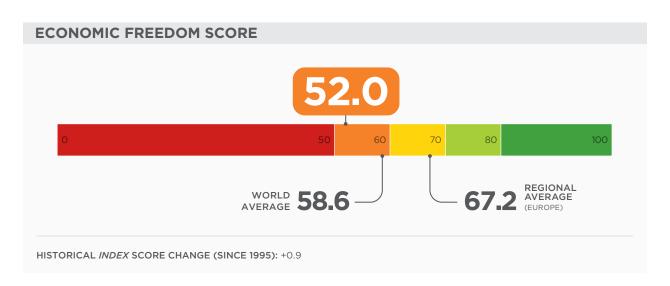
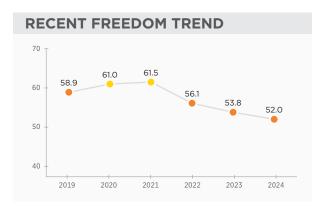


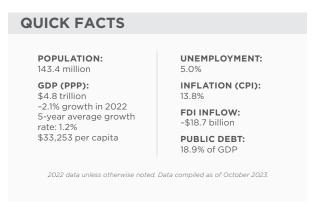
## **RUSSIA**

ussia's economic freedom score is 52, making its economy the 131st freest in the 2024 *Index of Economic Freedom*. Its rating has decreased by 1.8 points from last year, and Russia is ranked 43rd out of 44 countries in the Europe region. The country's economic freedom score is lower than the world and regional averages. Russia's economy continues to be at the lower end of the "mostly unfree" category according to the 2024 *Index*.

Pervasive corruption and limited respect for property rights has long undermined the rule of law, increasing uncertainty and investor risk. Extensive state interference discourages private-sector dynamism. The business environment continues to be repressive, and regulations remain burdensome and inconsistently enforced. The outmoded labor code continues to limit employment and productivity growth. The state's influence on prices is extensive, and overall monetary stability has been fragile.

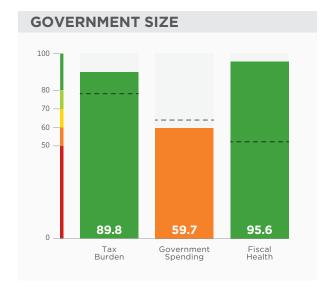






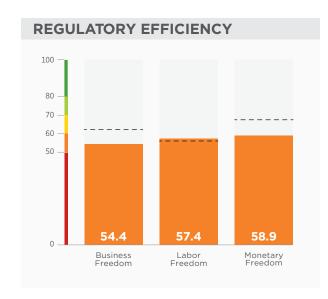
## 12 ECONOMIC FREEDOMS | RUSSIA





The overall rule of law is weak in Russia. 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 13 percent, and the top corporate tax rate is 20 percent. The tax burden equals 21.3 percent of GDP. Three-year government spending and budget balance averages are, respectively, 36.6 percent and –1.5 percent of GDP. Public debt amounts to 18.9 percent of GDP.



OPEN MARKETS

100

80

70

60

50

Trade
Freedom

Investment
Freedom

Financial
Freedom

Russia'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 above the world average; and its monetary freedom score is well below the world average.

The trade-weighted average tariff rate is 5.3 percent. Private-sector trade and investment activities are undercut by structural and institutional constraints caused by state interference in the marketplace. Foreign investment is screened, and the financial sector is subject to government influence.