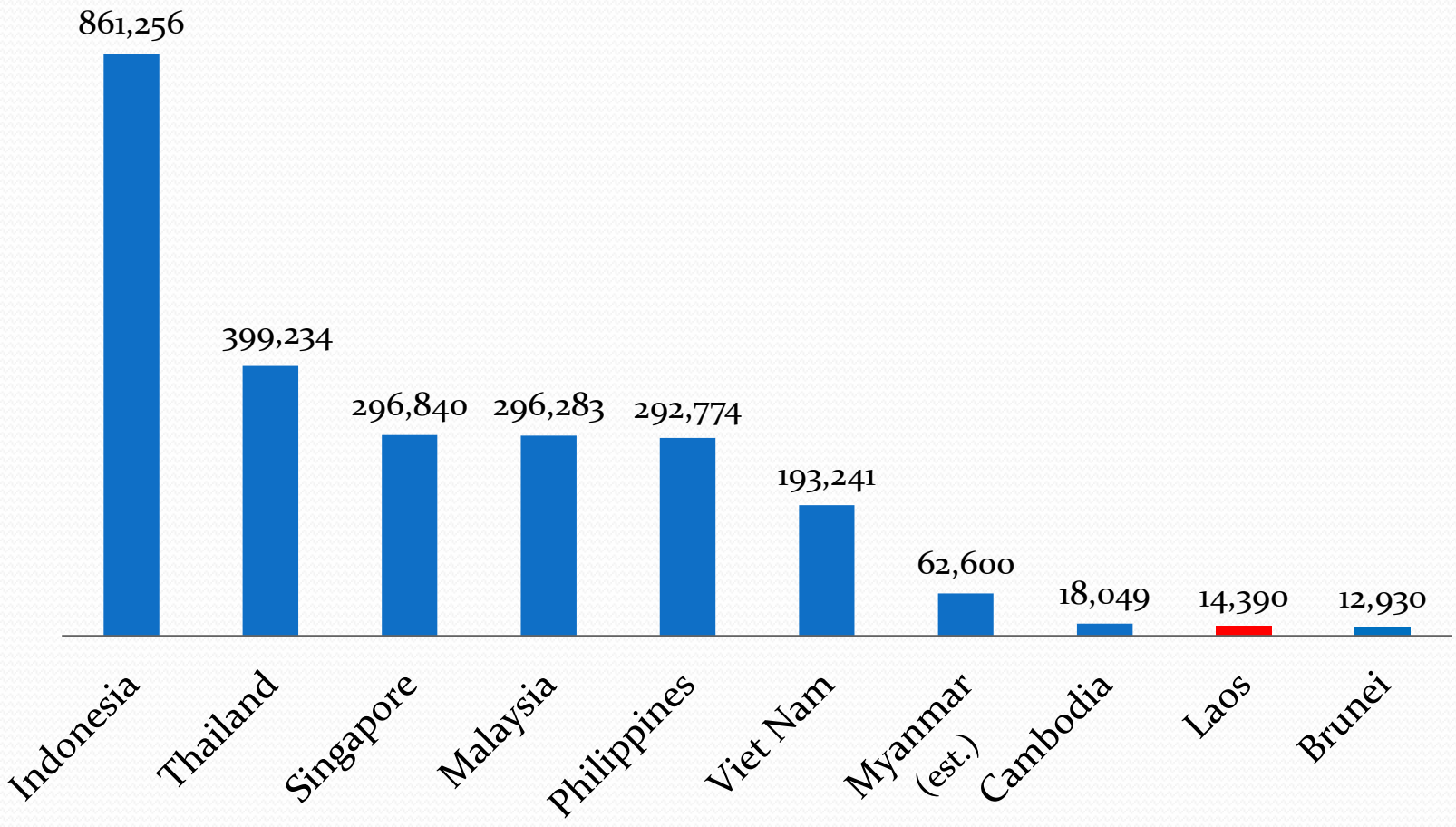
European Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Lao PDR
Villa Inpeng, No. 74 Inpeng Street, Watchan Village, Chanthabouly District
P.O. Box 11781, Vientiane, Lao PDR
Phone: (+856-20) 56858441
E-mail: contact@eccil.org www.eccil.org

Contents

GDP

Contents

ASEAN economies compared by GDP, 2015 (in current m. US $)



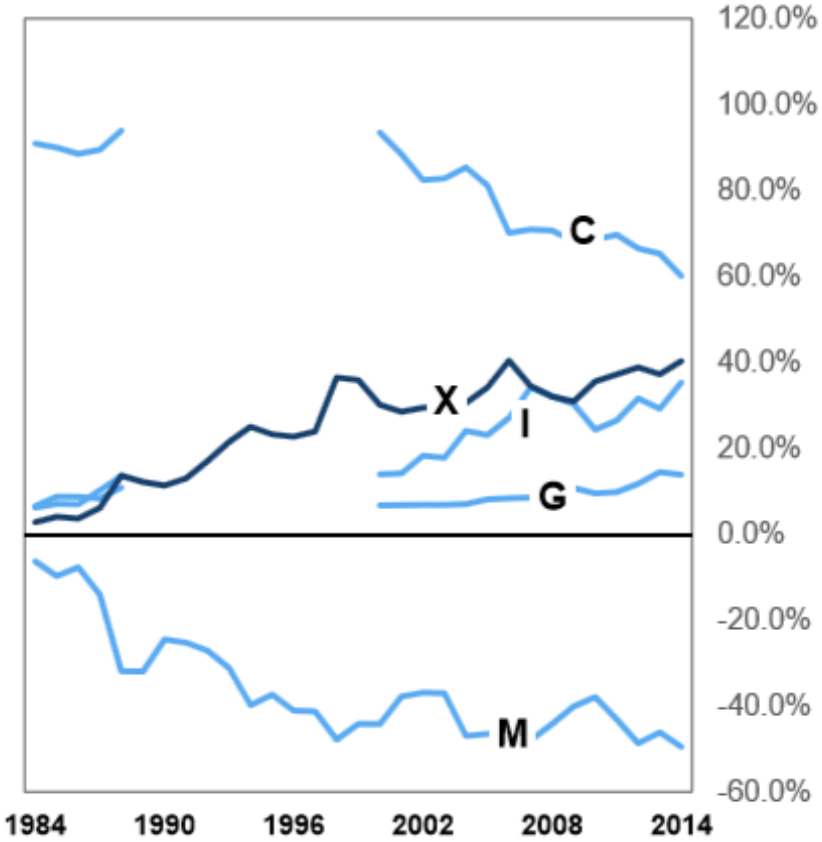
Source: World Bank Database (World Development Indicators) and
http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?Code=NY.GDP.MKTP.CD&id=1ff4a498&report_name=Popular-Indicators&populartype=series&ispopular=y. Updated 10/12/2017

Lao PDR in International Comparison

Contents

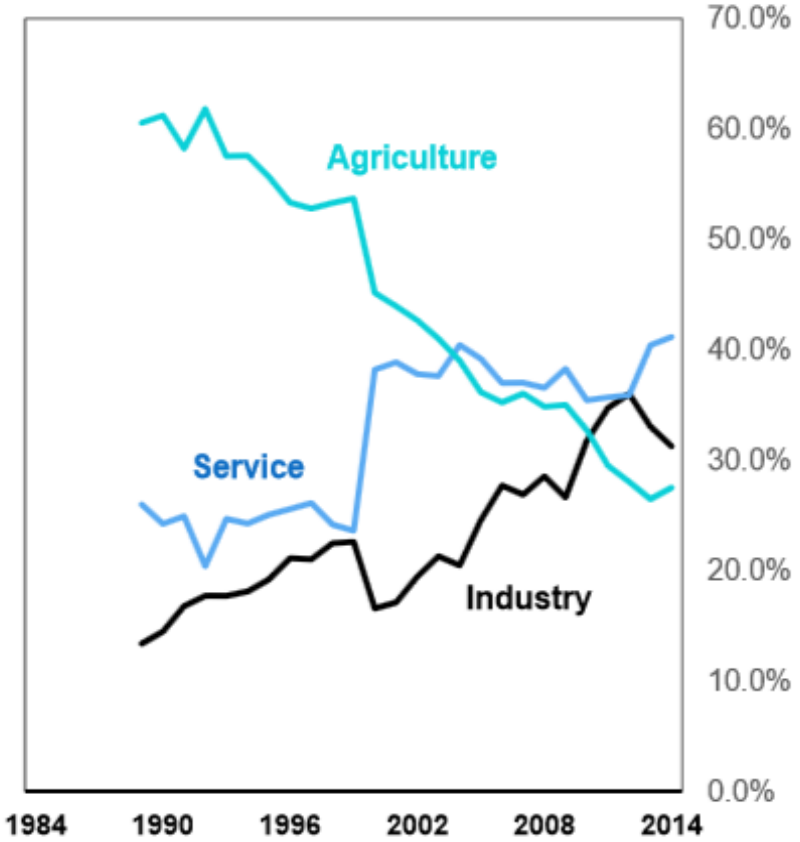
GDP COMPOSITION – EXPENDITURE*

1984-2014, % of total



GDP COMPOSITION – PRODUCTION

1984-2014, % of total



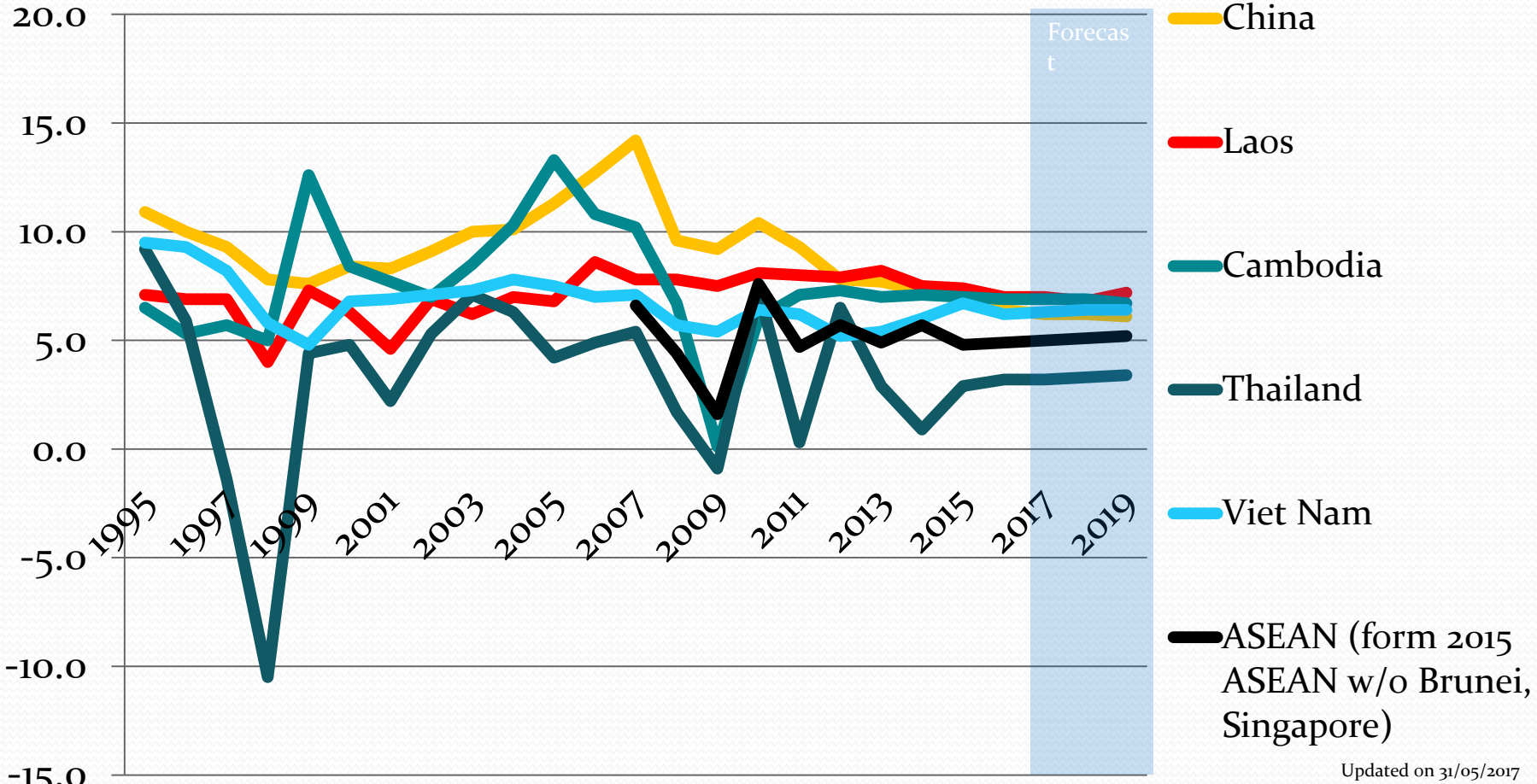
GDP= C+I+X+G-M

Note: (*) C = Private Consumption, I = Investment including: I (capital) = Capital formation and I (inventory) = change in inventory
G = Public consumption, X = Export of goods and services, M = Import of goods and services

Contents

Growth rates of real GDP (in %)

Selected Asian Economies, 1995-2019

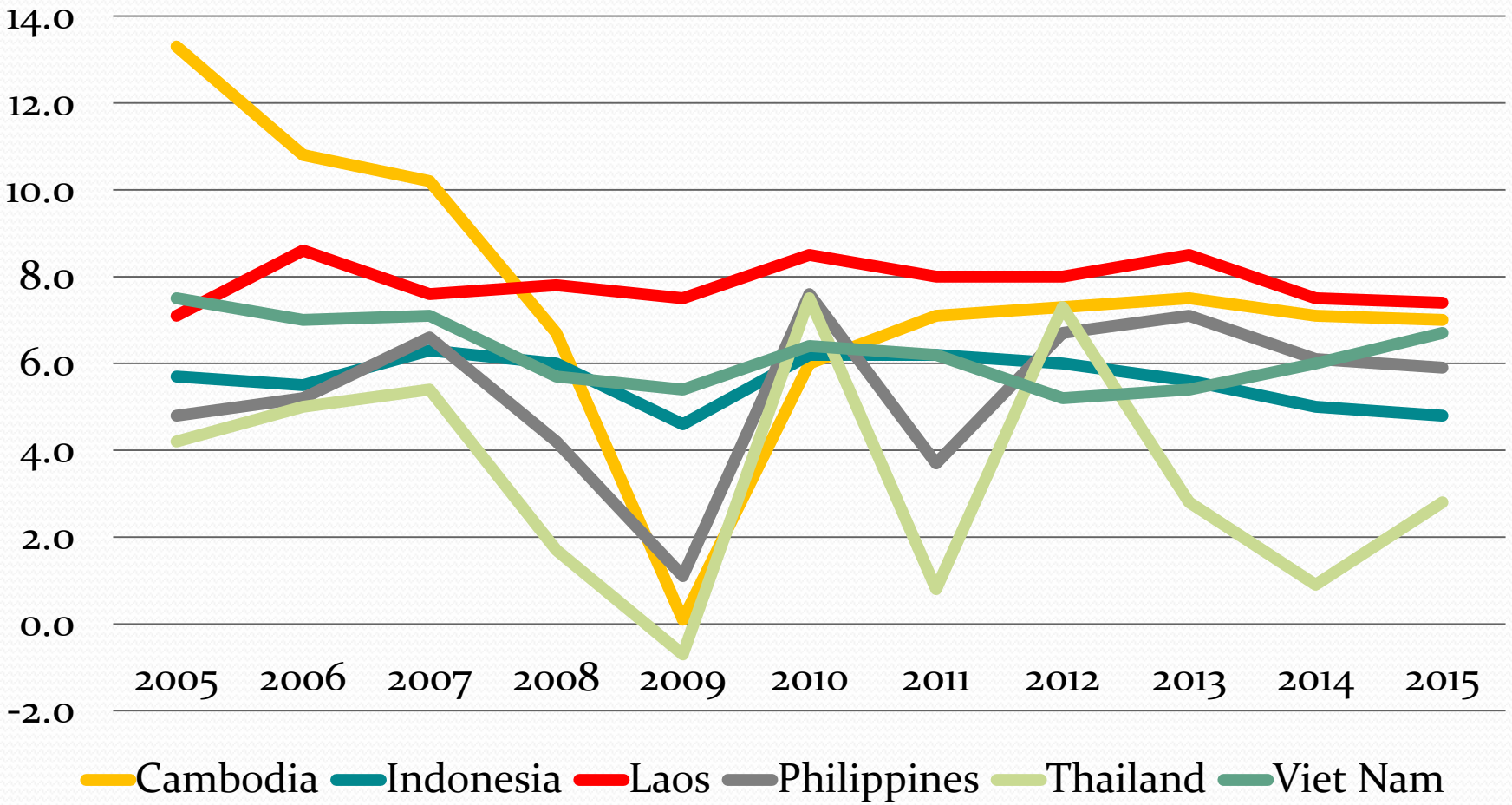


Updated on 31/05/2017

Source: Asian Development Bank (Ed.): Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific, 2009. 40th ed., Manila 2009, p. 183. Asian Development Bank (Ed.): Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific, 2013. 44th ed., Manila 2013, p. 220. ADB, ILO (Ed.): ASEAN Community 2015: Managing integration for better jobs and shared prosperity. Bangkok 2014, p. 133. http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG as of Feb. 2nd 2017; World Bank (Ed.): East Asia and Pacific Economic Update April 2017. Sustaining Resilience. Washington 2017, p. 29.

Contents

Growth rates of real GDP (in %)
ASEAN Economies, 2005-2015

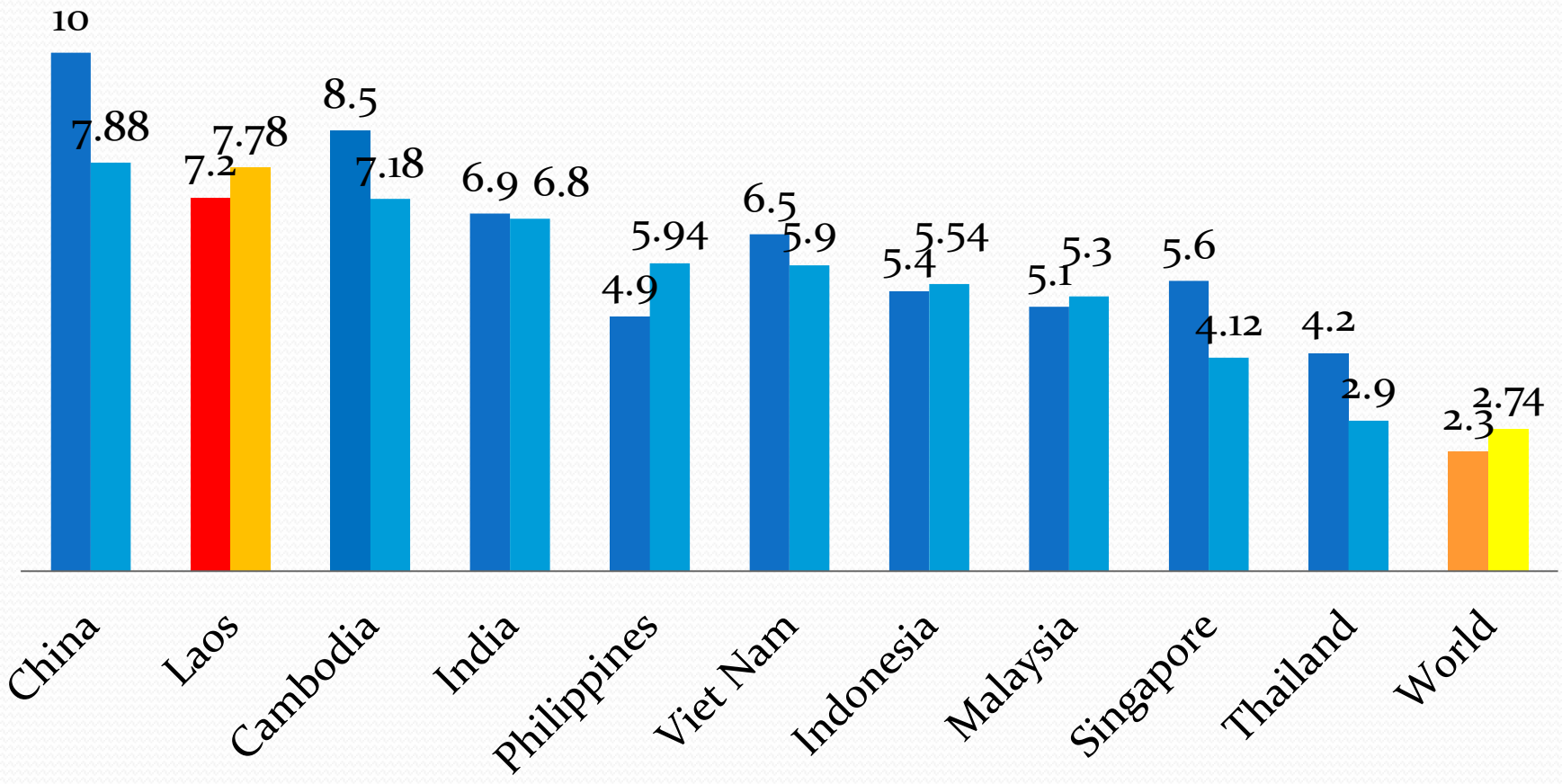


Source: http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG as of February 2nd 2017

Updated on February 2nd 2017

Average annual growth of GDP 2000 – 2010 and 2011 - 2015, in %

Contents

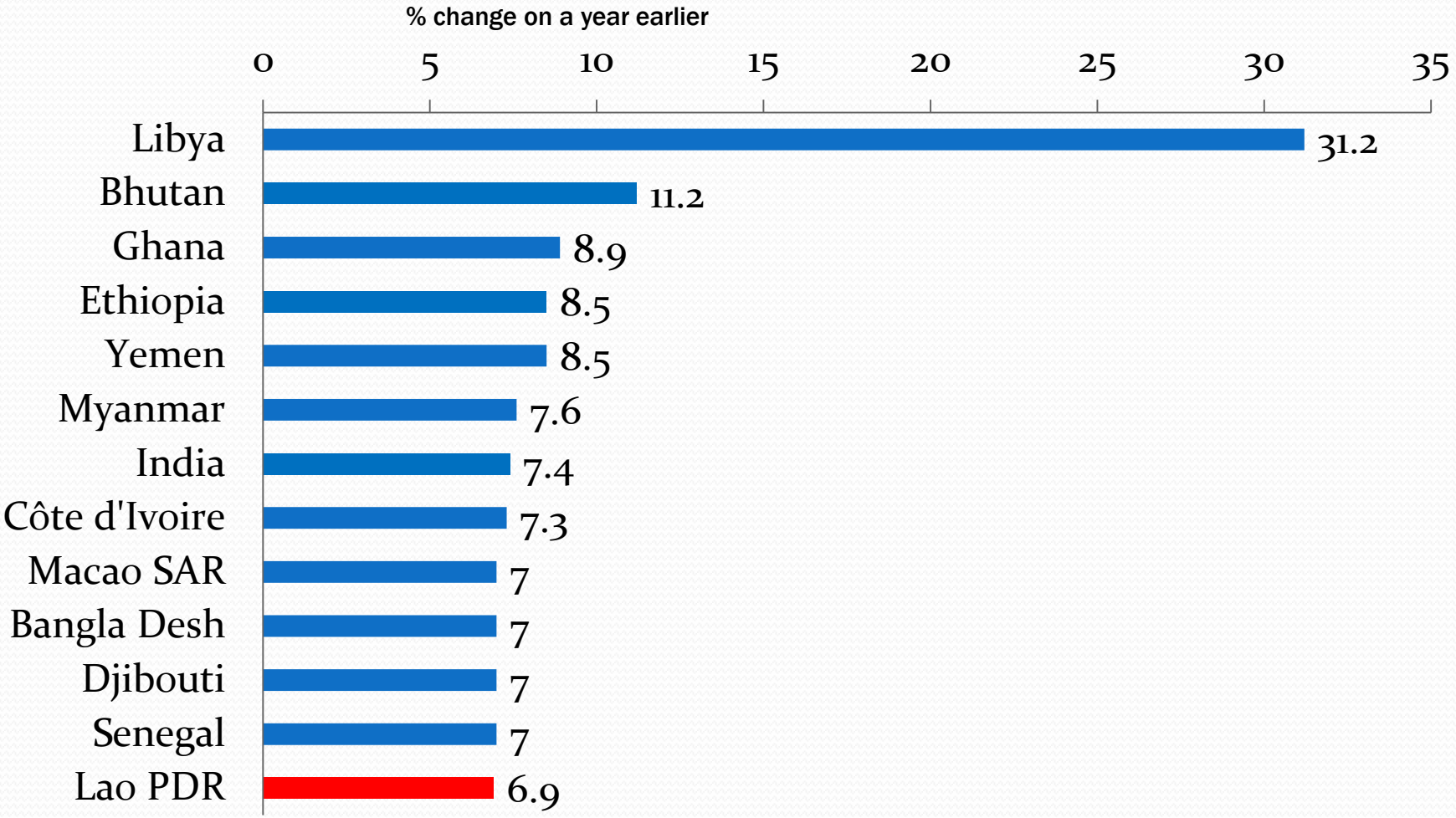


Source: Own calculations based on World Bank Database (World Development Indicators).

Updated 10/12/2017

Contents

GDP growth forecast for the fastest growing economies for 2018



Source: IMF: http://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/NGDP_RPCH@WEO/OEMDC/ADVEC/WEOWORLD as of February 27th 2018

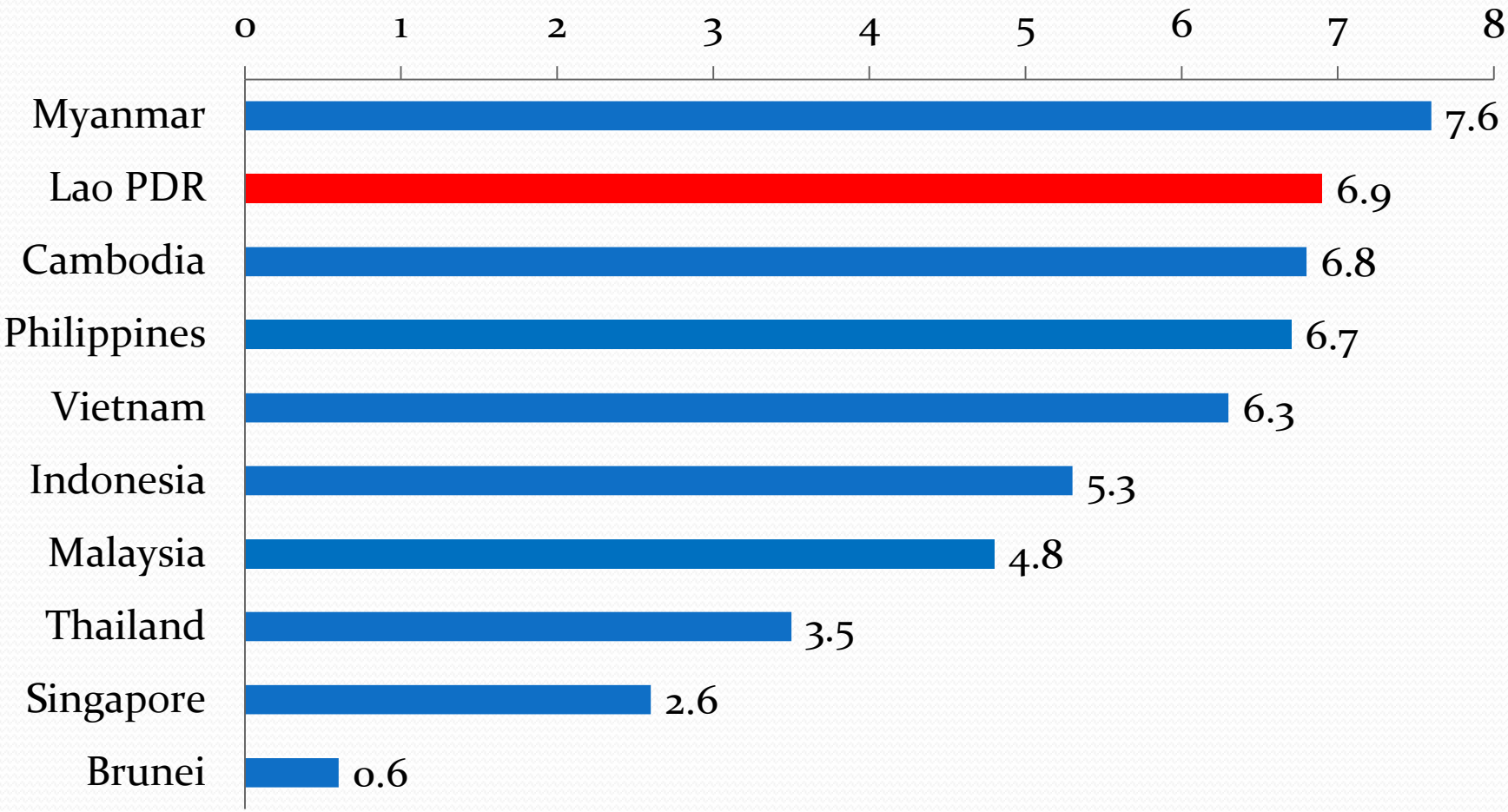
Updated on February 27th 2018

Lao PDR in International Comparison

Contents

GDP growth forecast for the fastest growing economies in Asia for 2018

% change on a year earlier



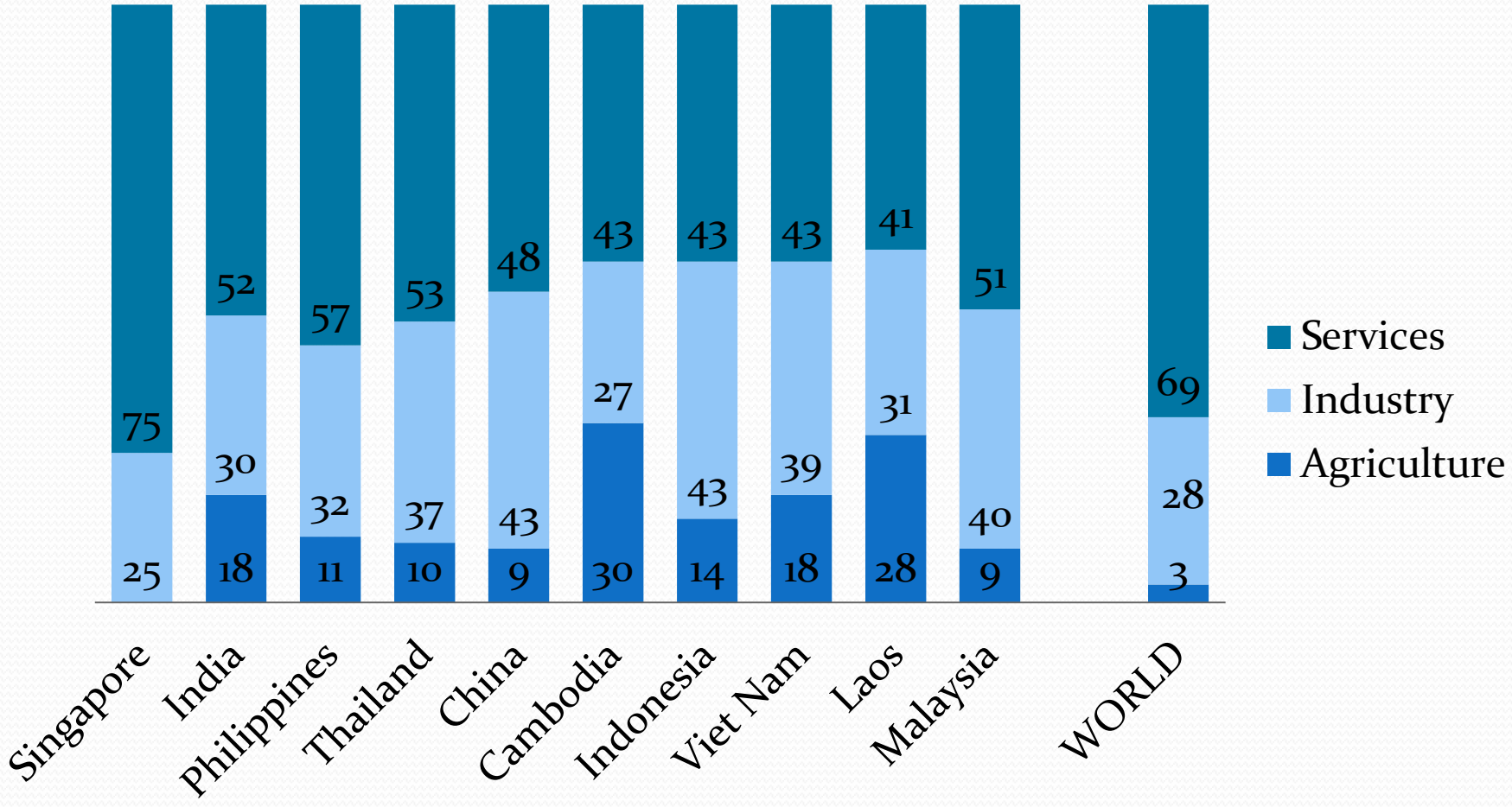
Source: IMF: http://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/NGDP_RPCH@WEO/OEMDC/ADVEC/WEOWORLD as of February 27th 2018

Updated on February 27th 2018

Lao PDR in International Comparison

Contents

Value added as % of GDP (2014)



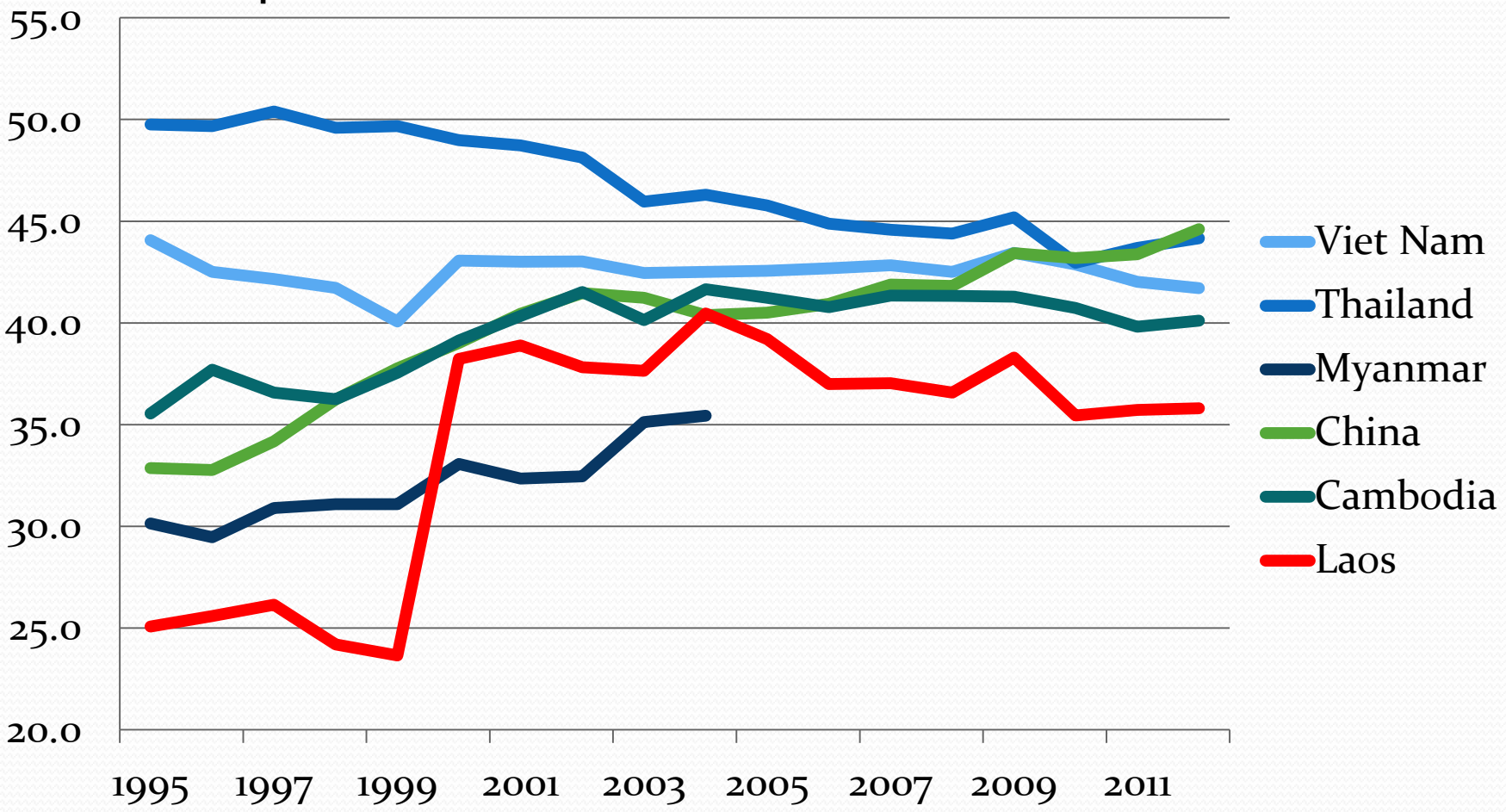
Source: World Bank Database (World Development Indicators).

Updated 03/06/2016

Lao PDR in International Comparison

Contents

Structural transformation in the GMS countries: Development of the contribution of services to GDP in %

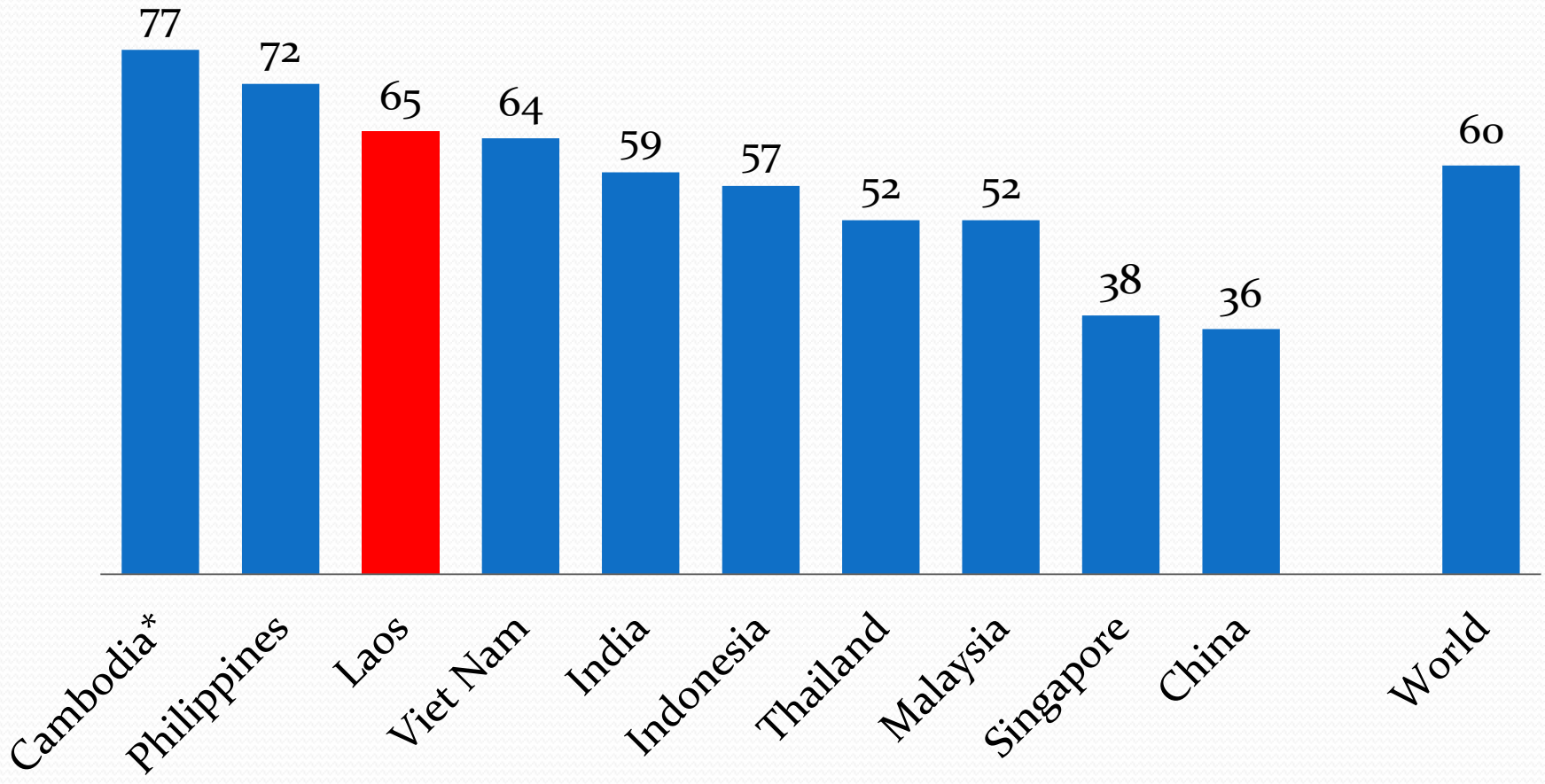


Source: World Bank Database (World Development Indicators).

Updated 14/03/2014

Contents

Household final consumption expenditure as % of GDP (2014)

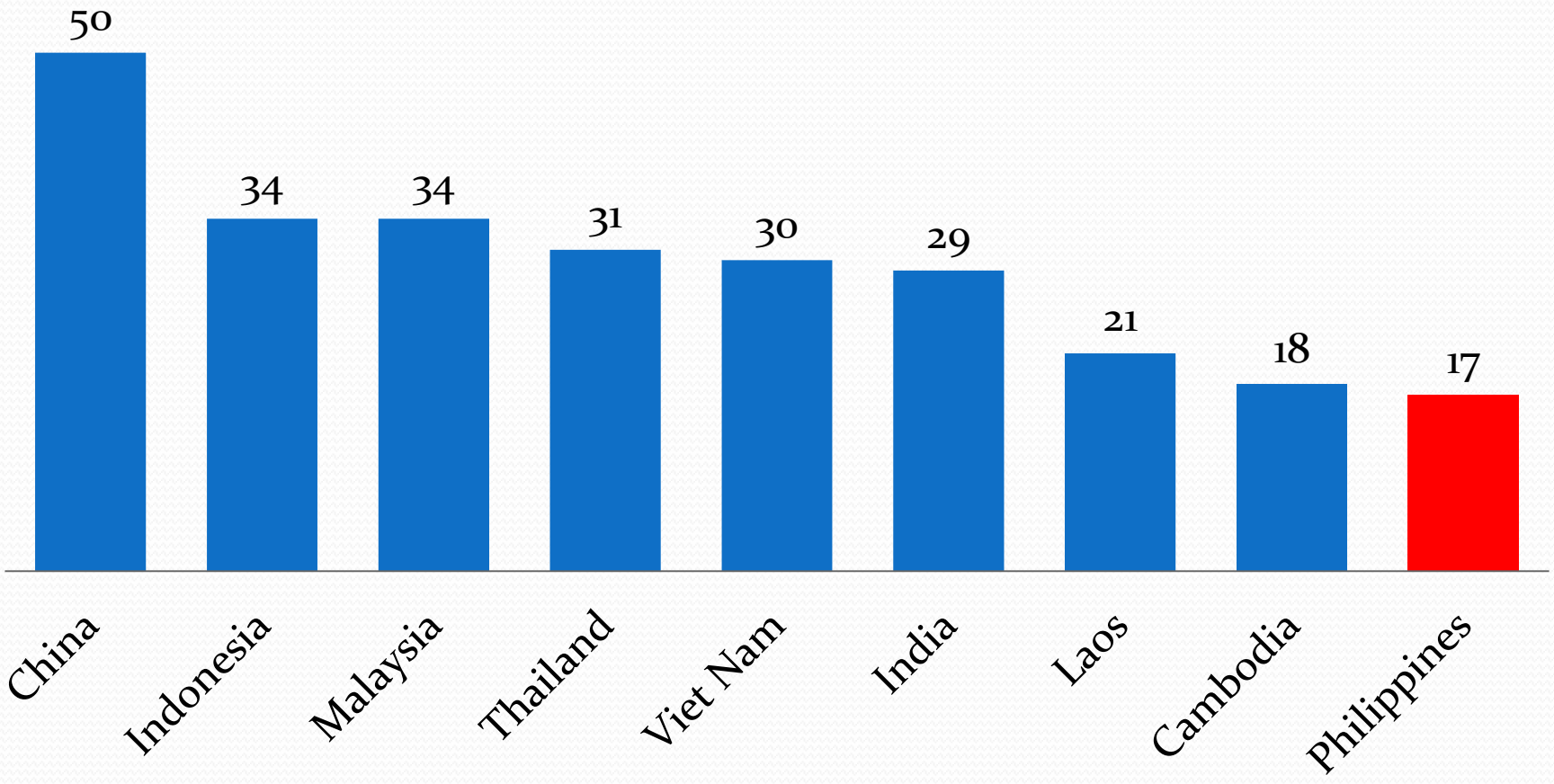


Source: World Bank Database (World Development Indicators).

Updated 03/06/2016

Contents

Gross national savings as % of GDP (2014)

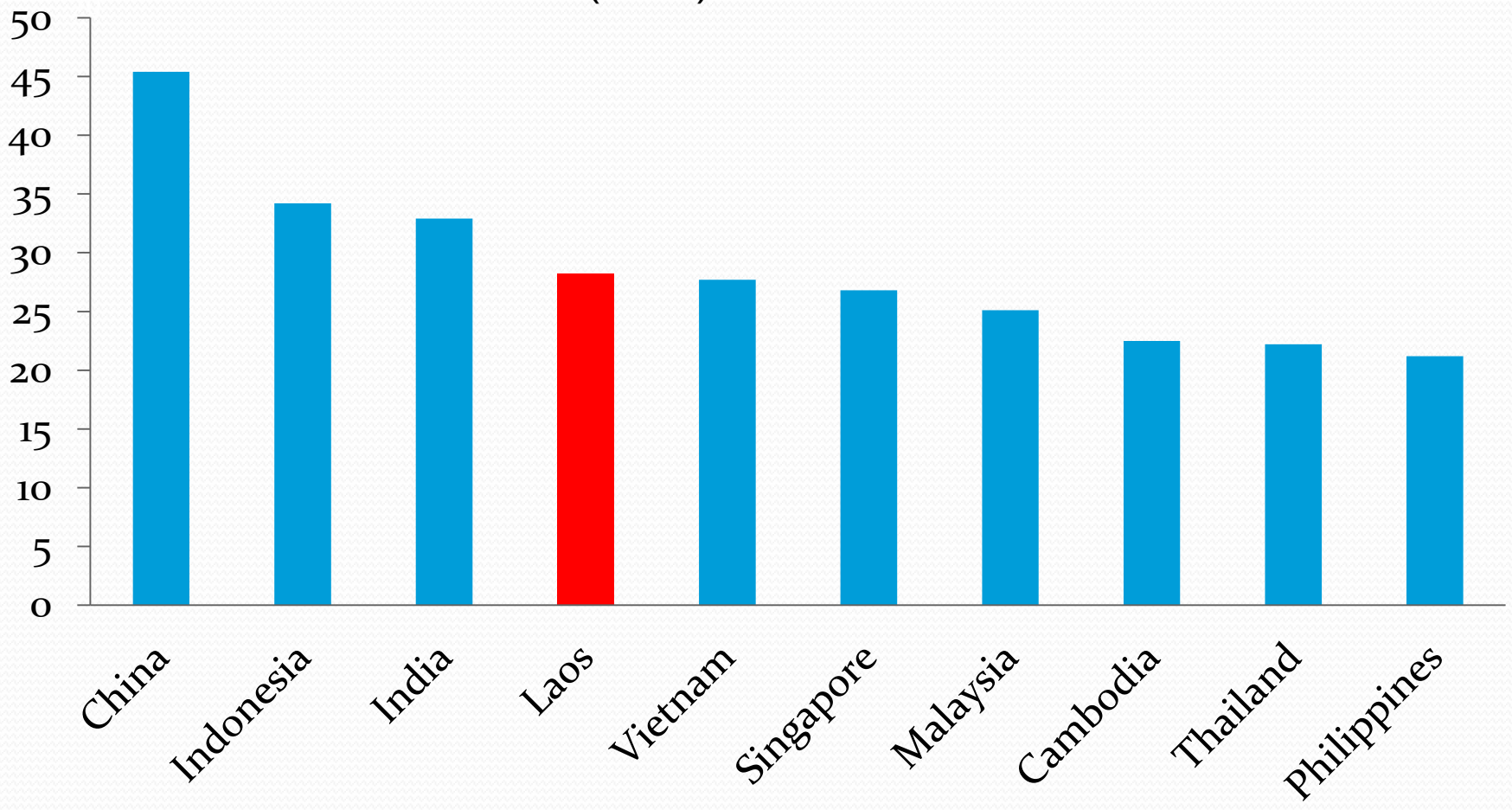


Source: World Bank Database (World Development Indicators).

Updated 03/06/2016

Contents

Gross capital formation (formerly: gross domestic investment) as % of GDP (2015)

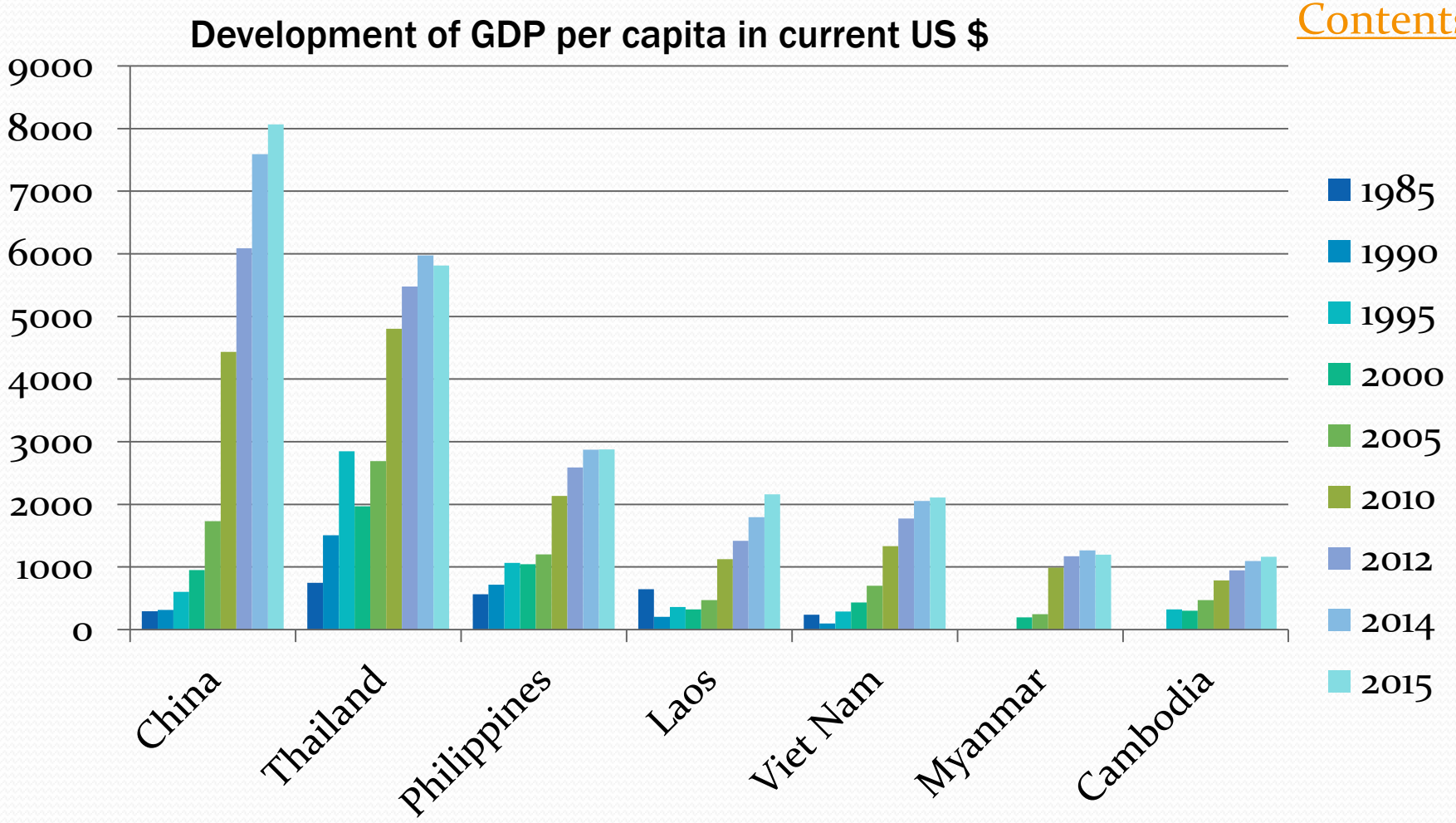


Source: World Bank Database (World Development Indicators).

Updated 10/12/2017

Lao PDR in International Comparison

Contents



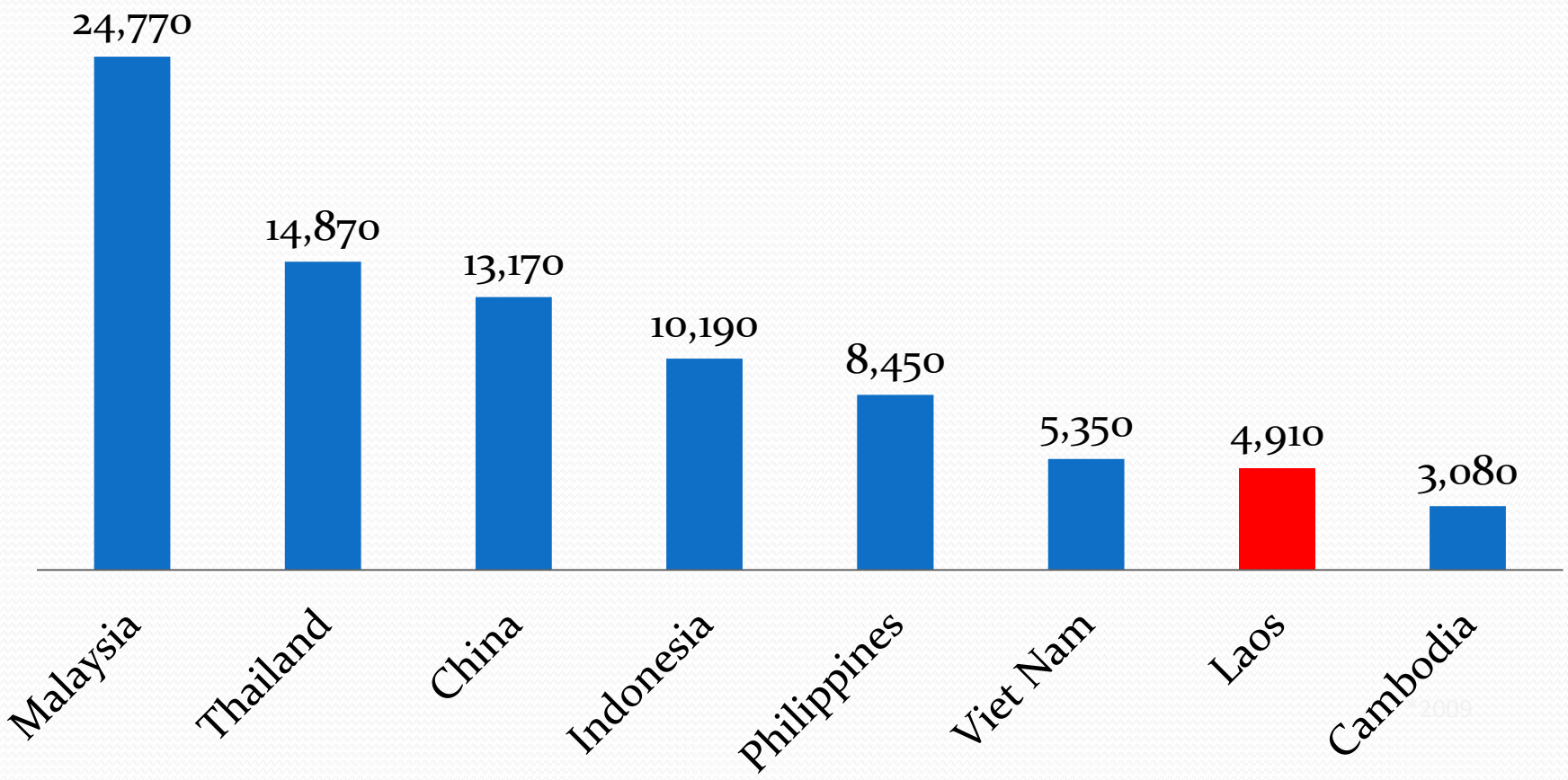
Source: World Bank Database (World Development Indicators).

Updated 10/12/2017

Lao PDR in International Comparison

Contents

GNI per capita in PPP 2014 (current international $)

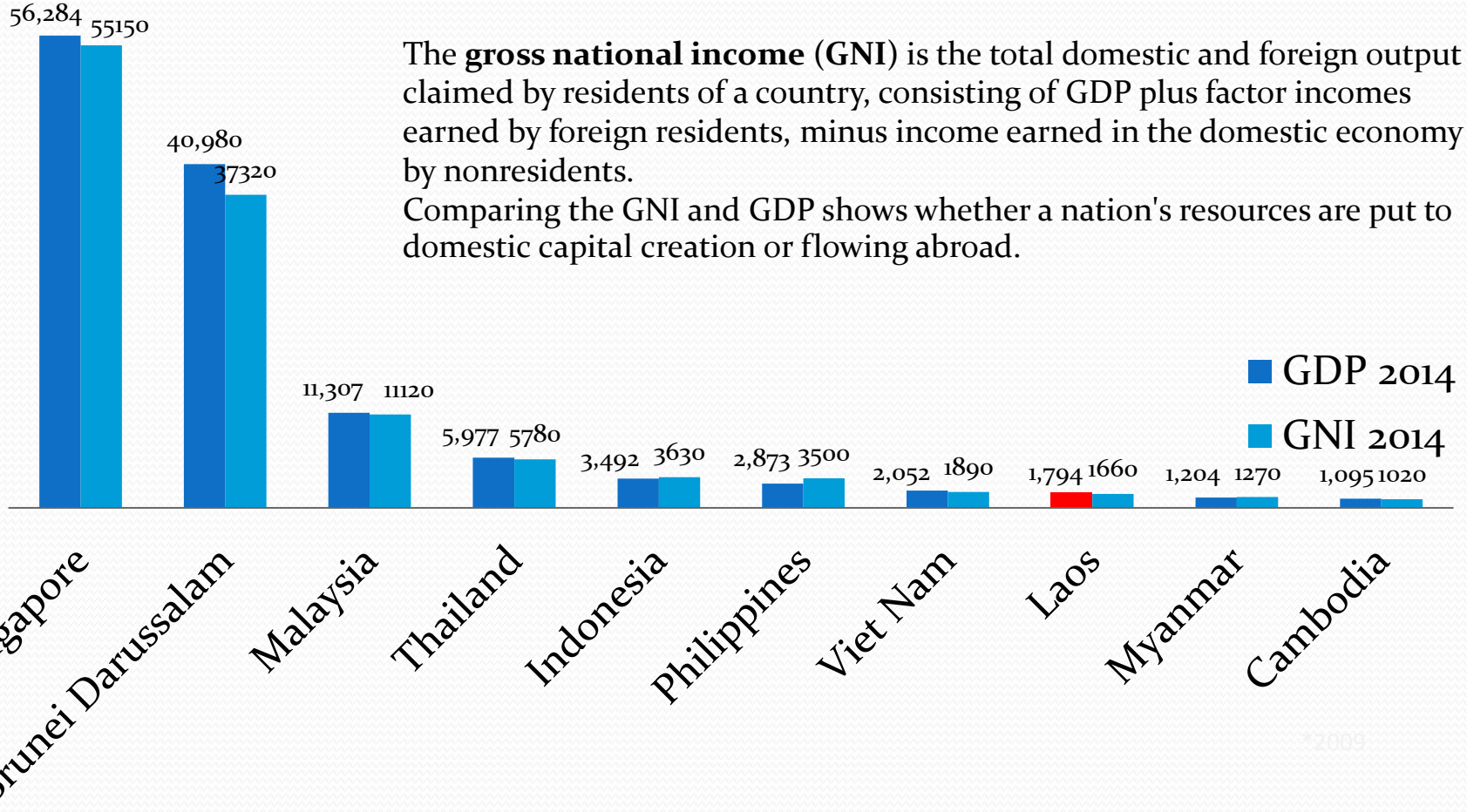


Source: World Bank Database (World Development Indicators).

Updated 13/09//2015

Contents

GDP per capita (current USD) GNI per capita 2014 (Atlas method, current US $)



The **gross national income** (**GNI**) is the total domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of a country, consisting of GDP plus factor incomes earned by foreign residents, minus income earned in the domestic economy by nonresidents.

Comparing the GNI and GDP shows whether a nation's resources are put to domestic capital creation or flowing abroad.

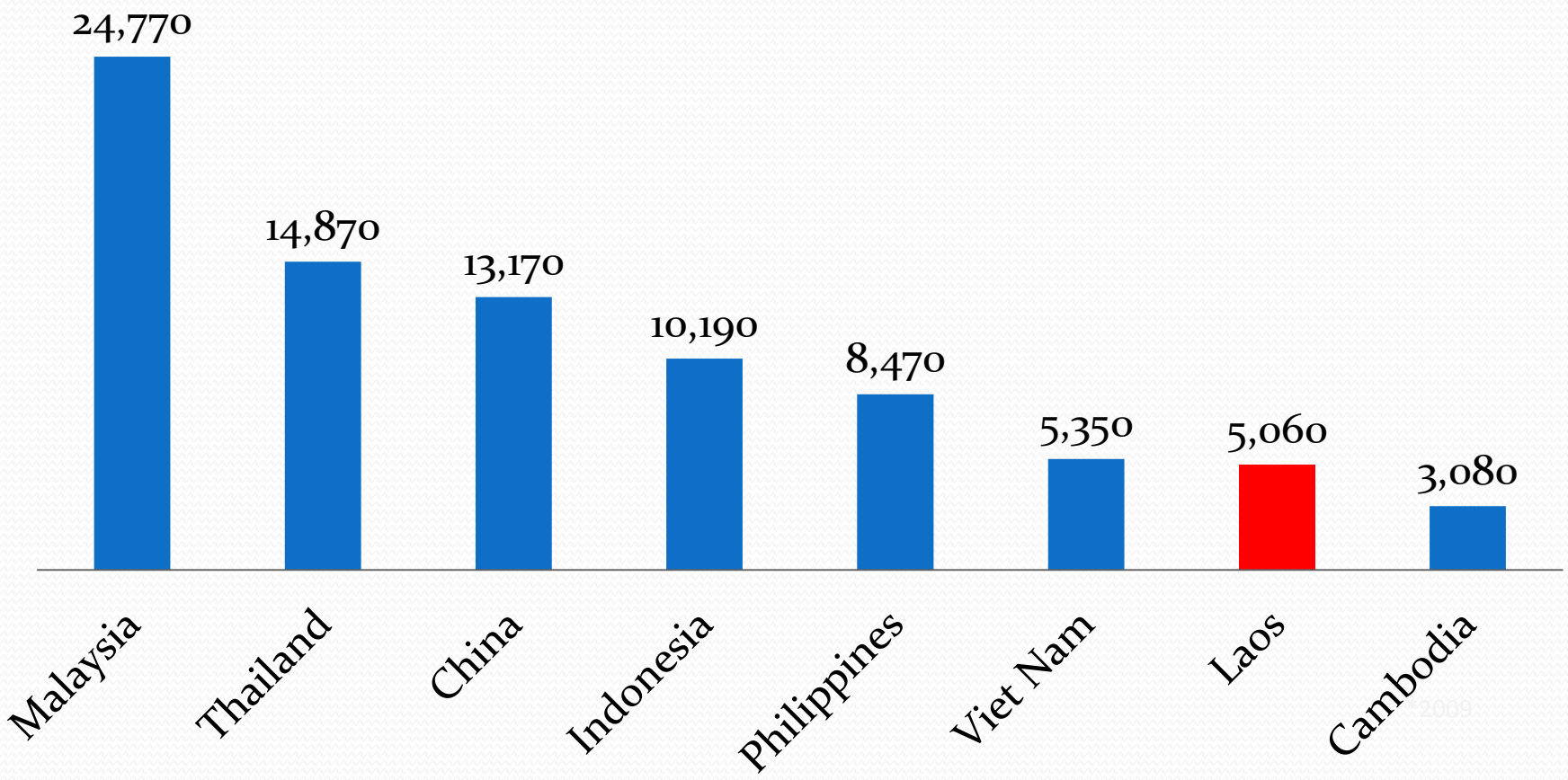
Source: http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GNP.ATLS.CD as of May 13th 2016

Updated 13/05/2016

Lao PDR in International Comparison

Contents

Gross national income per capita in PPP 2014
(current international $)



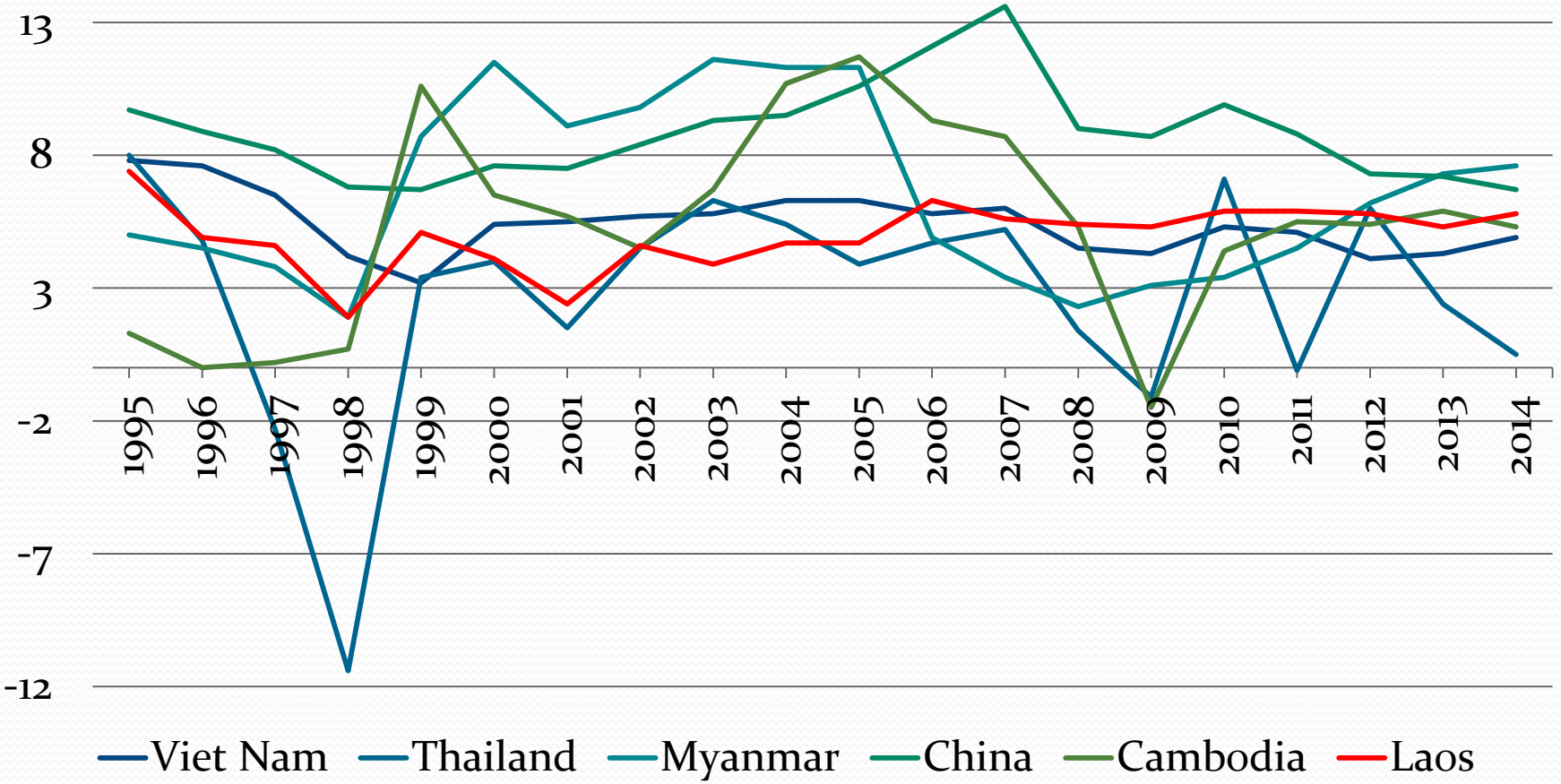
Source: World Bank Database (World Development Indicators).

Updated 03/06/2016

Lao PDR in International Comparison

Contents

Growth rates of real GDP per capita in %

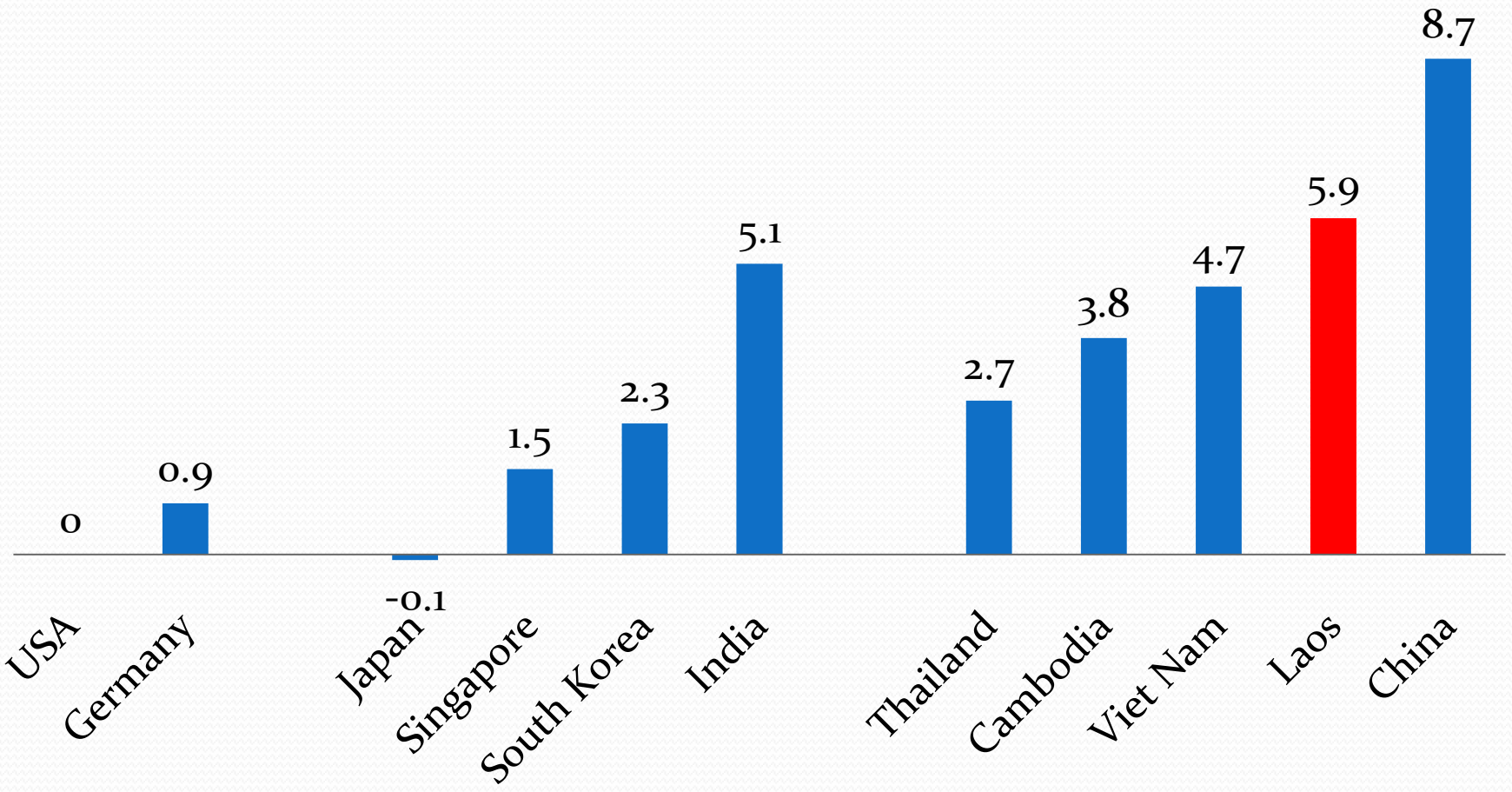


Source: Asian Development Bank (Ed.): Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific, 2009. 40th ed., Manila 2009, p. 184.
Asian Development Bank (Ed.): Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific, 2013. 44th ed., Manila 2013, p. 221.
Asian Development Bank (Ed.): Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific, 2015. 46th ed., Manila 2013, p. 239.

Updated 03/06/2016

Contents

GDP per Capita Growth in % in 2008-2012



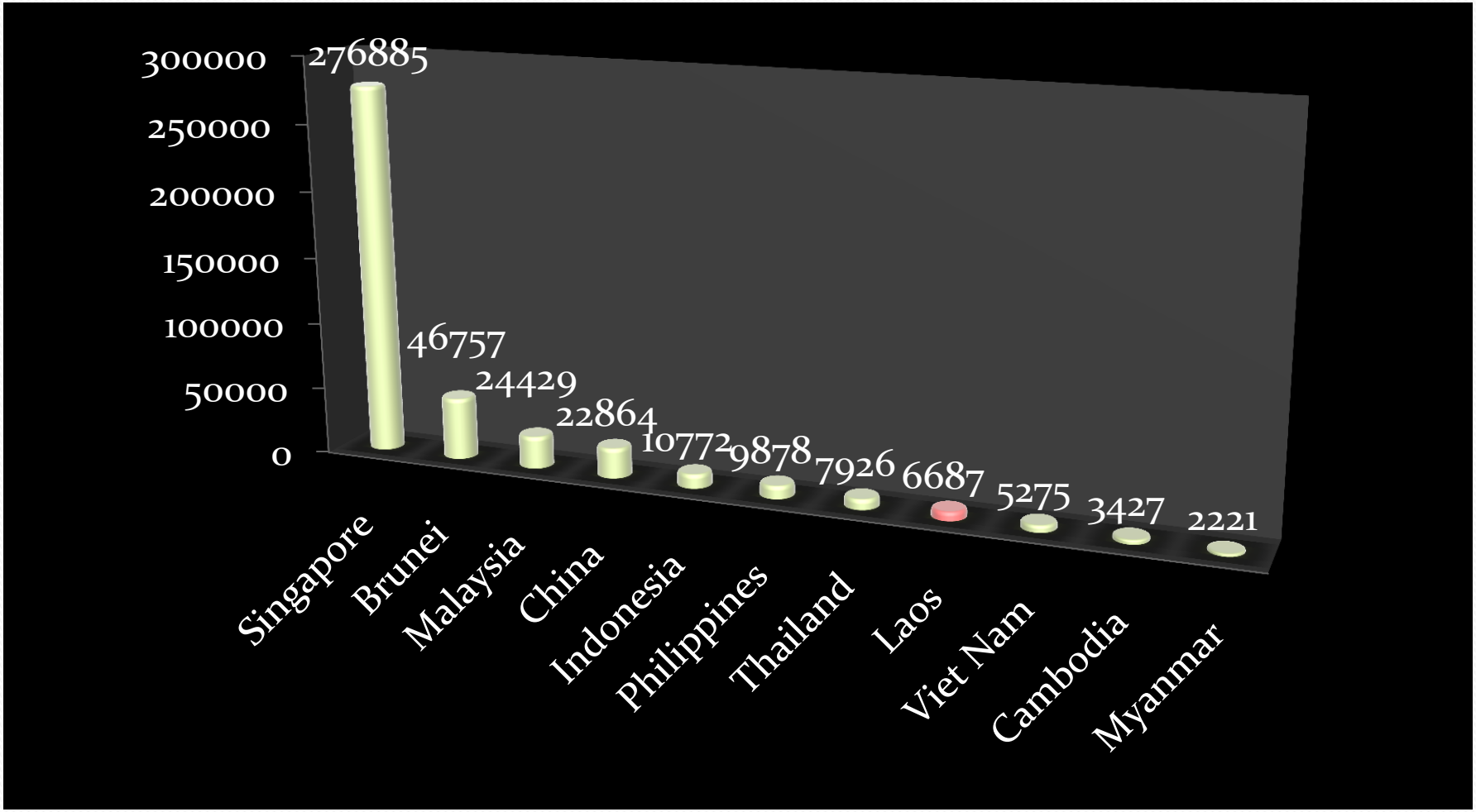
Source: Own calculations, based on World Bank Database (World Development Indicators).

Updated 14/03/2014

Lao PDR in International Comparison

Contents

Wealth in USD per adult in ASEAN and China (2016)



Source: Credit Suisse Research Institute (Ed.): Global Wealth Databook 2016. Zurich 2016, p 17 pp.

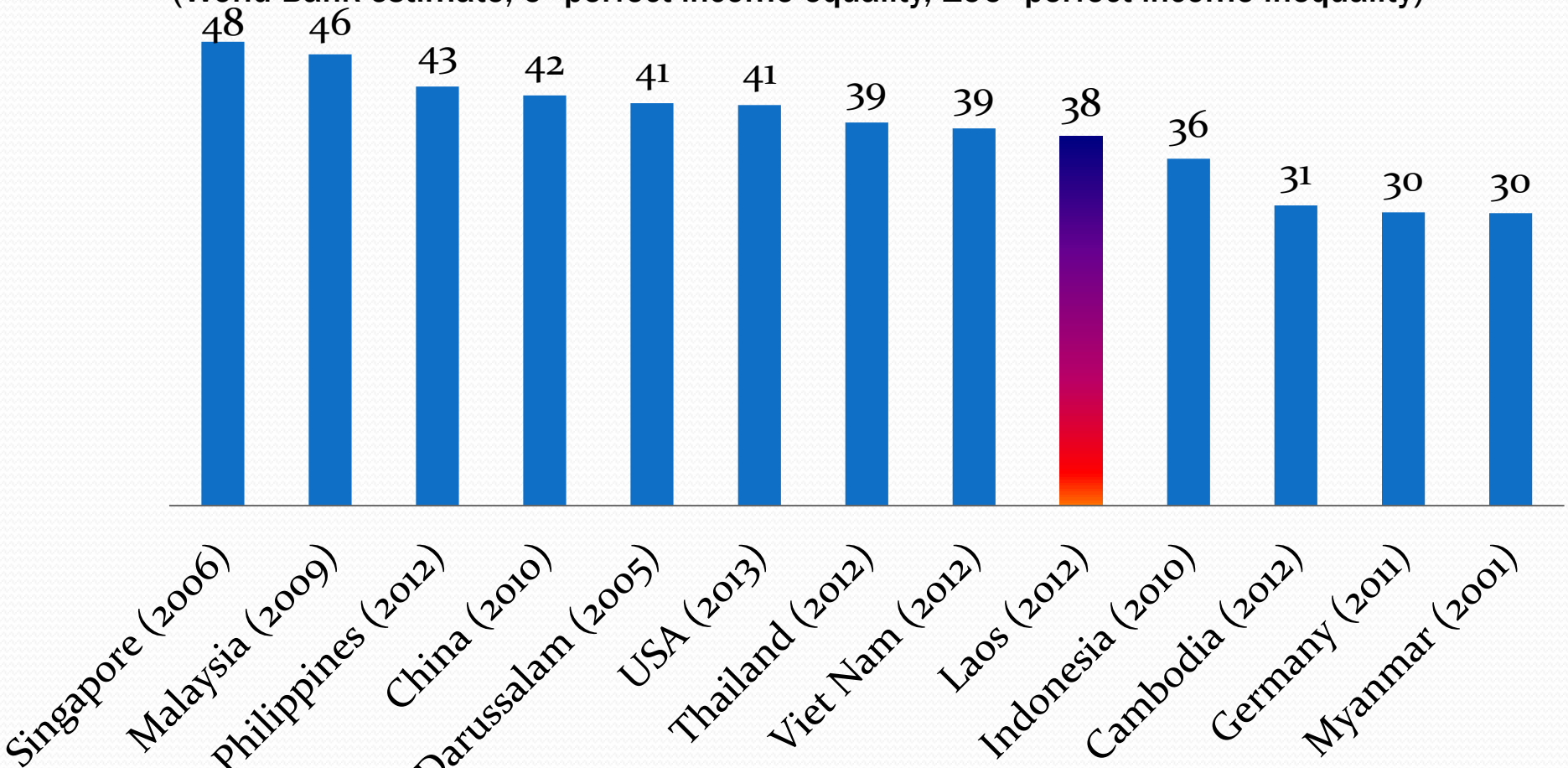
Updated 02/02/2017

Lao PDR in International Comparison

Contents

Gini Index

(World Bank estimate; 0=perfect income equality, 100=perfect income inequality)



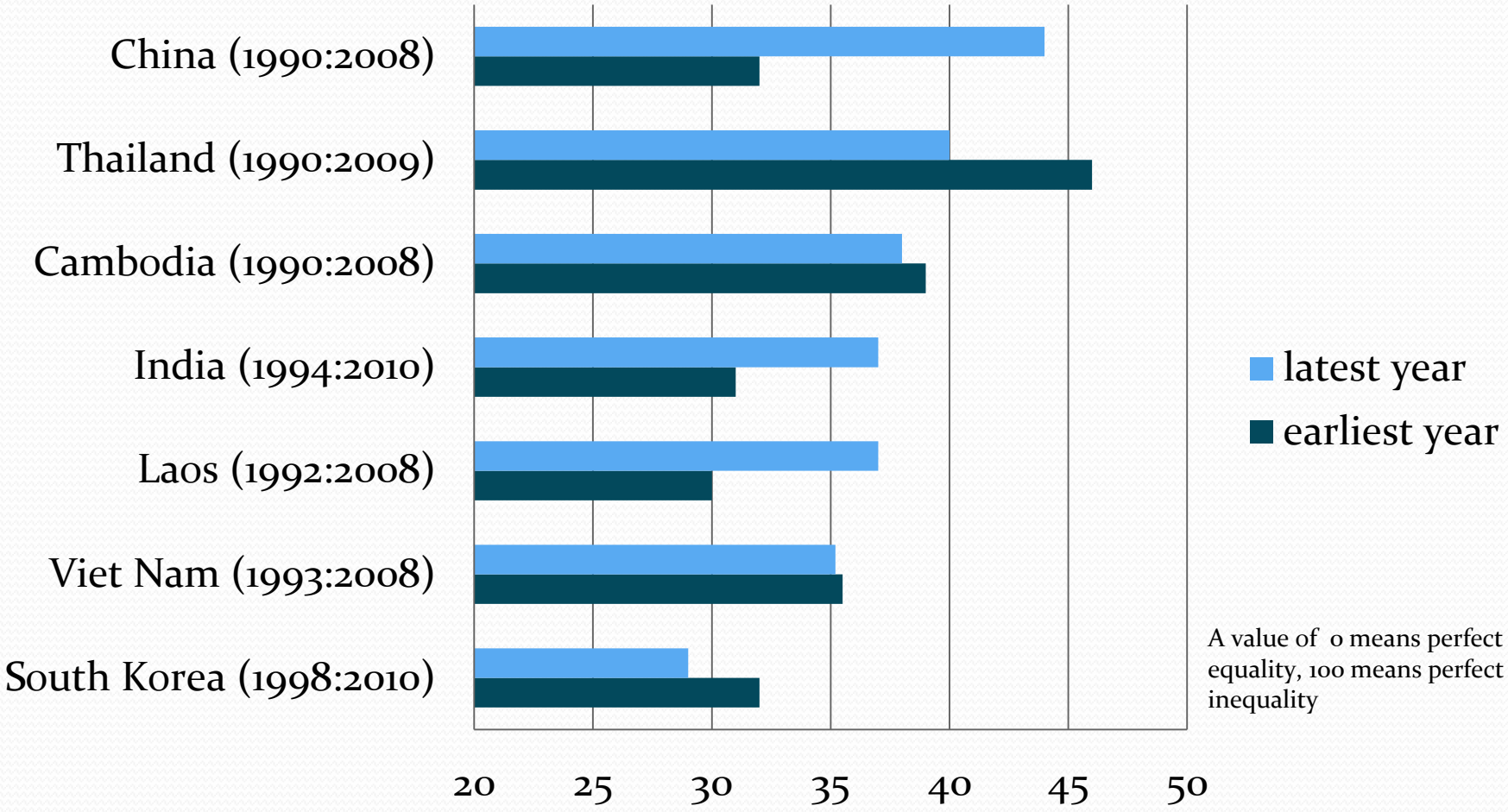
Source: http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI as of May 16th 2016. Charting Economy (Ed..): Charting Laos. Country Report Presentation 1H2016., no location, 2015, p. 24.

Lao PDR in International Comparison

Contents

Income inequality

Development of Gini coefficient

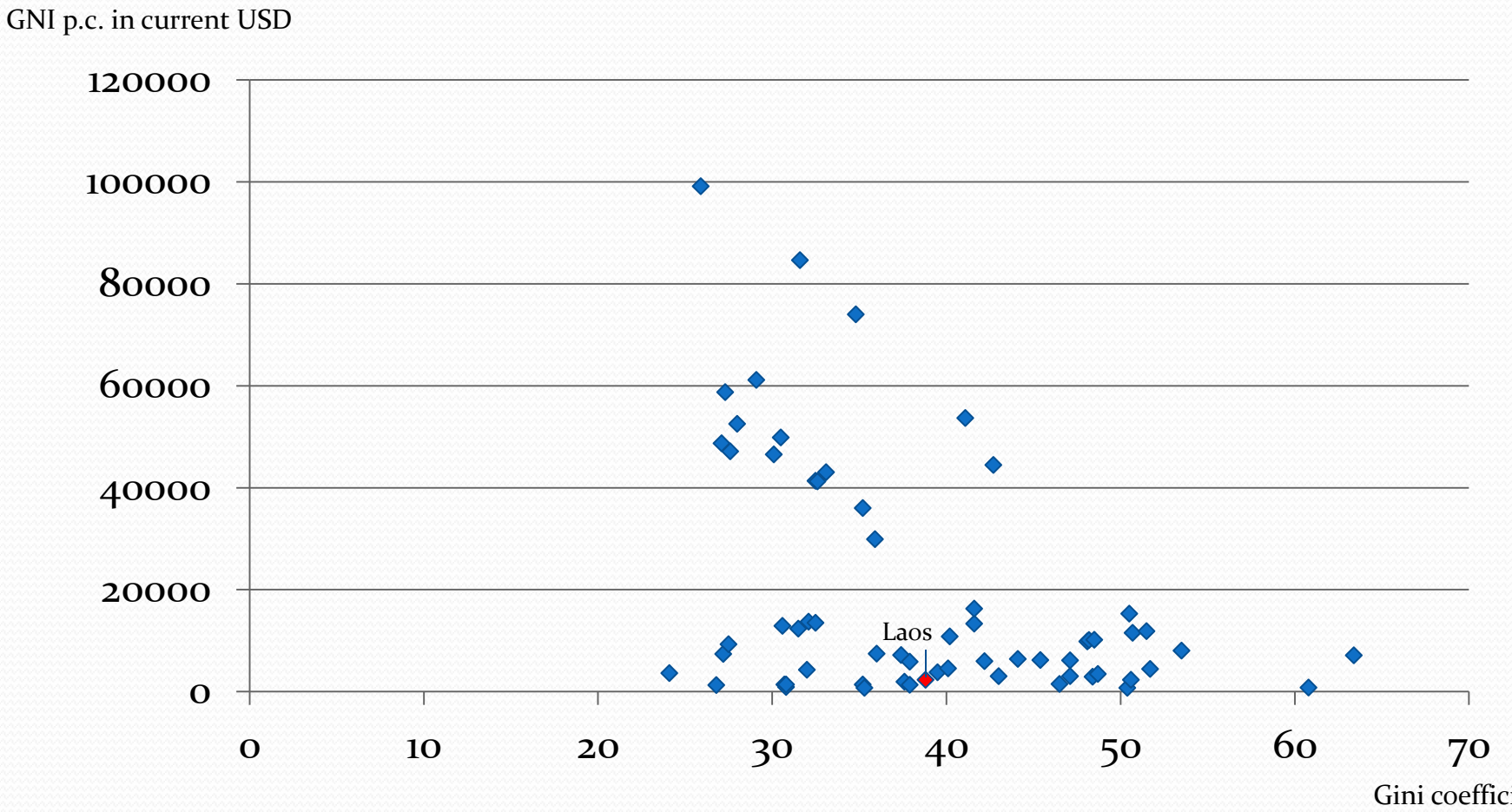


Source: ESCAP (Ed.): Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2013. Bangkok 2013, p. 51.

Updated 14/03/2014

Gini coefficient 2014 or latest and GNI p.c. for 63 countries

Contents



A value of 0 means perfect equality, 100 means perfect inequality

Update on February 27th 2017

Source: World Bank http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/ as of February 27th 2017

Gini coefficient 2014 before and after redistribution measures

Contents

A Gini coeffieicnt of 0 means perfect equality, 100 means perfect inequality

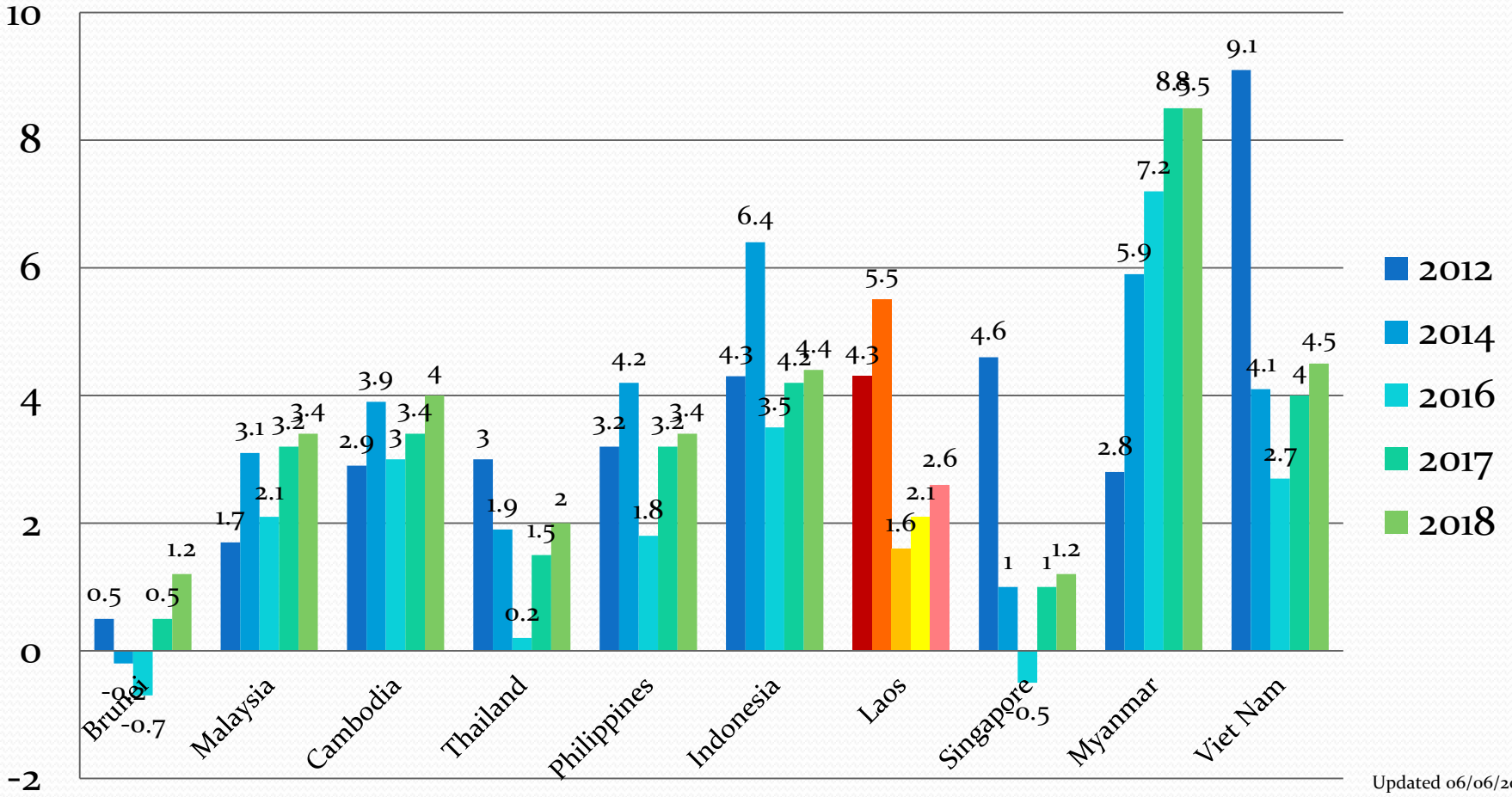
Update on February 27th 2017

Source: OECD http://www.oecd.org/social/income-distribution-database.htm as of February 27th 2017

Contents

Inflation 2012, 2014, estimate for 2016 and forecast for 2017, 2018

(percentage change, 12 months average)

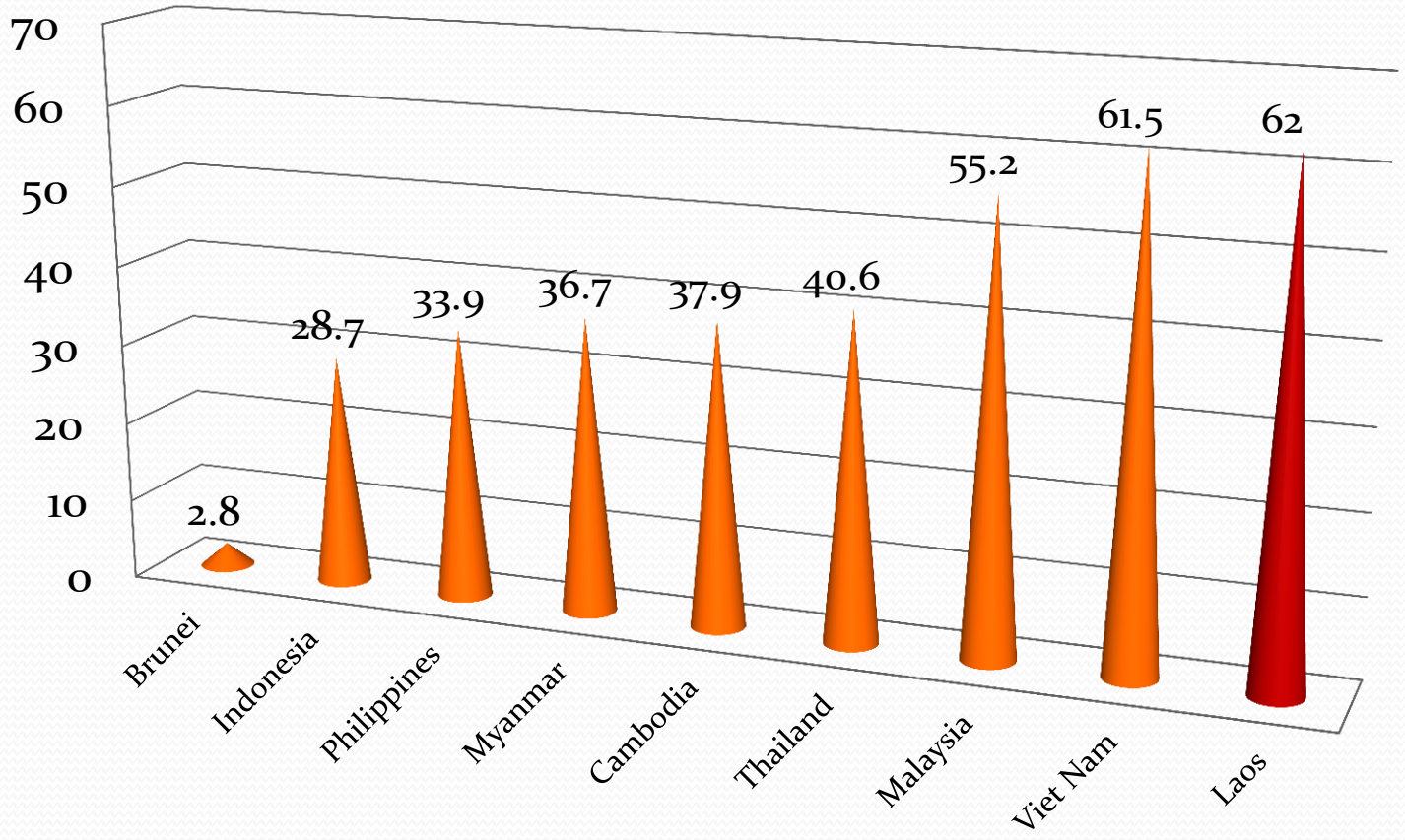


Updated 06/06/2017

Source: IMF (Ed.): World Economic Outlook. October 2013, Washington DC, p. 161 f. IMF (Ed.): World Economic Outlook. October 2015, Washington DC, p. 176 f. Charting Economy (Ed.): Charting Laos 1H2016. No indication of location, 2015, p. 33. UNESCAP (Ed.): Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2017. New York 2017, p 18.

