



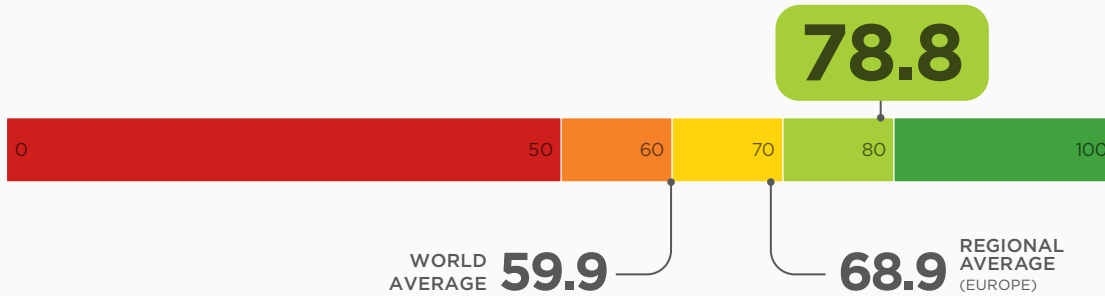
WORLD RANK: 8	REGIONAL RANK: 5
ECONOMIC FREEDOM STATUS: MOSTLY FREE	

NORWAY

Norway's economic freedom score is 78.8, making its economy the 8th freest in the 2026 *Index of Economic Freedom*. Its rating has increased by 0.5 point from last year, and Norway is ranked 5th out of 44 countries in the Europe region. The country's economic freedom score is higher than the world and regional averages. Norway's economy is considered "mostly free" according to the 2026 *Index*.

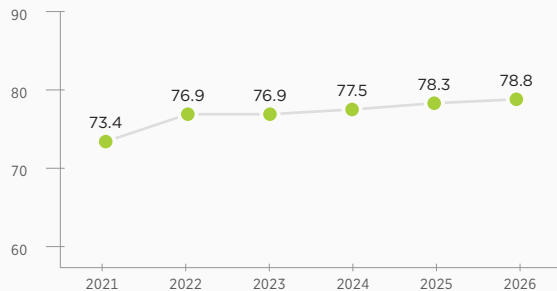
The diversified and modern Norwegian economy benefits from high levels of flexibility and institutional strengths that include strong protection of property rights and an efficient legal framework. Together with openness to global commerce, prudent and transparent regulations sustain economic dynamism and an innovative and resilient commercial environment. Business registration and other business-related processes are straightforward and transparent. Supply and demand of labor skills are well matched. The labor market lacks flexibility, but the non-salary cost of employment is not excessively high.

ECONOMIC FREEDOM SCORE



HISTORICAL INDEX SCORE CHANGE (SINCE 1996): +13.4

RECENT FREEDOM TREND



QUICK FACTS

POPULATION:
5.5 million

GDP (PPP):
\$579.4 billion
1.2% growth in 2025
3-year average growth rate: 1.1%
\$106,694 per capita

