

GABON

G abon's economic freedom score is 56.9, making its economy the 100th freest in the 2024 *Index of Economic Freedom*. Its rating has increased by 0.8 point from last year, and Gabon is ranked 12th out of 47 countries in the Sub-Saharan Africa region. The country's economic freedom score is lower than the world average and higher than the regional average. Gabon's economy is considered "mostly unfree" according to the 2024 *Index*.

Poor fiscal management and overreliance on oil have stifled Gabon's economy. Undermining much-needed progress on reform, institutional weaknesses severely undercut the foundations of economic freedom and constrain long-term economic development. Corruption continues to raise the cost of doing business. Open-market policies related to free trade and the free flow of capital are not deeply rooted in the economic system. Time-consuming administrative procedures discourage more dynamic entrepreneurship. Labor regulations are outmoded, and the labor market does not function well.



HISTORICAL INDEX SCORE CHANGE (SINCE 1995): -0.6



12 ECONOMIC FREEDOMS | GABON



The overall rule of law is weak in Gabon. The country's property rights score is below the world average; its judicial effectiveness score is below the world average; and its government integrity score is below the world average.



Gabon's overall regulatory environment is relatively well institutionalized but lacks efficiency. The country's business freedom score is above the world average; its labor freedom score is below the world average; and its monetary freedom score is well above the world average.

GOVERNMENT SIZE



The top individual income tax rate is 35 percent, and the top corporate tax rate is 30 percent. The tax burden equals 11.5 percent of GDP. Threeyear government spending and budget balance averages are, respectively, 17.5 percent and -0.7 percent of GDP. Public debt amounts to 57.7 percent of GDP.



The trade-weighted average tariff rate is 14.9 percent, and nontariff measures persist. The government screens foreign investment, and investment is discouraged by inefficient regulatory regimes. The state-controlled financial sector remains underdeveloped. Credit costs are high, and access to financing is scarce.

OPEN MARKETS