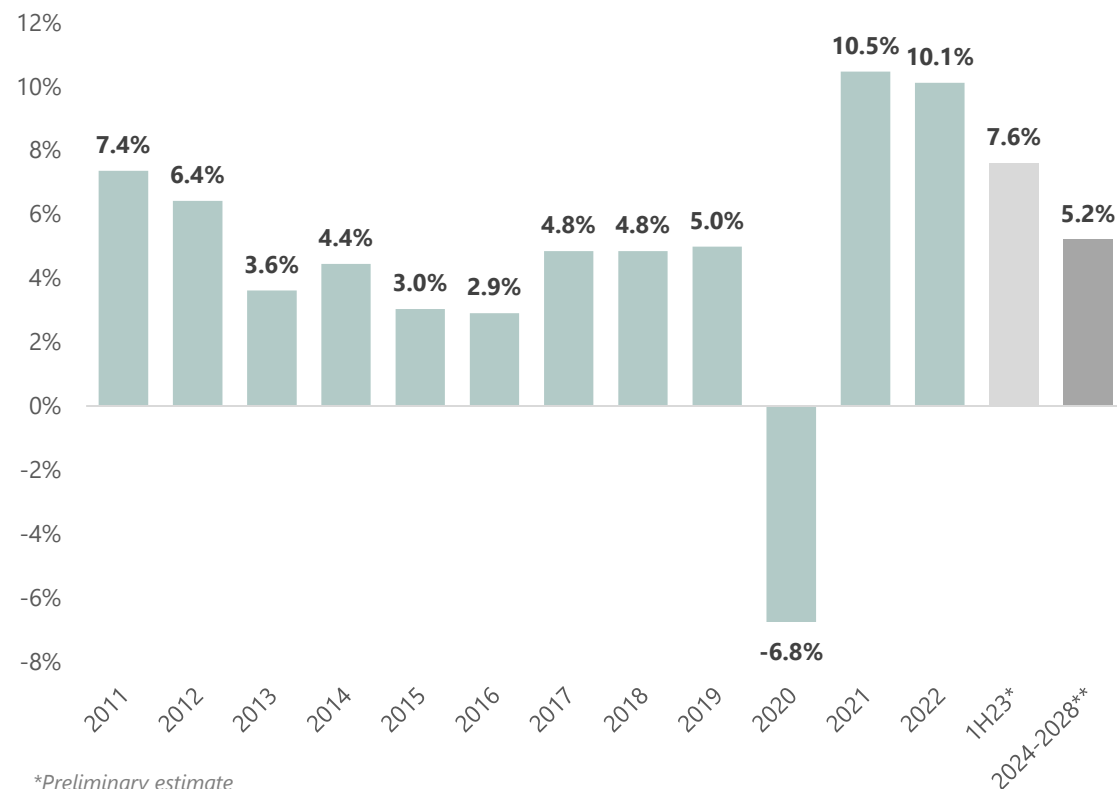


MACROECONOMIC OVERVIEW

2Q23 & 1H23 RESULTS

REAL GDP UP BY 7.6% IN 1H23, WHILE INFLATION HAS FALLEN BELOW THE TARGET

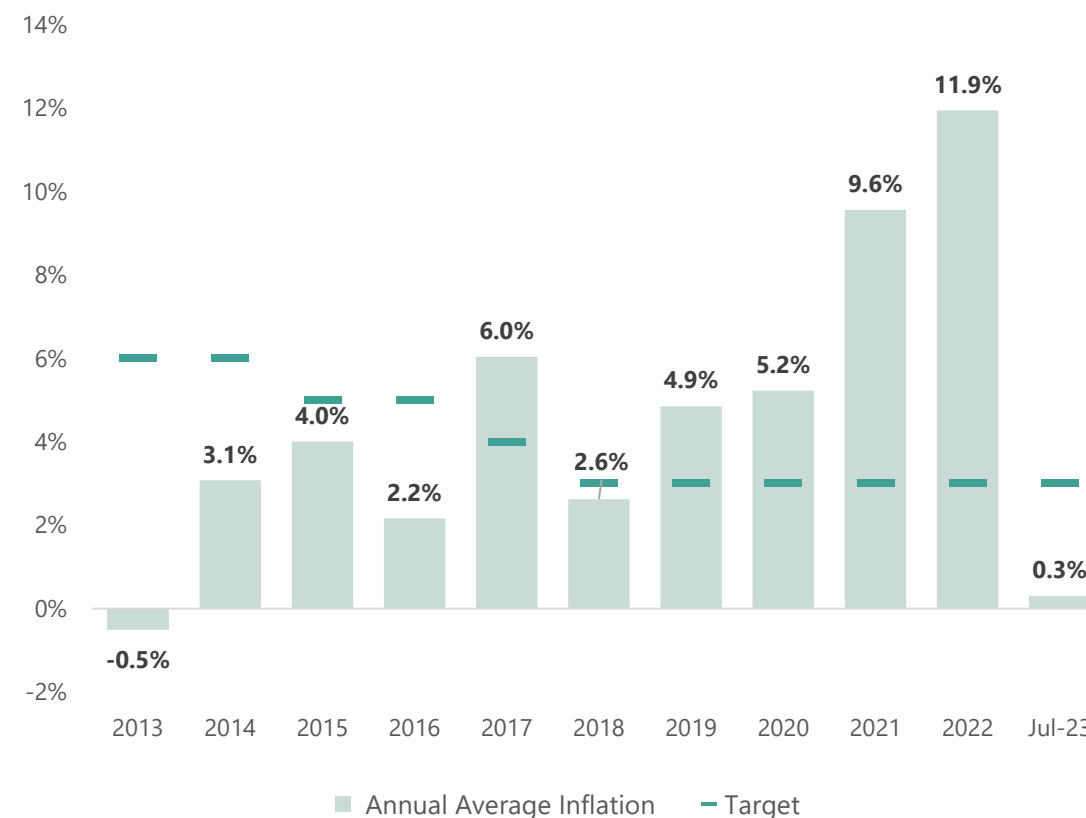
PRELIMINARY ECONOMIC GROWTH STANDING AT 7.6% Y-O-Y IN 1H23, FOLLOWING UP ON TWO YEARS OF DOUBLE-DIGIT EXPANSION (10.5% AND 10.1% IN 2021-2022 RESPECTIVELY)



*Preliminary estimate

