

MALI

WORLD RANK:

122

REGIONAL RANK:

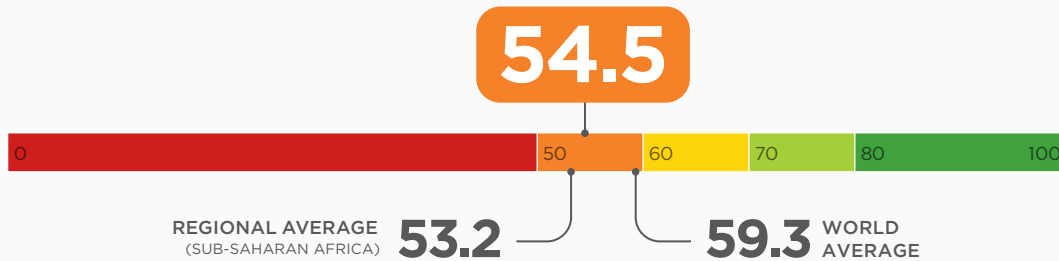
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ECONOMIC FREEDOM STATUS:
MOSTLY UNFREE

Mali's economic freedom score is 54.5, making its economy the 122nd freest in the 2023 *Index*. Its score has decreased by 1.4 points from last year. Mali is ranked 21st out of 47 countries in the Sub-Saharan Africa region, and its overall score is below the world average.

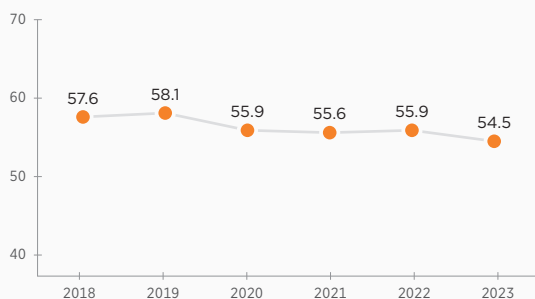
Mali has made little progress in expanding economic freedom over the years and remains mired in the *Index*'s "mostly unfree" category. A lack of dynamism leaves the domestic economy highly vulnerable to external economic conditions. Institutional weaknesses broadly restrict citizens' economic freedom and prevent the dynamic growth of economic activity.

ECONOMIC FREEDOM SCORE



HISTORICAL *INDEX* SCORE CHANGE (SINCE 1995): +2.1

RECENT FREEDOM TREND



QUICK FACTS

POPULATION:
20.9 million

GDP (PPP):
\$51.0 billion
3.1% growth in 2021
5-year compound
annual growth 3.3%

UNEMPLOYMENT:
1.6%

INFLATION (CPI):
4.0%

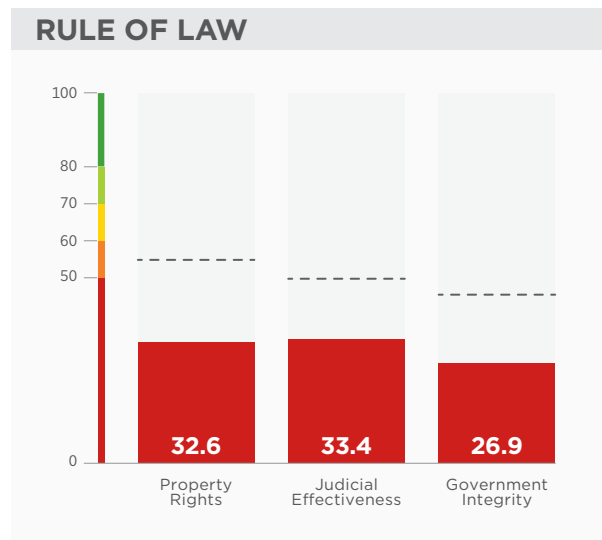
FDI INFLOW:
\$659.7 million

PUBLIC DEBT:
51.9% of GDP

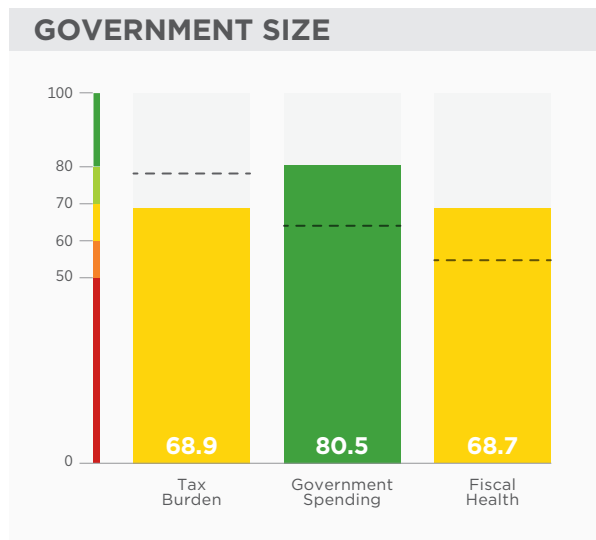
2021 data unless otherwise noted. Data compiled as of September 2022