Contents

General Government Gross Debt 2017
(% of GDP)



Charting Economy (Ed.): Charting Laos 1H2016. No indication of location, 2015, p. 33
IMF: http://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/GGXWDG_NGDP@WEO/OEMDC/ADVEC/WEOWORLD as of Dec. 11th 2017

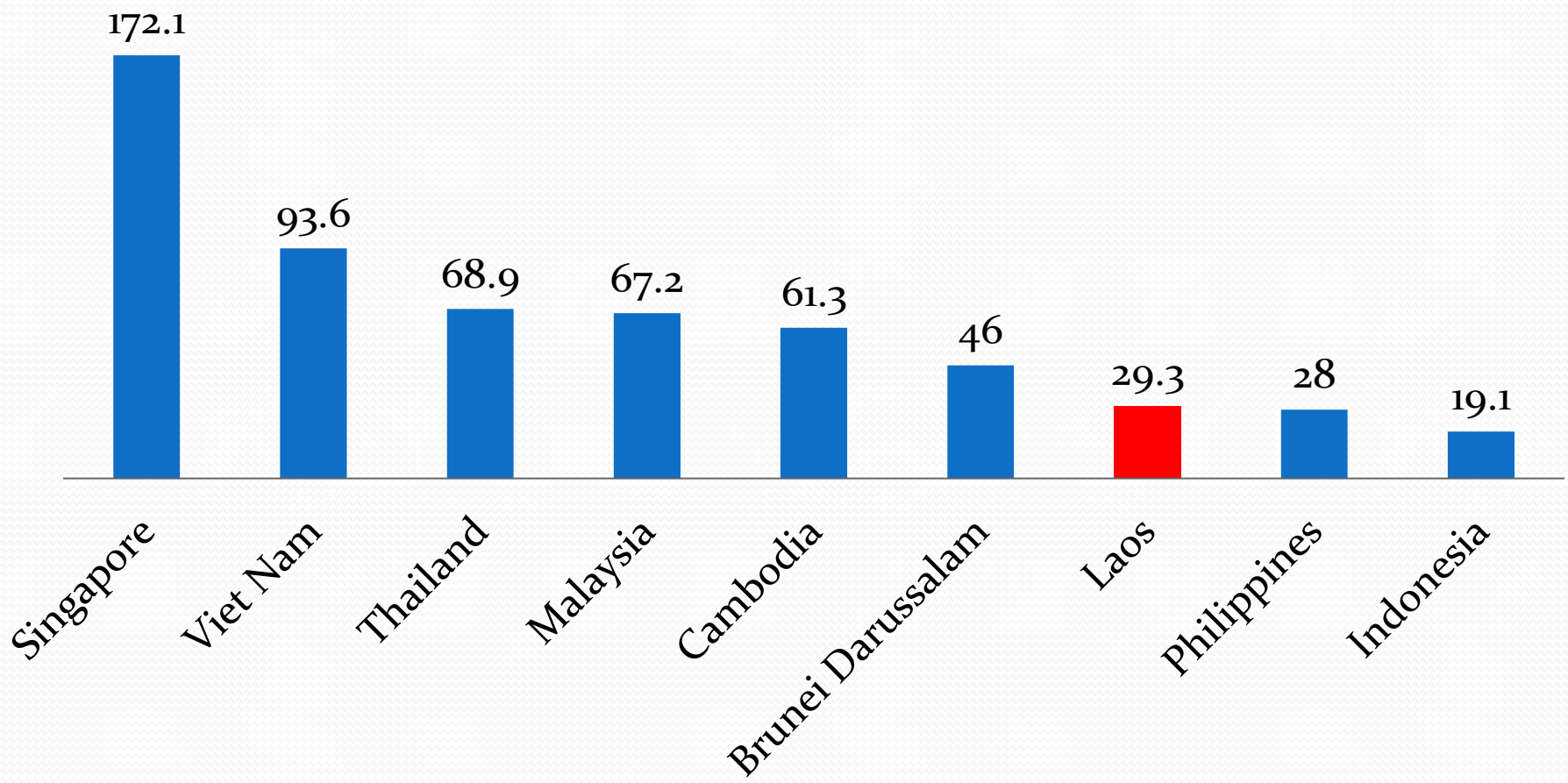
Updated 11/12/2017

Contents

Trade

Contents

Exports of goods and services as percentage of GDP in 2016



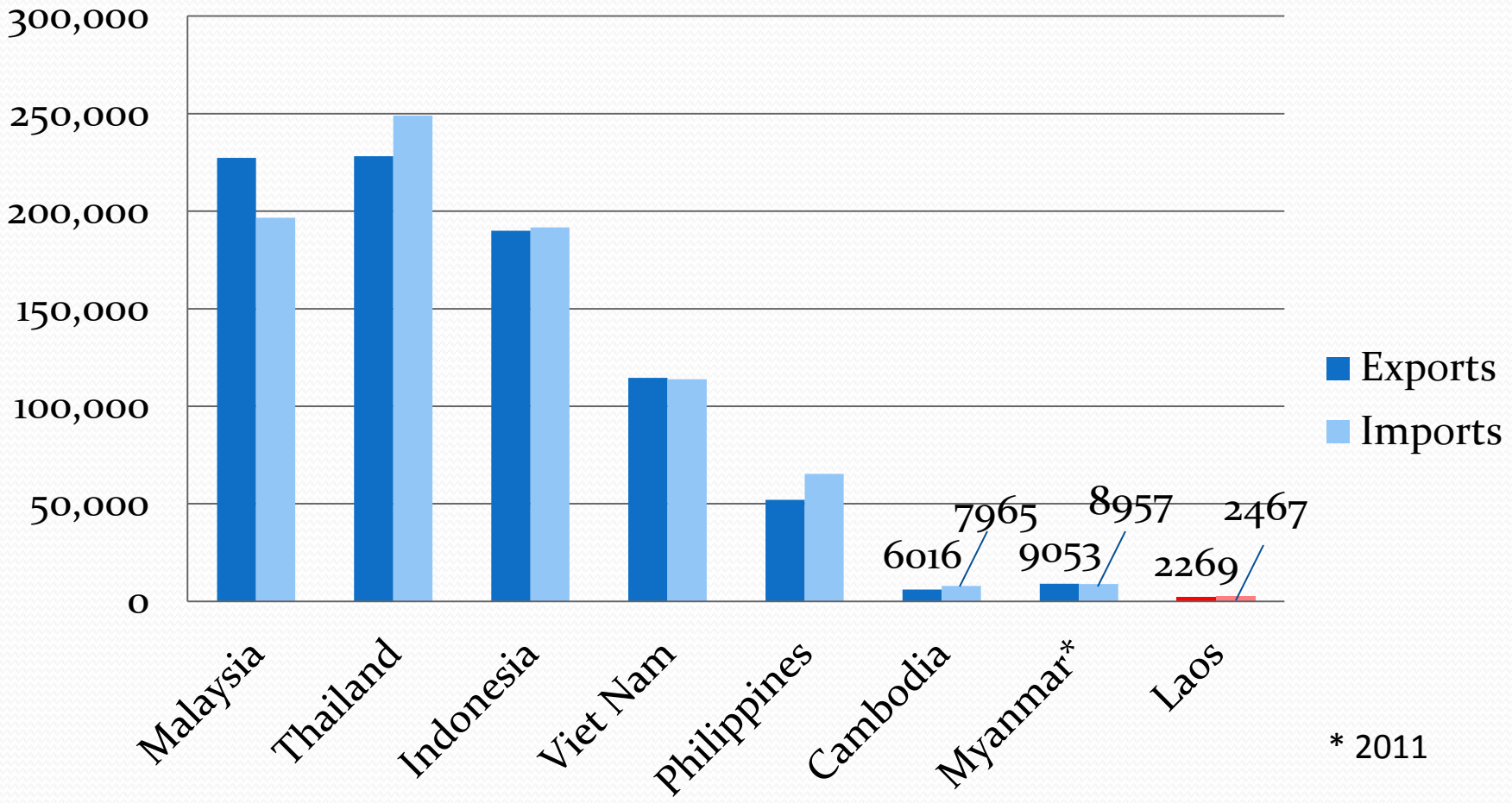
Source: http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&series=SI.POV.GINI&country=/ as of December 11th 2017

Updated December 11th 2017

Lao PDR in International Comparison

Contents

Merchandise trade in m US $ (2012)

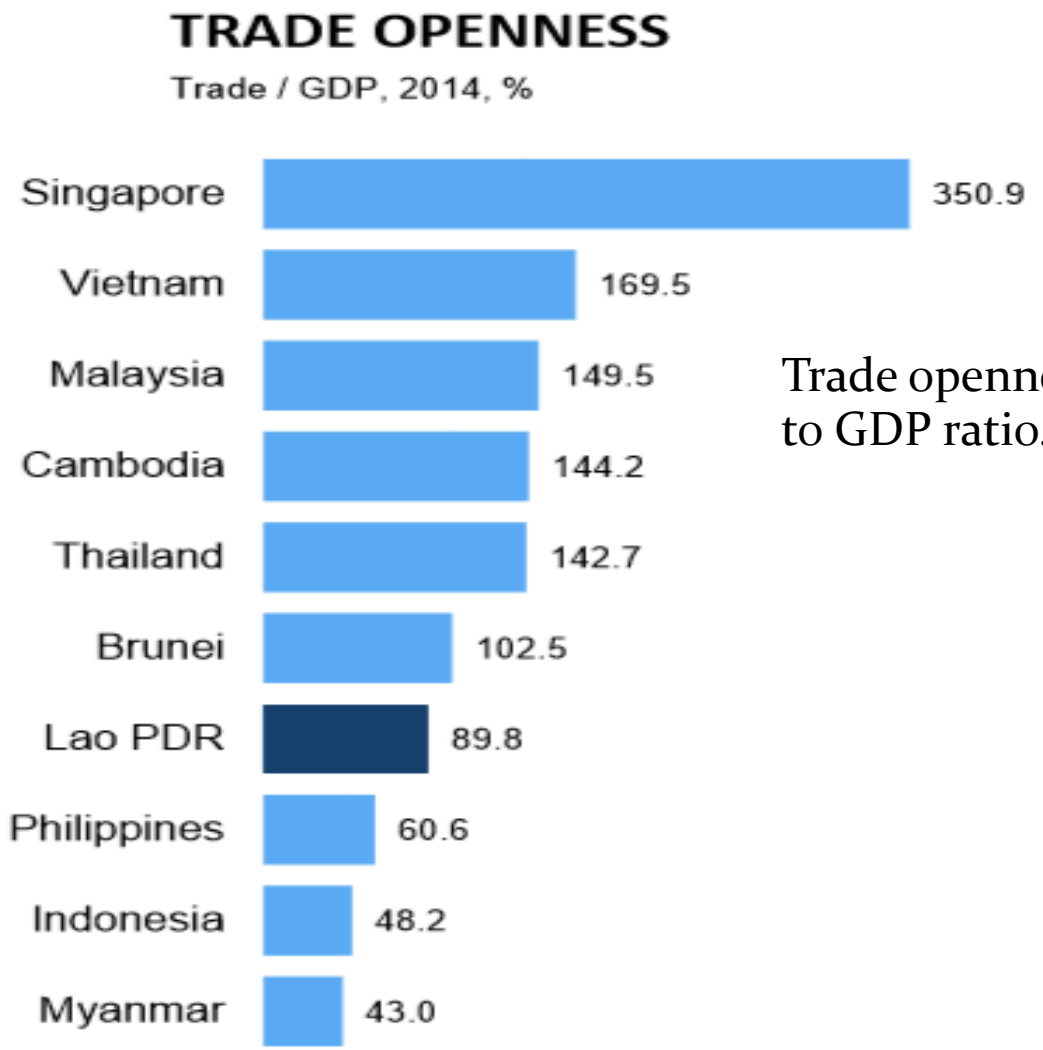


Source: Asian Development Bank (Ed.): Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific, 2013. 44th ed., Manila 2013, p. 267 ff.

Updated 14/03/2014

Lao PDR in International Comparison

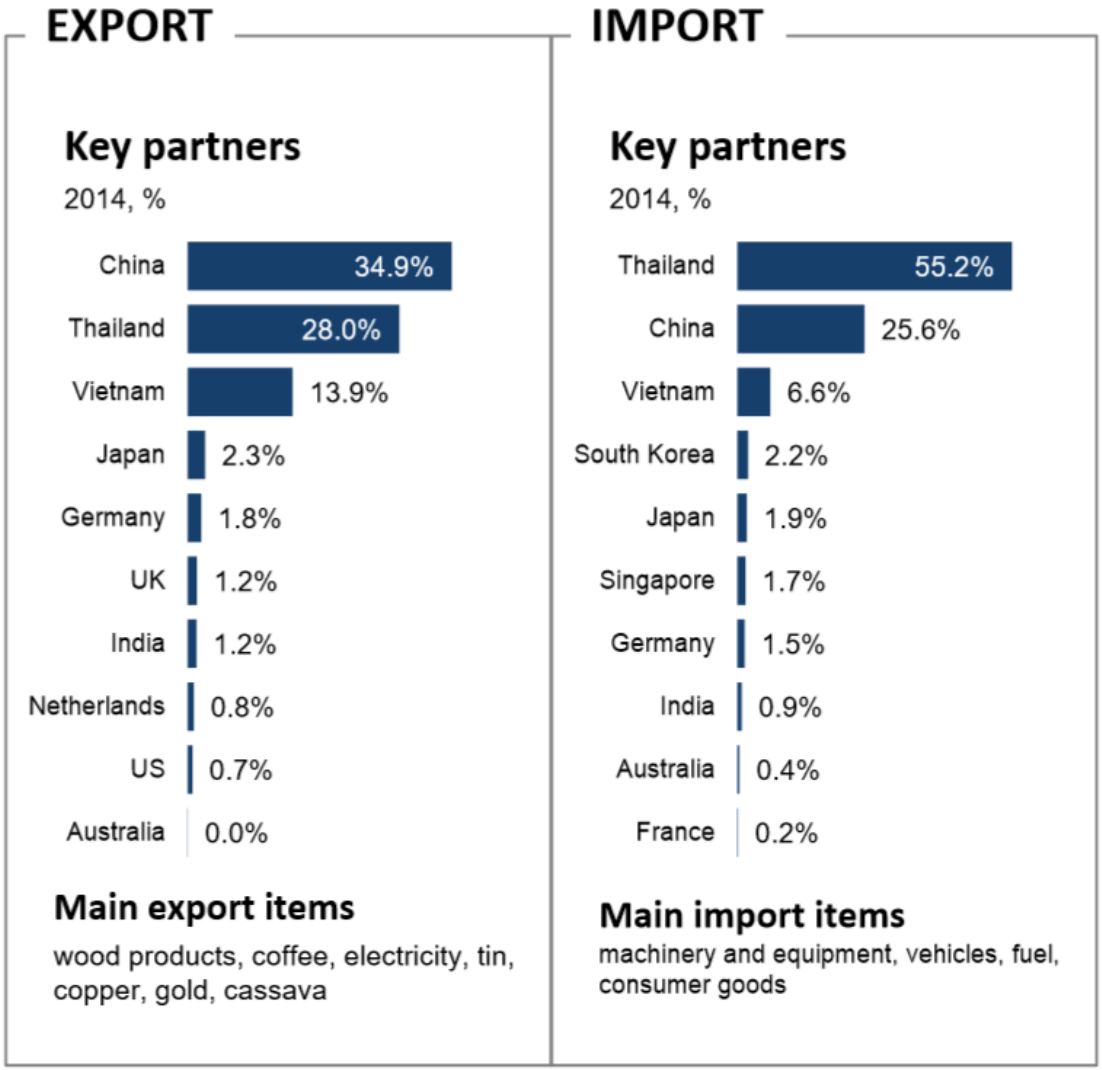
Contents



Trade openness measured by the trade to GDP ratio. Trade= imports+ exports

Lao PDR in International Comparison

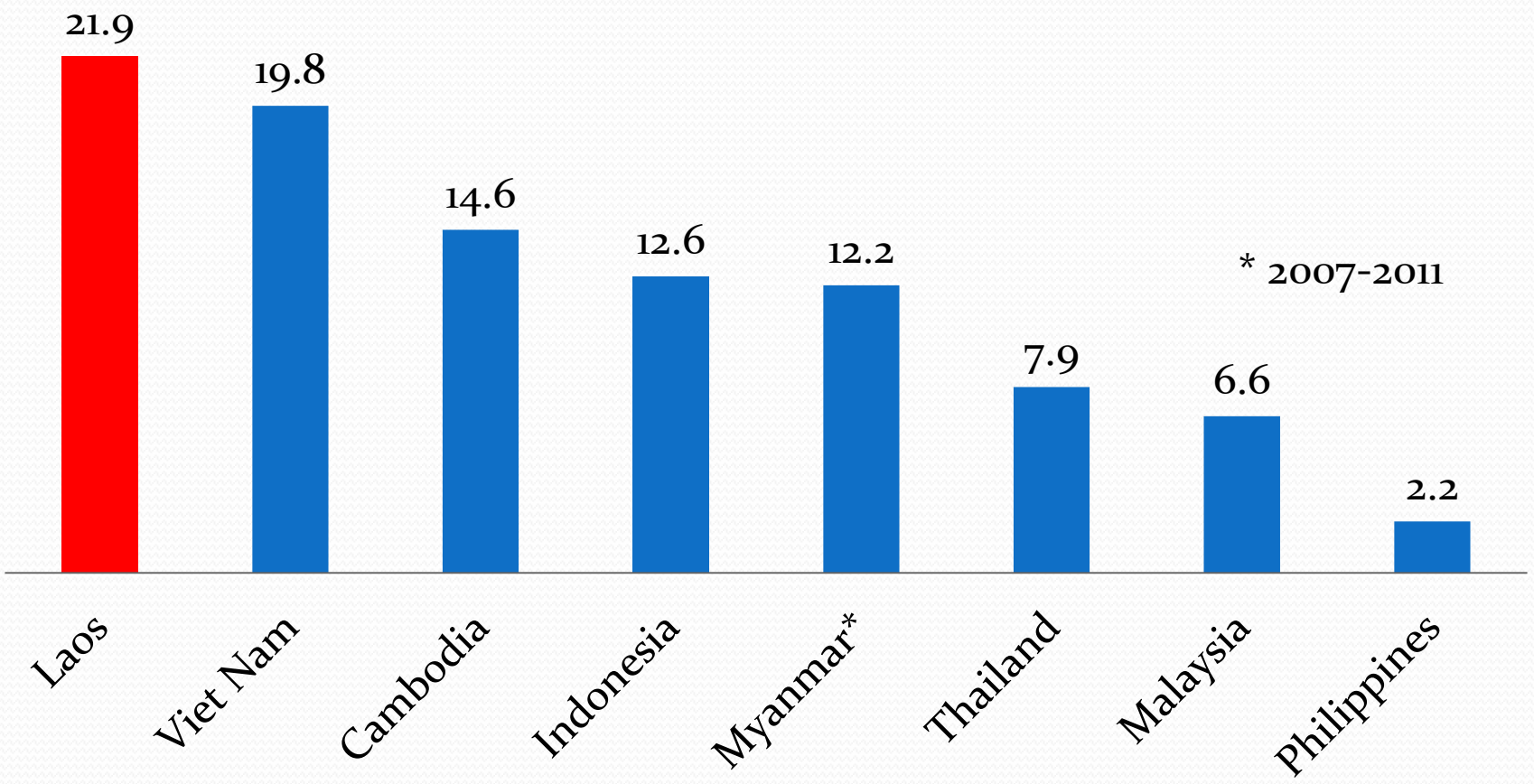
Contents



Since Laos is landlocked, most of its trade is done with its neighbouring countries.

Contents

Average growth of merchandise exports over the last 5 years in % (2008-2012)

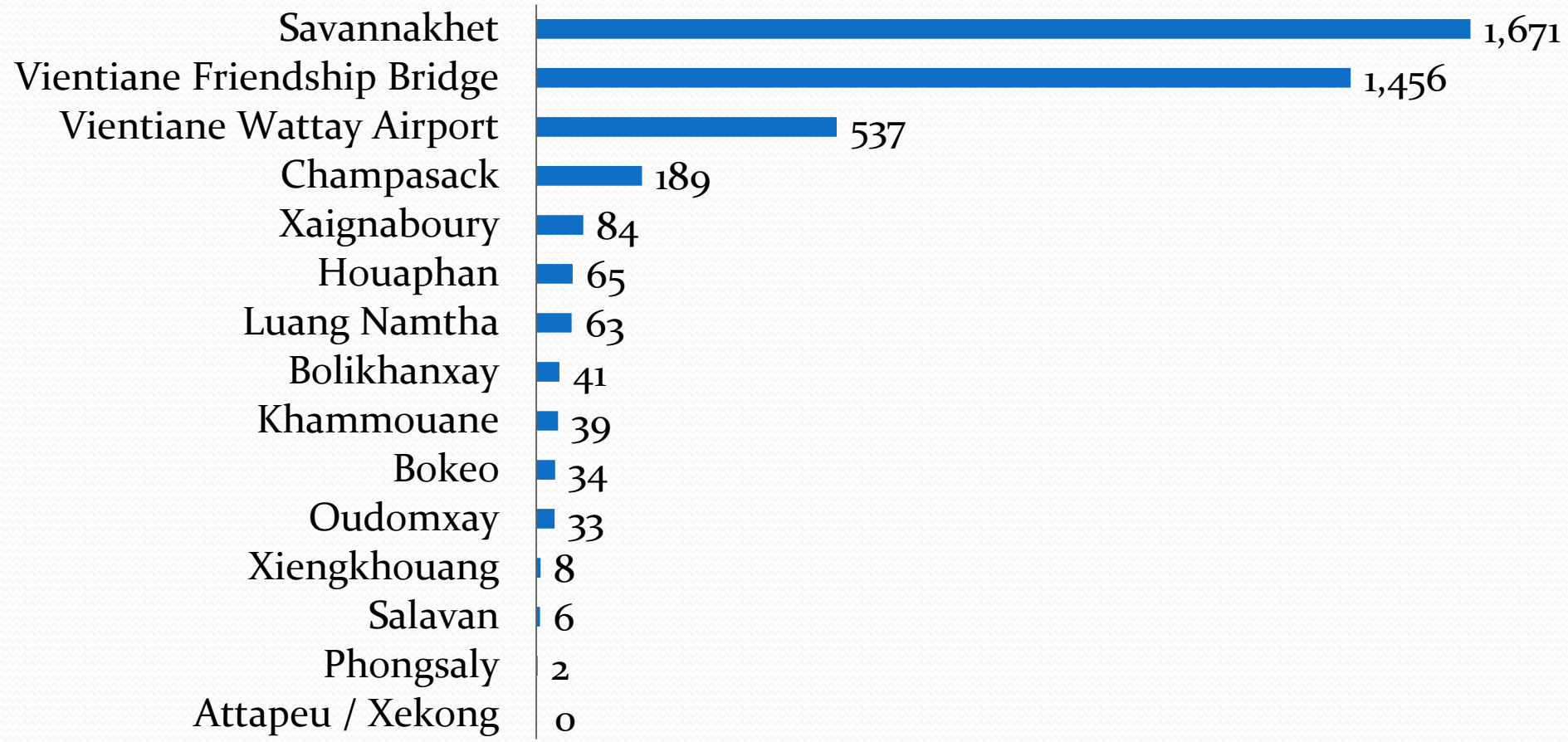


Source: Asian Development Bank (Ed.): Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific, 2013. 44th ed., Manila 2013, p. 268.

Updated 14/03/2014

Contents

Border Checkpoint Traffic in Lao PDR (2005-2010) in m. USD

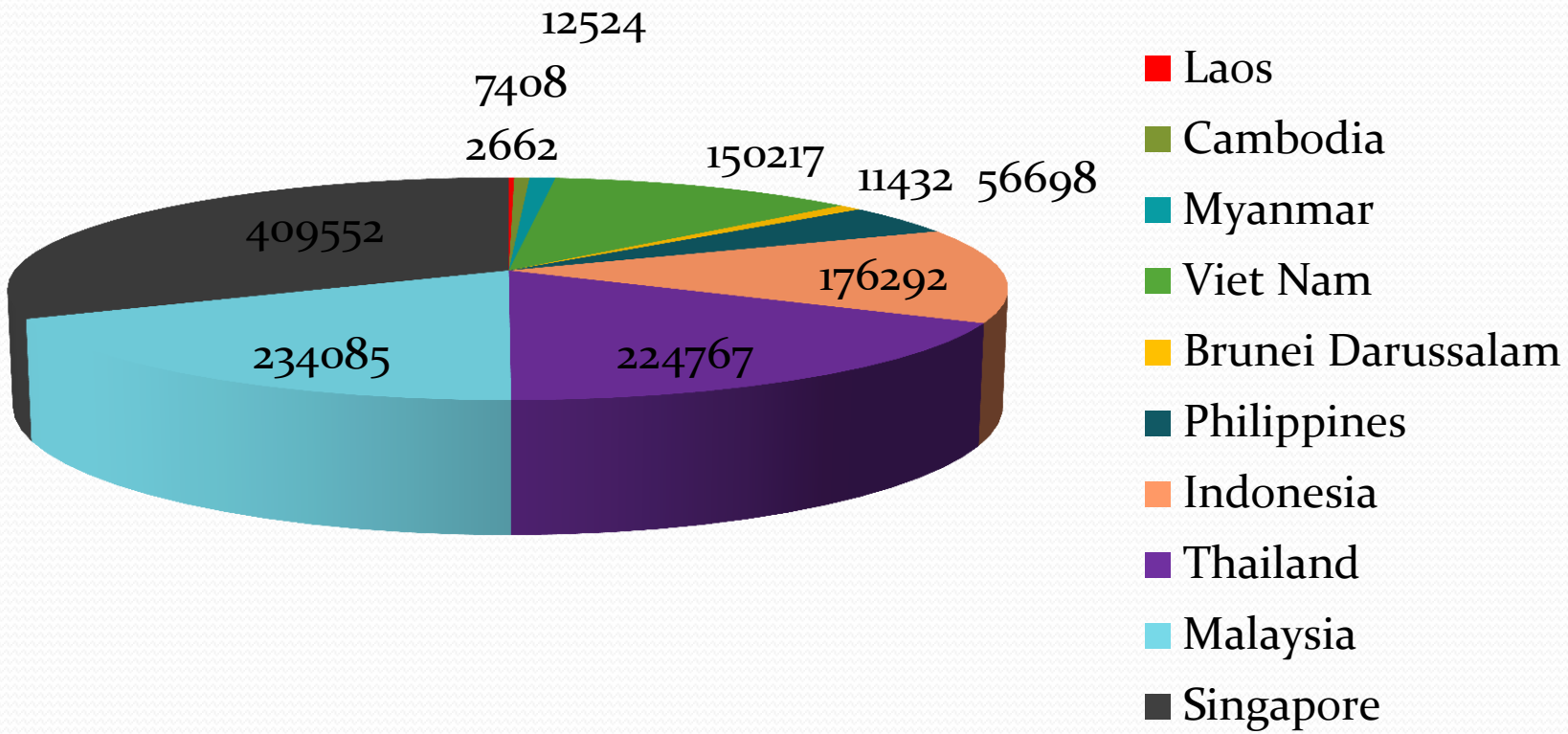


Source: Stirbat, L., R. Record, K. Nghardsaysone: Exporting from a Small Land Locked Economy. Policy Research Working Paper 5695, ed. by World Bank, June 2011, p. 8.

Lao PDR in International Comparison

Contents

Merchandise trade in m US $ (2014)

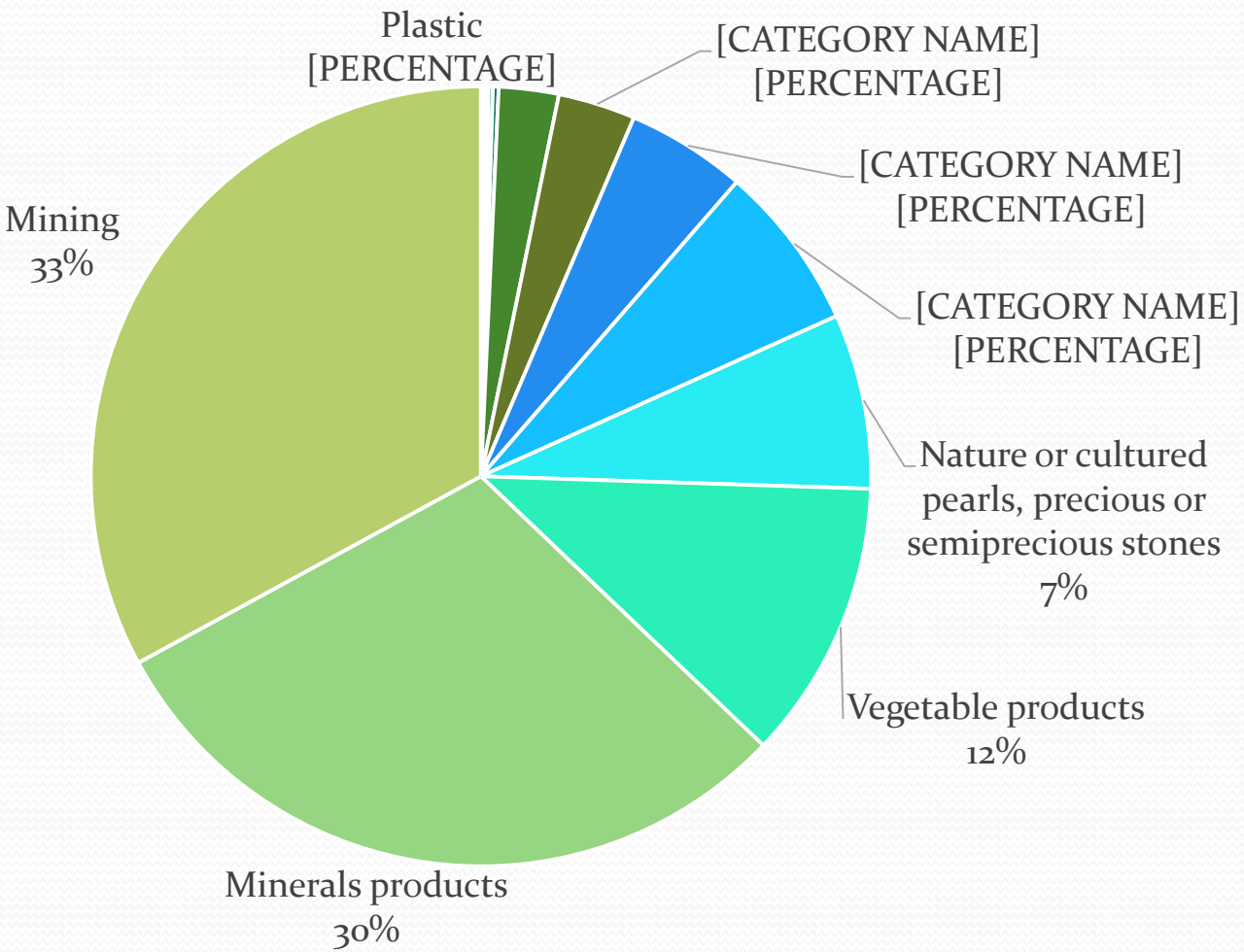


Source: Asian Development Bank (Ed.): Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific, 2013. 44th ed., Manila 2013, p. 267 ff.
Asian Development Bank (Ed.): Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific, 2013. 44th ed., Manila 2013, p. 287, 289.

Updated 27/01/2016

Exports from Lao PDR by item (2014)

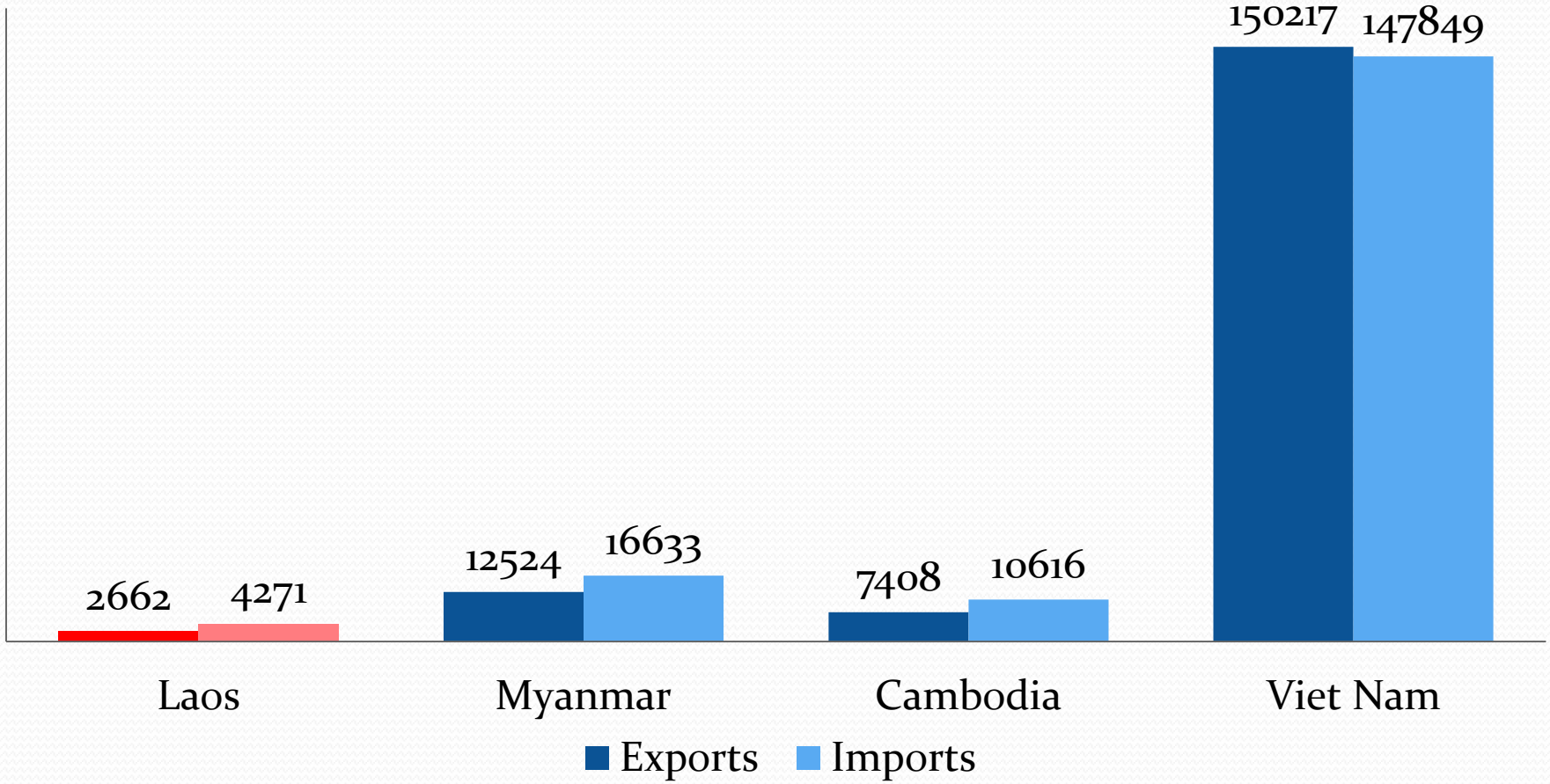
Contents



Source : Lao statistic bureau http://www.lsb.gov.la/en/Foreign%20trade14.php updated on October 2016

Contents

Merchandise trade in m US $ (2014), Cambodia, Myanmar, Viet Nam, Laos in mln. US $



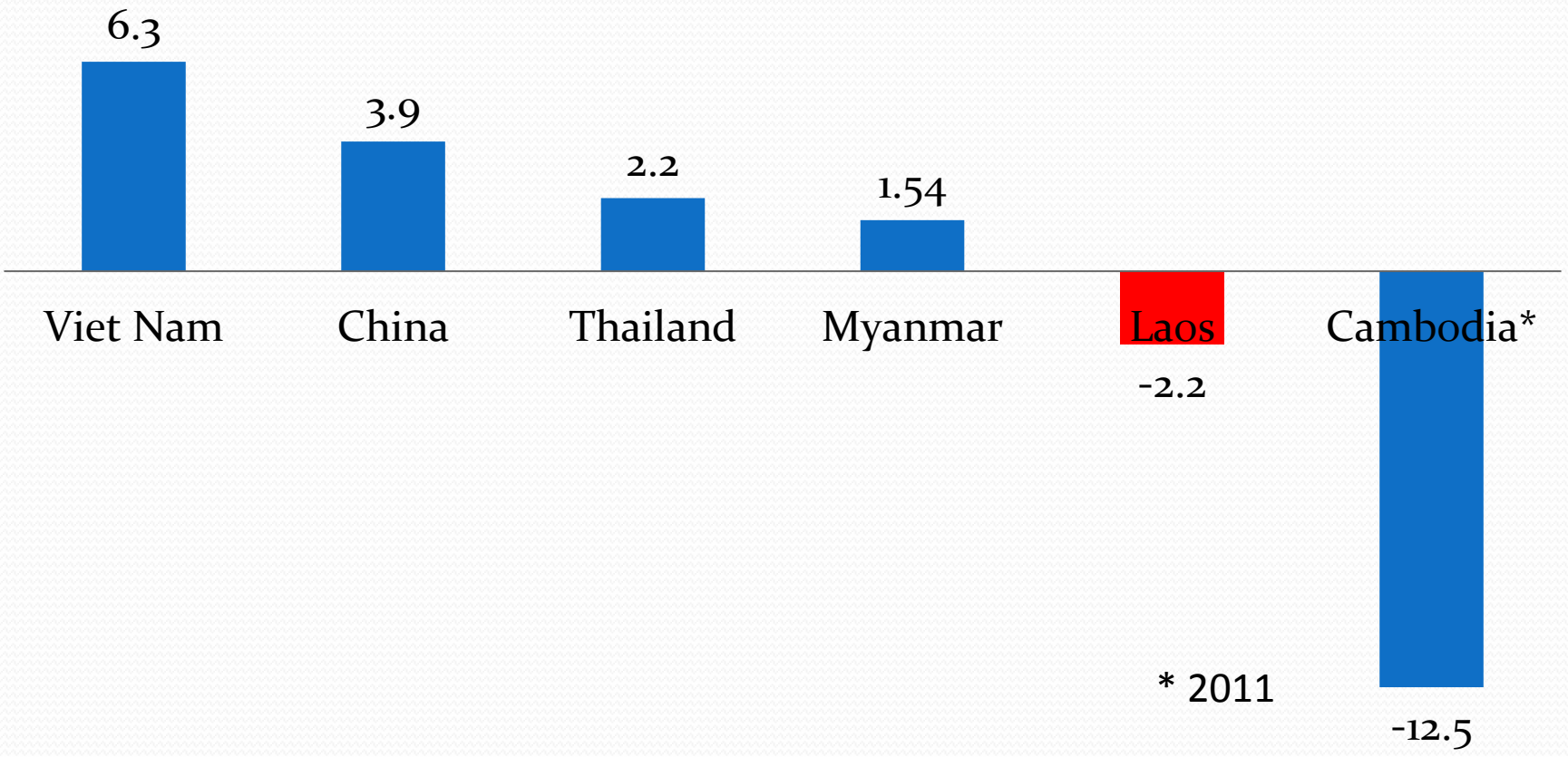
Source: Asian Development Bank (Ed.): Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific, 2013. 44th ed., Manila 2013, p. 267 ff.
Asian Development Bank (Ed.): Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific, 2013. 44th ed., Manila 2013, p. 287, 289.

Updated 27/01/2016

Lao PDR in International Comparison

Contents

Trade in goods balance (% of GDP, 2012)

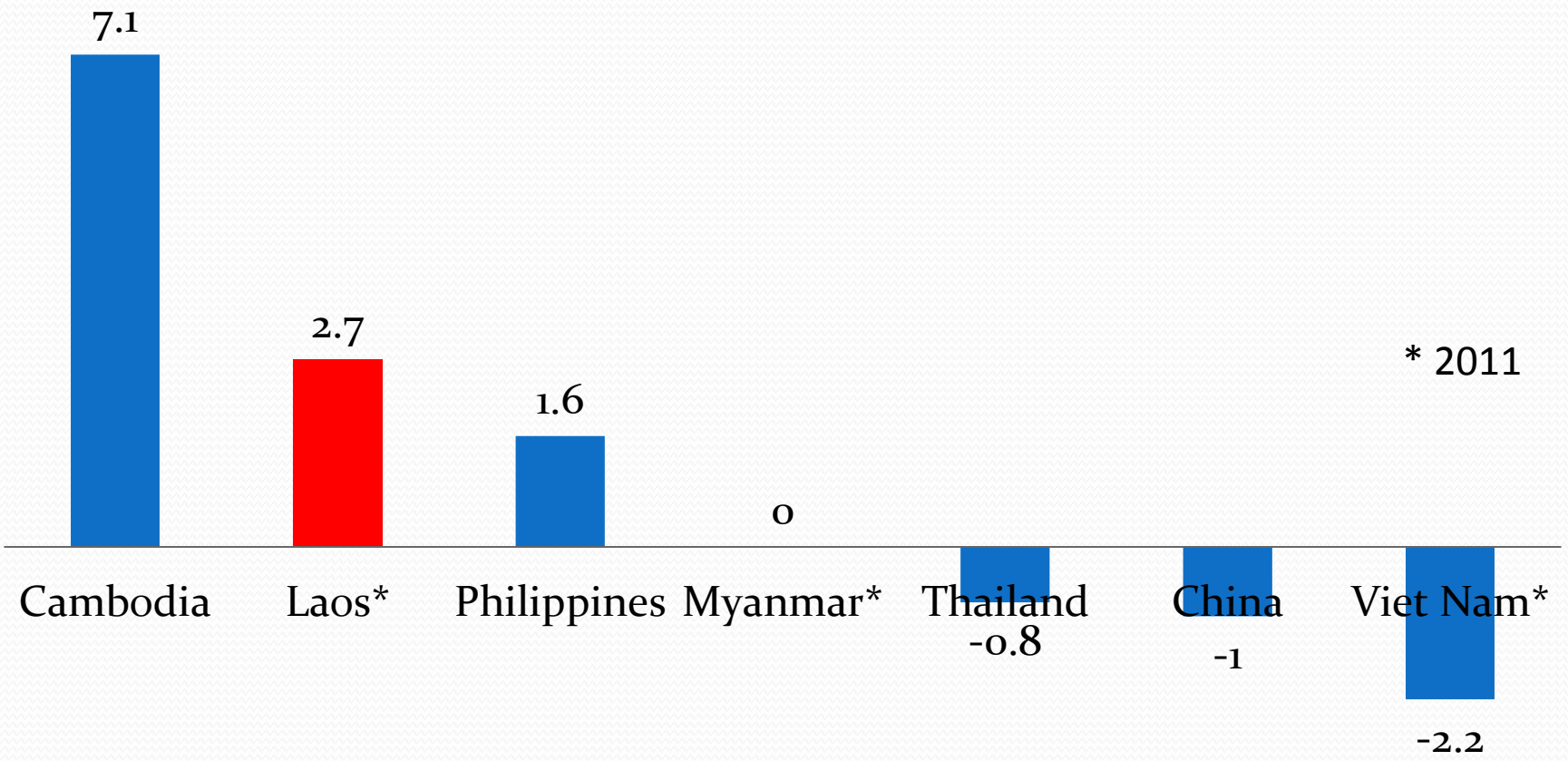


Source: Asian Development Bank (Ed.): Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific, 2013. 44th ed., Manila 2013, p. 260.

Updated 14/03/2014

Contents

Trade in services balance (% of GDP, 2012)



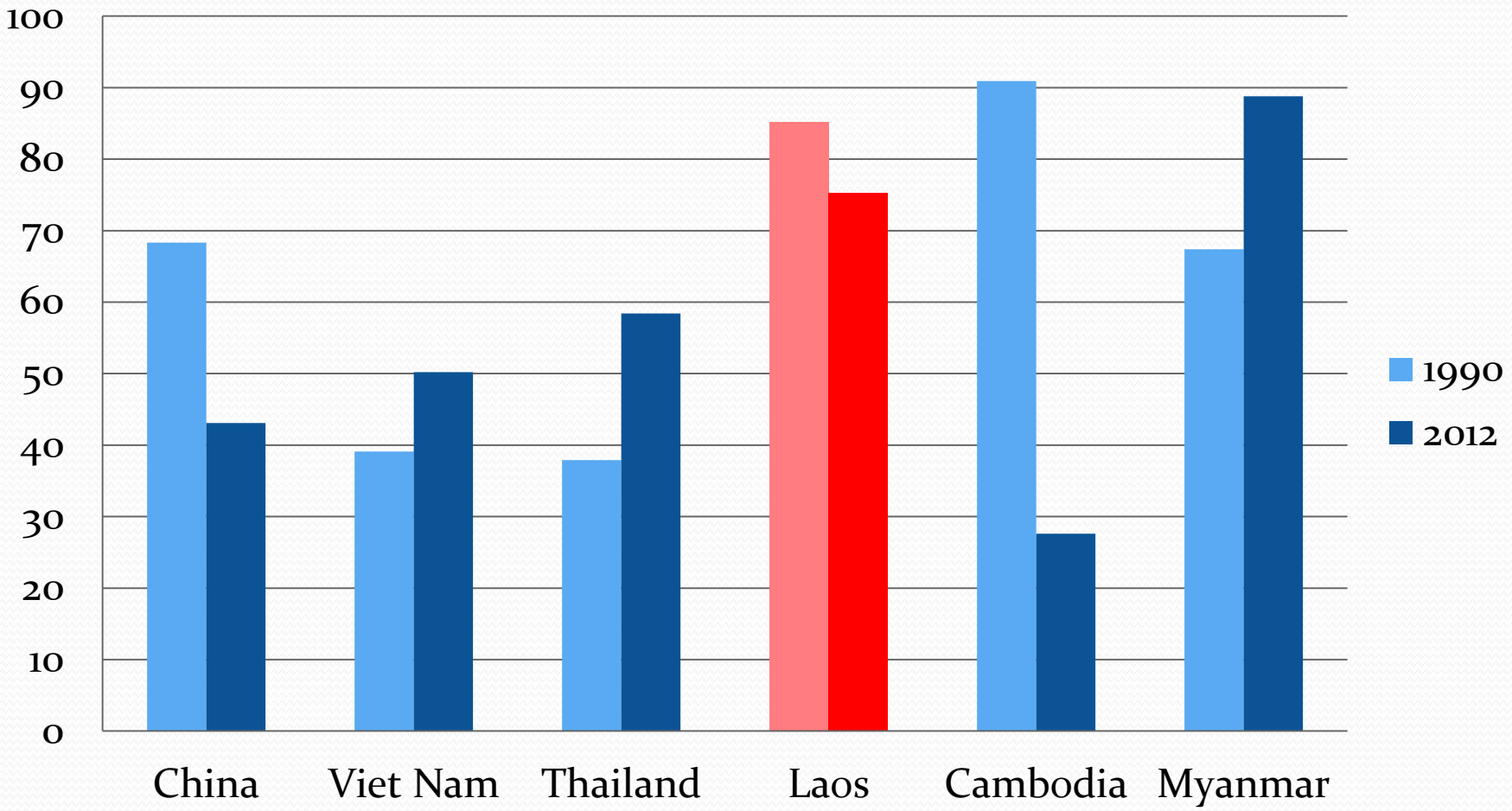
Source: Asian Development Bank (Ed.): Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific, 2013. 44th ed., Manila 2013, p. 261.

Updated 14/03/2014

Lao PDR in International Comparison

Contents

Share of merchandise exports to Asia (% of total merchandise exports, 2012)



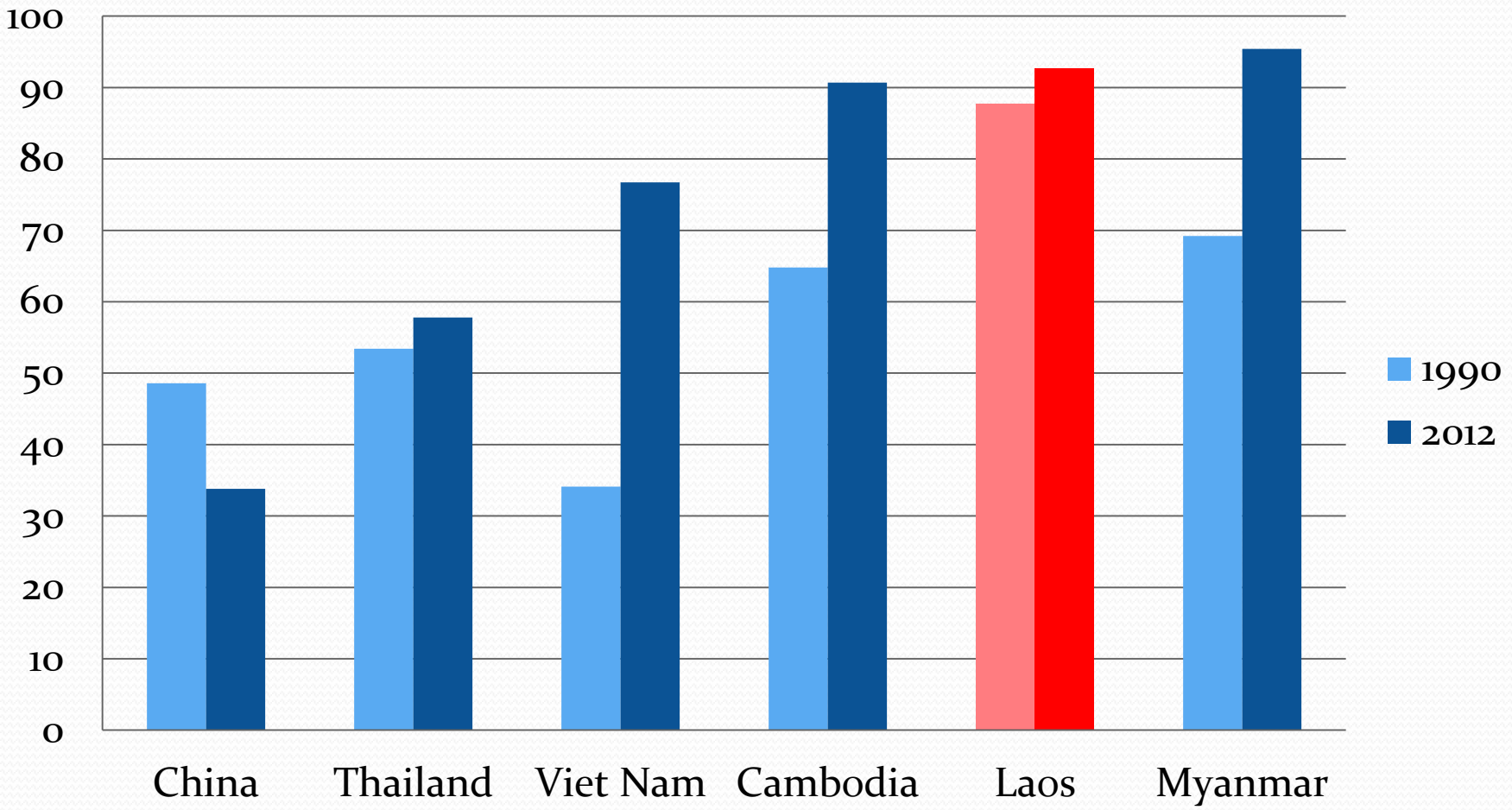
Source: Asian Development Bank (Ed.): Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific, 2013. 44th ed., Manila 2013, p. 272.

Updated 14/03/2014

Lao PDR in International Comparison

Contents

Share of merchandise imports from Asia
(% of total merchandise imports)

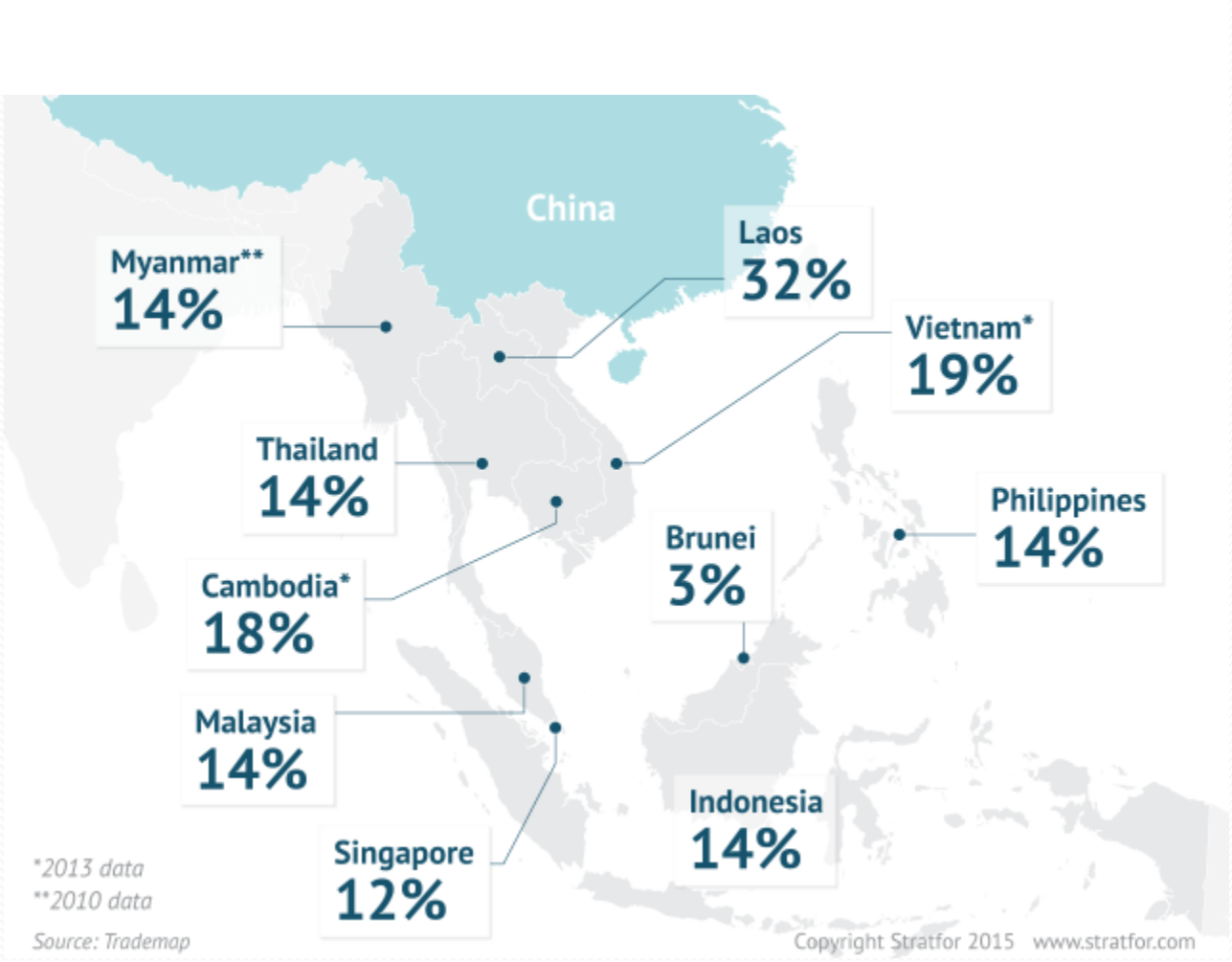


Source: Asian Development Bank (Ed.): Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific, 2013. 44th ed., Manila 2013, p. 273.

Updated 14/03/2014

Contents

Total trade with China as percentage of all trade (2014)

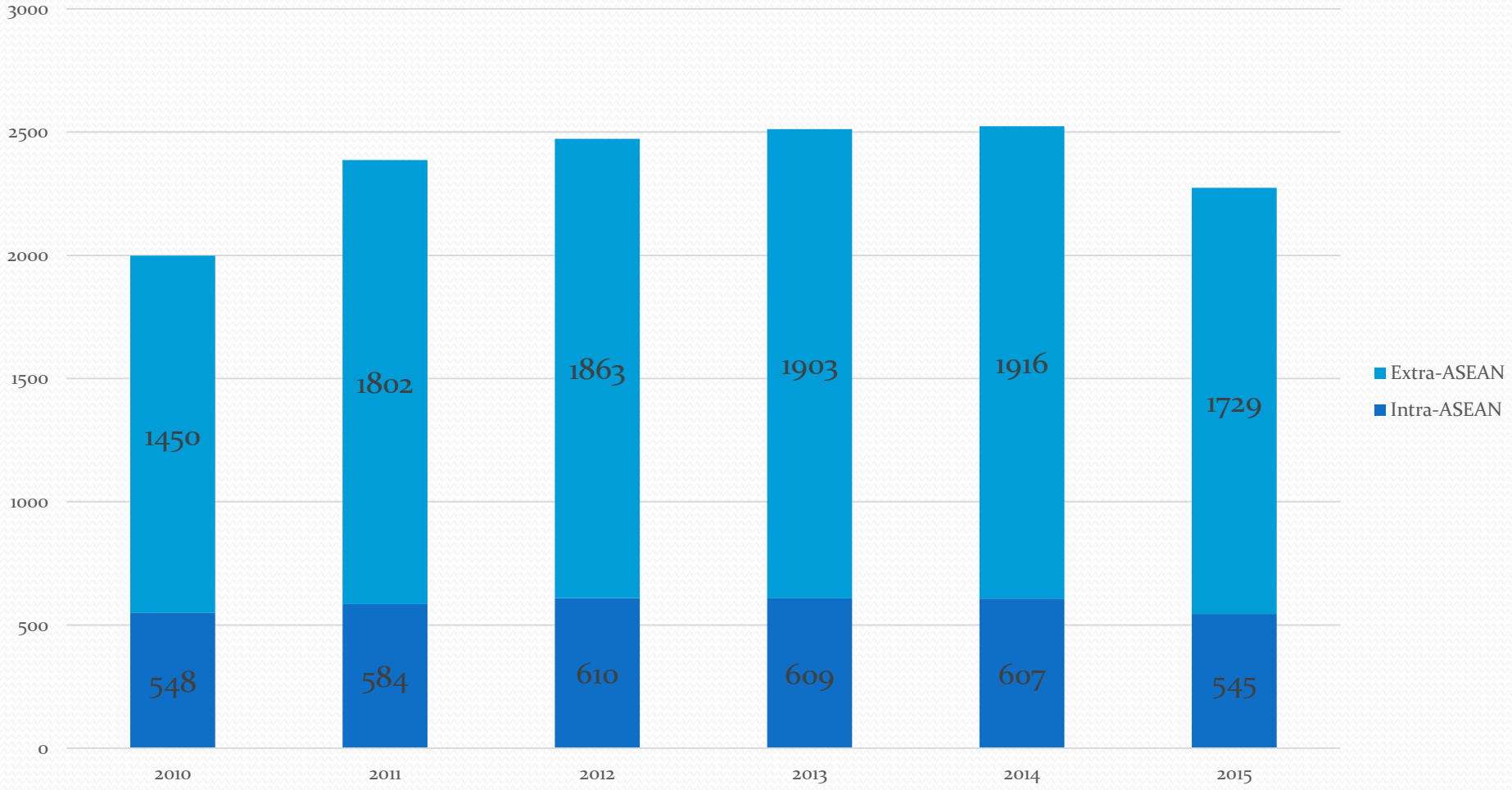


Source: STRATFOR (https://www.stratfor.com/analysis/asean-summit-countering-chinas-expanding-maritime-presence?login=1) as of February 16th 2016

Updated 16/02/2016

Contents

ASEAN integration: total trade intra- and extra-ASEAN (in bln. US$)

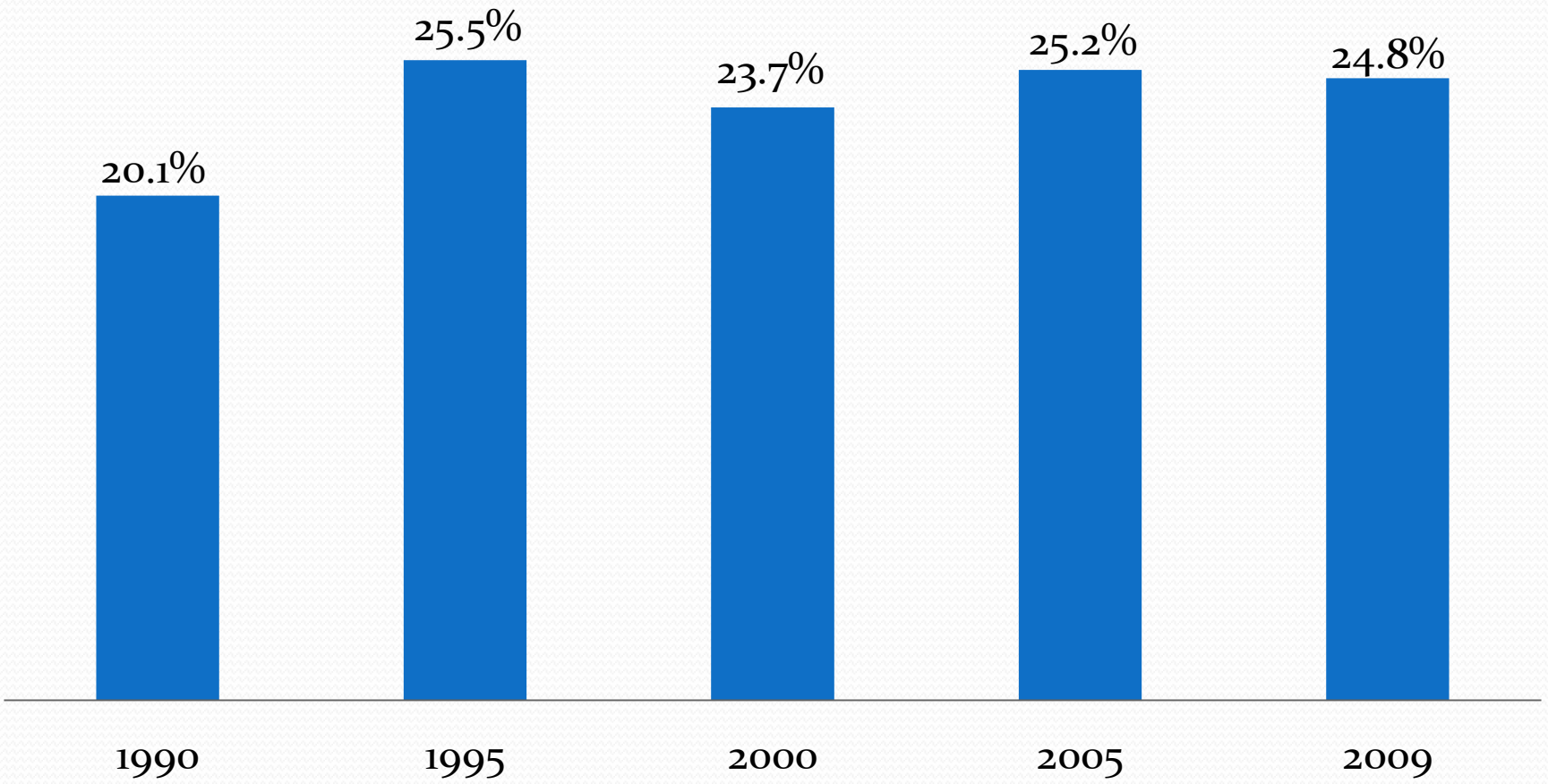


Source: ASEANStats Database.

Updated 14/09/2016

Contents

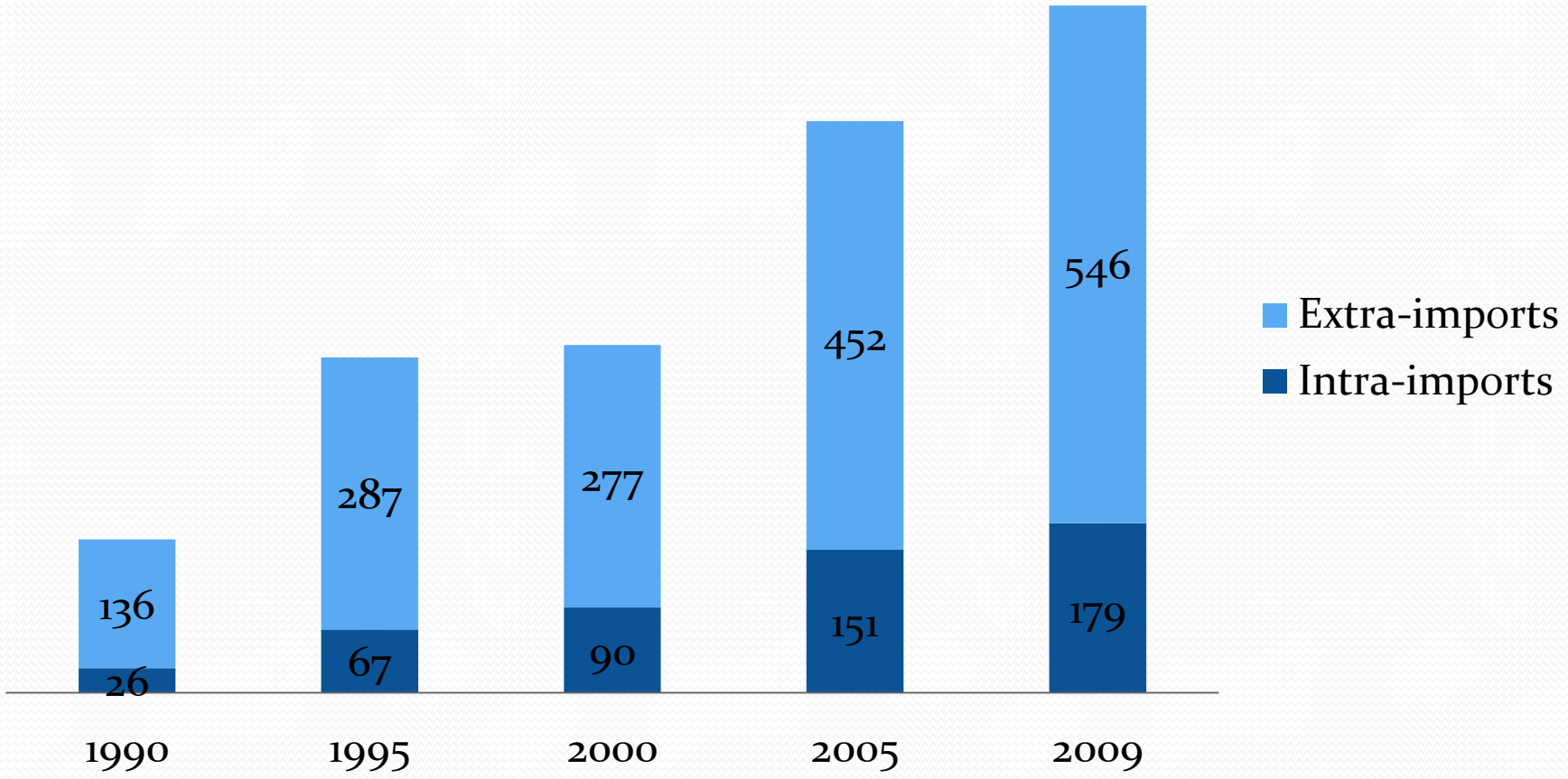
ASEAN integration: intra-ASEAN merchandise exports as % of total merchandise exports



Source: WTO

Contents

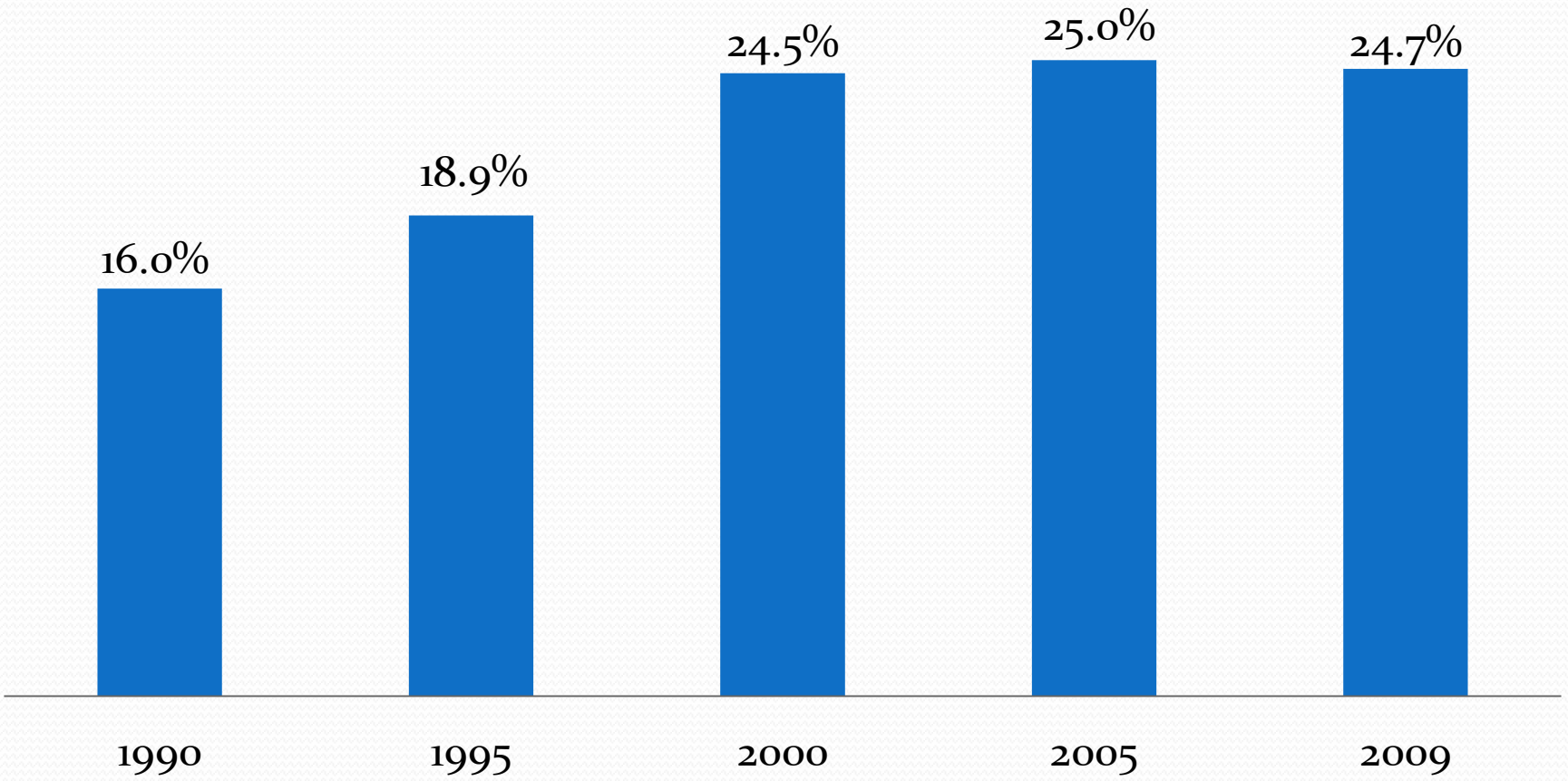
ASEAN integration: intra-ASEAN merchandise imports and extra-ASEAN merchandise imports in bln. USD



Source: WTO

Contents

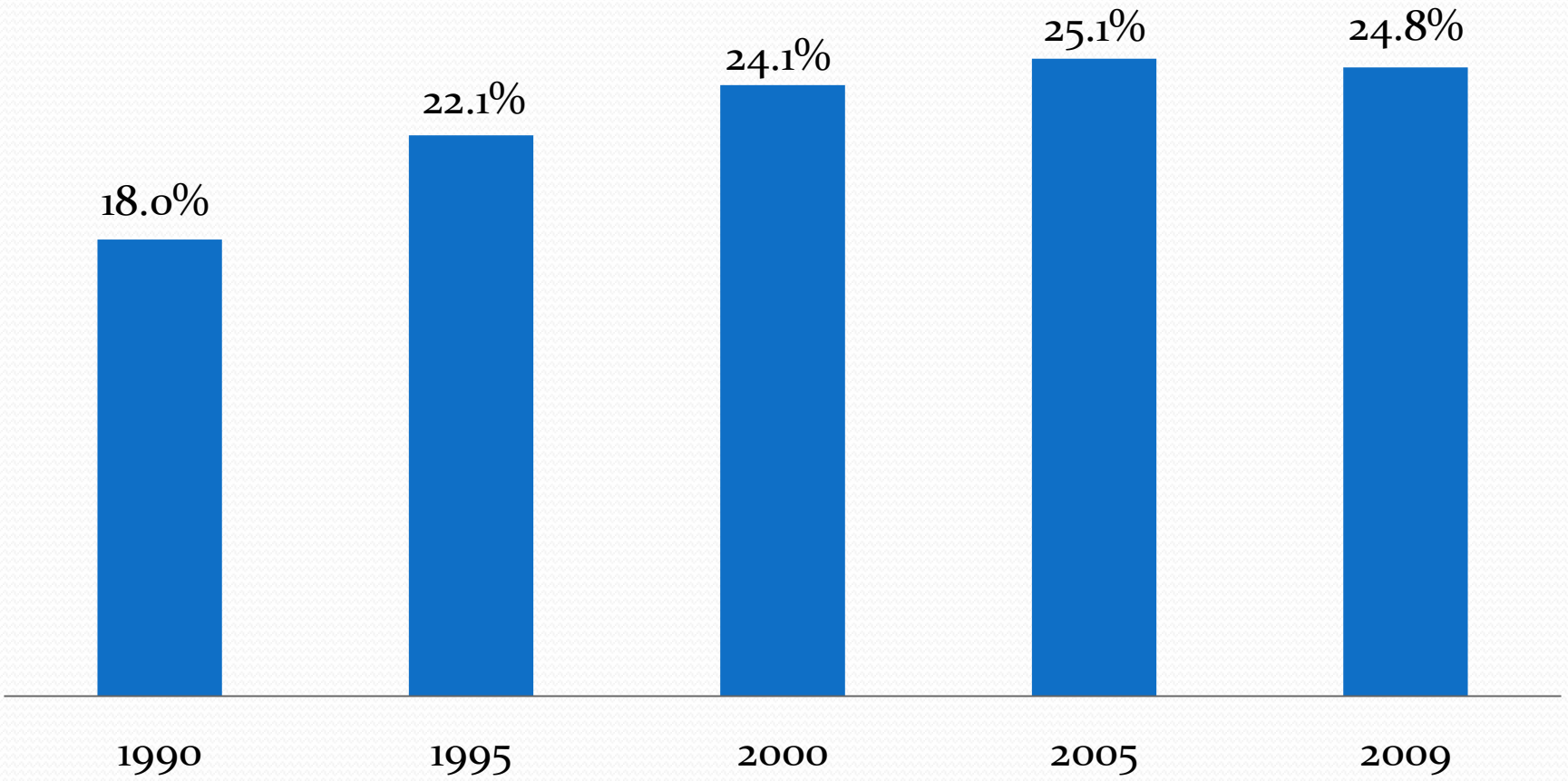
ASEAN integration: intra-ASEAN merchandise imports as % of total merchandise imports



Source: WTO

Contents

ASEAN integration: intra-ASEAN merchandise trade as % of total merchandise trade

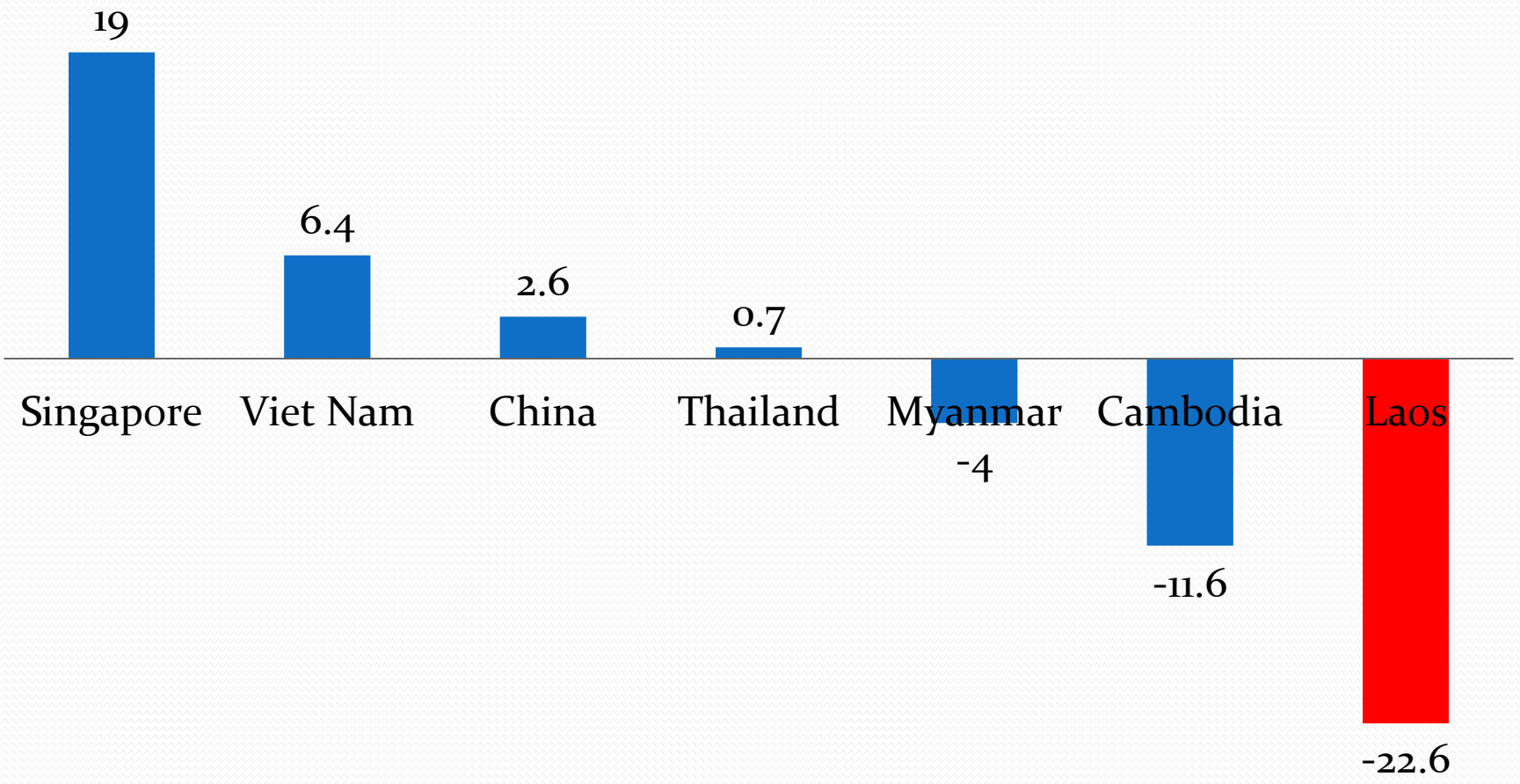


Source: WTO

Lao PDR in International Comparison

Contents

Current account balance 2012
in % of GDP

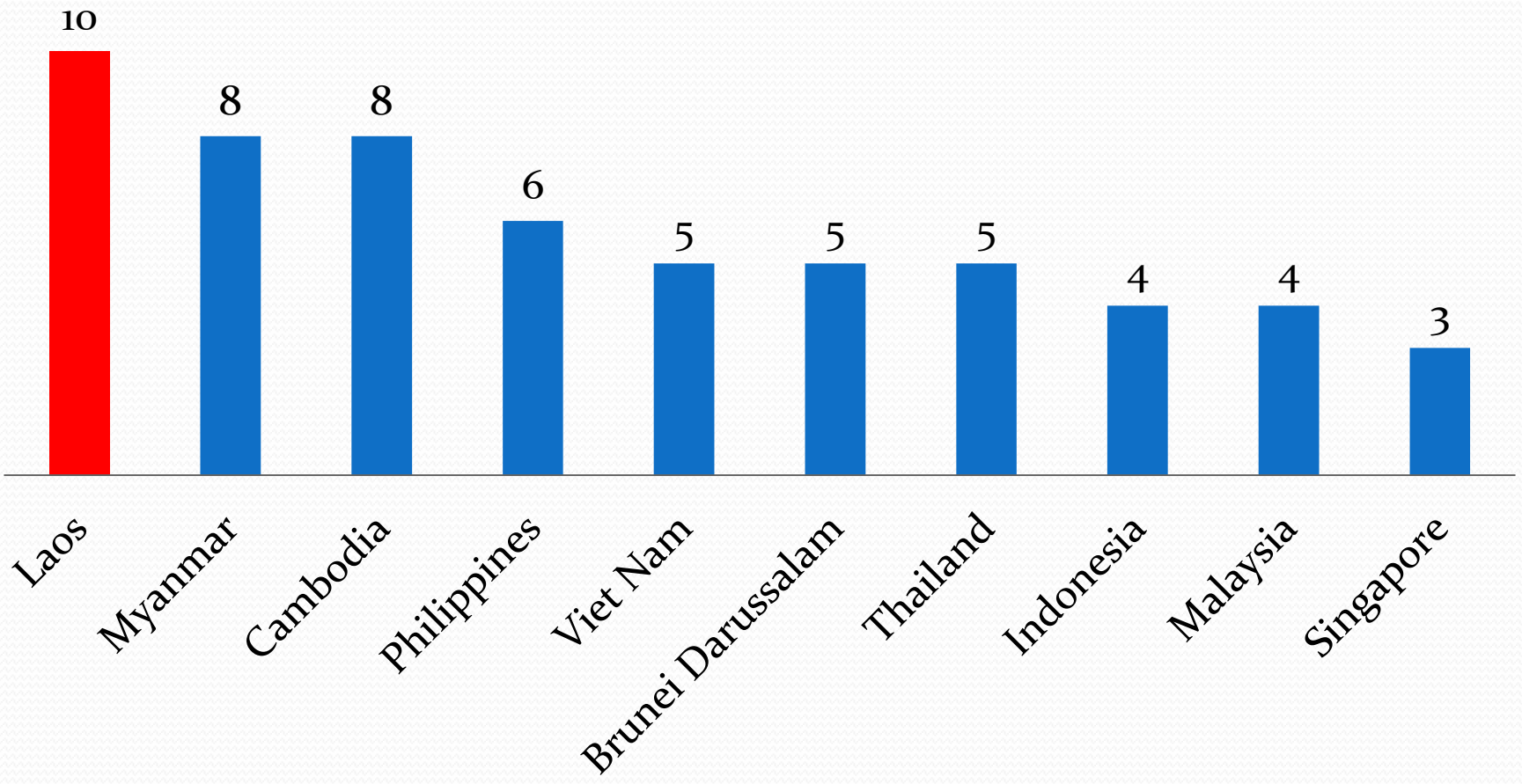


Source: Asian Development Bank (Ed.): Asian Development Outlook 2013. Manila 2013, p. 302.

Updated 14/03/2014

Contents

Number of documents needed to export
2014



Source: http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IC.EXP.DOCS as of May 13th 2016

Updated 13/05/2016

Contents

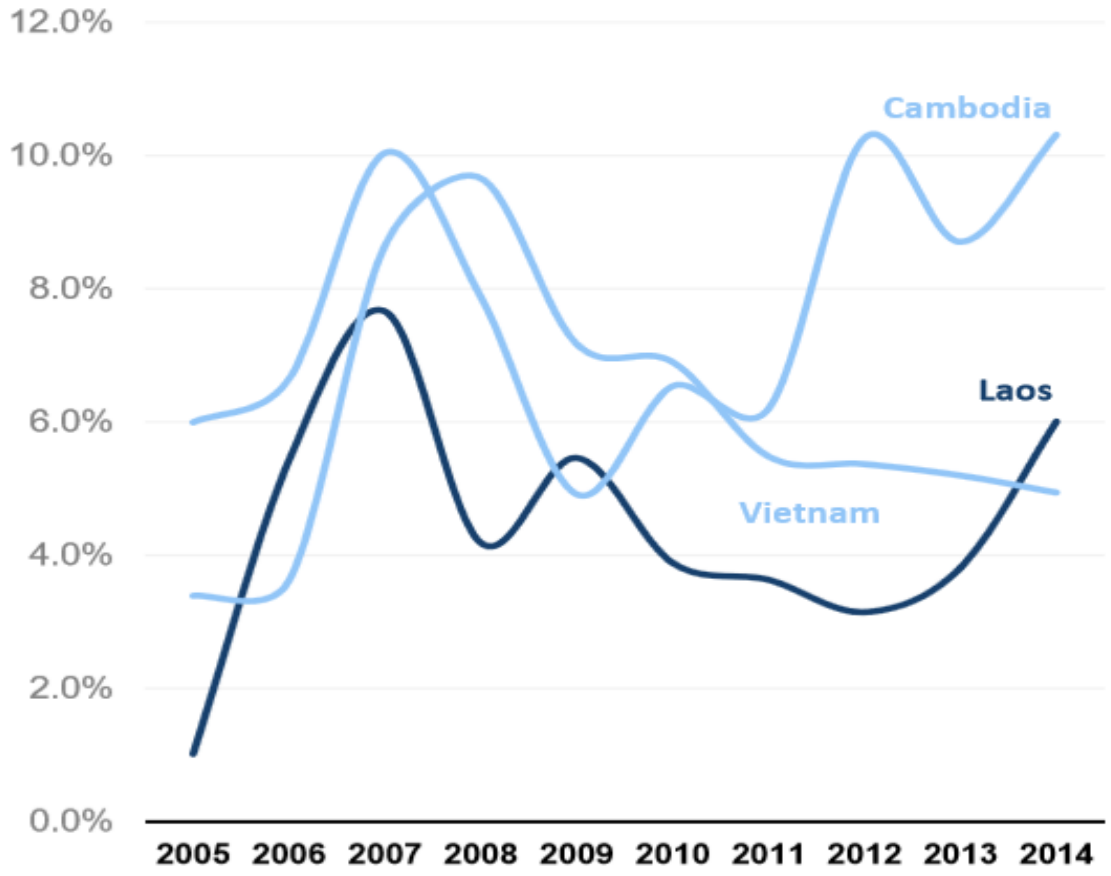
FDI

Lao PDR in International Comparison

Contents

FDI into Indonesia and comparable countries

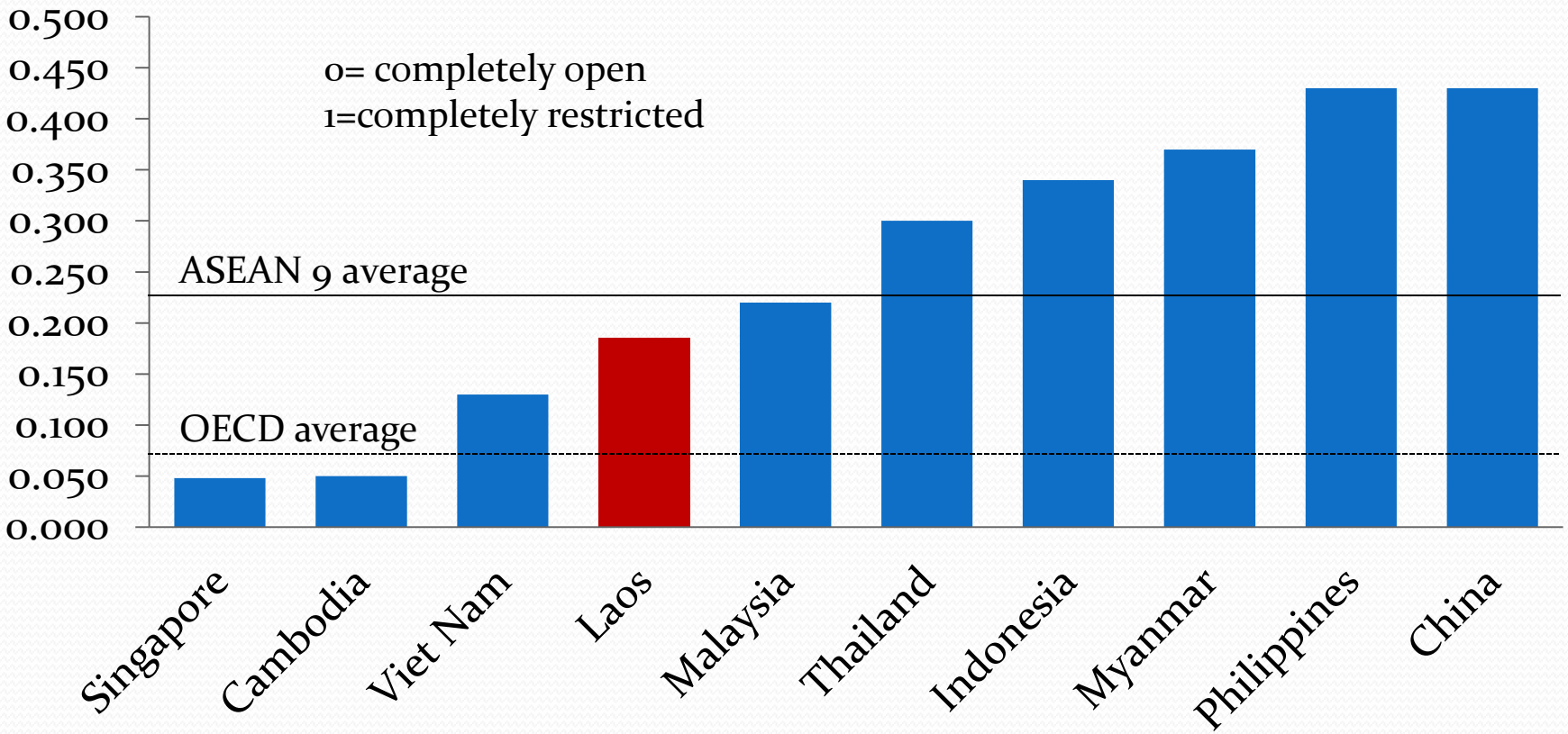
Net inflows, % of GDP



Source: The World Bank

Contents

OECD FDI Regulatory Restrictiveness Index, end 2015



Data refer to regulatory restrictions on FDI as of end-2015. For all other countries, data refer to the regulatory regime as of end-2014; ASEAN9 refers to the average scores of the nine ASEAN member states covered. It excludes Brunei Darussalam which is not covered. Data for Lao PDR, Viet Nam, Cambodia, Singapore and Thailand are preliminary; The OECD FDI Regulatory Restrictiveness Index covers only statutory measures discriminating against foreign investors (e.g. foreign equity limits, screening & approval procedures, restriction on key foreign personnel, and other operational measures). Other important aspects of an investment climate (e.g. the implementation of regulations and state monopolies among other) are not considered.

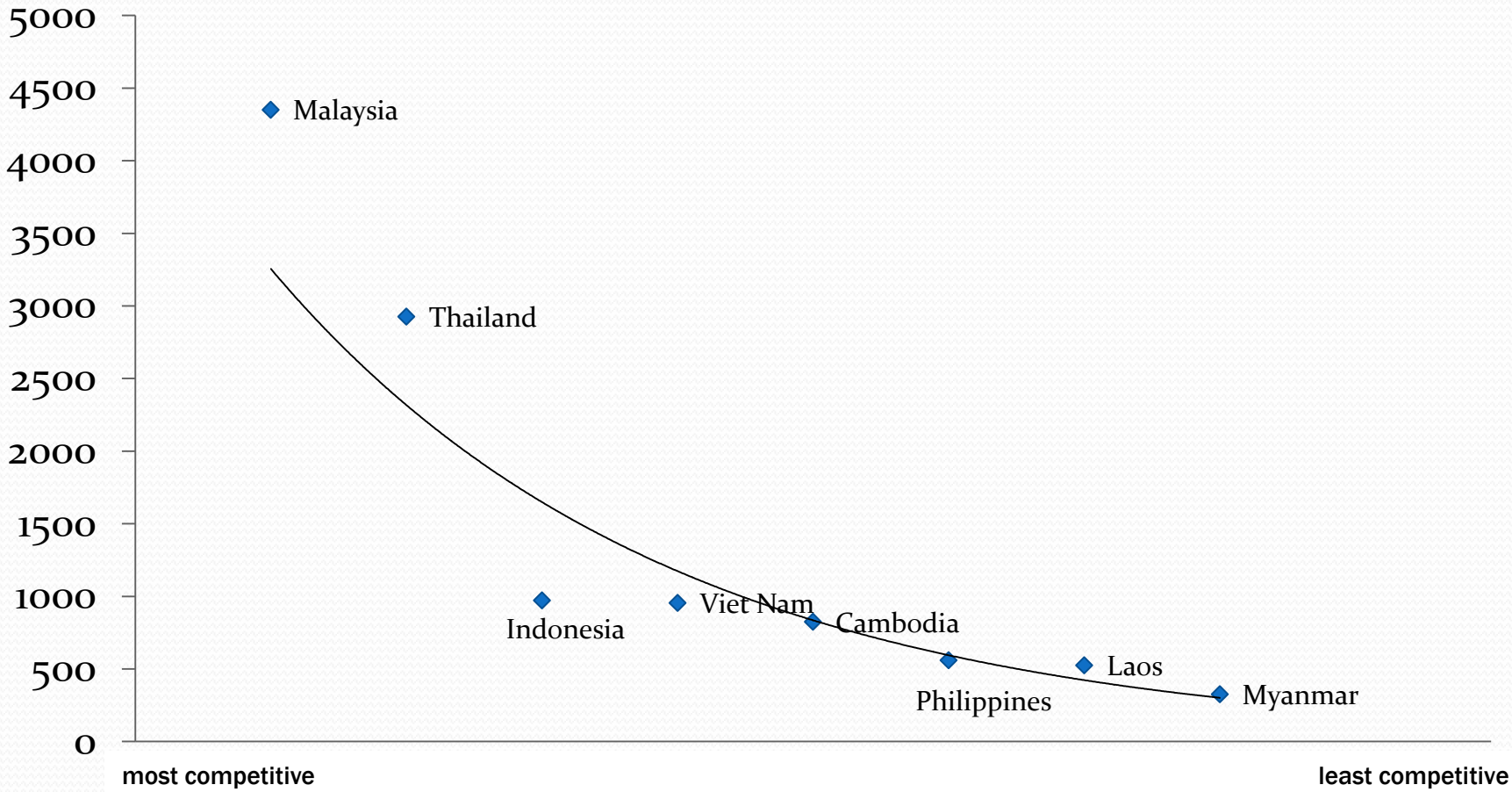
Source: OECD (Ed.): OECD Investment Policy Review of Lao PDR. Preliminary draft for discussion as of March 2016, p. 21

Updated 24/03/2016

Lao PDR in International Comparison

Contents

FDI stock per resident in current US $, (2014) and rank in global competitiveness index 2015-2016

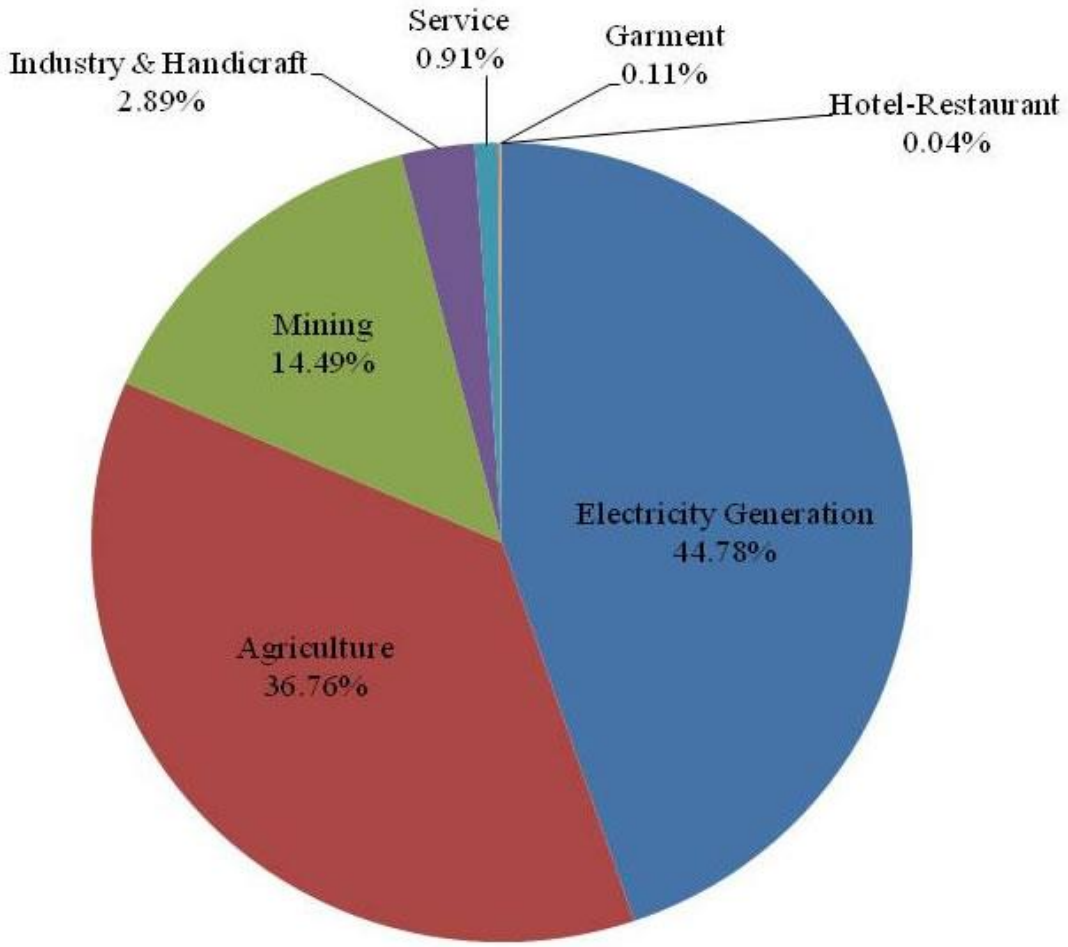


Updated 13/05/2016

Source: http://unctadstat.unctad.org/wds/TableViewer/tableView.aspx as of May 13th 2016: Schwab, K.: The Global Competitiveness Report 2015-2016. Ed. by World Economic Forum (Ed.), Geneva 2015, p. XV.