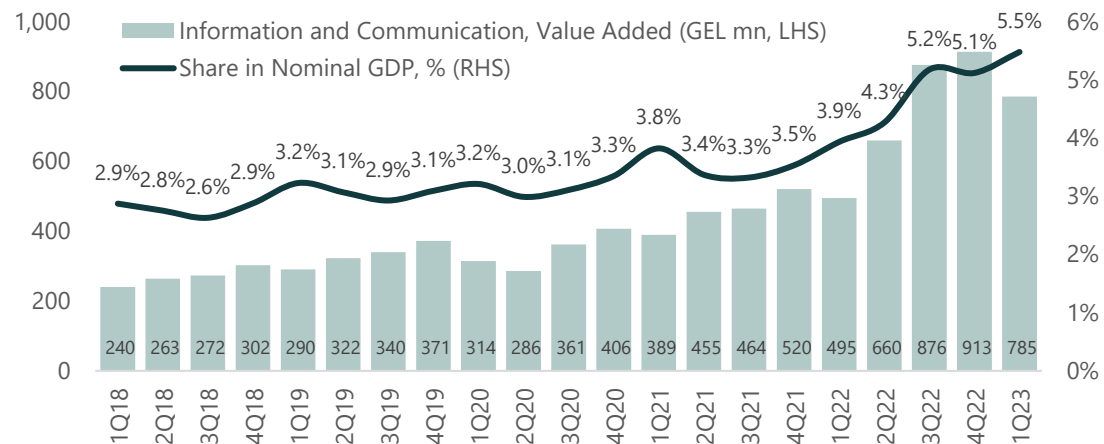
**Average of IMF forecast for 2024-2028

ANNUAL INFLATION STANDING BELOW THE 3% TARGET SINCE APRIL 2023, WITH JULY 2023 INFLATION PRINTED AT 0.3%

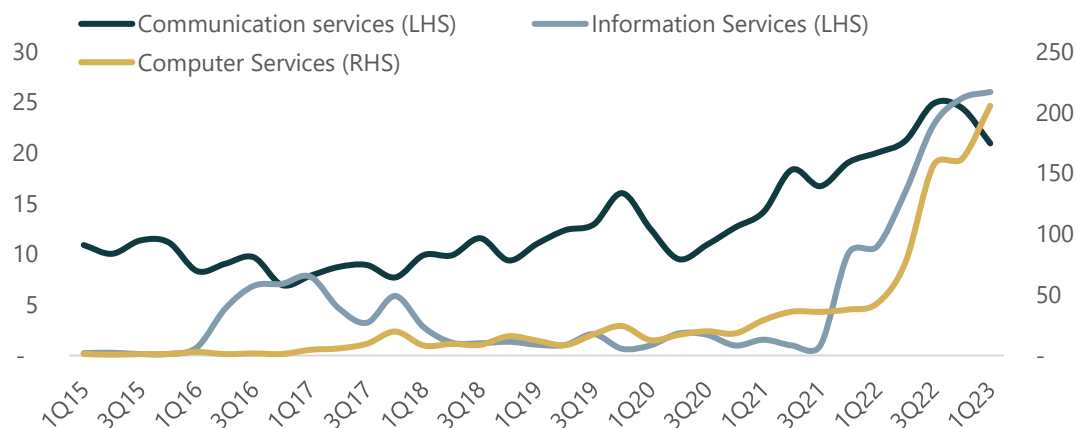


THE INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION SECTOR HAS EMERGED AS A SIGNIFICANT DRIVER OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

