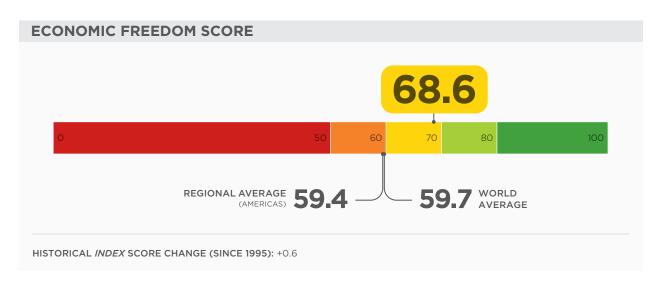
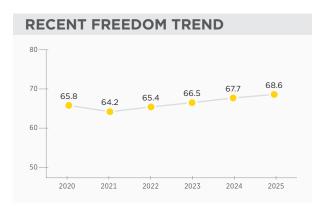


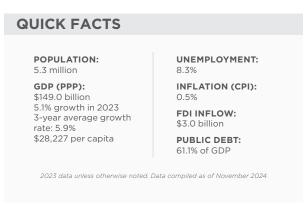
## **COSTA RICA**

osta Rica's economic freedom score is 68.6, making its economy the 41st freest in the 2025 *Index of Economic Freedom*. Its rating has increased by 0.9 point from last year, and Costa Rica is ranked 7th out of 32 countries in the Americas region. The country's economic freedom score is higher than the world and regional averages. Costa Rica's economy is considered "moderately free" according to the 2025 *Index*.

All four pillars of economic freedom are relatively well maintained in Costa Rica, although the rule of law shows some signs of vulnerability. The court system is inefficient, and enforcement of property rights can be weak. Progress in enhancing the effectiveness of government has been uneven, and inefficient bureaucracy discourages dynamic entrepreneurial activity. Although licensing requirements have been reduced, procedures for launching a business remain time-consuming. The trade regime is open, but nontariff barriers still undercut more vibrant economic expansion.

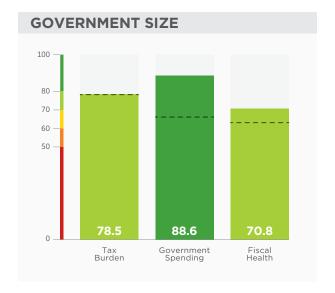






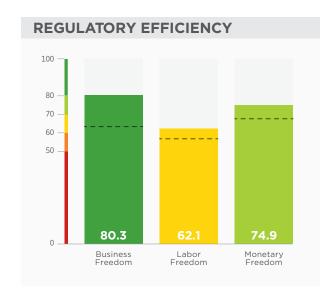
## 12 ECONOMIC FREEDOMS | COSTA RICA

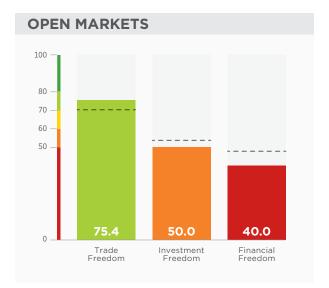




The overall rule of law is relatively well respected in Costa Rica. The country's property rights score is above the world average; its judicial effectiveness score is above the world average; and its government integrity score is above the world average.

The top individual income tax rate is 25 percent, and the top corporate tax rate is 30 percent. The tax burden equals 24.9 percent of GDP. Three-year government spending and budget balance averages are, respectively, 19.5 percent and -3.7 percent of GDP. Public debt amounts to 61.1 percent of GDP.





Costa Rica's overall regulatory environment is generally well institutionalized and relatively efficient. The country's business freedom score is above 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 4.8 percent, and more than 60 nontariff measures are in effect. The government restricts investment in some sectors. The central bank responded to the pandemic by reducing state-owned banks' preferential interest rates and easing regulations on loan restructuring.