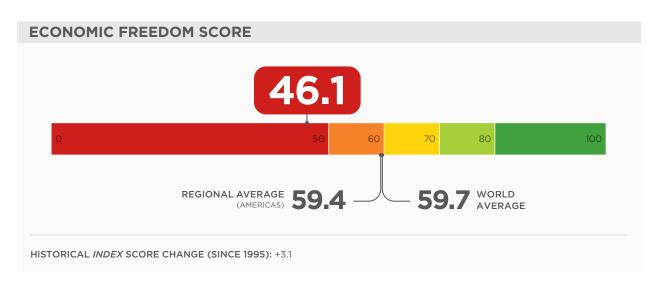
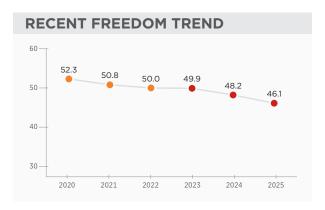


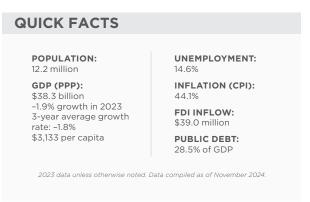
HAITI

aiti's economic freedom score is 46.1, making its economy the 163rd freest in the 2025 *Index of Economic Freedom*. Its rating has decreased by 2.1 points from last year, and Haiti is ranked 29th out of 32 countries in the Americas region. The country's economic freedom score is lower than the world and regional averages. Haiti's economy is considered "repressed" according to the 2025 *Index*.

Political uncertainty and Haiti's unstable security situation continue to undermine the business environment, which has never been efficient or conducive to sustainable entrepreneurial activity. Reforms to improve the economy and business climate in Haiti have had little effect. Corruption remains pervasive, and the judicial framework continues to be inefficient. Investment is deterred by bureaucracy and red tape, which are exacerbated by the weak rule of law. Haiti's formal labor market is not fully developed. Labor laws are loosely enforced.

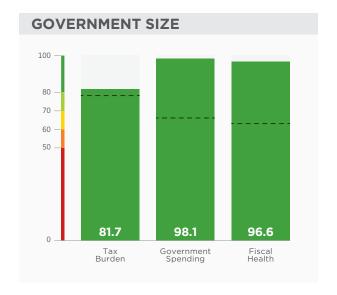






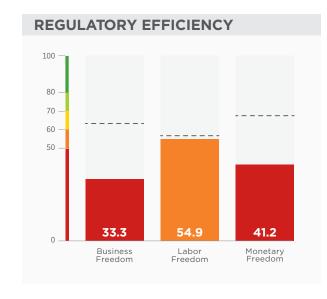
12 ECONOMIC FREEDOMS | HAITI





The overall rule of law is weak in Haiti. 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 30 percent, and the top corporate tax rate is 30 percent. The tax burden equals 5.1 percent of GDP. Three-year government spending and budget balance averages are, respectively, 8.0 percent and -1.1 percent of GDP. Public debt amounts to 28.5 percent of GDP.



0PEN MARKETS 100 80 70 60 50 Trade Freedom Investment Freedom Freedom Freedom Freedom

Haiti's overall regulatory environment is very inefficient and not conducive to entreprenueial activity. The country's business freedom score is far below the world average; its labor freedom score is below the world average; and its monetary freedom score is well below the world average.

The trade-weighted average tariff rate is 6.8 percent, and other barriers to trade freedom are extensive. Bureaucratic impediments, made worse by institutional shortcomings, discourage foreign investment. The strained financial infrastructure remains fragile. Many economic transactions are conducted outside of the formal banking sector.