



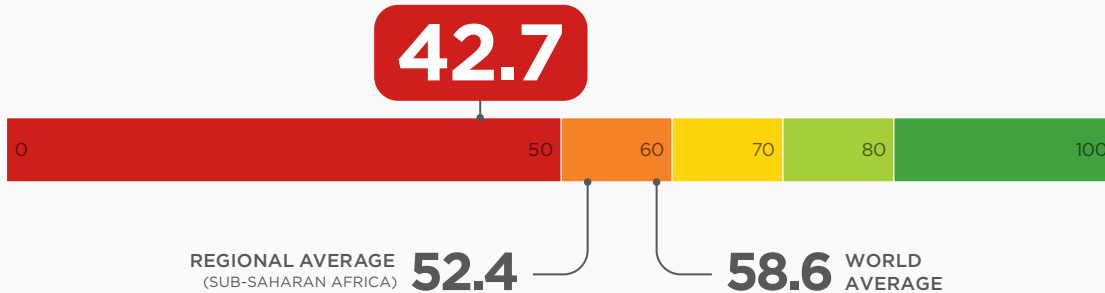
WORLD RANK: **166** | REGIONAL RANK: **42**
 ECONOMIC FREEDOM STATUS: **REPRESSED**

GUINEA-BISSAU

Guinea-Bissau's economic freedom score is 42.7, making its economy the 166th freest in the 2024 *Index of Economic Freedom*. Its rating has decreased by 1.9 points from last year, and Guinea-Bissau is ranked 42nd out of 47 countries in the Sub-Saharan Africa region. The country's economic freedom score is lower than the world and regional averages. Guinea-Bissau's economy is considered "repressed" according to the 2024 *Index*.

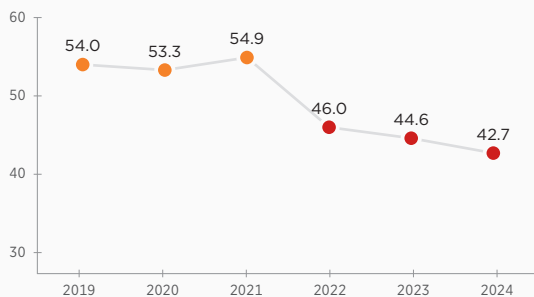
Guinea-Bissau's property rights and corruption scores are far below world averages, and its judicial system is inefficient and nontransparent. A lack of commitment to open-market policies holds back trade and investment growth and the emergence of a more dynamic private sector. Guinea-Bissau is highly dependent on subsistence agriculture, exports of cashew nuts, and foreign assistance, which normally accounts for about 80 percent of its budget. The incomes of approximately two-thirds of the population are below the extreme-poverty line.

ECONOMIC FREEDOM SCORE



HISTORICAL INDEX SCORE CHANGE (SINCE 1999): +9.2

RECENT FREEDOM TREND



QUICK FACTS

POPULATION:
2.0 million

GDP (PPP):
\$5.5 billion
4.2% growth in 2022
5-year average growth rate: 4.1%
\$2,911 per capita