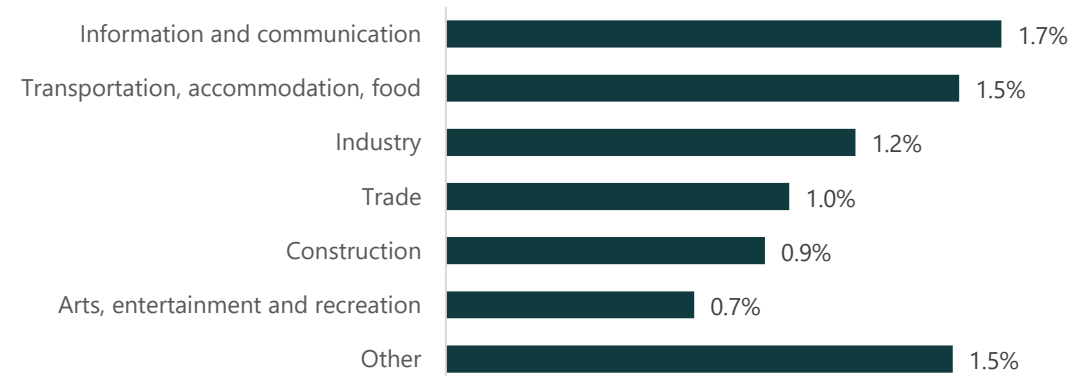
THE INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION (ICT) SECTOR SHARE IN GDP HAS SURGED TO 5.5% IN 1Q23, AS OPPOSED TO 3.1% IN 2018-2021



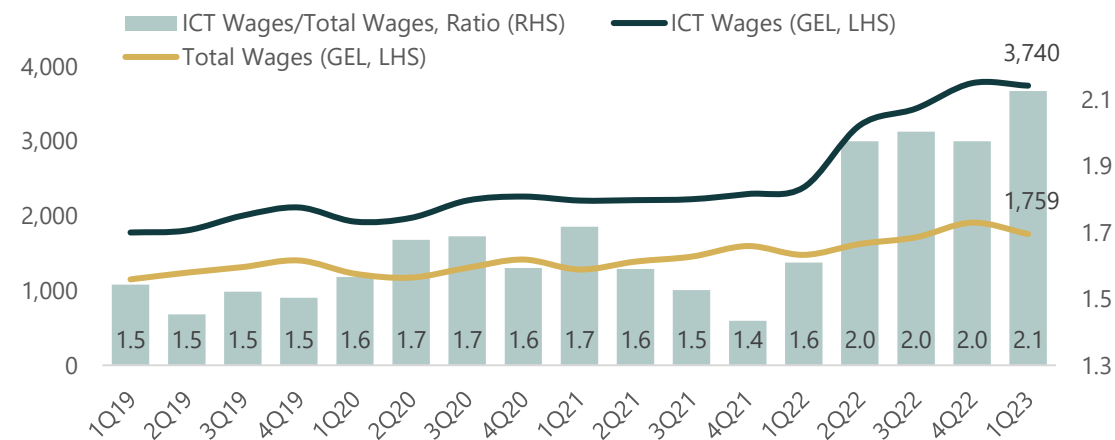
EXPORTS OF ICT SERVICES (USD MN)