UNEMPLOYMENT:
4.0%

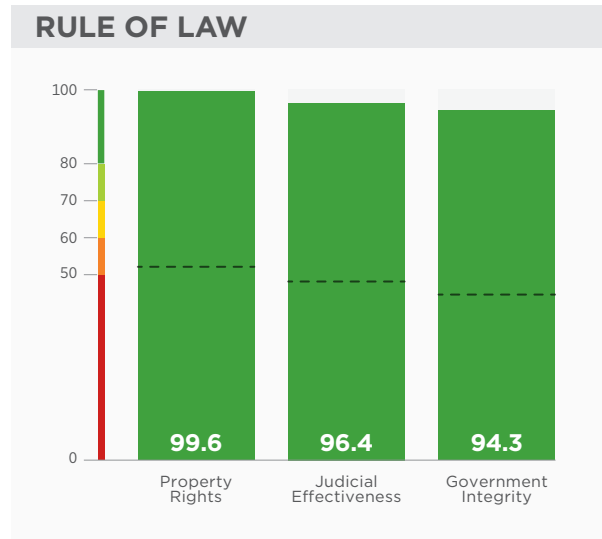
INFLATION (CPI):
3.1%

TRADE AS % OF GDP: 81.2%

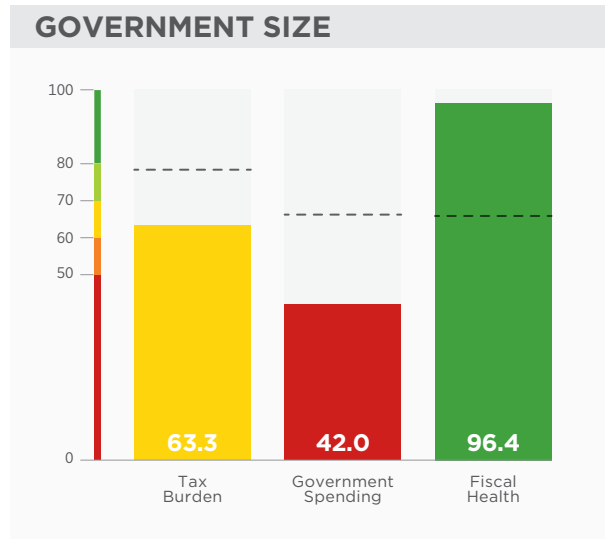
PUBLIC DEBT:
42.7% of GDP

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

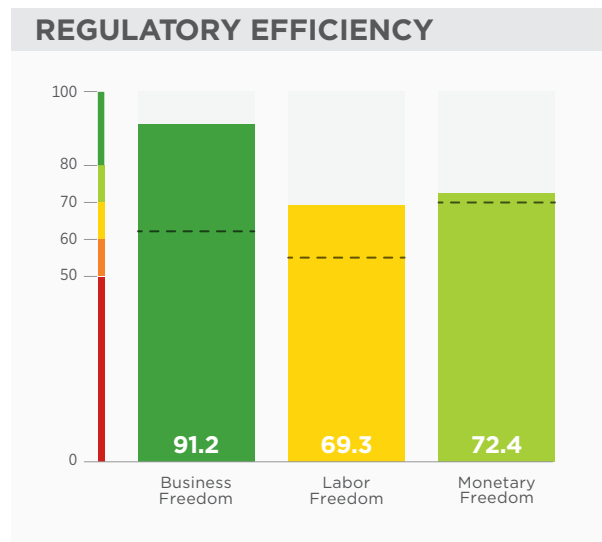
12 ECONOMIC FREEDOMS | NORWAY



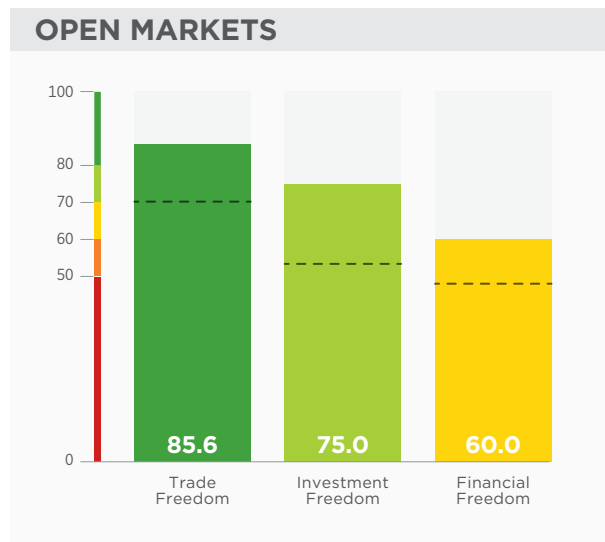
The overall rule of law is very well respected in Norway. The country's property rights score is above the world average; its judicial effectiveness score is above the world average; and its government integrity score is above the world average.



The top individual income tax rate is 39.7 percent, and the top corporate tax rate is 22 percent. The tax burden equals 40.2 percent of GDP. Three-year government spending and budget balance averages are, respectively, 44.0 percent and 18.4 percent of GDP. Public debt amounts to 42.7 percent of GDP.



Norway's 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 above the world average.



The trade-weighted average tariff rate is relatively low at 2.2 percent, but a number of nontariff measures are in force. The economy benefits from openness to foreign investment, but there are restrictions in certain sectors. The financial sector is competitive and open. The state retains the largest financial institution.