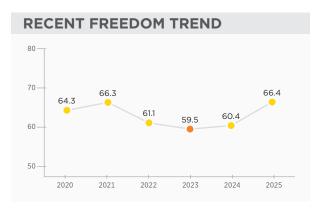


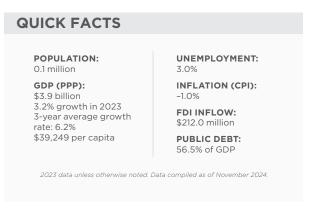
## **SEYCHELLES**

**S** eychelles' economic freedom score is 66.4, making its economy the 52nd freest in the 2025 *Index of Economic Freedom*. Its rating has increased by 6.0 points from last year, and Seychelles is ranked 4th out of 47 countries in the Sub-Saharan Africa region. The country's economic freedom score is higher than the world and regional averages. Seychelles' economy is considered "moderately free" according to the 2025 *Index*.

Efforts to enhance the Seychelles economy's efficiency and competitiveness continue. With a relatively stable macroeconomic environment, the island economy has welcomed foreign investment. However, the overall entrepreneurial climate remains hampered by an inefficient regulatory framework, poor access to financing, and the state's pervasive presence in the economy. Despite some progress, institutional weaknesses stemming from an inefficient legal framework and corruption still discourage the emergence of a dynamic private sector beyond the tourism industry. The formal labor market is not fully developed.

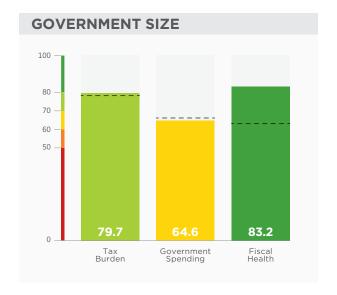






## 12 ECONOMIC FREEDOMS | SEYCHELLES





The overall rule of law is relatively well respected in Seychelles. 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.

The top individual income tax rate is 15 percent, and the top corporate tax rate is 33 percent. The tax burden equals 26.8 percent of GDP. Three-year government spending and budget balance averages are, respectively, 34.4 percent and -2.6 percent of GDP. Public debt amounts to 56.5 percent of GDP.



0PEN MARKETS

100

80

70

60

50

Trade
Freedom

Investment
Freedom

Financial
Freedom

Seychelles' overall regulatory environment is well institutionalized and relatively efficient. The country's business freedom score is far 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 2.4 percent, and nontariff barriers add to the cost of trade. Investment is subject to bureaucratic restrictions. A large part of the population lacks access to formal banking services, and limited capacity for lending to the private sector inhibits growth.