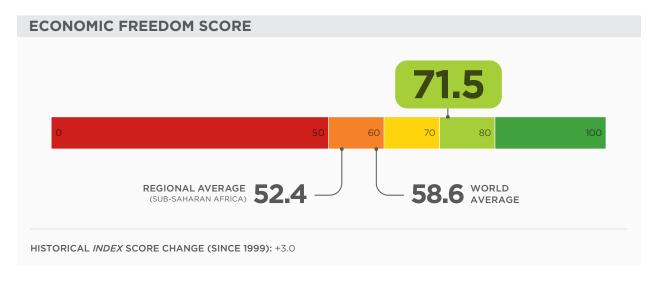
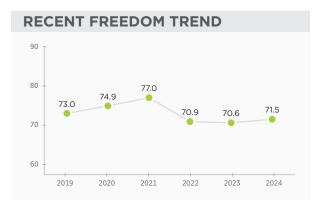


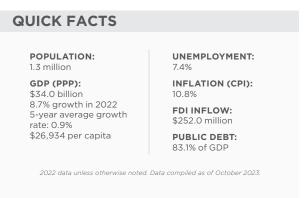
MAURITIUS

auritius's economic freedom score is 71.5, making its economy the 19th freest in the 2024 *Index of Economic Freedom*. Its rating has increased by 0.9 point from last year, and Mauritius is ranked 1st out of 47 countries in the Sub-Saharan Africa region. The country's economic freedom score is higher than the world and regional averages. Mauritius's economy is considered "mostly free" according to the 2024 *Index*.

Committed to structural reforms and policies that promote integration into the global marketplace, Mauritius continues to be a leader in economic freedom. A sound and transparent legal framework strongly upholds the rule of law, and the country's efficient regulatory environment and open-market policies encourage broad-based and diversified economic development. The start-up process has been simplified, and labor regulations are relatively flexible. Overall monetary stability has been relatively well maintained. Services and tourism remain important economic drivers, and maritime security is a priority.

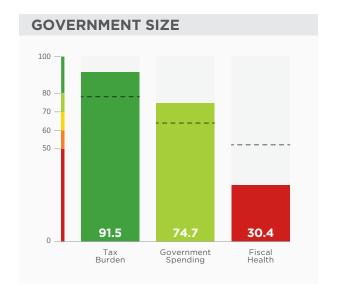






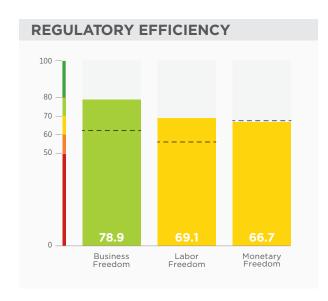
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The overall rule of law is well respected in Mauritius. The country's property rights score is above the world average; its judicial effectiveness score is above the world average; and its government integrity score is above the world average.

The top individual income tax rate is 15 percent, and the top corporate tax rate is 15 percent. The tax burden equals 20.0 percent of GDP. Three-year government spending and budget balance averages are, respectively, 29.0 percent and –5.9 percent of GDP. Public debt amounts to 83.1 percent of GDP.



0 87.4 70.0 70.0

Trade Freedom Investment Financial Freedom

Mauritius's overall regulatory environment is well institutionalized and relatively efficient. The country's business freedom score is far above the world average; its labor freedom score is above the world average; and its monetary freedom score is below the world average.

The trade-weighted average tariff rate is 1.3 percent, and a number of nontariff measures are in force. An efficient and transparent investment framework supports foreign investment inflows. The open investment regime is underpinned by a nondiscriminatory legal system. Private banks dominate the financial sector.