

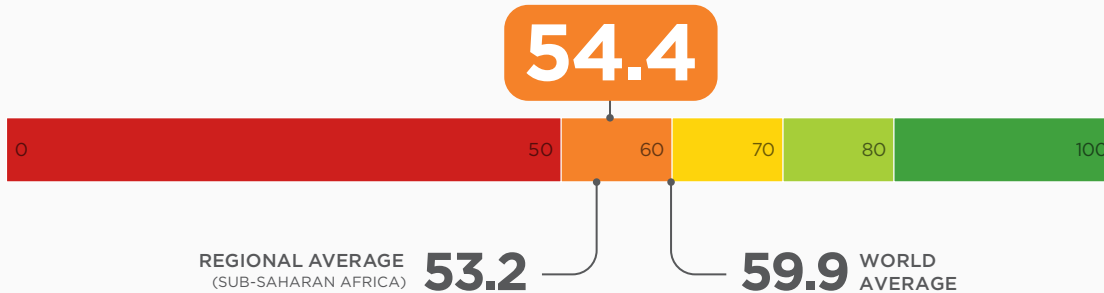
# ANGOLA

WORLD RANK: **121** | REGIONAL RANK: **21**  
 ECONOMIC FREEDOM STATUS: **MOSTLY UNFREE**

Angola's economic freedom score is 54.4, making its economy the 121st freest in the 2026 *Index of Economic Freedom*. Its rating has decreased by 0.6 point from last year, and Angola is ranked 21st out of 47 countries in the Sub-Saharan Africa region. The country's economic freedom score is lower than the global average and higher than the regional average. Angola's economy is considered "mostly unfree" according to the 2026 *Index*.

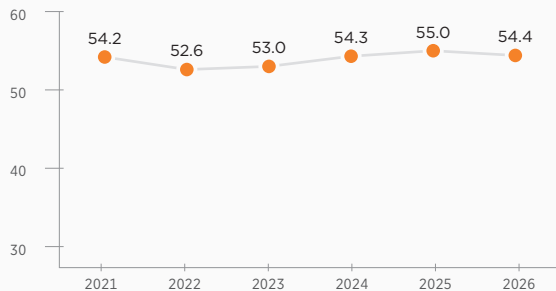
The government is highly dependent on oil and diamond revenues, and its domination of the economy undermines efficiency. Monopolies and quasi-monopolies are common in the leading sectors. Pervasive corruption and a lack of judicial independence from political interference continue to undermine the foundations of Angola's economic freedom. A lack of commitment to policies that support open markets still constrains the regulatory environment. Non-tariff barriers and burdensome investment regulations discourage dynamic private-sector development.