Contents

FDI-DDI by sector (2015)



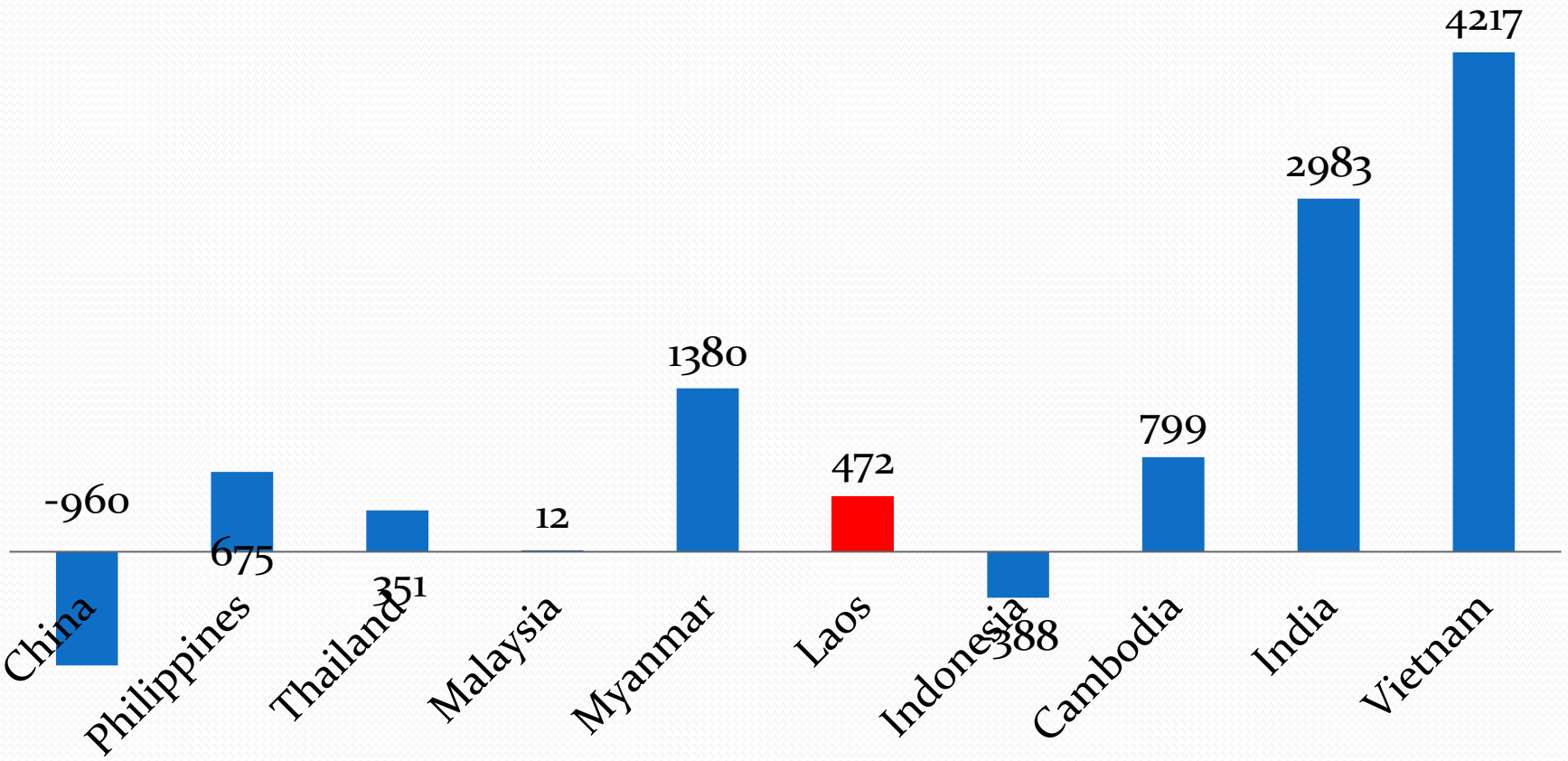
Source: http://www.investlaos.gov.la/index.php/resources/statistics, sept 2016

Contents

ODA

Contents

Official Development Assistance and Official Aid Received in Million USD (2014)

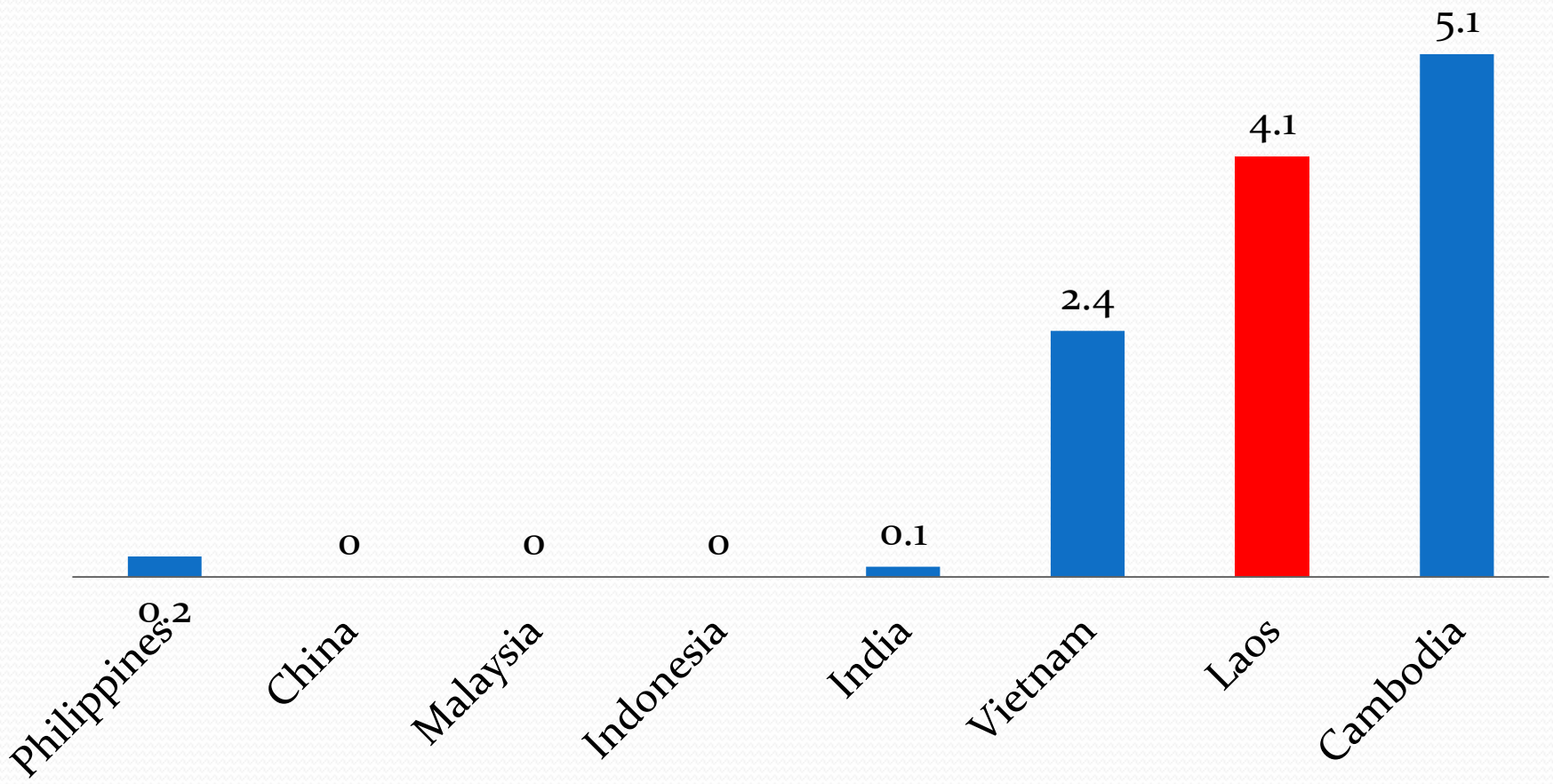


Source: http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/DT.ODA.ALLD.CD as of 25/03/2013.

Updated 03/06/2016

Contents

Net ODA received as % of GNI (2014)

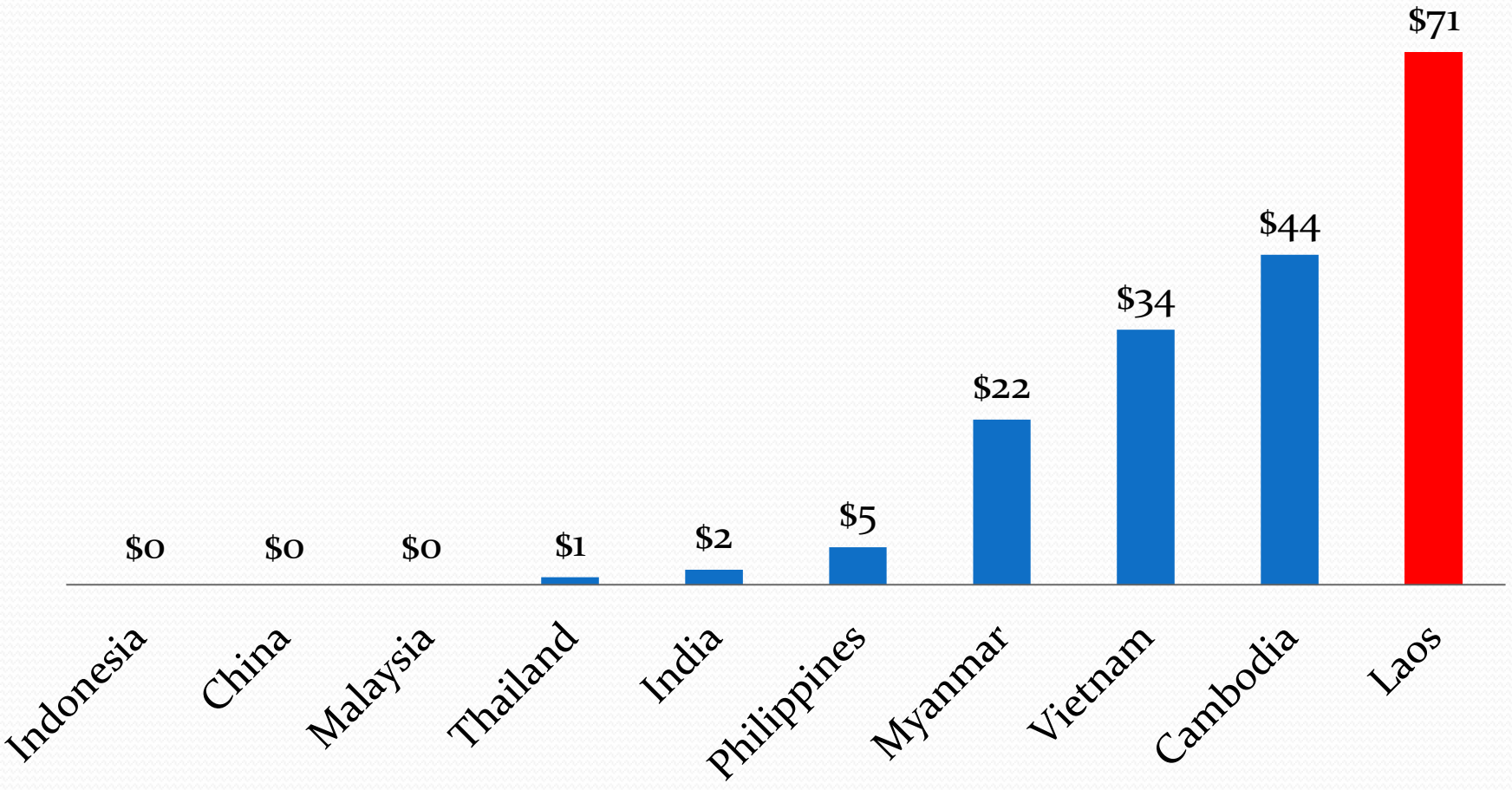


Source: http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/DT.ODA.ODAT.GN.ZS as of 03/06/2016

Updated 03/06/2016

Contents

Net Official Development Aid per capita in USD (2015)



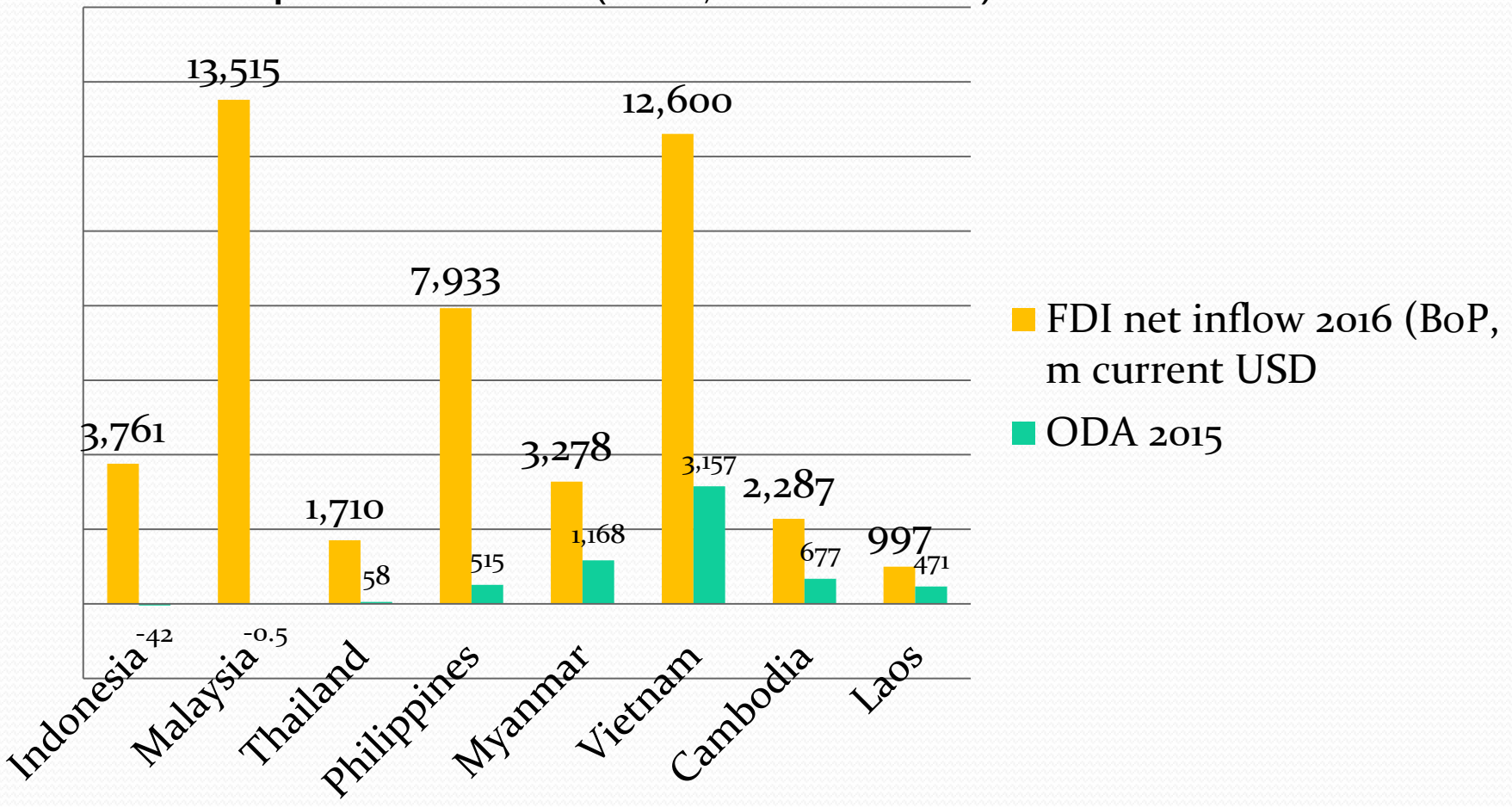
Source: World Bank

Updated 10/12/2017

Lao PDR in International Comparison

Contents

FDI net inflow 2016, m current USD (BoP) and Net Official Development Aid in USD (2015, m current USD)



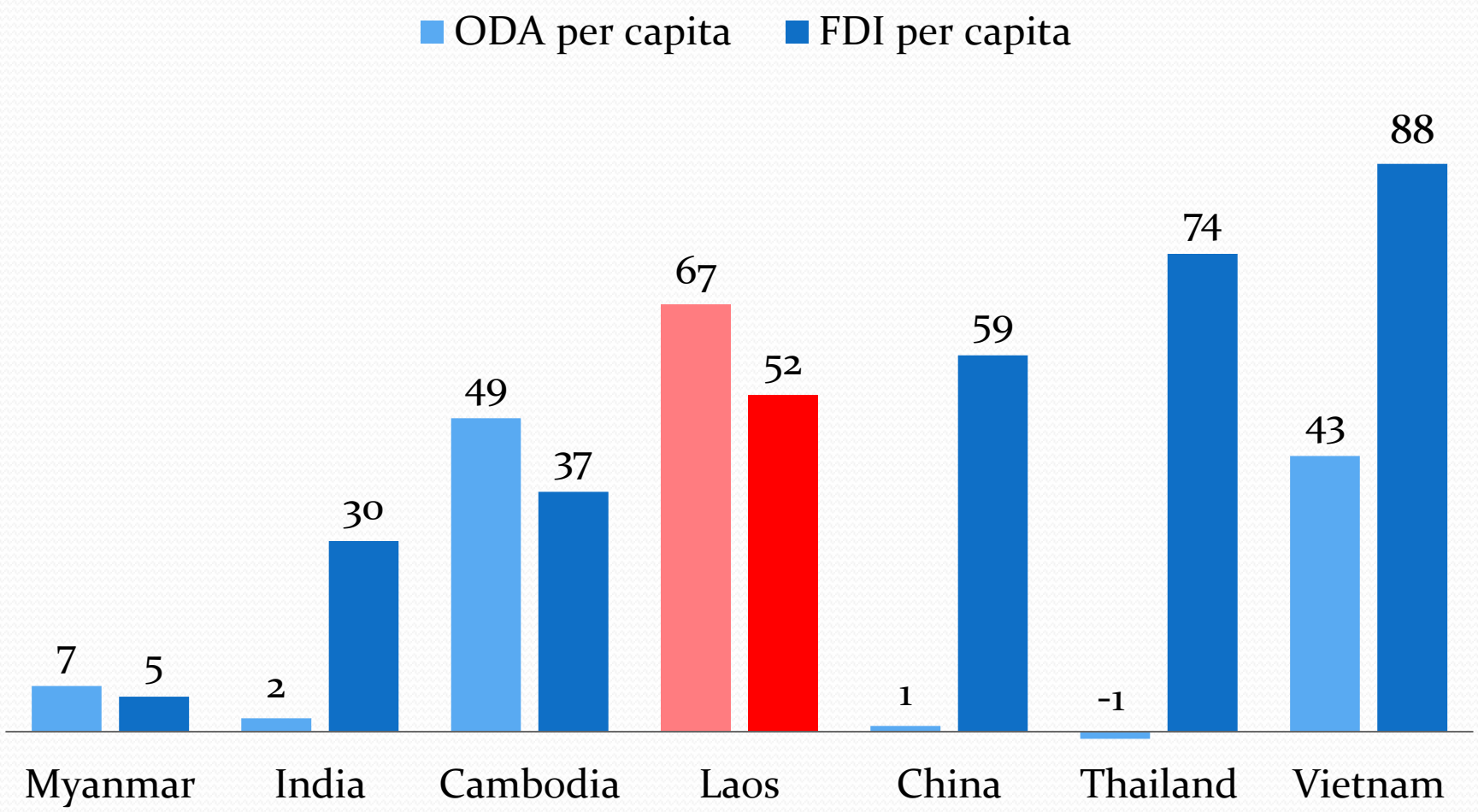
Source: World Bank

Updated 10/12/2017

Lao PDR in International Comparison

Contents

ODA and FDI inflow per capita in USD (2009)

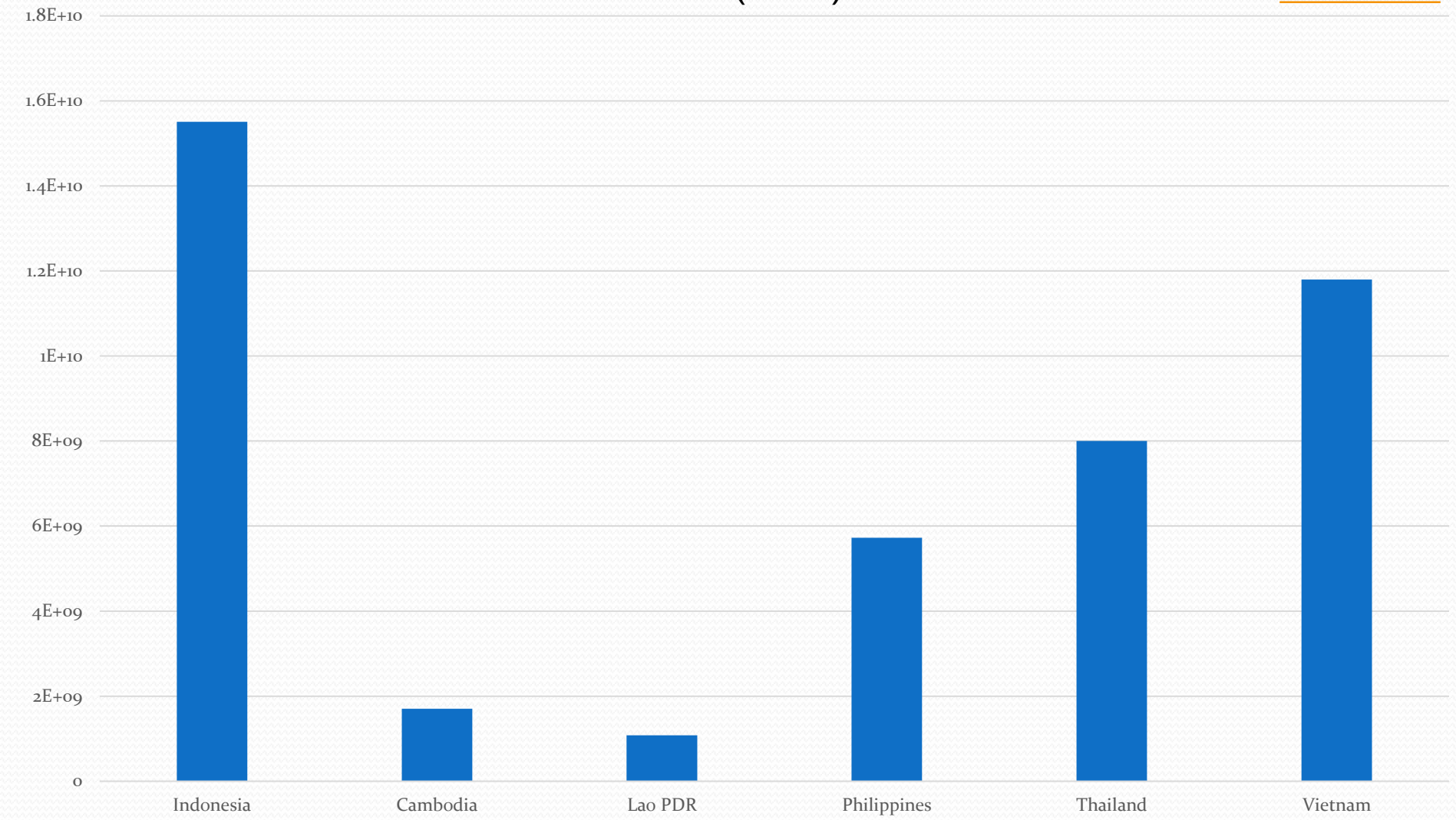


Source: World Bank, ADB, own calculations

Lao PDR in International Comparison

Contents

Net FDI inflow in USD (2015)



Source: World bank, sept 2016

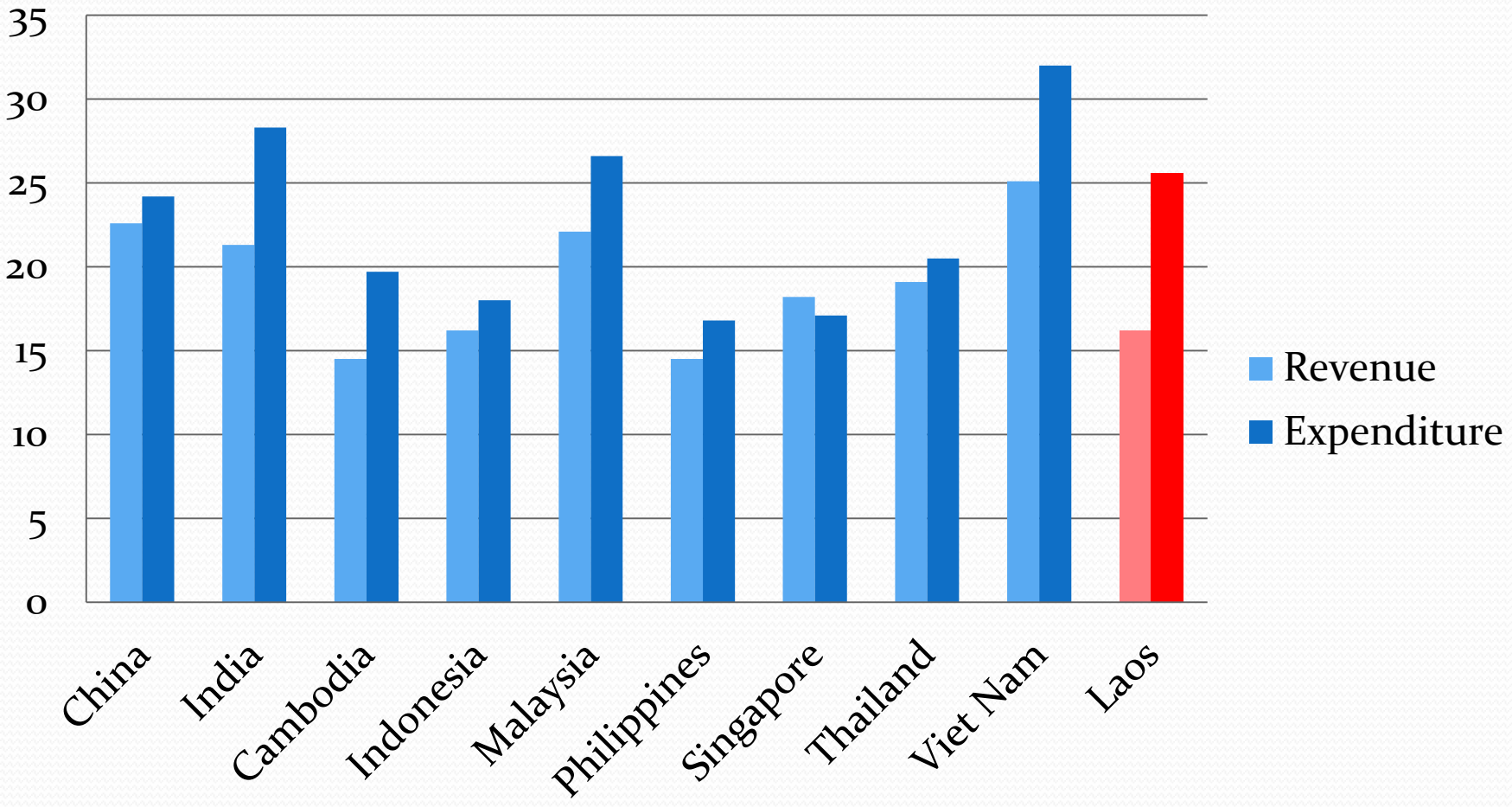
Contents

Financing

Lao PDR in International Comparison

Contents

Central government revenue (as percent of GDP, 2012)

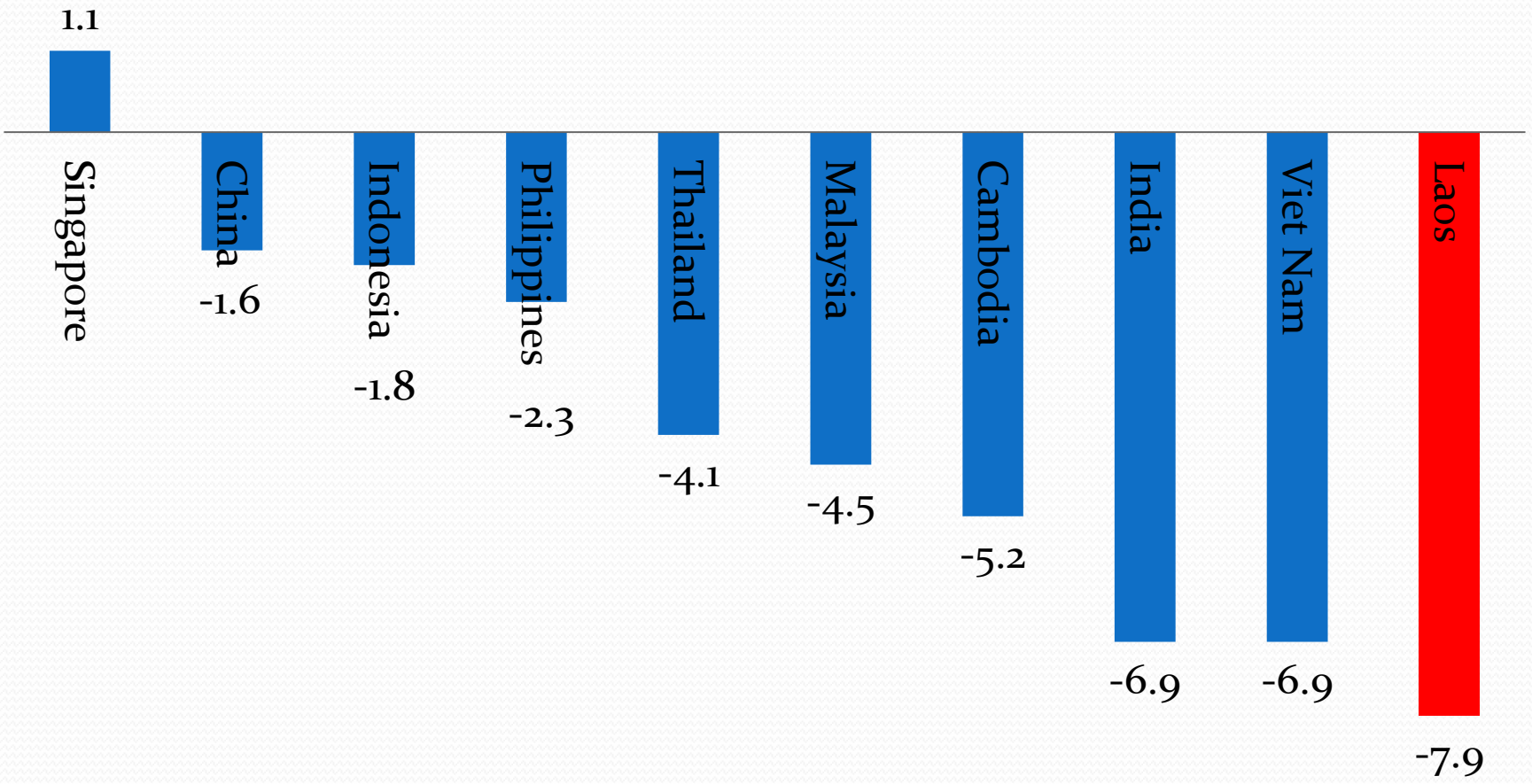


Source: Asian Development Bank (Ed.): Asian Development Outlook 2013. Manila 2013, p. 296, 297

Updated 05/06/2013

Contents

Fiscal balance of central government (as percent of GDP, 2012)



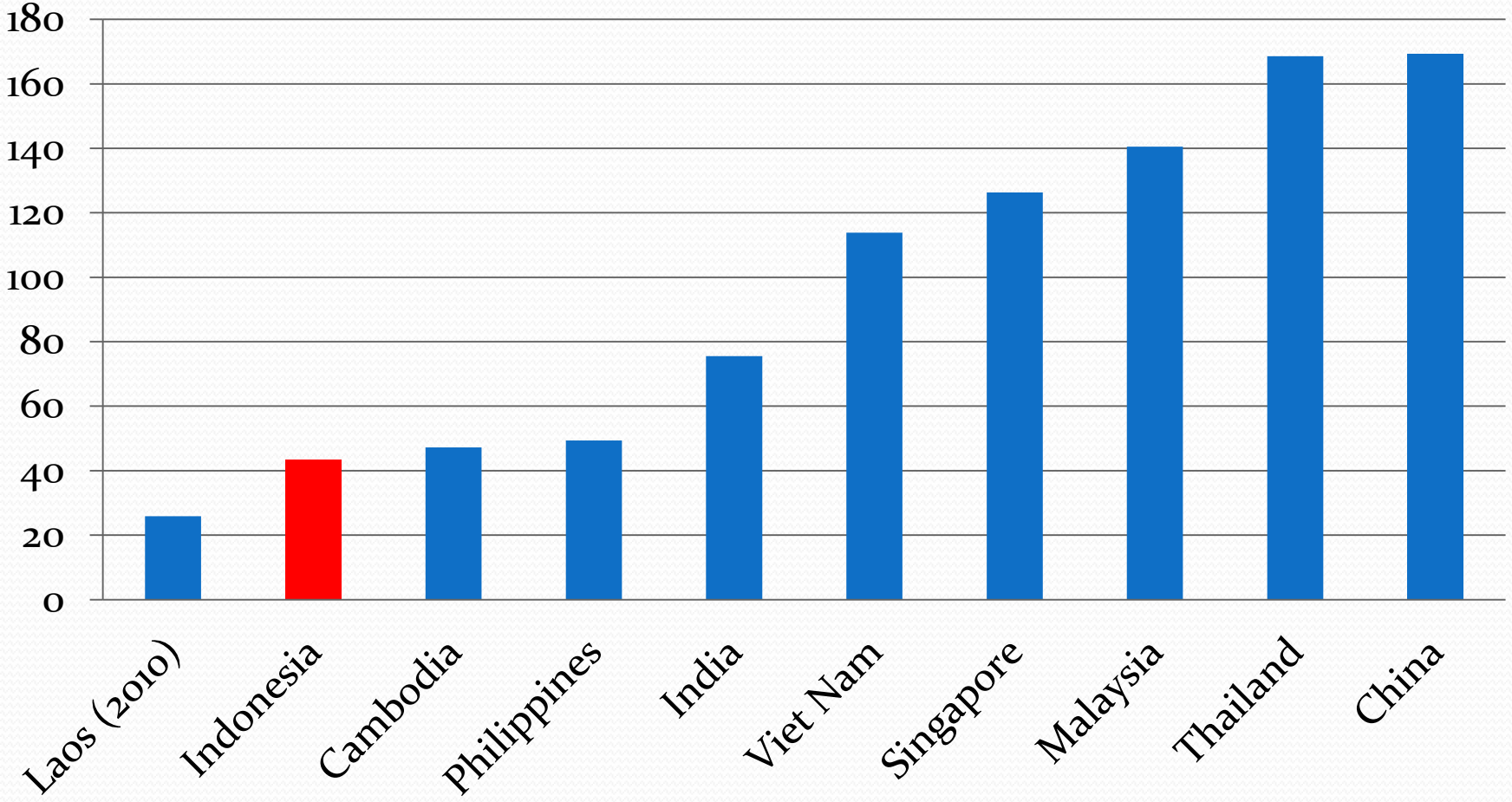
Source: Asian Development Bank (Ed.): Asian Development Outlook 2013. Manila 2013, p. 298

Updated 05/06/2013

Lao PDR in International Comparison

Contents

Domestic credit provided by banking sector (as percent of GDP, 2014)



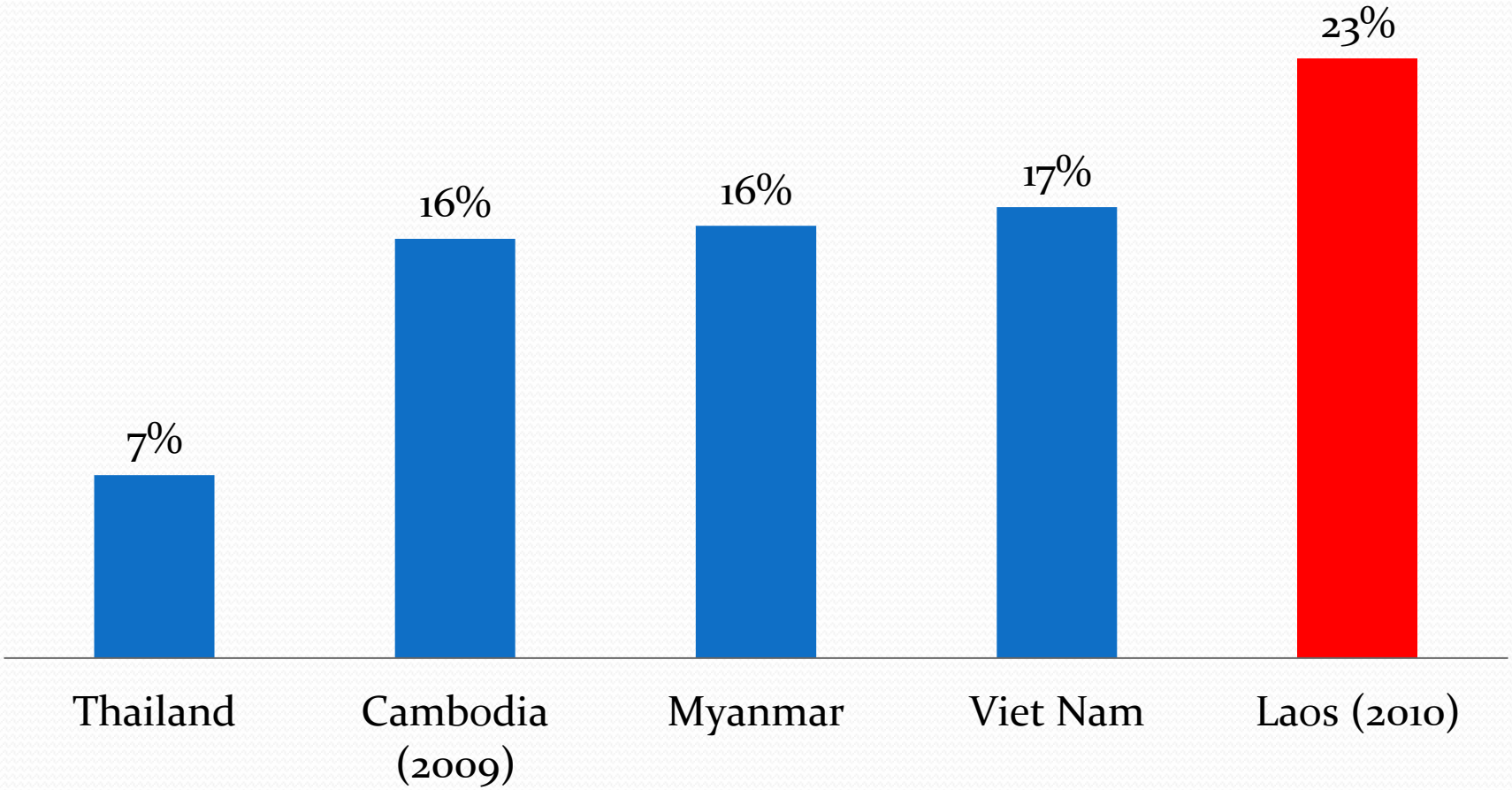
Source: World Bank, Bank of Lao PDR.

Updated 03/06/2016

Lao PDR in International Comparison

Contents

Lending Interest Rate for the Private Sector (percent per annum, average 2011)



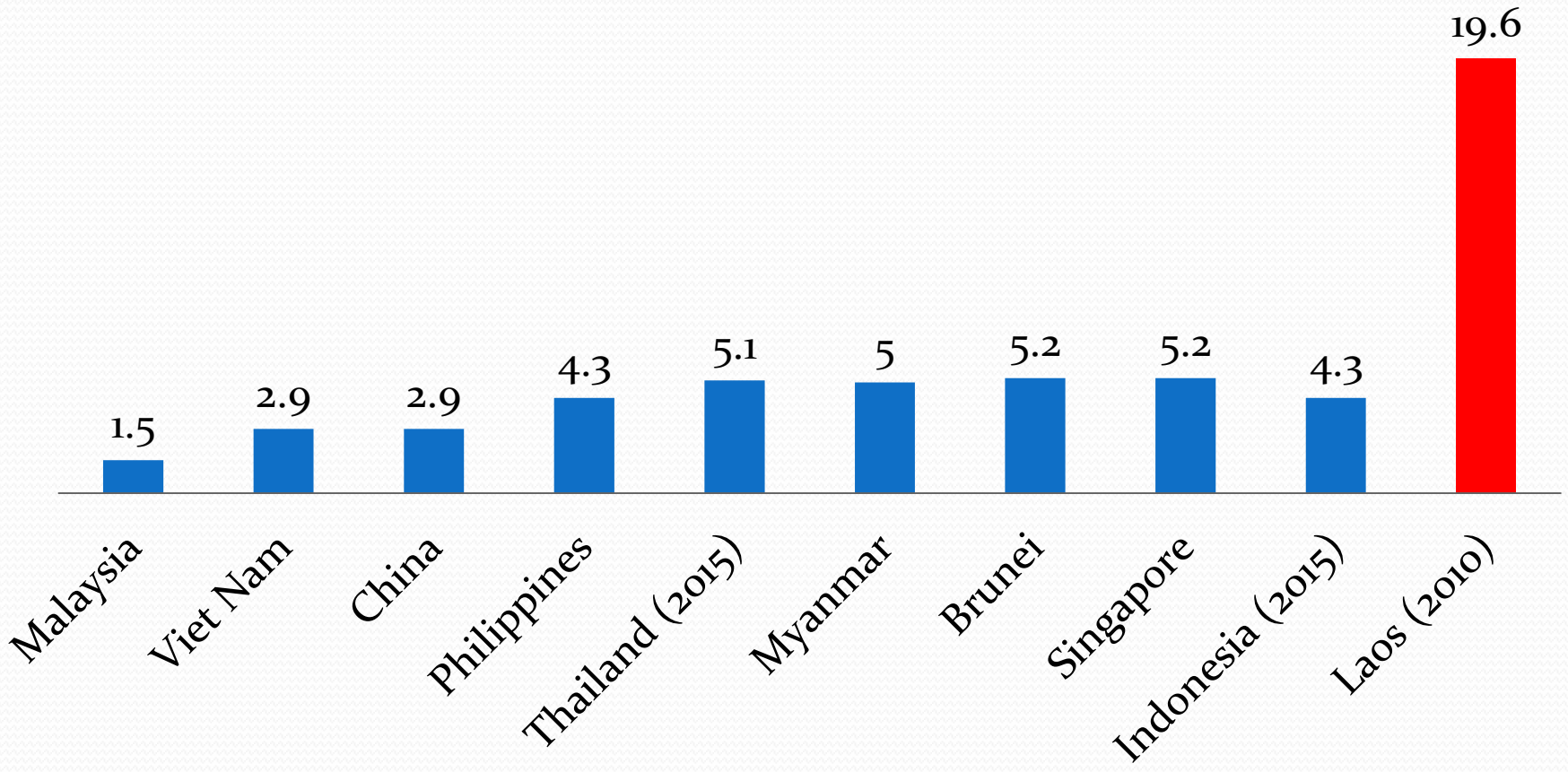
Updated 14/05/2013

Source: Asian Development Bank (Ed.): Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific, 2009. 40th ed., Manila 2009, p. 207. The Economist Intelligence Unit (Ed.): Country Report Laos September 2009. London 2009, p. 7. http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/FR.INR.LEND/countries.

ECCIL, Villa Inpeng, No.74 Inpeng Street, P.O. Box 11781, Vientiane, Lao PDR
Phone: (+856-20) 56858441 E-mail: contact@eccil.org www.eccil.org

Contents

Interest Rate Spread
(Lending Interest Rate Minus Deposit Interest Rate, %, 2014)



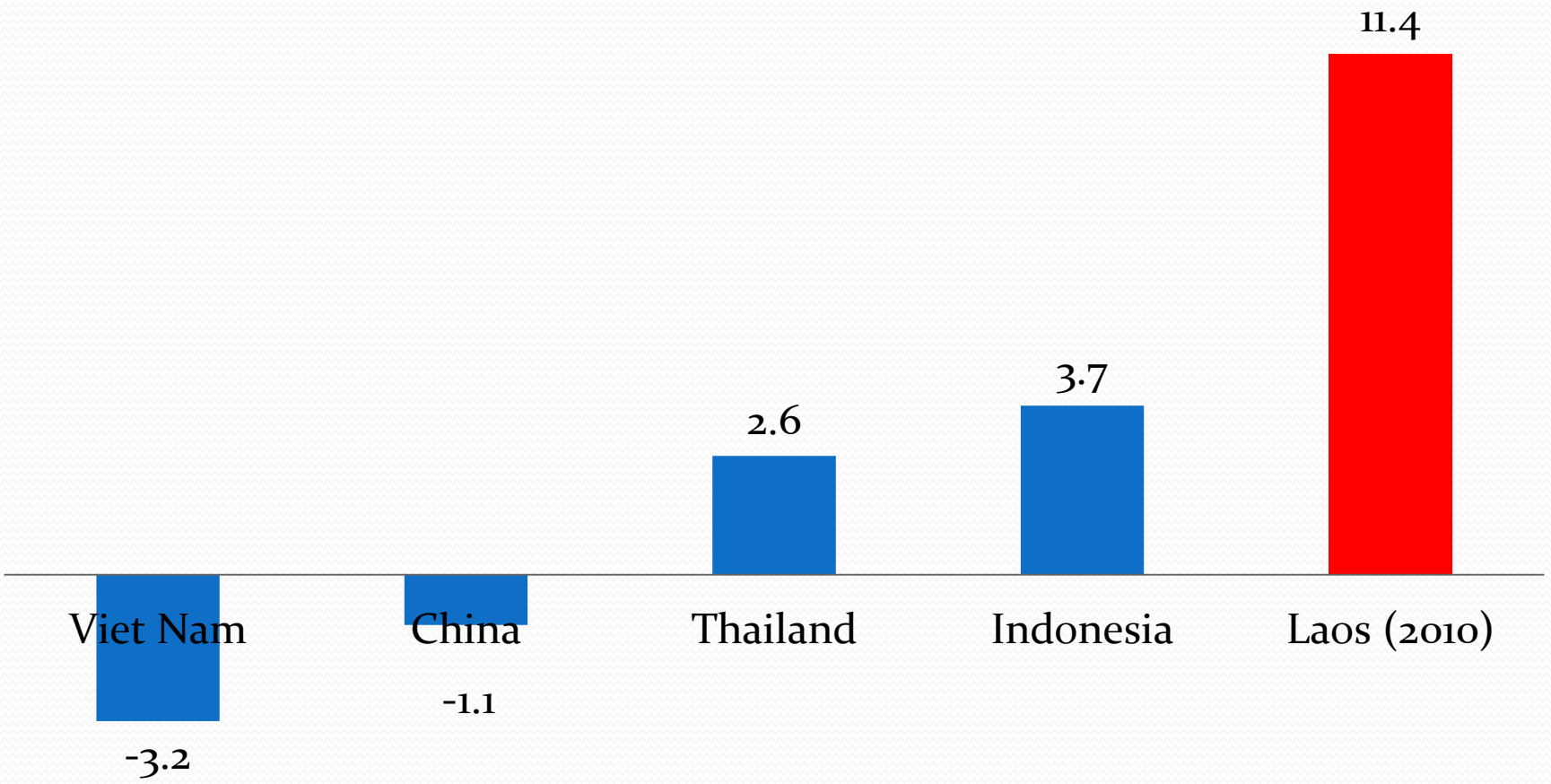
Source: http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/FR.INR.LNDP/countries as of May 2013

Updated 03/06/2016

Contents

Real interest rate (percent per annum, average 2011)

(lending interest rate adjusted for inflation as measured by the GDP deflator)



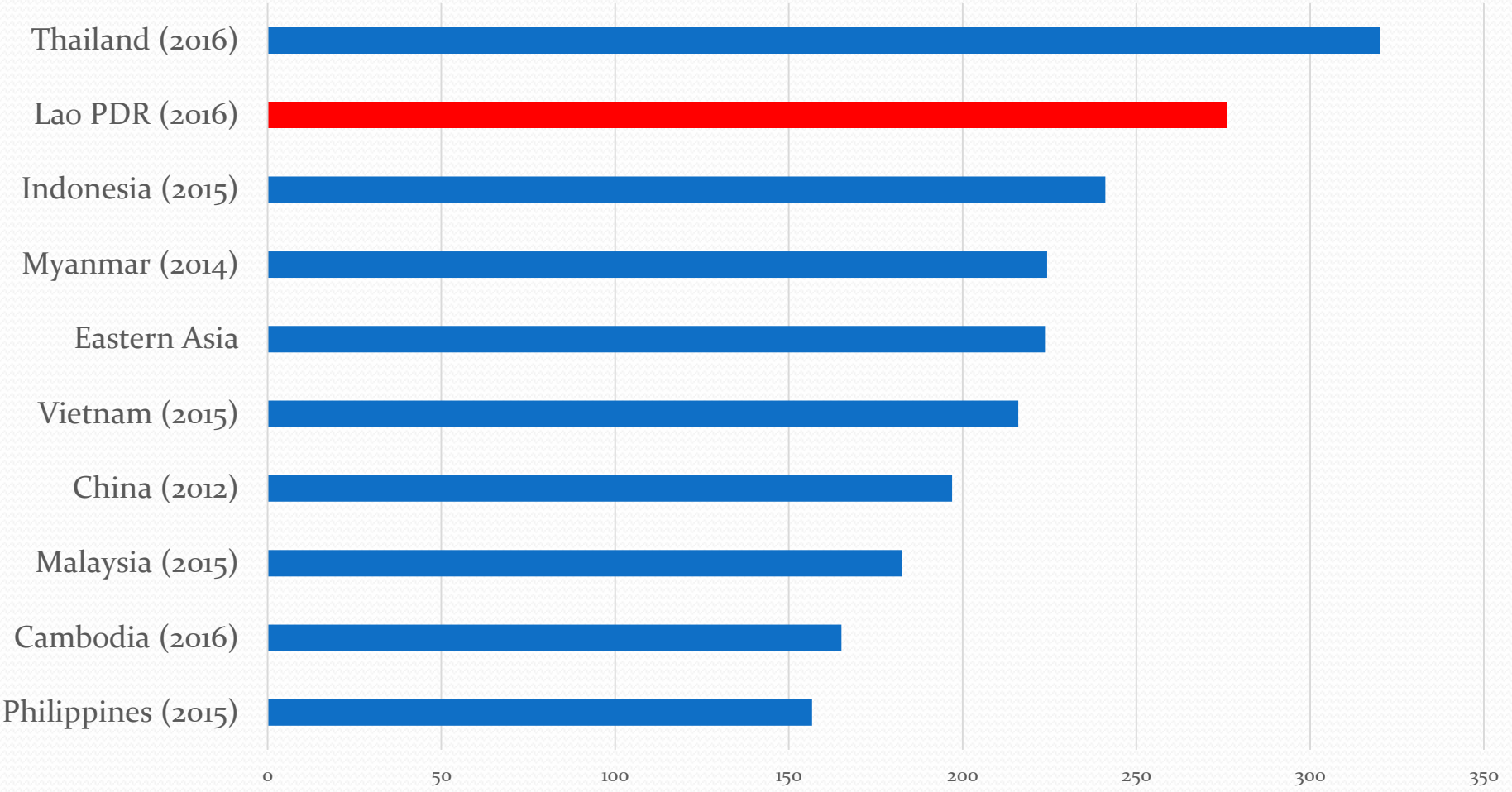
Source: http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/FR.INR.RINR/countries, as of May 2013

Updated sept 2016

Lao PDR in International Comparison

Contents

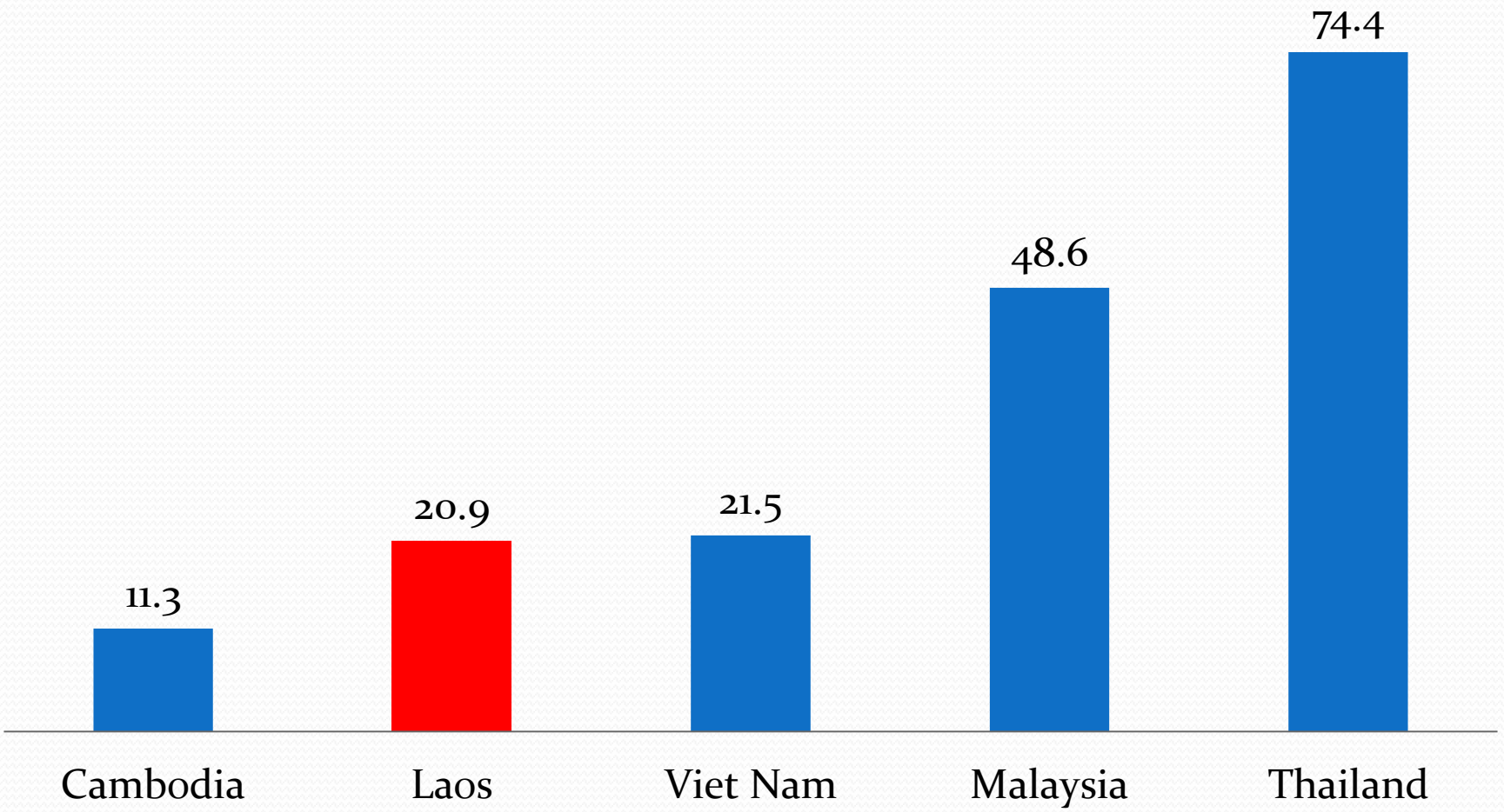
Value of collateral needed for a loan (percent of loan amount)



Source: http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/data/exploretopics/finance#east-asia-pacific /, sept 2016

Contents

Percentage of firms using banks to finance investment 2012*



Source: UNCTAD: http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/Custom/, May 14th, 2013

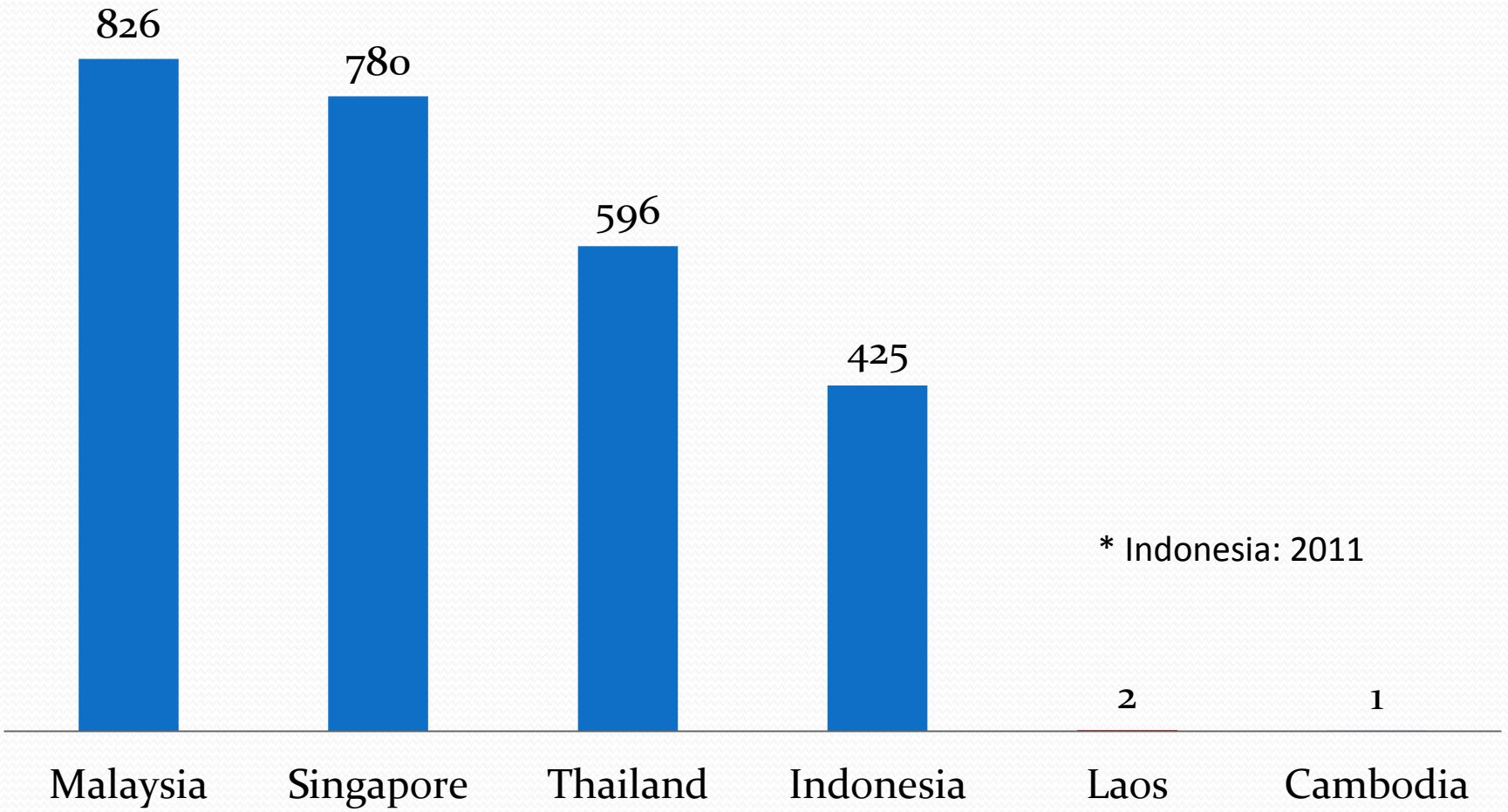
* Thailand: 2006, Cambodia, Malaysia: 2007, Viet Nam: 2009

Lao PDR in International Comparison

Contents

Selected Stock-Exchanges

Companies listed (2012)*

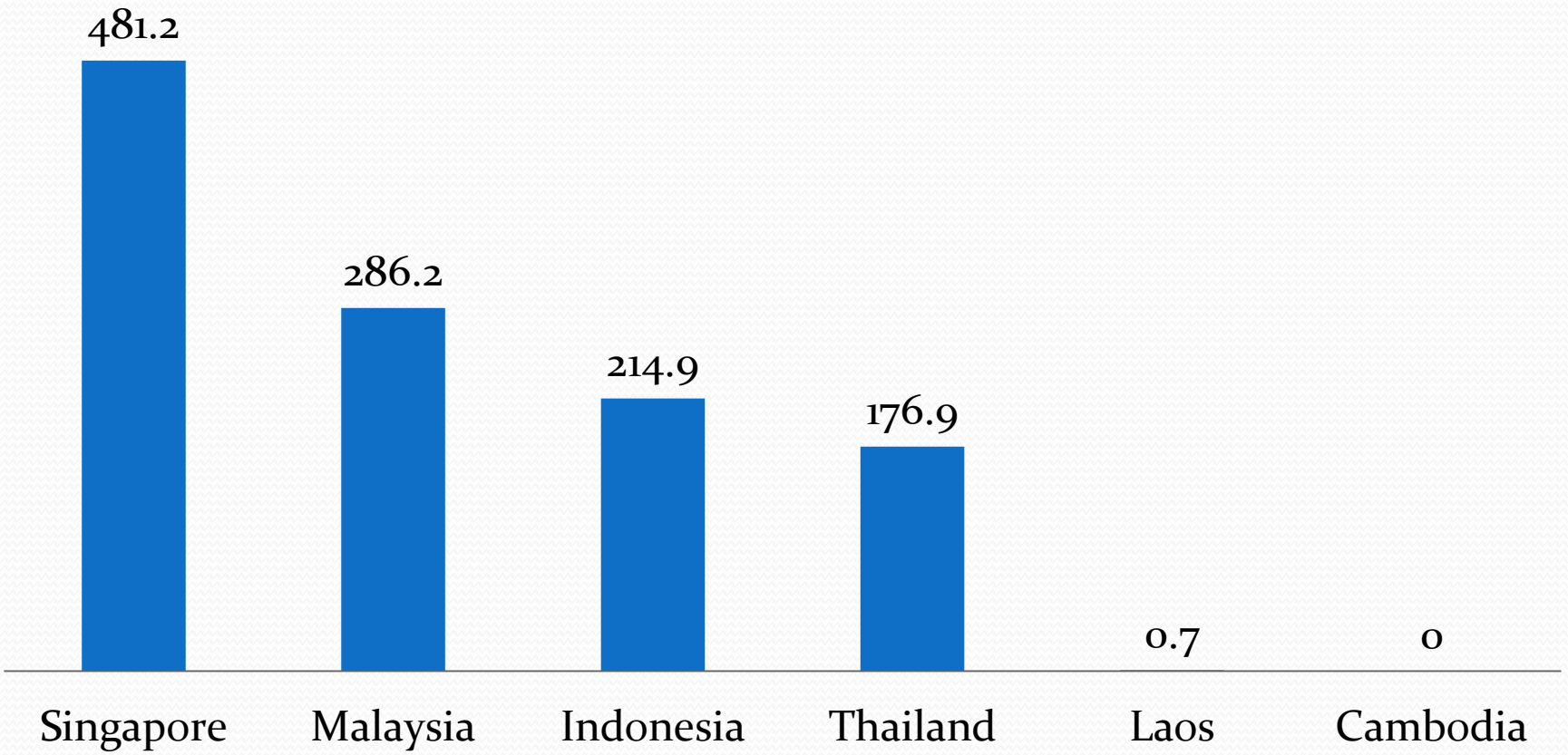


Source: information of the respective stock exchanges.

Contents

Selected Stock-Exchanges

Market capitalization in bln. USD (2009)*



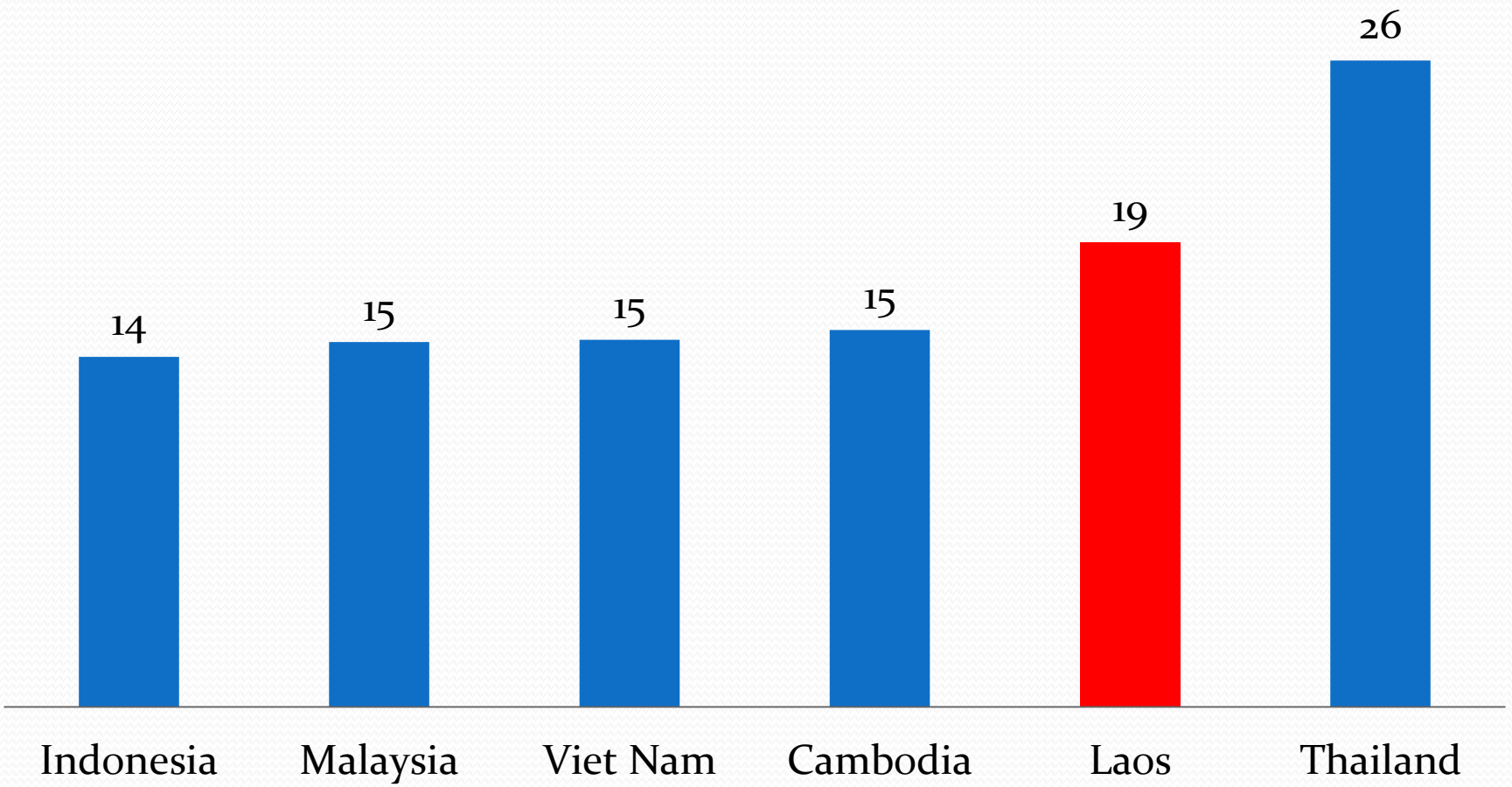
* Laos, Cambodia: 2010

Source: N.A.> Cambodia's new bourse. In: The Economist, Vol. 400, No. 8742, 16. July 2011, p. 70. World Federation of Exchanges: http://www.world-exchanges.org/member-exchanges as of 02/08/2011.

Lao PDR in International Comparison

Contents

Percentage of firms identifying "access to finance" as major constraint" (2009)*



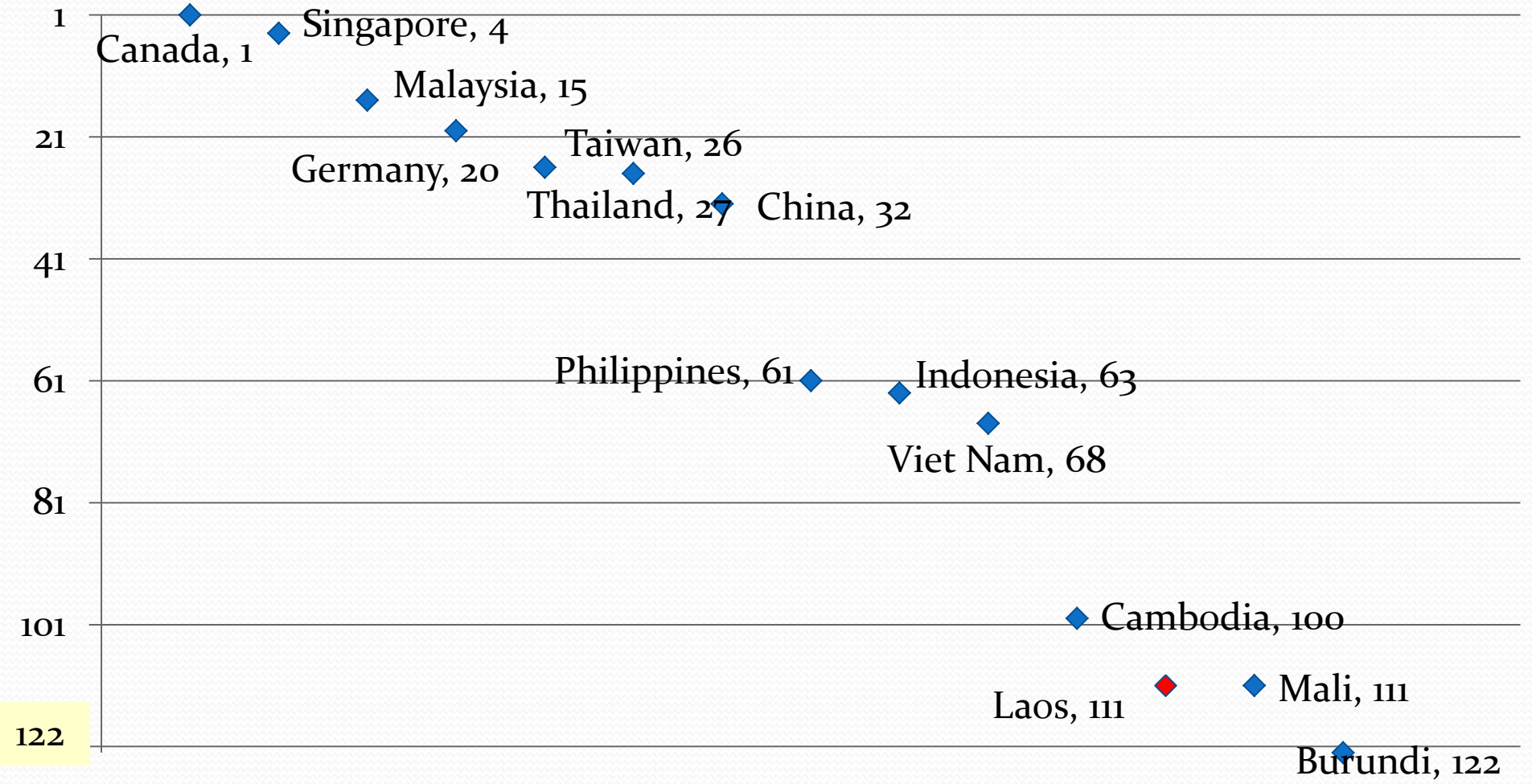
* Cambodia, Malaysia: 2007, Thailand: 2006

Source: UNCTAD: http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/Custom/, Oct. 12th, 2010

Capital Access Index 2009

(Ranking of 122 countries)

Contents

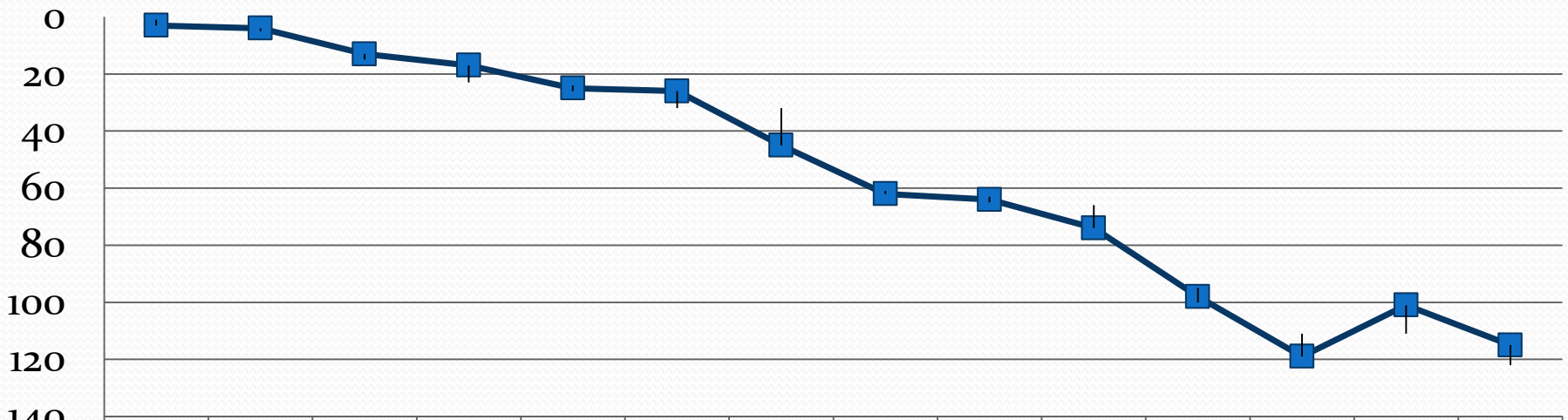


Source: Milken Institute (Ed.): Capital Access Index 2009. Santa Monica, April 2010, p. 8.

Capital Access Index 2009

(Ranking of 122 countries)

Contents



	Canada	Singapore	Malaysia	Germany	Taiwan	Thailand	China	Philippines	Indonesia	Viet Nam	Cambodia	Laos	Mali	Burundi
2009	1	4	15	20	26	27	32	61	63	68	100	111	111	122
2008	1	5	13	23	24	32	45	62	65	66	95	114	106	118
2007	3	4	13	17	25	26	45	62	64	74	98	119	101	115

Source: Milken Institute (Ed.): Capital Access Index 2009. Santa Monica, April 2010, p. 10-13.

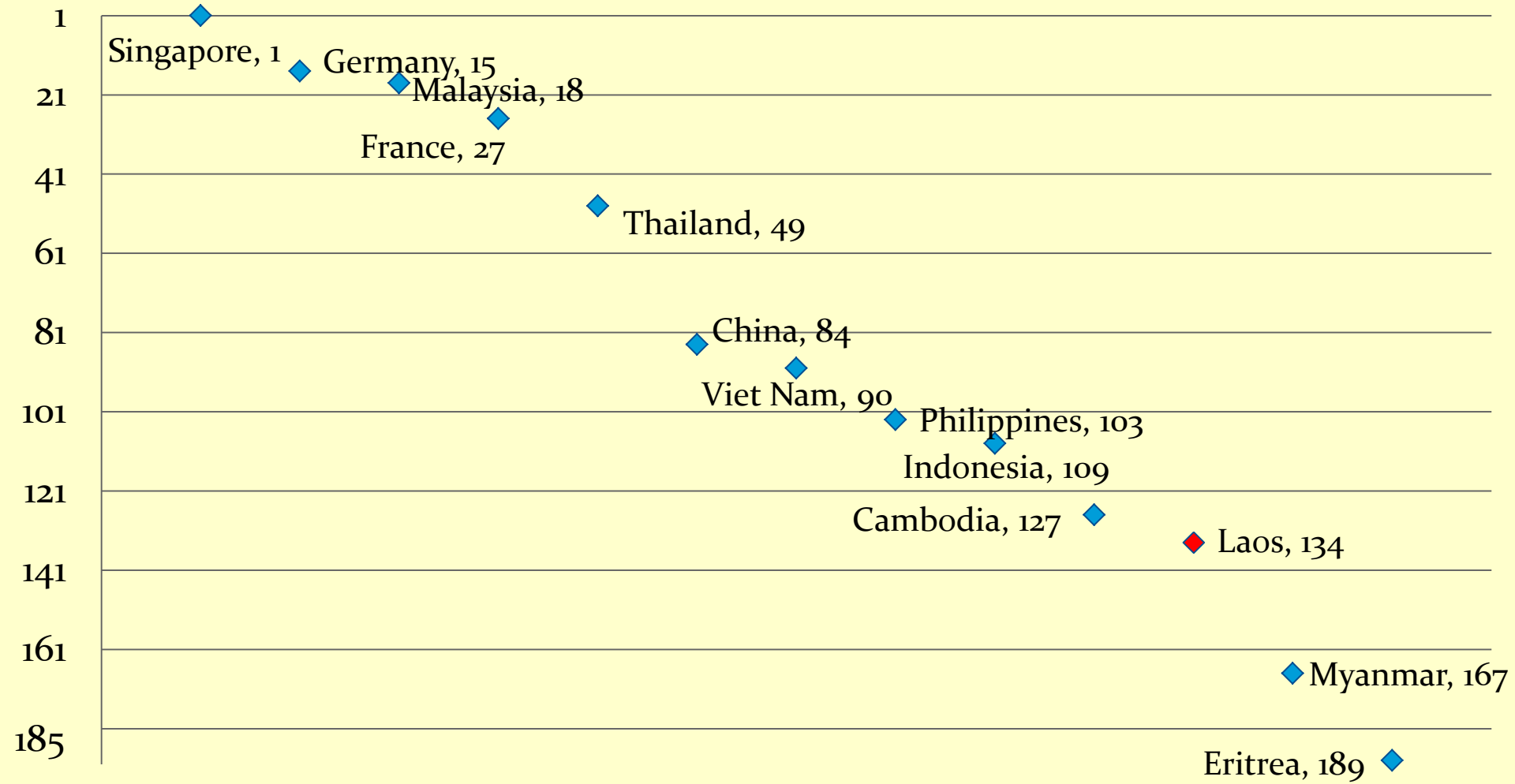
Contents

Doing Business

Ease of Doing Business Index 2016

(Ranking of 189 countries)

Contents



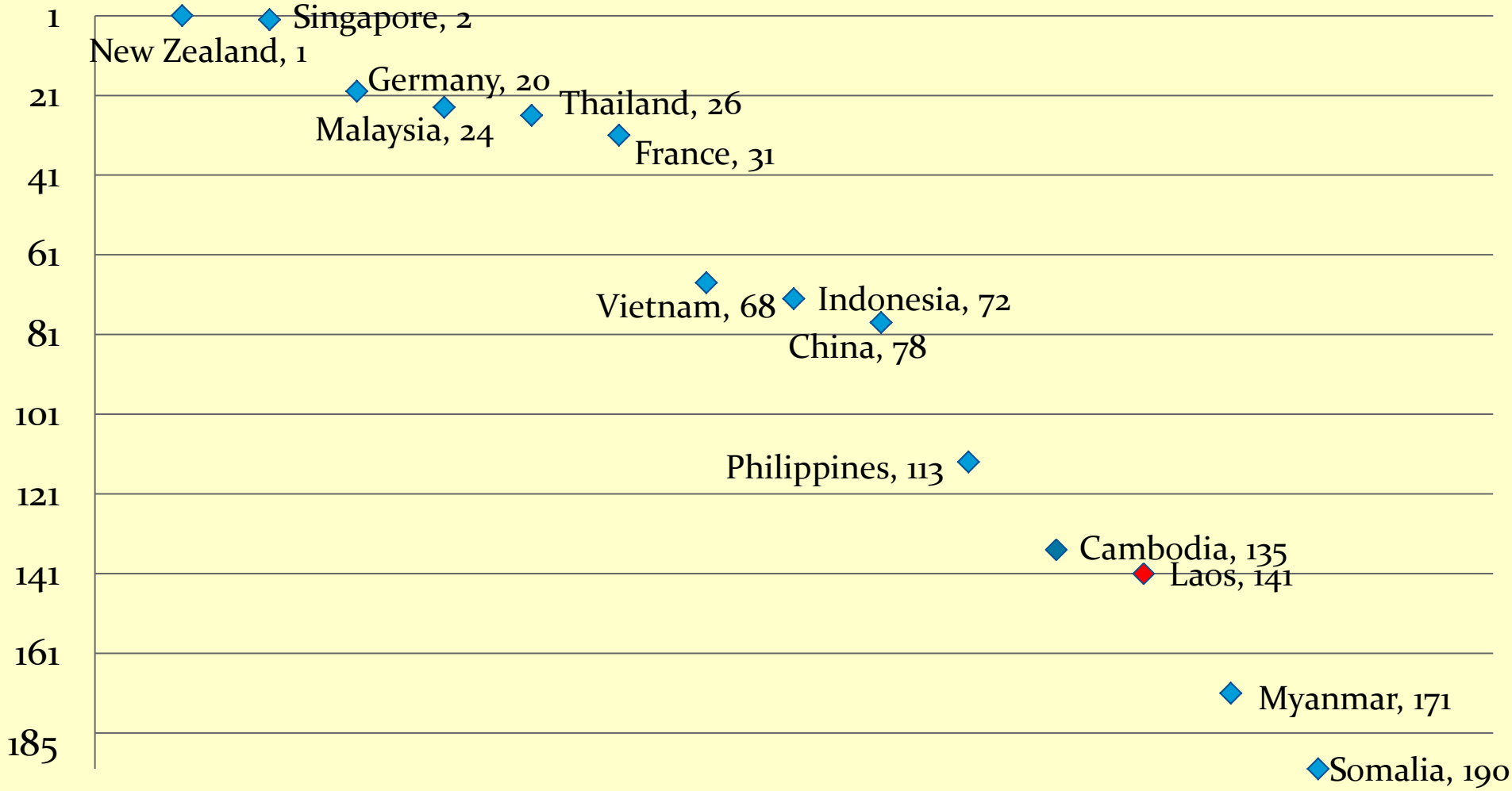
Source: http://www.doingbusiness.org/data/exploreeconomies/lao-pdr/ (or /Cambodia /China /Thailand /Myanmar...)

Uptated on 02/06/2016

Ease of Doing Business Index 2018

(Ranking of 190 countries)

Contents

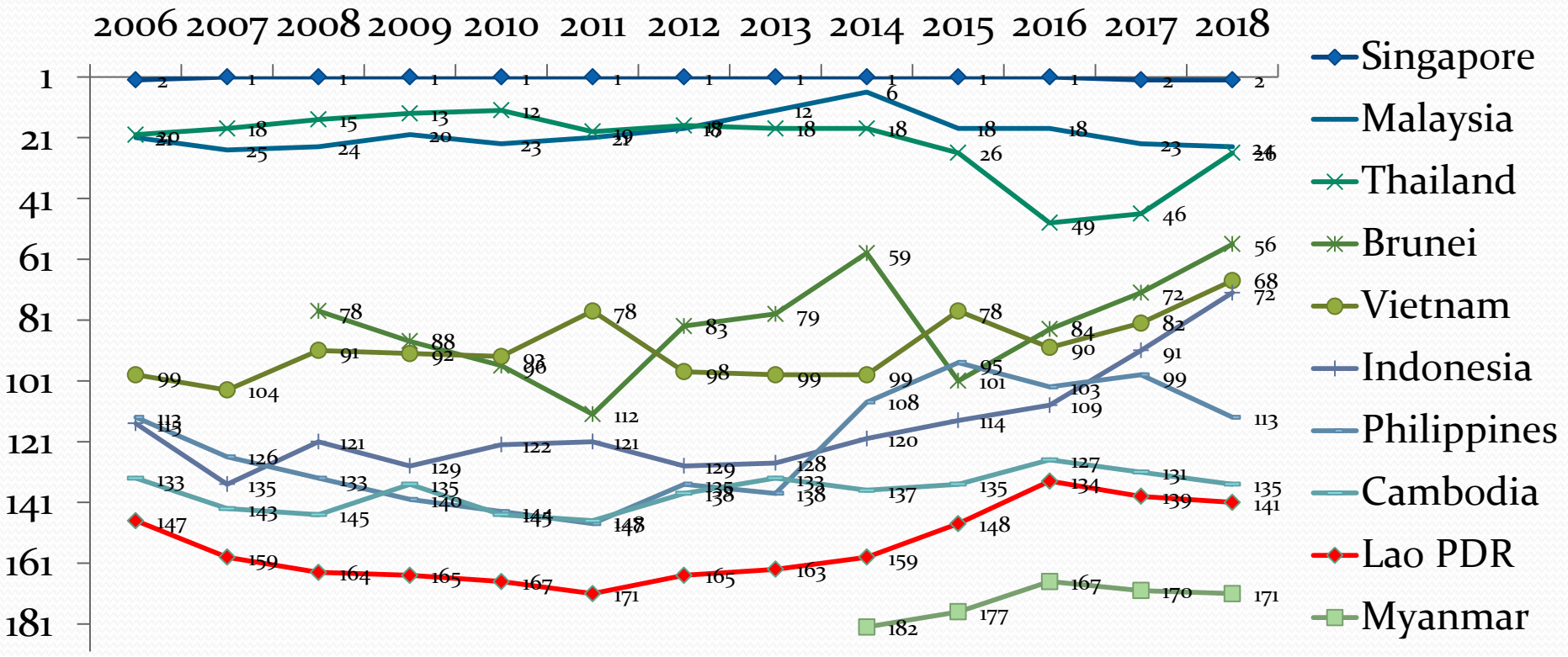


Source: World Bank (Ed.): Doing Business 2018: Reforming to Create Jobs. Washington, DC 2017, p.4

Updated on 06/11/2017

Contents

Ease of Doing Business 2018, Regional Comparison of Overall Ranking Development

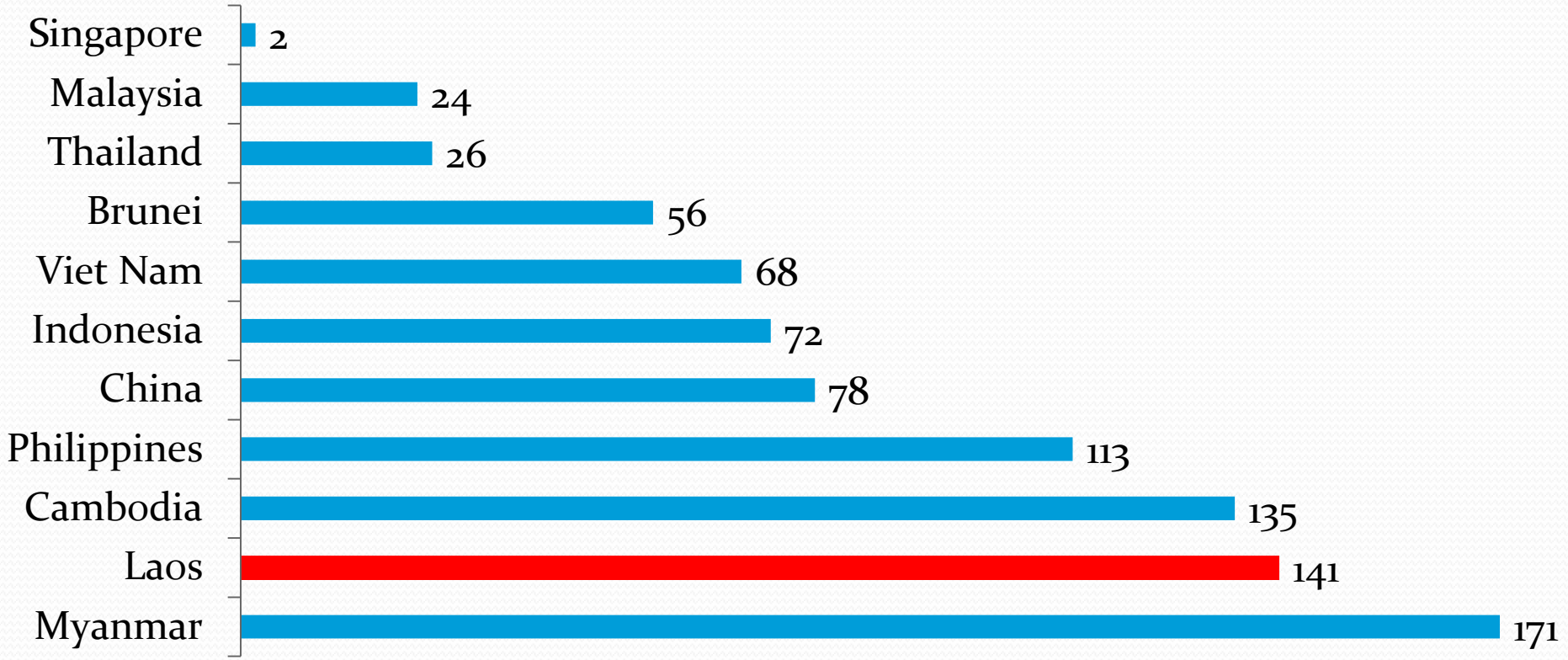


Explanation: Ranking of155 (2006) to 190 (2017) countries where Rank 1 is the best world wide.

Source: World Bank (Ed.): Doing Business Washington, DC different years; rankings unadjusted, i.e. according to the original surveys. Updated on 06/11/2017

Contents

Ease of Doing Business 2018, Regional Comparison of Overall Ranking



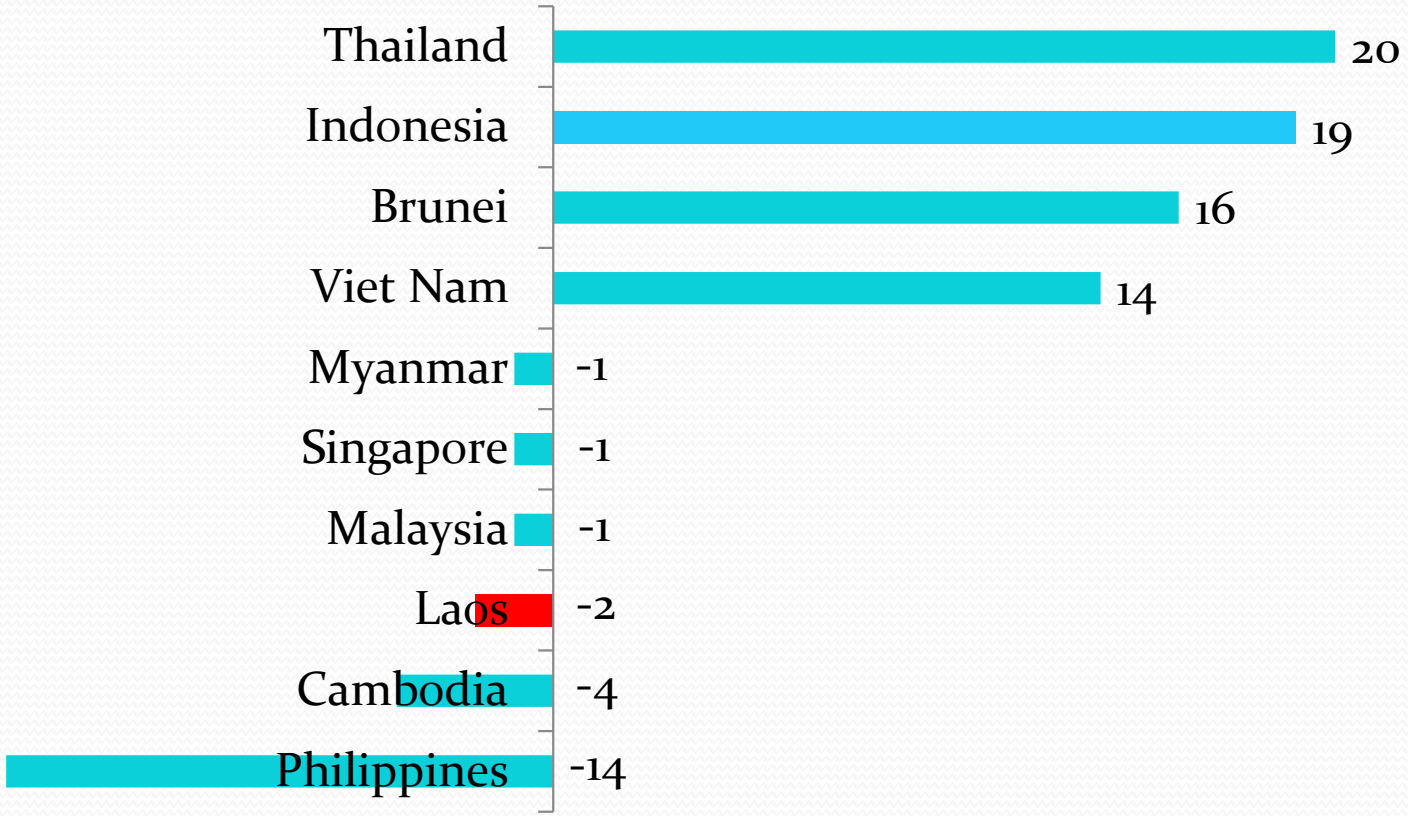
Explanation: Ranking 190 countries where Rank 1 is the best, rank 190 the lowest world wide.

Source: World Bank (Ed.): Doing Business 2018: Reforming to Create Jobs. Washington, DC 2017, p.4

Updated on 06/11/2017

Contents

Ease of Doing Business 2018, Changes in Ranking 2018 compared with 2017



Explanation: Ranking 189 countries where Rank 1 is the best, rank 189 the lowest world wide.

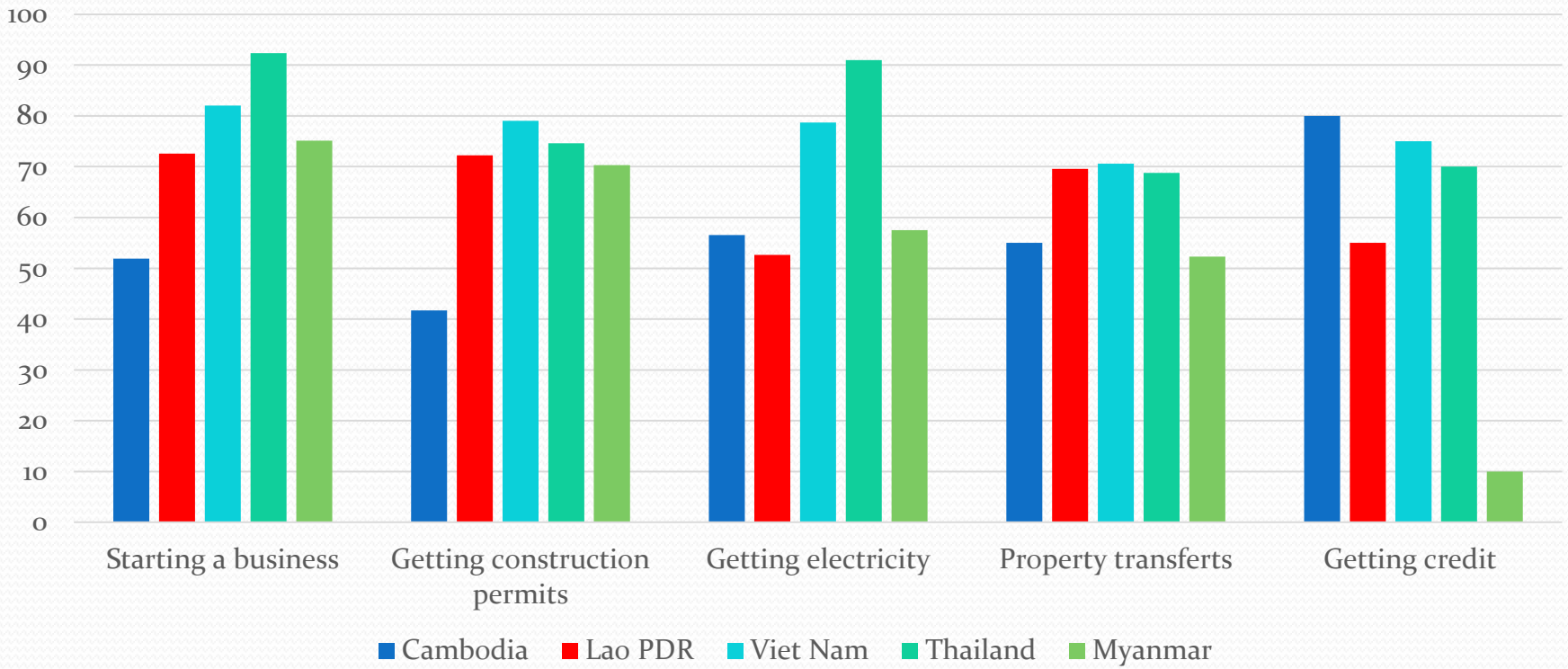
Source: World Bank (Ed.): Doing Business 2018: Reforming to Create Jobs. Washington, DC 2017, p.4
World Bank (Ed.): Doing Business 2017. Washington 2016, p. 7; own calculations.

Updated on 06/11/2017

Contents

Ease of Doing Business Index 2018 – details for selected countries (I)

Distance to frontier



NB: the distance to frontier measures the distance of each economy to the "frontier," which represents the best performance across countries. The best performance is 100, and 0 the lowest.

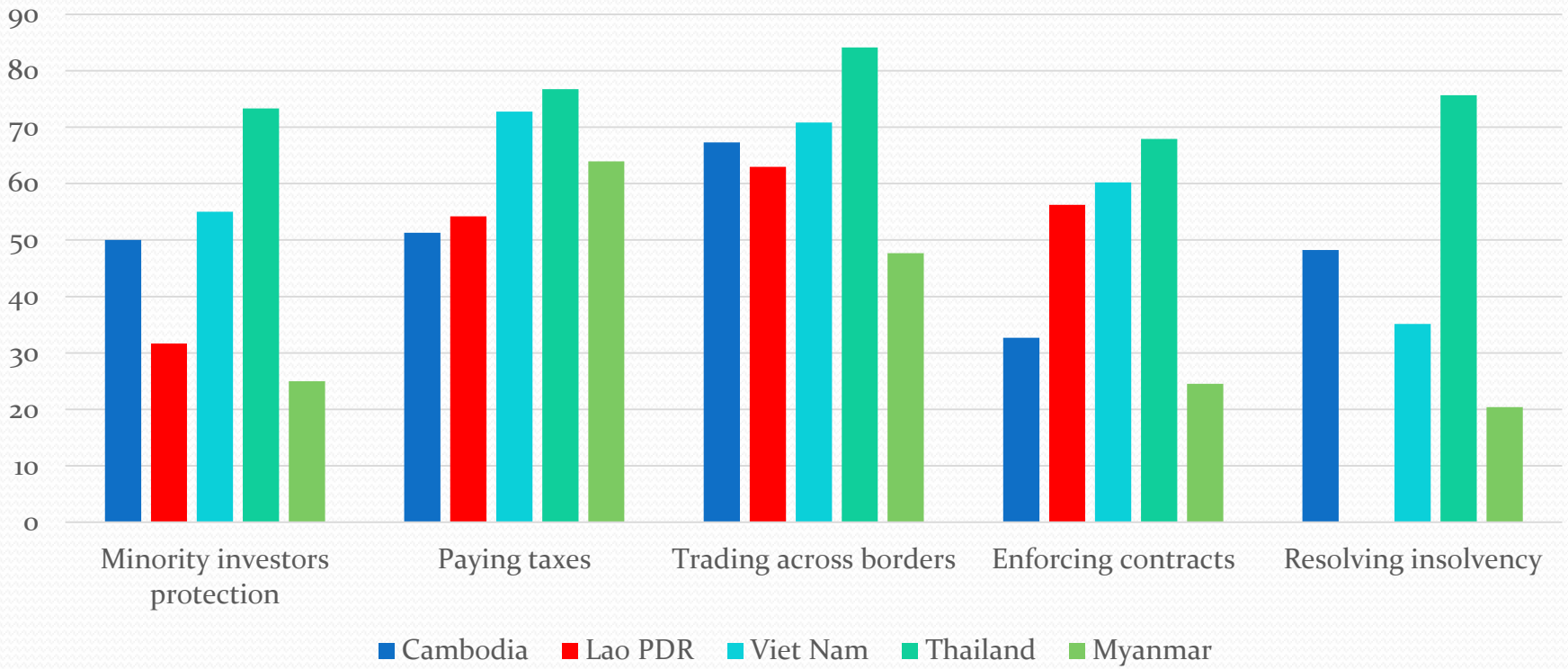
Source: World Bank (Ed.): Doing Business 2018: Reforming to Create Jobs. Washington, DC 2017, p.151, 172, 181, 198, 204

Updated on 06/11/2017

Contents

Ease of Doing Business Index 2018 – details for selected countries (II)

Distance to frontier



NB: the distance to frontier measures the distance of each economy to the "frontier," which represents the best performance across countries. The best performance is 100, and 0 the lowest.

