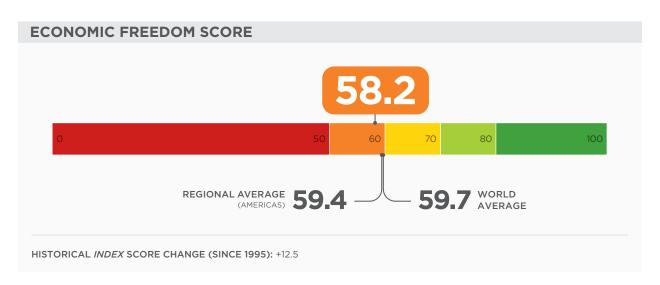
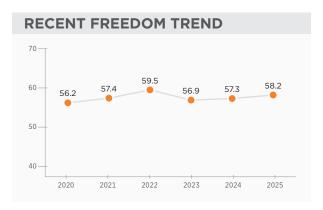


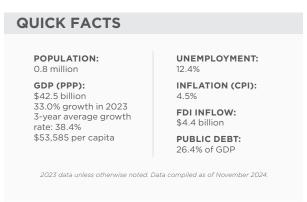
GUYANA

uyana's economic freedom score is 58.2, making its economy the 99th freest in the 2025 *Index of Economic Freedom*. Its rating has increased by 0.9 point from last year, and Guyana is ranked 21st out of 32 countries in the Americas region. The country's economic freedom score is lower than the world and regional averages. Guyana's economy is considered "mostly unfree" according to the 2025 *Index*.

In order to sustain, advance, and capitalize on economic freedom, Guyana will have to strengthen the foundations of that freedom. Broad-based, long-term economic development continues to be constrained by structural weaknesses that stem from an inefficient legal framework and widespread corruption. Reform measures in recent years have streamlined the procedures for establishing a business, but the overall pace of regulatory reform has lagged behind the pace of reform in other countries. A well-functioning private labor market has not yet emerged.

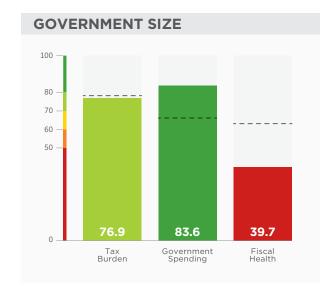






12 ECONOMIC FREEDOMS | GUYANA

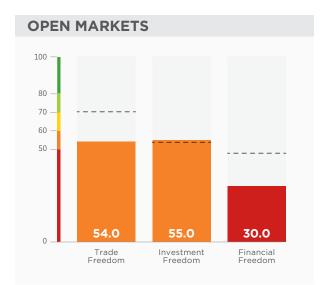




The overall rule of law is weak in Guyana. The country's property rights score is below the world average; its judicial effectiveness score is below the world average; and its government integrity score is below the world average.

The top individual income tax rate is 40 percent, and the top corporate tax rate is 25 percent. The tax burden equals 9.5 percent of GDP. Three-year government spending and budget balance averages are, respectively, 23.3 percent and -6.1 percent of GDP. Public debt amounts to 26.4 percent of GDP.





Guyana's overall regulatory environment is 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 well above the world average.

The trade-weighted average tariff rate is 13.0 percent, and multiple nontariff measures are in effect. In general, foreign and domestic investors are treated equally under the law. The financial sector is underdeveloped, and limited access to financing impedes the long-term growth of entrepreneurial activity.