

# Laos hopes for economic boost from Chinese-built railway

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The railway will connect the Laos capital Vientiane with the Chinese city of Kunming.

A new \$6 billion Chinese-built railway line opens in Laos this week, bringing hopes of an economic boost to the reclusive nation, but experts

are questioning the benefits of a project that has seen thousands of farmers evicted from their land.

The 414-kilometre (260-mile) route, due to open on December 3, took five years to construct under China's trillion-dollar Belt and Road Initiative, which funds [infrastructure projects](#) aimed at increasing Beijing's clout globally.

Struggling strawberry farmer Anouphon Phomhacsar is hoping the new railway will get his business back on track.

His farm usually produces up to two tonnes of the red heart-shaped fruits a year, but the pandemic has hit the 2021 harvest hard.

It currently takes Phomhacsar three to four hours to send his strawberries to Vientiane by road, but he hopes the new railway will cut this delivery time in half.

And he says it will also be easier for tourists to travel to camp under the stars and pick berries.

"In the future, foreign tourists coming to the farm could be in the tens of thousands," he told AFP.

The train route will connect the Chinese city of Kunming to the Laos capital, with grand plans for high-speed rail to ultimately snake down through Thailand and Malaysia to Singapore.

Infrastructure-poor Laos, a reclusive communist-run country of 7.2 million people, previously had only four kilometres of railway tracks.

But now sleek red, blue and white bullet trains will speed along the new line at up to 160 kmh (100 mph), passing through 75 tunnels and across

167 bridges, stopping at 10 passenger stations.

# Laos-China Railway

Part of six international economic corridors under China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)



Lane Xang bullet train at the Vientiane Railway

## Laos section

Opening date: December 3

- Main stations
- ▶ Max speed:  
160 kmh passenger trains  
120 kmh freight trains
- ▶ 10 passenger stations  
22 freight stations
- ▶ 75 tunnels, 167 bridges
- ▶ Standard gauge, 1,435 m

## Overview

Cost: \$6 billion  
70% covered by China  
30% by Laos

Construction started  
in Jan 2017

Owned and operated by  
the Lao-China Railway  
Company (LCRC)



Source: World Bank

Photo: Lao National TV

Graphic on Laos-China Railway, set to open on December 3.

## **Economic boost**

Despite registering only dozens of Covid cases until April, Laos' economy took a pandemic battering—economic growth declined to 0.4 percent in 2020, the lowest level in three decades, according to the World Bank.

Hopes for a 2021 rebound were dashed—Laos locked down as it clocked up roughly 70,000 infections in the past eight months.

And while the railway could boost tourism, freight and agriculture, according to a World Bank report, the government needs to undertake substantial reforms, including improving border clearance processes.

"The new railway is a major investment that has the potential to stimulate the Lao economy and allow the country to take advantage of its geographical position at the heart of mainland Southeast Asia," Sombath Southivong, a senior World Bank infrastructure specialist, told AFP.

The tourism industry is desperate for a pick-me-up after the pandemic caused an 80 percent downturn in international traveller numbers in 2020—4.7 million foreign tourists visited the previous year.

Pre-pandemic young nomads crammed on to buses at Vientiane for the four-hour ride to adventure capital Vang Vieng—a journey that will now take about an hour by train.





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The town, which has a former CIA airstrip, was notorious for backpackers behaving badly at jungle parties before it re-branded as a eco-tourism destination.

But the kayaks, river rafts, ziplines and hot air balloons have been empty of late.

Inthira—a boutique hotel nestled on the banks of the Nam Song River—shifted from a full occupancy rate to only a trickle of domestic travellers on weekends, says general manager Oscar Tality.

Tality hopes the railway and reduced travel times will give the industry a shot in the arm.

"Along the way people will see magnificent views of the mountains and will cross over bridges and tunnels. It will be a wonderful trip for those on the train," Tality told AFP.

## White elephant?

Despite local optimism, some Laos watchers are concerned about the long-term viability of the project.



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including improving border clearance processes.



Laos' tourist industry is hoping for a boost from the railway, which will drastically cut travel times.

"The issue for Laos though is whether their economy ... their [private sector](#) is positioned to take advantage of this transport system," Australian National University lecturer Greg Raymond told AFP.

Two-thirds of Laotians live in rural villages toiling on the land, and the minimum wage is around \$116 a month—a reported \$13.30 train fare from Vientiane to the border town of Boten has attracted some social



media criticism for being too expensive.

"When you look at the juxtaposition of this super modern railway and the countryside it is passing through – it's very stark. One does wonder whether the Laos people will be the beneficiaries?" Raymond said.

The project has already left some 4,400 farmers and villagers reeling after they were forced to surrender land.

Many have faced long delays receiving compensation or have been paid inadequate amounts, the Lao Movement for Human Rights said in a report.

"The compensation rate is very low. If you are asking villagers to move, how can they afford new land?" Laotian MP Vilay Phommixay told parliament in June last year.

But for others it's all aboard.

"There's great anticipation... there's a source of pride for the Laos people," Tality said.

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