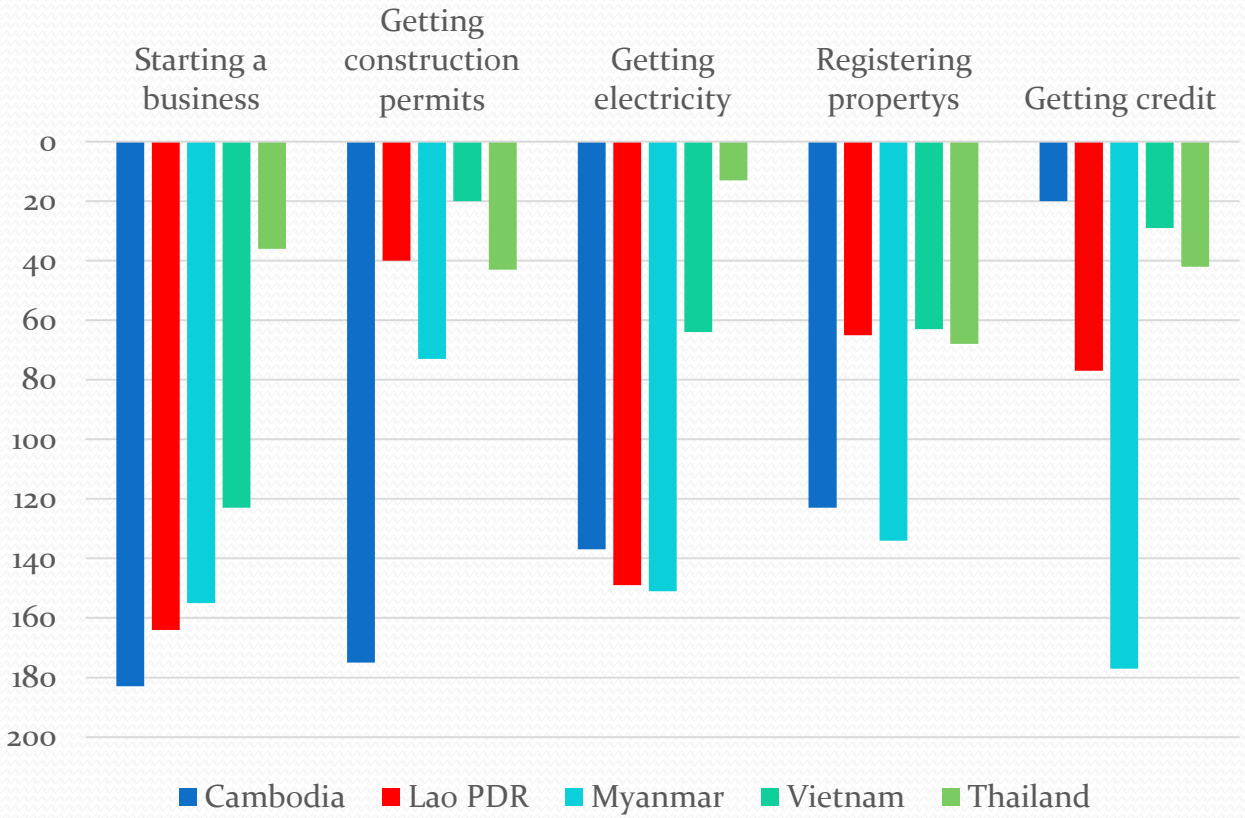
Source: World Bank (Ed.): Doing Business 2018: Reforming to Create Jobs. Washington, DC 2017, p.151, 172, 181, 198, 204

Updated on 06/11/2017

Ease of Doing Business Index 2018 – details for selected countries (I)

Contents

(Ranking of 190 countries; 1=best, 190=worst)



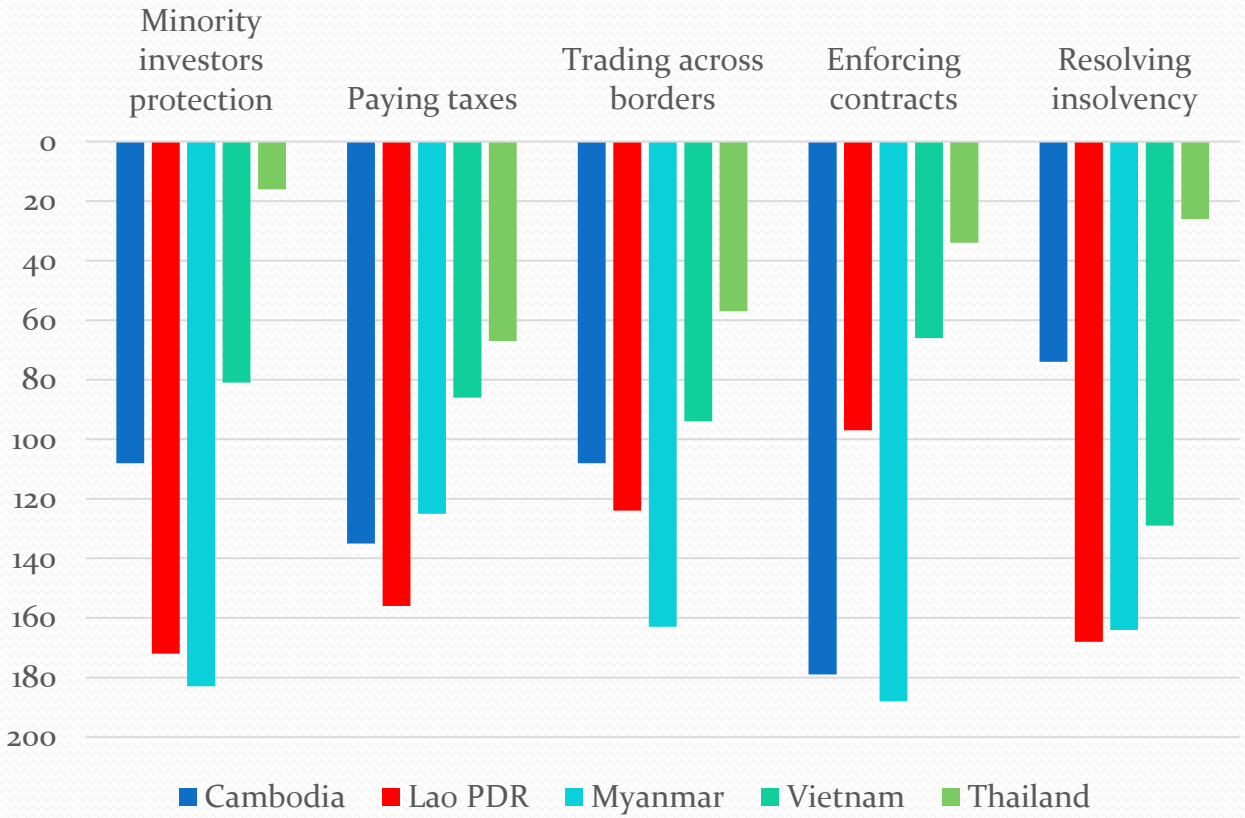
Source: World Bank (Ed.): Doing Business 2018: Reforming to Create Jobs. Washington, DC 2017, p.151, 172, 181, 198, 204

Updated on 06/11/2017

Ease of Doing Business Index 2018 – details for selected countries (II)

Contents

(Ranking of 190 countries; 1=best, 190=worst)



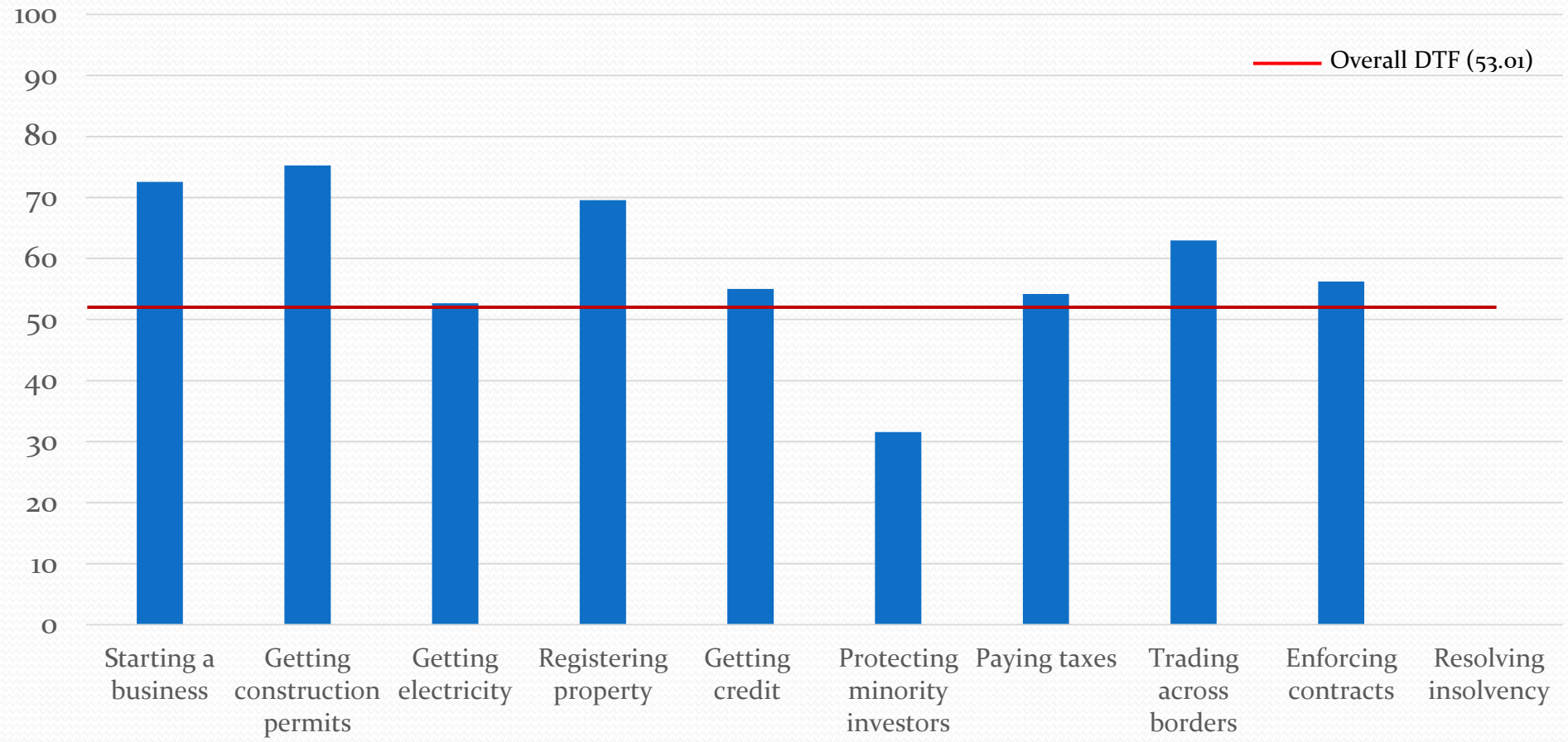
Source: World Bank (Ed.): Doing Business 2018: Reforming to Create Jobs. Washington, DC 2017, p.151, 172, 181, 198, 204

Updated on 06/11/2017

Ease of Doing Business Index 2018
for Lao PDR – the details regarding the DTF score (distance to frontier)

(100 = best; 0 = worst)

Contents



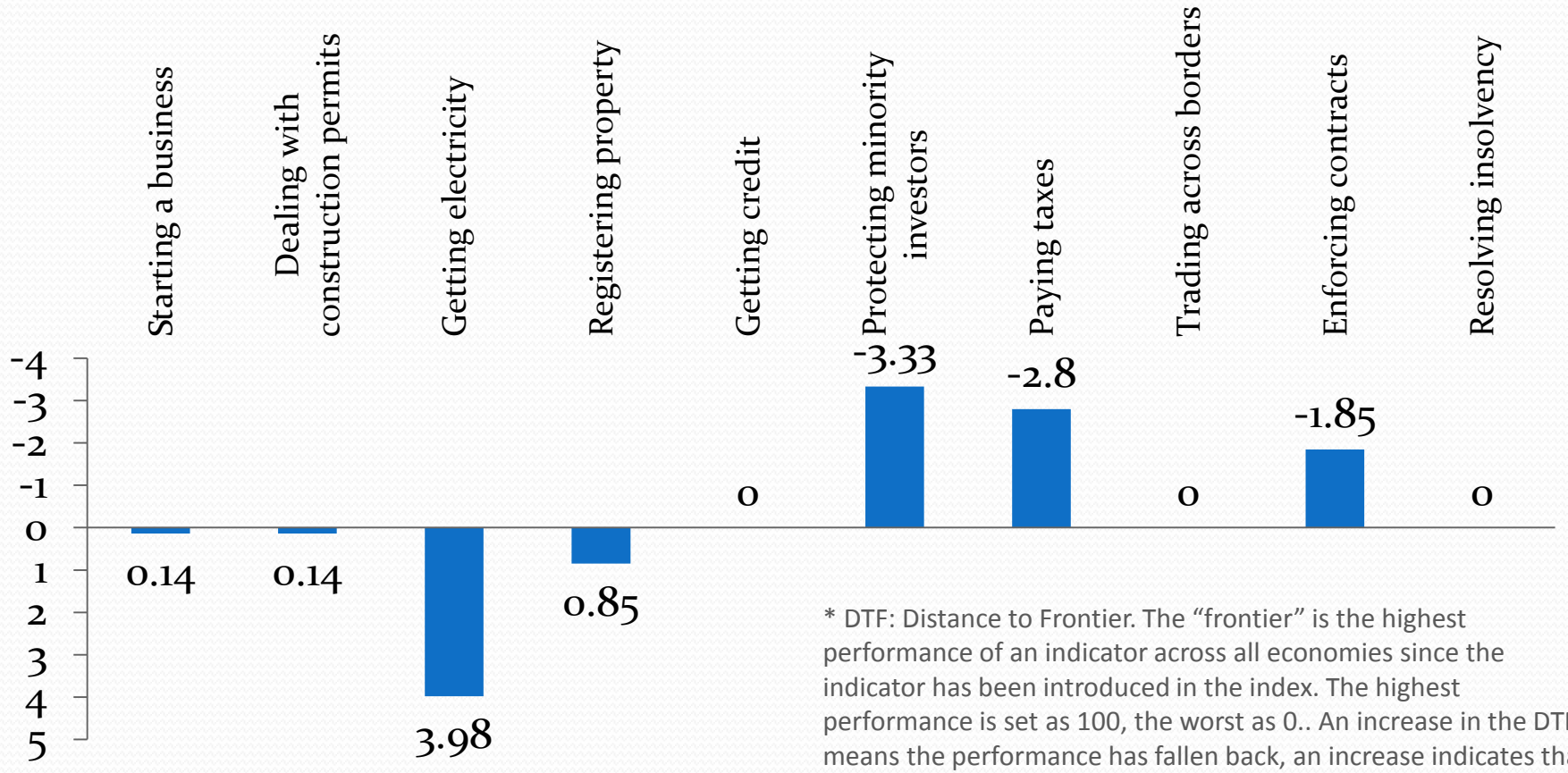
Source: World Bank (Ed.): Doing Business 2018: Reforming to Create Jobs. Washington, DC 2017, p. 172.

Updated on 06/11/2017

Ease of Doing Business Ranking for Lao PDR

Changes in DTF* from 2017 to 2018

Contents



* DTF: Distance to Frontier. The "frontier" is the highest performance of an indicator across all economies since the indicator has been introduced in the index. The highest performance is set as 100, the worst as 0.. An increase in the DTF means the performance has fallen back, an increase indicates that it has progressed towards the optimum ever recorded.

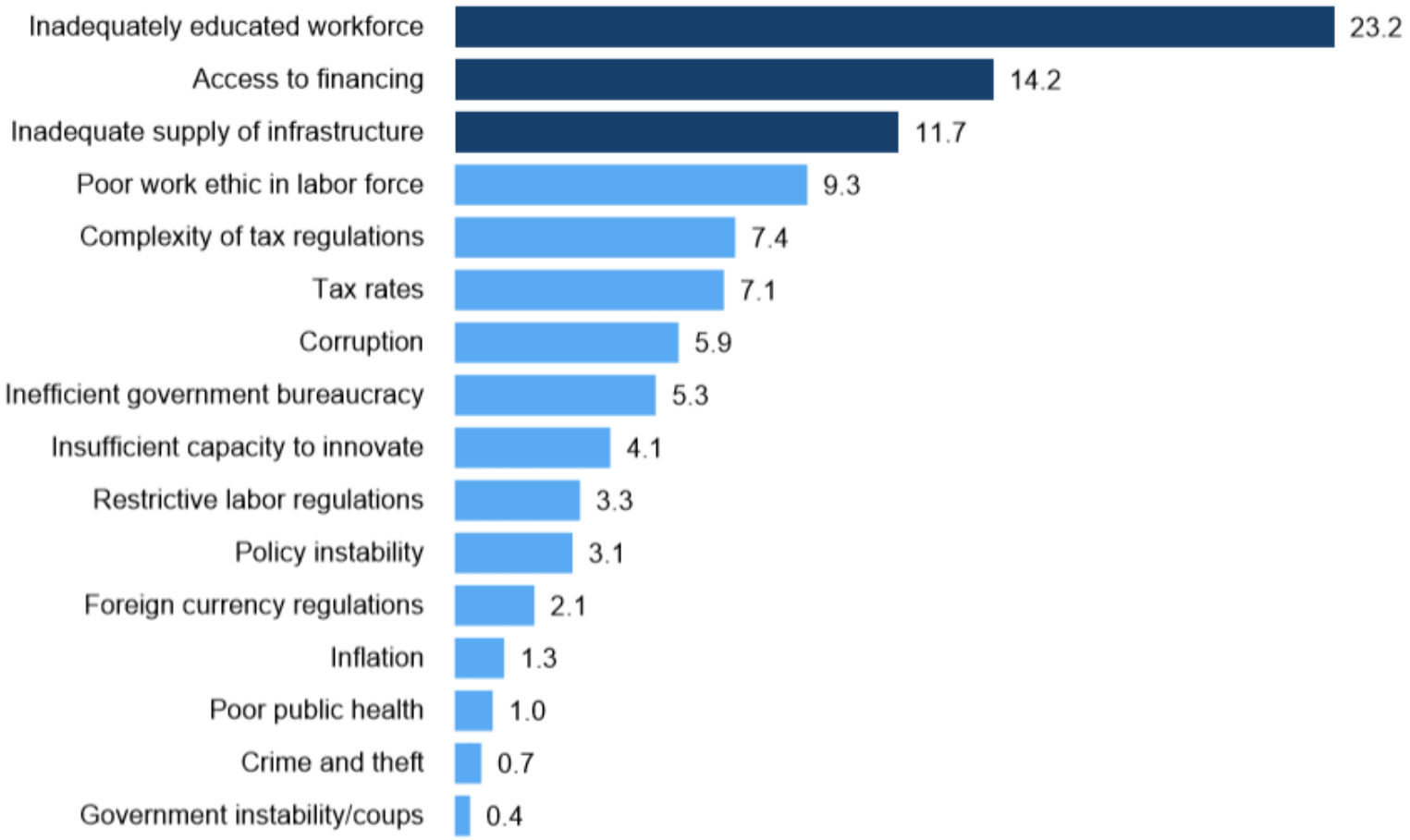
Source: World Bank (Ed.): Doing Business 2018: Reforming to Create Jobs. Washington, DC 2017, p. 172.
World Bank (Ed.): Doing Business 2017. Washington DC 2016, p. 218

Updated on 06/11/2017

Summary

The most problematic factors for doing business in Laos

% of responses*

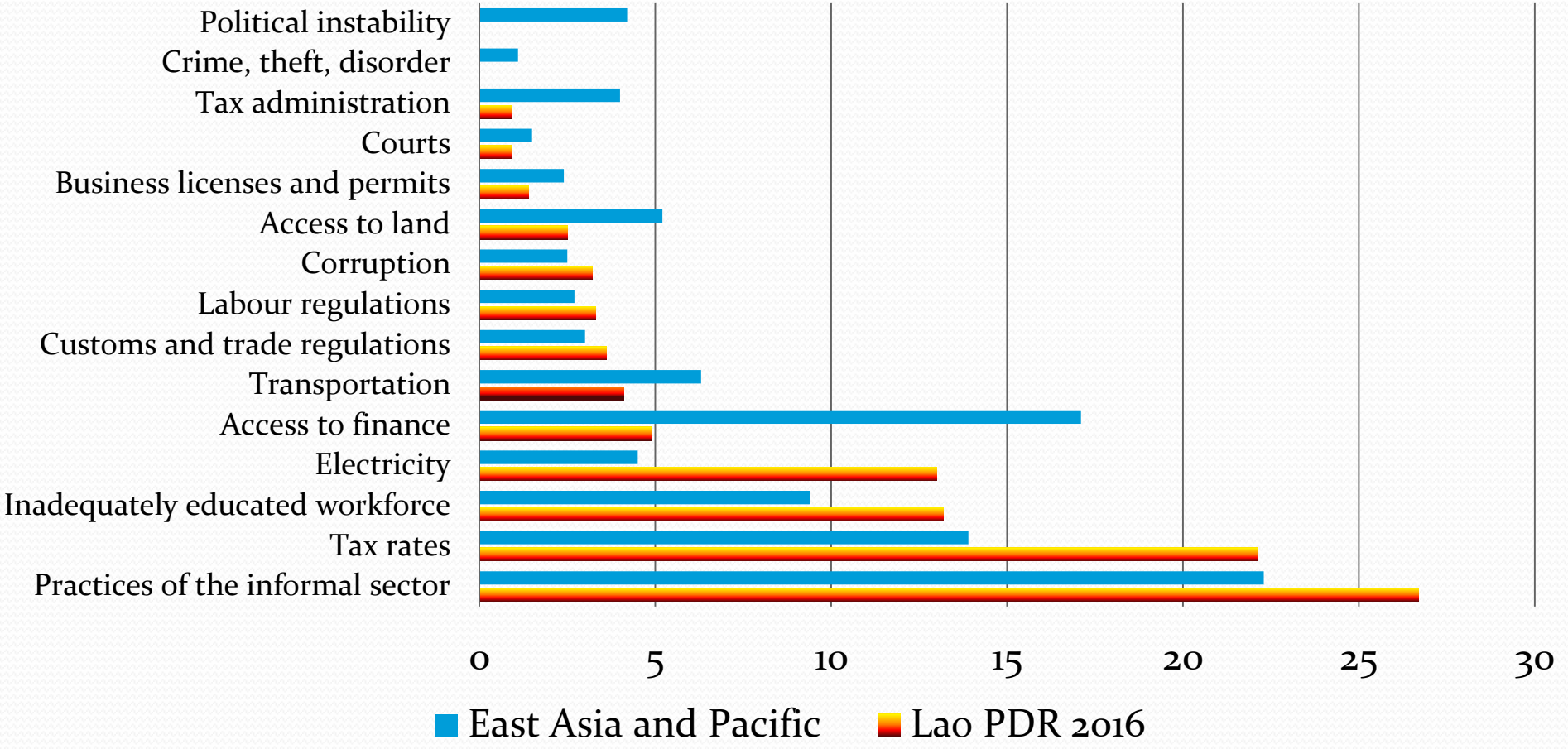


Note: (*) From the list of factors above, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings

Source: The Global Competitiveness Report 2015-2016, World Economic Forum

www.ChartingEconomy.com

What Lao firms identify as major obstacles for their business (% of firms), 2016



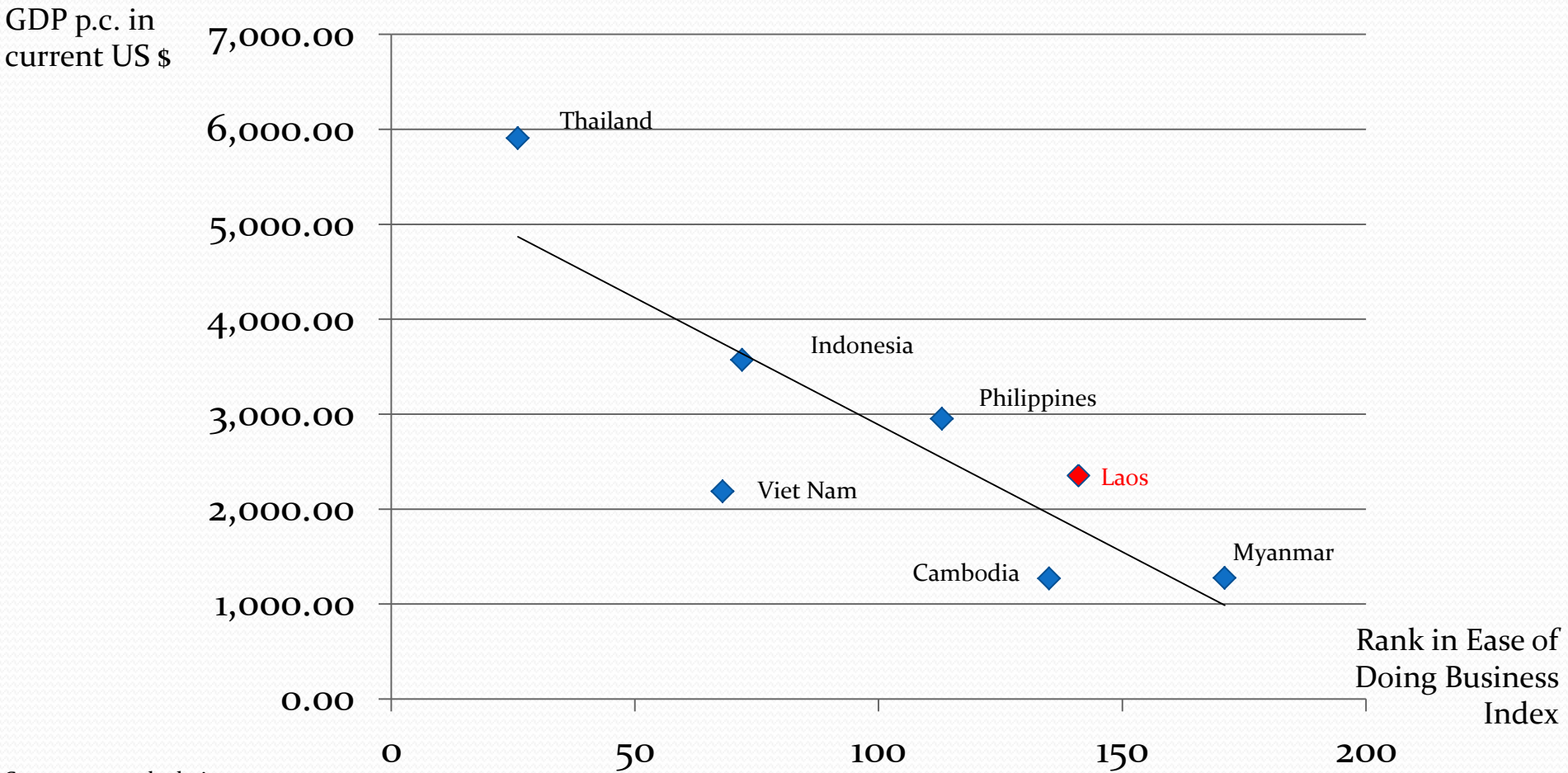
Source: The World Bank Group (Ed.): Lao PDR Country Profile 2016. Enterprise Surveys. Washington 2013 [sic!], P 10

Updated 06/03/2017

Ease of Doing Business Index 2018 and GDP p.c. (current USD) 2016

(1=easiest to do business, 190=most difficult to do business)

Contents



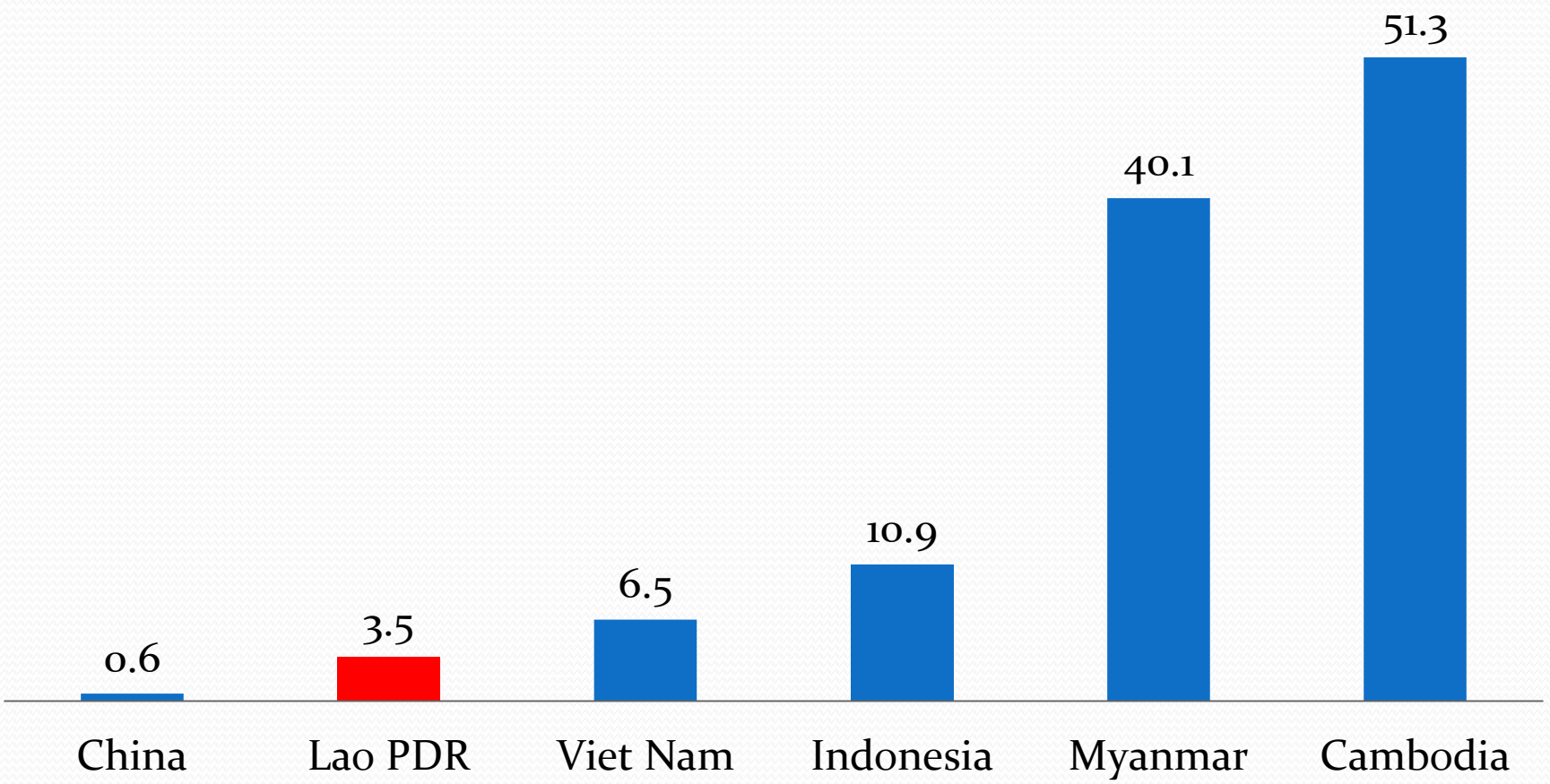
Source: own calculations

Source: IBRD, World Bank (Ed.): Ease of Doing Business Index 2011. Washington 2010, p. 4.

ECCIL, Villa Inpeng, No.74 Inpeng Street, P.O. Box 11781, Vientiane, Lao PDR
Phone: (+856-20) 56858441 E-mail: contact@eccil.org www.eccil.org

Cost of Business Start-up Procedure (% of income p.c., 2017)

Contents

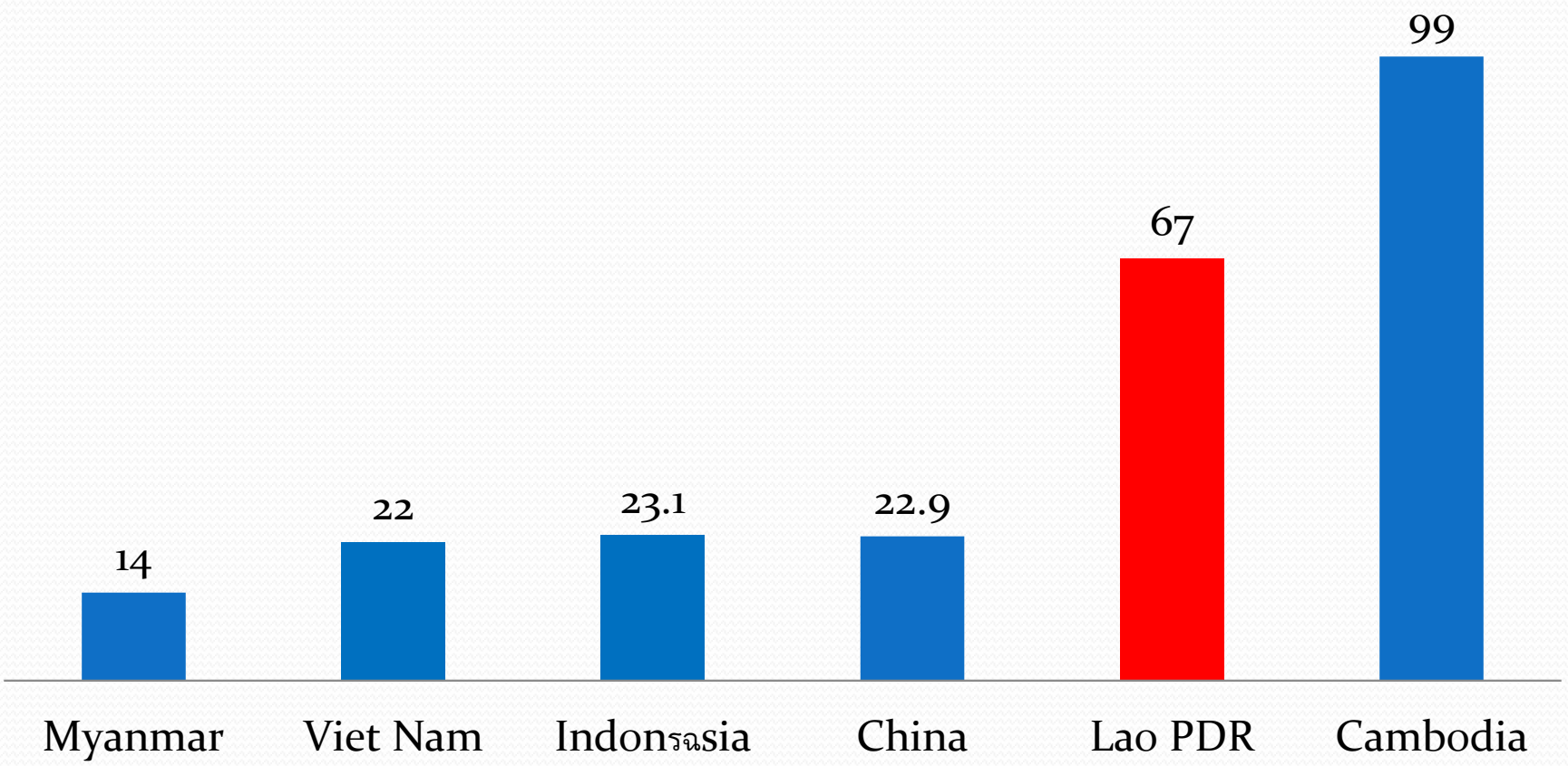


Source: World Bank (Ed.): Doing Business 2018: Reforming to Create Jobs. Washington, DC 2017, p. 151, 153, 167, 172, 181, 198, 204

Updated on 06/11/2017

Contents

Time required to start up Businesses (days, 2017)



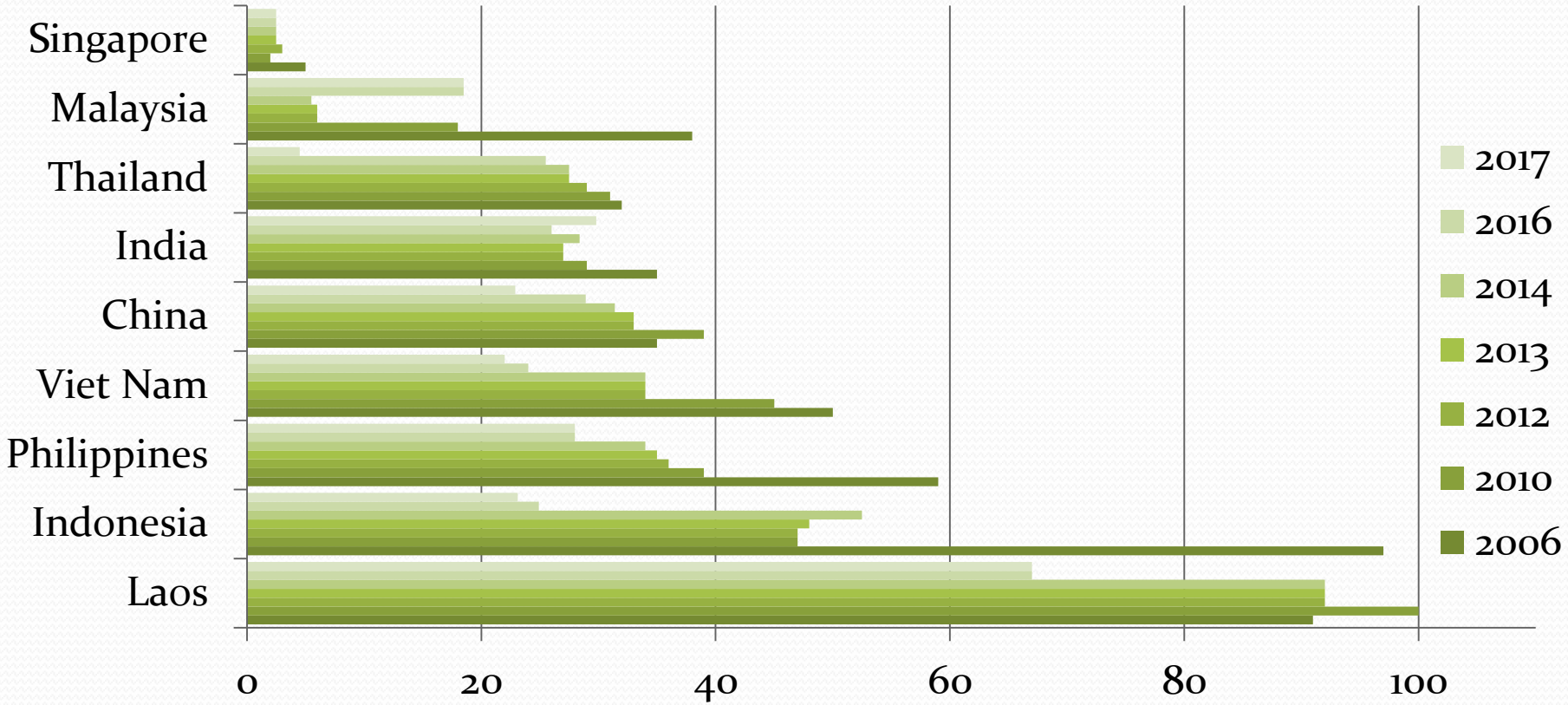
Source: World Bank (Ed.): Doing Business 2018: Reforming to Create Jobs. Washington, DC 2017, p. 151, 153, 167, 172, 181, 198, 204

Updated on 06/11/2017

Lao PDR in International Comparison

Contents

Days Needed for New Business Registration



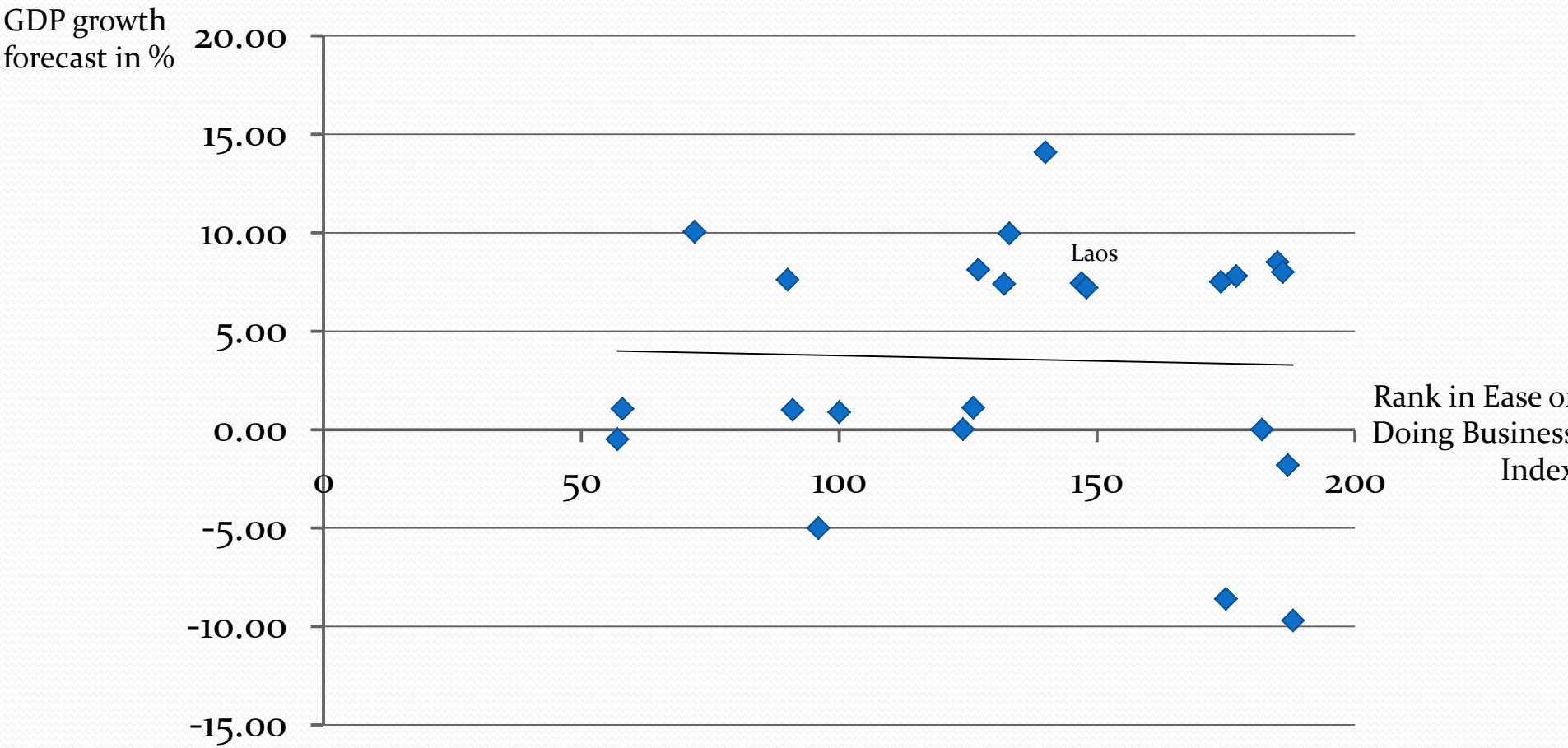
Source: World Bank (Ed.): Doing Business 2018: Reforming to Create Jobs. Washington, DC 2017, p. 151, 153, 167, 172, 181, 198, 204

Updated on 06/11/2017

Ease of Doing Business Index 2015 and GDP growth forecasts for 2014

(13 countries with fastest and 13 countries with slowest GDP growth worldwide)*

Contents



Source: http://databank.worldbank.org/data/views/reports/tableview.aspx as of Oct. 30th, 2014. World Bank Group (Ed.): Doing Business 2015. Going Beyond Efficiency. Washington 2014, p 4.

Source: IBRD, World Bank (Ed.): Ease of Doing Business Index 2011. Washington 2010, p. 4.

Updated 30/10/2014

Getting construction permits in Laos does not cost a lot but there are many procedures to go through

Contents

Dealing with Construction Permits rank

Economy	Rank	DTF*	Procedures (number)	Time (days)	Cost (% of warehouse value)	Building quality control index (0-15)
Singapore	1	93.0	10.0	26.0	0.3	14.0
Australia	4	86.6	10.0	112.0	0.5	14.0
Hong Kong SAR, China	7	84.8	11.0	72.0	0.7	12.0
Vietnam	12	82.2	10.0	166.0	0.8	14.0
Malaysia	15	81.1	15.0	79.0	1.4	13.0
Brunei Darussalam	21	79.1	14.0	119.0	0.2	12.0
Korea, Rep.	28	77.8	10.0	28.0	4.3	8.0
Thailand	39	75.6	17.0	103.0	0.1	11.0
Lao PDR	42	75.1	11.0	83.0	0.5	6.5
Japan	68	71.7	12.0	197.0	0.6	10.0
Myanmar	74	71.0	14.0	95.0	4.0	9.0
Philippines	99	67.7	24.0	98.0	1.1	11.0
Indonesia	107	66.7	17.0	210.2	3.8	13.0
Timor-Leste	154	57.2	16.0	207.0	0.3	4.0
China	176	48.3	22.0	244.3	7.2	9.0
Cambodia	181	38.1	20.0	652.0	6.2	6.5
India	183	32.5	33.6	191.5	26.0	11.0
Afghanistan	185	22.9	11.0	353.0	76.6	1.5

Note: (*) An economy's distance to frontier score is indicated on a scale from 0 to 100, where 0 represents the worst performance and 100 the frontier

Source: Doing Business 2016: Measuring Regulatory Quality and Efficiency

Despite being "battery of Asia", getting electricity in Laos costs a lot and takes more than 4 months

Contents

Getting Electricity rank

Economy	Rank	DTF*	Procedures (number)	Time (days)	Cost (% of income per capita)	Reliability of supply and transparency of tariff index (0-8)
Korea, Rep.	1	99.9	3.0	18.0	39.8	8.0
Singapore	6	94.3	4.0	31.0	25.9	8.0
Hong Kong SAR, China	9	91.6	4.0	28.0	1.3	7.0
Thailand	11	90.5	4.0	37.0	45.9	7.0
Malaysia	13	90.1	5.0	32.0	30.7	8.0
Japan	14	89.9	3.4	97.7	0.0	8.0
Philippines	19	86.9	4.0	42.0	28.7	6.0
Australia	39	82.3	5.0	75.0	8.4	7.0
Indonesia	46	80.7	5.0	79.0	383.0	7.0
Brunei Darussalam	68	74.9	5.0	56.0	40.1	4.0
India	70	74.6	5.0	90.1	442.3	5.5
China	92	68.7	5.5	143.2	413.3	6.0
Timor-Leste	95	67.9	3.0	63.0	733.4	0.0
Vietnam	108	63.3	6.0	59.0	1322.6	3.0
Cambodia	145	52.4	4.0	179.0	2336.1	2.0
Myanmar	148	50.9	6.0	77.0	1673.4	0.0
Lao PDR	158	45.2	6.0	134.0	1522.6	0.0
Bangladesh	189	15	9.0	428.9	3140.5	0.0

Note: (*) An economy's distance to frontier score is indicated on a scale from 0 to 100, where 0 represents the worst performance and 100 the frontier

Source: Doing Business 2016: Measuring Regulatory Quality and Efficiency

Registering property in Laos does not cost a lot and takes less than 2 months

Contents

Registering Property rank

Economy	Rank	DTF*	Procedures (number)	Time (days)	Cost (% of property value)	Quality of the land administration index (0-30)
New Zealand	1	94.5	2.0	1.0	0.1	26.0
Singapore	17	85.7	4.0	4.5	2.9	26.5
Malaysia	38	76.3	8.0	13.0	3.3	27.5
Korea, Rep.	40	76.2	7.0	6.5	5.1	27.5
China	43	75.0	4.0	19.5	3.4	17.0
Australia	47	74.2	5.0	4.5	5.2	20.0
Japan	48	73.9	6.0	13.0	5.8	24.5
Thailand	57	71.3	3.0	3.0	6.3	13.5
Vietnam	58	70.6	5.0	57.5	0.6	14.0
Hong Kong SAR, China	59	69.8	5.0	27.5	7.7	23.0
Lao PDR	66	68.7	4.0	53.0	1.1	9.5
Philippines	112	57.5	9.0	35.0	4.3	12.5
Cambodia	121	54.9	7.0	56.0	4.4	7.5
Indonesia	131	52.4	5.0	27.4	10.8	8.3
India	138	50.3	7.0	47.0	7.5	7.0
Myanmar	145	49.3	6.0	85.0	5.1	4.0
Brunei Darussalam	148	48.6	7.0	298.0	0.6	14.5
Bangladesh	185	27.5	8.0	244.0	7.0	4.5
Timor-Leste	189	0.0	no practice	no practice	no practice	0.0

Note: (*) An economy's distance to frontier score is indicated on a scale from 0 to 100, where 0 represents the worst performance and 100 the frontier

Source: Doing Business 2016: Measuring Regulatory Quality and Efficiency

Getting credit in Laos is easier than in Thailand

Contents

Getting Credit rank

Economy	Rank	DTF*	Strength of legal rights index (0-12)	Depth of credit information index (0-8)	Credit registry coverage (% of adults)	Credit bureau coverage (% of adults)
New Zealand	1	100.0	12.0	8.0	0.0	100.0
Australia	5	90.0	11.0	7.0	0.0	100.0
Cambodia	15	80.0	11.0	5.0	0.0	37.0
Hong Kong SAR, China	19	75.0	8.0	7.0	0.0	96.0
Singapore	19	75.0	8.0	7.0	0.0	58.6
Malaysia	28	70.0	7.0	7.0	57.0	77.1
Vietnam	28	70.0	7.0	7.0	41.5	6.9
India	42	65.0	6.0	7.0	0.0	22.0
Korea, Rep.	42	65.0	5.0	8.0	0.0	100.0
Indonesia	70	55.0	5.0	6.0	48.5	0.0
Lao PDR	70	55.0	6.0	5.0	5.1	0.0
Brunei Darussalam	79	50.0	4.0	6.0	61.2	0.0
China	79	50.0	4.0	6.0	89.5	0.0
Japan	79	50.0	4.0	6.0	0.0	100.0
Thailand	97	45.0	3.0	6.0	0.0	60.2
Philippines	109	40.0	3.0	5.0	0.0	14.0
Timor-Leste	162	20.0	0.0	4.0	5.8	0.0
Myanmar	174	10.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yemen, Rep.	185	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0

Note: (*) An economy's distance to frontier score is indicated on a scale from 0 to 100, where 0 represents the worst performance and 100 the frontier

Source: Doing Business 2016: Measuring Regulatory Quality and Efficiency

Minority investors in Laos are not protected well enough

Protecting Minority Investors rank

Economy	Rank	DTF	Strength of minority investor protection index (0-10)	Extent of conflict of interest regulation index (0-10)	Extent of disclosure index (0-10)	Extent of director liability index (0-10)	Ease of shareholder suits index (0-10)	Extent of shareholder governance index (0-10)	Extent of shareholder rights index (0-10)	Extent of ownership and control index (0-10)	Extent of corporate transparency index (0-10)
Hong Kong SAR, China	1	83.3	8.3	9.0	10.0	8.0	9.0	7.7	9.0	7.0	7.0
New Zealand	1	83.3	8.3	9.3	10.0	9.0	9.0	7.3	8.0	7.0	7.0
Singapore	1	83.3	8.3	9.3	10.0	9.0	9.0	7.3	8.0	7.0	7.0
Malaysia	4	78.3	7.8	8.7	10.0	9.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	8.0	7.0
India	8	73.3	7.3	6.7	7.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	10.0	8.0	6.0
Korea, Rep.	8	73.3	7.3	7.0	7.0	6.0	8.0	7.7	7.0	8.0	8.0
Japan	36	63.3	6.3	7.0	7.0	6.0	8.0	5.7	8.0	4.0	5.0
Thailand	36	63.3	6.3	7.7	10.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	4.0
Australia	66	56.7	5.7	6.0	8.0	2.0	8.0	5.3	5.0	3.0	8.0
Timor-Leste	81	55.0	5.5	4.7	5.0	4.0	5.0	6.3	8.0	7.0	4.0
Indonesia	88	53.3	5.3	5.7	10.0	5.0	2.0	5.0	7.0	4.0	4.0
Cambodia	111	48.3	4.8	6.3	5.0	10.0	4.0	3.3	1.0	4.0	5.0
Vietnam	122	45.0	4.5	3.7	7.0	3.0	1.0	5.3	7.0	4.0	5.0
Brunei Darussalam	134	43.3	4.3	5.7	4.0	5.0	8.0	3.0	4.0	1.0	4.0
China	134	43.3	4.3	5.0	10.0	1.0	4.0	3.7	1.0	2.0	8.0
Philippines	155	38.3	3.8	4.0	2.0	3.0	7.0	3.7	1.0	4.0	6.0
Lao PDR	178	31.7	3.2	3.3	6.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	5.0	4.0	0.0
Myanmar	184	26.7	2.7	2.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	3.3	5.0	3.0	2.0
Afghanistan	189	10.0	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.0	3.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0

Note: (*) An economy's distance to frontier score is indicated on a scale from 0 to 100, where 0 represents the worst performance and 100 the frontier

Source: Doing Business 2016: Measuring Regulatory Quality and Efficiency

Taxes in Laos are quite low but it takes a lot of time to deal with

Contents

Paying Taxes rank

Economy	Rank	DTF	Payments (number per year)	Time (hours per year)	Total tax rate (% of profit)	Profit tax (% of profit)	Labor tax and contributions (% of profit)	Other taxes (% of profit)
Qatar	1	99.4	4.0	41.0	11.3	0.0	11.3	0.0
Hong Kong SAR, China	4	98.7	3.0	74.0	22.8	17.5	5.2	0.1
Singapore	5	96.6	6.0	83.5	18.4	2.0	15.3	1.1
Brunei Darussalam	16	89.6	18.0	89.0	8.7	0.8	7.9	0.0
Korea, Rep.	29	84.5	12.0	188.0	33.2	18.2	13.8	1.2
Malaysia	31	84.3	13.0	118.0	40.0	22.7	16.4	0.9
Australia	42	82.4	11.0	105.0	47.6	26.0	21.1	0.5
Timor-Leste	57	80.0	18.0	276.0	11.2	11.2	0.0	0.0
Thailand	70	77.7	22.0	264.0	27.5	19.5	5.4	2.6
Myanmar	84	74.8	31.0	188.0	31.4	25.3	0.2	5.9
Cambodia	95	73.1	40.0	173.0	21.0	19.5	0.5	1.0
Japan	121	67.2	14.0	330.0	51.3	..	..	..
Philippines	126	66.2	36.0	193.0	42.9	20.3	8.7	13.9
Lao PDR	127	66.1	35.0	362.0	25.3	16.0	5.6	3.7
China	132	64.5	9.0	261.0	67.8	..	..	..
Indonesia	148	60.5	54.0	234.0	29.7	..	..	..
India	157	56.1	33.0	243.0	60.6	..	..	..
Vietnam	168	45.4	30.0	770.0	39.4	14.5	24.8	0.1
Bolivia	189	12	42.0	1025.0	83.7	0.0	18.8	64.9

Note: (*) An economy's distance to frontier score is indicated on a scale from 0 to 100, where 0 represents the worst performance and 100 the frontier

Source: Doing Business 2016: Measuring Regulatory Quality and Efficiency

Trading across borders in 'land-lock' Laos is easier than in Brunei and Myanmar

Contents

Trading Across Borders rank

Economy	Rank	DTF	Time to export: Border compliance (hours)	Cost to export: Border compliance (USD)	Time to export: Documentary compliance (hours)	Cost to export: Documentary compliance (USD)	Time to import: Border compliance (hours)	Cost to import: Border compliance (USD)	Time to import: Documentary compliance (hours)	Cost to import: Documentary compliance (USD)
Austria	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Korea, Rep.	31	92.5	14.0	185.0	1.0	11.0	6.0	315.0	1.0	27.0
Singapore	41	89.4	12.0	335.0	4.0	37.0	35.0	220.0	1.0	37.0
Hong Kong SAR, China	47	87.8	19.0	282.0	1.0	52.0	19.0	266.0	1.0	130.0
Malaysia	49	86.7	20.0	321.0	10.0	45.0	24.0	321.0	10.0	60.0
Japan	52	85.9	48.0	306.0	3.0	15.0	48.0	337.0	3.0	23.0
Thailand	56	84.1	51.0	223.0	11.0	97.0	50.0	233.0	4.0	43.0
Timor-Leste	92	70.4	96.0	350.0	33.0	100.0	96.0	410.0	44.0	100.0
Philippines	95	69.4	42.0	456.0	72.0	53.0	72.0	580.0	96.0	50.0
China	96	69.1	26.0	522.0	21.0	85.0	92.0	777.0	66.0	171.0
Cambodia	98	67.6	45.0	375.0	132.0	100.0	4.0	240.0	132.0	120.0
Vietnam	99	67.2	57.0	309.0	83.0	139.0	64.0	268.0	106.0	183.0
Indonesia	105	64.8	39.0	254.0	72.0	170.0	99.0	383.0	144.0	160.0
Lao PDR	108	64.1	3.0	73.0	216.0	235.0	5.0	153.0	216.0	115.0
Brunei Darussalam	121	60.7	72.0	340.0	168.0	90.0	48.0	395.0	144.0	50.0
India	133	56.5	109.0	413.0	41.0	102.0	287.0	574.0	63.0	145.0
Myanmar	140	55.1	144.0	432.0	144.0	140.0	120.0	367.0	48.0	115.0
Congo, Dem. Rep.	187	13	515.0	1323.0	698.0	2500.0	588.0	2089.0	216.0	875.0

Note: (*) An economy's distance to frontier score is indicated on a scale from 0 to 100, where 0 represents the worst performance and 100 the frontier

Source: Doing Business 2016: Measuring Regulatory Quality and Efficiency

Contents

Enforcing contracts in Laos takes more than a year but does not cost a lot

Enforcing Contracts rank

Economy	Rank	DTF	Time (days)	Cost (% of claim)	Quality of judicial processes index (0-18)
Singapore	1	84.9	150.0	25.8	16
Korea, Rep.	2	84.8	230.0	10.3	14
Australia	4	79.7	395.0	21.8	16
China	7	77.6	452.8	16.2	14
Hong Kong SAR, China	22	72.6	360.0	21.2	11
Malaysia	44	66.6	425.0	37.3	12
Japan	51	65.3	360.0	23.4	8
Thailand	57	62.7	440.0	19.5	7
Vietnam	74	60.2	400.0	29.0	7
Lao PDR	92	58.1	443.0	31.6	7
Brunei Darussalam	113	54.5	540.0	36.6	7
Philippines	140	49.2	842.0	31.0	8
Indonesia	170	35.4	471.0	115.7	6
Cambodia	174	34.5	483.0	103.4	6
India	178	32.4	1420.0	39.6	8
Myanmar	187	24.5	1160.0	51.5	3
Bangladesh	188	22.2	1442.0	66.8	8
Timor-Leste	189	6	1285.0	163.2	3

Note: (*) An economy's distance to frontier score is indicated on a scale from 0 to 100, where 0 represents the worst performance and 100 the frontier

Source: Doing Business 2016: Measuring Regulatory Quality and Efficiency

There is currently no practice of resolving insolvency in Laos

Contents

Resolving Insolvency rank

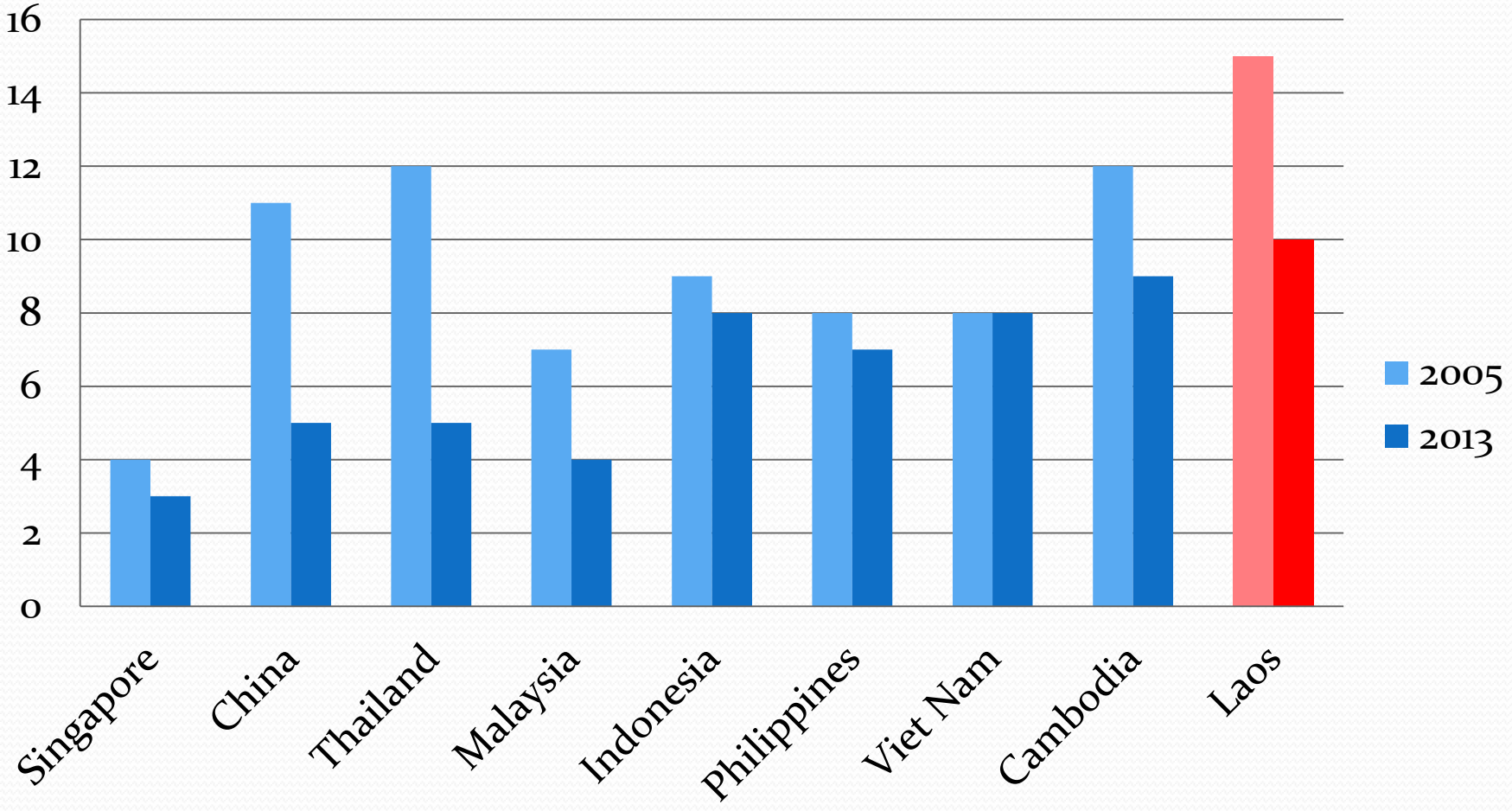
Economy	Rank	DTF	Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)	Time (years)	Cost (% of estate)	Outcome (0 as piecemeal sale and 1 as going concern)	Strength of insolvency framework index (0-16)	Commencement of proceedings index (0-3)	Management of debtor's assets index (0-6)	Reorganization proceedings index (0-3)	Creditor participation index (0-4)
Finland	1	93.8	90.1	0.9	3.5	1.0	14.5	3.0	6.0	2.5	3.0
Japan	2	93.8	92.9	0.6	3.5	..	14.0	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	4	90.3	83.6	1.5	3.5	1.0	14.5	2.5	6.0	3.0	3.0
Australia	14	81.7	82.1	1.0	8.0	1.0	12.0	2.5	6.0	0.5	3.0
Hong Kong SAR	26	75.1	87.2	0.8	5.0	1.0	9.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	2.0
Singapore	27	74.8	89.7	0.8	3.0	1.0	8.5	3.0	4.0	0.5	1.0
Malaysia	45	62.5	81.3	1.0	10.0	1.0	6.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0
Thailand	49	58.8	42.5	2.7	36.0	1.0	11.5	2.0	4.0	2.5	3.0
Philippines	53	56.8	21.4	2.7	32.0	0.0	14.5	3.0	5.5	3.0	3.0
China	55	55.4	36.2	1.7	22.0	..	11.5	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	77	46.5	31.2	1.9	21.6	..	9.5	..	..	..	..
Cambodia	82	45.1	8.3	6.0	28.0	0.0	13.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	3.0
Brunei Darussalam	98	41.1	47.2	2.5	3.5	0.0	5.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	1.0
Vietnam	123	35.8	20.1	5.0	14.5	0.0	8.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	0.0
India	136	32.6	25.7	4.3	9.0	..	6.0	..	..	..	..
Myanmar	162	20.4	14.7	5.0	18.0	0.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Liberia	168	4.5	8.4	3.0	42.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lao PDR	189	0.0	0.0	no practice	no practice	no practice	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.5	0.0
Timor-Leste	189	0.0	0.0	no practice	no practice	no practice	0.0	2.5	6.0	1.0	2.0

Note: (*) An economy's distance to frontier score is indicated on a scale from 0 to 100, where 0 represents the worst performance and 100 the frontier

Source: Doing Business 2016: Measuring Regulatory Quality and Efficiency

Contents

Number of documents needed to import goods, 2005 and 2013



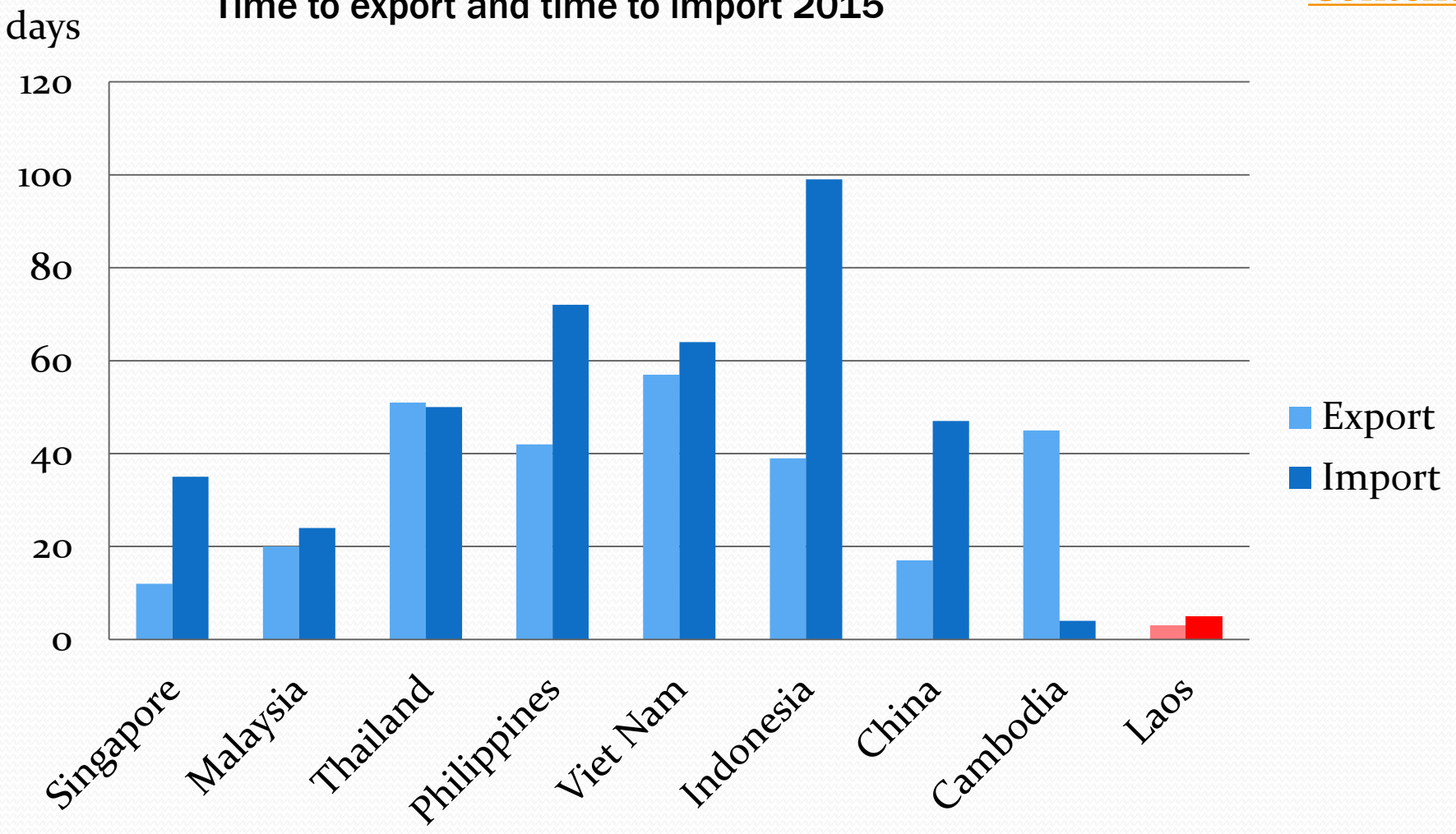
Source: http://www.doingbusiness.org/ as of Oct. 26th, 2012

http://www.doingbusiness.org/data/exploreeconomies/lao-pdr/ as of Nov. 4th, 2013

Lao PDR in International Comparison

Contents

Time to export and time to import 2015



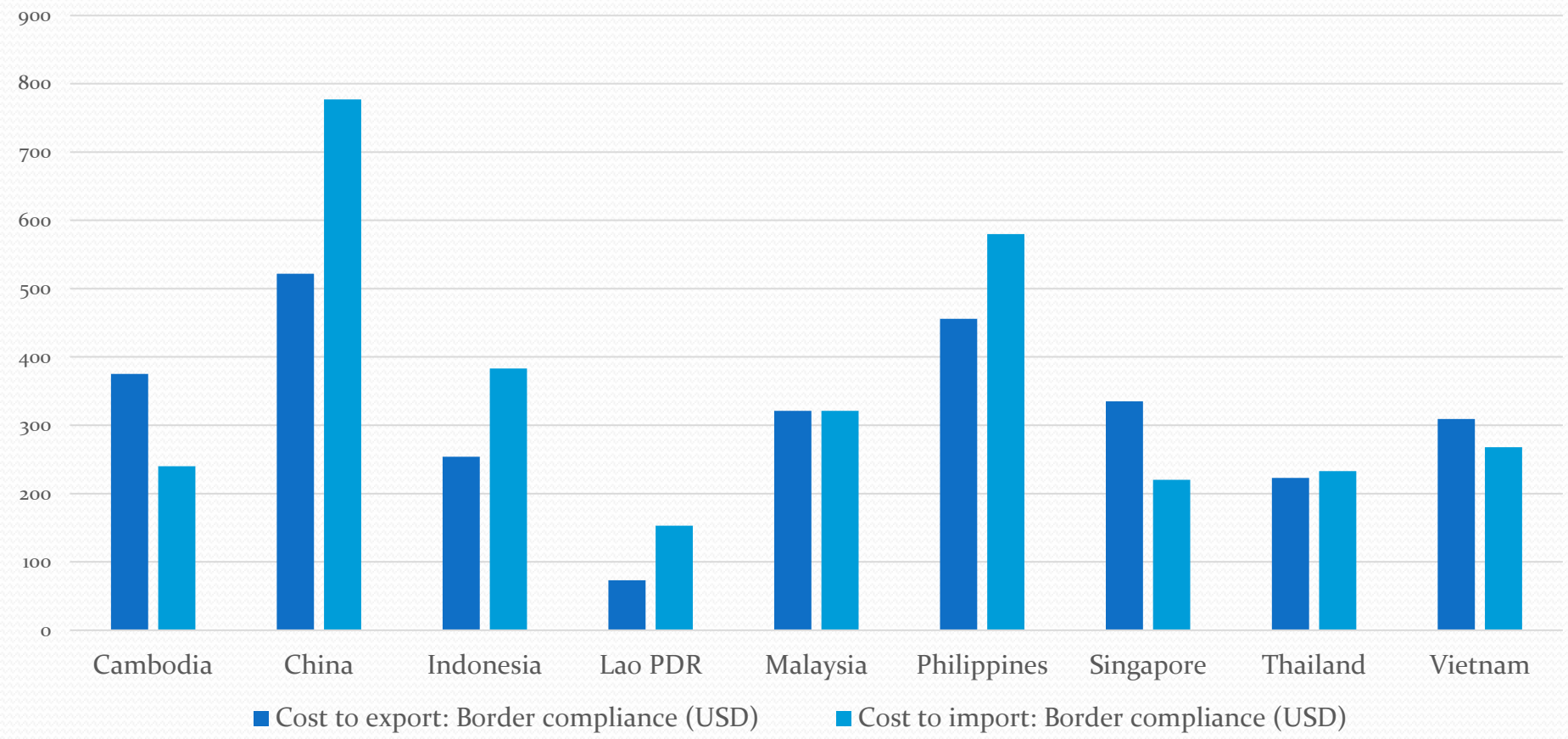
Source: http://www.doingbusiness.org/ as of Oct. 26th, 2012
http://www.doingbusiness.org/data/exploreeconomies/lao-pdr/ as of Nov. 4th, 2013

Lao PDR in International Comparison

Contents

Cost to export and cost to import (border compliances) 2015

In USD per container

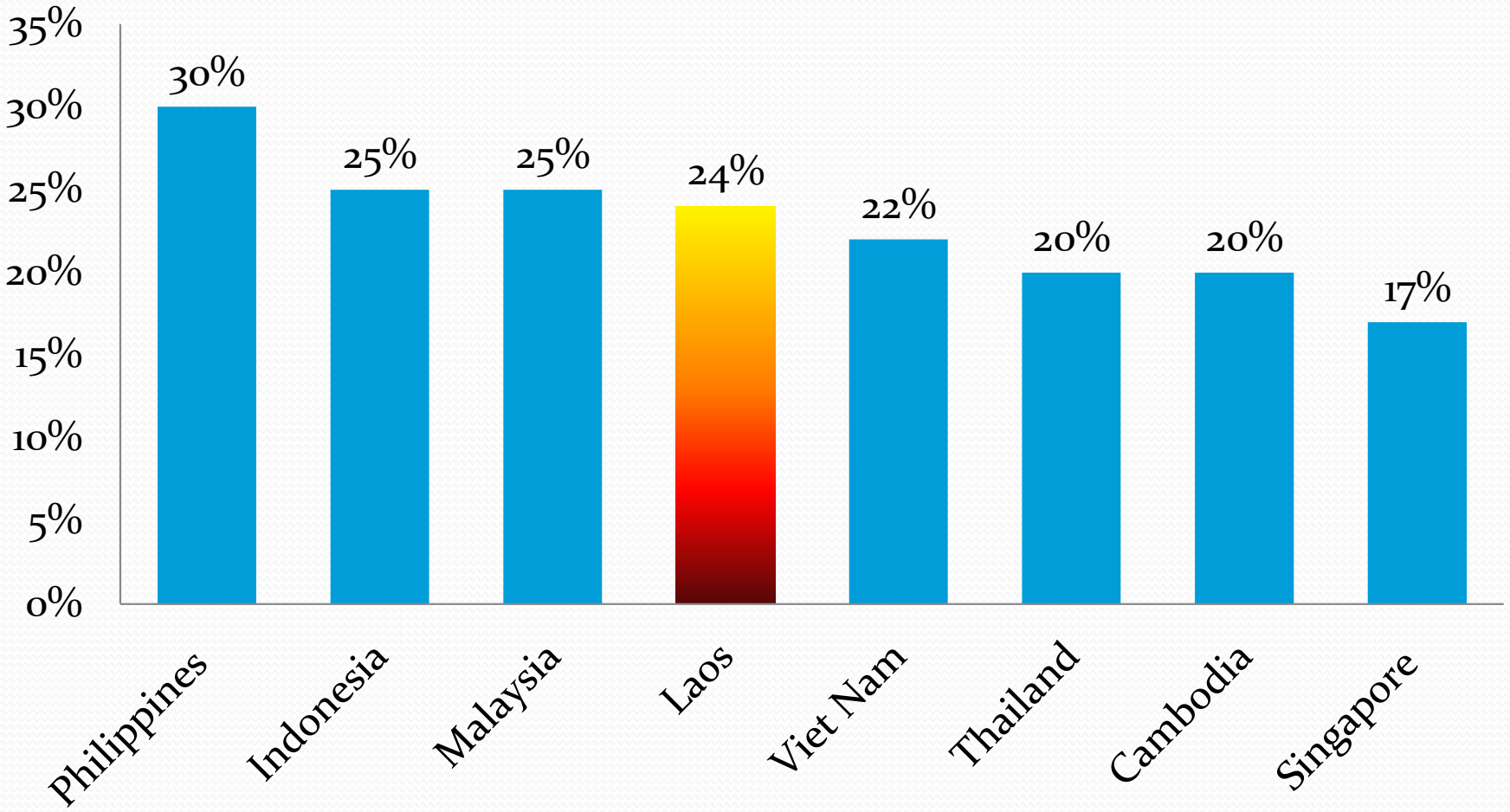


Source: http://www.doingbusiness.org/ as of Oct. 26th, 2012
http://www.doingbusiness.org/data/exploreeconomies/lao-pdr/ as of Nov. 4th, 2013

Lao PDR in International Comparison

Contents

Corporate tax rates (2015)



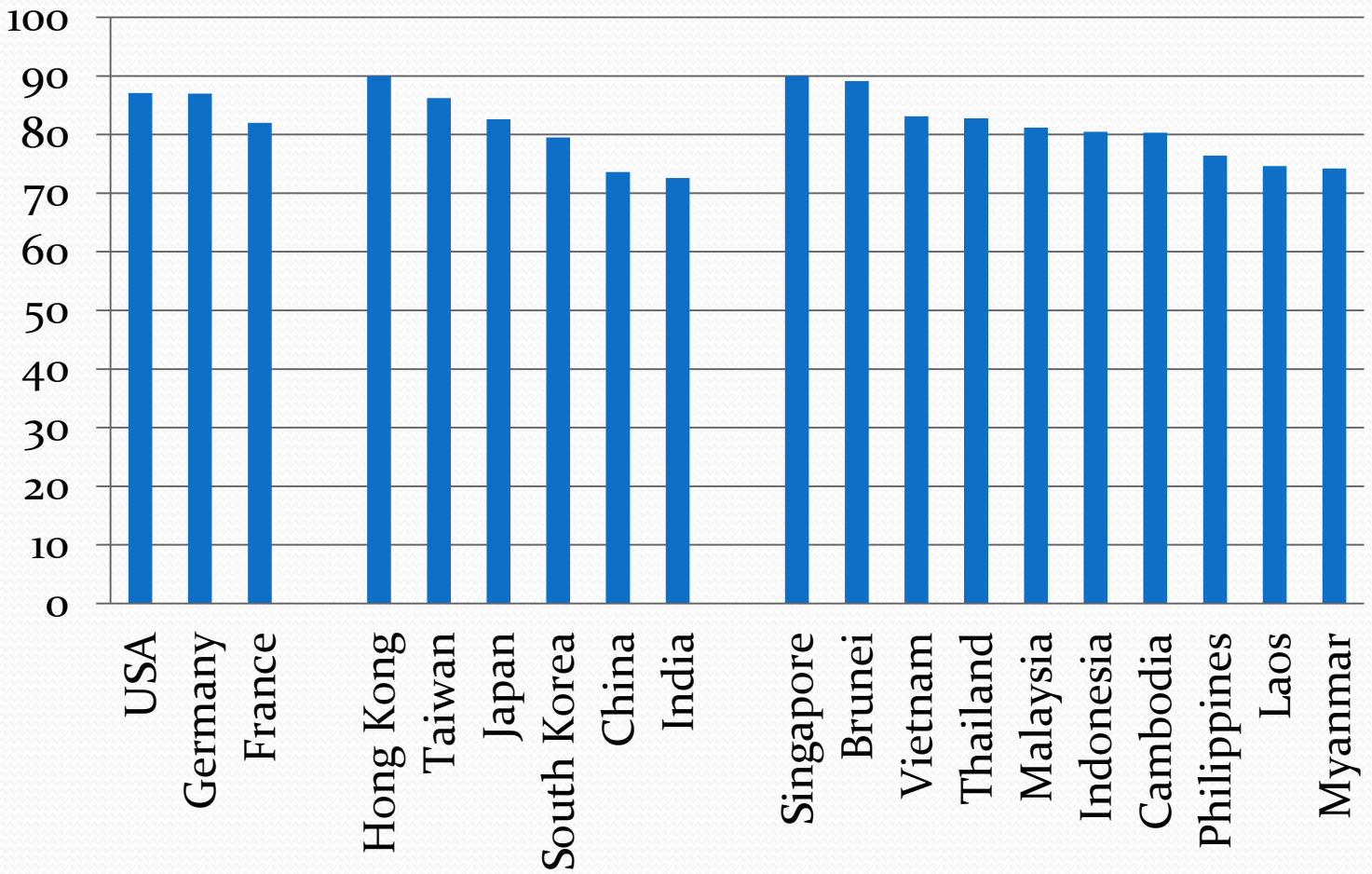
Source: PWC (ed.): KPMG: https://home.kpmg.com/xx/en/home/services/tax/tax-tools-and-resources/tax-rates-online/corporate-tax-rates-table.html as of May 15th 2016; GoL; www.investin**myanmar**.com/**myanmar-tax**-basics/ as of May 15th 2016

Updated 15/05/2016

Lao PDR in International Comparison

Contents

2017 Index of Trade Freedom



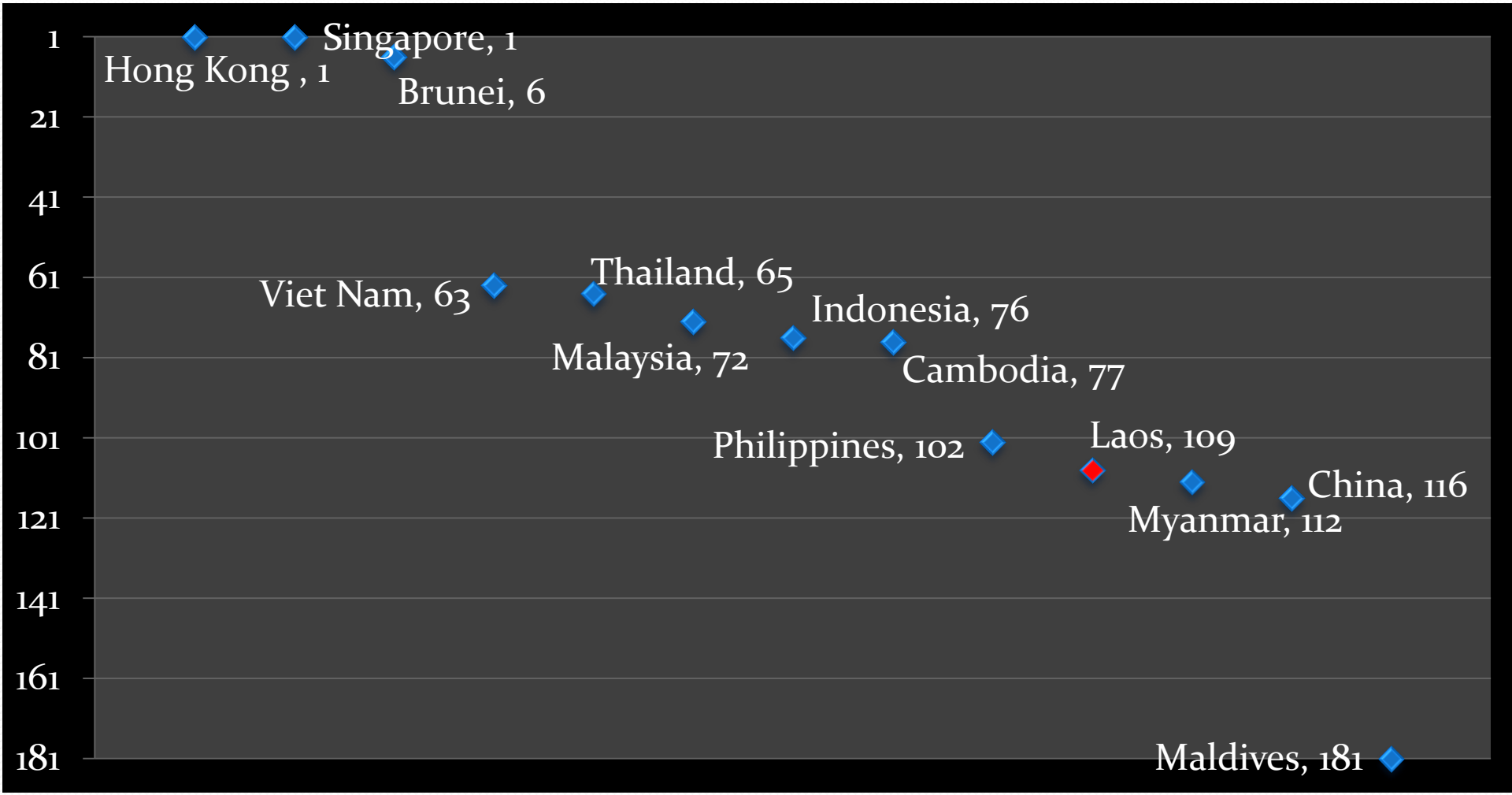
Source: The Heritage Foundation, http://www.heritage.org/sites/default/files/~/media/infographics/2016/11/bg3168/bg-trade-freedom-2017-appendix-table-1-825.jpg as of March 16th 2017

Updated on March 16th 2017

Lao PDR in International Comparison

2017 Index of Trade Freedom
(181 countries and territories)

Contents



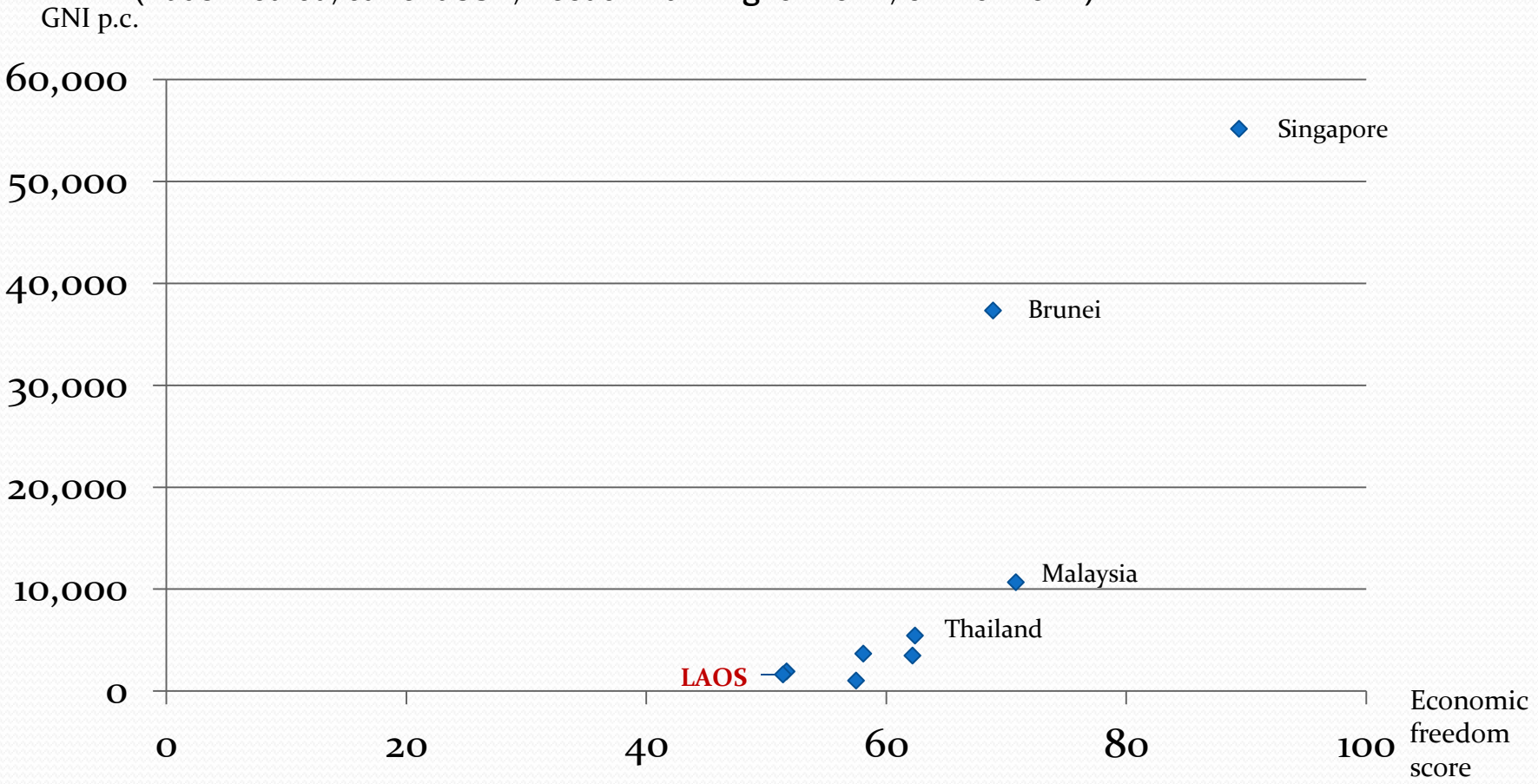
Source: The Heritage Foundation, http://www.heritage.org/sites/default/files/~/media/infographics/2016/11/bg3168/bg-trade-freedom-2017-appendix-table-1-825.jpg as of March 16th 2017

Updated on March 16th 2017

Contents

Economic Freedom and GNI per capita in ASEAN

(Atlas method, current USD, freedom ranking for 2015, GNI for 2014)



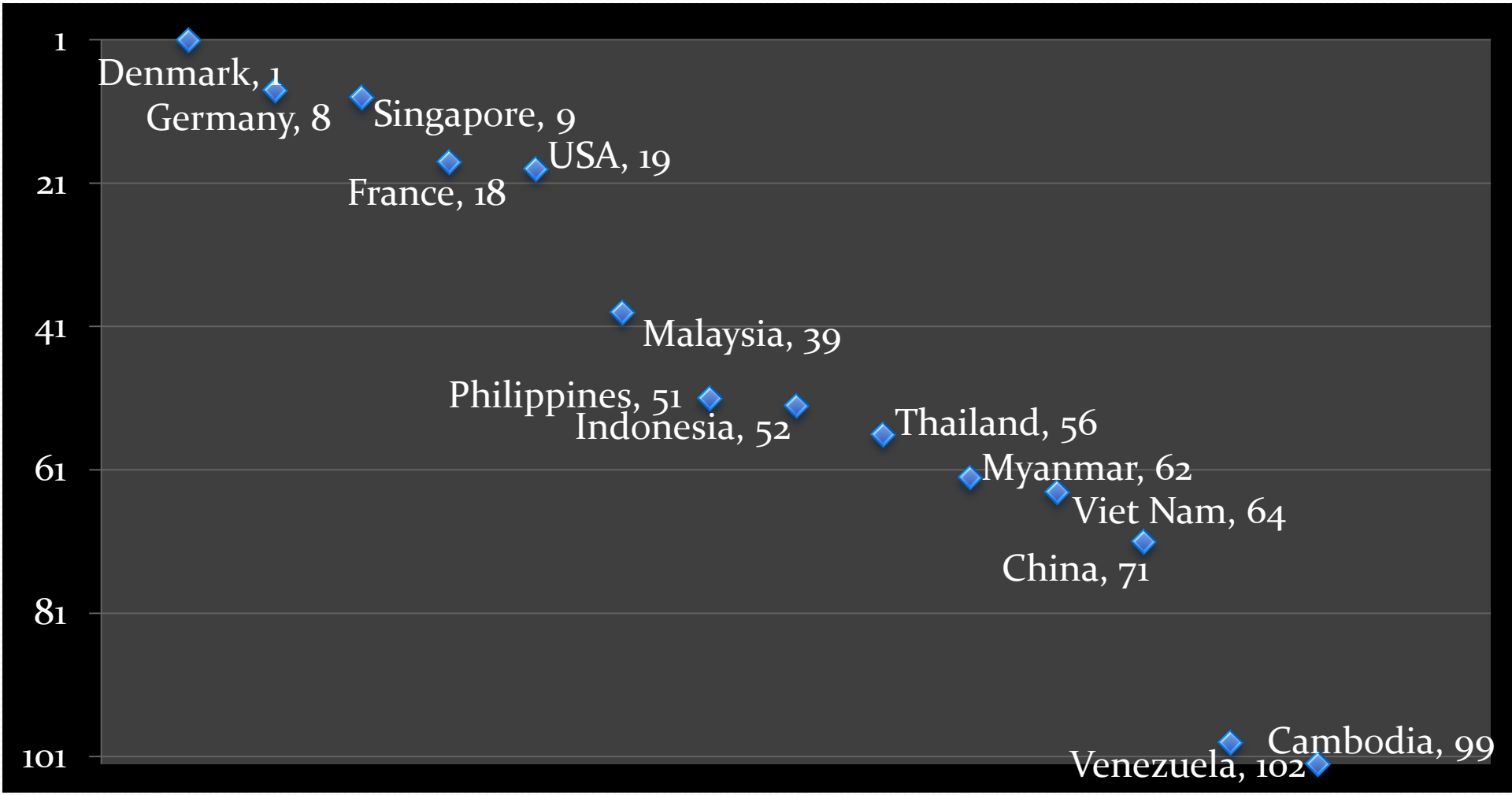
Source: The Heritage Foundation, http://www.heritage.org/index/ranking and The World Bank: http://databank.worldbank.org/data/, both as of Sept. 21st, 2015

Updated on Sept. 21st 2015

Rule of Law Index 2015

(102 countries and territories; Laos has not been ranked)

Contents



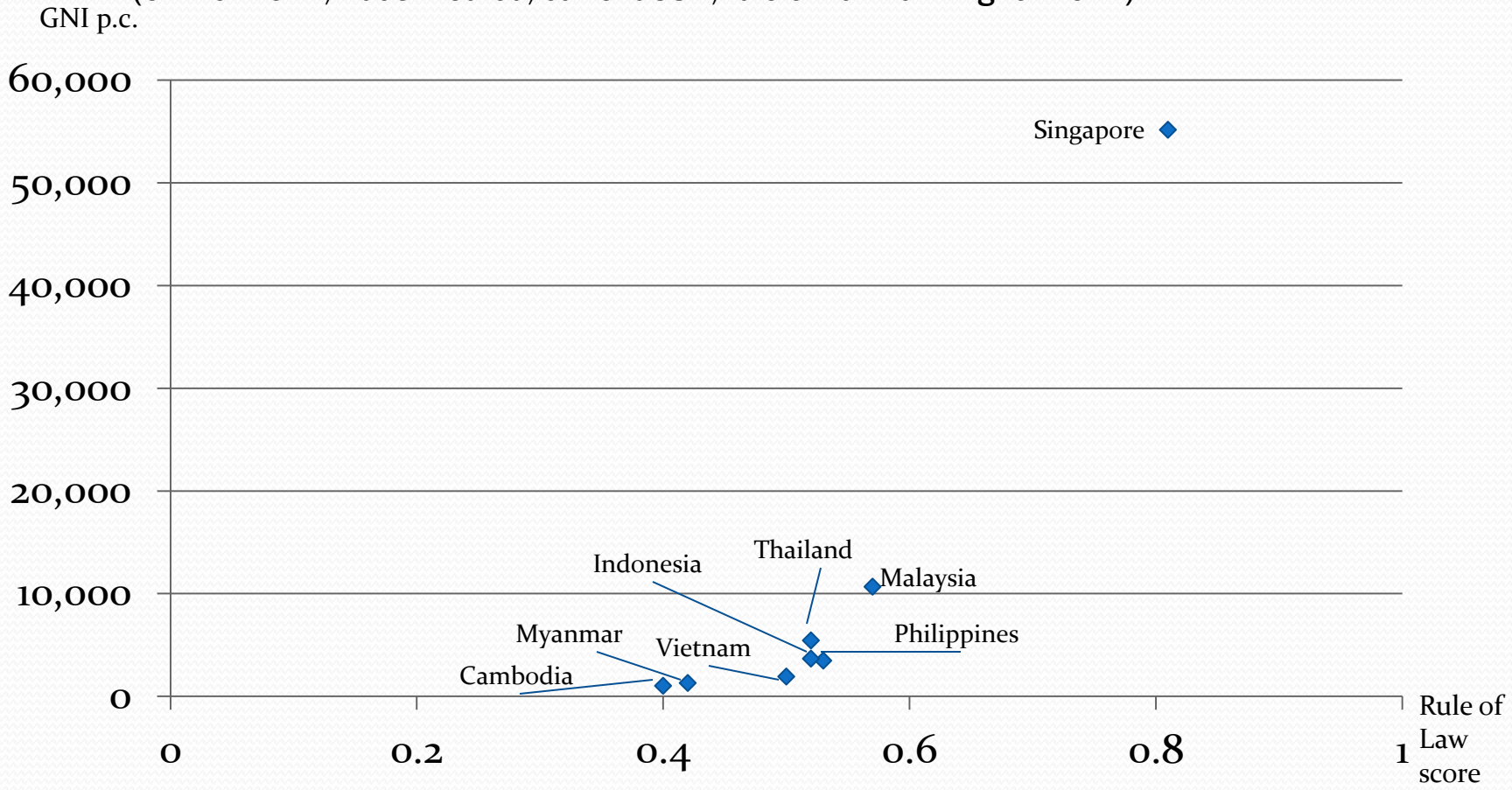
Source: World Justice Project (Ed.): Rule of Law Index 2015. Washington 2015, p. 6.

