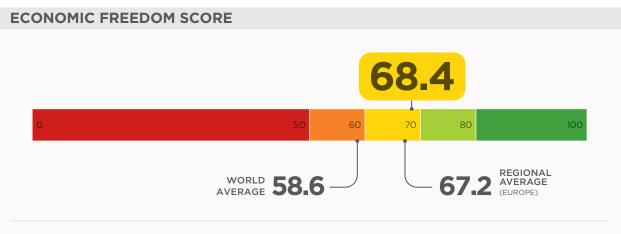


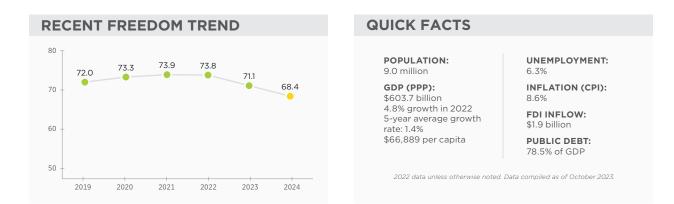
AUSTRIA

A ustria's economic freedom score is 68.4, making its economy the 33rd freest in the 2024 *Index of Economic Freedom*. Its rating has decreased by 2.7 points from last year, and Austria is ranked 20th out of 44 countries in the Europe region. The country's economic freedom score is higher than the world and regional averages. Austria's economy is considered "moderately free" according to the 2024 *Index*.

The overall business environment is transparent and competitive. Austria has large services and industrial sectors and a small, highly developed agricultural sector. The country's high scores for property rights and judicial effectiveness reflect its strong rule of law and maintenance of economic freedom. Institutional strength, however, is not matched by a commitment to limited government. Expansionary public spending has generated budgetary pressure. Ongoing challenges include the assimilation of migrants and the strains on labor markets and public finances caused by an aging population.



HISTORICAL INDEX SCORE CHANGE (SINCE 1995): -1.6



12 ECONOMIC FREEDOMS | AUSTRIA

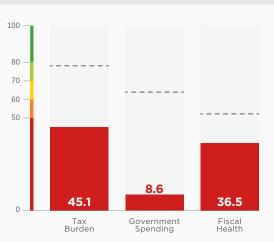


The overall rule of law is well respected in Austria. The country's property rights score is above the world average; its judicial effectiveness score is above the world average; and its government integrity score is above the world average.

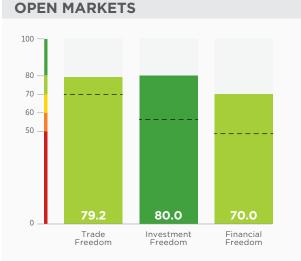


Austria's overall regulatory environment is well institutionalized and relatively efficient. The country's business freedom score is far above the world average; its labor freedom score is above the world average; and its monetary freedom score is above the world average.

GOVERNMENT SIZE



The top individual income tax rate is 55 percent, and the top corporate tax rate is 24 percent. The tax burden equals 43.5 percent of GDP. Threeyear government spending and budget balance averages are, respectively, 55.2 percent and –5.7 percent of GDP. Public debt amounts to 78.5 percent of GDP.



The trade-weighted average tariff rate (common among EU members) is 2.9 percent, and more than 600 EU-mandated nontariff measures are in force. In general, government policies do not significantly interfere with foreign investment. The relatively well-capitalized banking sector offers a wide range of financial services.

REGULATORY EFFICIENCY