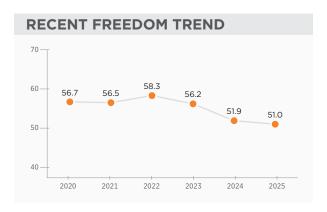


BURKINA FASO

urkina Faso's economic freedom score is 51, making its economy the 141st freest in the 2025 *Index of Economic Freedom*. Its rating has decreased by 0.9 point from last year, and Burkina Faso is ranked 32nd out of 47 countries in the Sub-Saharan Africa region. The country's economic freedom score is lower than the world and regional averages. Burkina Faso's economy is considered "mostly unfree" according to the 2025 *Index*.

Sustained efforts and pro-growth investments have led to reduced poverty and some positive human development trends despite systemic economic challenges. The foundations of economic freedom remain fragile. The regulatory burden and a lack of transparency continue to prevent the emergence of a more dynamic private sector. Other challenges include persistent political instability, unreliable energy supplies, and poor transportation links. More than 80 percent of the population is engaged in subsistence farming, and cotton is the principal cash crop.

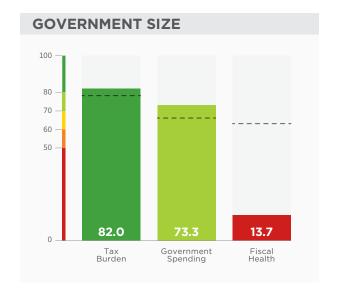






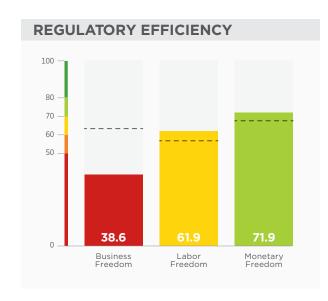
12 ECONOMIC FREEDOMS | BURKINA FASO





The overall rule of law is weak in Burkina Faso. 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 27.5 percent, and the top corporate tax rate is 28 percent. The tax burden equals 16.0 percent of GDP. Three-year government spending and budget balance averages are, respectively, 29.8 percent and -8.4 percent of GDP. Public debt amounts to 55.9 percent of GDP.



OPEN MARKETS

100

80

70

60

50

Trade
Freedom

Investment
Freedom

Financial
Freedom

Burkina Faso'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 above the world average.

The trade-weighted average tariff rate is 9.3 percent. Nontariff barriers are considerable, and foreign investment remains hindered by bureaucracy. Despite an effort to modernize the financial system, the sector still lacks the capacity to provide a full range of modern services.