Updated on Sept. 24th 2015

Contents

Rule of Law and GNI per capita in ASEAN

(GNI for 2014, Atlas method, current USD, rule of Law ranking for 2015)



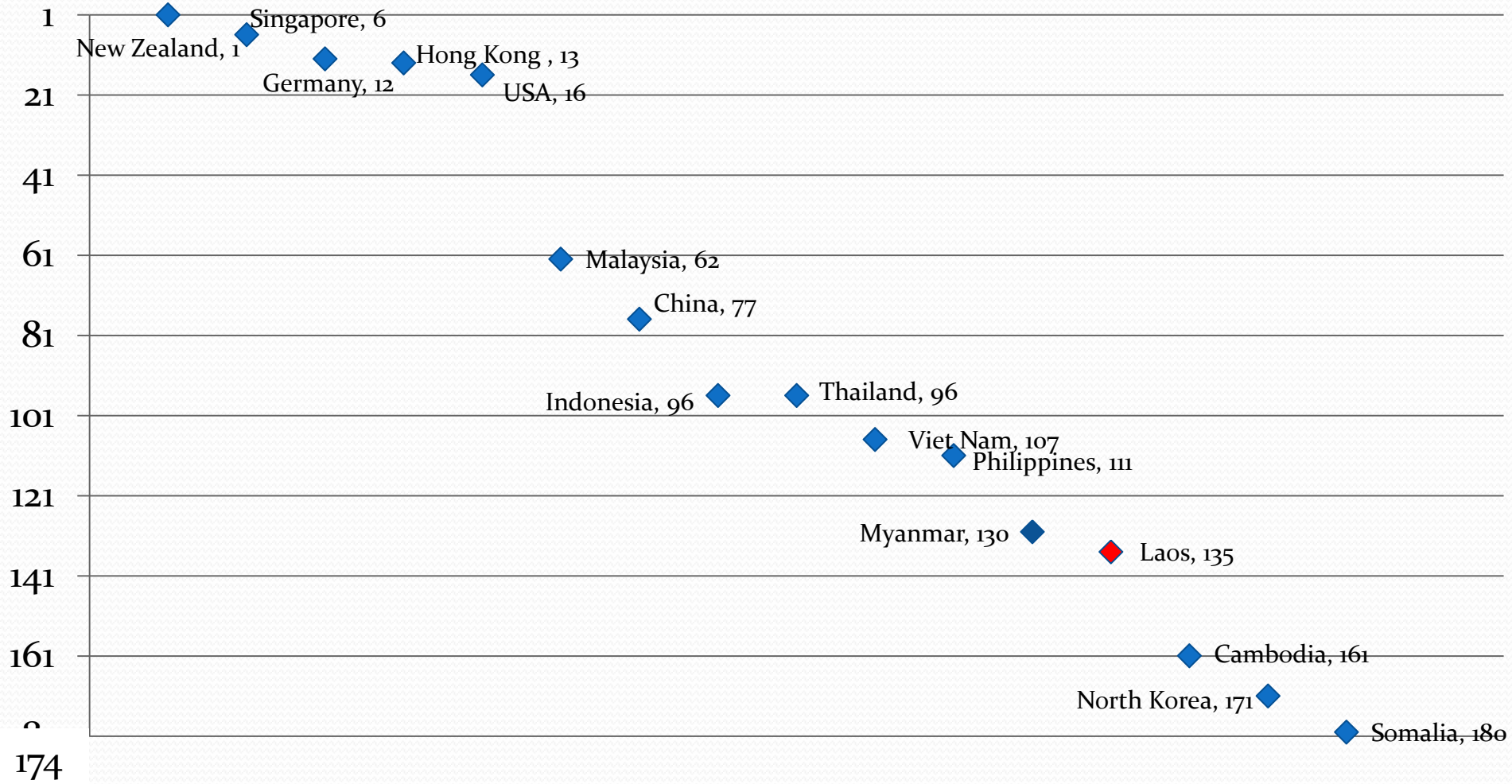
Updated on Sept. 24th 2015

Source: World Justice Project (Ed.): Rule of Law Index 2015. Washington 2015, p. 6. The World Bank (Ed.): http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GNP.PCAP.CD

Corruption Perception Index 2017

(Ranking of 180 countries)

Contents



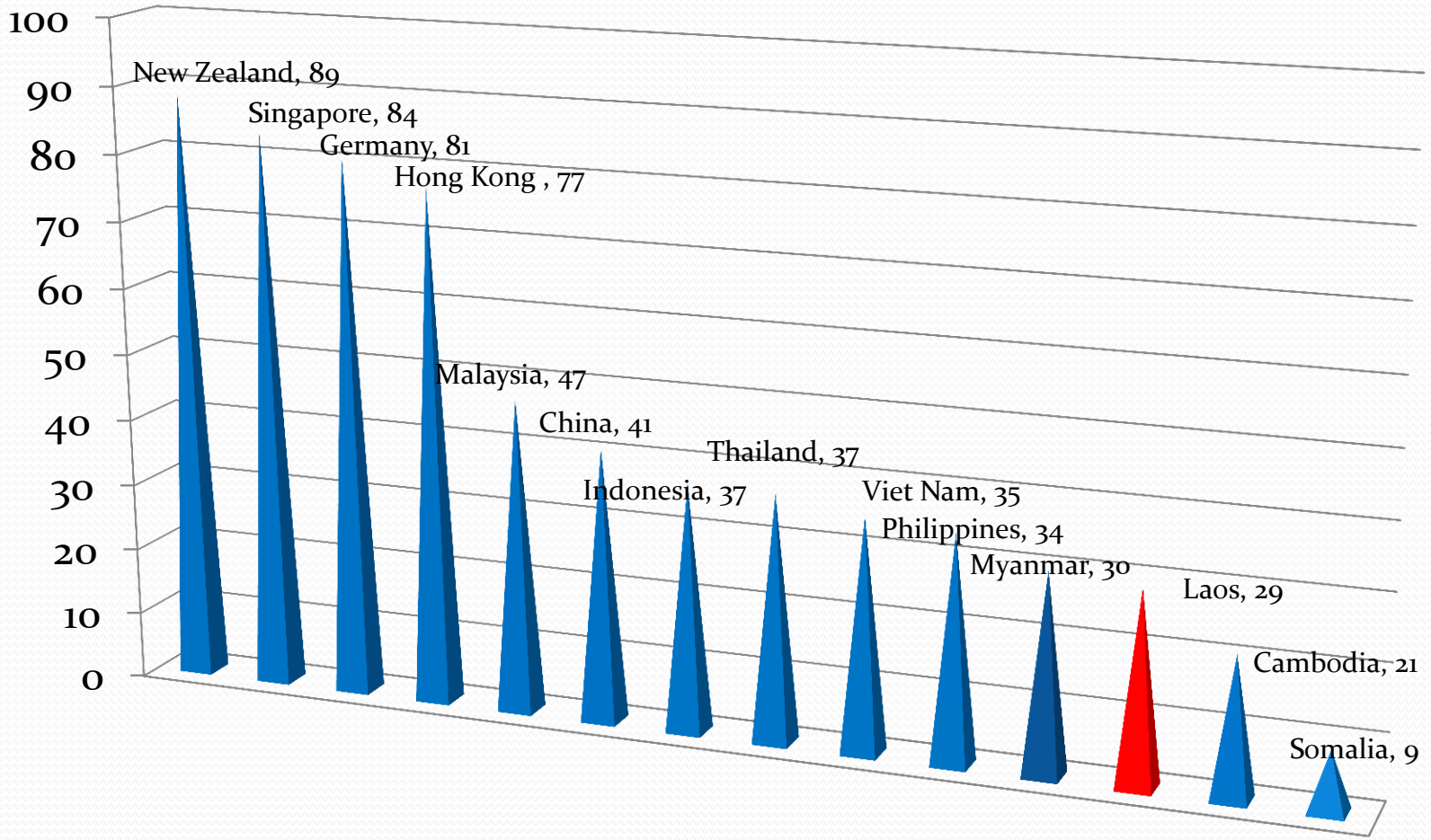
Source: Transparency International (ed.): Corruption Perception Index. Online: http://cpi.transparency.org/cpi2014/.

Updated 13/05/2018

Corruption Perception Index 2017

(Scores of 176 countries; 100: no corruption in public sector, 0: public sector is very corrupt)

Contents

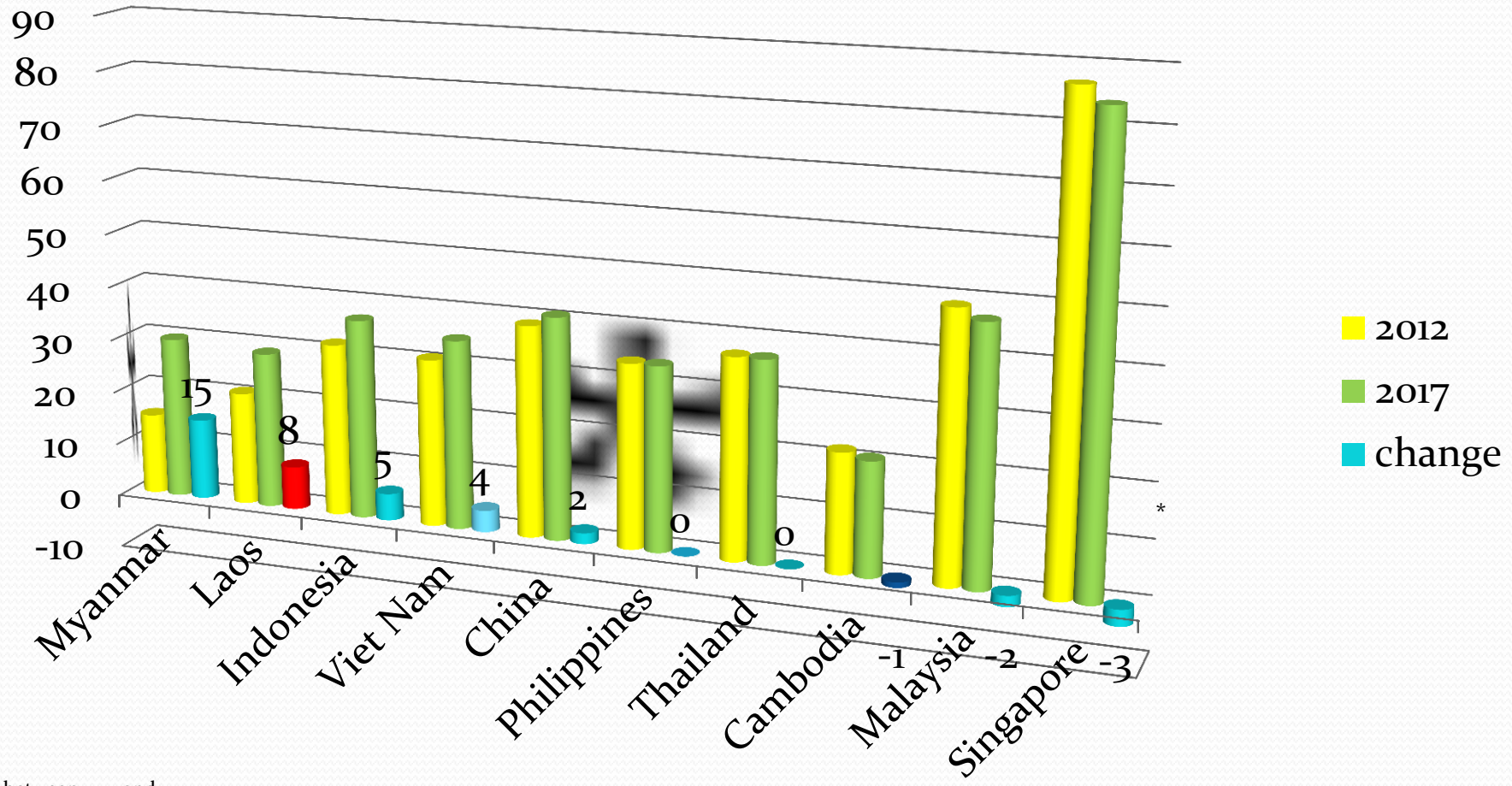


Source: Transparency International

Updated 13/05/2018

Corruption Perception Index – improvements and deteriorations between 2010 and 2017

(100: no corruption in public sector, 0: public sector is very corrupt)



*= change between 2011 and 2015

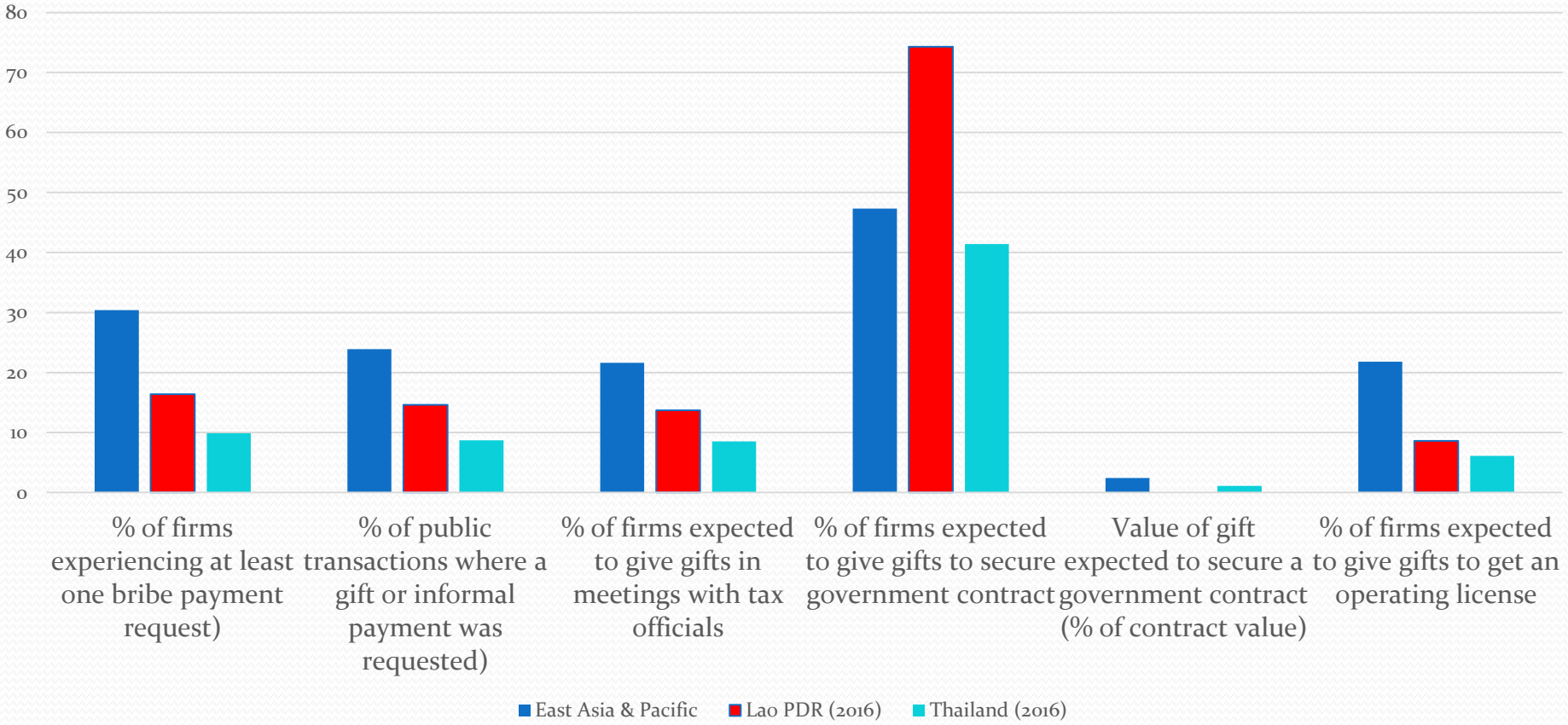
Source: Transparency International

Contents

Updated 13/05/2018

Contents

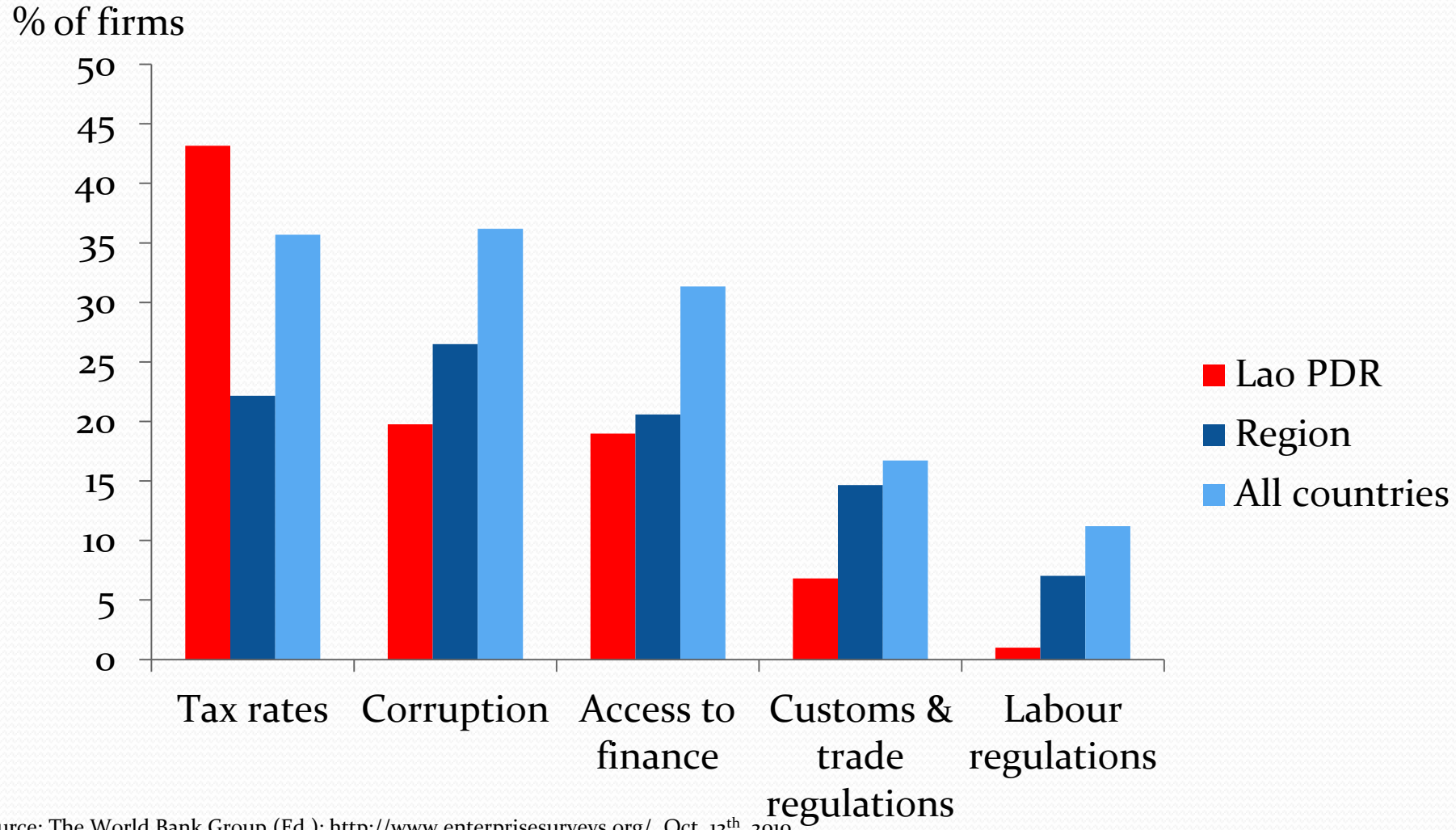
Corruption (2012)
Firms are expected to give gifts…



Source: World Bank, IFC (Ed.): Lao PDR Country Profile 2012. Enterprise Surveys. Washington, March 2013, p. 12..

Contents

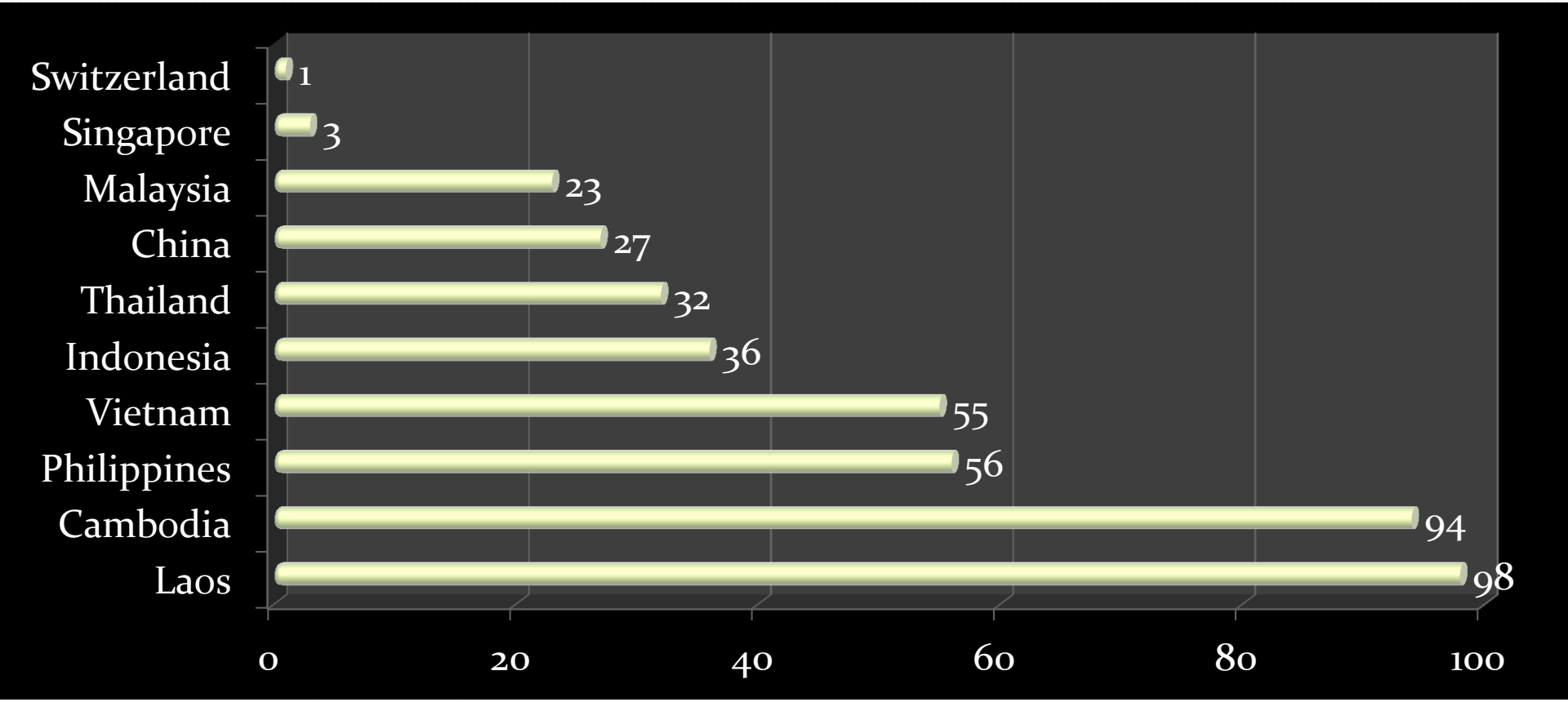
Comparison of constraints as surveyed by the World Bank Group



Source: The World Bank Group (Ed.): http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/ Oct. 12th, 2010

Global Competitiveness Index 2017-2018
(Ranking; 1=best, 137=worst)

Contents



Source: World Economic Forum (Ed.): The Global Competitiveness Report 2017-2018, p. 13.

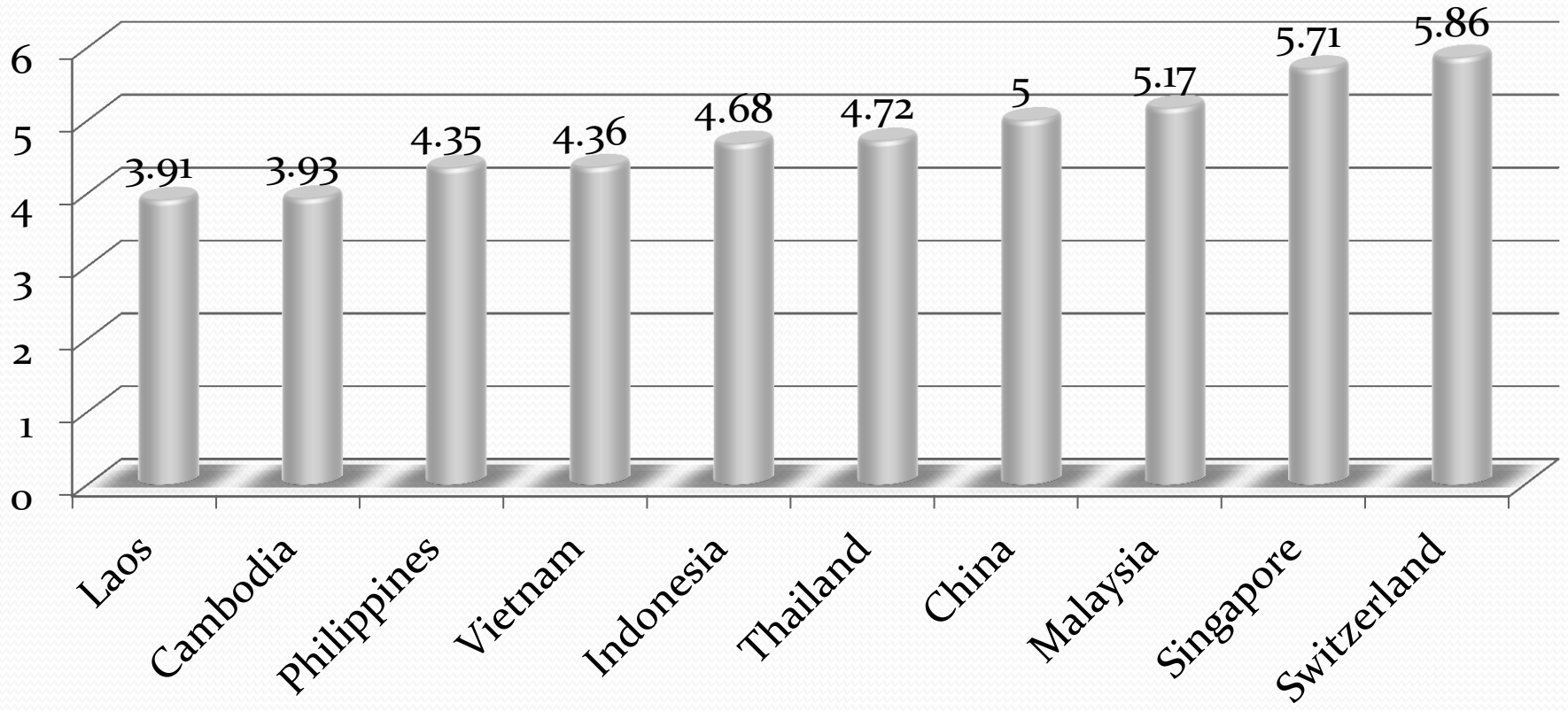
Updated 11/12/2017

Lao PDR in International Comparison

Contents

Global Competitiveness Index 2017-2018

(Score; 7=best)



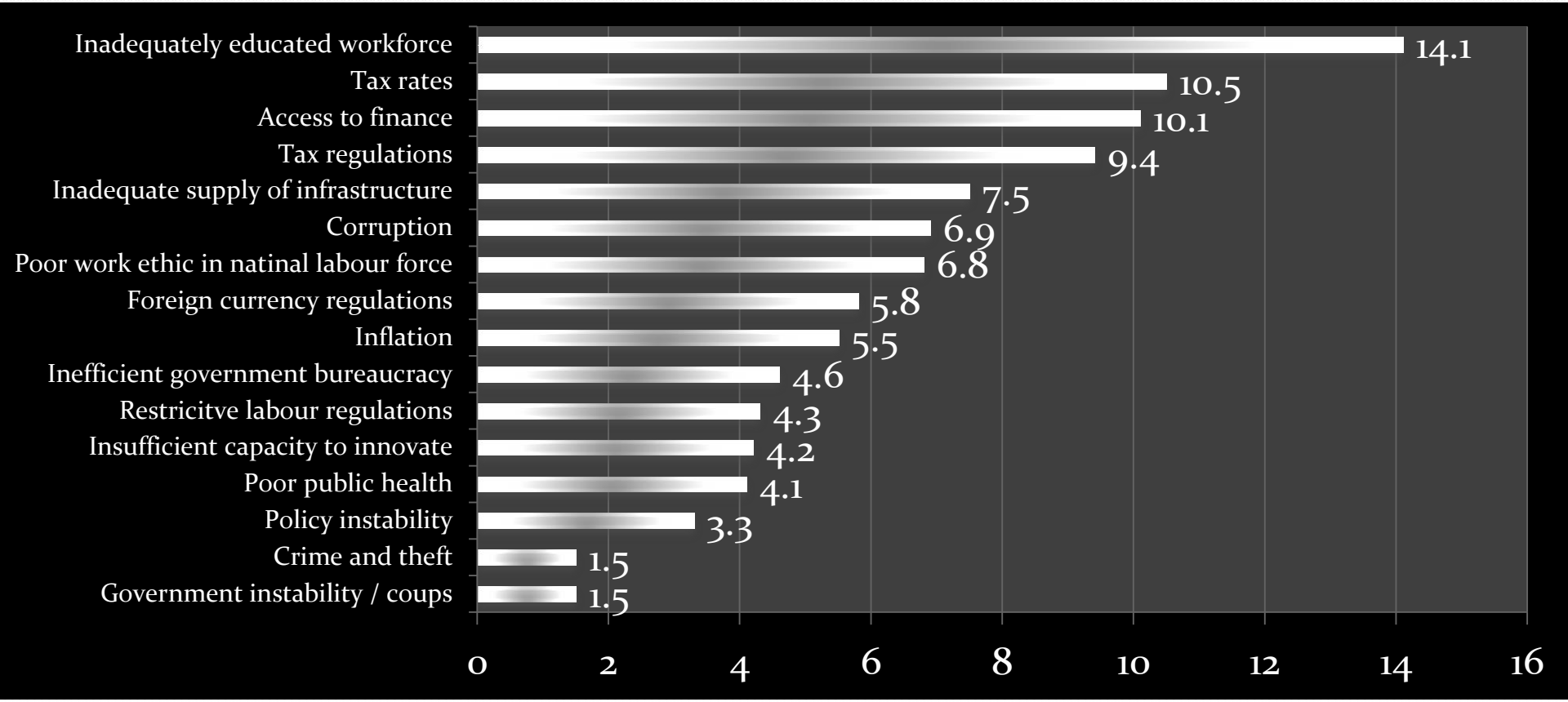
Source: World Economic Forum (Ed.): The Global Competitiveness Report 2017-2018, p. 13.

Updated 11/12/2017

The most problematic factors for doing business in Laos

(World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2017)

Contents



Source: World Economic Forum (Ed.): The Global Competitiveness Report 2017-2018, p. 174.

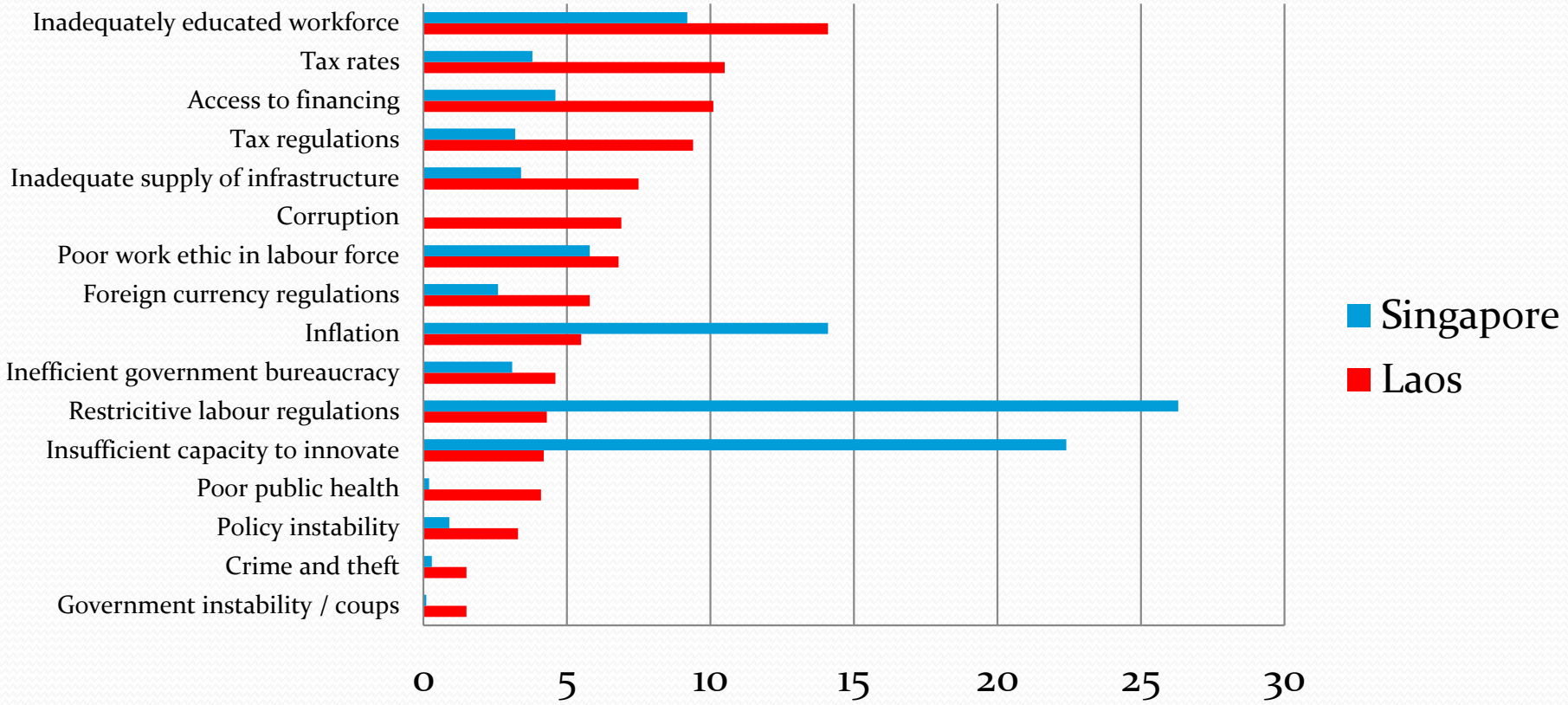
Updated 11/12/2017

Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The most problematic factors for doing business in Laos in comparison with Singapore according to the global competitiveness index 2017-2018

(weighted score)

Contents



Source: World Economic Forum (Ed.): The Global Competitiveness Report 2017-2018, p. 174, 262.

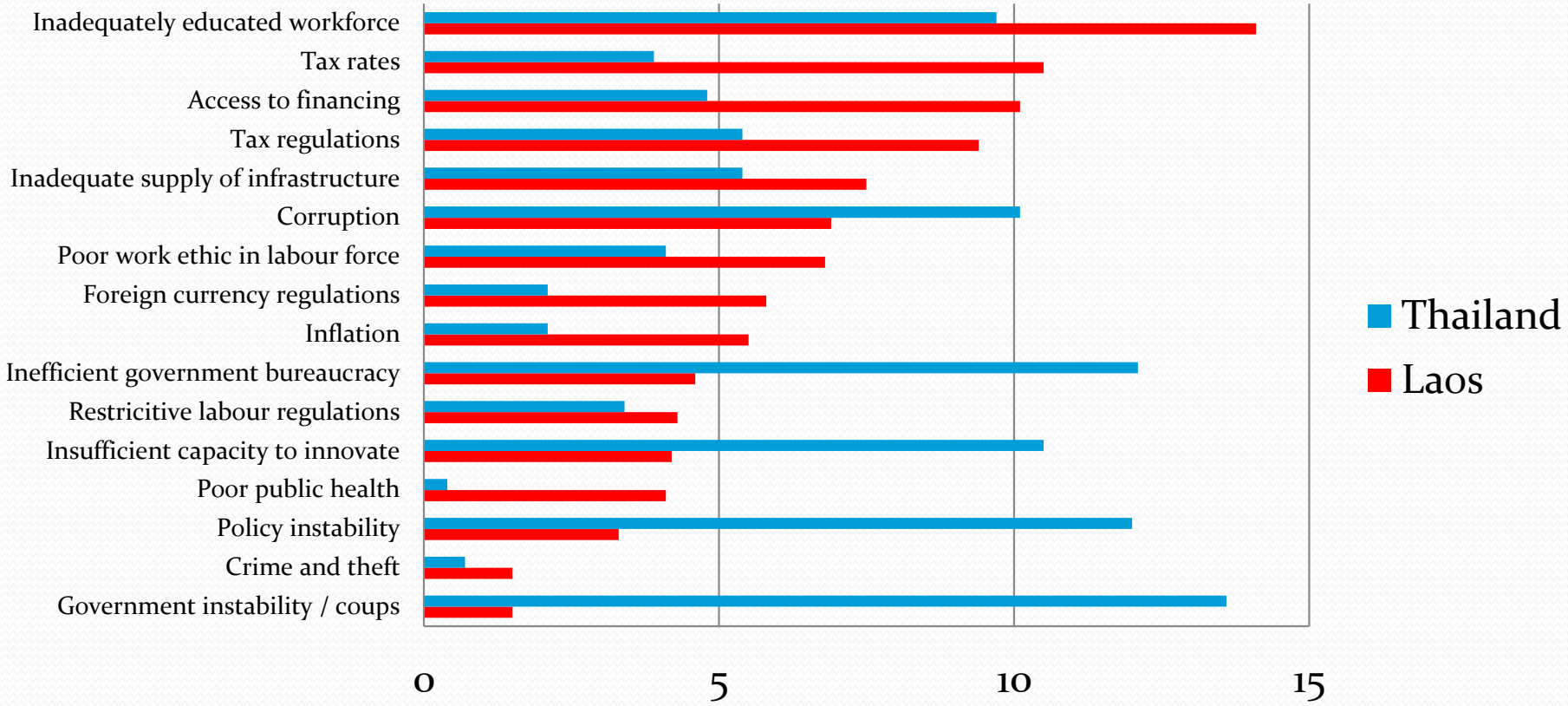
Updated 11/12/2017

Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The most problematic factors for doing business in Laos in comparison with Thailand according to the global competitiveness index 2017-2018

(weighted score)

Contents



Source: World Economic Forum (Ed.): The Global Competitiveness Report 2017-2018, p. 174, 286.

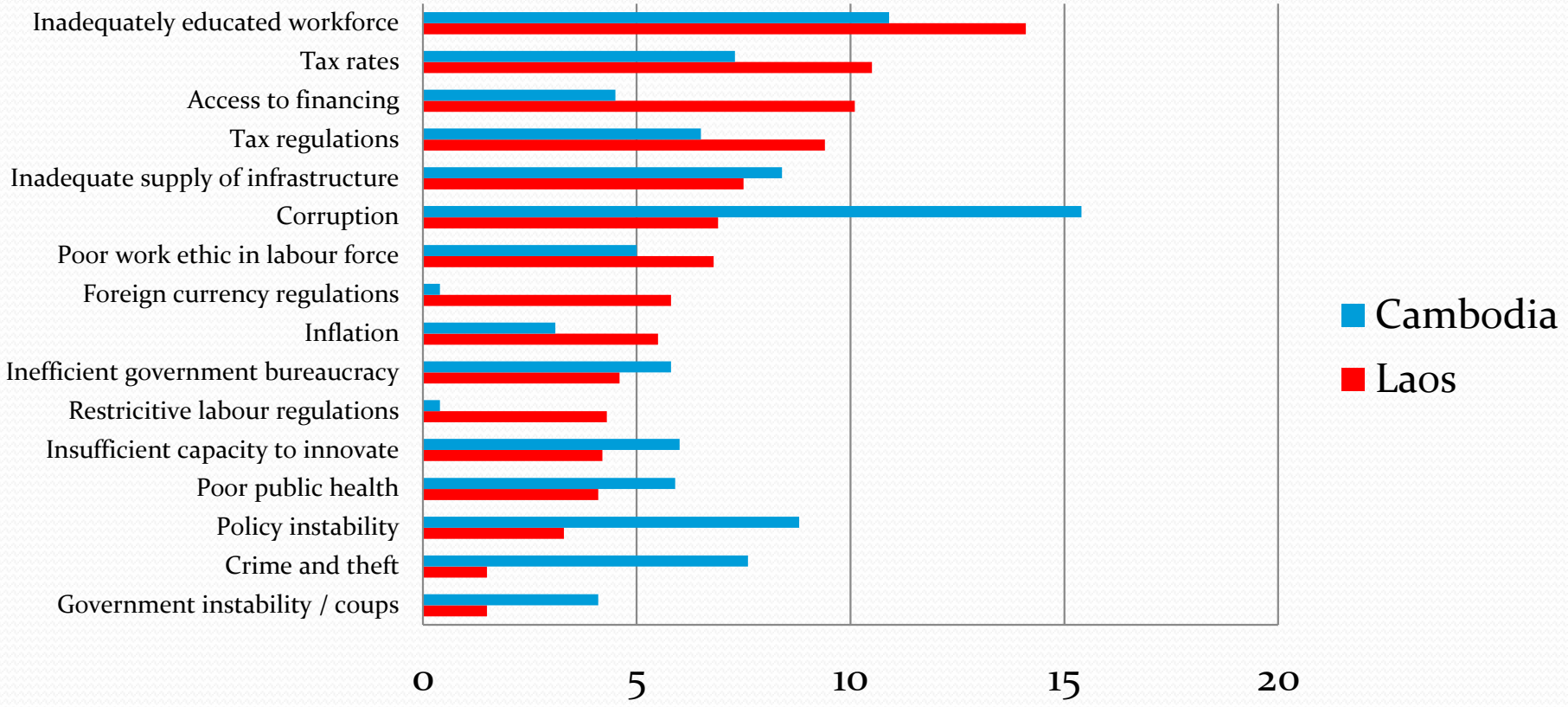
Updated 11/12/2017

Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The most problematic factors for doing business in Laos in comparison with Cambodia according to the global competitiveness index 2017-2018

(weighted score)

Contents



Source: World Economic Forum (Ed.): The Global Competitiveness Report 2017-2018, p. 78, 174.

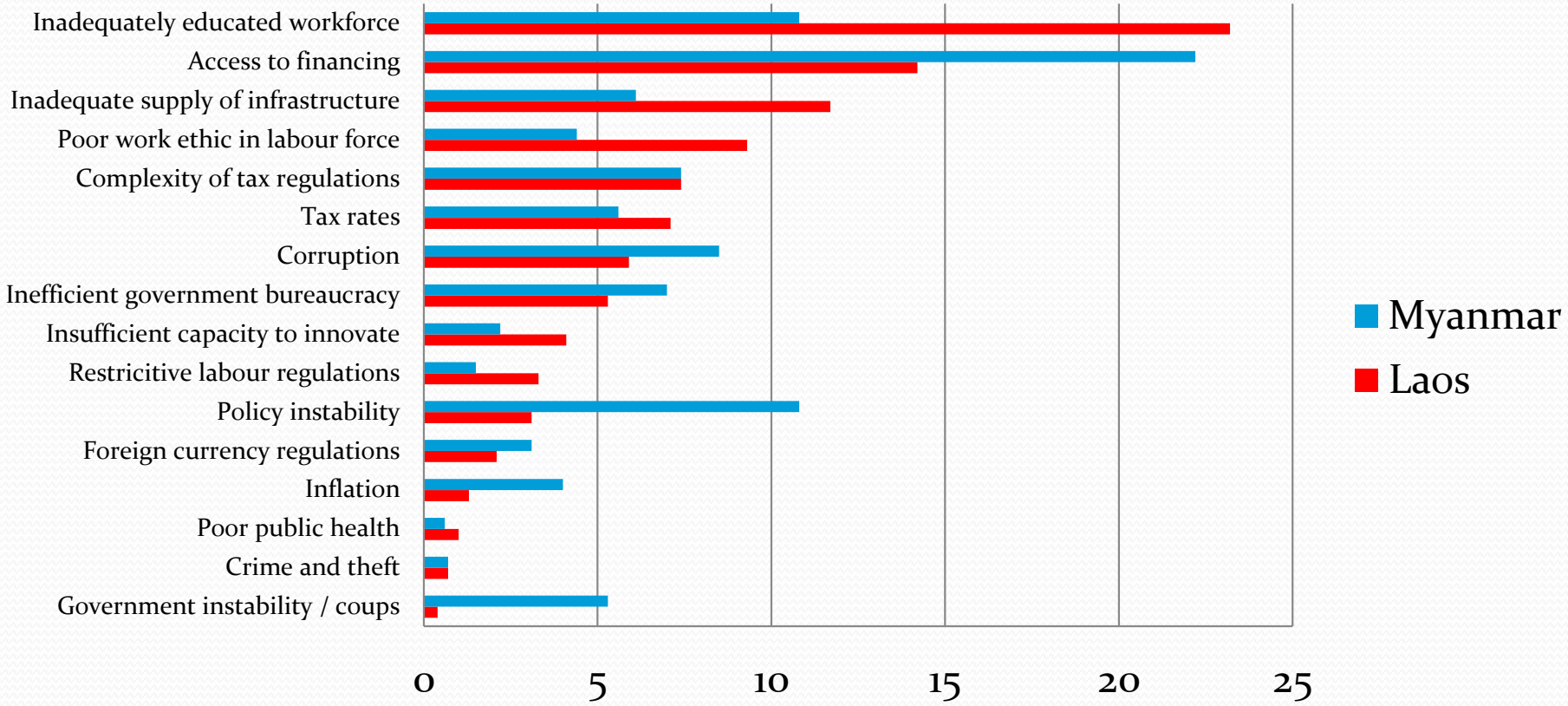
Updated 11/12/2017

Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The most problematic factors for doing business in Laos in comparison with Myanmar according to the global competitiveness index 2015-2016

(weighted score)

Contents



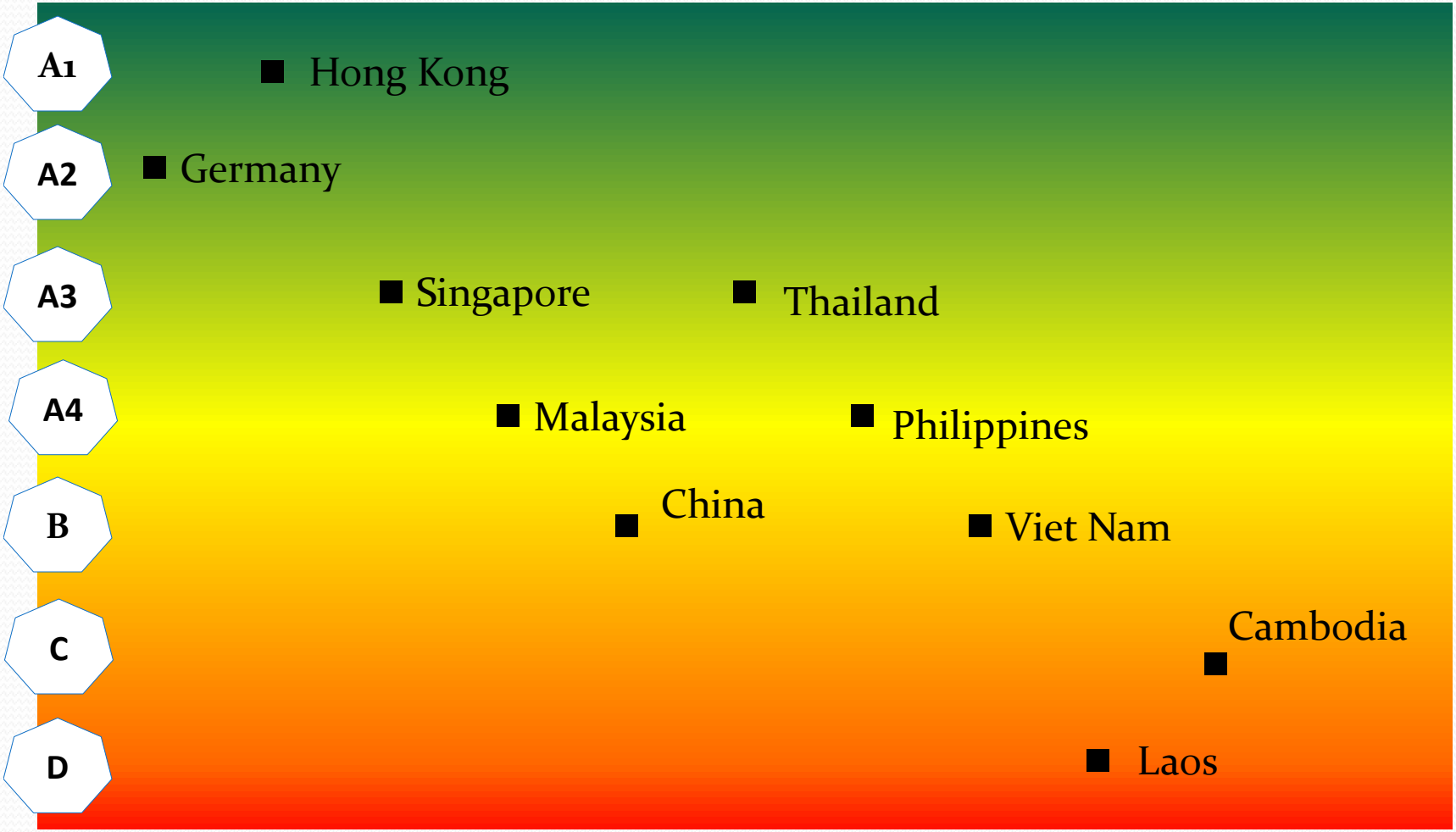
Source: Schwab, K.: The Global Competitiveness Report 2015-2016. Ed. by World Economic Forum (Ed.), Geneva 2015, p. 228, 270.

Updated October 17th 2015

Country Risk Index 2016 by Coface

("A1" very good, "D": high risk; 157 countries)

Contents



Updated 20/9/16

Source: http://www.coface.com/ as of 28/10/2012

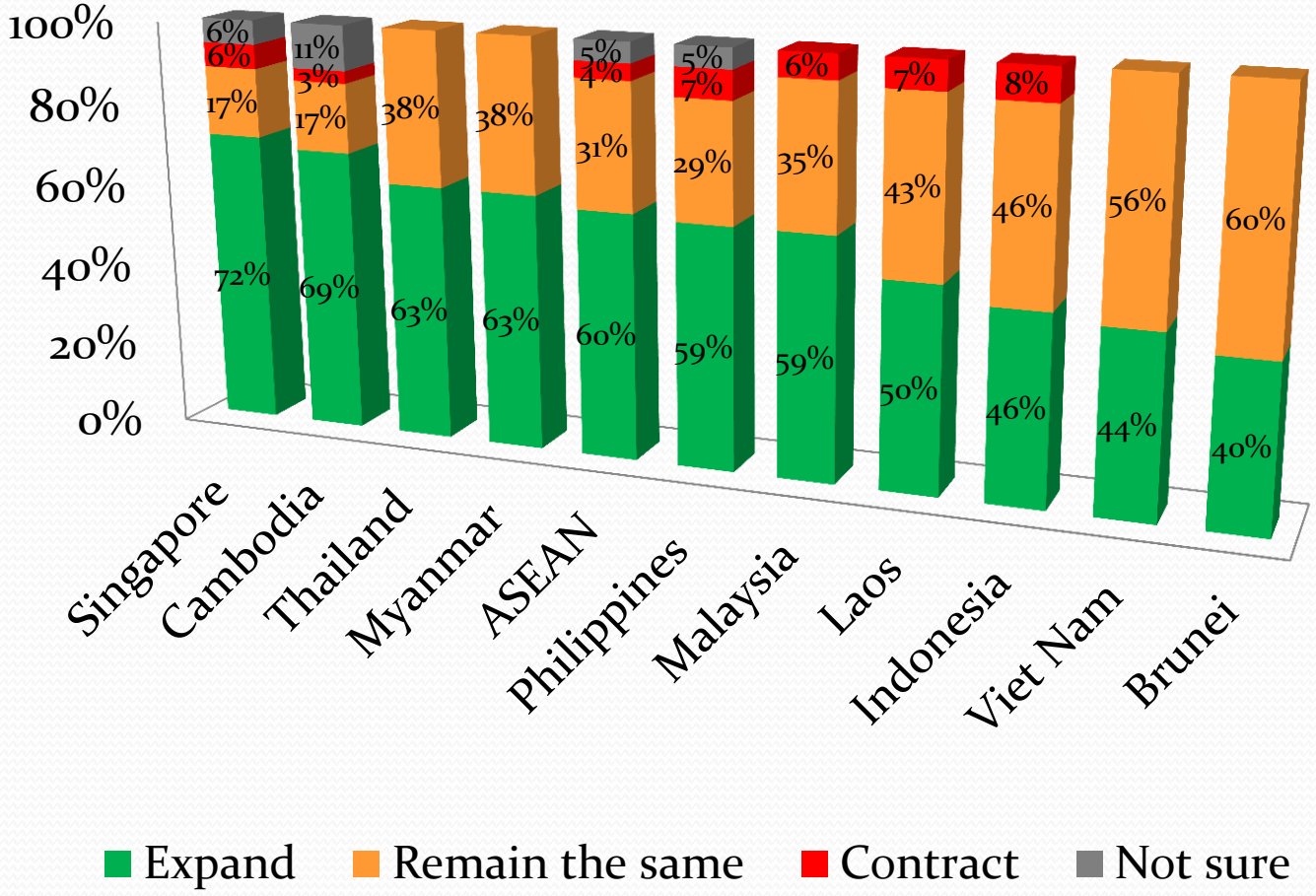
Contents

European Businesses in ASEAN

2016

Contents

European Businesses in ASEAN 2016: Plans for operations over the next 5 years

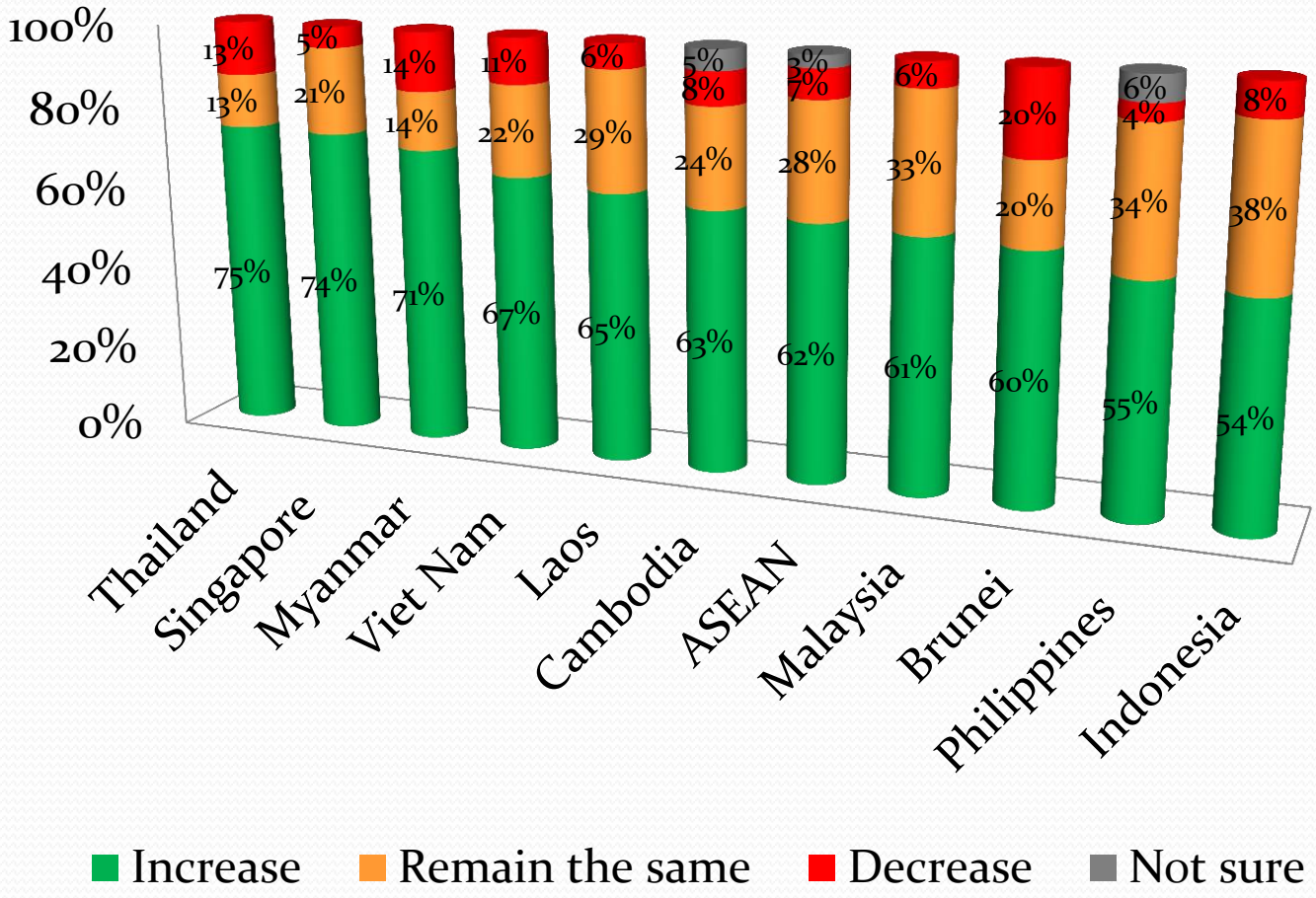


Source: EU-ASEAN Business Council (Ed.): 2016 EU-ASEAN Business Sentiment Survey. Singapore 2016, p. 5

Updated March 16th 2017

Contents

European Businesses in ASEAN 2016: Plans for headcount over the next 5 years

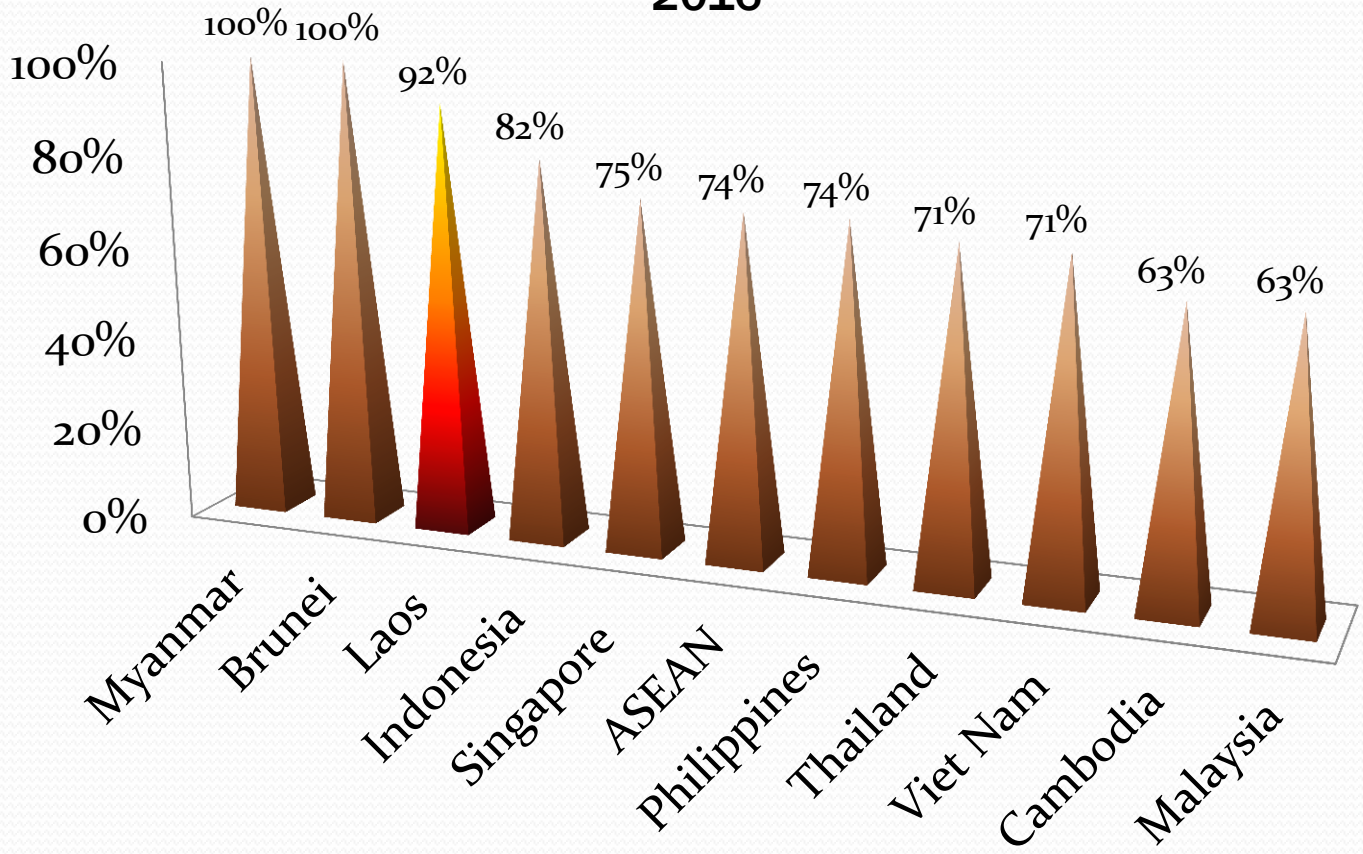


Source: EU-ASEAN Business Council (Ed.): 2016 EU-ASEAN Business Sentiment Survey. Singapore 2016, p. 6

Updated March 16th 2017

Contents

European Businesses in ASEAN 2016: Companies expecting an increase in profits over 2016

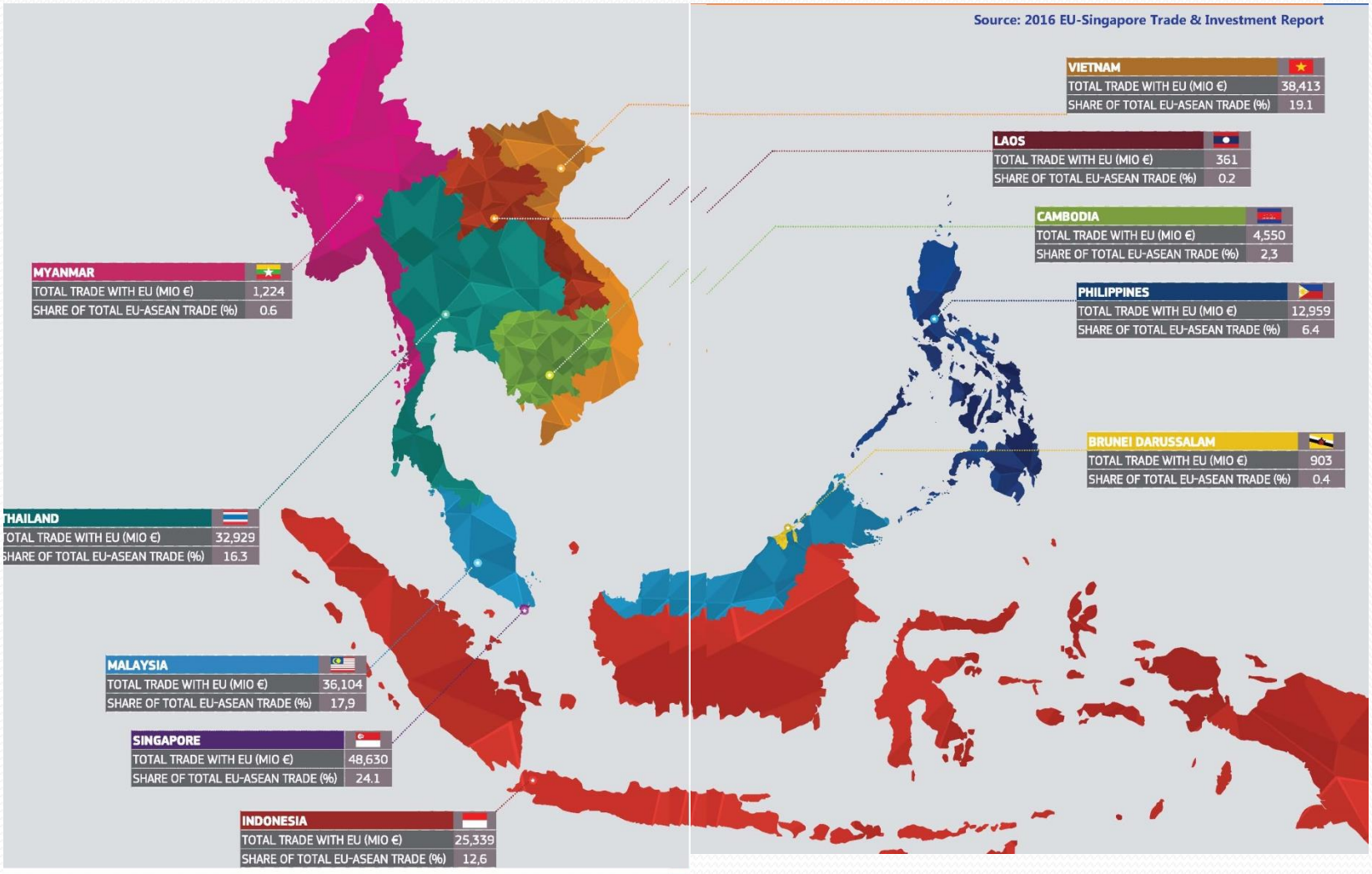


Source: EU-ASEAN Business Council (Ed.): 2016 EU-ASEAN Business Sentiment Survey. Singapore 2016, p. 8

Updated March 16th 2017

ASEAN-EU Trade 2016

Contents



Source: 2016 EU-Singapore Trade and Investment Report. In: EU-ASEAN Business Council (Ed.): 2016 EU-ASEAN Business Sentiment Survey. Singapore 2016, p. 13-14

Updated March 16th 2017

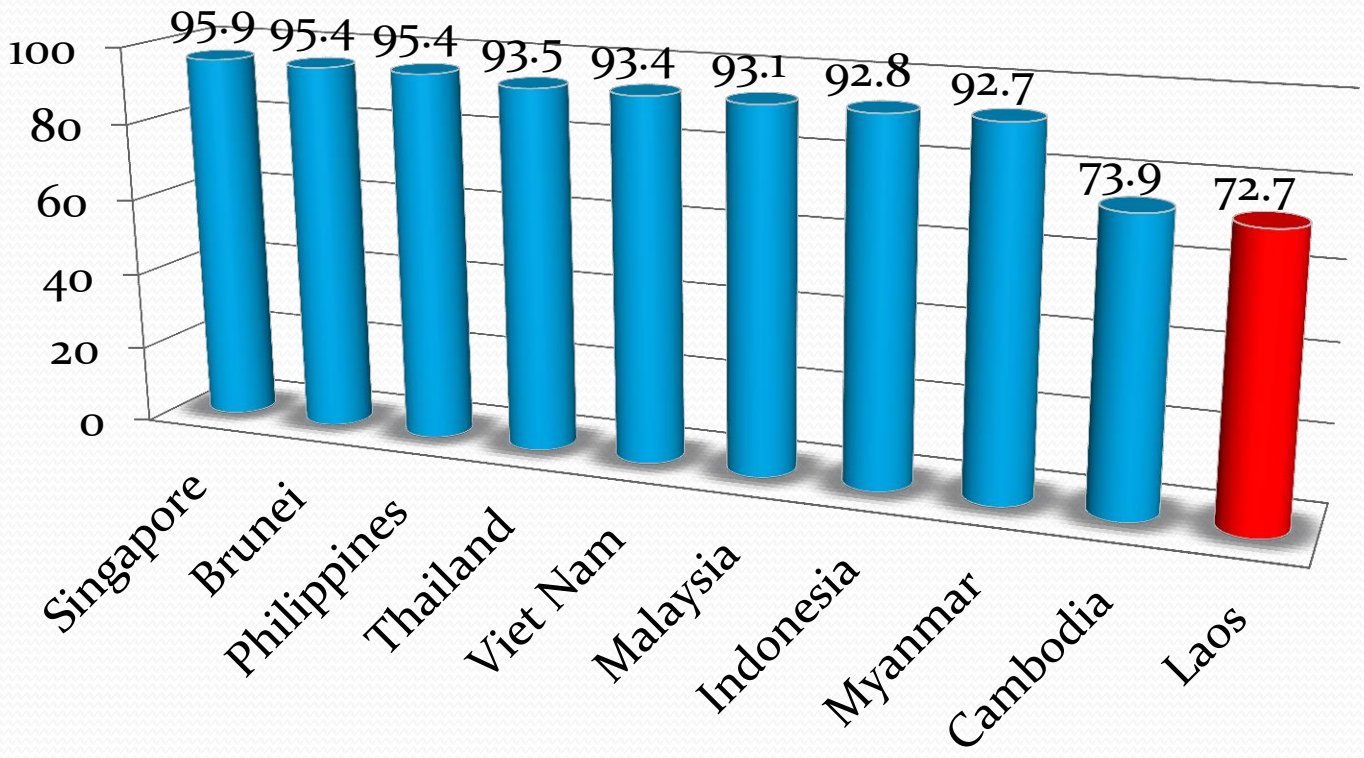
Contents

Education and Skills

Lao PDR in International Comparison

Contents

Literacy rate, age 15+, in %
(most recent year)

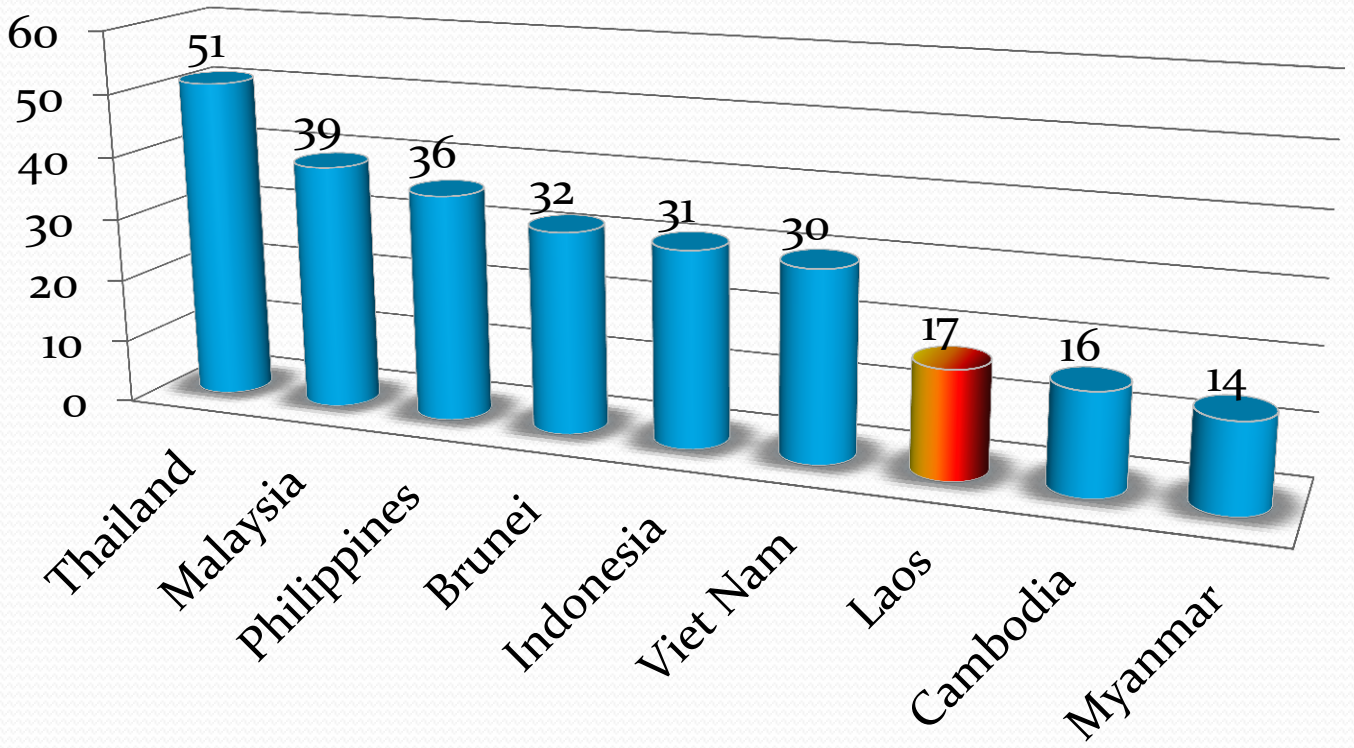


Source: ADB, ILO (Ed.): ASEAN Community 2015: Managing integration for better jobs and shared prosperity. Bangkok 2014, p. 8.

Updated on Oct. 22, 2014

Contents

Gross enrolment rate in tertiary education in %
(most recent year)

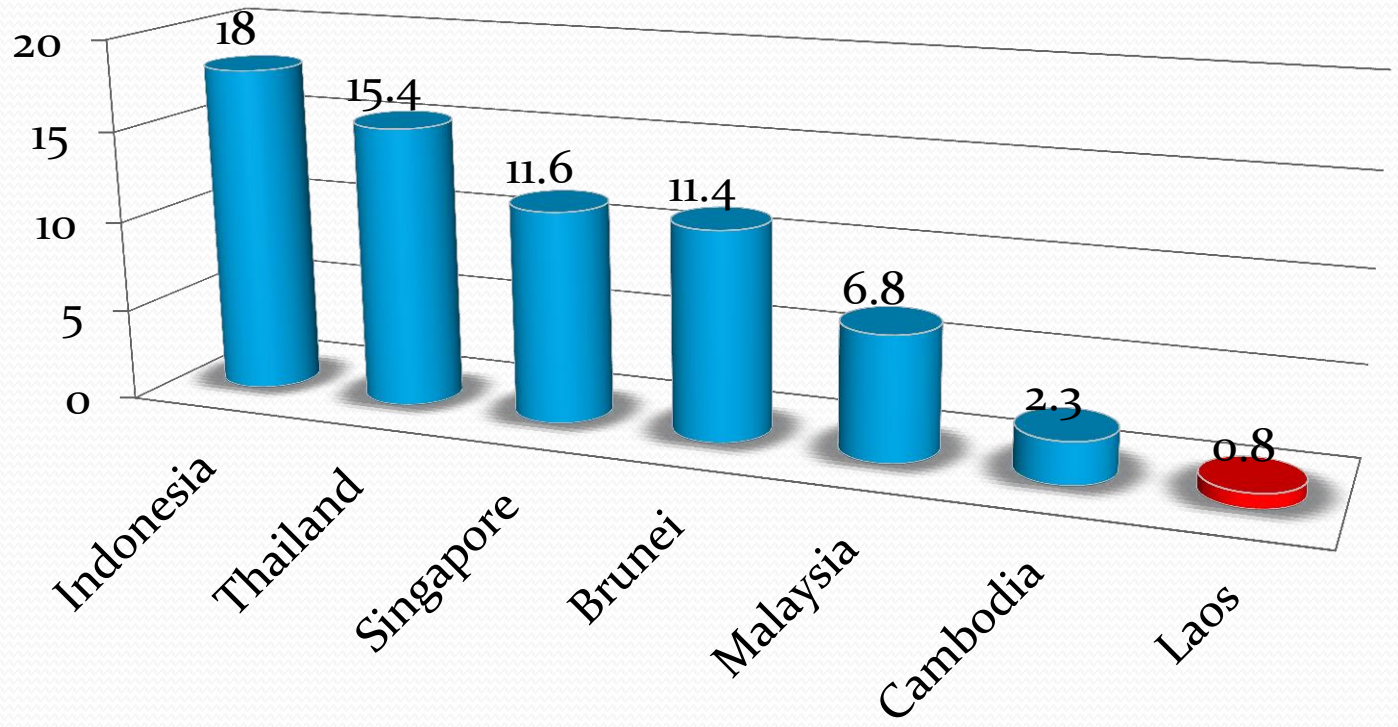


Source: http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.TER.ENRR/countries as of May 15th 2016

Updated on May 15th 2016

Contents

Enrolment in Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) as percentage of total secondary enrolment (most recent year)



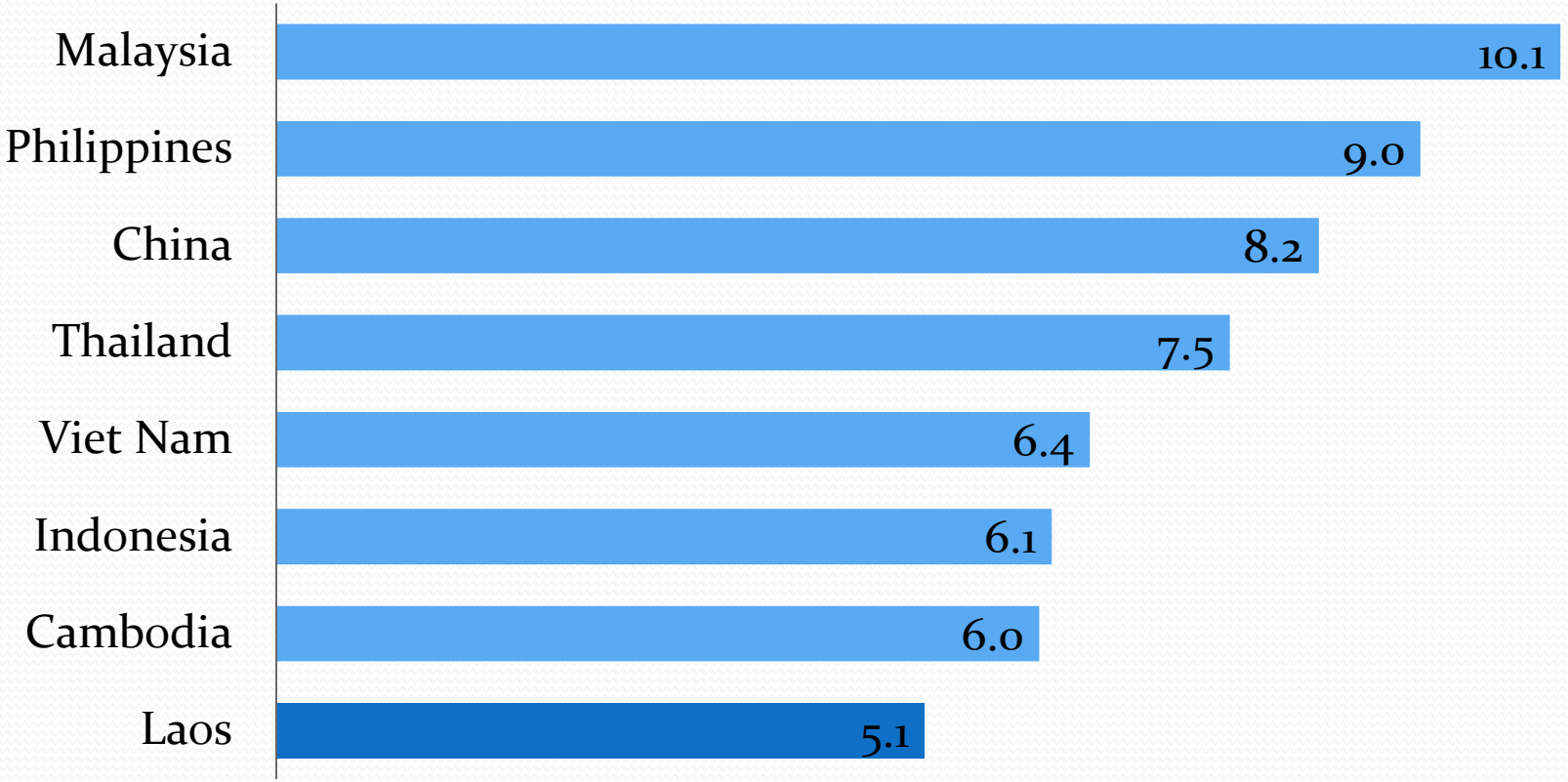
Source: ADB, ILO (Ed.): ASEAN Community 2015: Managing integration for better jobs and shared prosperity. Bangkok 2014, p. 8.

Updated on Oct. 22, 2014

Contents

Average Years of Schooling*

Don't need no education!



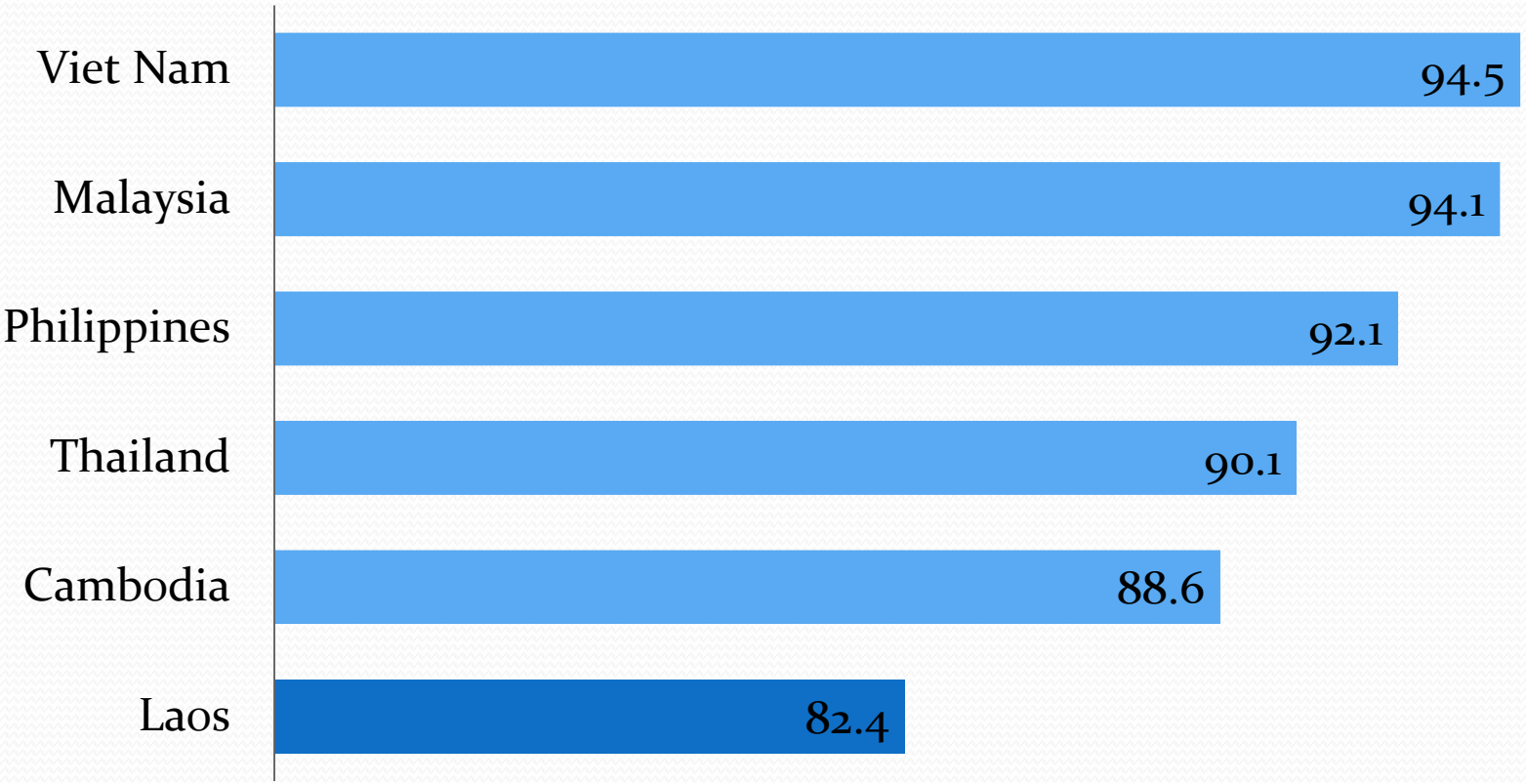
* Latest available figures

Source: Asian Development Bank (Ed.): Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2011., Manila, August 2011, p. 23

Total Net Enrollment in Primary Education in %

(2009 or nearest year)

Contents



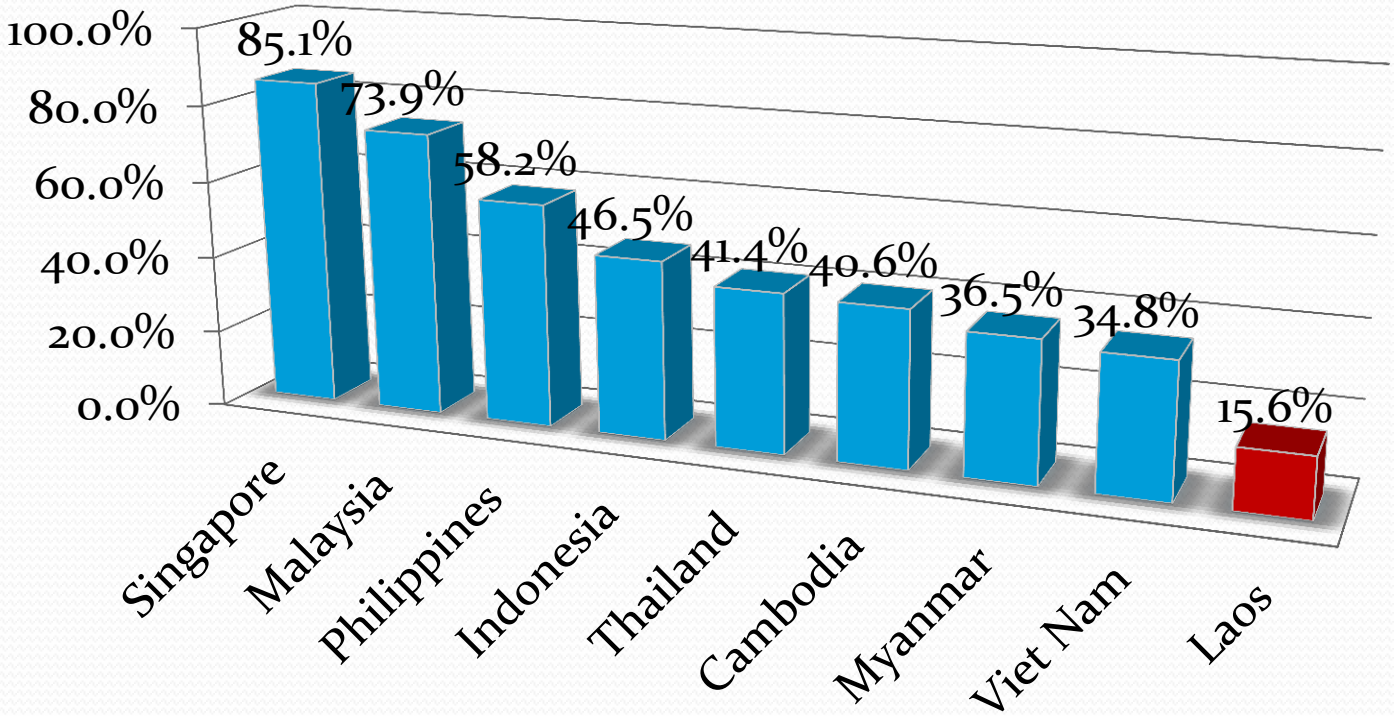
Source: Asian Development Bank (Ed.): Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2011., Manila, August 2011, p. 23

Contents

Labour and Wages

Contents

Share of wage and salaried workers in total employment 2013
(in per cent)

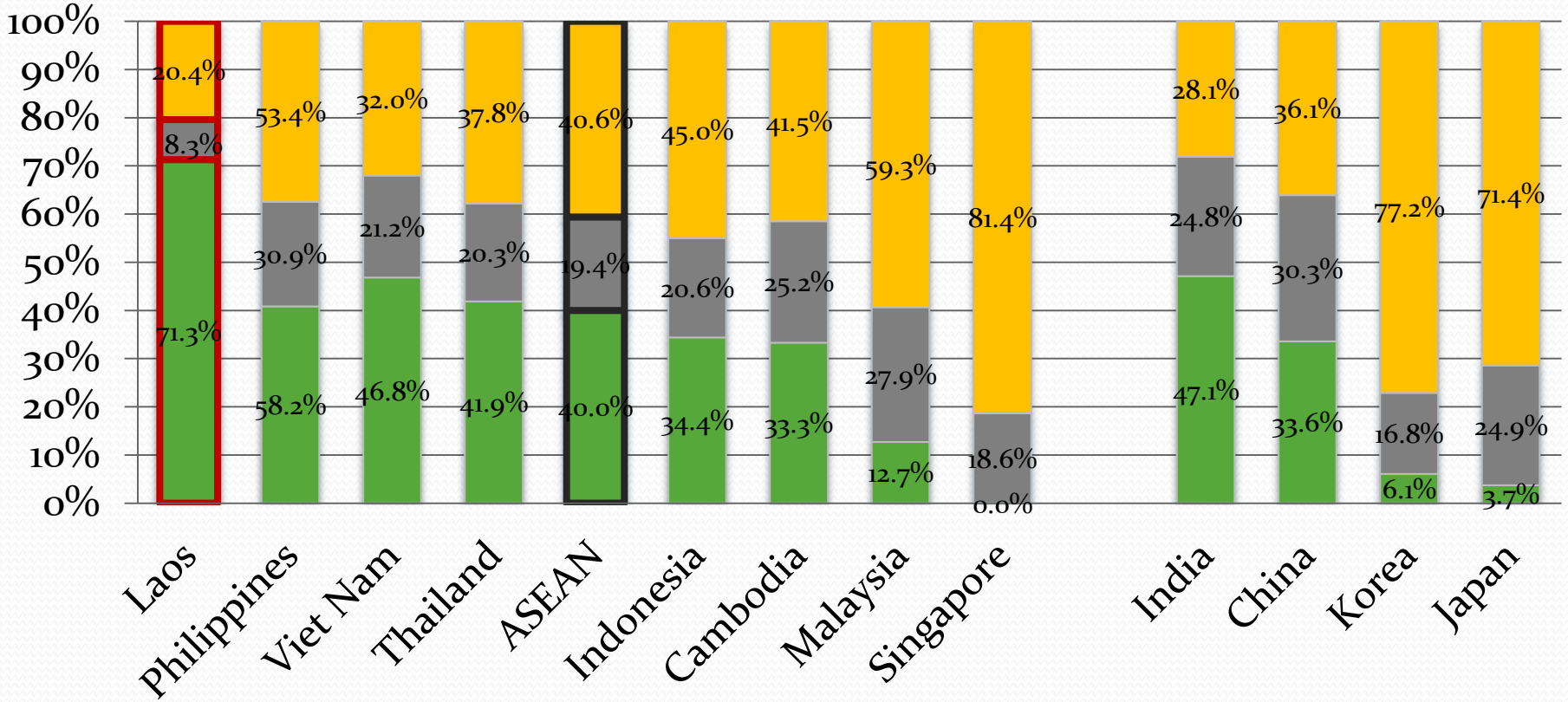


Source: ADB, ILO (Ed.): ASEAN Community 2015: Managing integration for better jobs and shared prosperity. Bangkok 2014, p. 66.

Updated on Oct. 29, 2014

Contents

Employment by major economic sector
(in per cent, most recent year*)



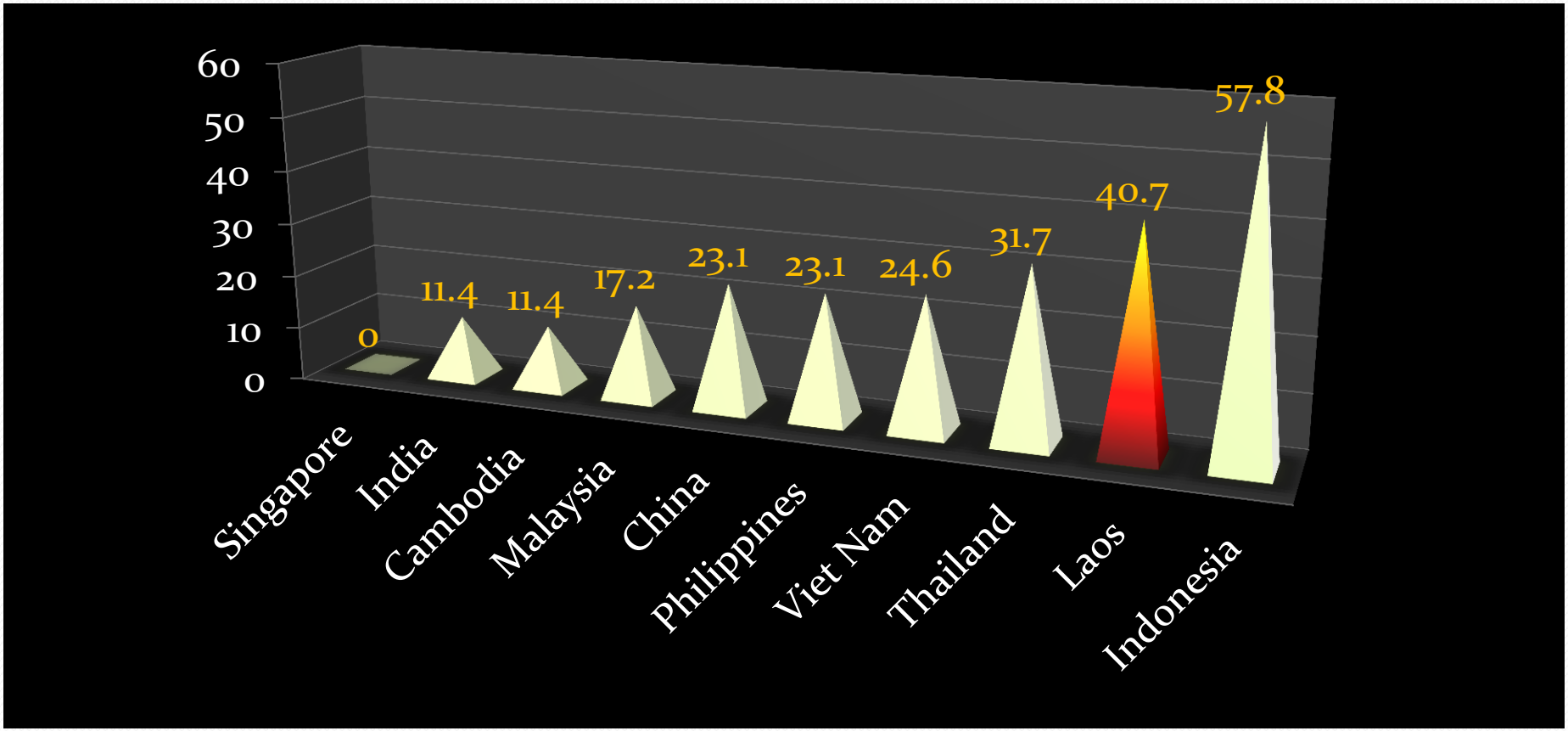
*Lao PDR: 2010; Cambodia, China, India: 2012; all others: 2013

Source: ADB, ILO (Ed.): ASEAN Community 2015: Managing integration for better jobs and shared prosperity. Bangkok 2014, p. 125.

Updated on Oct. 29, 2014

Contents

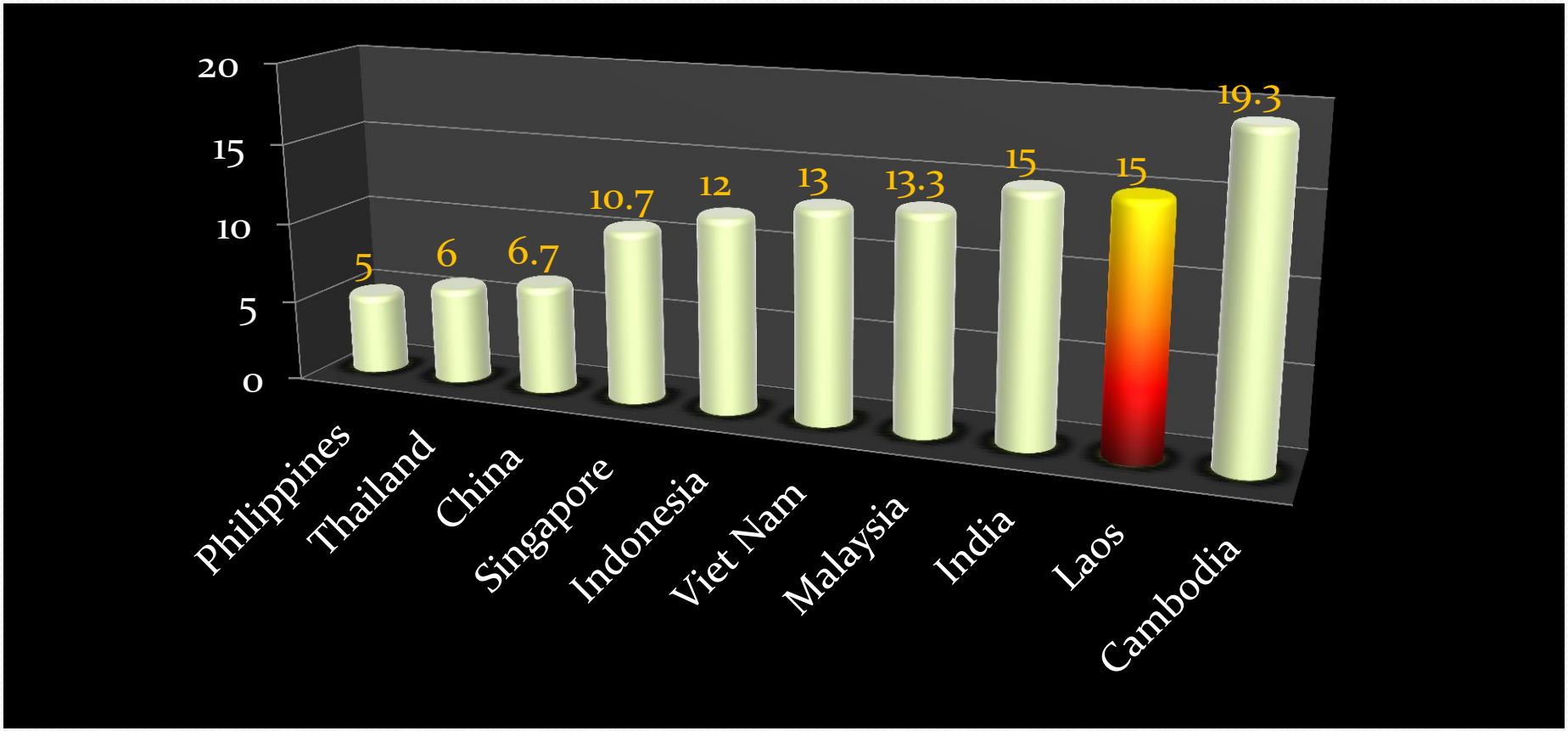
Severance Payment for Redundancy Dismissal
(weeks of salary, 2013 average for workers with 1, 5, and 10 years of tenure)



Source: http://www.doingbusiness.org/data/exploreeconomies/lao-pdr/ as of Nov. 4th, 2013

Contents

Paid Annual Leave
(working days, 2013 average)

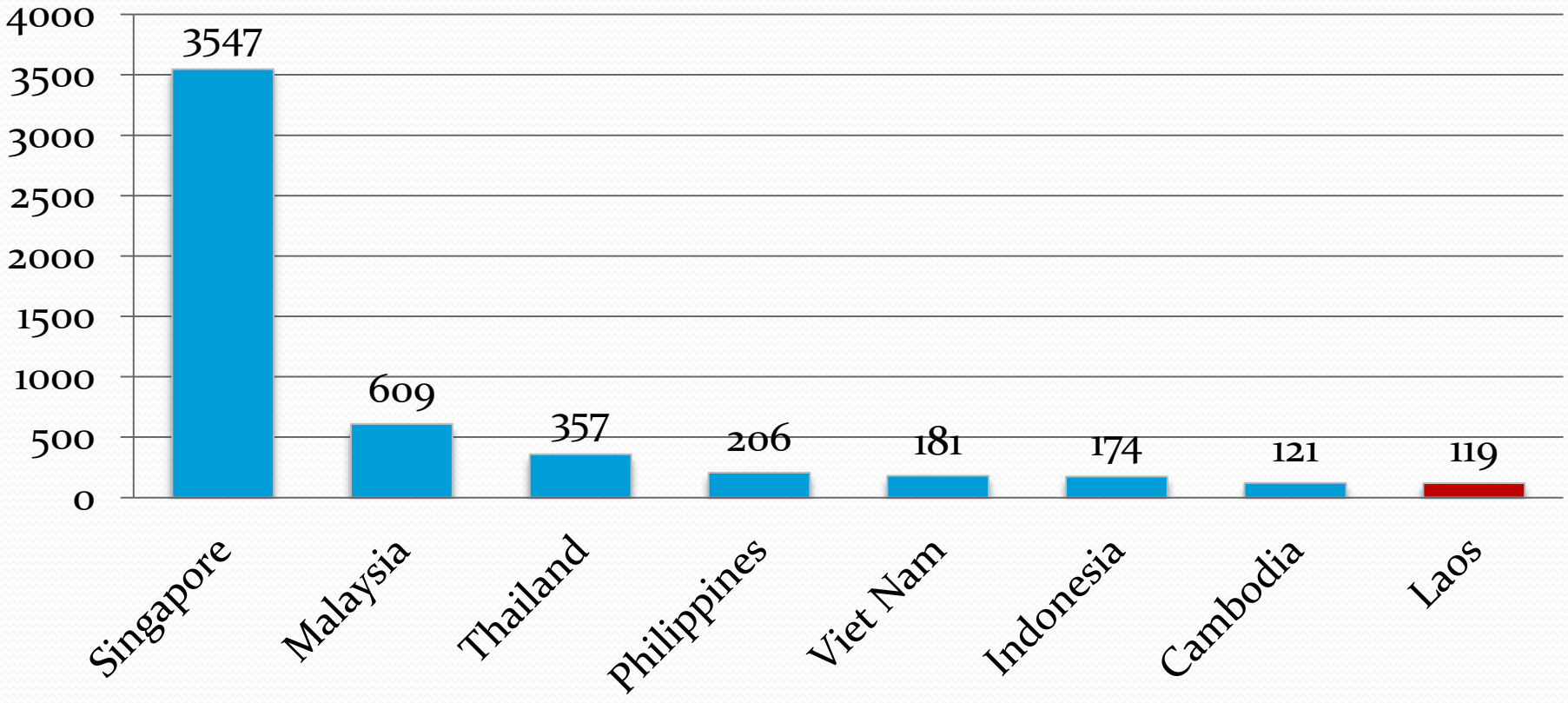


Source: http://www.doingbusiness.org/data/exploreeconomies/lao-pdr/ as of Nov. 4th, 2013

Lao PDR in International Comparison

Contents

Average monthly wage in US $
(most recent year)

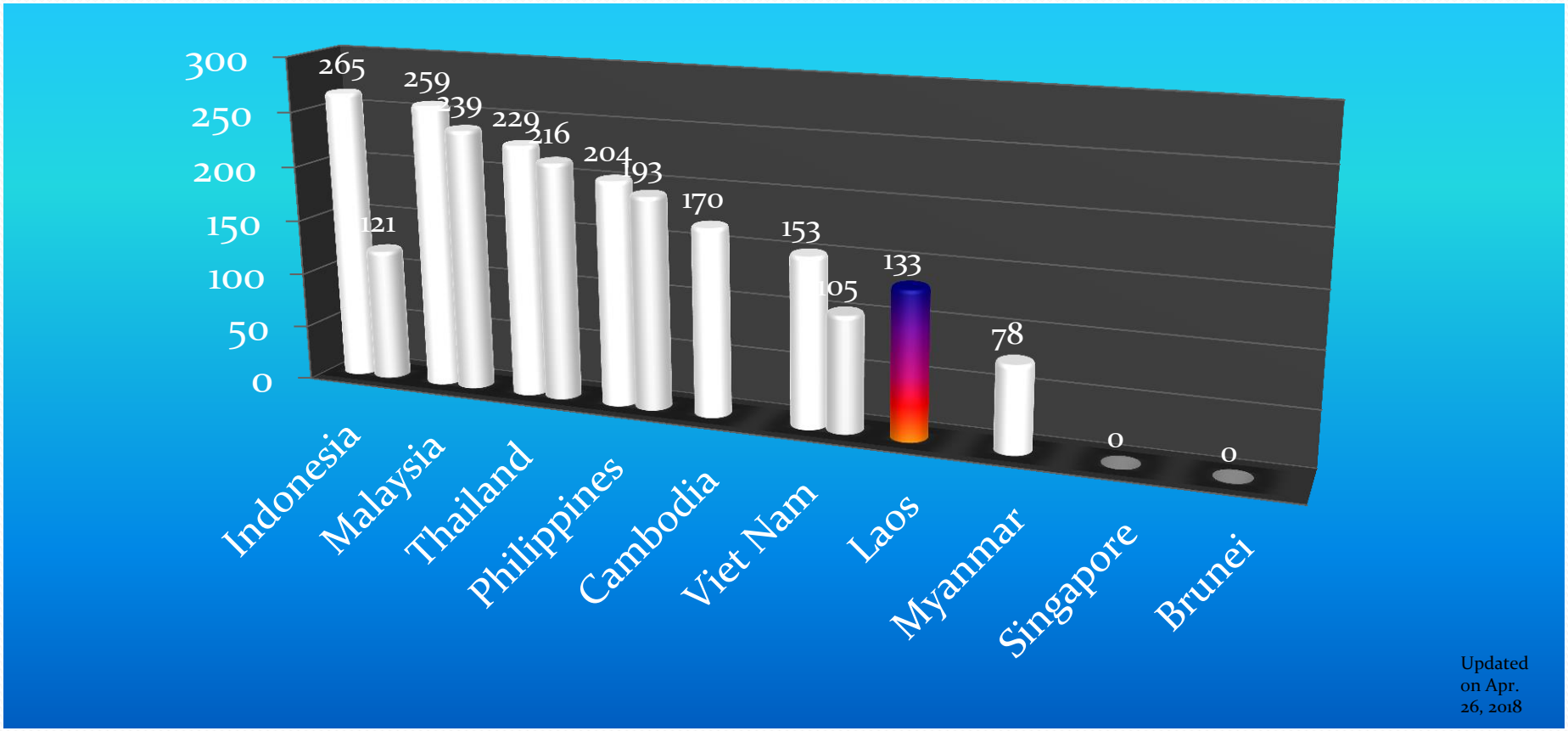


Source: ADB, ILO (Ed.): ASEAN Community 2015: Managing integration for better jobs and shared prosperity. Bangkok 2014, p. 67.

