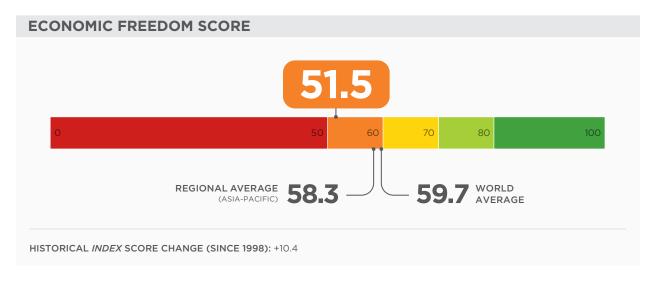
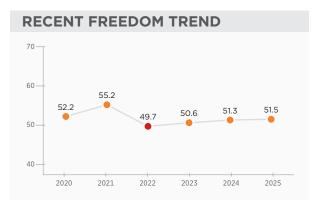


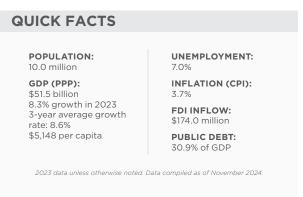
TAJIKISTAN

Tajikistan's economic freedom score is 51.5, making its economy the 136th freest in the 2025 *Index of Economic Freedom*. Its rating has increased by 0.2 point from last year, and Tajikistan is ranked 29th out of 39 countries in the Asia-Pacific region. The country's economic freedom score is lower than the world and regional averages. Tajikistan's economy is considered "mostly unfree" according to the 2025 *Index*.

Tajikistan's economic development lags far behind that of many other developing countries. The economy is overly dependent on commodity export earnings and vulnerable to market volatility. Corruption persists, and the rule of law is too weak to sustain meaningful economic progress. The business environment has improved only marginally. Inconsistent bureaucracy and state interference that increases regulatory costs limit entrepreneurial activity. The labor market remains underdeveloped. The government influences prices through regulation, subsidies, and numerous state-owned enterprises. Tajikistan remains one of Asia's poorest countries.

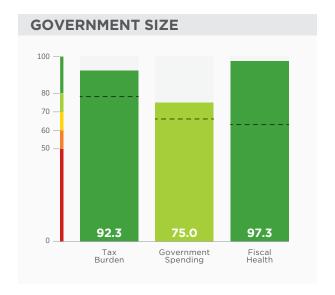






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The overall rule of law is weak in Tajikistan. The country's property rights score is below the world average; its judicial effectiveness score is below the world average; and its government integrity score is below the world average.

The top individual income tax rate is 12 percent, and the top corporate tax rate is 18 percent. The tax burden equals 17.4 percent of GDP. Three-year government spending and budget balance averages are, respectively, 28.9 percent and -0.7 percent of GDP. Public debt amounts to 30.9 percent of GDP.



0 Trade Freedom Financial Freedom Freedom

Tajikistan's regulatory environment is poorly institutionalized and inefficient. The country's business freedom score is 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 6.4 percent, but onerous and pervasive nontariff barriers severely limit trade freedom. All private investment is screened and requires government approval. Financial-sector assets have grown, but the state's continued interference seriously handicaps private-sector development.