BACKGROUND: After decades of French colonial rule and a brief federation with Senegal, the Republic of Mali was established in 1960. In 2012, Tuareg separatists and militants linked to al-Qaeda took control of northern Mali, prompting a French military intervention that ended in 2022. An August 2020 coup ousted Ibrahim Boubacar Keita, and Colonel Assimi Goita became president when an interim government was overthrown in May 2021. The ECOWAS community lifted its sanctions in July 2022 after the junta agreed to a two-year pre-election transitional period. One of the world's 25 poorest countries, Mali depends on gold mining and agricultural exports.

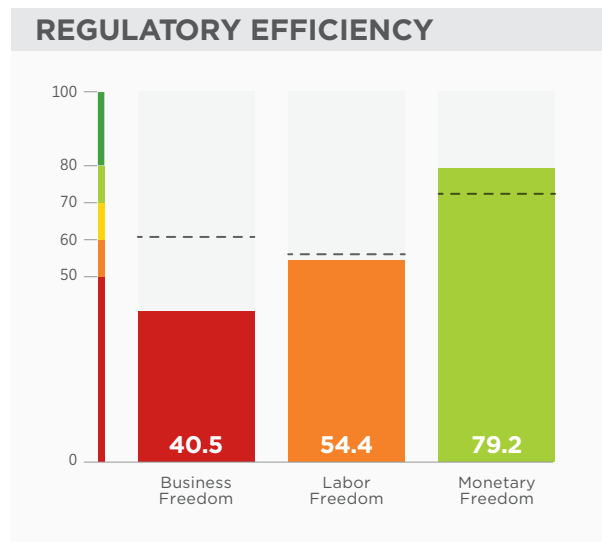
12 ECONOMIC FREEDOMS | MALI



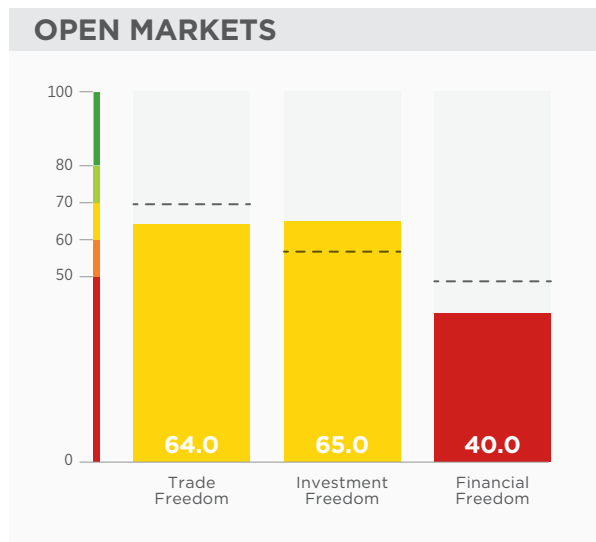
The overall rule of law is weak in Mali. The country's property rights score is below the world average; its judicial effectiveness score is below the world average; and its government integrity score is below the world average.



The top individual and corporate tax rates are, respectively, 40 percent and 35 percent. The tax burden equals 16.8 percent of GDP. Three-year government spending and budget balance averages are, respectively, 25.5 percent and -4.0 percent of GDP. Public debt equals 51.9 percent of GDP.



The regulatory framework for business does not efficiently encourage economic diversification or private-sector development. Much private-sector activity takes place outside of the formal economy. Labor regulations, although not fully enforced, are relatively rigid. The most recent available inflation rate is 4.0 percent.



The trade-weighted average tariff rate is 10.5 percent, and 20 nontariff measures are in force. The government is trying to encourage economic diversification and broader economic development, but progress is constrained by inadequate financial infrastructure and the country's fragile security situation.