

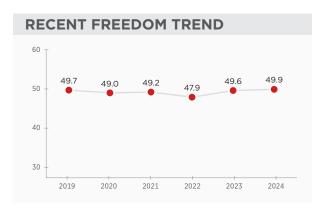


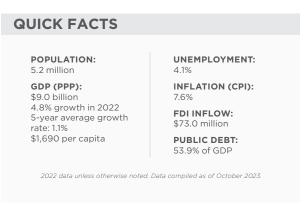
LIBERIA

iberia's economic freedom score is 49.9, making its economy the 144th freest in the 2024 *Index of Economic Freedom*. Its rating has increased by 0.3 point from last year, and Liberia is ranked 35th out of 47 countries in the Sub-Saharan Africa region. The country's economic freedom score is lower than the world and regional averages. Liberia's economy is considered "repressed" according to the 2024 *Index*.

Liberia faces significant challenges in furthering its transition to a modern, open, market-based system. The foundations of economic freedom are fragile, and although the security situation has become more stable, the absence of an effectively functioning legal system undermines the protection of property rights and discourages efforts to eradicate corruption. Despite efforts to modernize the regulatory framework, various regulatory hurdles remain in force. The labor market is underdeveloped, and more than 60 percent of the workforce is engaged in informal activity.

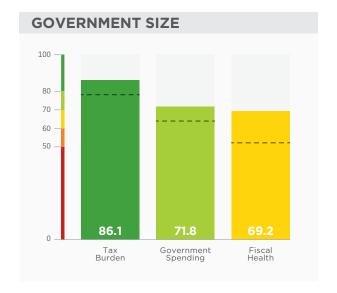






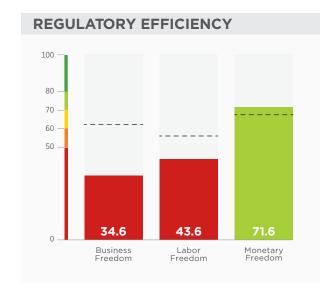
12 ECONOMIC FREEDOMS | LIBERIA





The overall rule of law is weak in Liberia. 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 25 percent, and the top corporate tax rate is 25 percent. The tax burden equals 12.0 percent of GDP. Three-year government spending and budget balance averages are, respectively, 30.7 percent and -4.0 percent of GDP. Public debt amounts to 53.9 percent of GDP.



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Liberia's overall regulatory environment is very inefficient and not conducive to entrepreneurial activity. 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 average tariff rate is 6.6 percent. Reforms have dismantled some nontariff barriers, but a lack of transparency persists. Foreign investment in several sectors is restricted. The financial system is underdeveloped, and much of the population remains outside of the formal banking sector.