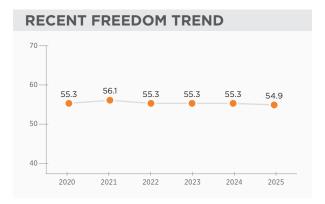


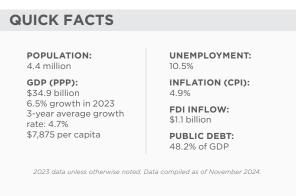
MAURITANIA

auritania's economic freedom score is 54.9, making its economy the 119th freest in the 2025 *Index of Economic Freedom*. Its rating has decreased by 0.4 point from last year, and Mauritania is ranked 19th out of 47 countries in the Sub-Saharan Africa region. The country's economic freedom score is lower than the world average and higher than the regional average. Mauritania's economy is considered "mostly unfree" according to the 2025 *Index*.

Serious institutional weaknesses continue to perpetuate a poor entrepreneurial environment and undercut prospects for long-term development. Protection of property rights is weak, and enforcement of the fragile rule of law remains limited and subject to political influence. Financial-sector shallowness and burdensome trade barriers continue to undermine overall economic efficiency. The regulatory environment imposes significant burdens on potential entrepreneurs. Outmoded labor regulations deter job creation, and the poorly functioning labor market has led to chronically high unemployment.

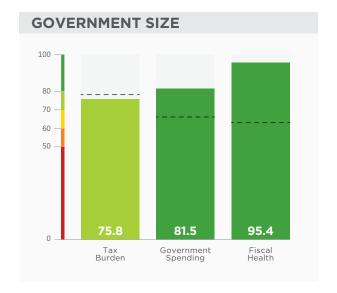






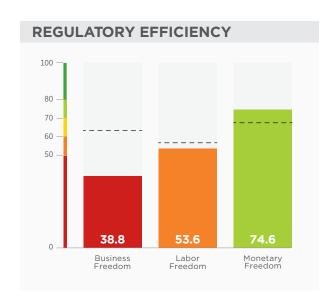
12 ECONOMIC FREEDOMS | MAURITANIA





The overall rule of law is weak in Mauritania. 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 14.1 percent of GDP. Three-year government spending and budget balance averages are, respectively, 24.8 percent and –1.0 percent of GDP. Public debt amounts to 48.2 percent of GDP.



0PEN MARKETS

100

80

70

60

50

Trade
Freedom

Investment
Freedom

Financial
Freedom

Mauritania'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 below the world average; and its monetary freedom score is above the world average.

The trade-weighted average tariff rate is 9.7 percent. Nontariff barriers and other restrictions prevent entrepreneurs from participating in the global economy, and open-market policies to promote investment are not fully institutionalized. The financial sector is dominated by banking and lacks transparency and efficiency.