Updated on Oct. 29, 2014

Minimum Wage
(2018, US $ per month)

Contents

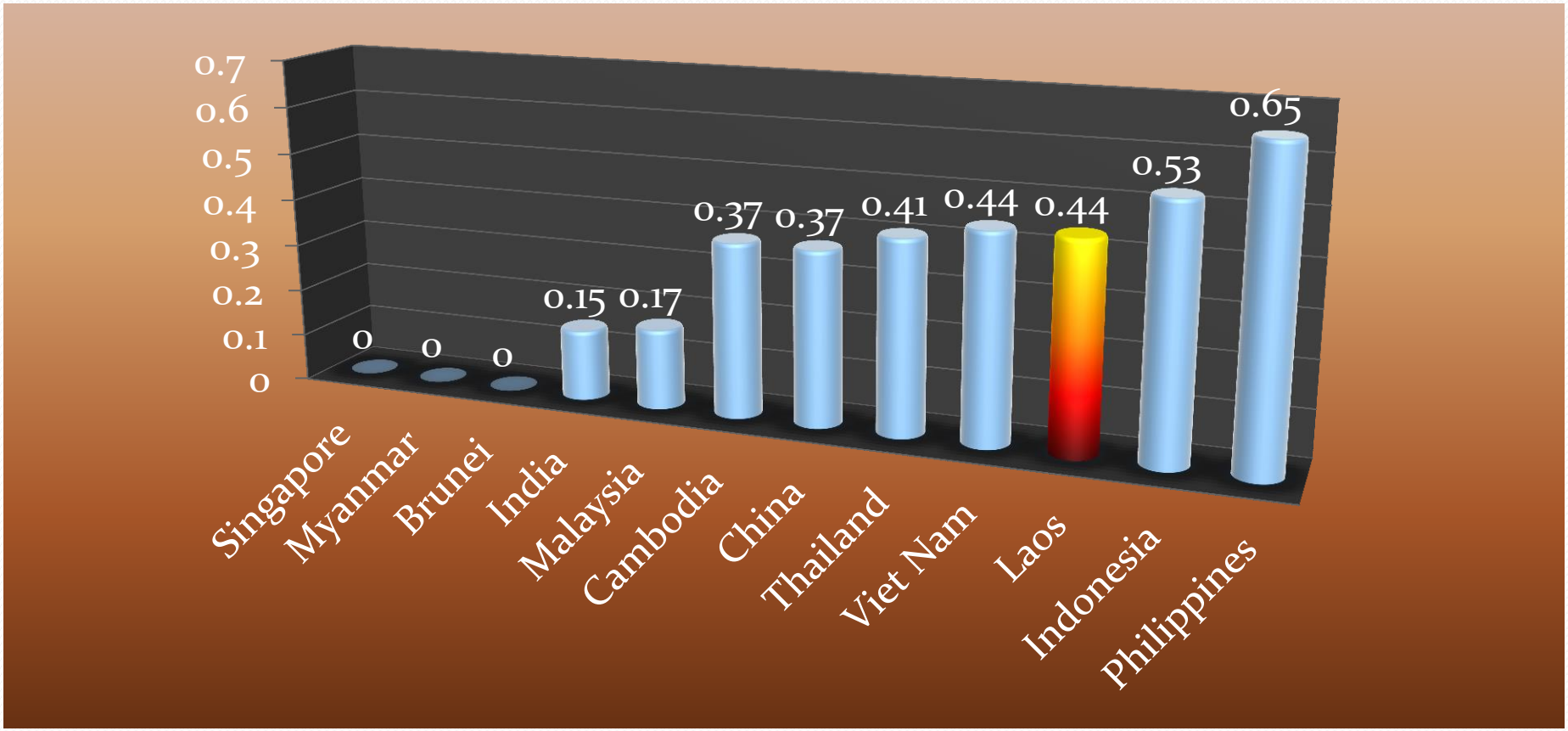


Singapore and Brunei Darussalam have no minimum wage regulation: Some countries apply different minimum wages in their countries; here the lowest and the highest rates have been considered

Sources: https://www.minimum-wage.org/international/ as of April 26th, 2018; https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2018-01-17/thailand-boosts-national-minimum-wage-for-first-time-since-2013; http://www.industriall-union.org/minimum-wage-in-cambodia-increased-to-us170; https://www.mmtimes.com/news/government-sets-new-daily-minimum-wage-k4800.html; https://www.indonesia-investments.com/news/todays-headlines/what-are-the-minimum-wages-in-indonesia-in-2018/item8347; PMO Notification 560 as of 20.04.2018; ADB, ILO (Ed.): ASEAN Community 2015: Managing integration for better jobs and shared prosperity. Bangkok 2014, p. 68

Contents

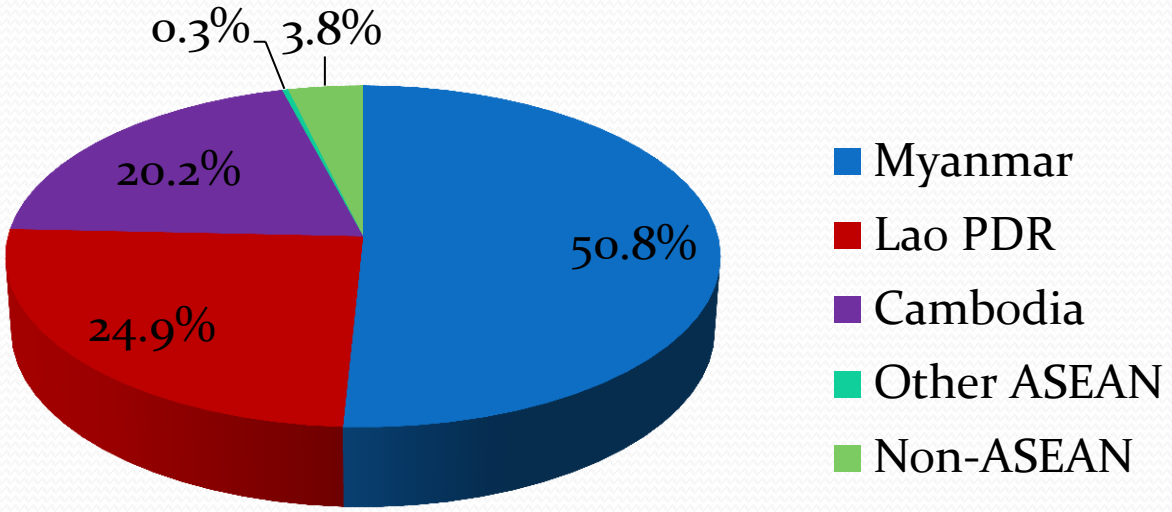
Ratio of Minimum Wage to value added per worker



Source: http://www.doingbusiness.org/data/exploreeconomies/lao-pdr/ as of Nov. 5th, 2013

Contents

Origin of international migrant stock in Thailand, 2013



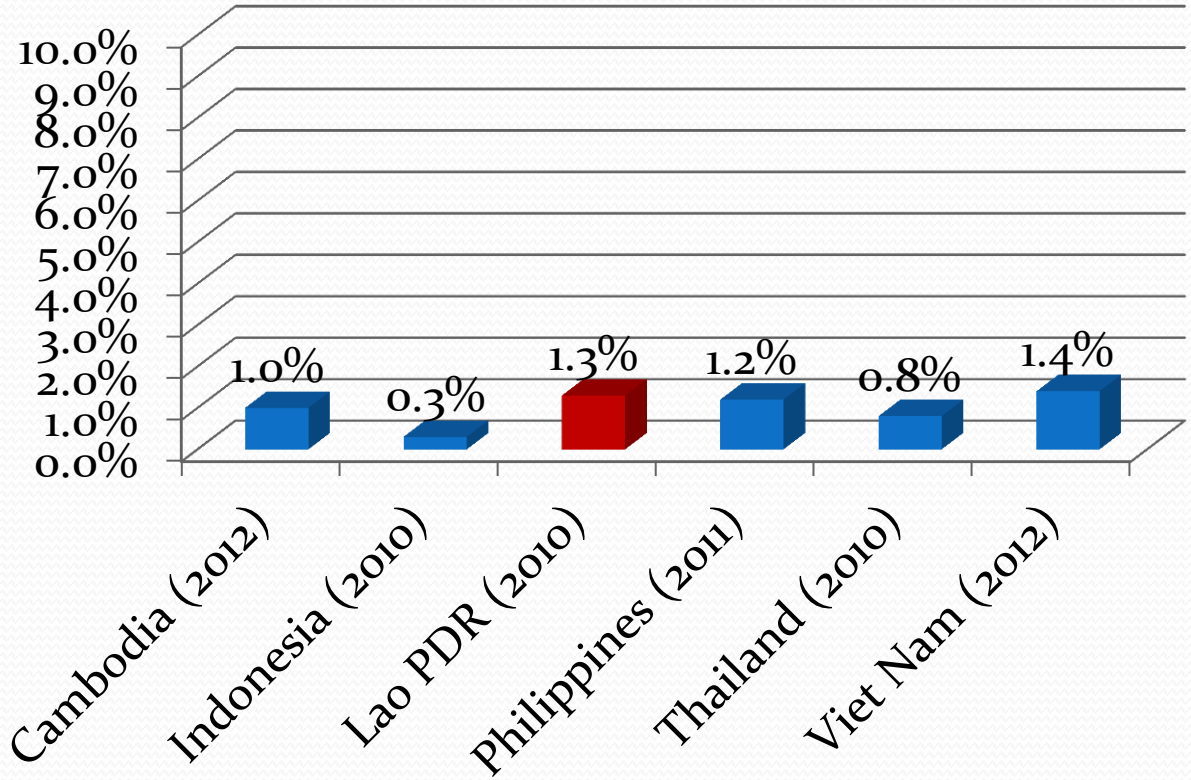
Source: ADB, ILO (Ed.): ASEAN Community 2015: Managing integration for better jobs and shared prosperity. Bangkok 2014, p. 84.

Updated on Oct. 29, 2014

Lao PDR in International Comparison

Contents

Share of 7 occupations which are covered by AEC-MRA* in total employment (per cent)



* Mutual Recognition Arrangement

Source: ADB, ILO (Ed.): ASEAN Community 2015: Managing integration for better jobs and shared prosperity. Bangkok 2014, p. 91.

Updated on Oct. 29, 2014

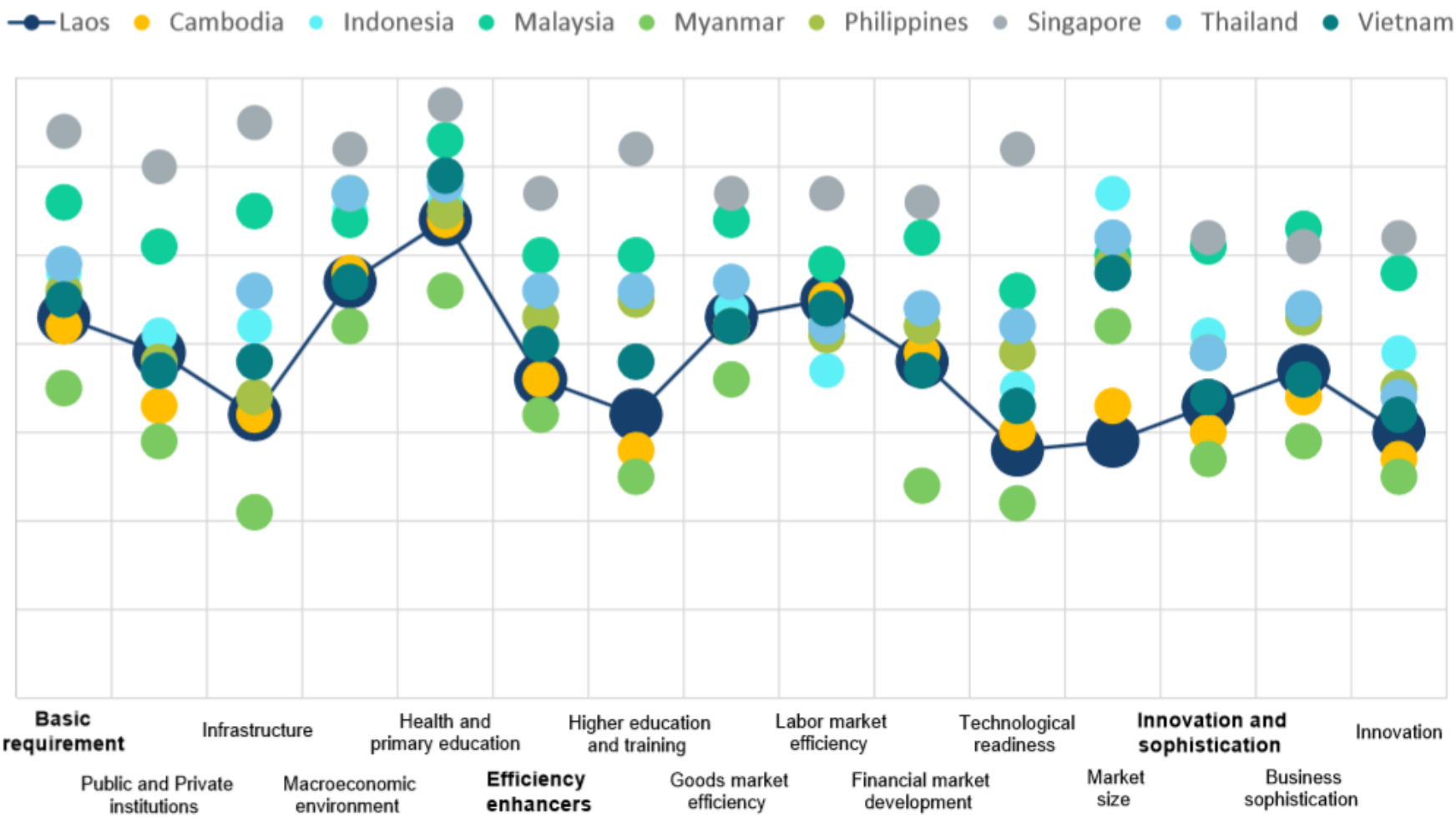
Contents

Productivity, Remittances

The Global Competitiveness Index

2015-2016, ASEAN, score = 0-7

Contents



Source: The Global Competitiveness Report 2015-2016, World Economic Forum

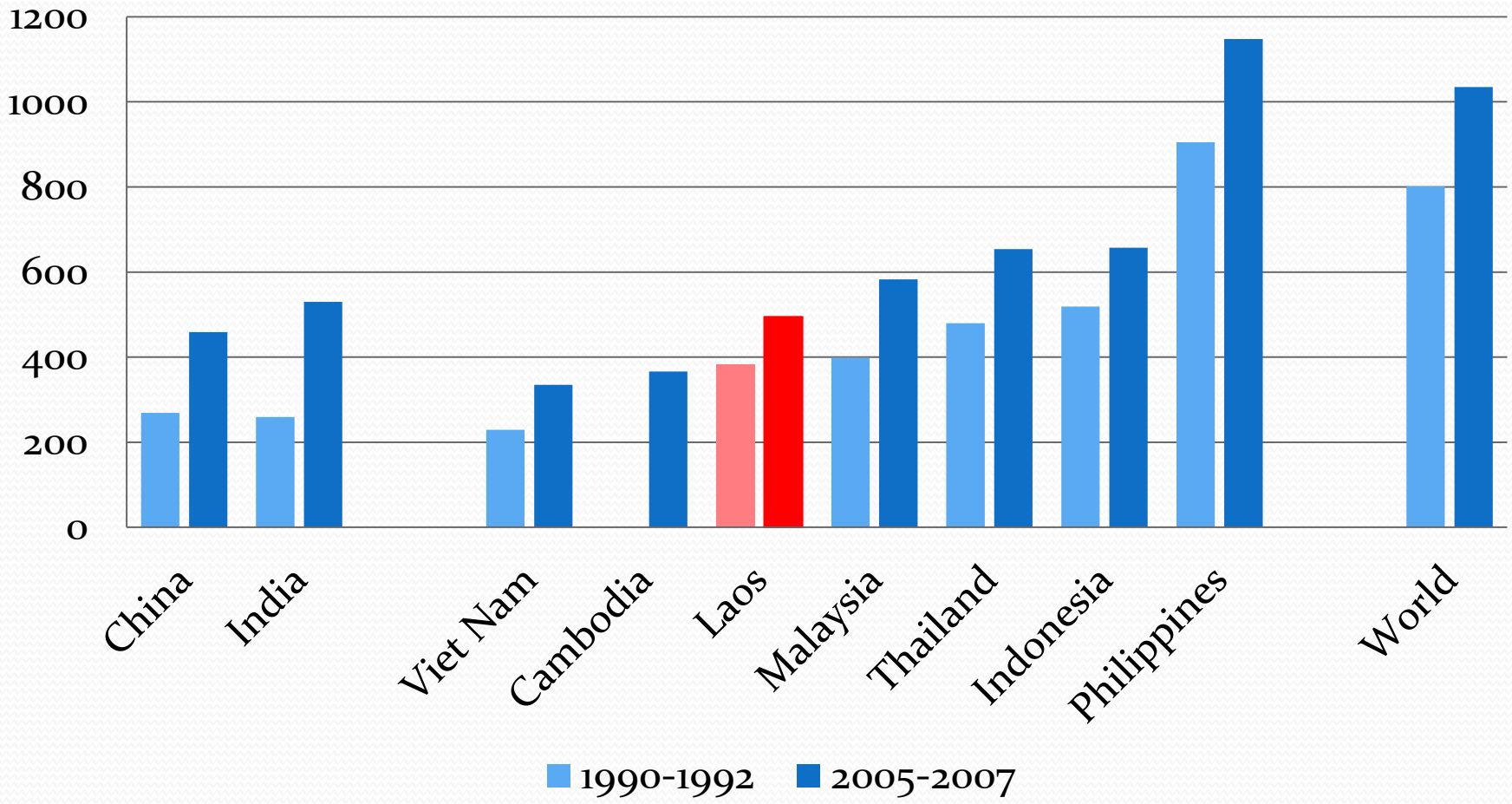
www.ChartingEconomy.com

Lao PDR in International Comparison

Contents

Agricultural Productivity

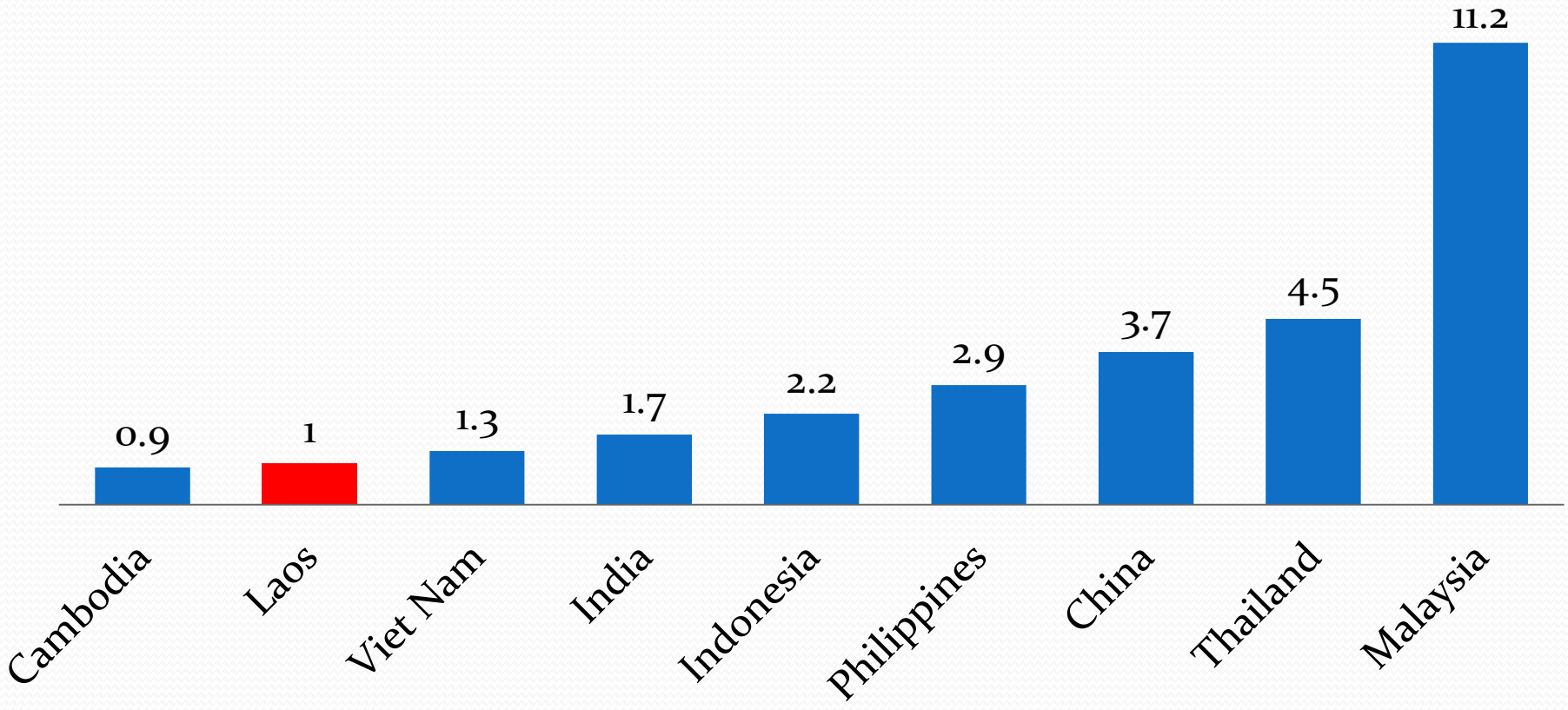
(Agricultural value added per worker in USD, 2000)



Source: The World Bank (Ed.): World Development Report 2011. Washington 2011, p. 350 p.

Contents

Overall Labour Productivity in 1000 (2005) PPP, Latest Figures Available



Source: Asian Development Bank (Ed.): Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2011., Manila, August 2011, p. x|ii

Contents

Lao and Thai workers productivity in 2010

sectors	productivity (US dollars per worker)		Thai/Lao
	Lao	Thai	(x times more productive)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	517	1875	3.6
Mining and quarrying	17049	201279	11.8
Electricity and water supply	14081	45433	3.2
Manufacturing	2324	15160	6.5
Construction	2786	3106	1.1
Services	2333	8182	3.5
All sectors	1167	6799	5.8

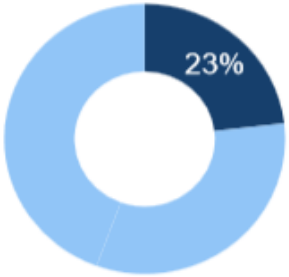
NB: Productivity = Real GDP in US dollars / Number of employees

Source : Lao PDR at the crossroads; Industrial Development strategies 2016-2030 p 34

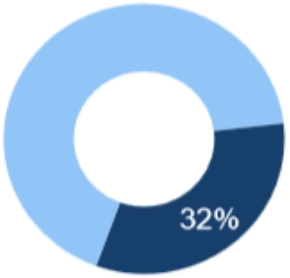
KEY PRODUCTION SECTORS

Contents

% of 2014 GDP (current price)
100% = 94,568 Billion Kips

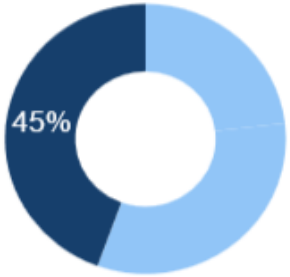


AGRICULTURE



INDUSTRY

Mining	14.2%
Manufacturing	7.9%
Construction	7.0%
Utilities	3.3%



SERVICE

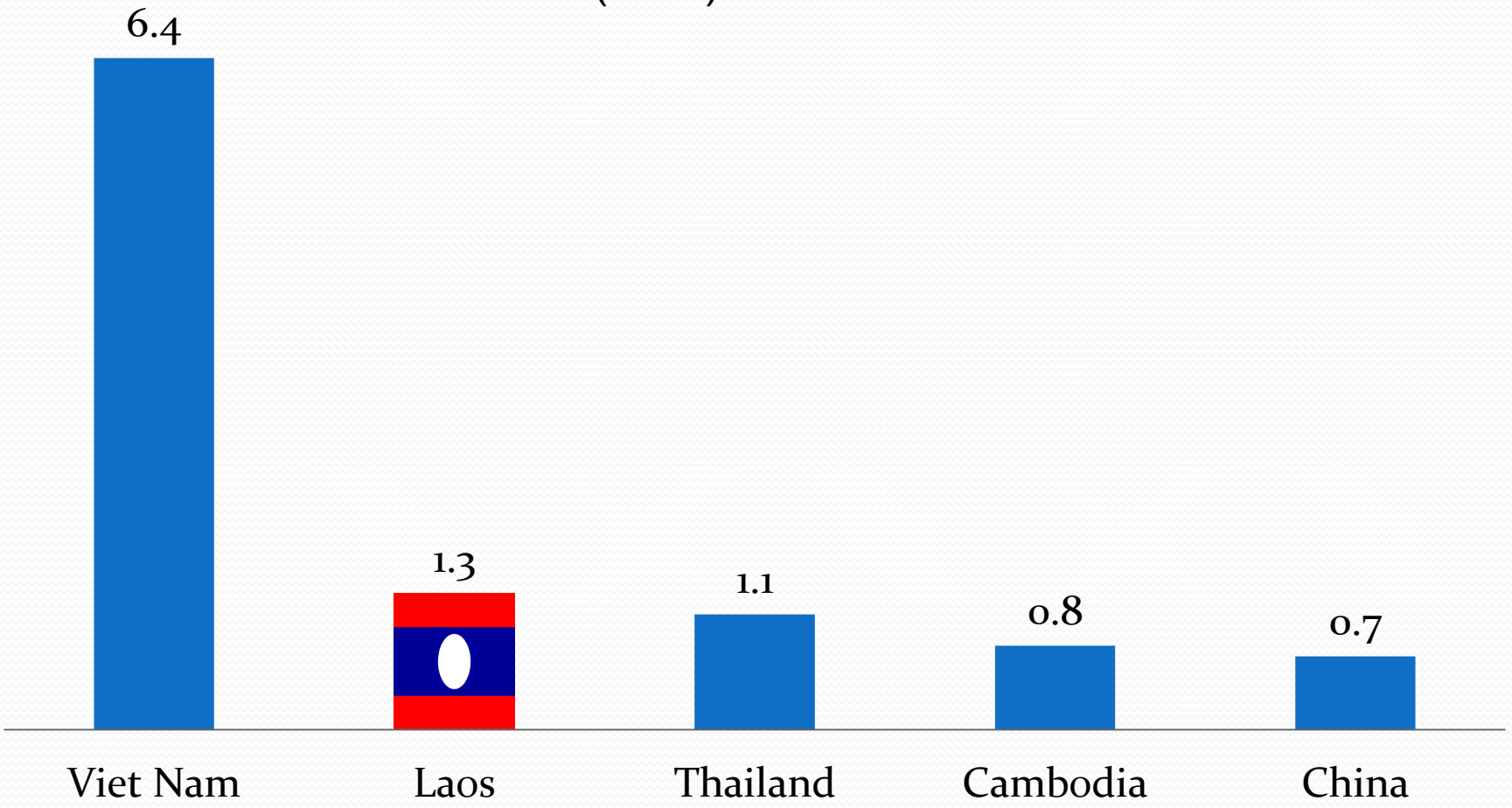
Trade	17.9%
Public admin	8.3%
Taxes on imports	6.6%
Others	4.1%
Finance	3.9%
Transport and commu.	3.7%

Source: Asian Development Bank; Charting Economy analysis

www.ChartingEconomy.com

Contents

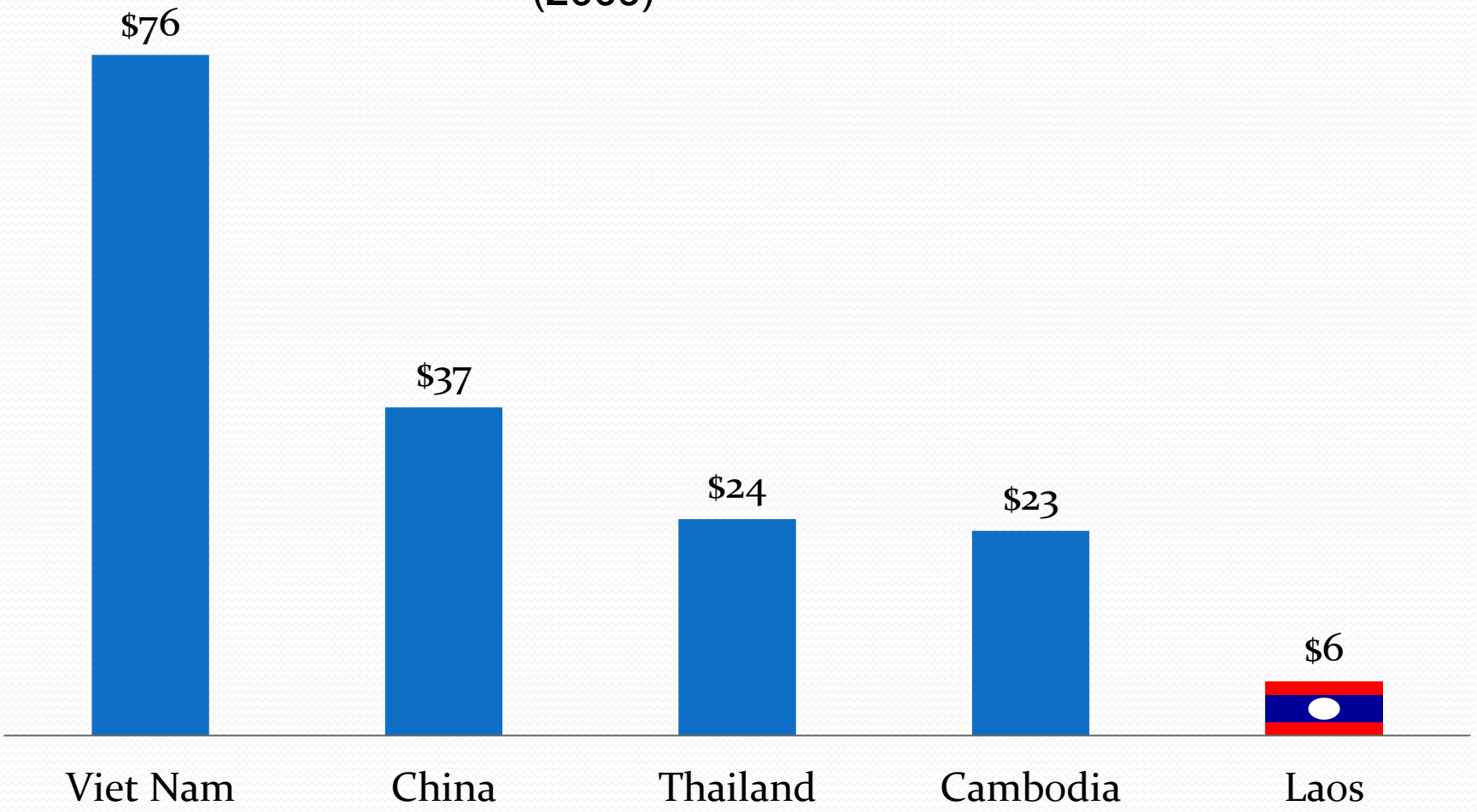
Workers Remittances and Compensation as Percentage of GDP (2012)



Source: Asian Development Bank (2013): Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific.
http://www.adb.org/publications/key-indicators-asia-and-pacific-2013?ref=publications/series/key-indicators-for-asia-and-the-pacific 06/09/13

Contents

Workers Remittances and Compensation of Employees per inhabitant (2009)



Source: World Bank; own calculations

Contents

Competitiveness

Contents

ASEAN countries and their stage of development according to the global competitiveness index 2015-2016

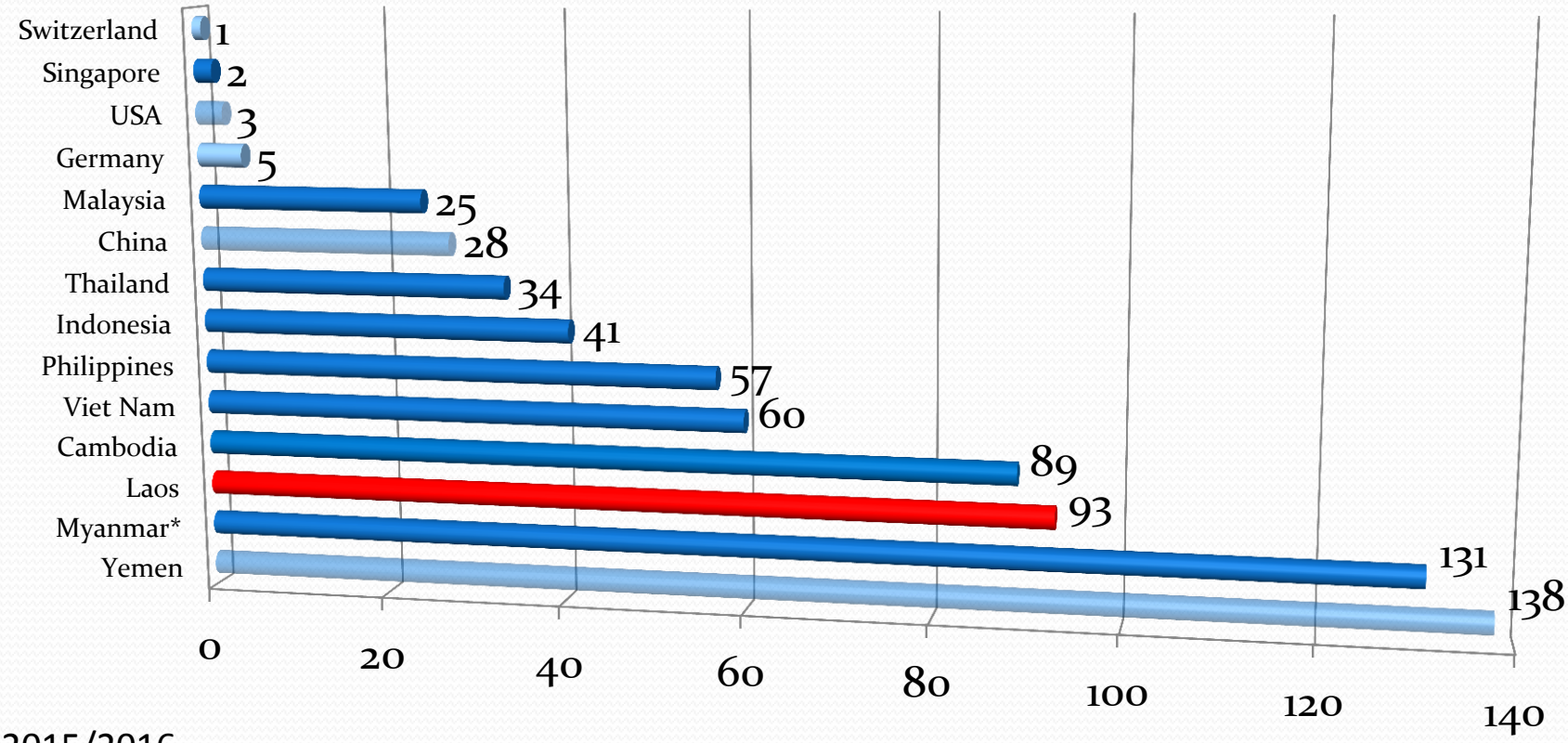
Stage 1: Factor Driven	Transition from stage 1 to stage 2	Stage 2: Efficiency driven	Transition from stage 2 to stage 3	Stage 3: Innovation driven
• Cambodia • Laos • Myanmar	• Philippines • Vietnam	• Indonesia • Thailand	• Malaysia	• Singapore

Source: Schwab, K.: The Global Competitiveness Report 2015-2016. Ed. by World Economic Forum (Ed.), Geneva 2015, p. 38.

Updated October 17th 2015

Contents

ASEAN and selected other countries in the global competitiveness index 2016-2017 (1=most competitive, 138=least competitive)



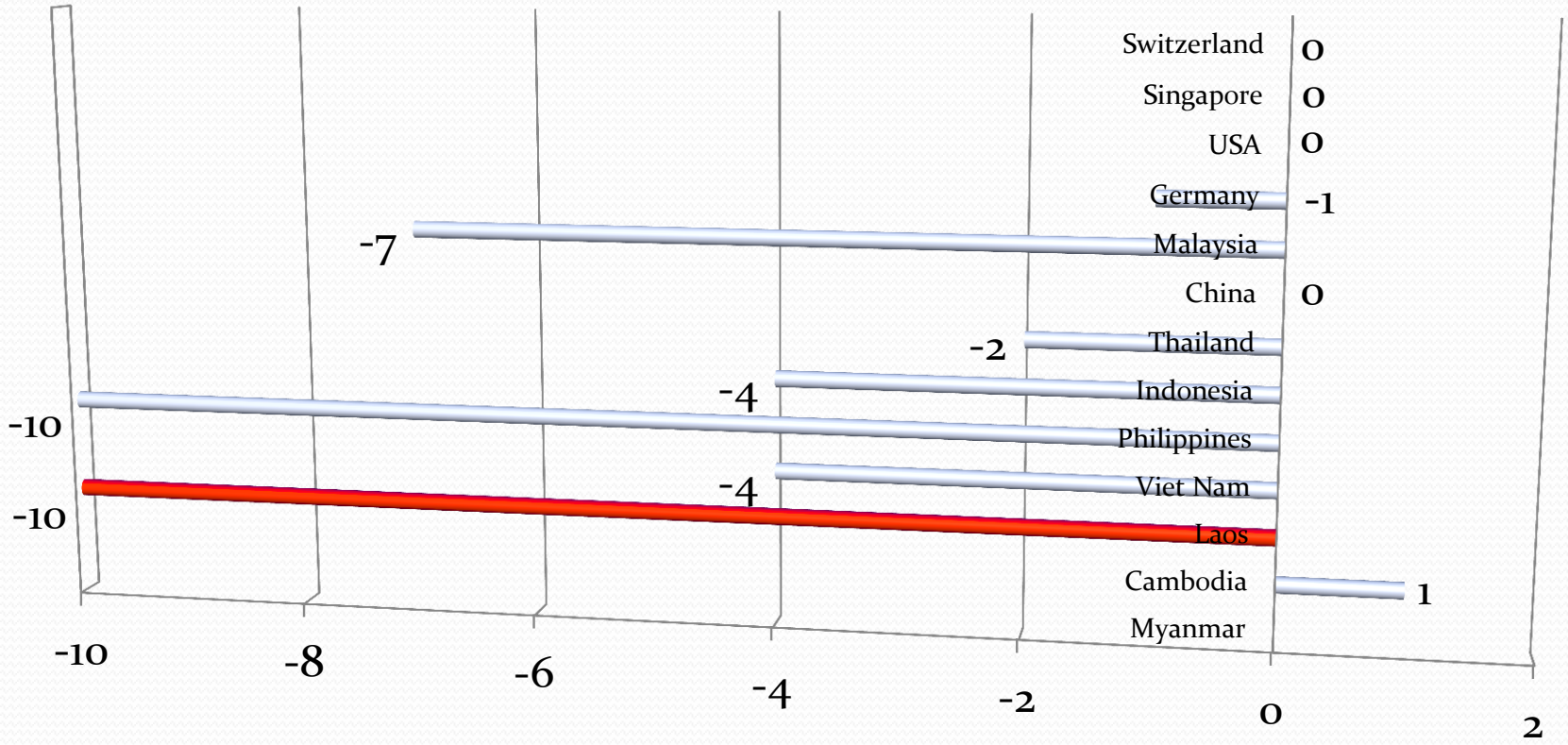
*= 2015/2016

Source: Schwab, K.: The Global Competitiveness Report 2016-2017. Ed. by World Economic Forum (Ed.), Geneva 2016, p. XIII.

Updated March 6th 2017

ASEAN and selected other countries in the global competitiveness index 2016-2017 (changes compared to ranking in 2015-2016)

Contents



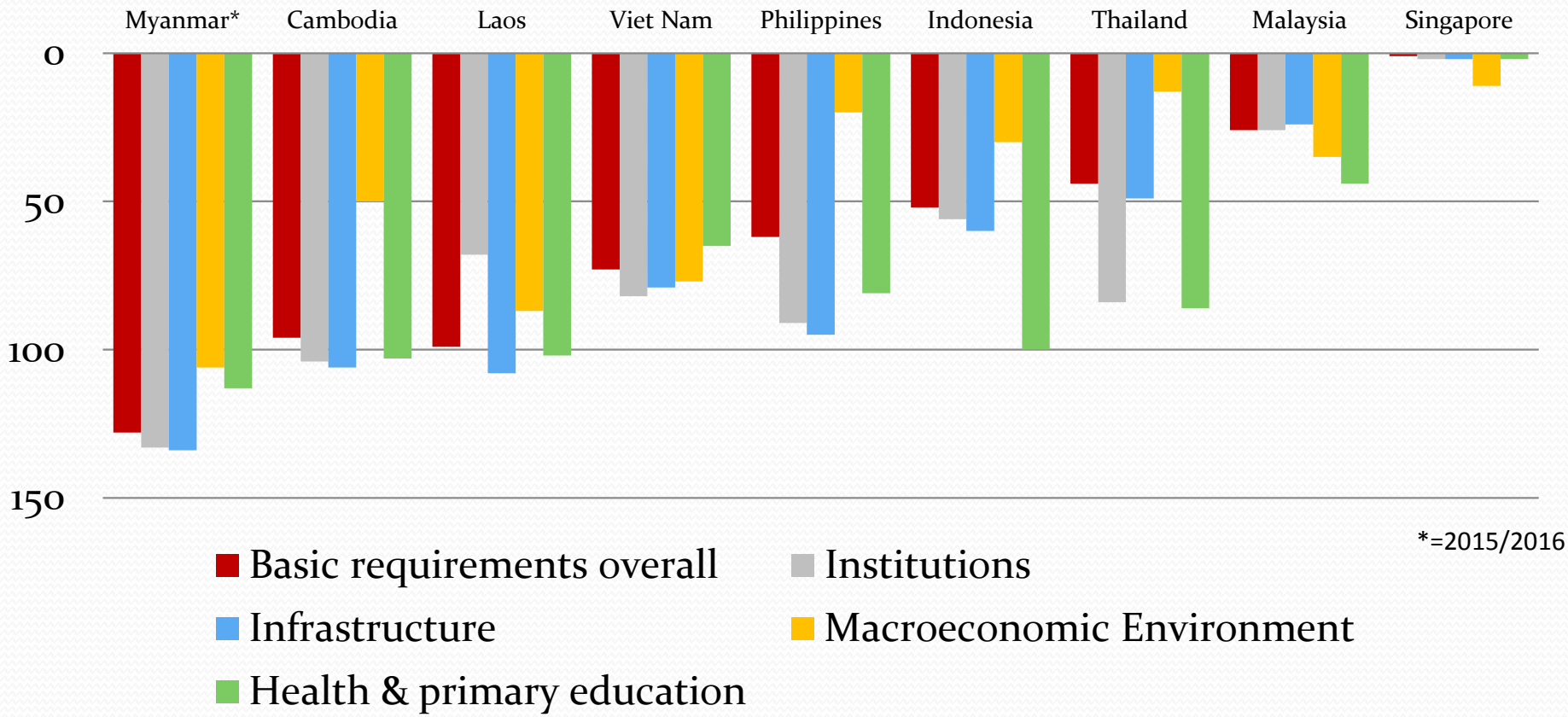
Source: Schwab, K.: The Global Competitiveness Report 2016-2017. Ed. by World Economic Forum (Ed.), Geneva 2015, p. XIII.

Updated March 06th 2017

Contents

ASEAN countries in the global competitiveness index 2016-2017

Basic requirements: institutions, infrastructure, macroeconomic environment, health & primary education
(1=most competitive, 138=least competitive)



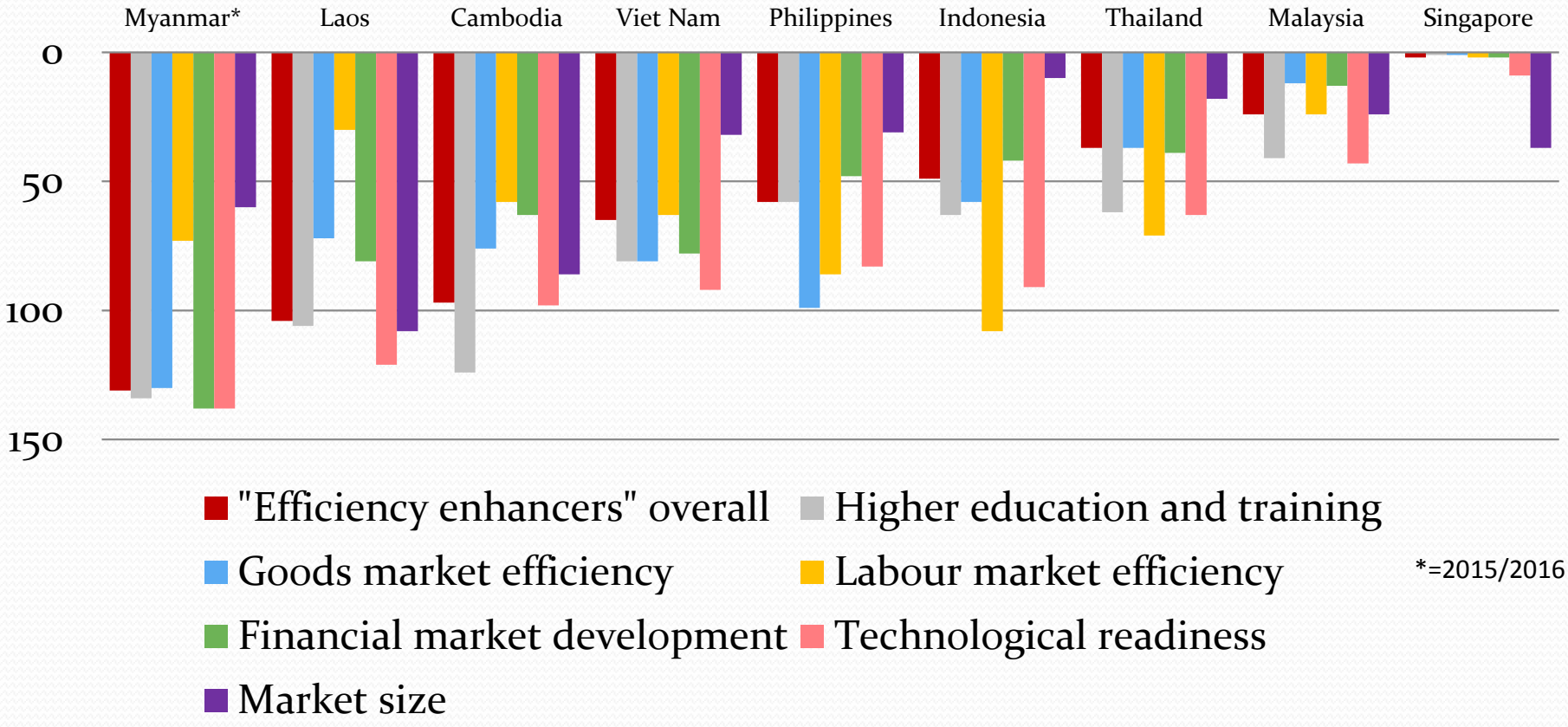
Source: Schwab, K.: The Global Competitiveness Report 2016-2017. Ed. by World Economic Forum (Ed.), Geneva 2016, p. 44 - 47.

Updated March 6th 2017

ASEAN countries in the global competitiveness index 2016-2017

Contents

"Efficiency enhancers": Higher education and training, goods market efficiency, labour market efficiency, financial market development, technological readiness, market size
(1=most competitive, 138=least competitive)



*=2015/2016

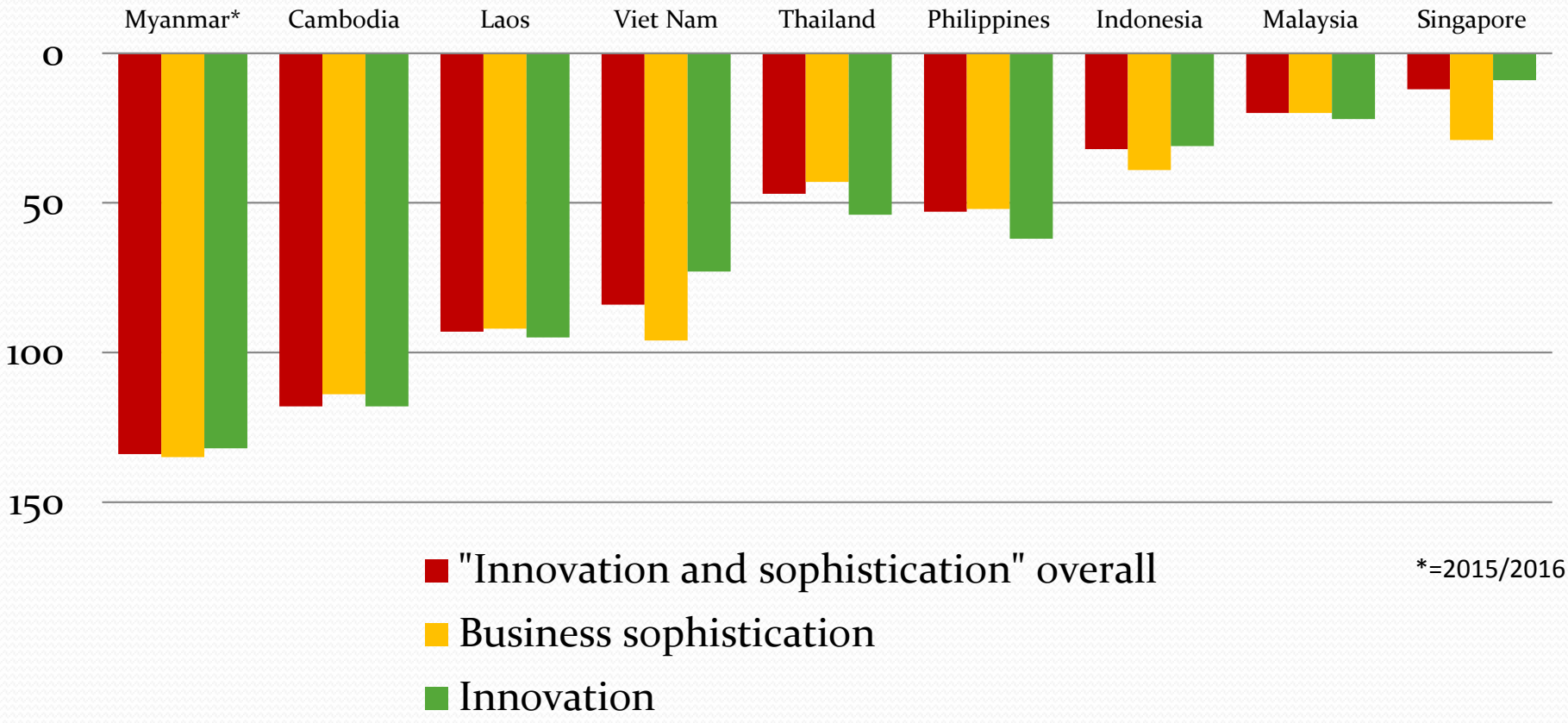
Source: Schwab, K.: The Global Competitiveness Report 2016-2017. Ed. by World Economic Forum (Ed.), Geneva 2016, p. 44 - 47.

Updated March 6th 2017

Contents

ASEAN countries in the global competitiveness index 2016-2017

"Innovation and sophistication factors": Business sophistication, Innovation
(1=most competitive, 148=least competitive)



*=2015/2016

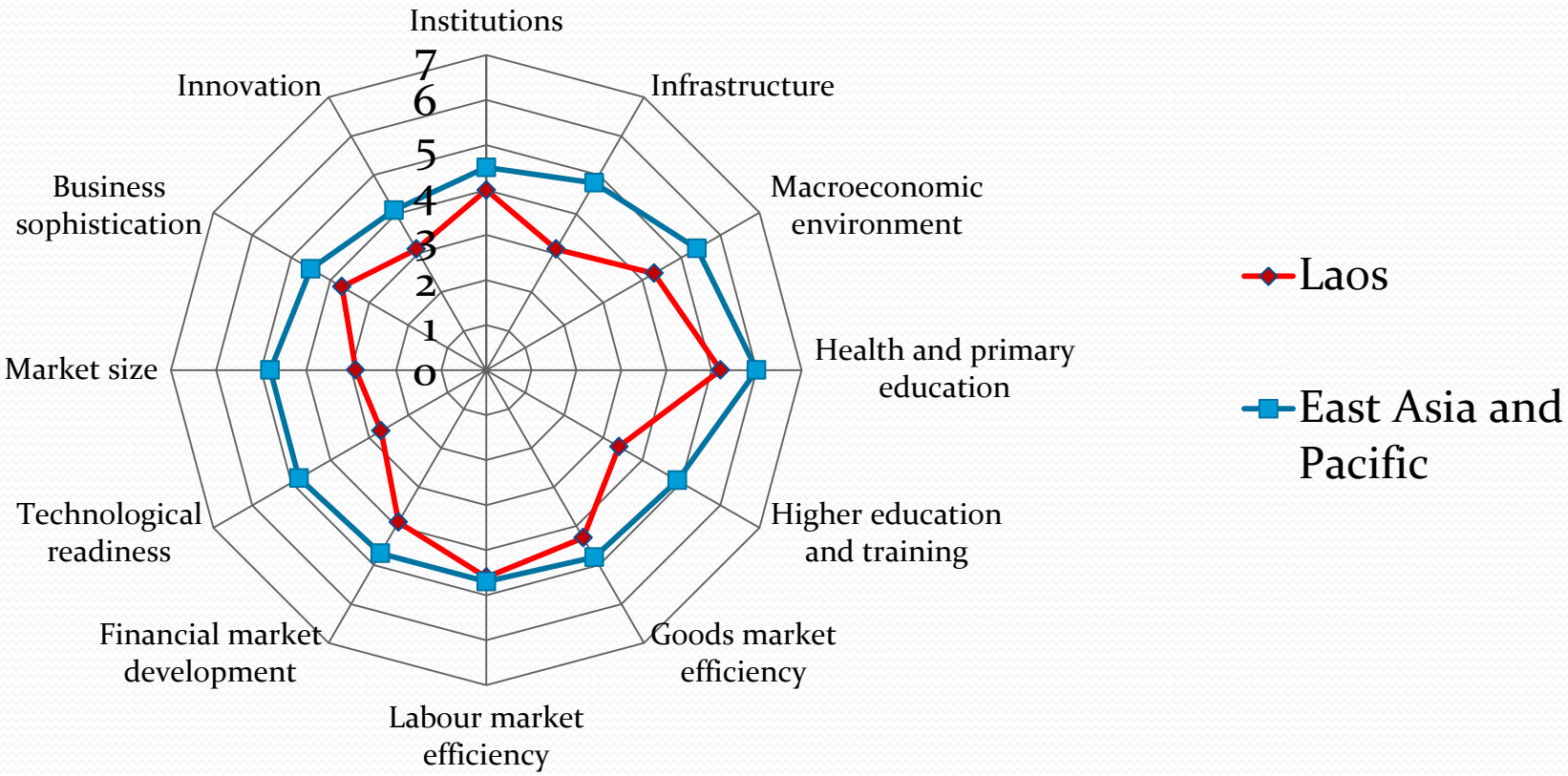
Source: Schwab, K.: The Global Competitiveness Report 2016-2017. Ed. by World Economic Forum (Ed.), Geneva 2016, p. 44 - 47.

Updated March 6th 2017

ASEAN countries in the global competitiveness index 2015-2016

Laos in comparison with developing/emerging Asia (factor driven economies) (score 1-7)

Contents



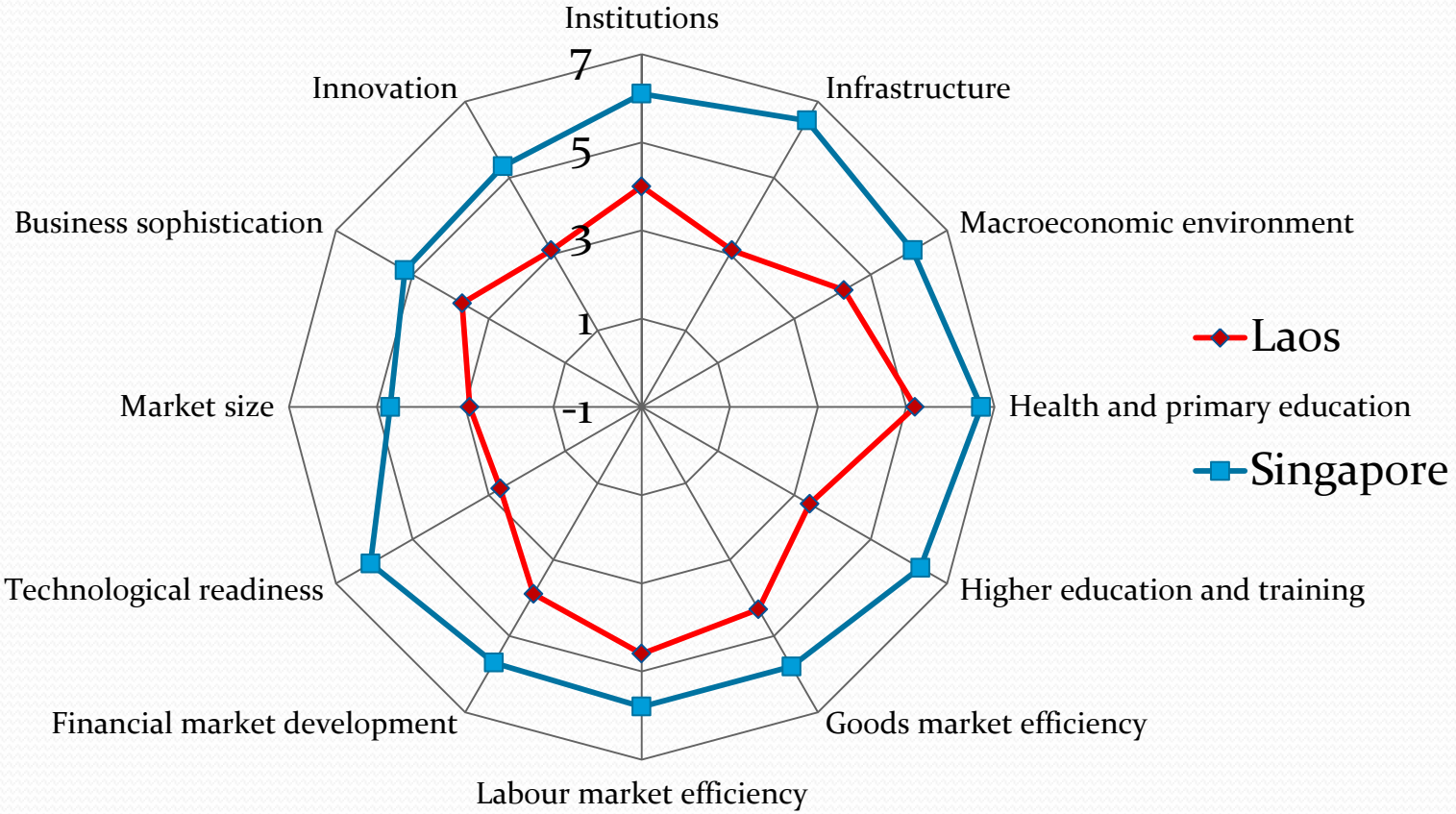
Source: Schwab, K.: The Global Competitiveness Report 2016-2017. Ed. by World Economic Forum (Ed.), Geneva 2016, p. 230.

Updated March 6th 2017

ASEAN countries in the global competitiveness index 2016-2017

Contents

Laos in comparison with Singapore
(score 1-7)



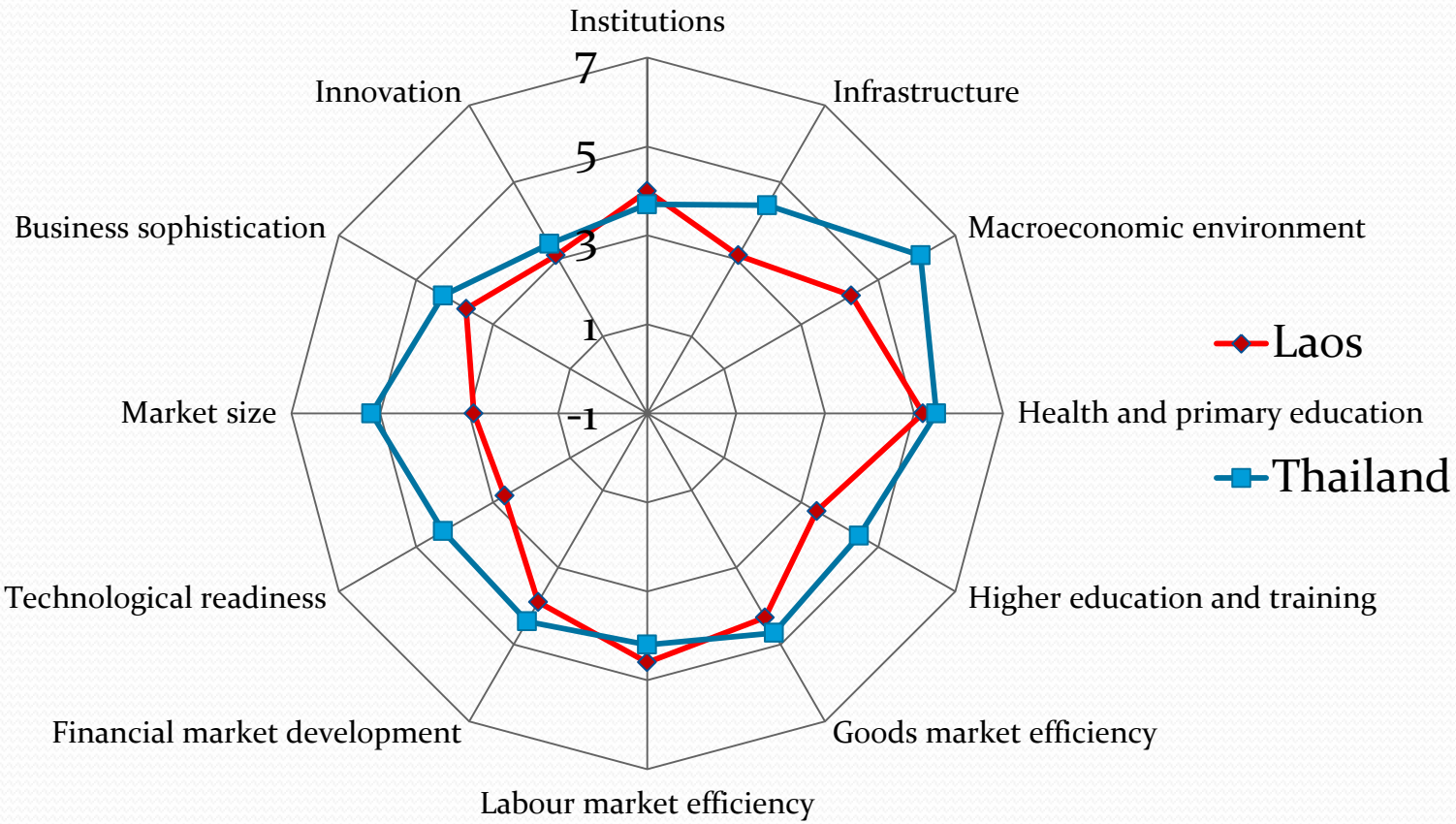
Source: Schwab, K.: The Global Competitiveness Report 2016-2017. Ed. by World Economic Forum (Ed.), Geneva 2016, p. 230, 316.

Updated March 6th 2017

ASEAN countries in the global competitiveness index 2016-2017

Contents

Laos in comparison with Thailand
(score 1-7)



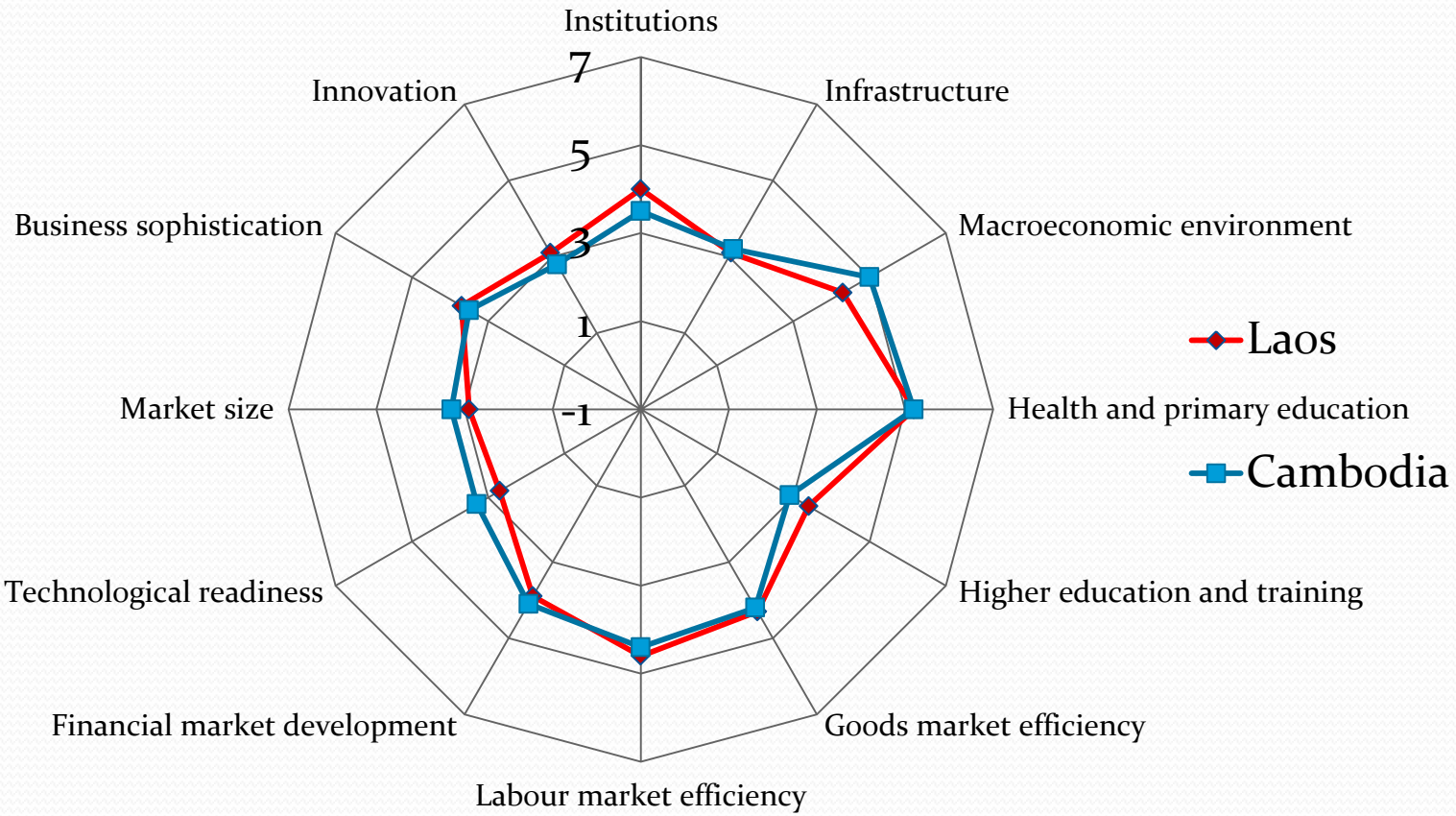
Source: Schwab, K.: The Global Competitiveness Report 2016-2017. Ed. by World Economic Forum (Ed.), Geneva 2016, p. 230, 340.

Updated March 6th 2017

ASEAN countries in the global competitiveness index 2016-2017

Contents

Laos in comparison with Cambodia
(score 1-7)



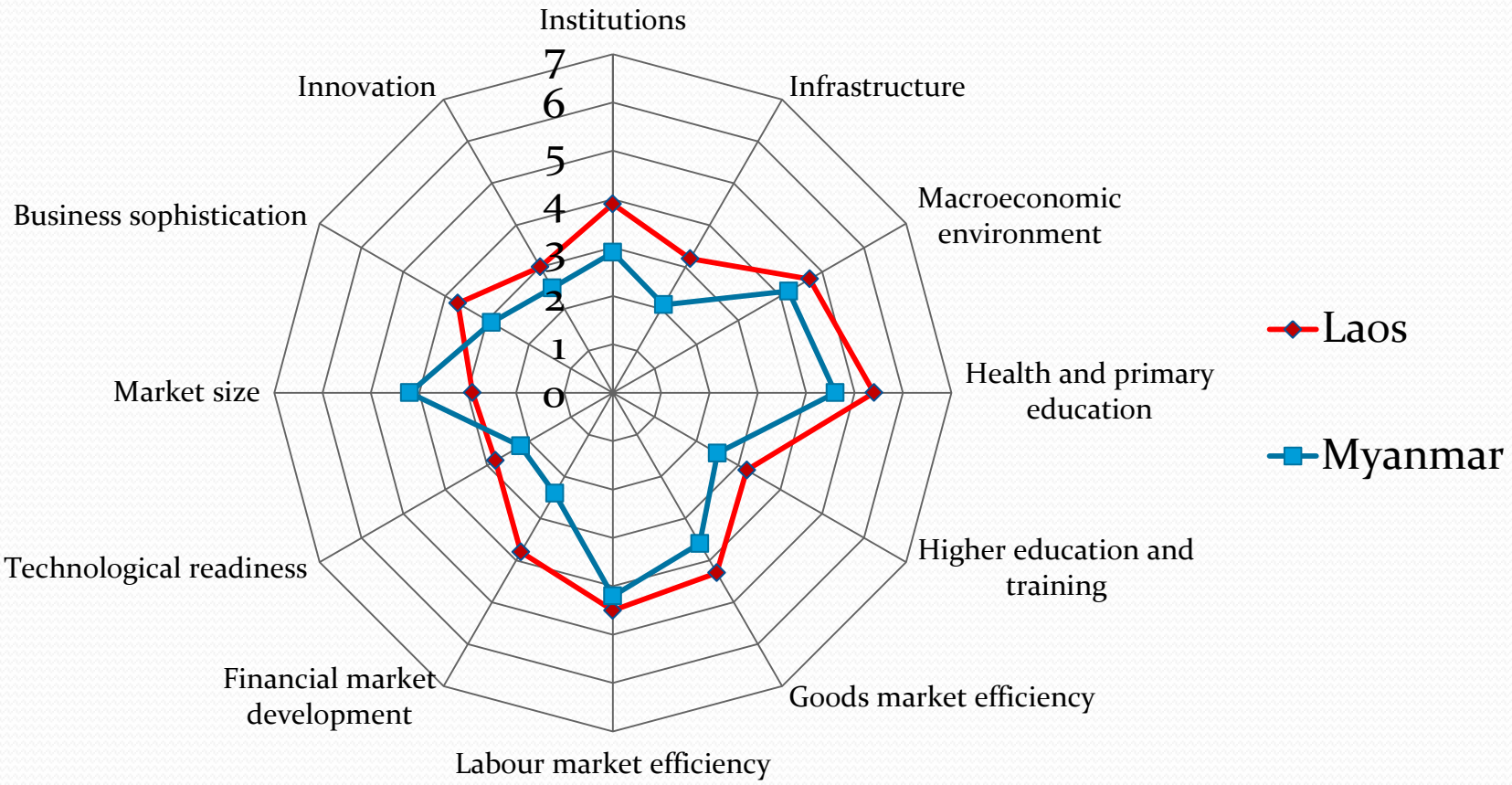
Source: Schwab, K.: The Global Competitiveness Report 2016-2017. Ed. by World Economic Forum (Ed.), Geneva 2016, p. 230, 340.

Updated March 6th 2017

ASEAN countries in the global competitiveness index 2015-2016

Contents

Laos in comparison with Myanmar
(score 1-7)



Source: Schwab, K.: The Global Competitiveness Report 2015-2016. Ed. by World Economic Forum (Ed.), Geneva 2015, p. 228, 270.

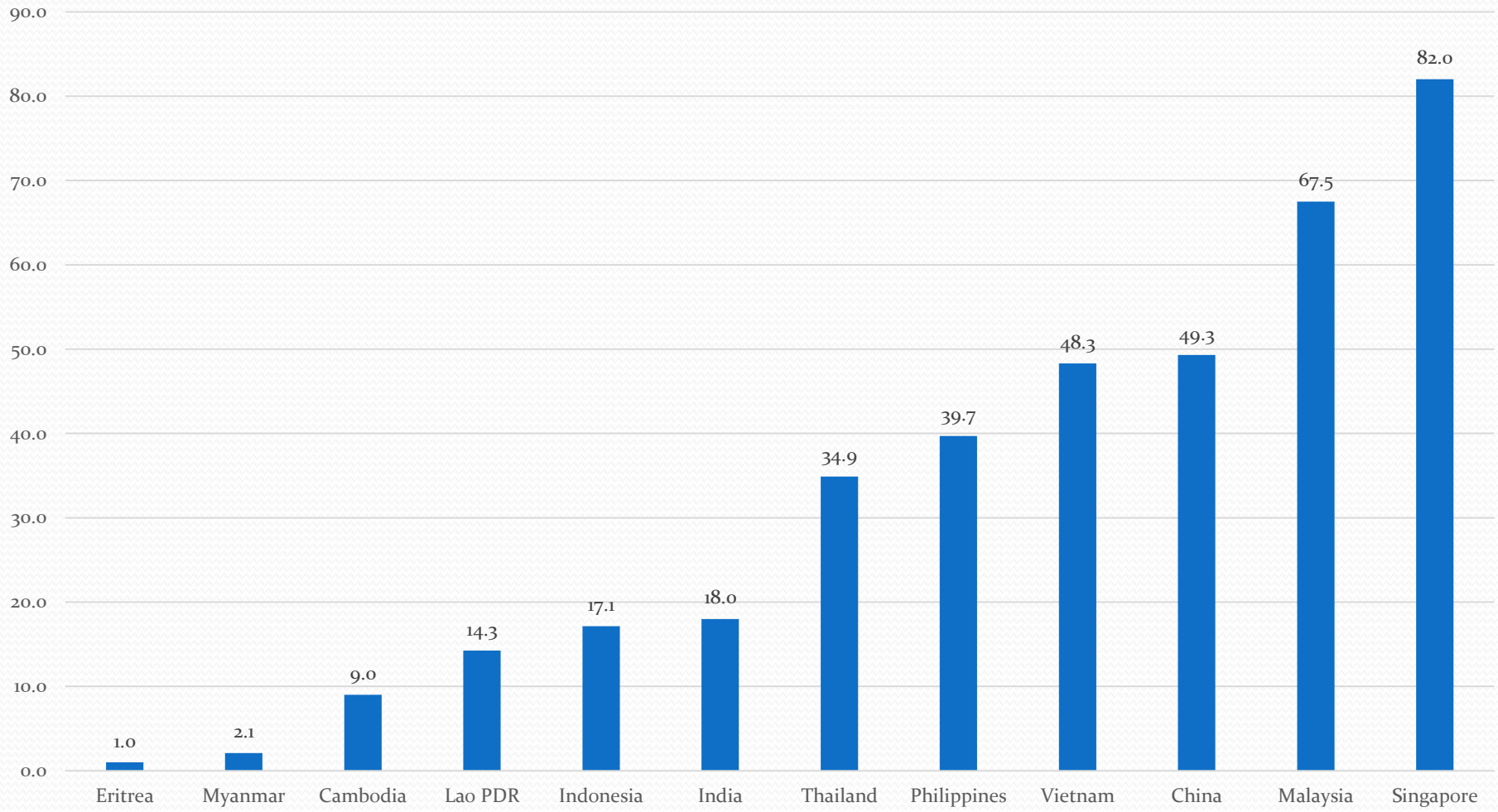
Updated October 17th 2015

Contents

Technology

Communication and technology: internet users per 100 inhabitants (2014)

Contents



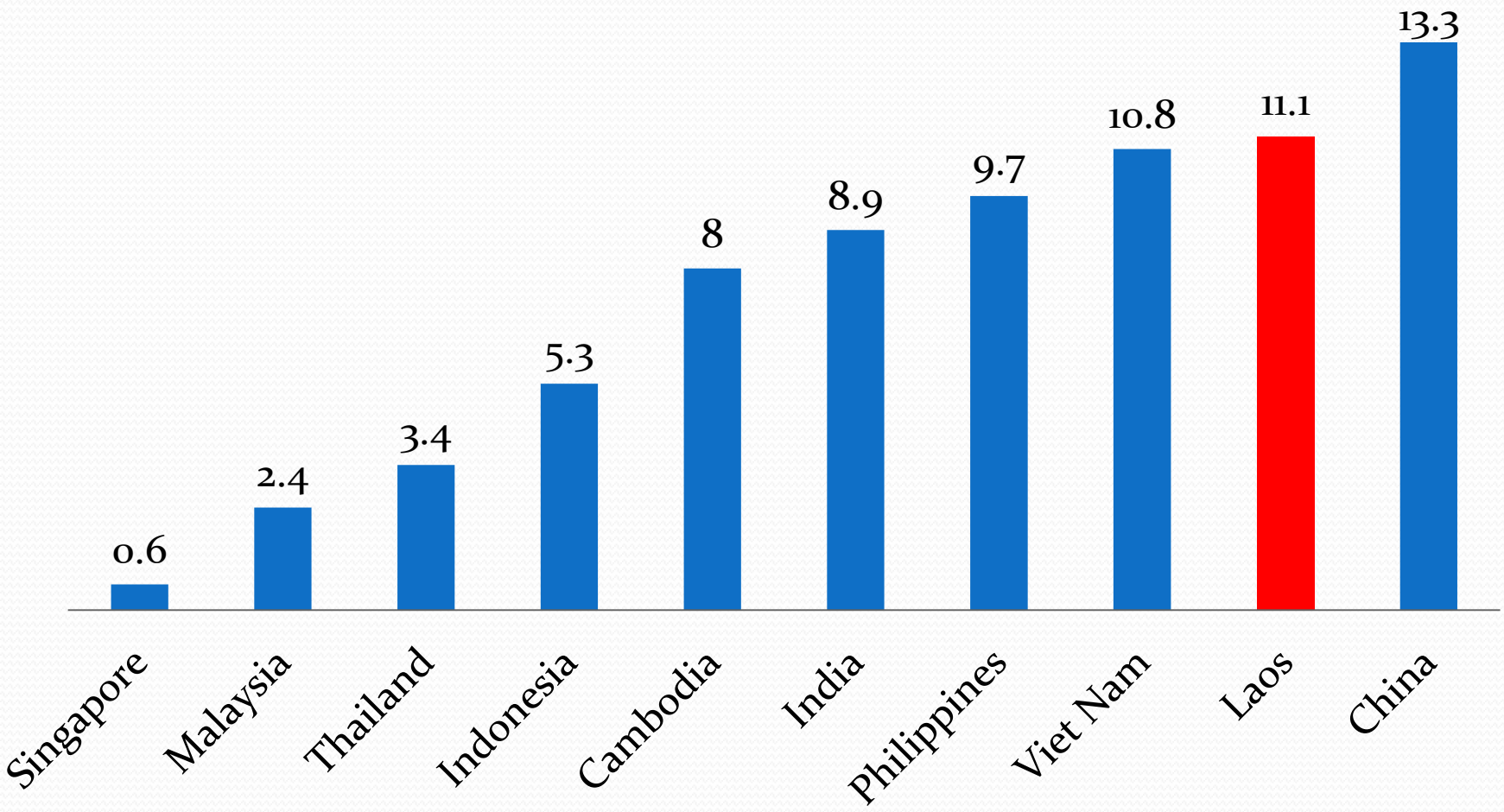
Source: http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IT.NET.USER.P2?order=wbapi_data_value_2009+wbapi_data_value+wbapi_data_value-last&sort=asc as of 22/9/16

Lao PDR in International Comparison

Contents

Affordability of mobile broadband 2011

Price as percentage of GNI p.c.

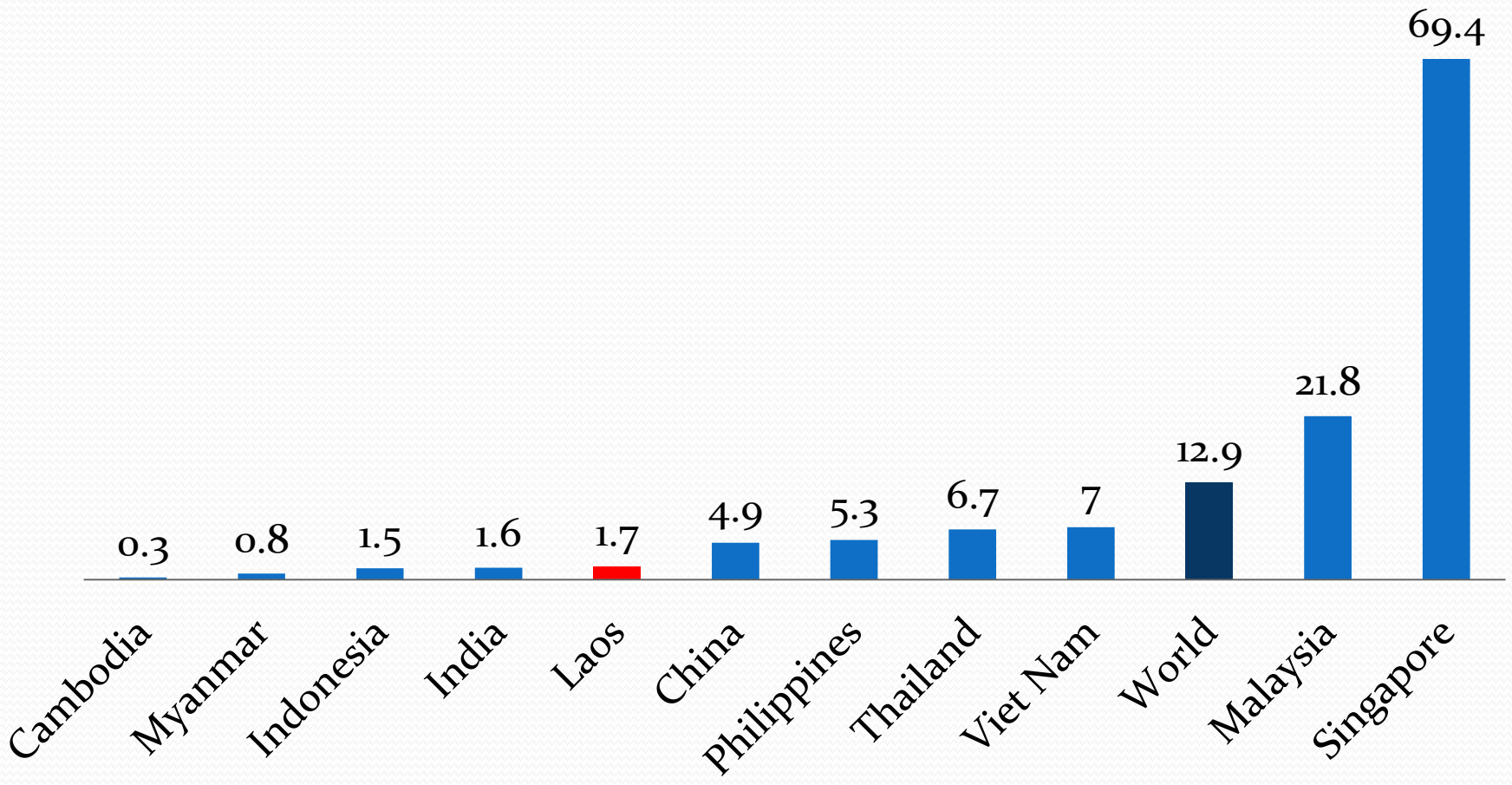


Source: ESCAP (Ed.): Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2013. Bangkok 2013, p. 226

Updated on 05/06/2013

Contents

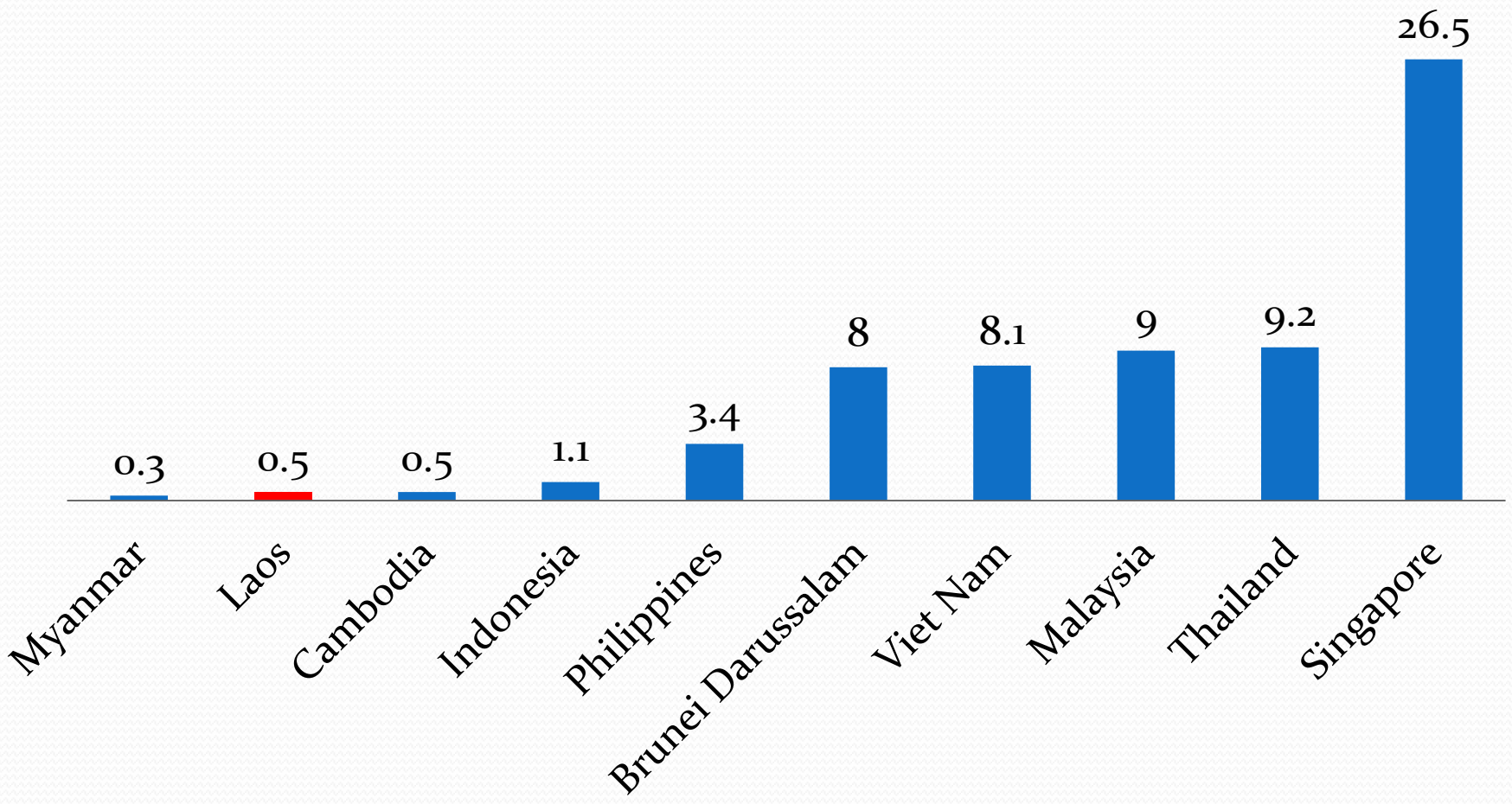
Communication and technology: computers per 100 inhabitants (2005)



Source: The World Bank: http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IT.CMP.PCMP.P2 as of Nov 17th 2010 indicator not any more available in 2016

Fixed Broadband Internet Subscribers per 100 people (2015)

Contents

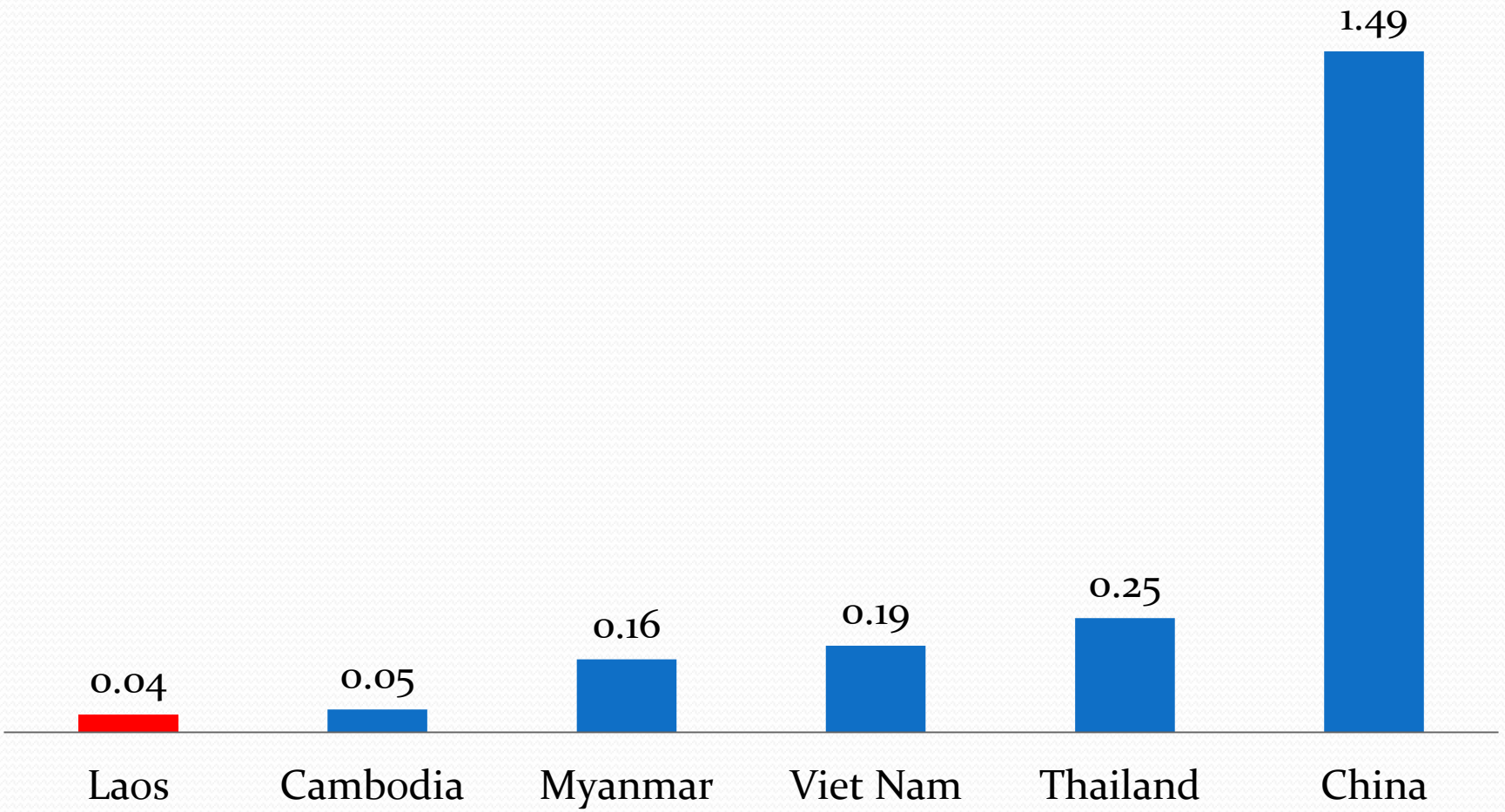


Source: ESCAP (Ed.): State of ICT in Asia and the Pacific 2016. Bangkok 2016, p. 17

Updated on 29/08/2016

Spending for Research & Development in % of GDP*

Contents



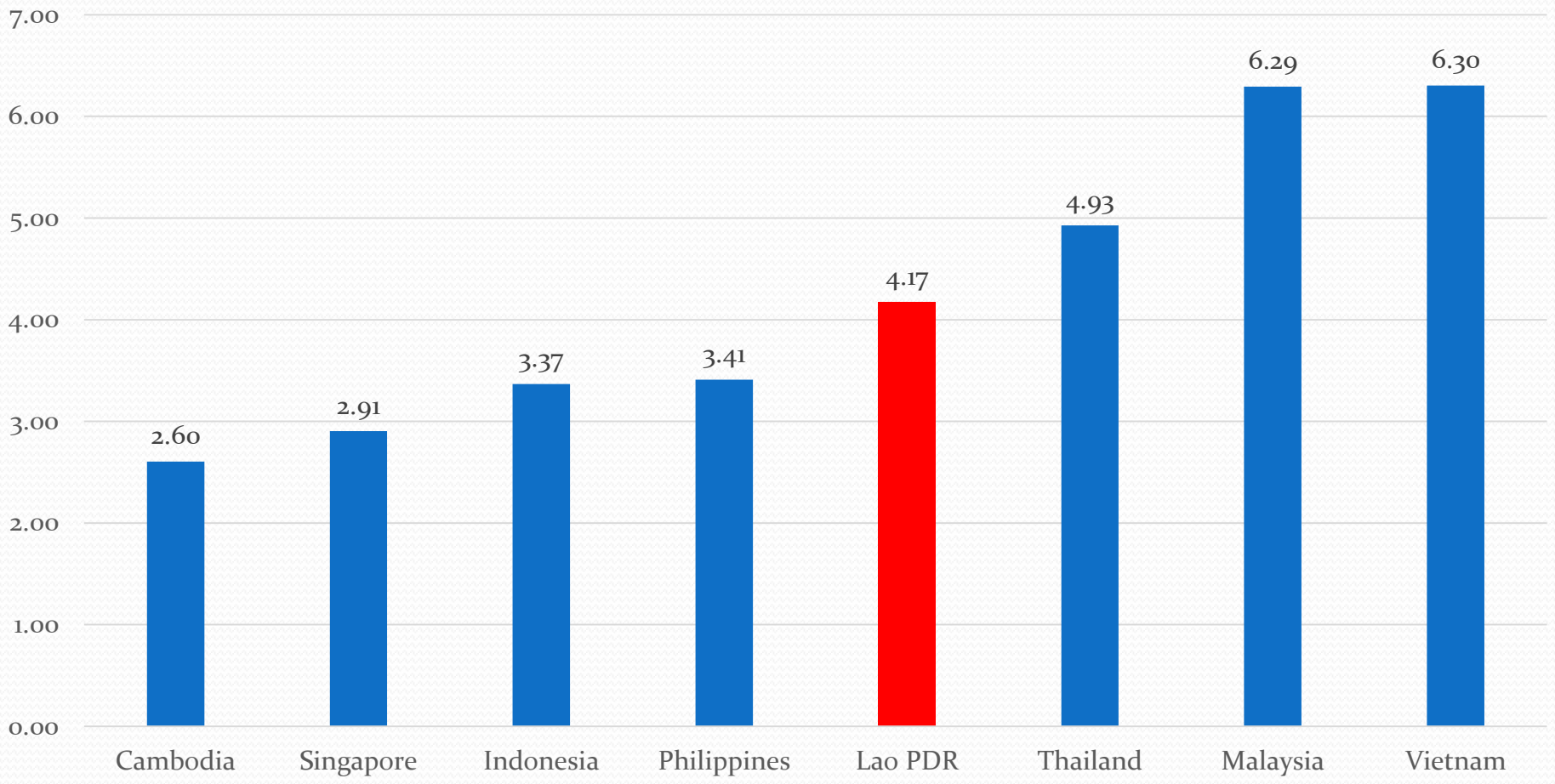
Source: www.destatis.de, as of Nov. 15th , 2010.

