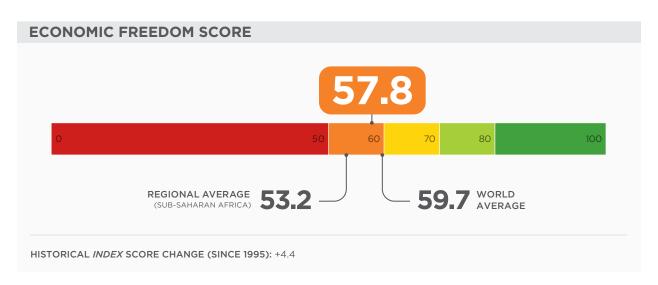
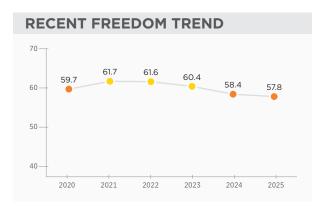


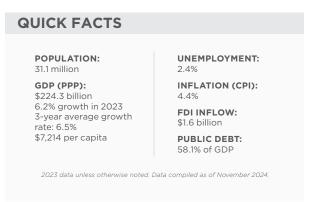
## **CÔTE D'IVOIRE**

ôte d'Ivoire's economic freedom score is 57.8, making its economy the 101st freest in the 2025 *Index of Economic Freedom*. Its rating has decreased by 0.6 point from last year, and Côte d'Ivoire is ranked 9th out of 47 countries in the Sub-Saharan Africa region. The country's economic freedom score is lower than the world average but higher than the regional average. Côte d'Ivoire's economy is considered "mostly unfree" according to the 2025 *Index*.

Investment in such areas as agriculture, agribusiness, mining, light manufacturing, housing, and services has driven robust economic growth in recent years. However, overall progress in strengthening the four pillars of economic freedom in Côte d'Ivoire has been limited despite efforts to improve macroeconomic stability and growth potential. The judiciary's weakness undercuts property rights, and corruption persists. In the absence of a developed modern labor market, the informal sector is an important source of employment.

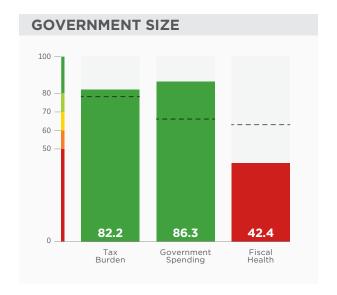






## 12 ECONOMIC FREEDOMS | CÔTE D'IVOIRE





The overall rule of law is weak in Côte d'Ivoire. 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 32 percent, and the top corporate tax rate is 25 percent. The tax burden equals 11.3 percent of GDP. Three-year government spending and budget balance averages are, respectively, 21.3 percent and –5.6 percent of GDP. Public debt amounts to 58.1 percent of GDP.



Côte d'Ivoire's overall regulatory environment is relatively well institutionalized but lacks efficiency. 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 below the world average.

The trade-weighted average tariff rate is 10.0 percent, and nontariff measures remain in force. In most sectors, there are no laws that limit foreign investment. The financial sector is relatively stable. Credit allocation is based on market terms and supports the private sector.