## ECONOMIC FREEDOM SCORE



HISTORICAL INDEX SCORE CHANGE (SINCE 1995): +27.0

## RECENT FREEDOM TREND



## QUICK FACTS

**POPULATION:**  
37.0 million

**GDP (PPP):**  
\$383.9 billion  
2.1% growth in 2025  
3-year average growth rate: 2.6%  
\$10,217 per capita

**UNEMPLOYMENT:**  
14.5%

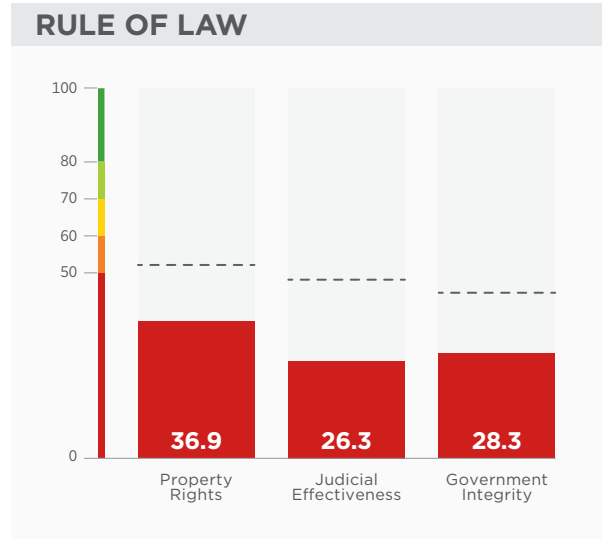
**INFLATION (CPI):**  
28.2%

**TRADE AS % OF GDP:** 62.3%

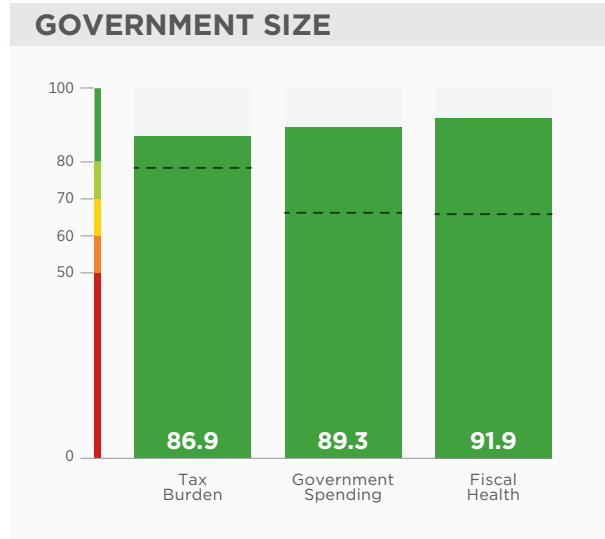
**PUBLIC DEBT:**  
59.9% of GDP

2025 data unless otherwise noted. Data compiled as of January 2026.

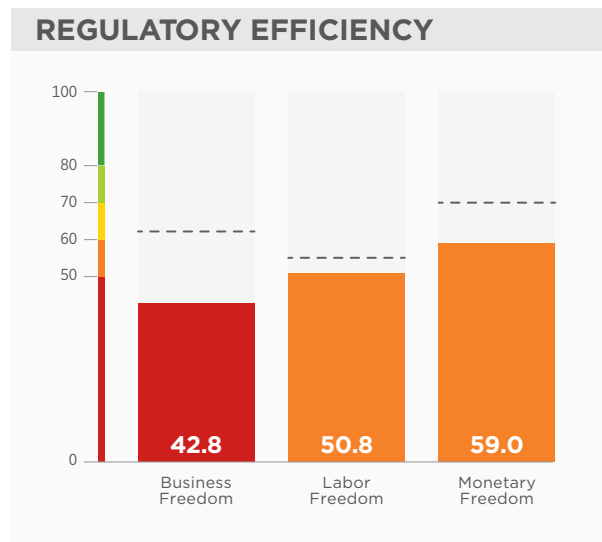
# 12 ECONOMIC FREEDOMS | ANGOLA



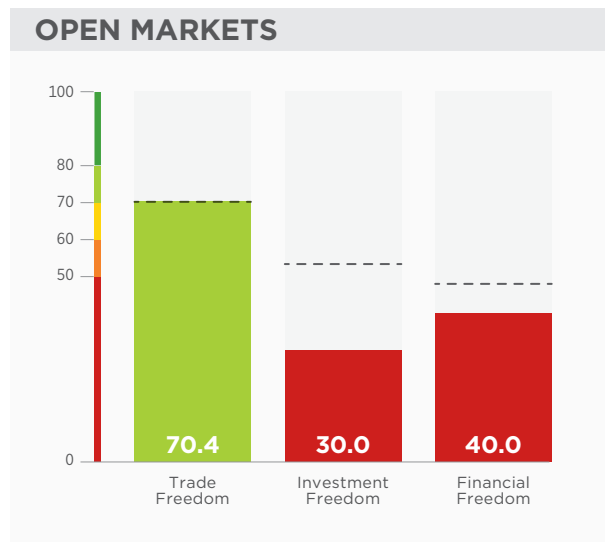
The overall rule of law is weak in Angola. The country's property rights score is below the world average; its judicial effectiveness score is below the world average; and its government integrity score is below the world average.



The top individual income tax rate is 25 percent, and the top corporate tax rate is 25 percent. The tax burden equals 7.7 percent of GDP. Three-year government spending and budget balance averages are, respectively, 18.9 percent and -0.8 percent of GDP. Public debt amounts to 59.9 percent of GDP.



Angola'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 well below the world average.



The trade-weighted average tariff rate is 7.3 percent, and nontariff measures further undermine trade flows. The government's sectoral restrictions on foreign ownership continue to limit foreign investment. Access to credit remains difficult despite some progress, and the equity market is underdeveloped.