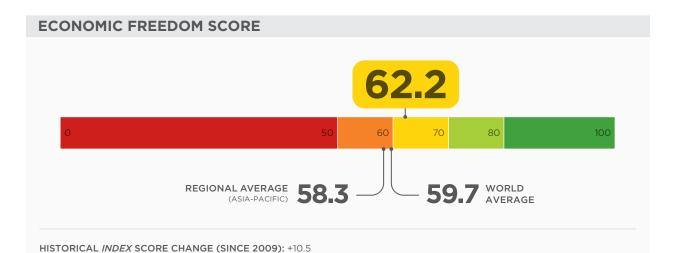
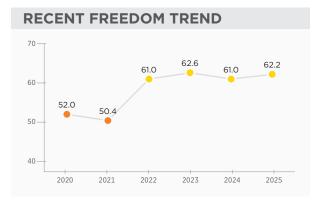


MICRONESIA

Icronesia's economic freedom score is 62.2, making its economy the 76th freest in the 2025 *Index of Economic Freedom*. Its rating has increased by 1.2 points from last year, and Micronesia is ranked 14th out of 39 countries in the Asia-Pacific region. The country's economic freedom score is higher than the world and regional averages. Micronesia's economy is considered "moder-ately free" according to the 2025 *Index*.

Poor governance and a lack of commitment to structural reform continue to discourage economic development in Micronesia. Long-standing problems include poor management of public finance and underdeveloped regulatory frameworks. The fragile rule of law and weak enforcement of property rights have driven many people into the informal sector. Micronesia is primarily a subsistence economy, and commercial fishing is the key industry. Private-sector jobs lag far behind public-sector jobs. Under a Compact of Free Association, the U.S. has provided economic assistance to Micronesia.





QUICK FACTS

POPULATION: 0.1 million

GDP (PPP): \$428.0 million 0.8% growth in 2023 3-year average growth rate: 1.0% \$4,527 per capita

UNEMPLOYMENT: n/a

INFLATION (CPI): 6.2% FDI INFLOW:

n/a

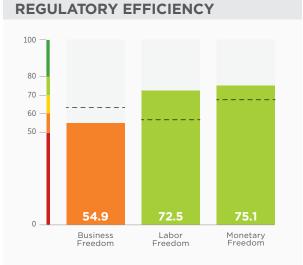
PUBLIC DEBT: 12.4% of GDP

2023 data unless otherwise noted. Data compiled as of November 2024.

12 ECONOMIC FREEDOMS | MICRONESIA

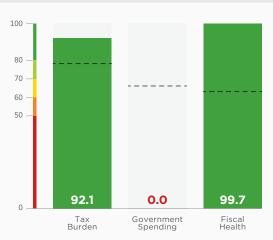


The overall rule of law is well respected in Micronesia. The country's property rights score is above the world average; its judicial effectiveness score is above the world average; and its government integrity score is above the world average.

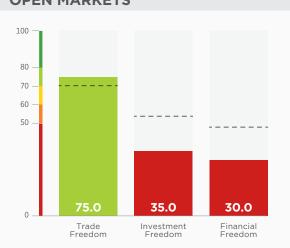


Micronesia's overall regulatory environment is relatively well institutionalized but lacks efficiency. The country's business freedom score is far below the world average; its labor freedom score is above the world average; and its monetary freedom score is well above the world average.

GOVERNMENT SIZE



The top individual income tax rate is 10 percent, and the top corporate tax rate is 21 percent. The tax burden equals 15.9 percent of GDP. Threeyear government spending and budget balance averages are, respectively, 61.3 percent and 4.6 percent of GDP. Public debt amounts to 12.4 percent of GDP.



OPEN MARKETS

The average tariff rate is 5.0 percent, but nontariff barriers and poor trade infrastructure limit trade freedom. Numerous impediments discourage foreign investment. High credit costs and scarce access to financing constrain the small private sector. Much of the population does not use formal banking.