* China: 2007; Thailand: 2006; others: 2002

Lao PDR in International Comparison

Contents

Public Spending on Education in % of GDP*



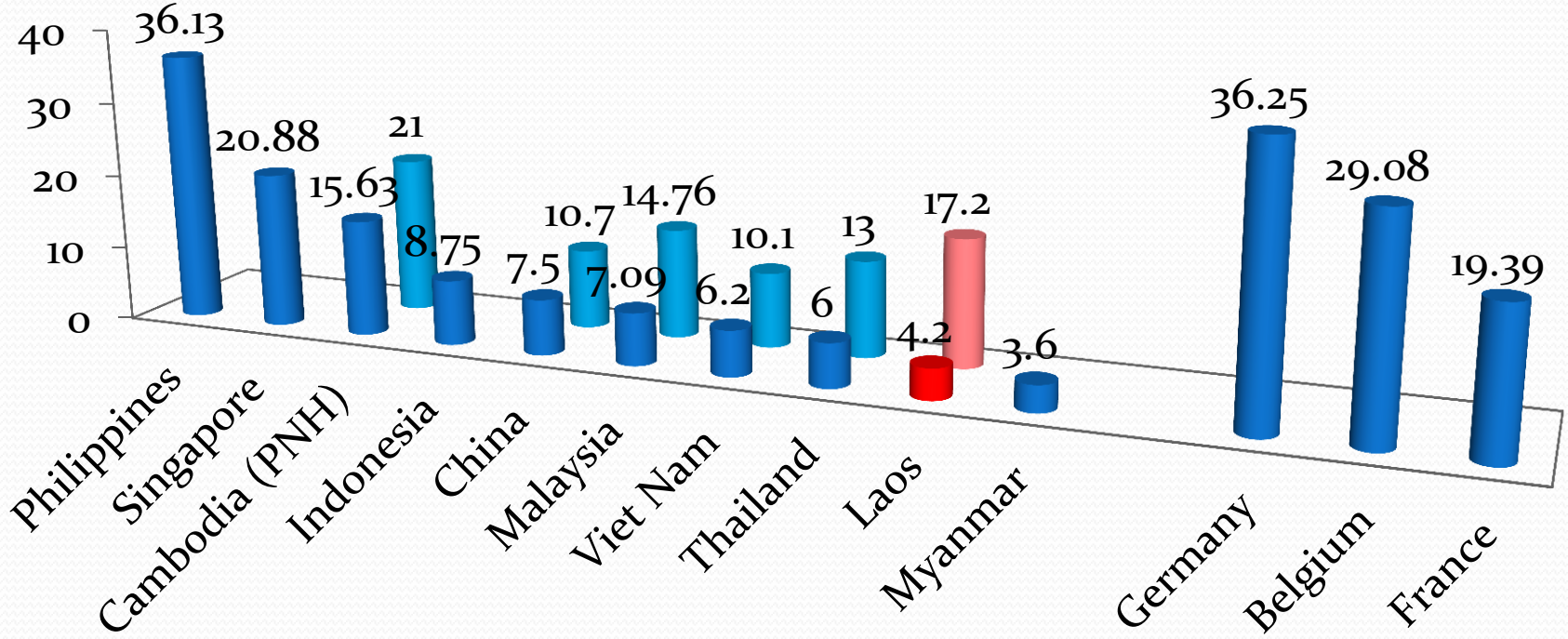
* Latest data available, Indonesia 2013, Cambodia 2010, Lao PDR 2014, Malaysia 2013, Philippines 2013, Singapore 2013 Thailand 2012 Vietnam 2012

Source http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.XPD.TOTL.GD.ZS, as of Sept. 20th , 2016. World Bank:.

Contents

Electricity prices

In US cents per kWh, 2014 or latest



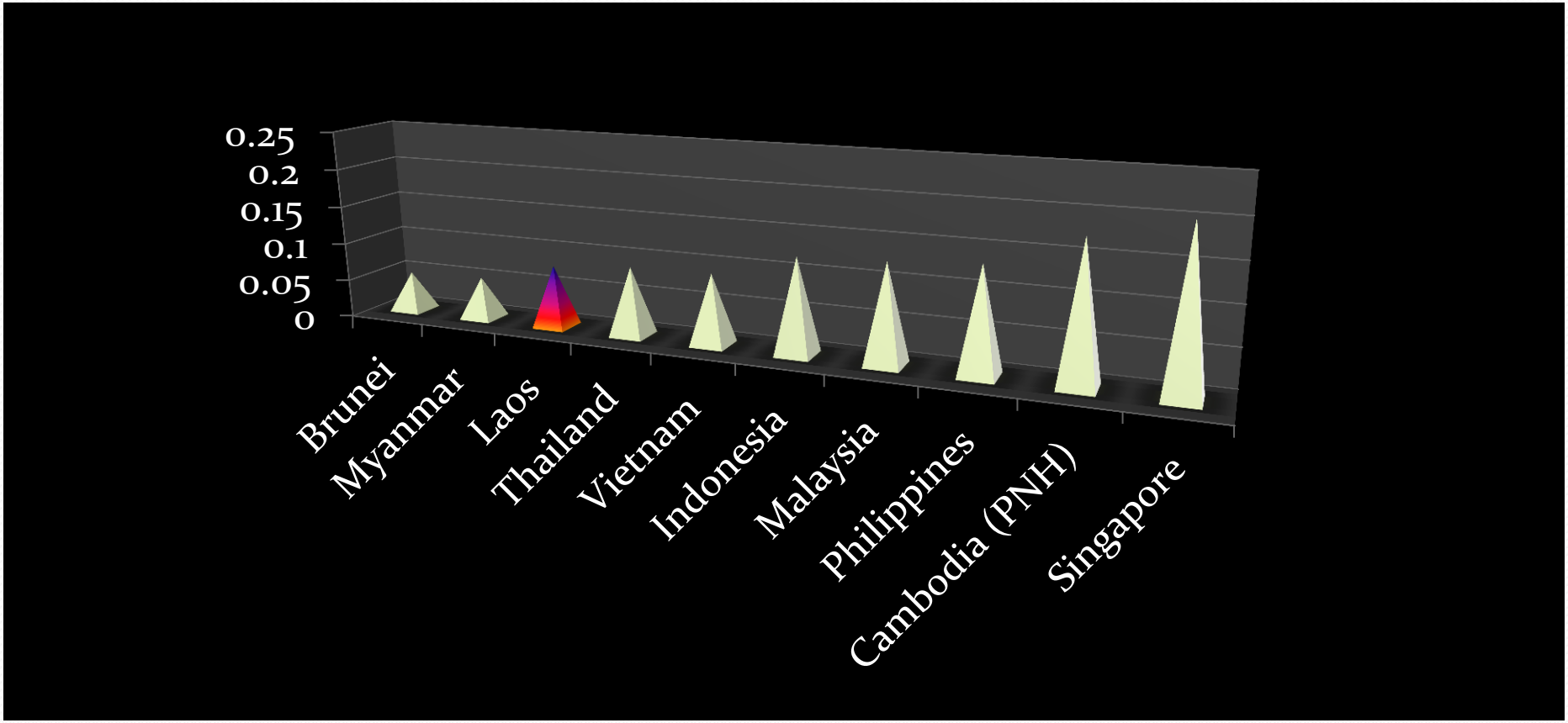
Source: Wikipedia as of Nov. 27th , 2014.

Updated on sep 20, 2016

Contents

Electricity Tariff for ASEAN: Domestic Consumer

Average, in US cents per kWh, May 2014



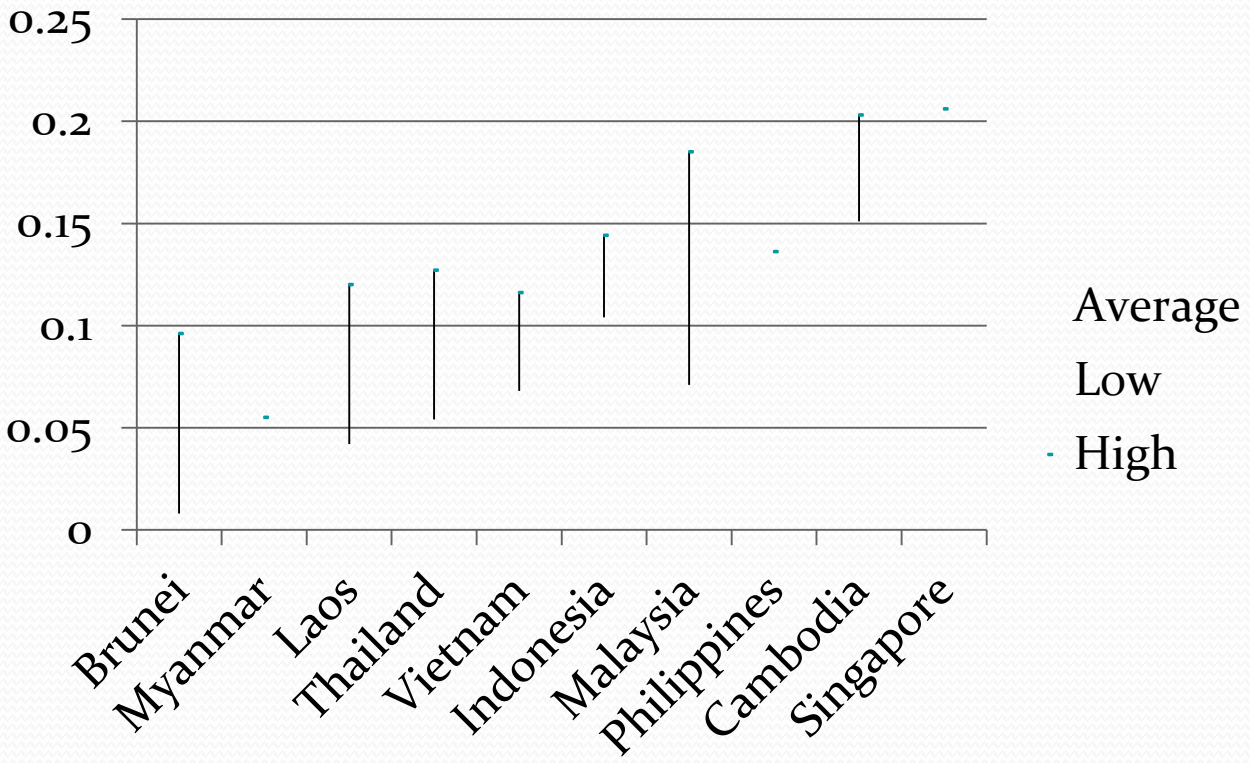
Source: Suryadi, B.: ASEAN Electricity Tariff 2014. http://asean.bicaraenergi.com/2014/05/asean-electricity-tariff-2014/ as of 25/03/2016

Updated on March 25, 2016

Contents

Electricity Tariff for ASEAN: Domestic Consumer

In US cents per kWh, May 2014



Source: Suryadi, B.: ASEAN Electricity Tariff 2014. http://asean.bicaraenergi.com/2014/05/asean-electricity-tariff-2014/ as of 25/03/2016

Updated on March 25, 2016

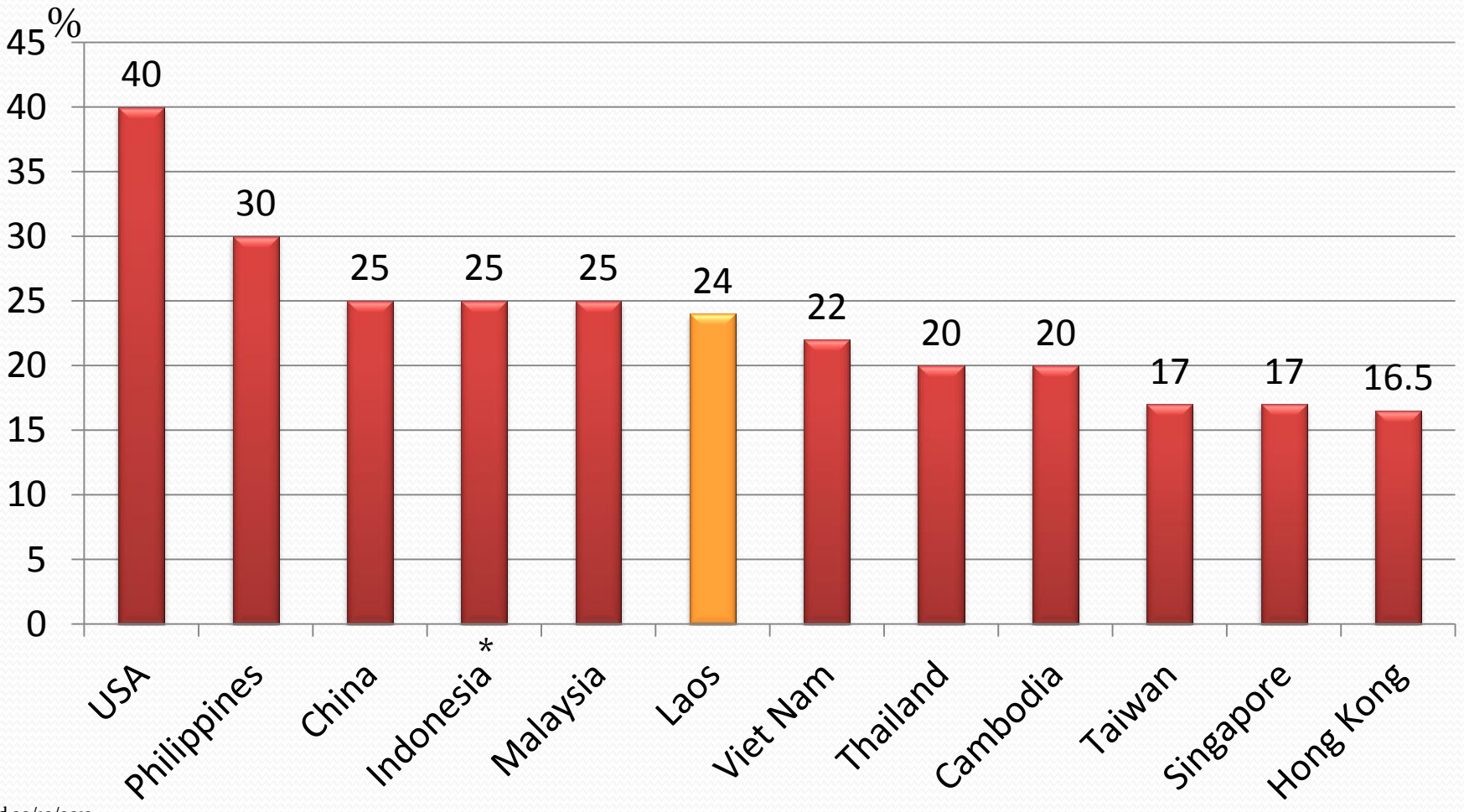
Contents

Taxes

Lao PDR in International Comparison

Contents

Corporate Tax Rates (2015)



Updated 30/10/2012

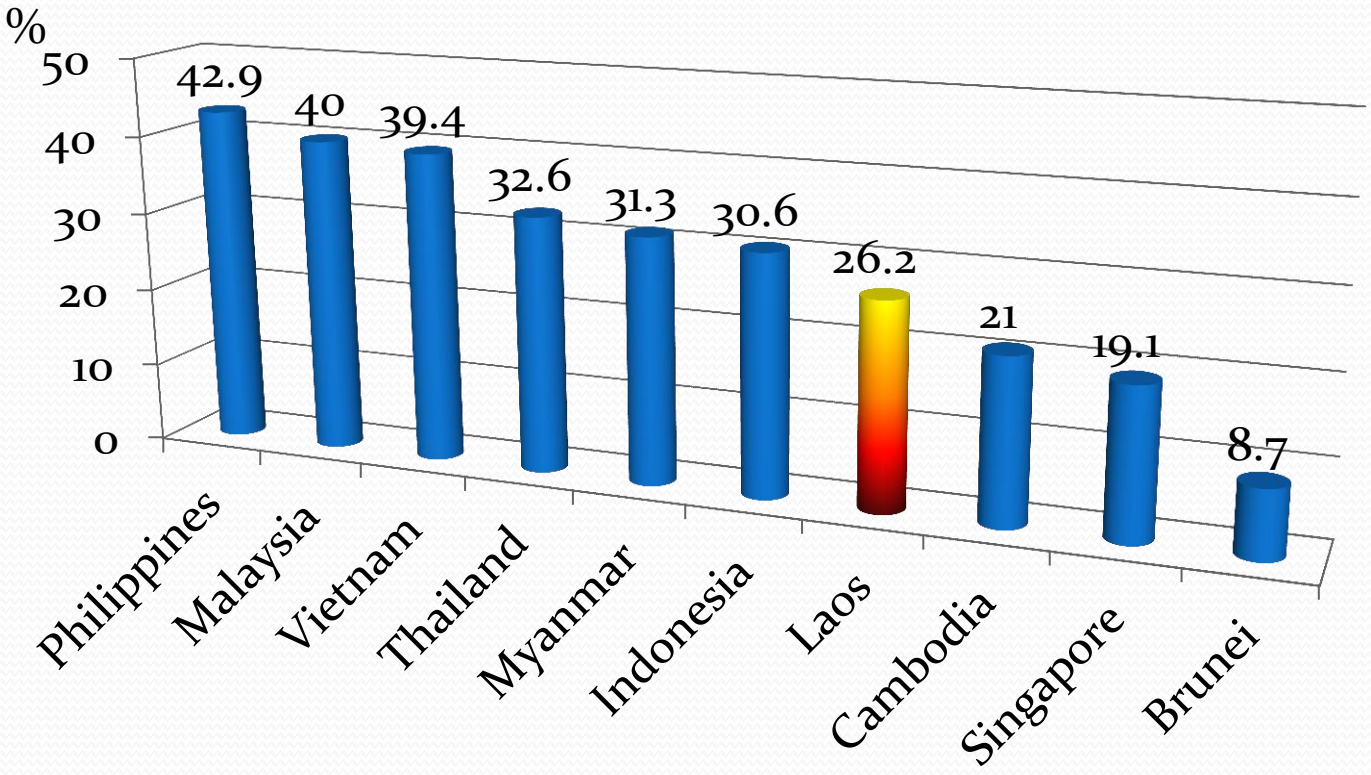
Source: KPMG (Ed.): 2015 Global Tax Rate Survey. N.l. 2015. http://www.indonesia-investments.com/finance/tax-system/item277? as of 23/02/2017

* = 2016

Updated on 23/02/2017

Contents

Total Tax Rate (Enterprises) as Percentage of commercial Profits* 2016



Updated on March 1st 2017

*Total Tax rate is the total amount of taxes payable by businesses (except for labour taxes) after accounting for deductions and exemptions as a percentage of profit

Source: http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IC.TAX.TOTL.CP.ZS as of 01 March 2017

Contents

Old and New Tax Law

	Tax Law 2005	Tax rate	Tax Law 2012	Tax rate
Profit Tax		35%		24%
Minimum Tax		1%, 0.25%		N/A
Personal Income Tax		0-25%		0-24%
Lump Sum Tax		N/A		3-7%
Environmental Tax		N/A		TBC
Tax on Dividend, Interest		10%		10%
Tax on Lease Income		15%		10%
Tax on Sale of Land		N/A		5%
Business Turnover Tax		5%, 10%		N/A
Excise Tax		5-90%		5-90%
Value Added Tax		10%		10%
Fees and other Charges		TBC		TBC

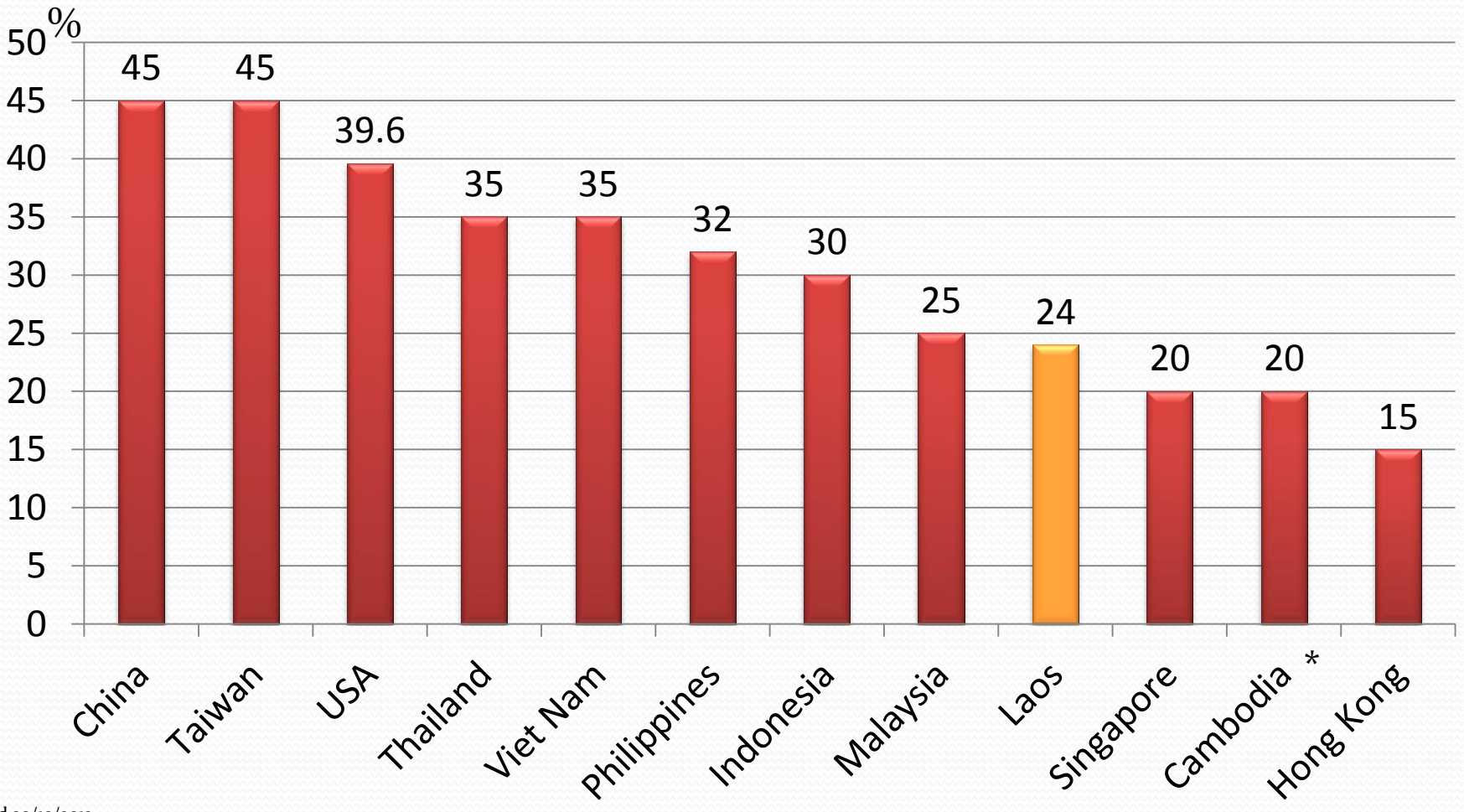
Contents

Income Tax

Level	Taxable salary at each level (Kip)	Basis of calculation	Tax rate	Tax at each level (Kip)	Total tax paid (Kip)
1	1,000,000 and below	1,000,000	0%	0	0
2	1,000,001 – 3,000,000	2,000,000	5%	100,000	100,000
3	3,000,001 – 6,000,000	3,000,000	10%	300,000	400,000
4	6,000,001 – 12,000,000	6,000,000	12%	720,000	1,120,000
5	12,000,001 – 24,000,000	12,000,000	15%	1,800,000	2,920,000
6	24,000,001 – 40,000,000	16,000,000	20%	3,200,000	6,120,000
7	Above 40,000,000	16,000,000	24%	3,840,000	9,960,000

Contents

Highest Rate of Personal Income Tax (2015)



Updated 30/10/2012

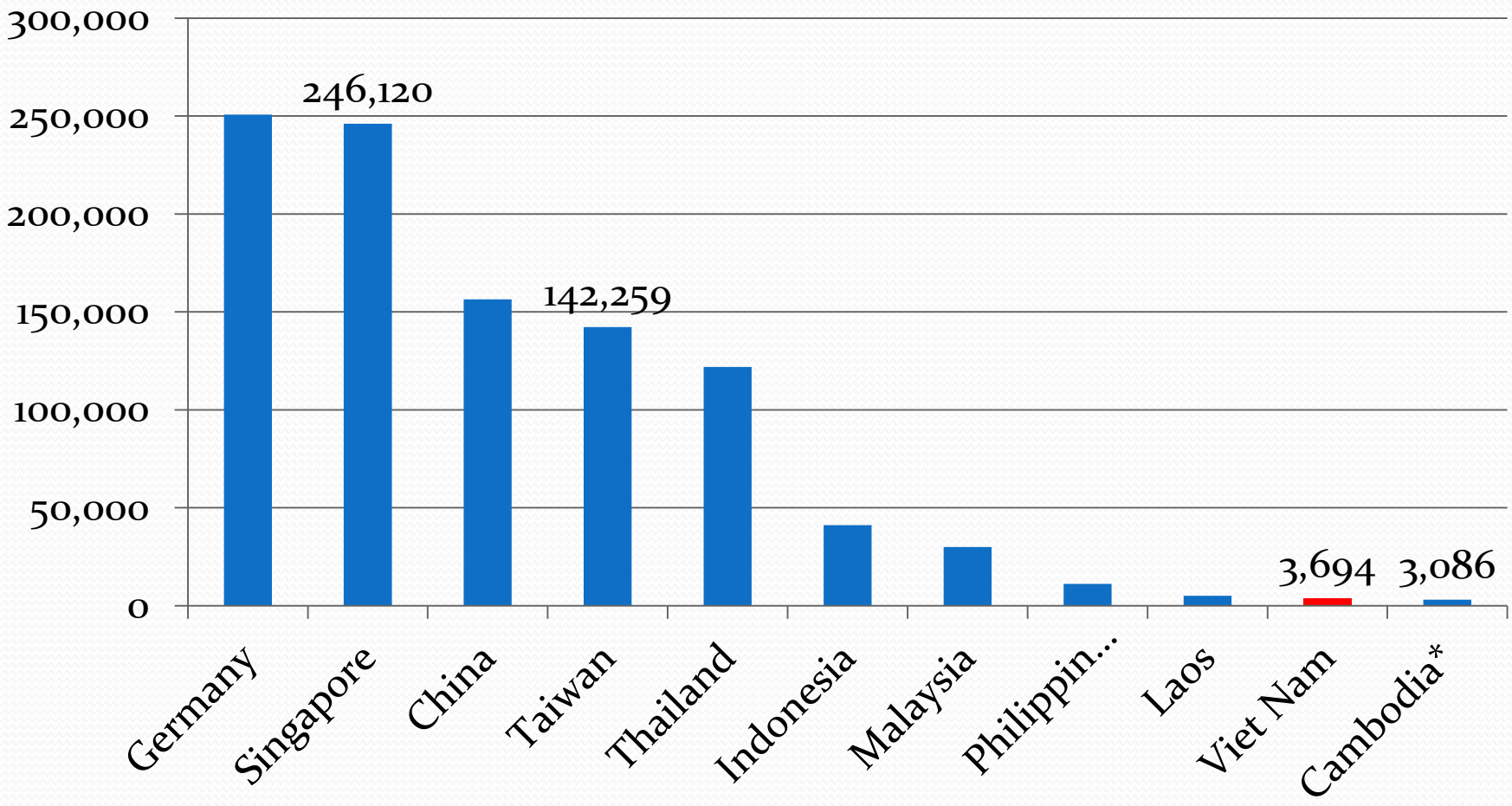
Source: KPMG (Ed.): 2015 Global Tax Rate Survey. N.l. 2015. http://www.tax.gov.kh/en/btos.php as of 23/02/2017

* = 2016

Updated on 23/02/2017

Taxable Income Level in US $, Where Highest Rates of Personal Income Tax Take Effect (2014)

Contents



Source: KPMG: http://www.kpmg.com/global/en/services/tax/tax-tools-and-resources/pages/individual-income-tax-rates-table.aspx, OANDA as of 27/11/2014

*updated on Nov. 27, 2014

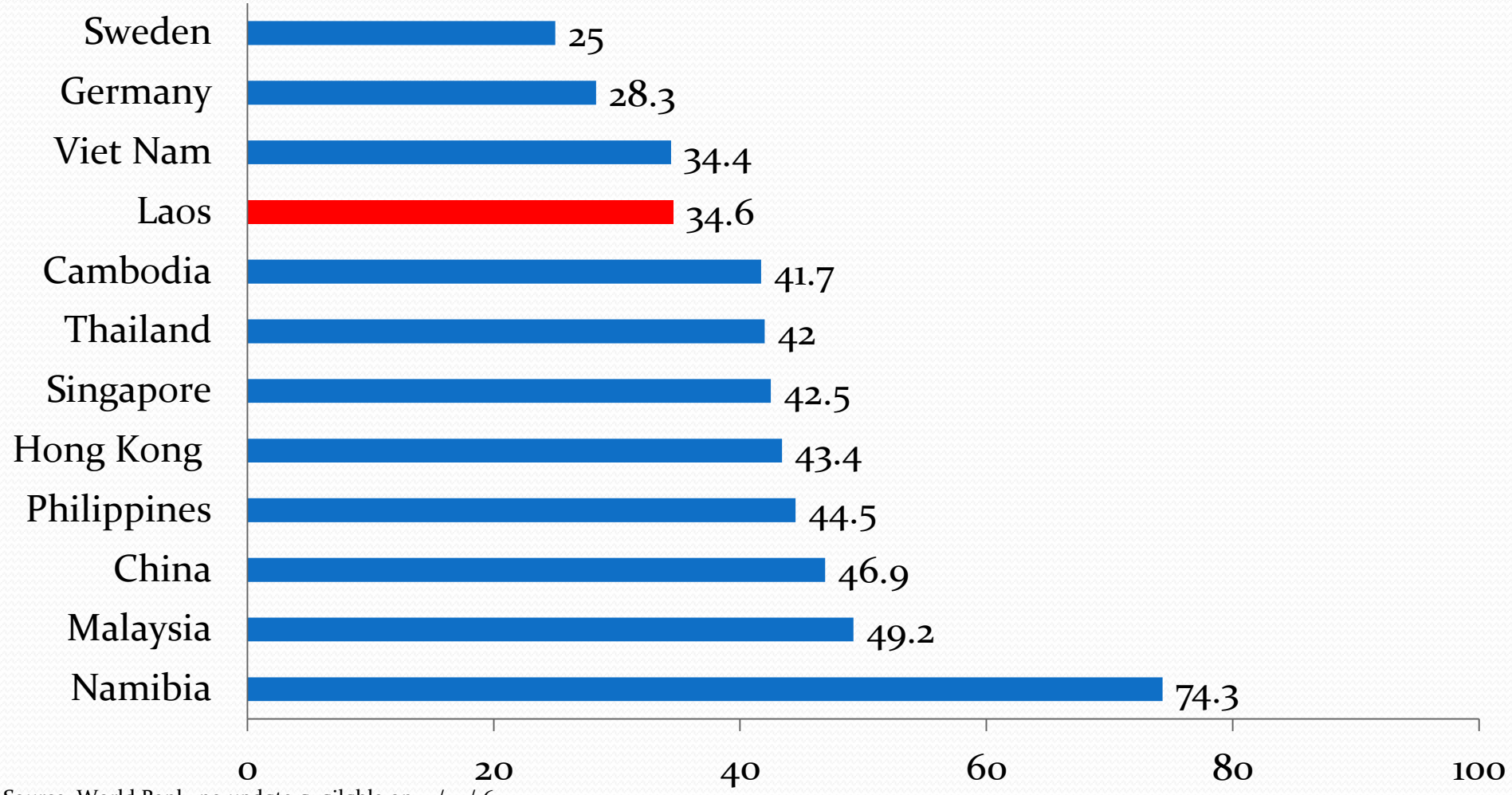
Contents

Further Socio-economic Indicators

Gini-Index – inequality in income or expenditure (2007/2008)

(0= perfect equality, 100= complete inequality)

Contents

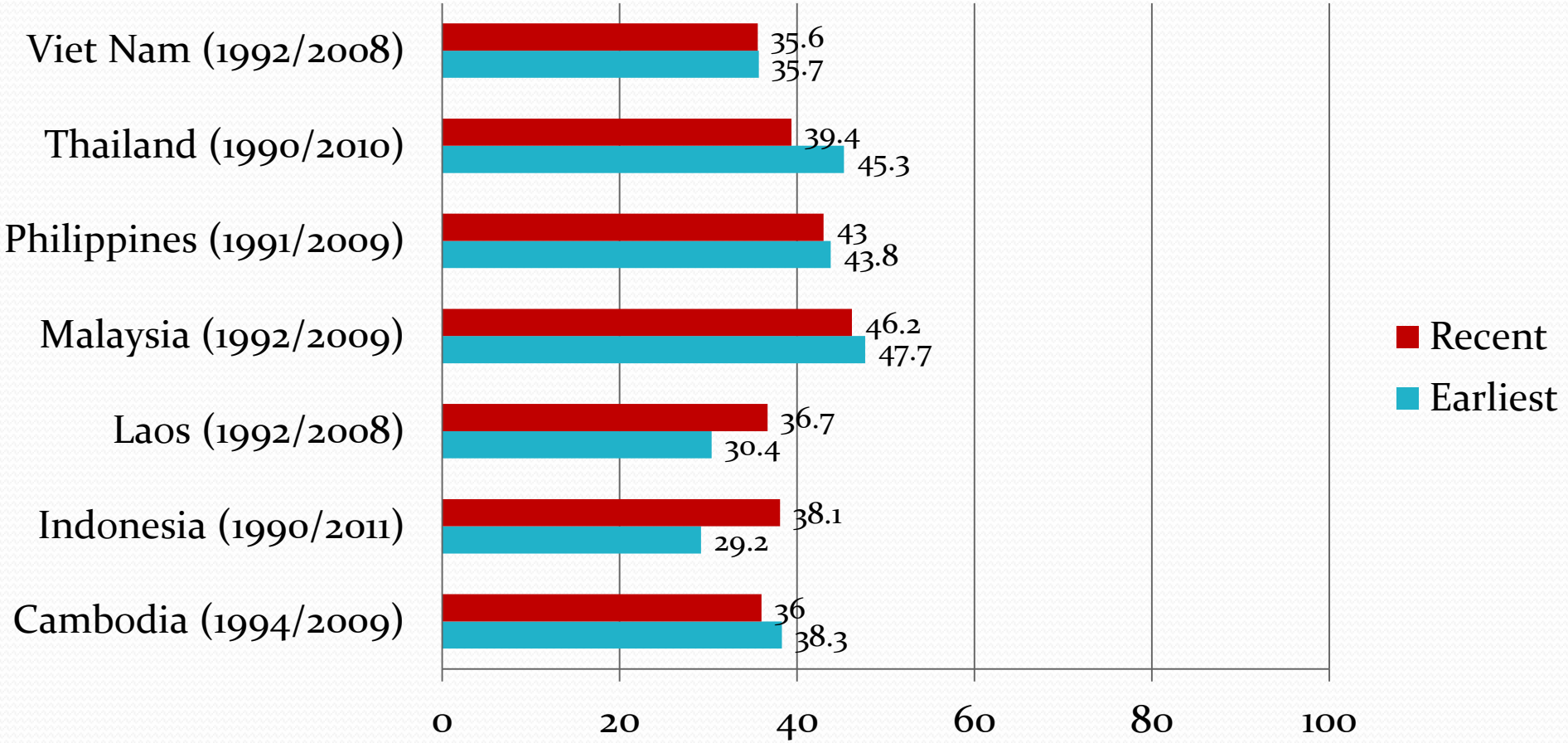


Source: World Bank no updqte qvqilqble on 19/09/16

Development of the Gini-Index in selected ASEAN countries

(based on per capita expenditure; 0= perfect equality, 100= complete inequality)

Contents



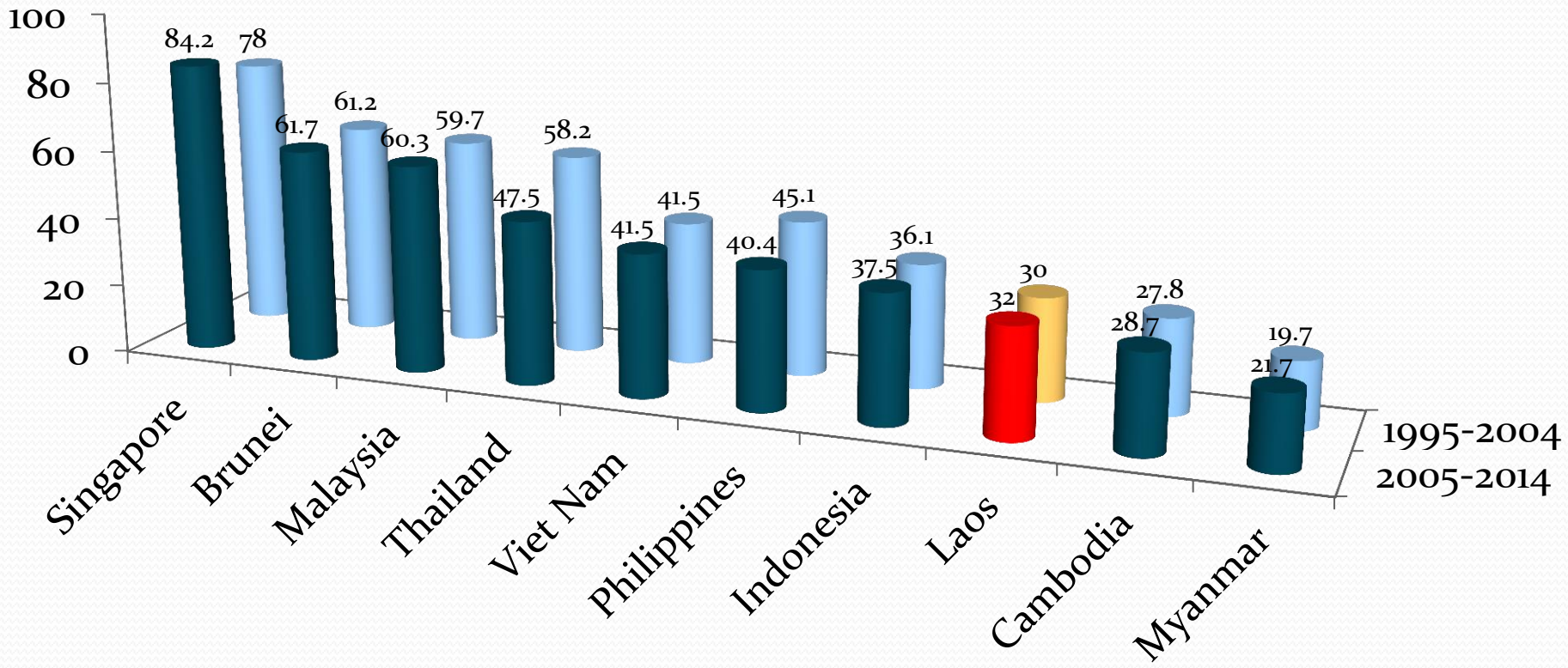
Source: ADB, ILO (Ed.): ASEAN Community 2015: Managing integration for better jobs and shared prosperity. Bangkok 2014, p. 6.

Updated on Oct. 22, 2014

Governance indices (perception based): Rule of law

(High value represents good perception of the institutional quality)

Contents



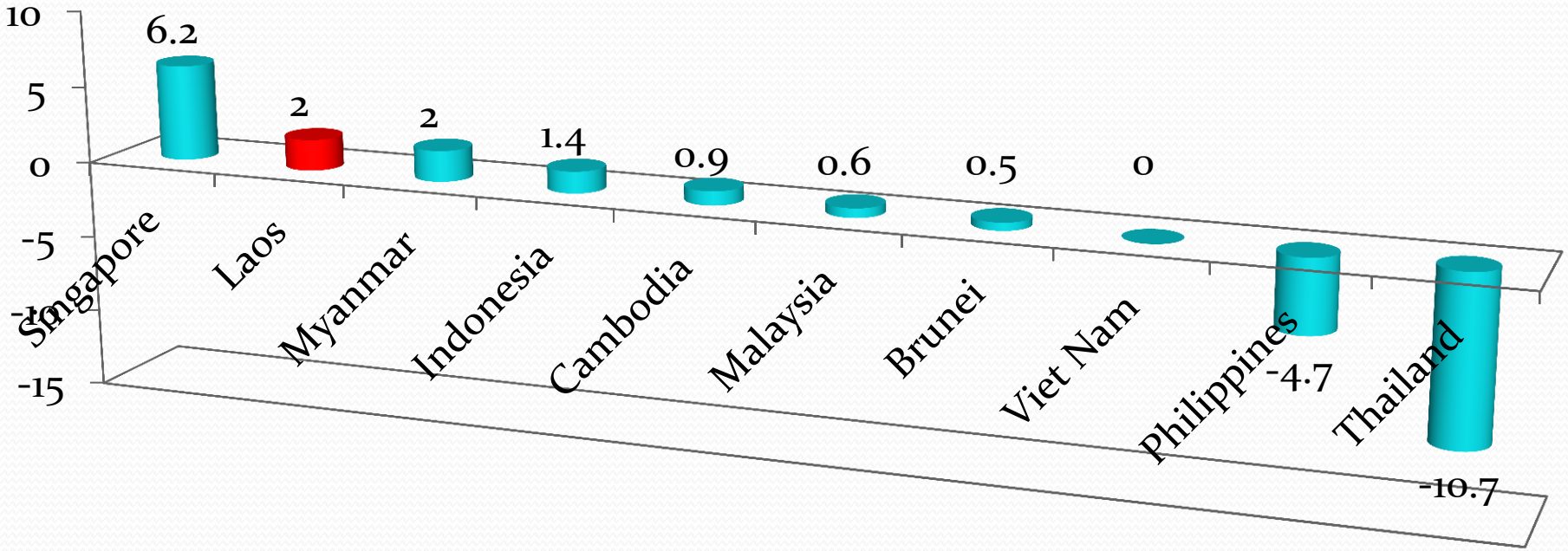
Source: UNESCAP (Ed.): Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2017. New York 2017. p. 112

Updated on June 6th 2017

Governance indices (perception based): Rule of law

(Development 1995/2004 – 2005-2014)

Contents



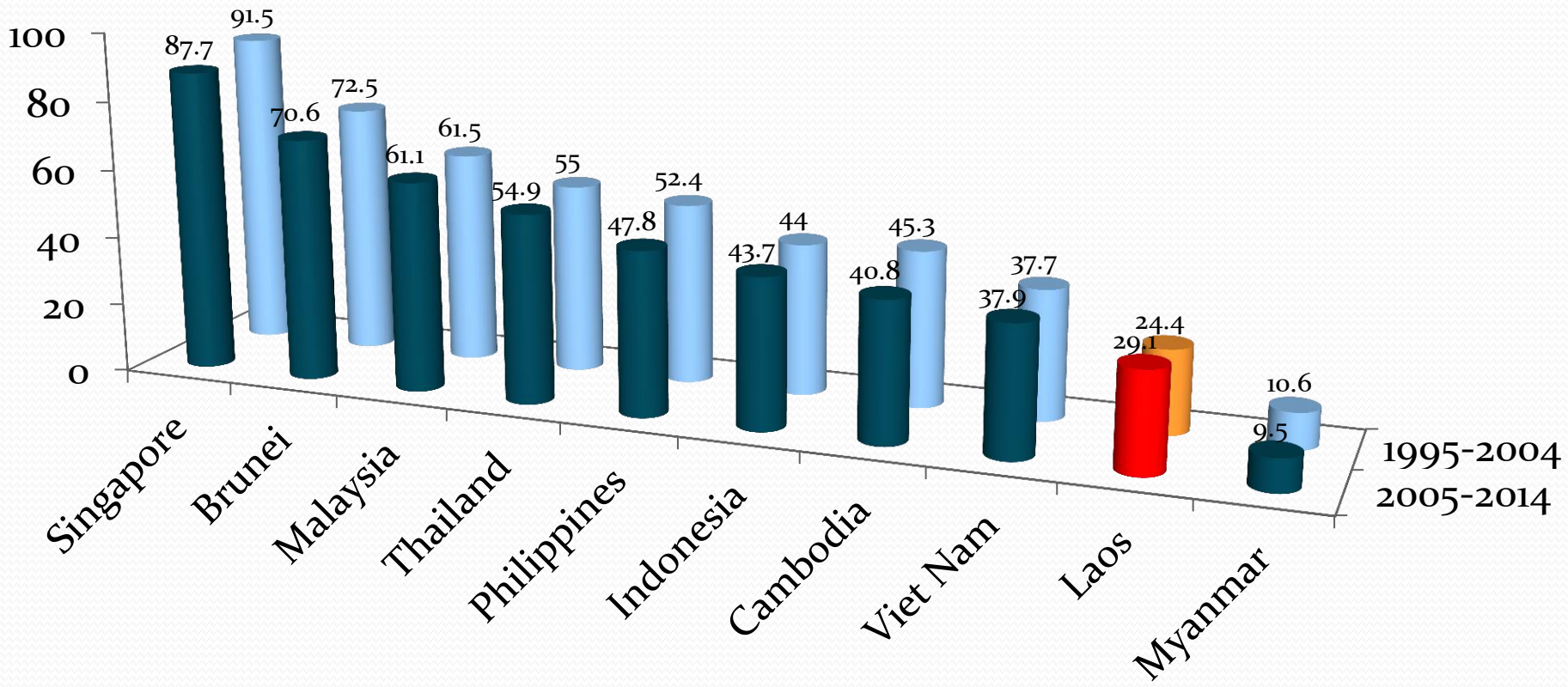
Source: UNESCAP (Ed.): Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2017. New York 2017. p. 112

Updated on June 6th 2017

Governance indices (perception based): Regulatory quality

(High value represents good perception of the institutional quality)

Contents



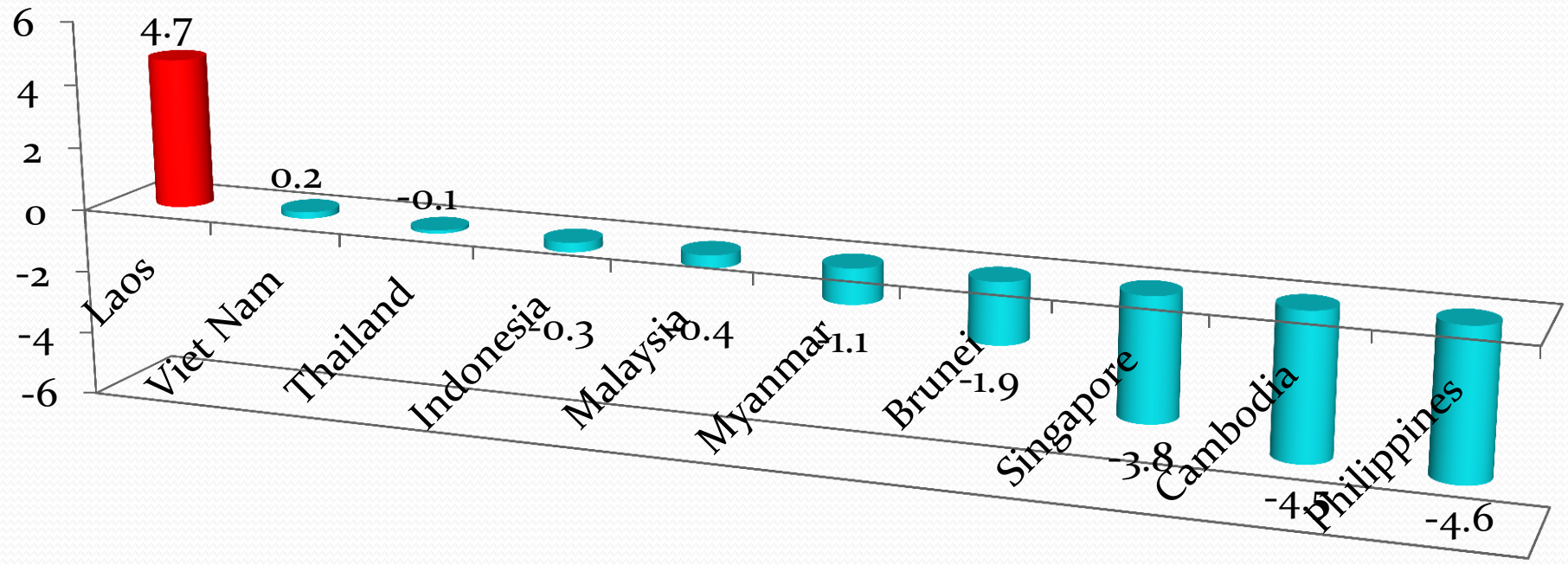
Source: UNESCAP (Ed.): Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2017. New York 2017. p. 112

Updated on June 6th 2017

Governance indices (perception based): Regulatory quality

(Development 1995/2004 – 2005-2014)

Contents



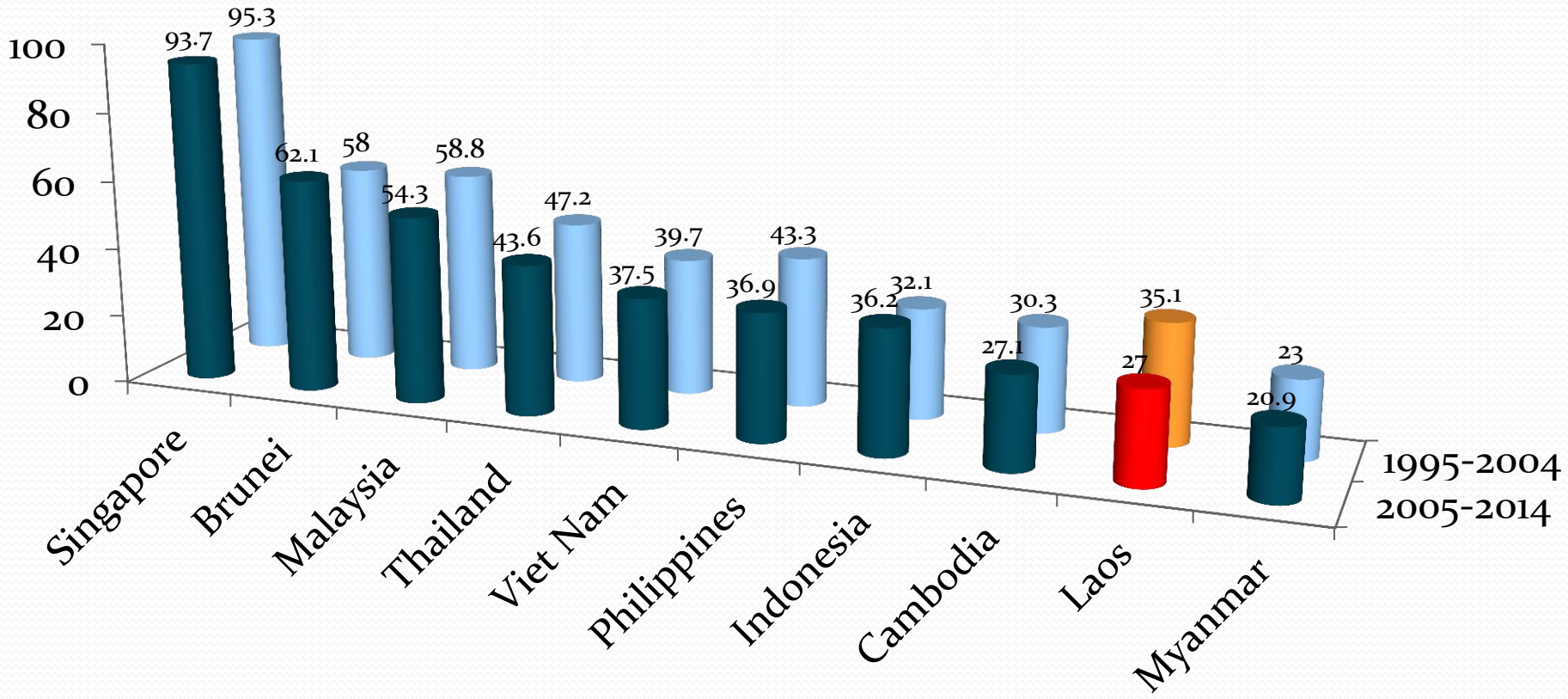
Source: UNESCAP (Ed.): Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2017. New York 2017. p. 112

Updated on June 6th 2017

Governance indices (perception based): Control of corruption

Contents

(High value represents good perception of the institutional quality)



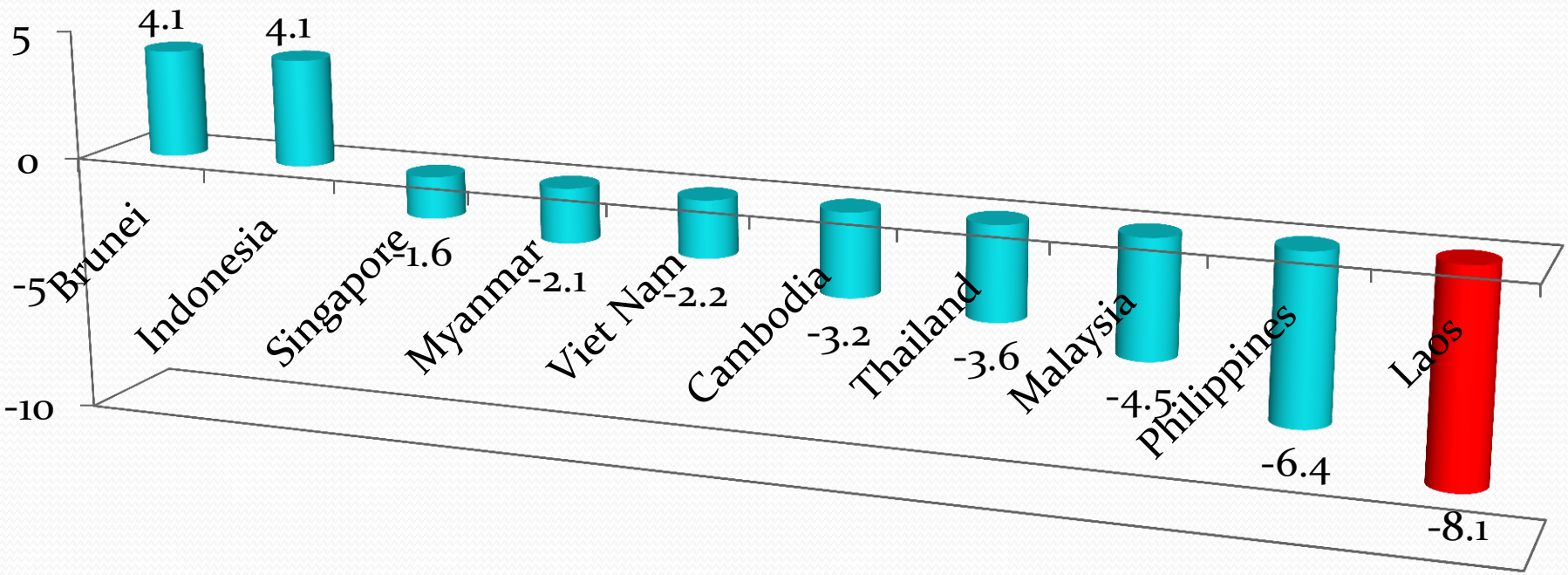
Source: UNESCAP (Ed.): Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2017. New York 2017. p. 112

Updated on June 6th 2017

Governance indices (perception based): Control of corruption

Contents

(Development 1995/2004 – 2005-2014)



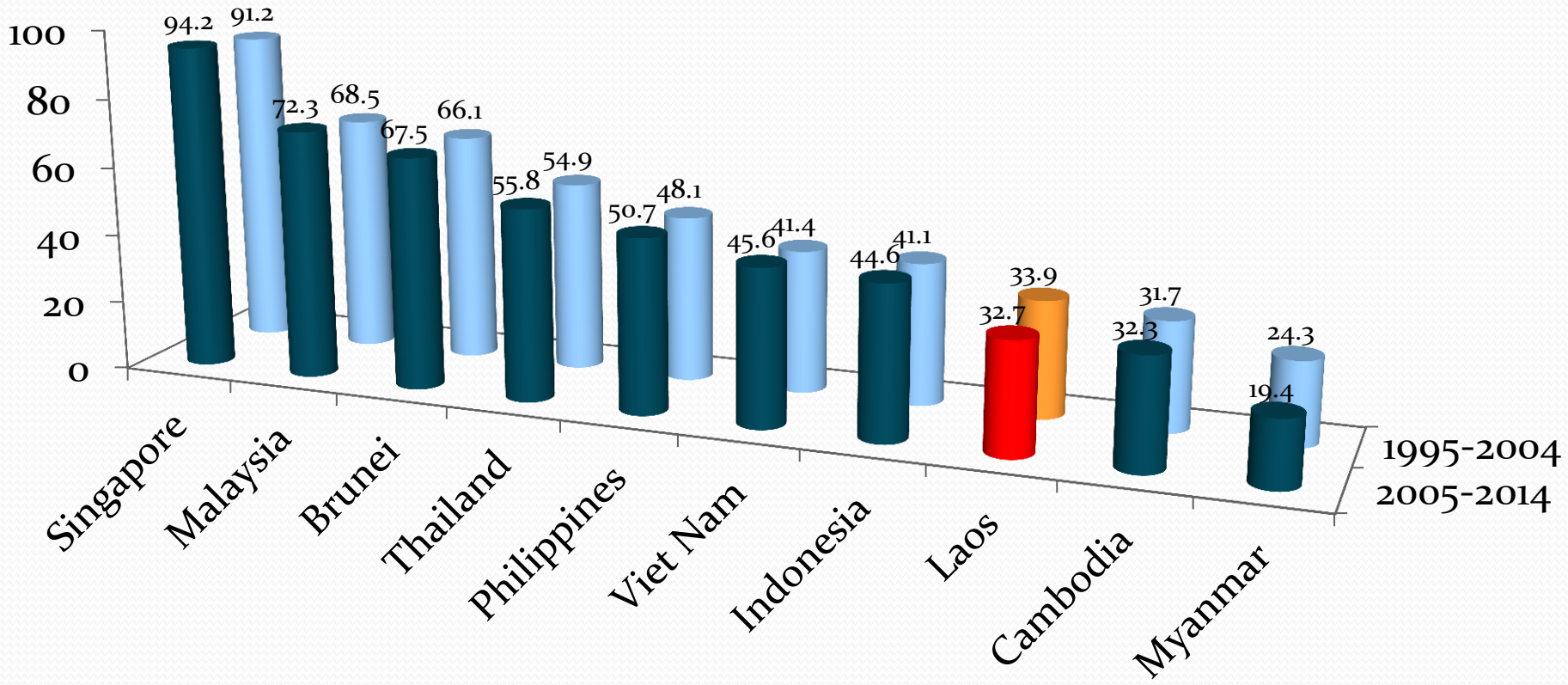
Source: UNESCAP (Ed.): Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2017. New York 2017. p. 112

Updated on June 6th 2017

Governance indices (perception based): Government effectiveness

Contents

(High value represents good perception of the institutional quality)



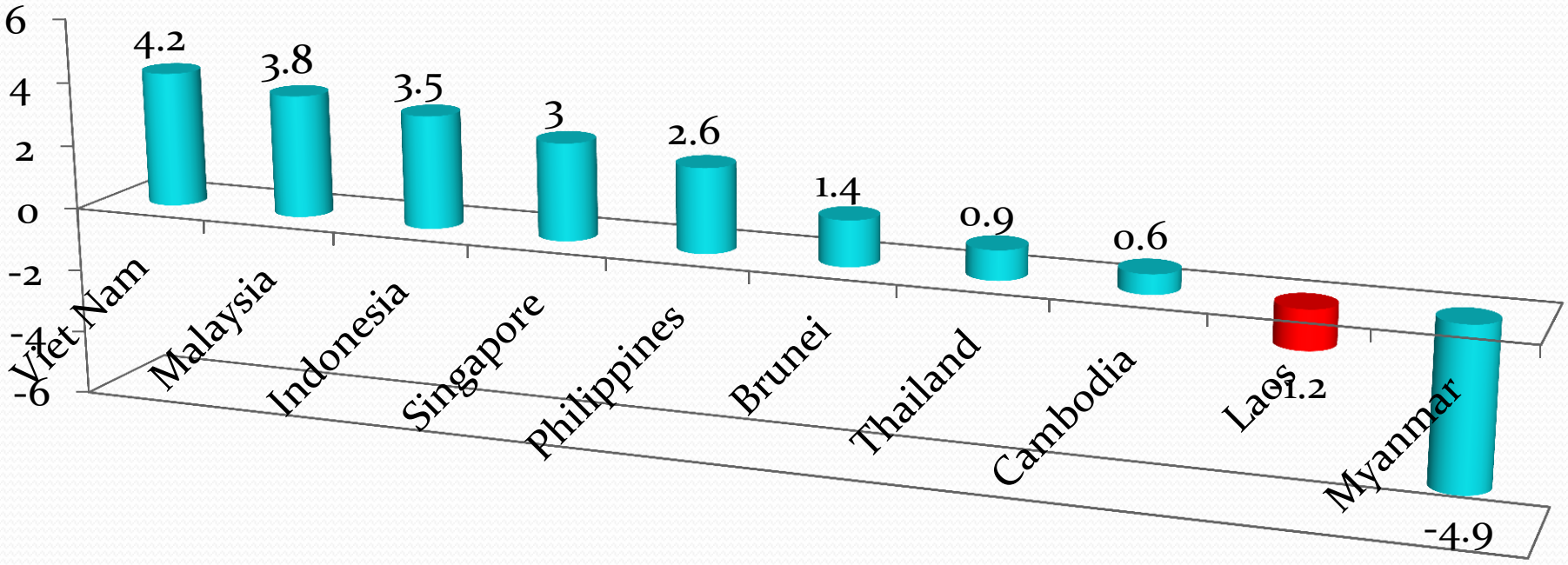
Source: UNESCAP (Ed.): Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2017. New York 2017. p. 112

Updated on June 6th 2017

Governance indices (perception based): Government effectiveness

Contents

(Development 1995/2004 – 2005-2014)



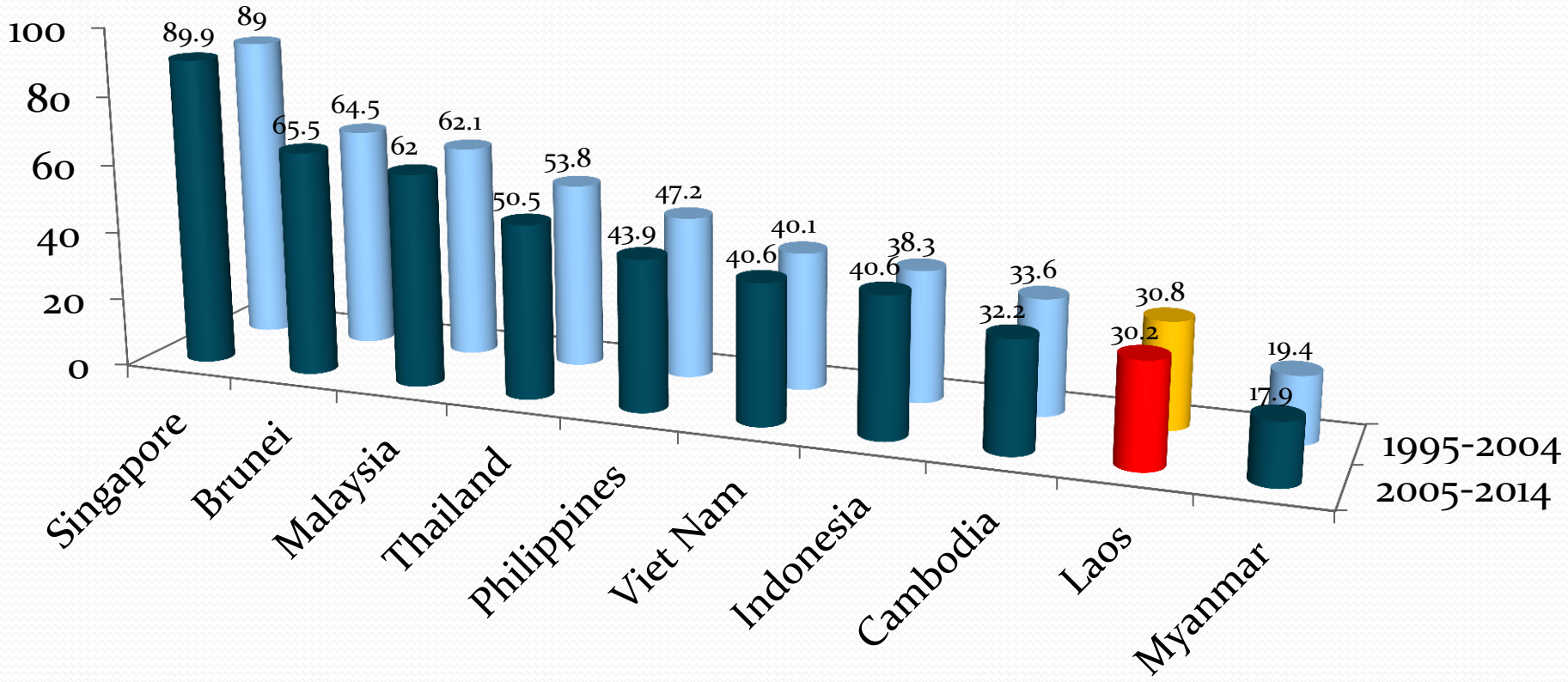
Source: UNESCAP (Ed.): Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2017. New York 2017. p. 112

Updated on June 6th 2017

Governance indices (perception based): Governance

(High value represents good perception of the institutional quality)

Contents



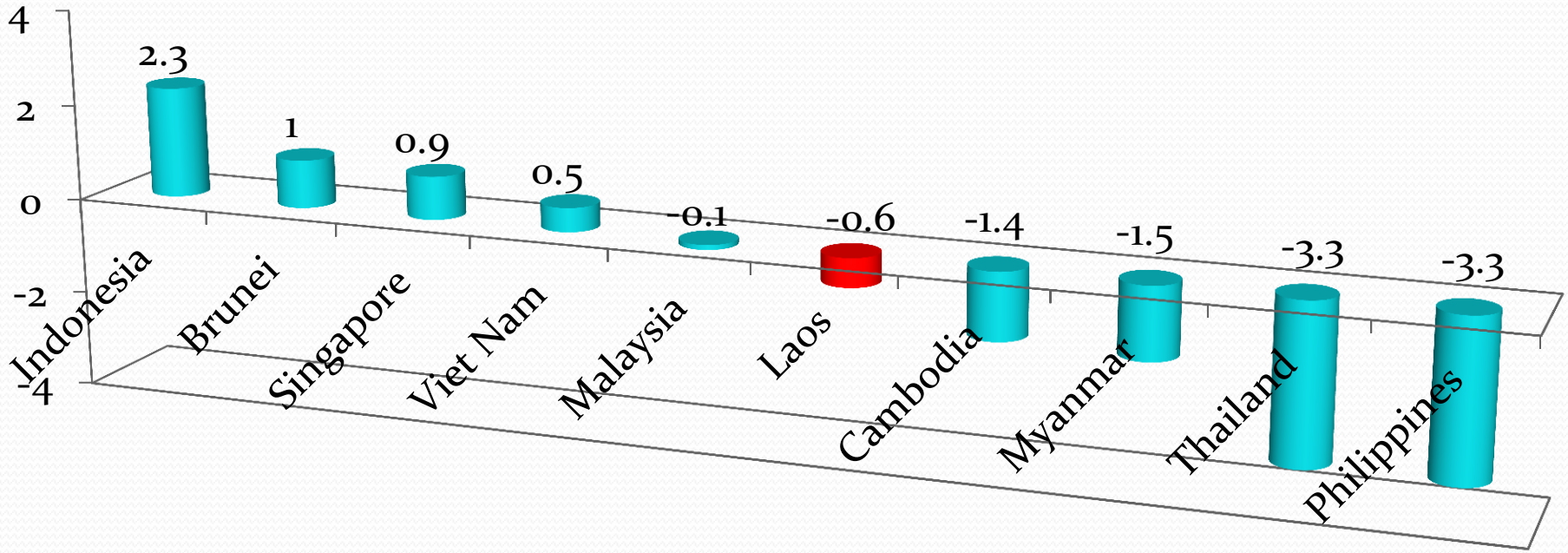
Source: UNESCAP (Ed.): Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2017. New York 2017. p. 112

Updated on June 6th 2017

Governance indices (perception based): Governance

(Development 1995/2004 – 2005-2014)

Contents



Source: UNESCAP (Ed.): Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2017. New York 2017. p. 112

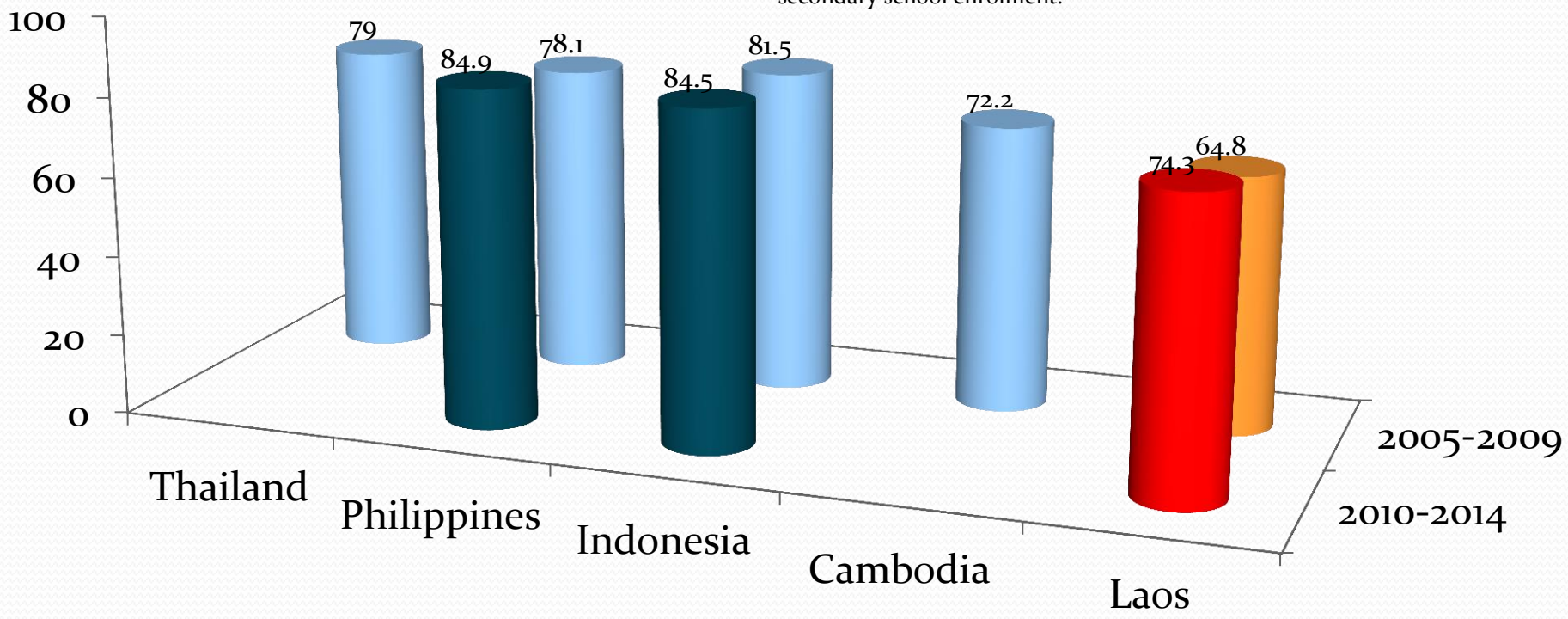
Updated on June 6th 2017

Public sector performance in education*

(High value represents good perception of the institutional quality)

Contents

*For performance in education, the following indicators are used: children out of school (percentage of primary school-age population), gross enrolment ratio in primary schools, gross enrolment ratio in secondary schools and sex ratio in gross secondary school enrolment.



Source: UNESCAP (Ed.): Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2017. New York 2017. p. 114

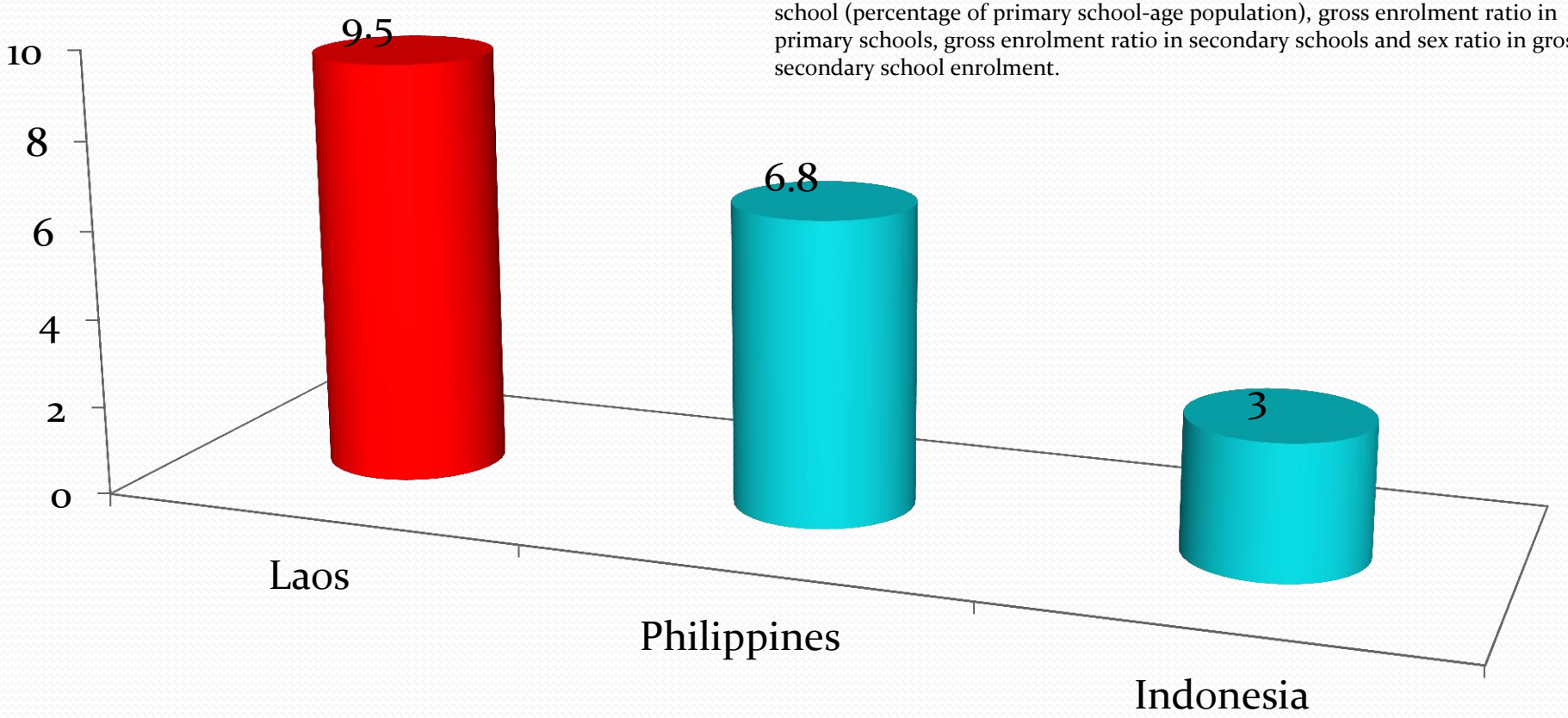
Updated on June 6th 2017

Public sector performance in education*

(Development 2005/2009 – 2010-2014)

Contents

*For performance in education, the following indicators are used: children out of school (percentage of primary school-age population), gross enrolment ratio in primary schools, gross enrolment ratio in secondary schools and sex ratio in gross secondary school enrolment.



Source: UNESCAP (Ed.): Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2017. New York 2017. p. 114

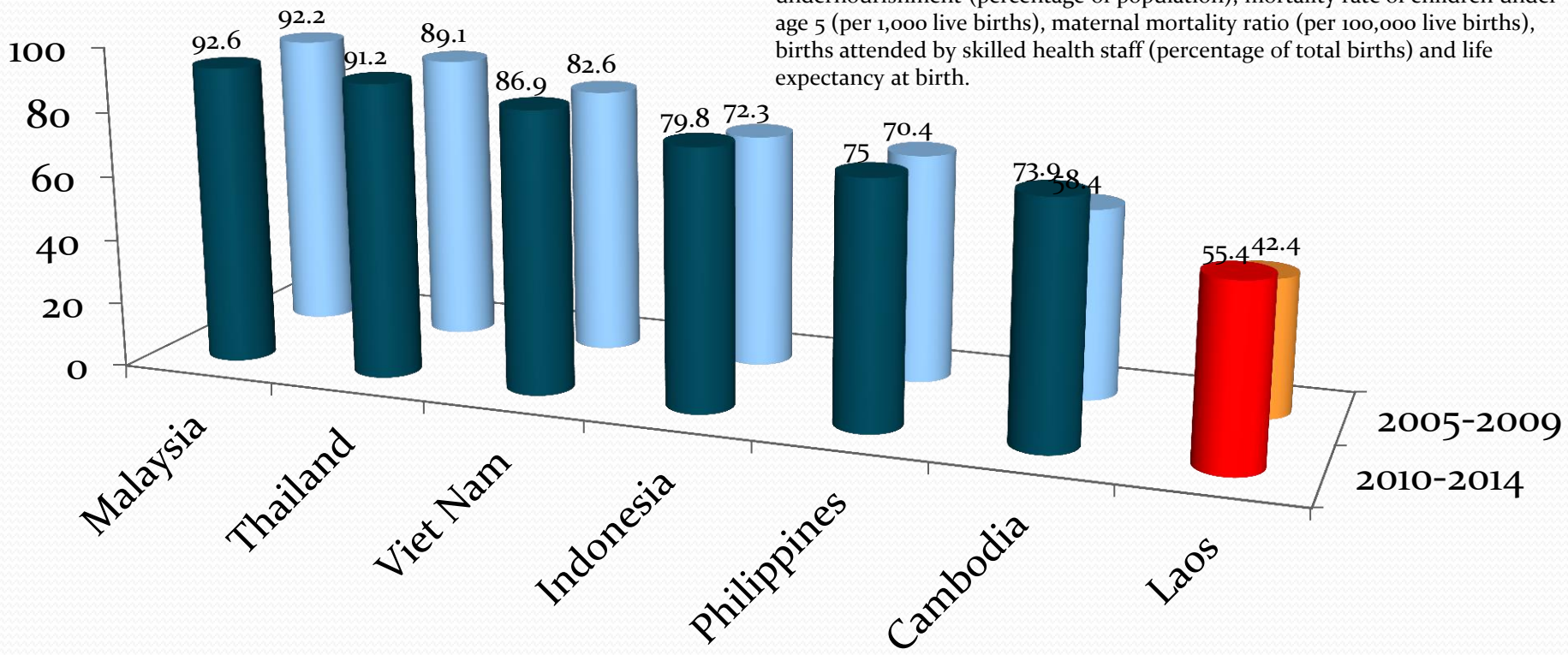
Updated on June 6th 2017

Public sector performance in health*

(High value represents good perception of the institutional quality)

Contents

* For the performance in health, the following indicators are used: prevalence of undernourishment (percentage of population), mortality rate of children under age 5 (per 1,000 live births), maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births), births attended by skilled health staff (percentage of total births) and life expectancy at birth.



Source: UNESCAP (Ed.): Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2017. New York 2017. p. 114

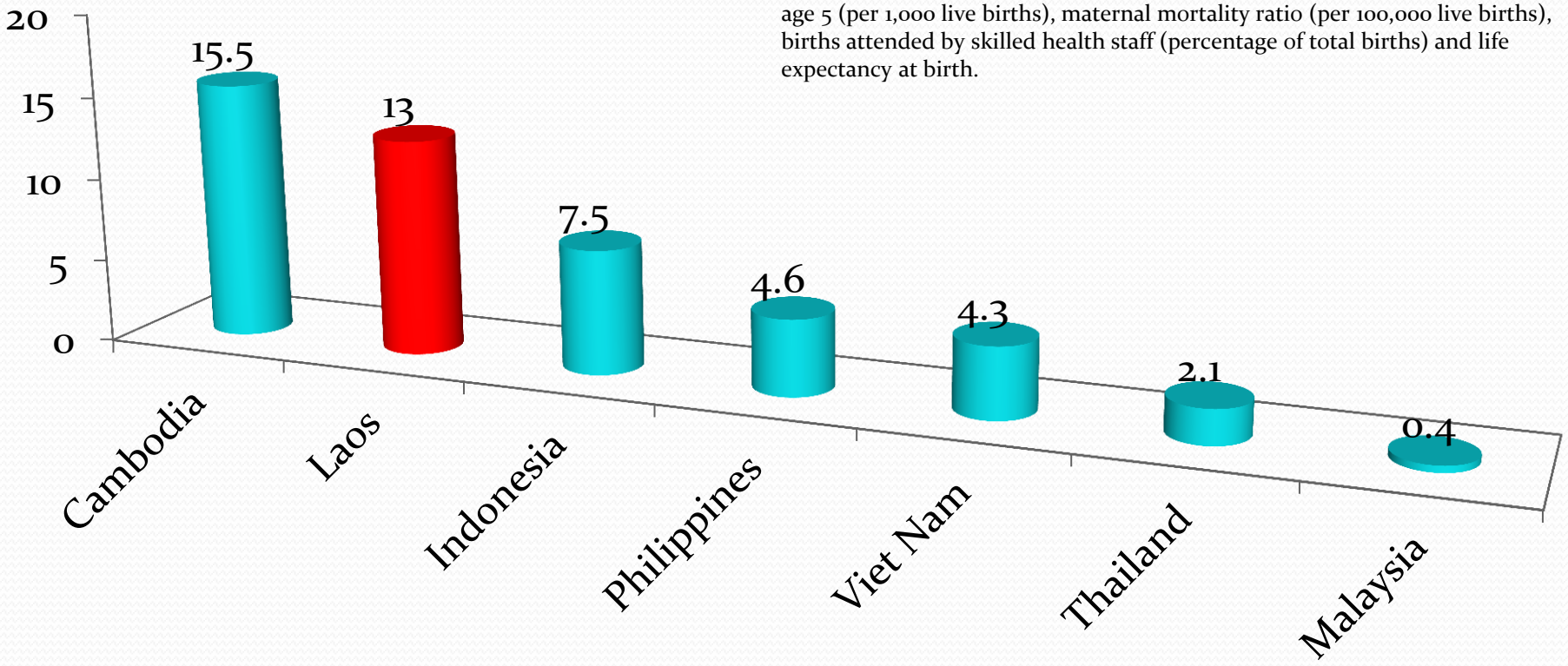
Updated on June 6th 2017

Public sector performance in health*

(Development 2005/2009 – 2010-2014)

Contents

* For the performance in health, the following indicators are used: prevalence of undernourishment (percentage of population), mortality rate of children under age 5 (per 1,000 live births), maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births), births attended by skilled health staff (percentage of total births) and life expectancy at birth.



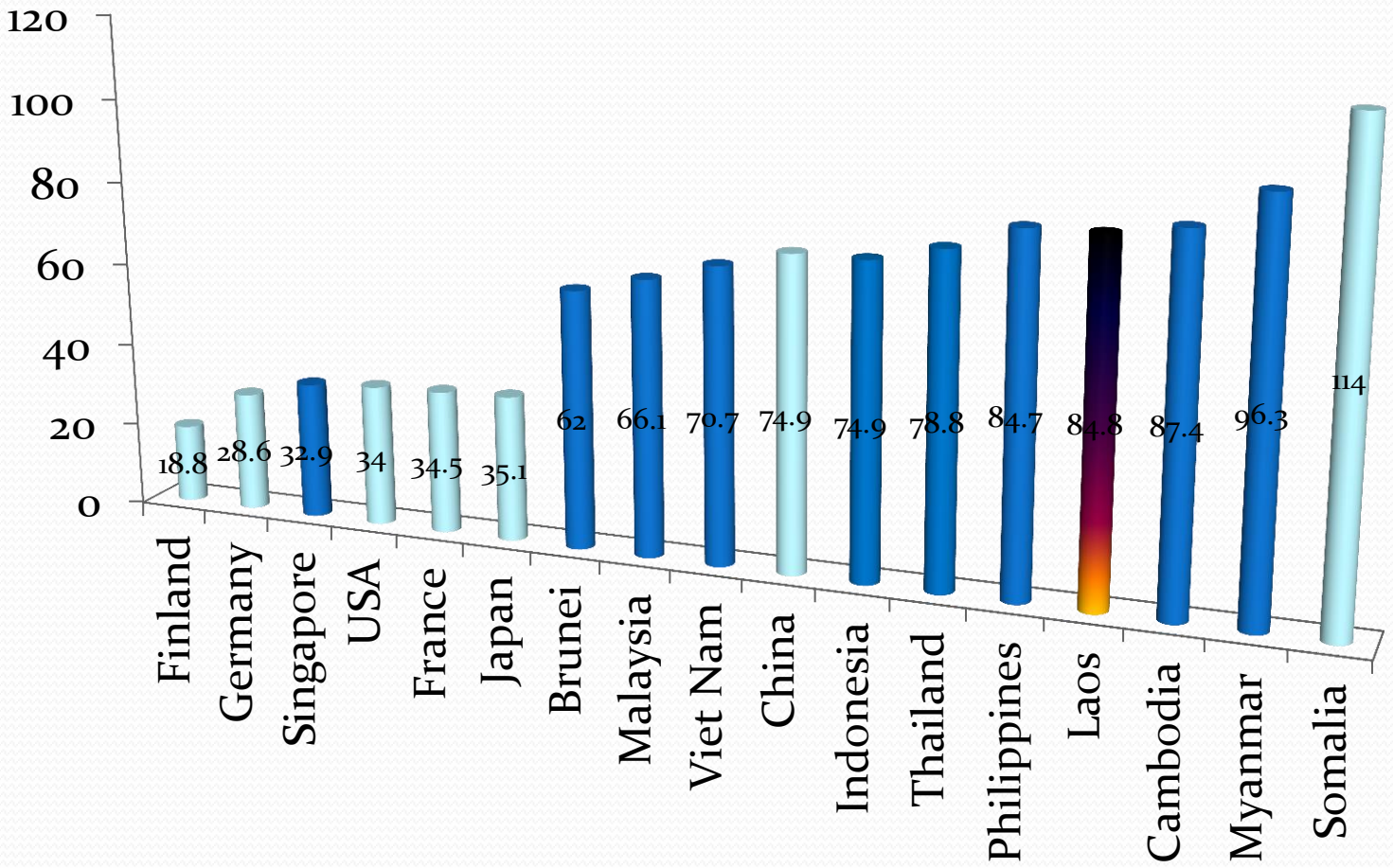
Source: UNESCAP (Ed.): Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2017. New York 2017. p. 114

Updated on June 6th 2017

Fragile States Index 2016

(Ranking of 178 countries; the higher the index the more fragile the state)

Contents



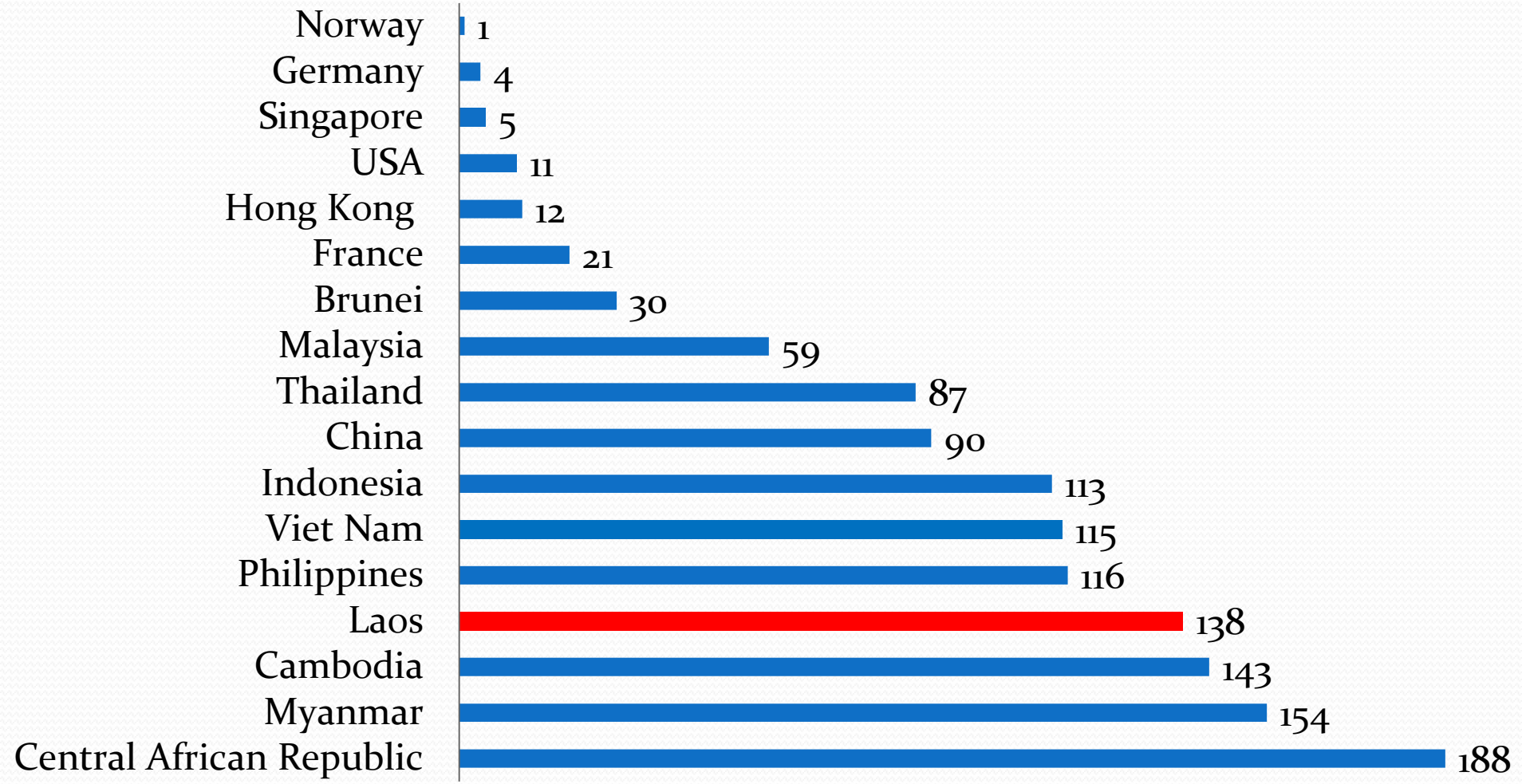
Source: http://fsi.fundforpeace.org/ as of March 16th 2017

Updated on March 16th 2017

Human Development Index 2015

(Ranking of 188 countries)

Contents

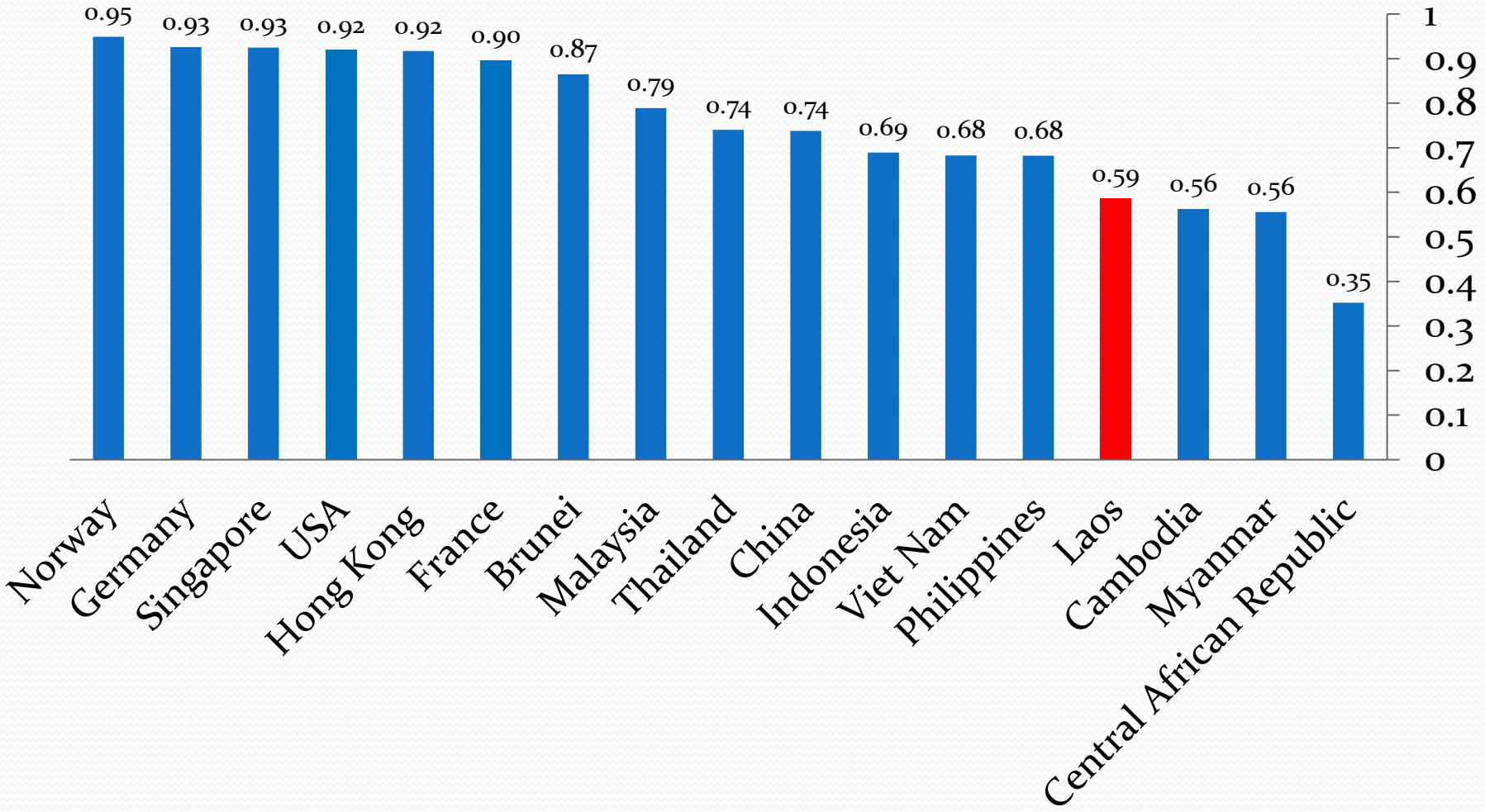


Source: http://hdr.undp.org/en/data# as of March 19th 2018

Updated 19/03/2018

Human Development Index 2015
(Ranking of 188 countries)

Contents



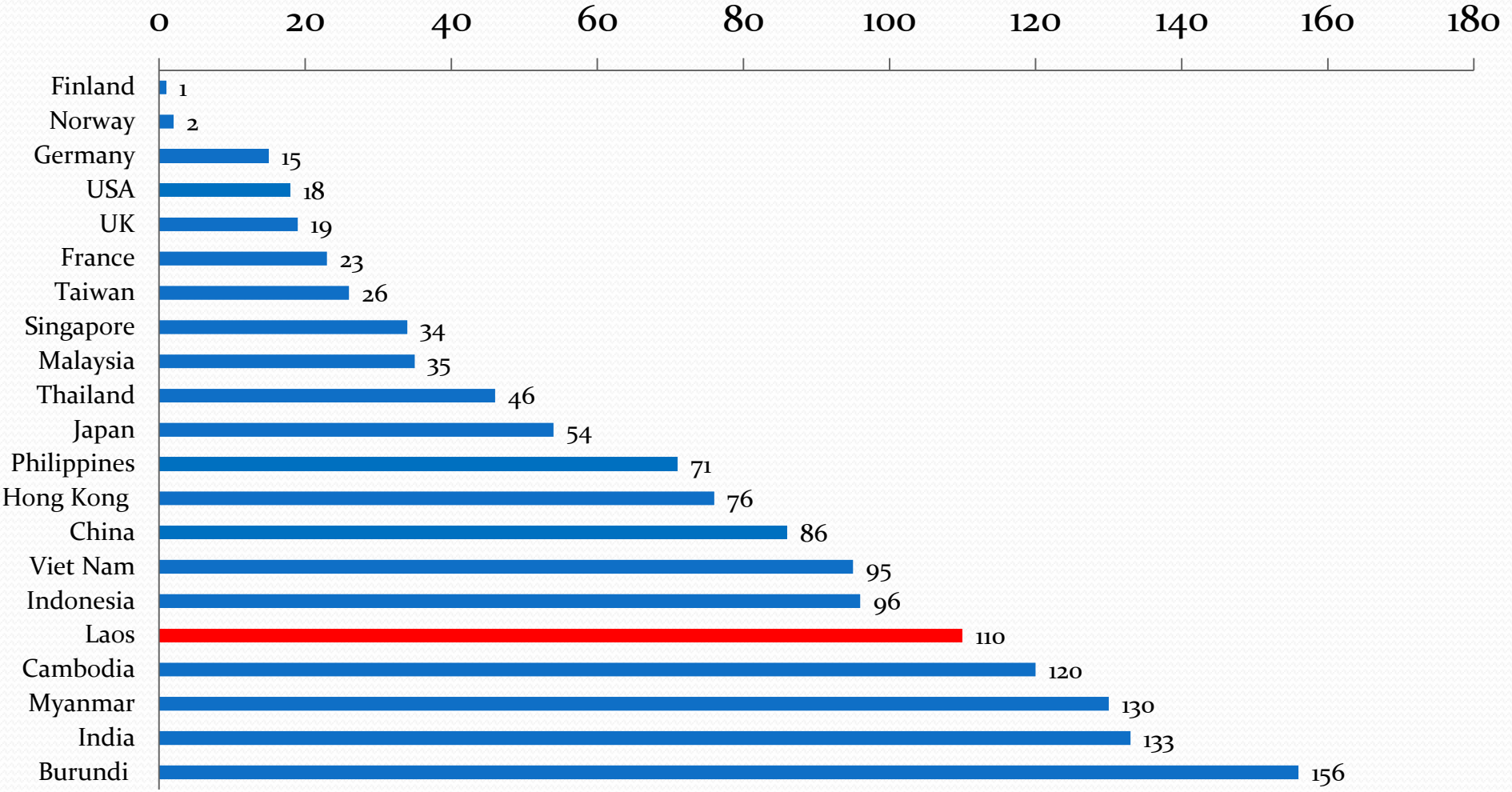
Source: http://hdr.undp.org/en/data# as of March 19th 2018

Updated 19/03/2018

World Happiness 2015-2017

(Ranking of 156 countries)

Contents

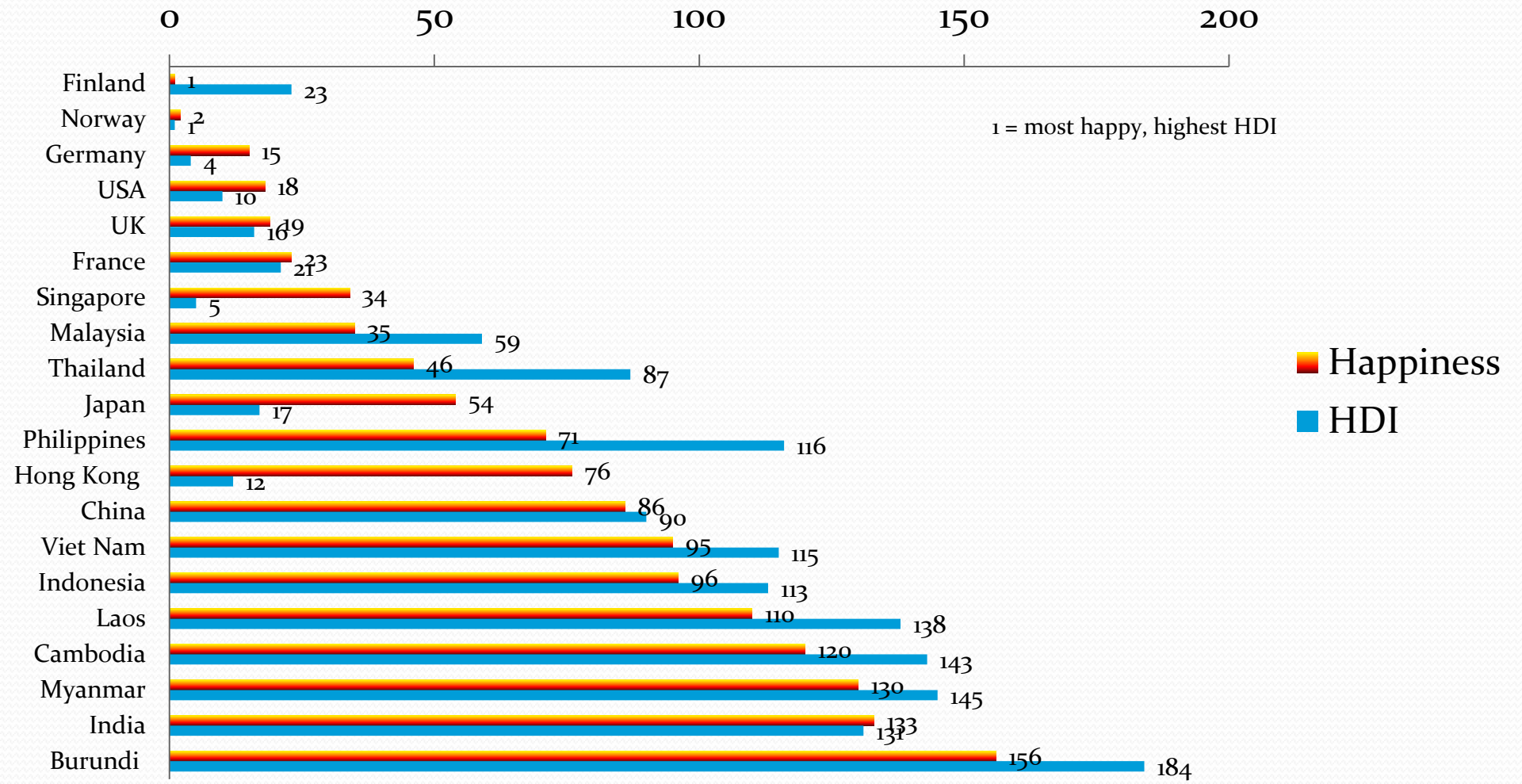


Source: Helliwell J.F. et al: World Happiness Report 2018. New York 2018, p.20-22.