UNEMPLOYMENT:
6.8%

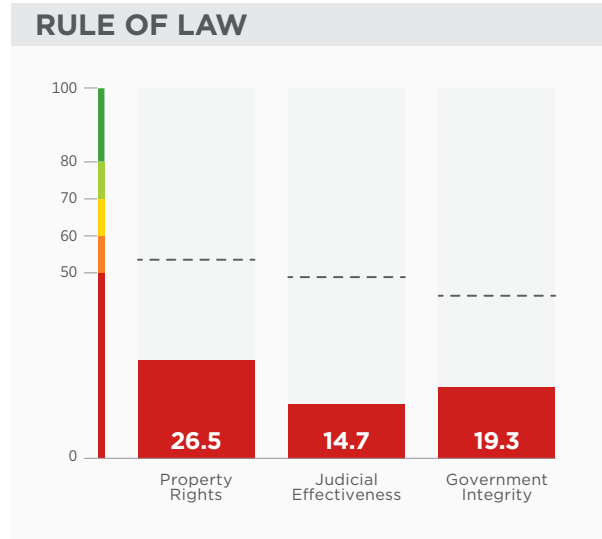
INFLATION (CPI):
7.9%

FDI INFLOW:
\$22.0 million

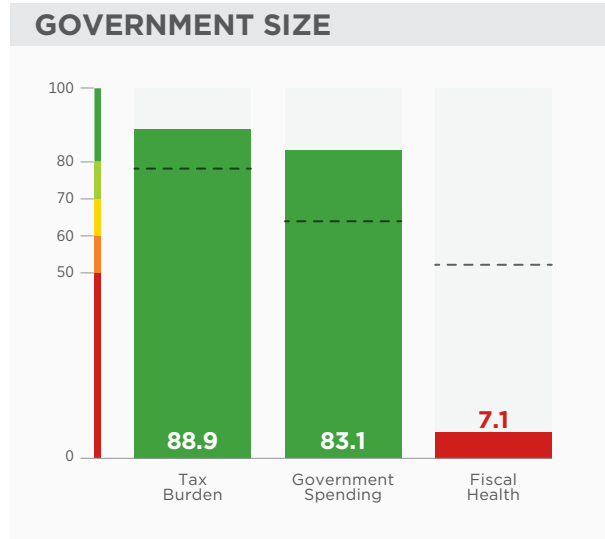
PUBLIC DEBT:
80.3% of GDP

2022 data unless otherwise noted. Data compiled as of October 2023.

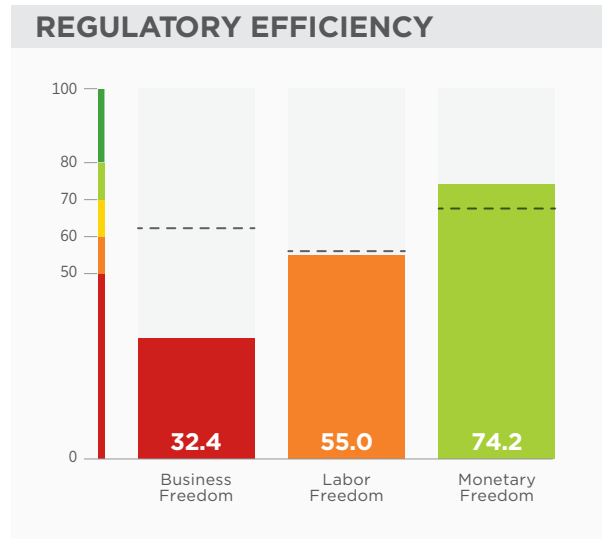
12 ECONOMIC FREEDOMS | GUINEA-BISSAU



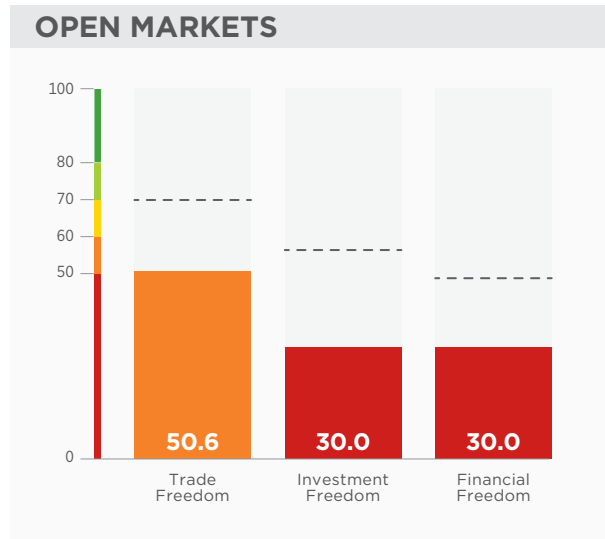
The overall rule of law is weak in Guinea-Bissau. The country's property rights score is below the world average; its judicial effectiveness score is below the world average; and its government integrity score is below the world average.



The top individual income tax rate is 20 percent, and the top corporate tax rate is 25 percent. The tax burden equals 9.5 percent of GDP. Three-year government spending and budget balance averages are, respectively, 23.7 percent and -7.1 percent of GDP. Public debt amounts to 80.3 percent of GDP.



Guinea-Bissau's overall regulatory environment is poorly institutionalized and inefficient. The country's business freedom score is far below the world average; its labor freedom score is below the world average; and its monetary freedom score is above the world average.



The trade-weighted average tariff rate is 14.7 percent, and nontariff barriers continue to impede trade. The law treats foreign and domestic investment equally, but government openness to foreign investment is below average. High credit costs and scarce access to financing hinder entrepreneurial activity.