Updated 19/03/2018

World Happiness 2015-2017 and Human Development Index 2015

Contents



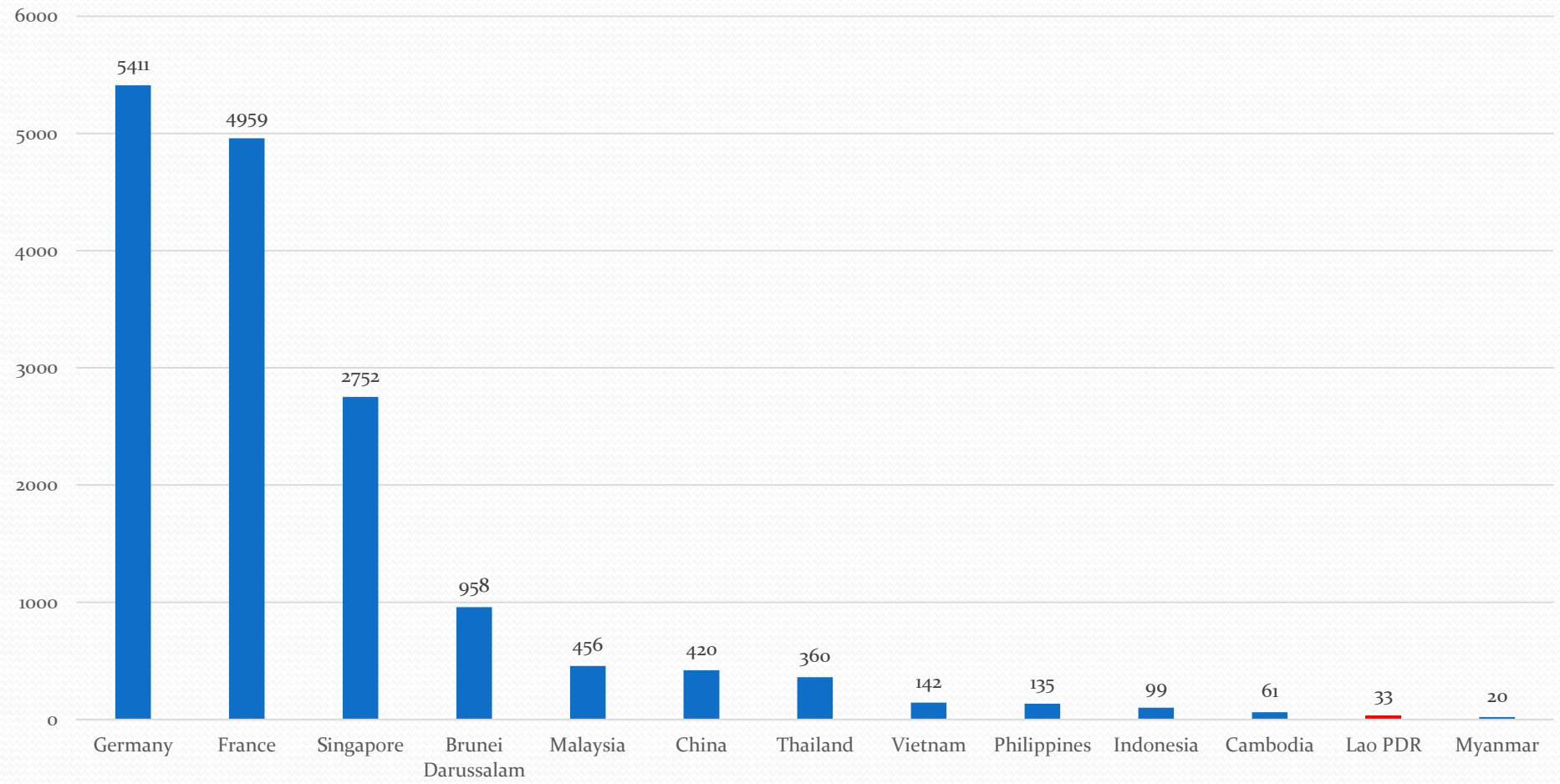
Source: Helliwell J.F. et al: World Happiness Report 2018. New York 2018, p.20-22.

Updated 19/03/2018

Contents

Health expenditure per capita in current US $ (2014)

Places where you don't want to have an accident

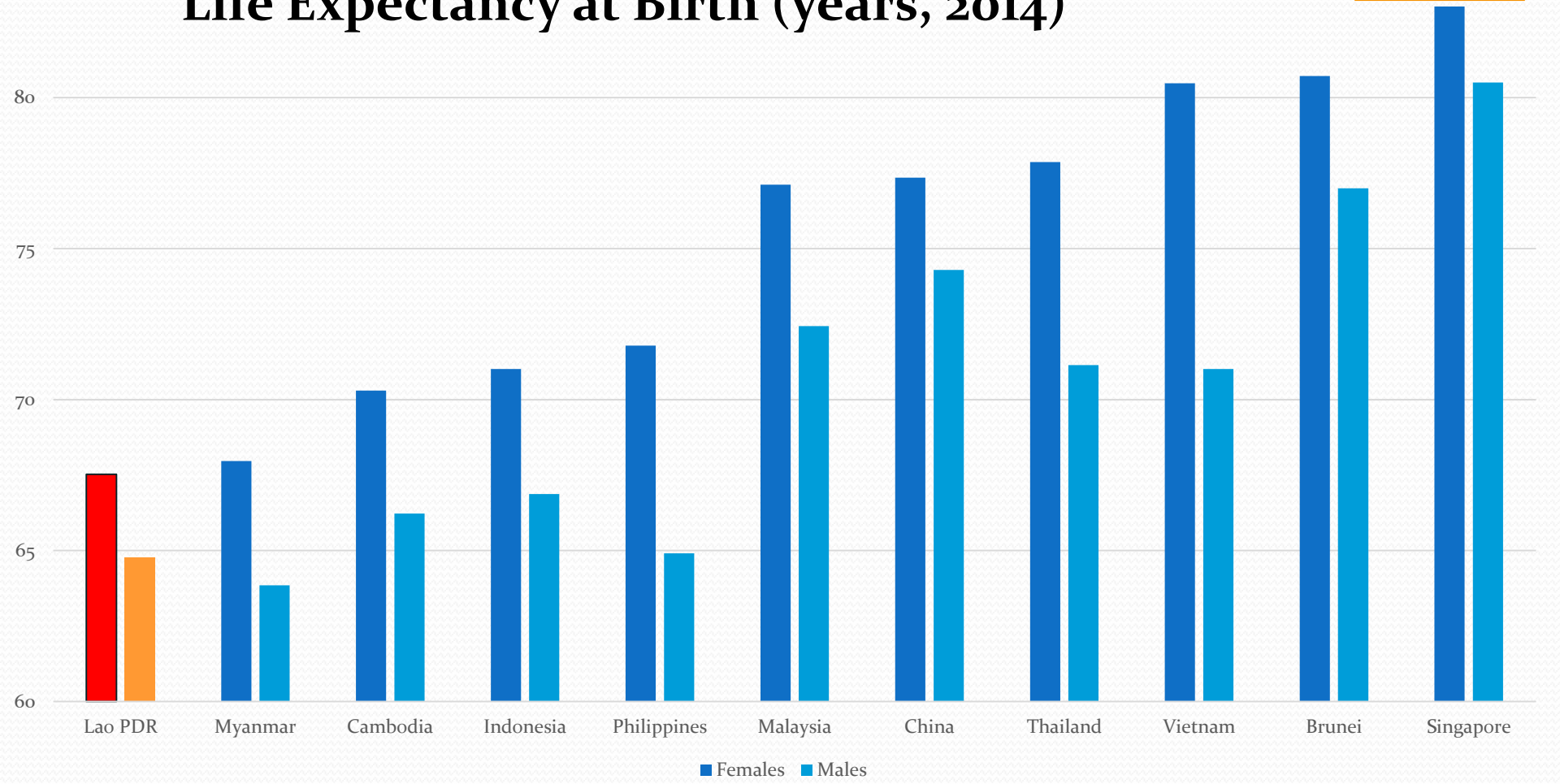


Source: World Bank (http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.XPD.PCAP as of June 05th, 2013)

Updated 05/06/2013

Contents

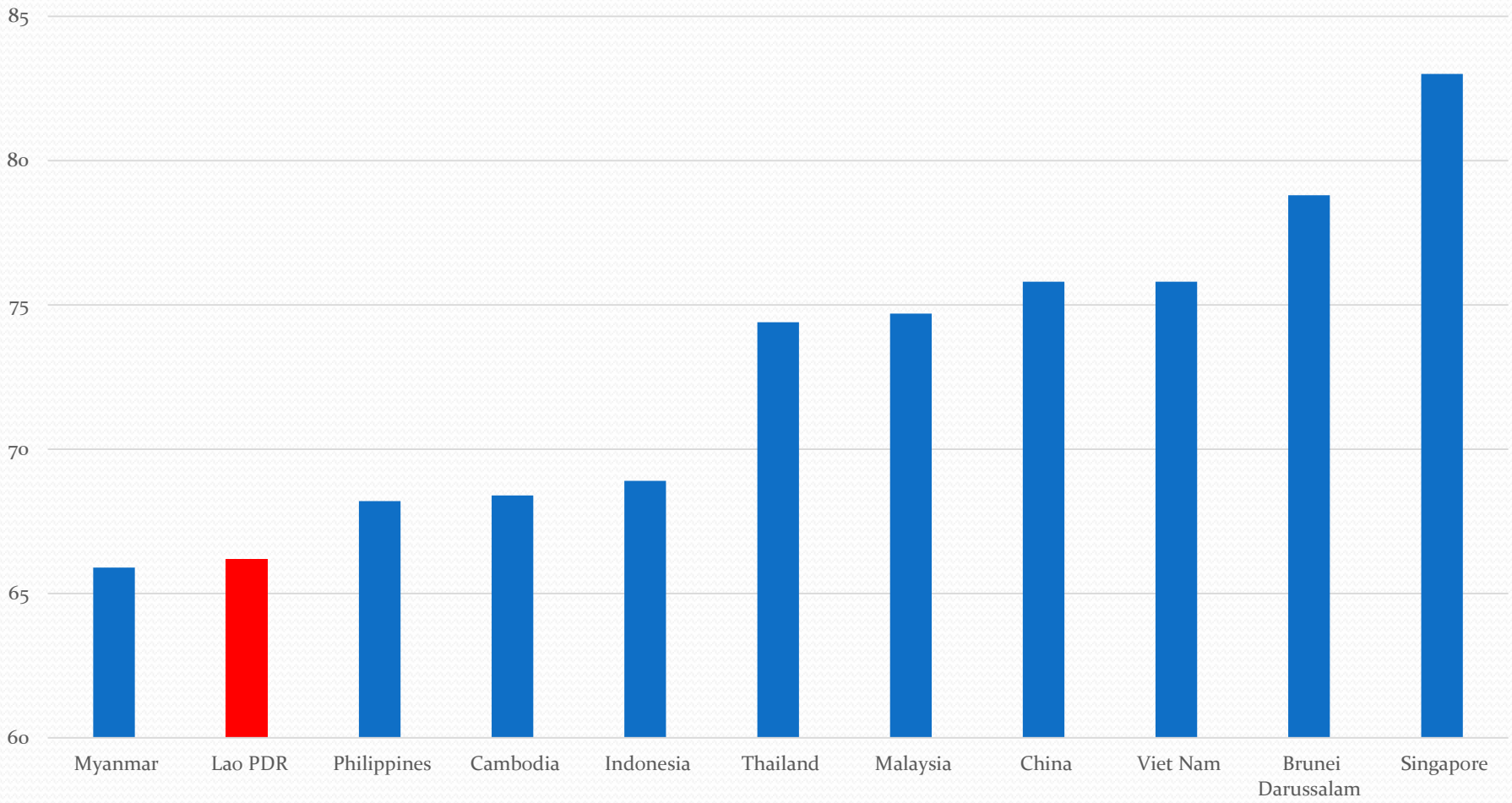
Life Expectancy at Birth (years, 2014)



Source: World Bank (http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.XPD.PCAP as of September 19, 2016)

Contents

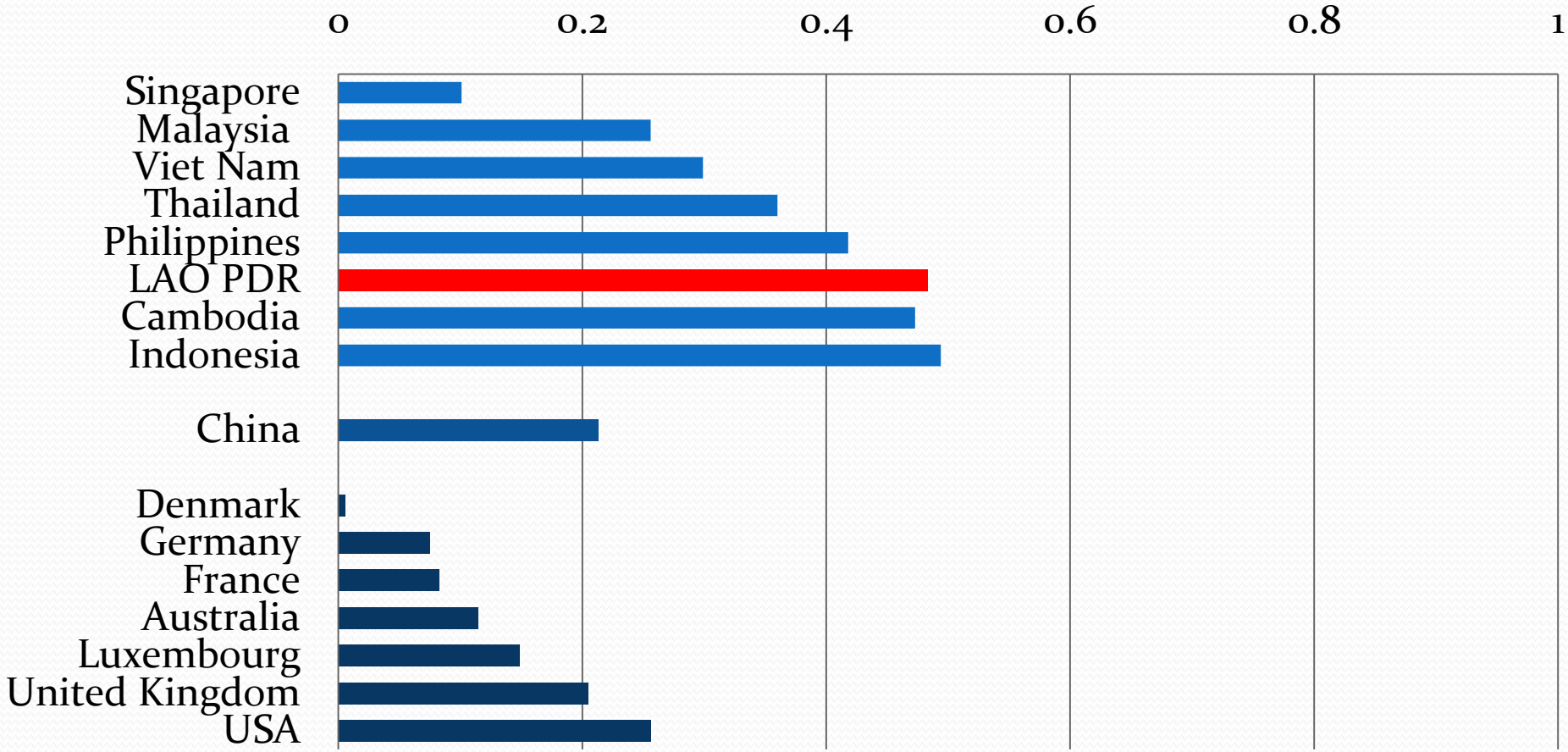
Life Expectancy at Birth (years, 2015)



Source: Human Development Report 2013. http://hdr.undp.org 06./09./013)

Contents

Gender Inequality Index (201)

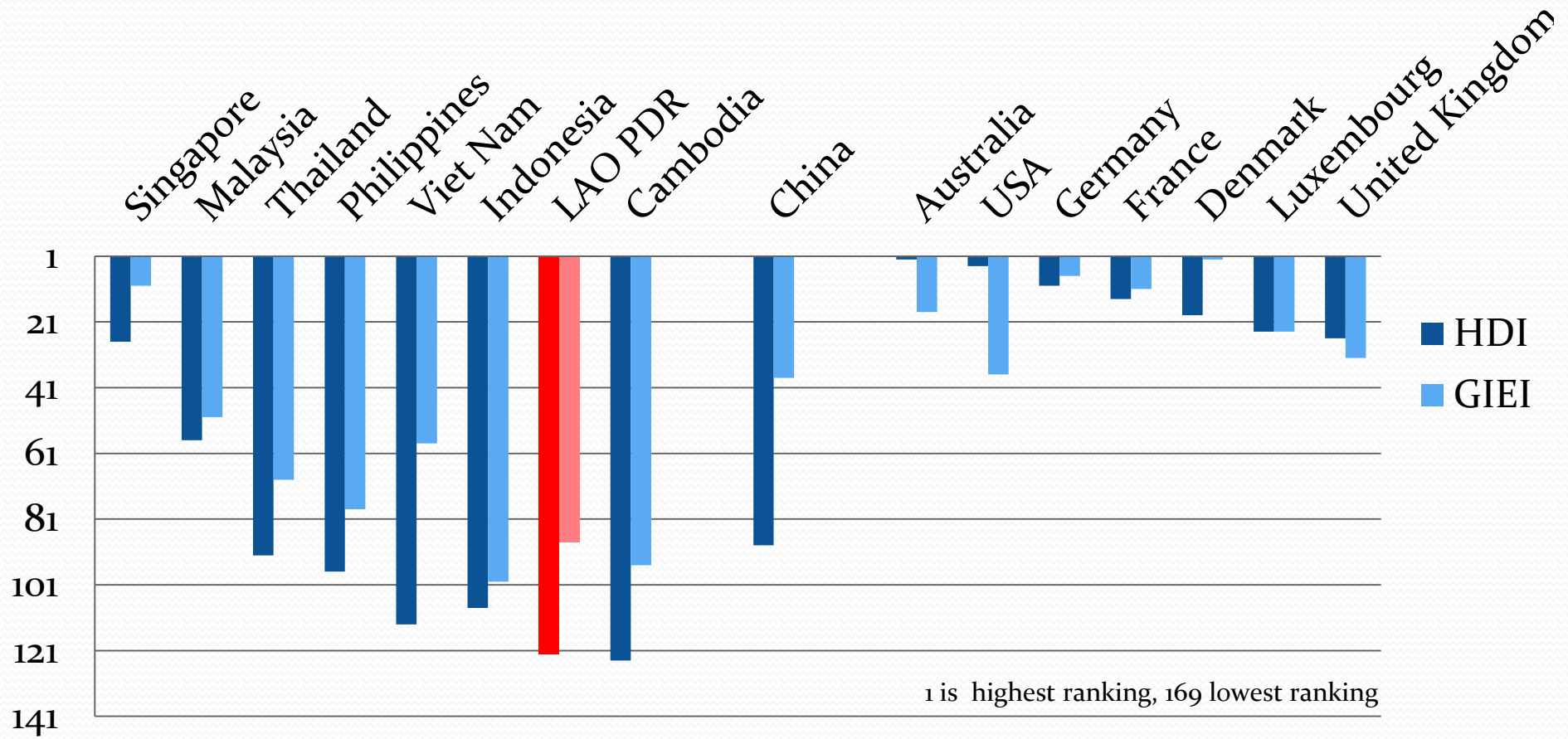


HDI is a composite index consisting, among others of maternal mortality, women in parliament, etc.;
1 is very unequal, 0 completely equal.

Source: UNDP (http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/. 06./09/2013)

Contents

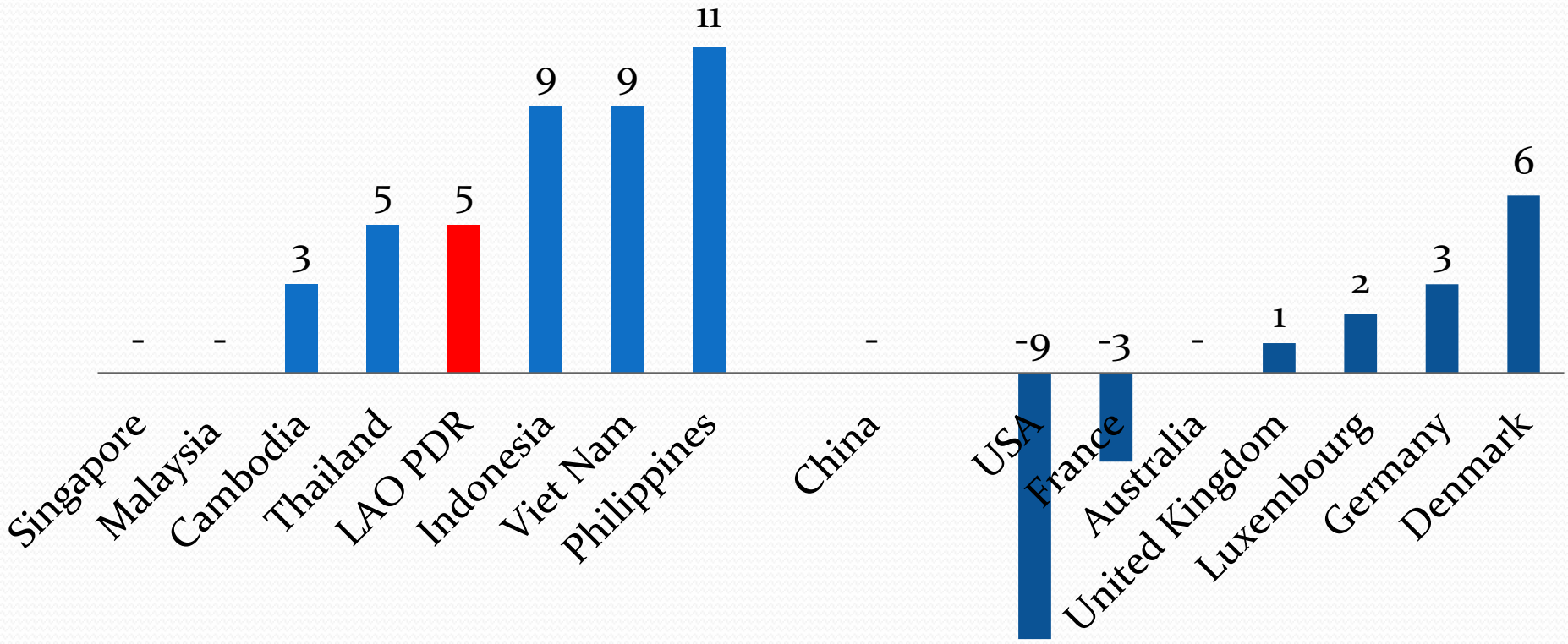
Ranking in Human Development Index and Gender Inequality Index (2010)



Source: UNDP (http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/ as of March 31st, 2011)

Contents

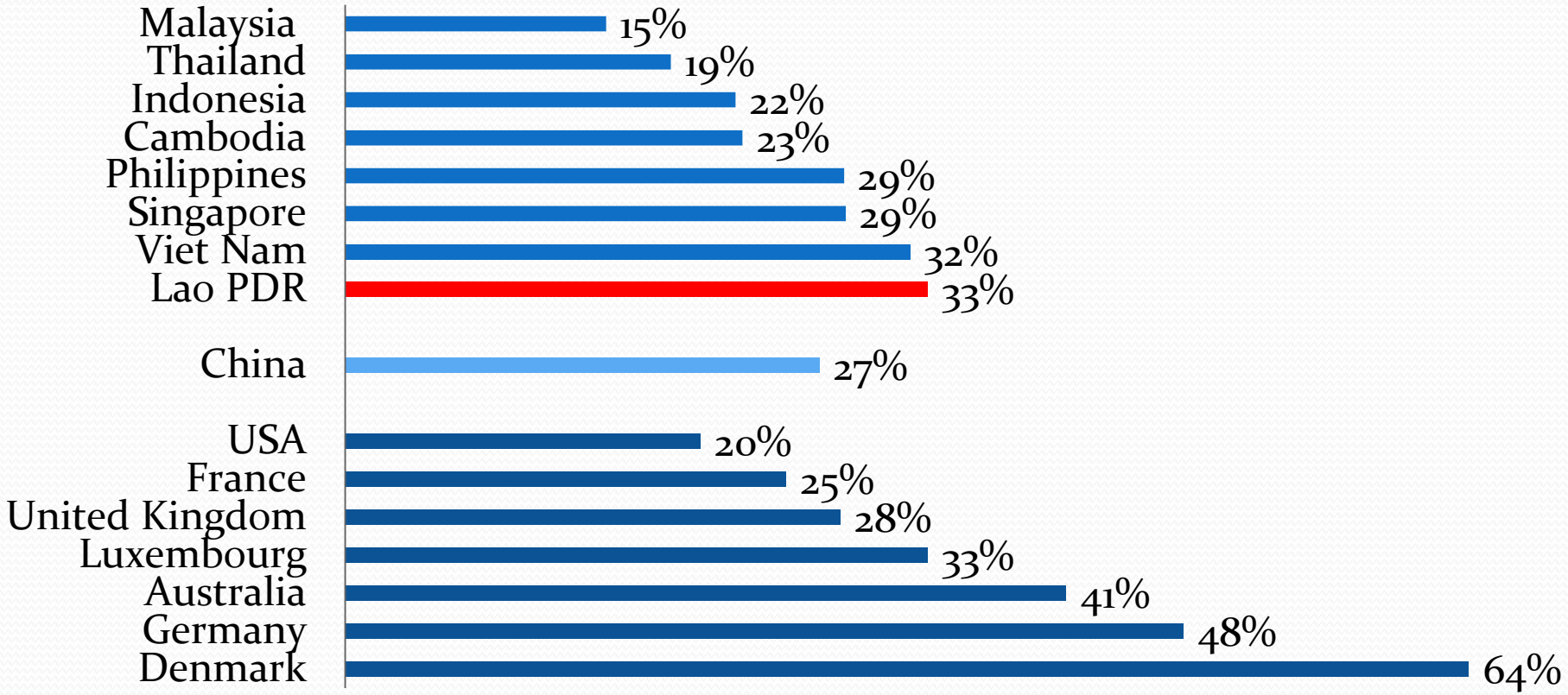
Human Development Index Adjusted for Gender Inequality: Change in Rank (2010)



Source: UNDP (http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/ as of March 31st, 2011)

Contents

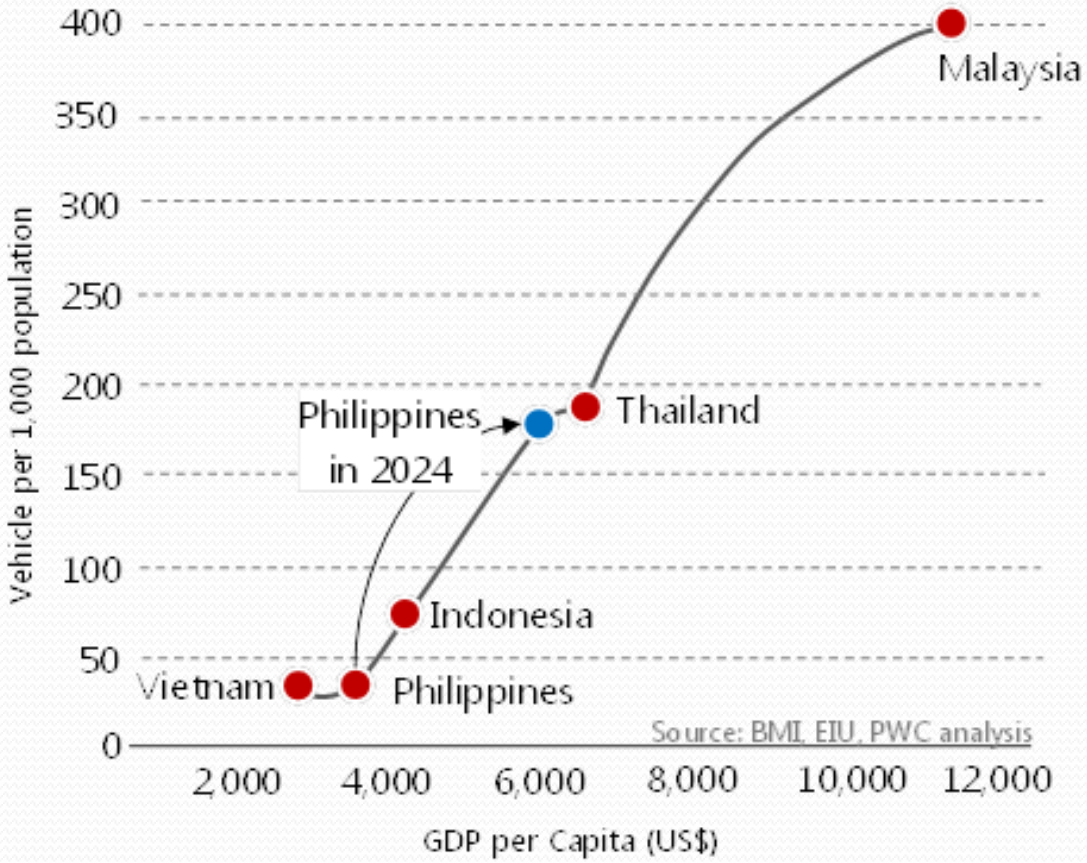
Percentage of Seats Held by Women in National Parliaments (2012)



Source: Human Development Index, Shares in parliament, female-male ratio http://hdrstats.undp.org. 06/09/2013 last data available 19/09/16

Contents

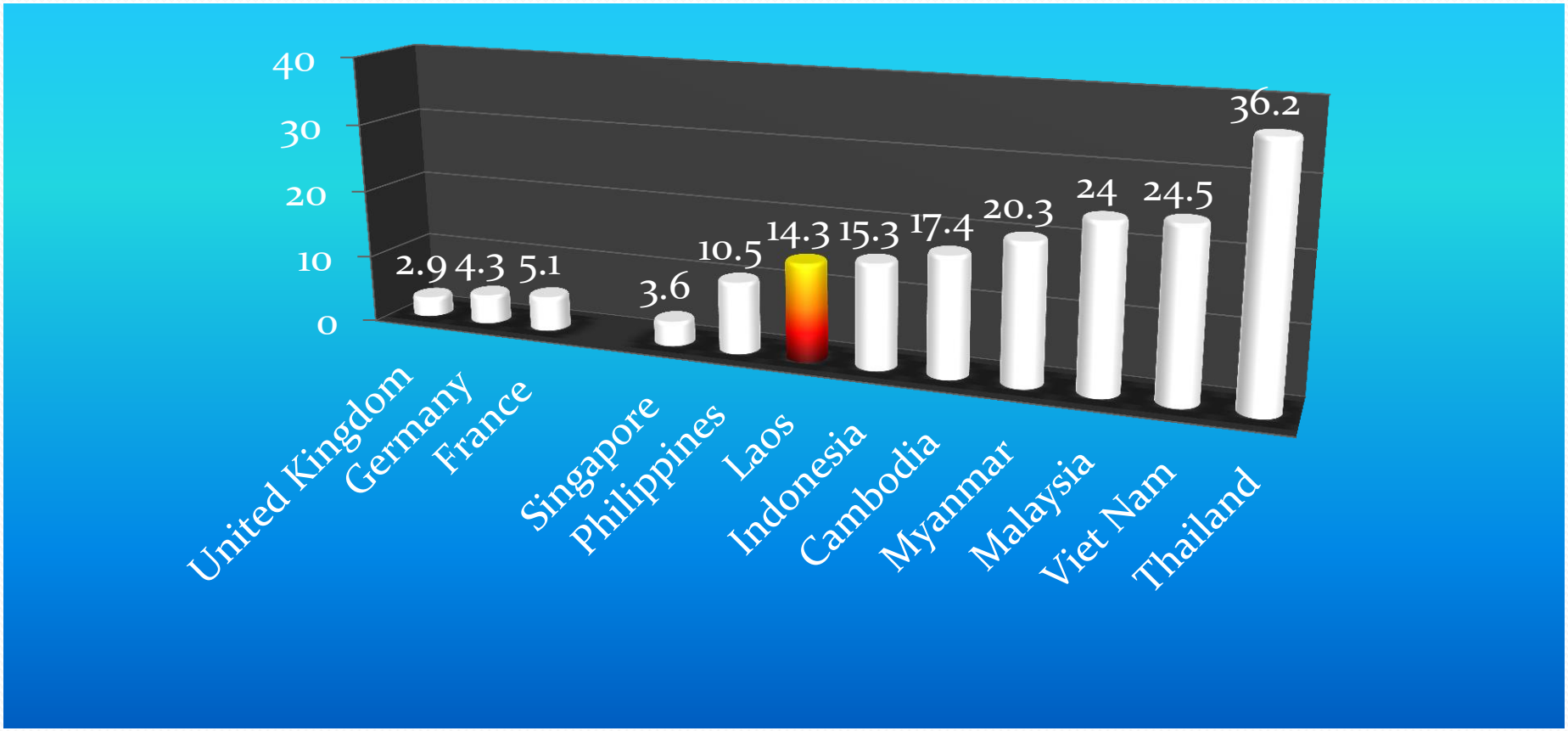
GDP p.c. and vehicles per 1000 population



Updated on July 13th 2016

Contents

Road traffic deaths per 100,000 population (estimate 2013)

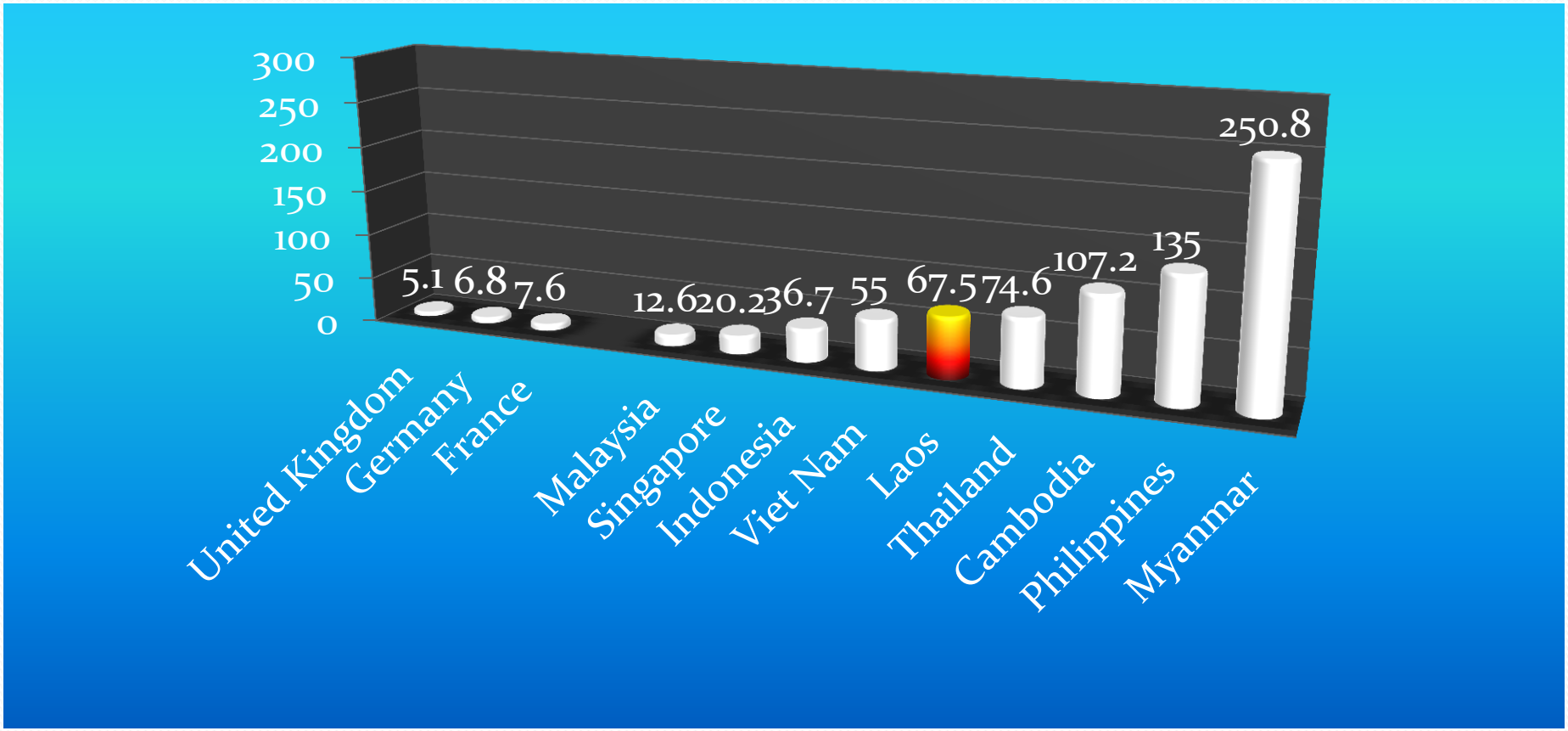


Source: WHO (http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.A997) as of June 02nd 2016.

Updated on June 02nd 2016

Road traffic deaths per 100,000 motor vehicles
(latest year available)

Contents

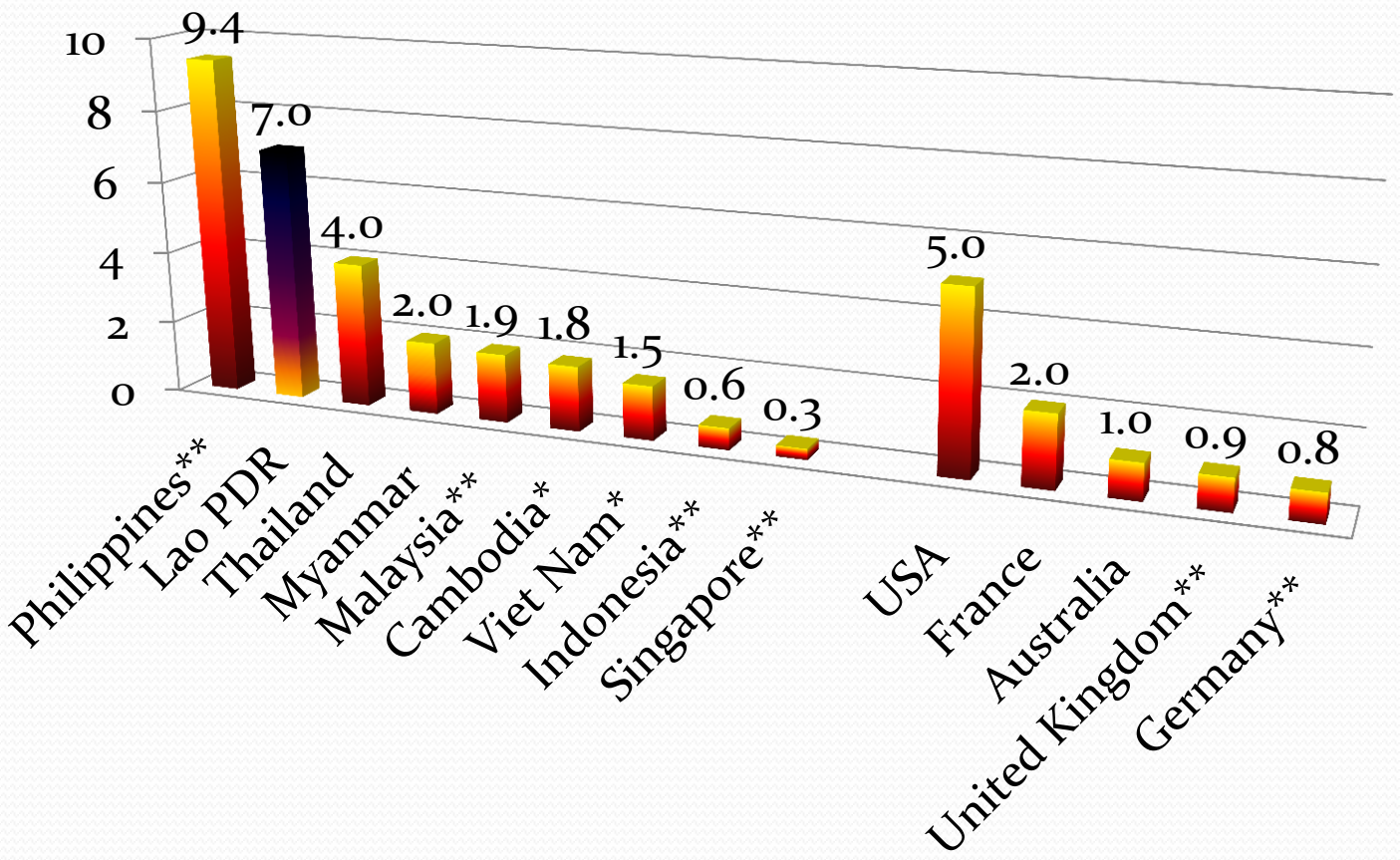


Source: WHO, cited in: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_traffic-related_death_rate#cite_note-datatables-3 as of June 02nd 2016.

Updated on June 02nd 2016

Contents

Homicides per 100,000 population, 2015



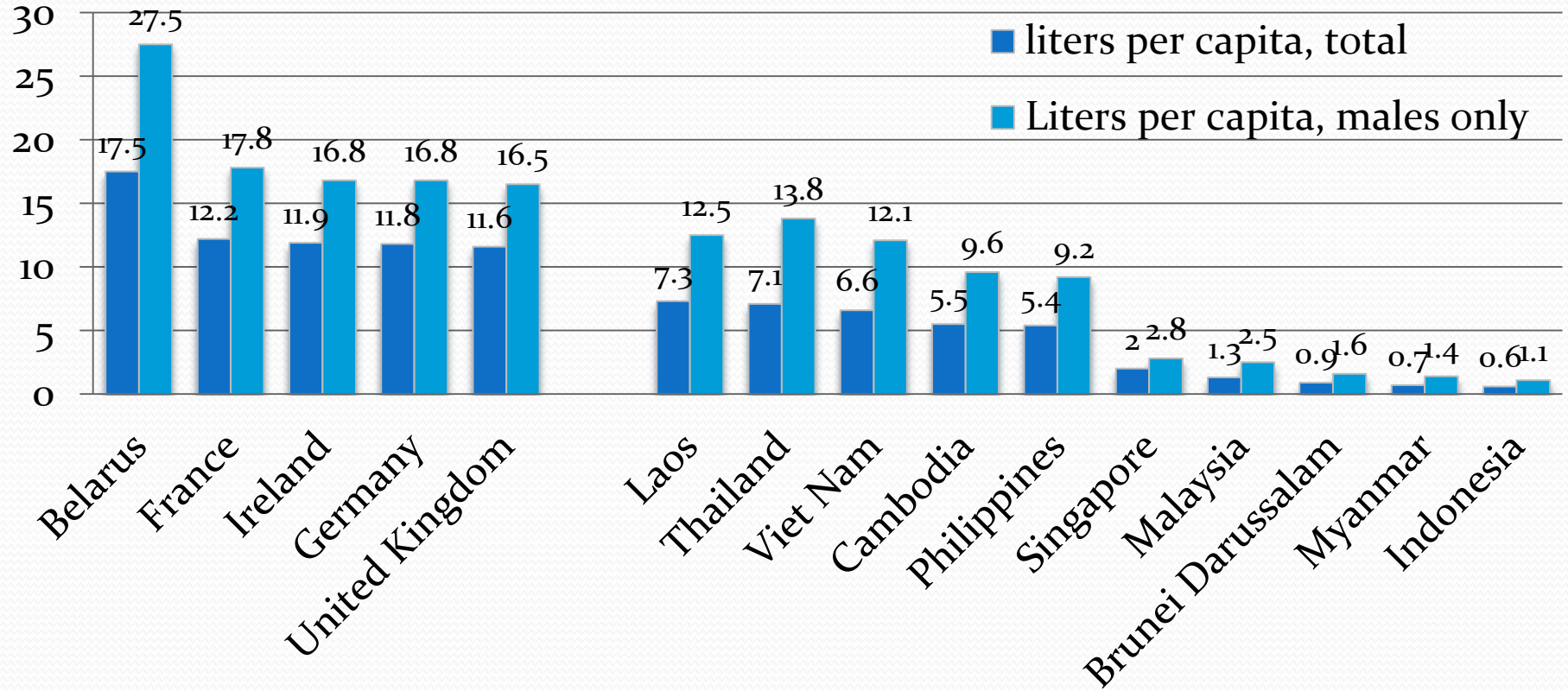
Source: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/VC.IHR.PSRC.P5 and https://knoema.com/stukkcg/international-crime-statistics-homicide as of Dec. 11, 2017

*=2011; **=2013

Updated 11/12/2017

Total recorded and unrecorded alcohol per capita consumption (APC), 2010 (in liters of pure alcohol; 15+ years population)

Contents

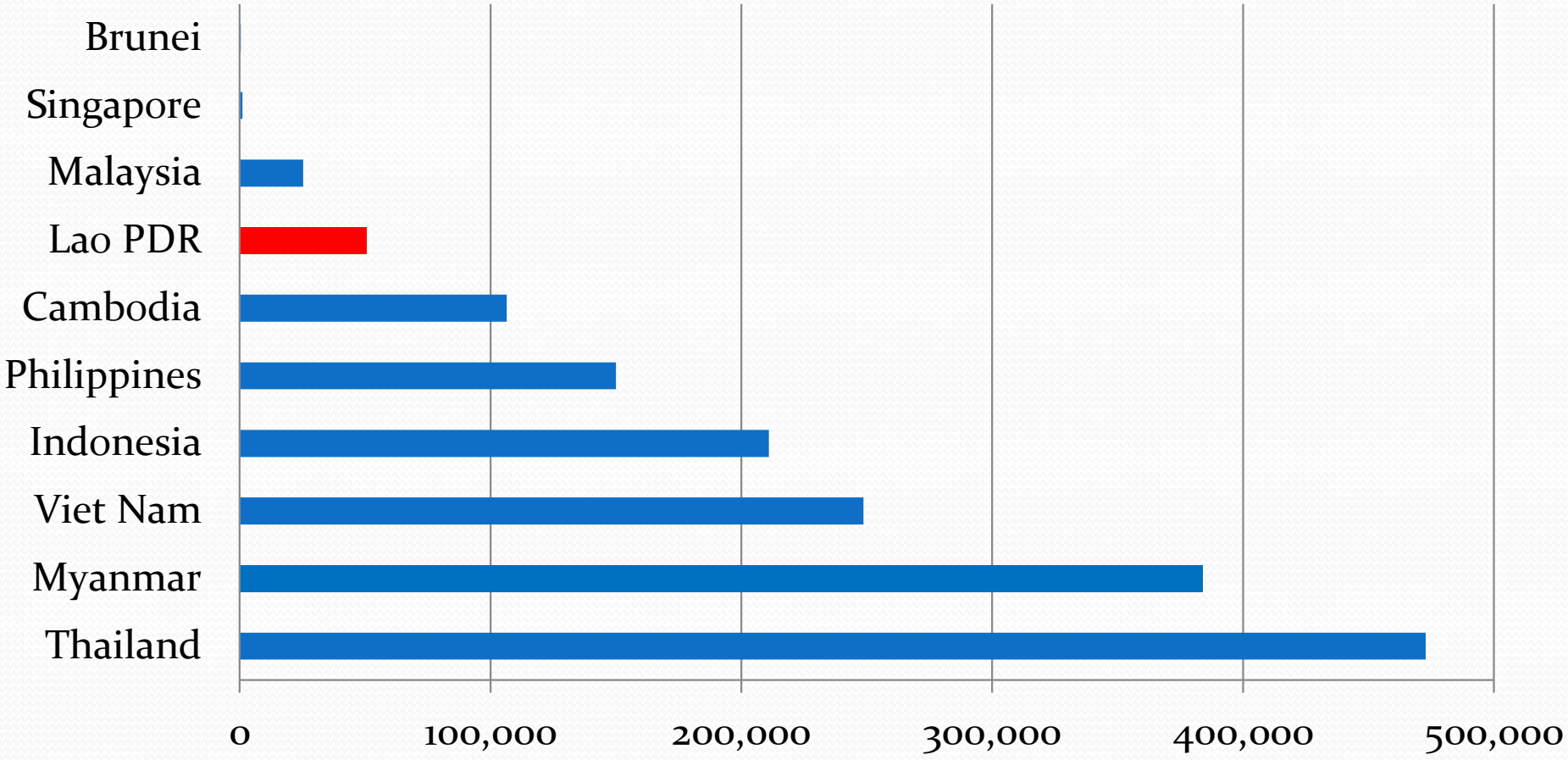


Source: WHO (Ed.): Global Status Report on alcohol and health 2014. Geneva 2014, p.293.

Updated on June 02nd 2016

Contents

Calculated number of slaves* in ASEAN

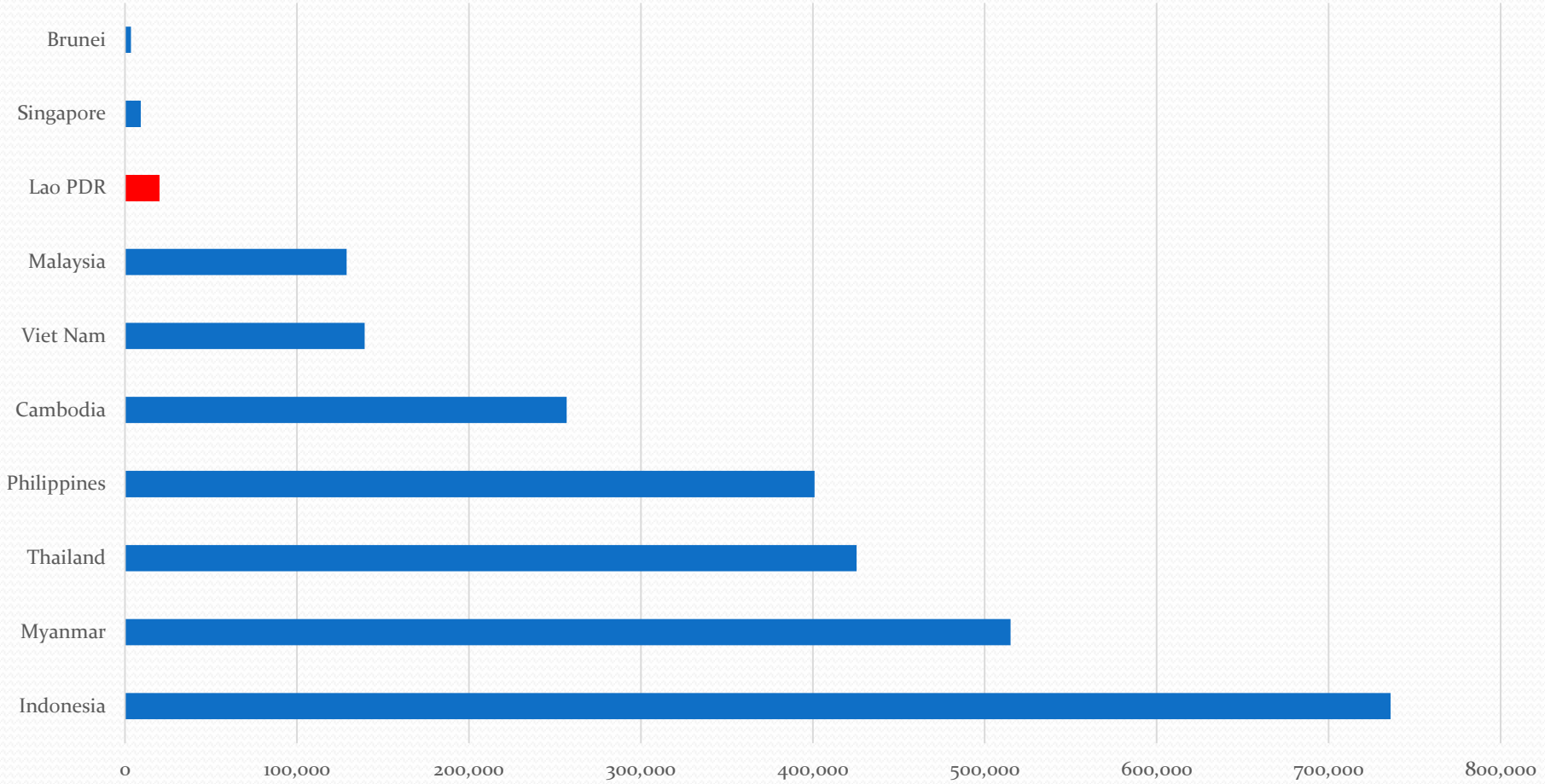


*Slavery includes slavery like practices, such as debt bondage, forced marriage, sale or exploitation of children, as well as human trafficking and forced labour.

Source: Walk Free Foundation (Ed.): The Global Slavery Index 2013. n.l., n.y., p. 122-125.

Contents

Calculated number of slaves* in ASEAN

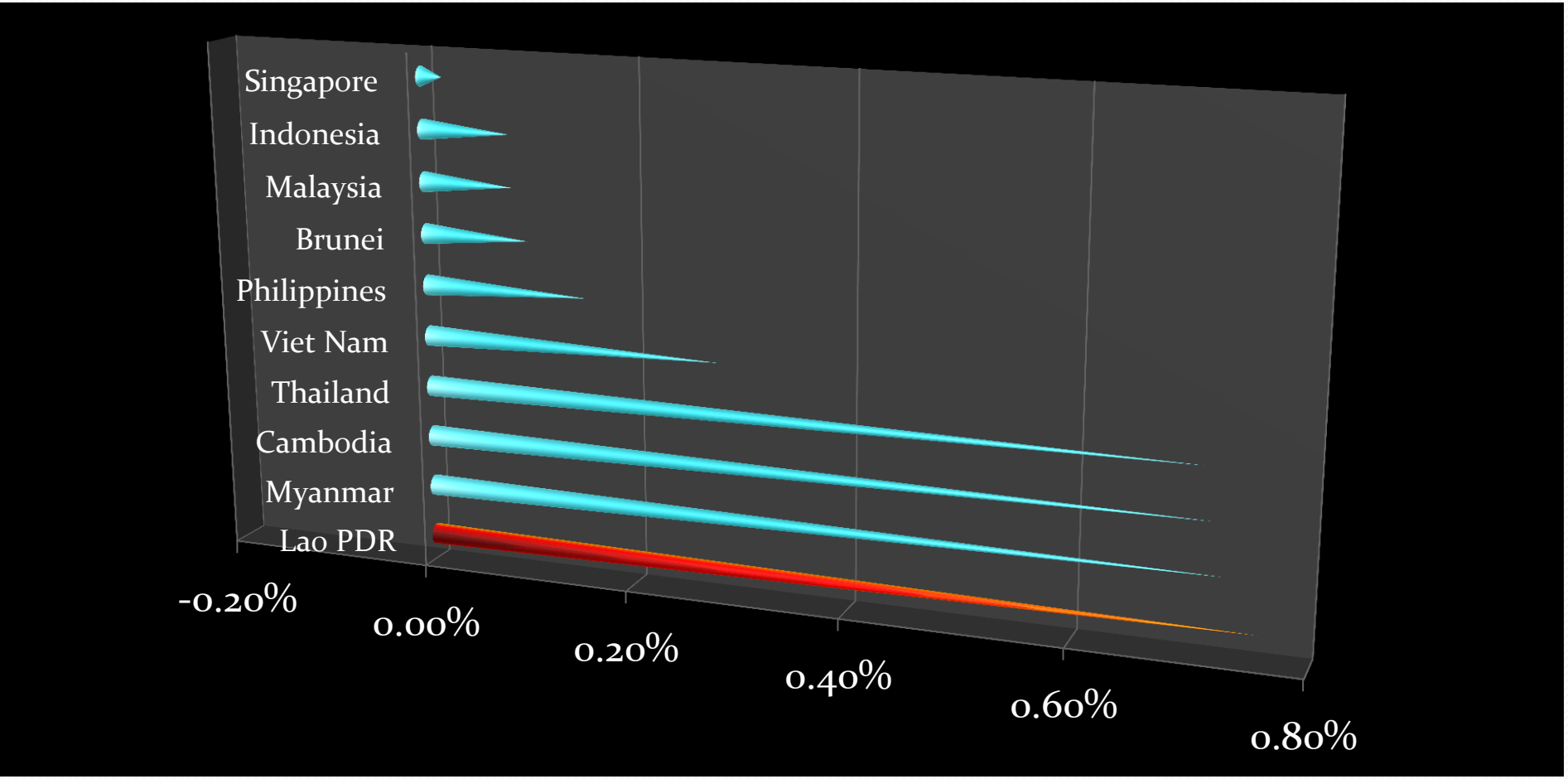


*Slavery includes slavery like practices, such as debt bondage, forced marriage, sale or exploitation of children, as well as human trafficking and forced labour.

Source: Walk Free Foundation (Ed.): The Global Slavery Index 2013. n.l., n.y., p. 122-125.

Estimated slaves* in ASEAN as percentage of population 2013

Contents

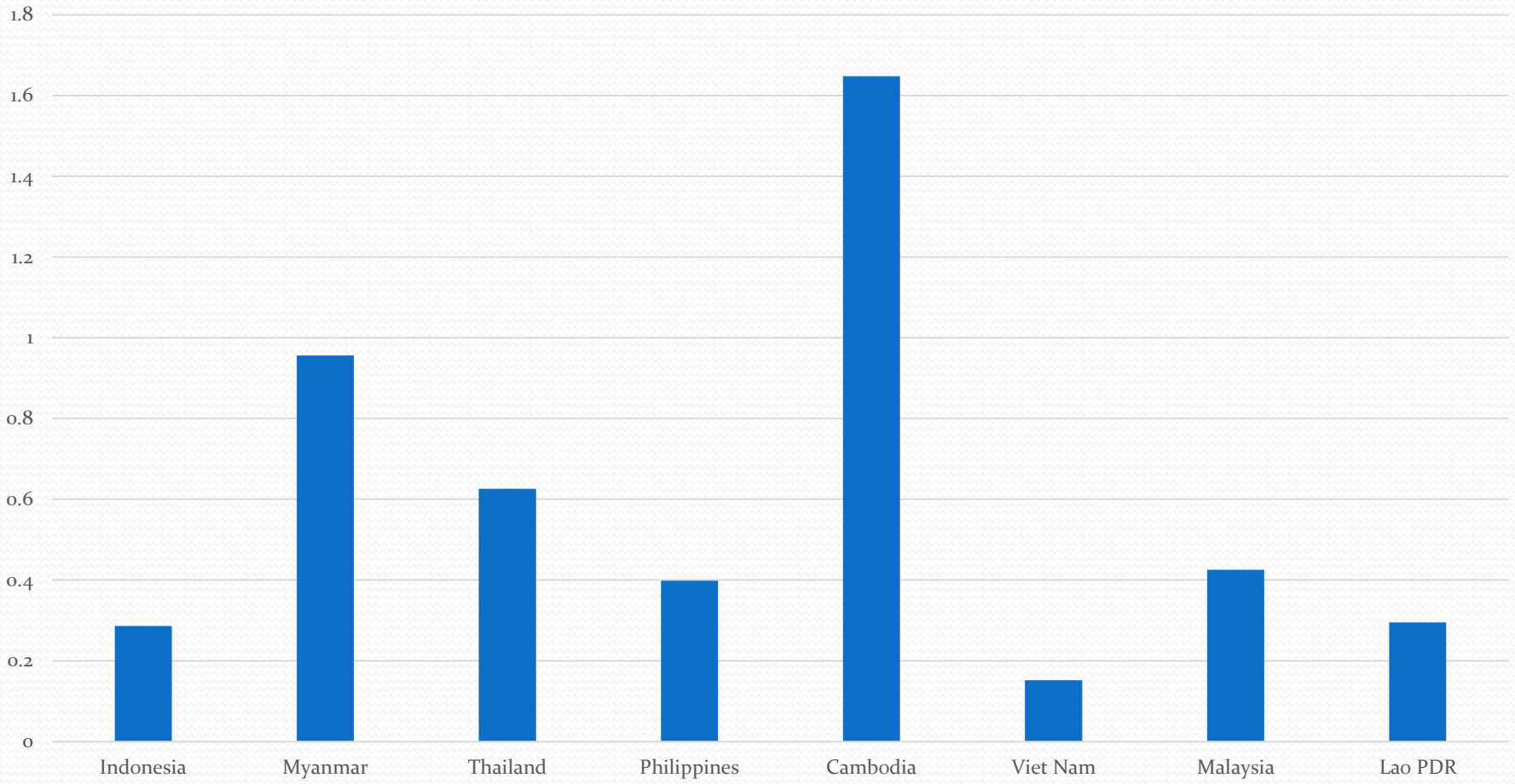


*Slavery includes slavery like practices, such as debt bondage, forced marriage, sale or exploitation of children, as well as human trafficking and forced labour.

Source: Walk Free Foundation (Ed.): T he global slavery index 2013. n.l., n.y., p. 116-121.

Estimated slaves* in ASEAN as percentage of population 2016

Contents

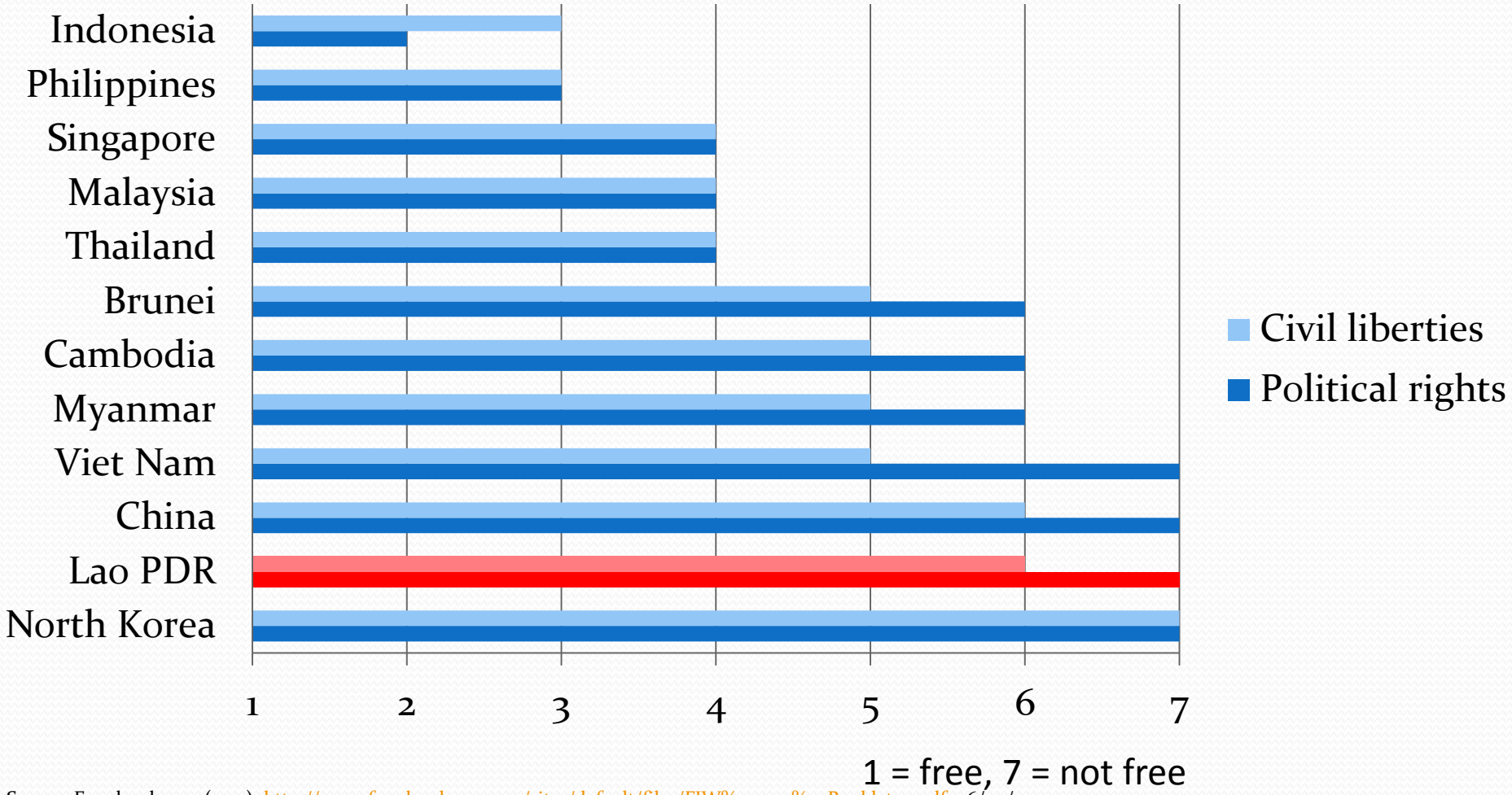


*Slavery includes slavery like practices, such as debt bondage, forced marriage, sale or exploitation of children, as well as human trafficking and forced labour.

Source: Walk Free Foundation (Ed.): T he global slavery index 2016. n.l., n.y., p. 116-121.

Contents

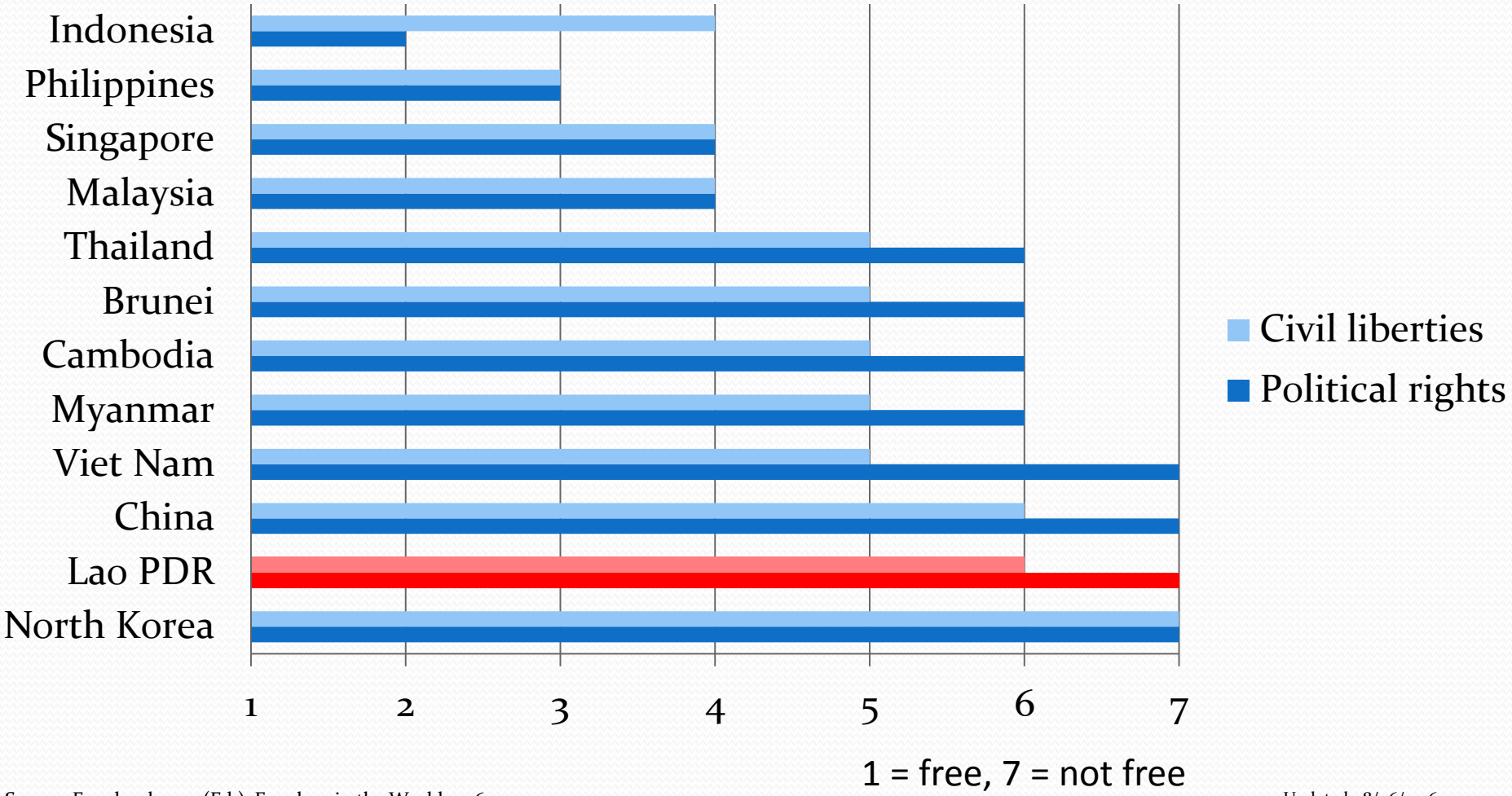
Political freedom and civil liberties 2013*



Source: Freedomhouse (2013). http://www.freedomhouse.org/sites/default/files/FIW%202013%20Booklet_0.pdf. 06/09/2013

Contents

Political freedom and civil liberties 2016*

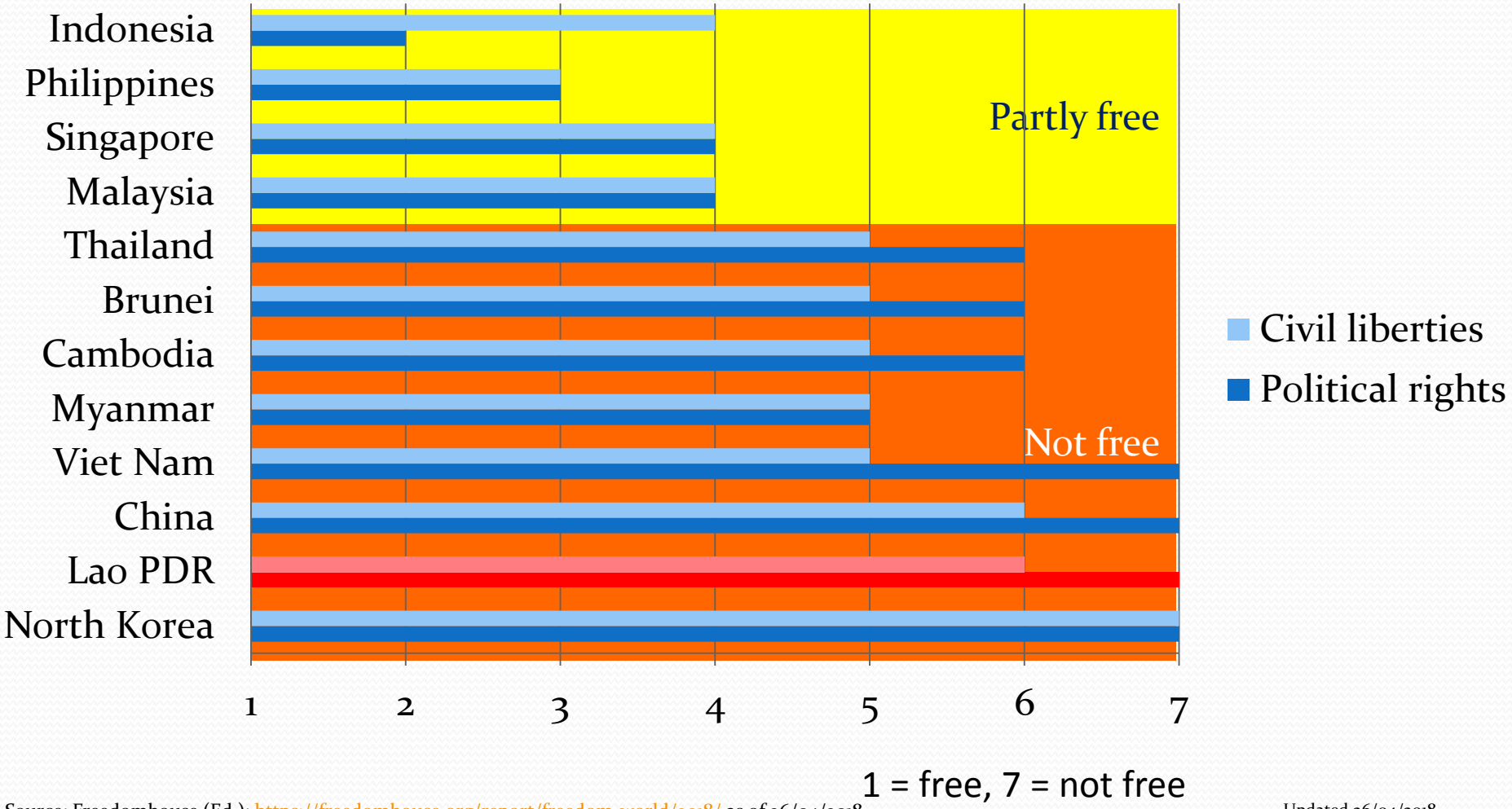


Source: Freedomhouse (Ed.): Freedom in the World 2016, p. 20 – 24.

Updated 08/06/2016

Contents

Political freedom and civil liberties 2018*

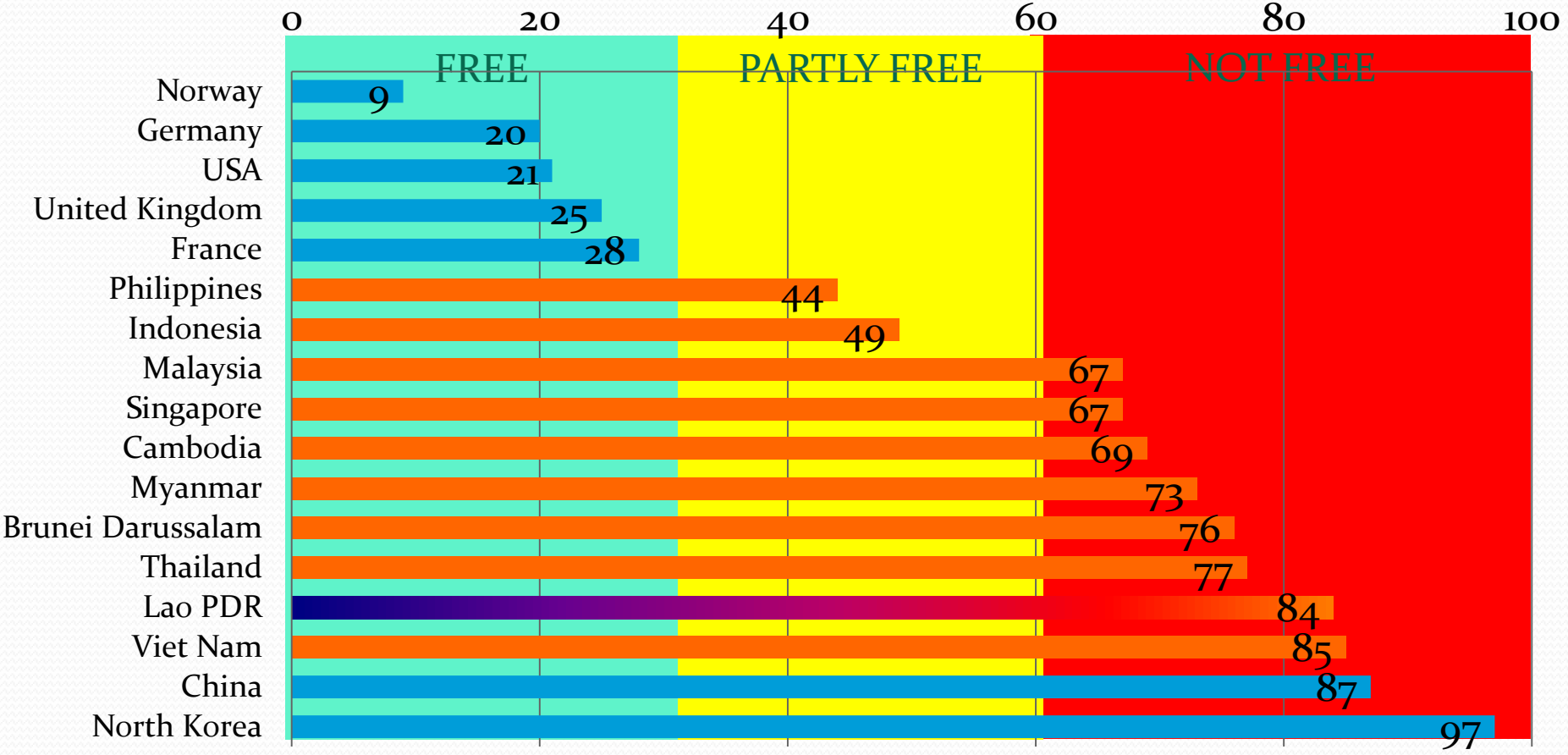


Source: Freedomhouse (Ed.): https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2018/ as of 26/04/2018

Updated 26/04/2018

Contents

Freedom of the press 2016*



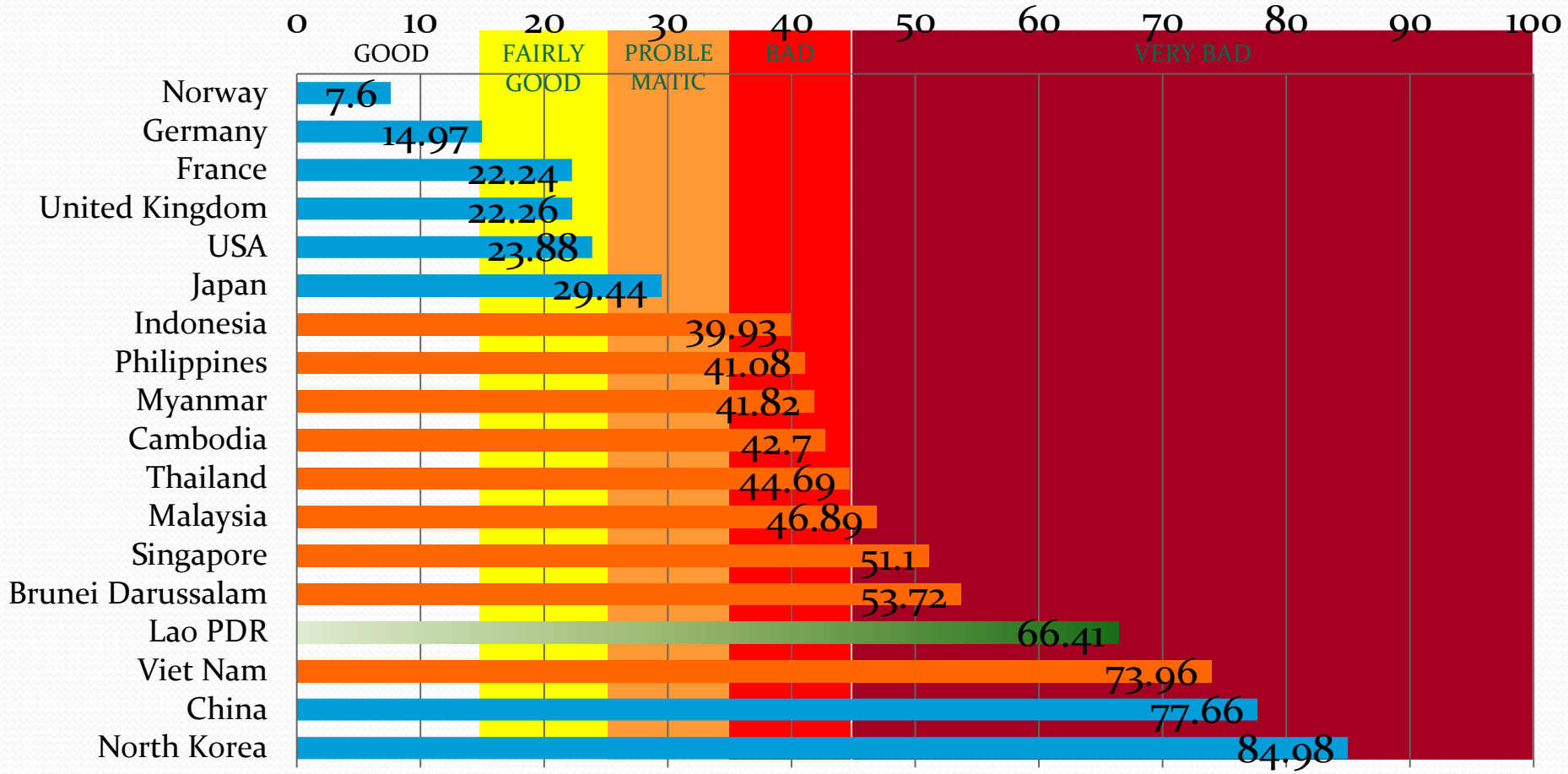
* 0 = most free; 100 = least free; Norway has the most free press, North Korea the least free

Source: Freedom House (Ed.): https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-press-2016/table-country-scores-fotp-2016 as of June 08th 2016

Updated 18/06/2016

Contents

Freedom of the press 2017*



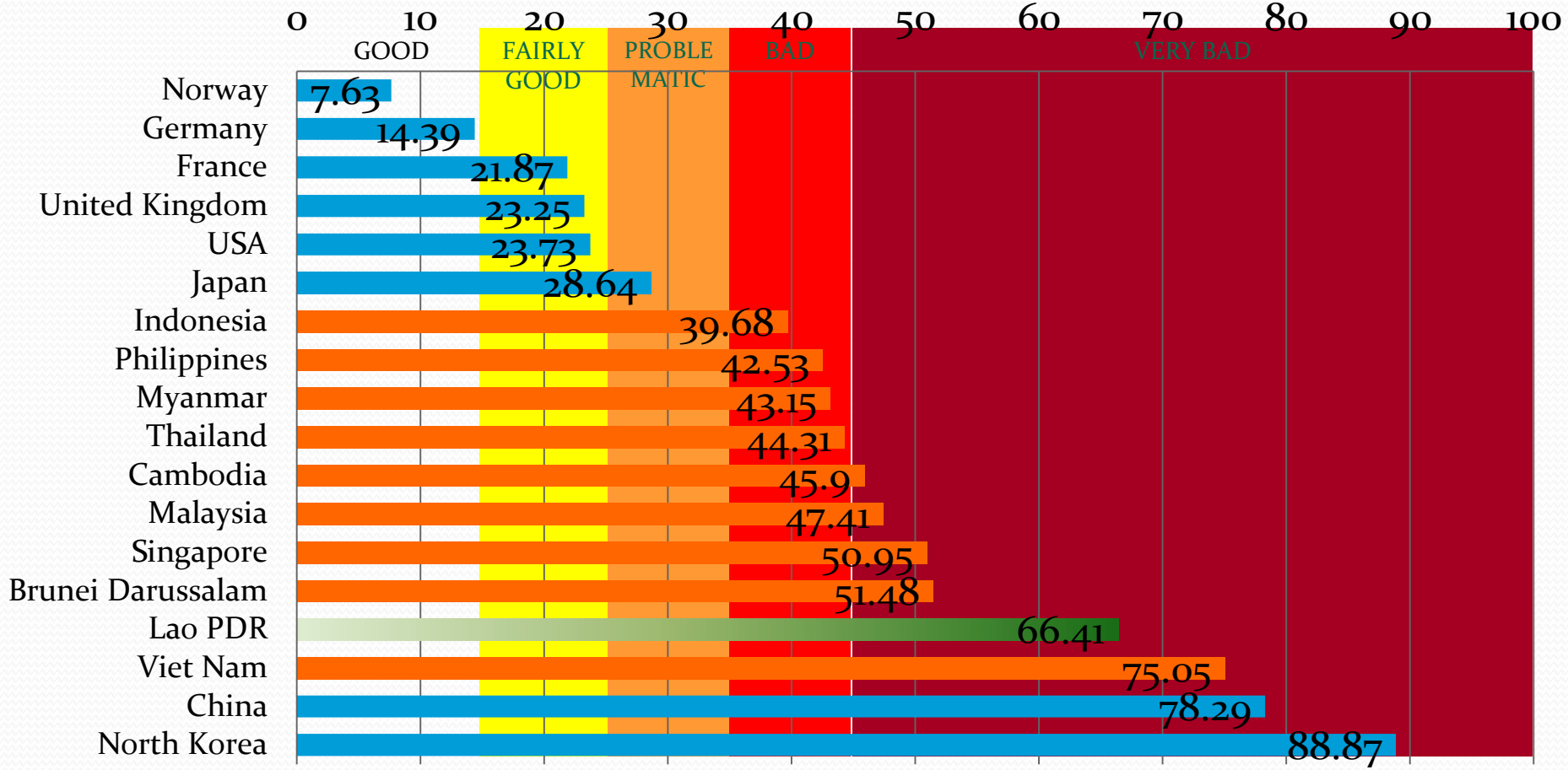
0 = most free; 100 = least free; The survey covered 180 countries, Norway has the most free press, North Korea the least free

Source: Freedom House (Ed.): https://rsf.org/en/ranking as of May 26th 2017

Updated 26/05/2017

Contents

Freedom of the press 2018*



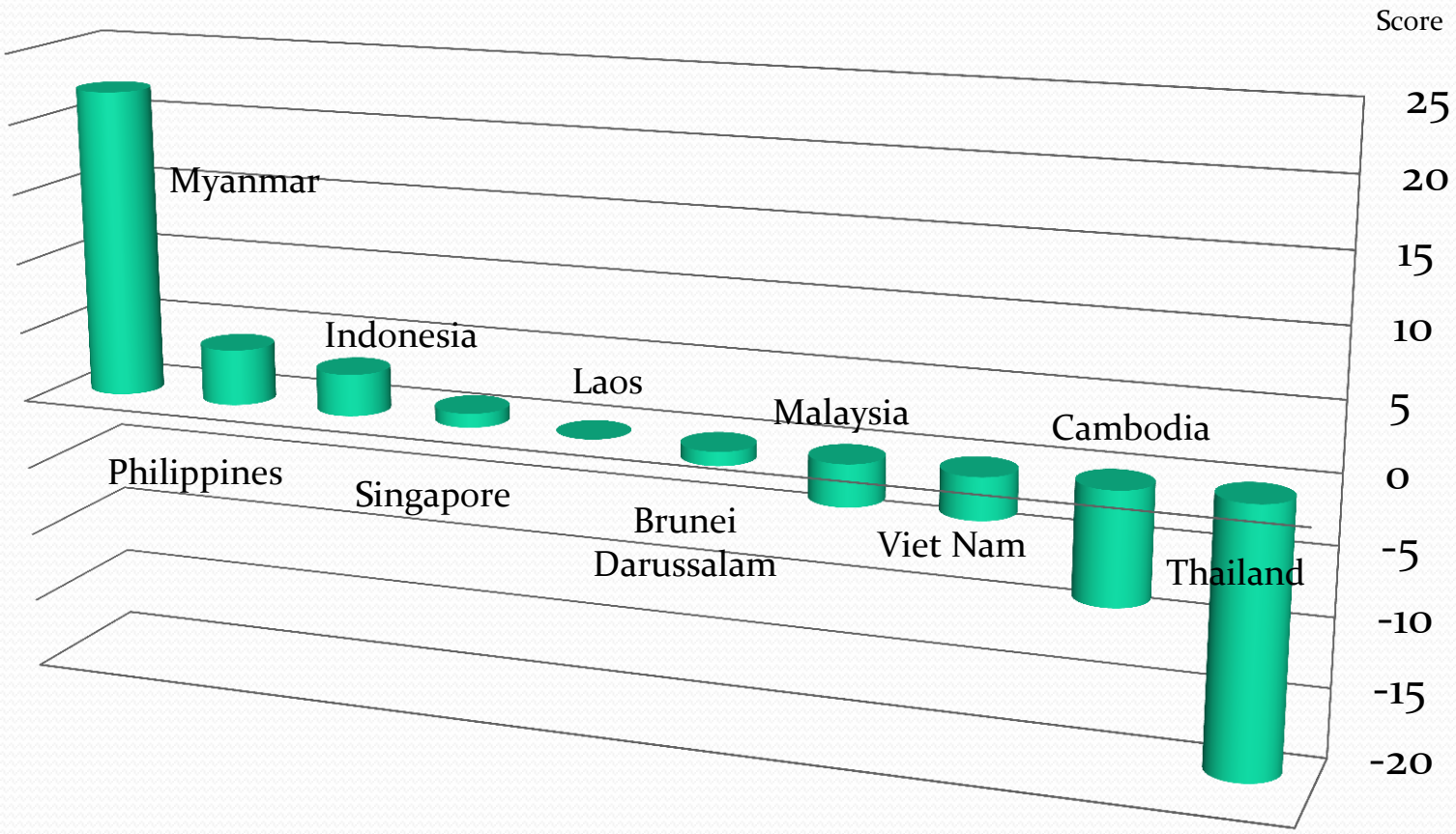
0 = most free; 100 = least free; The survey covered 180 countries, Norway has the most free press, North Korea the least free

Source: Reporters without borders (Ed.): https://rsf.org/en/ranking_table as of April 27th 2018

Updated 7/04/2018

Change in the freedom of the press 2010 - 2016

Contents



* Positive numbers: press has become more free, negative numbers: press has become less free

Source: Freedom House (Ed.): https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-press-2016/table-country-scores-fotp-2016 as of June 08th 2016 and https://freedomhouse.org/sites/default/files/FOTP2010--Final%20Booklet_5May.pdf p. 15 pp.

Updated 18/06/2016

Contents

Development of the freedom of the press 2013 - 2018*

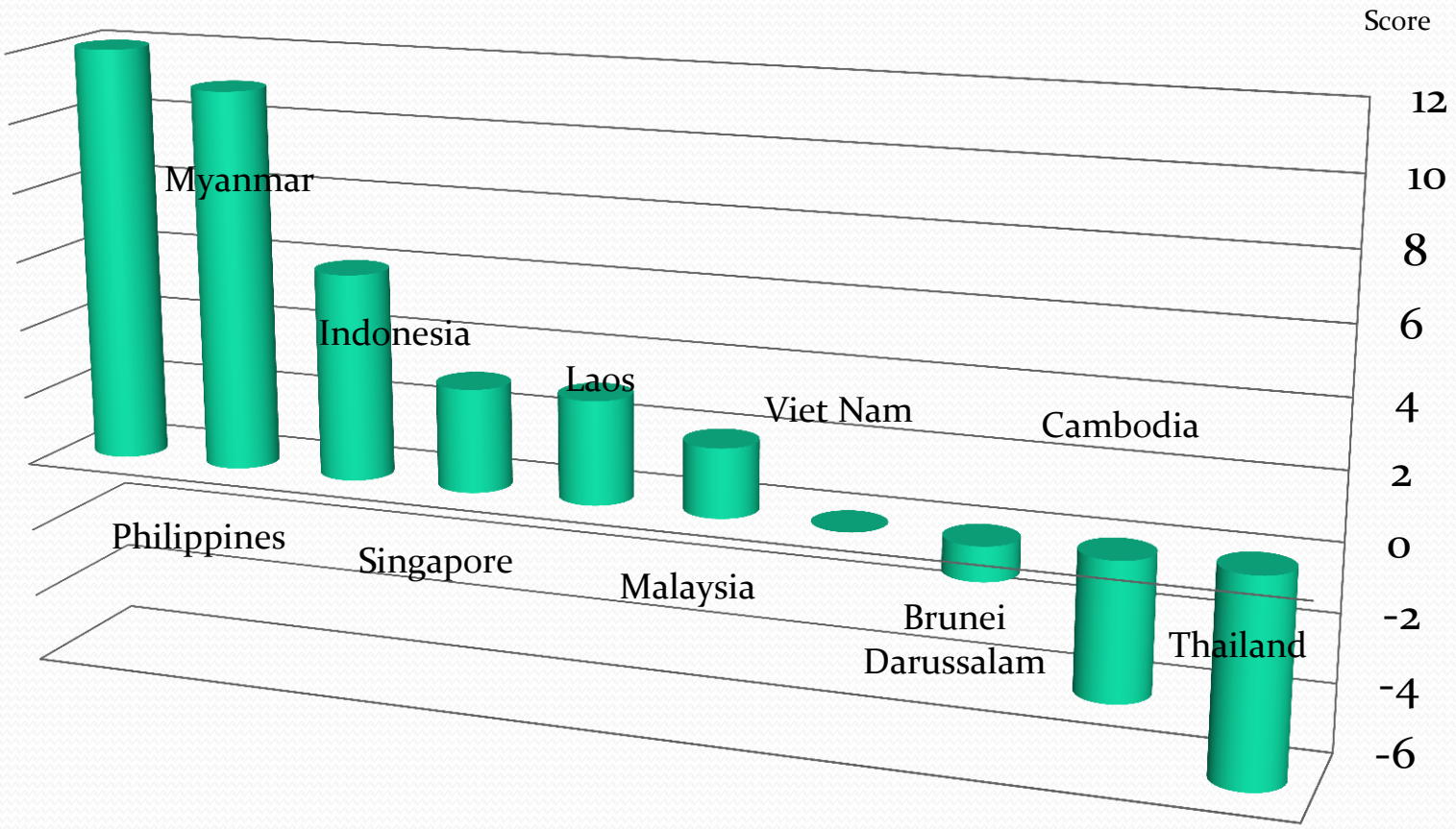
0 = most free; 100 = least free; The survey covered 180 countries, Norway has replaced Finland as the land with the most free press, North Korea has replaced Eritrea as the least free

Source: Reporters without borders (Ed.): https://rsf.org/en/ranking_table as of April 27th 2018

Updated 27/04/2018

Change in the freedom of the press 2016 - 2017

Contents



* Positive numbers: press has become more free, negative numbers: press has become less free

Source: Freedom House (Ed.): https://rsf.org/en/ranking_table?sort=asc&order=Diff.%20Position%202016 as of <ay 26th 2017

Updated 26/05/2017