IN THE LAST FOUR QUARTERS (2Q22-1Q23), THE ICT SECTOR HAS BEEN THE LARGEST CONTRIBUTOR TO REAL GDP GROWTH

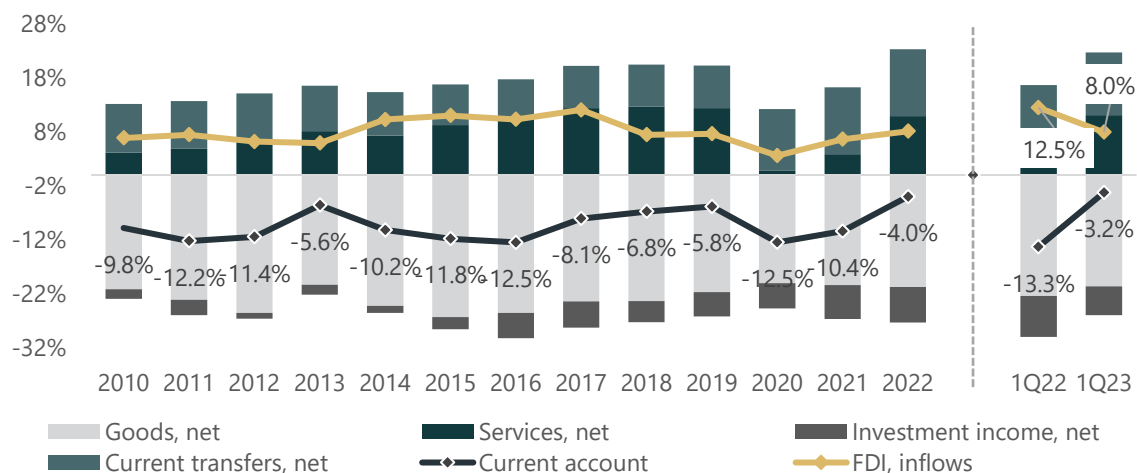


AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES IN THE ICT SECTOR HAVE SURGED SINCE 2Q22

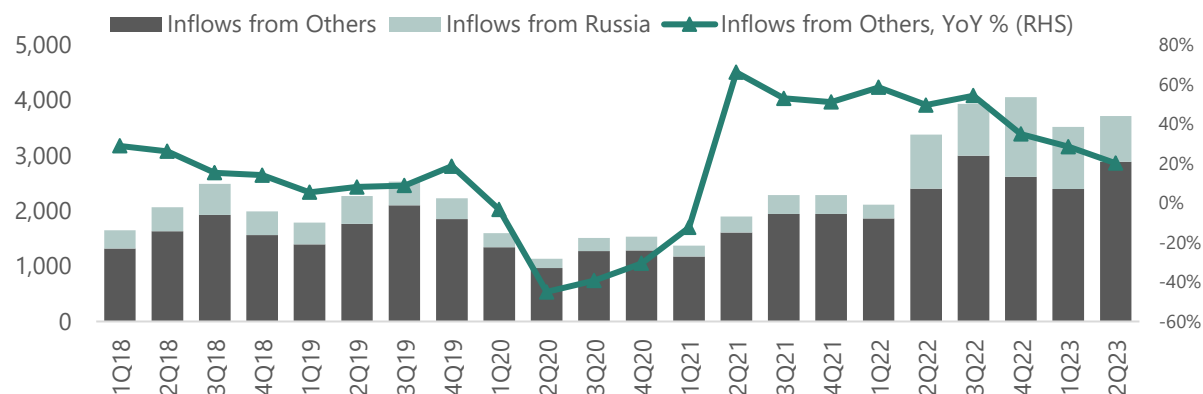


IMPROVED EXTERNAL POSITION

CURRENT ACCOUNT COMPONENTS AND FDI INFLOWS (% OF NOMINAL GDP)



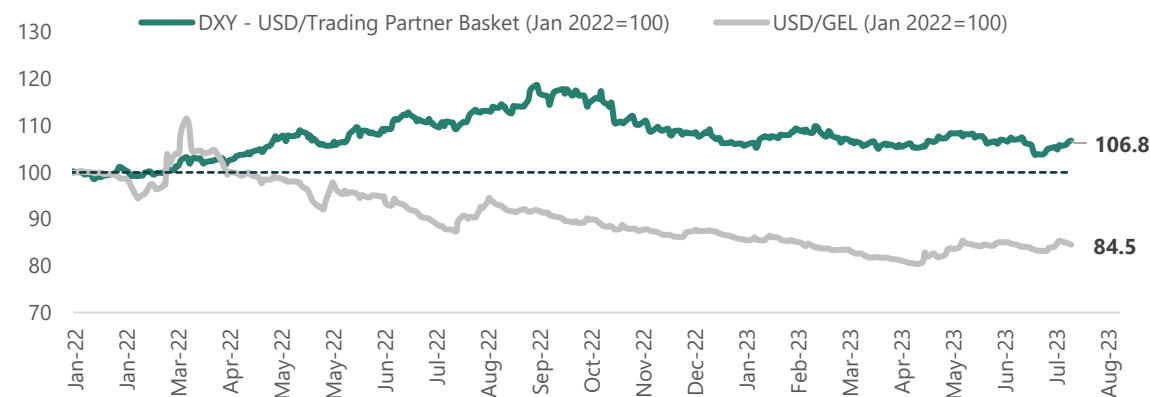
EXTERNAL INFLOWS* (USD MN) FROM RUSSIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES



APPRECIATING SINCE MID-2021, BRIEFLY INTERRUPTED AFTER THE WAR, GEL HAS NOW STRENGTHENED TO ABOVE PRE-PANDEMIC LEVELS AGAINST USD

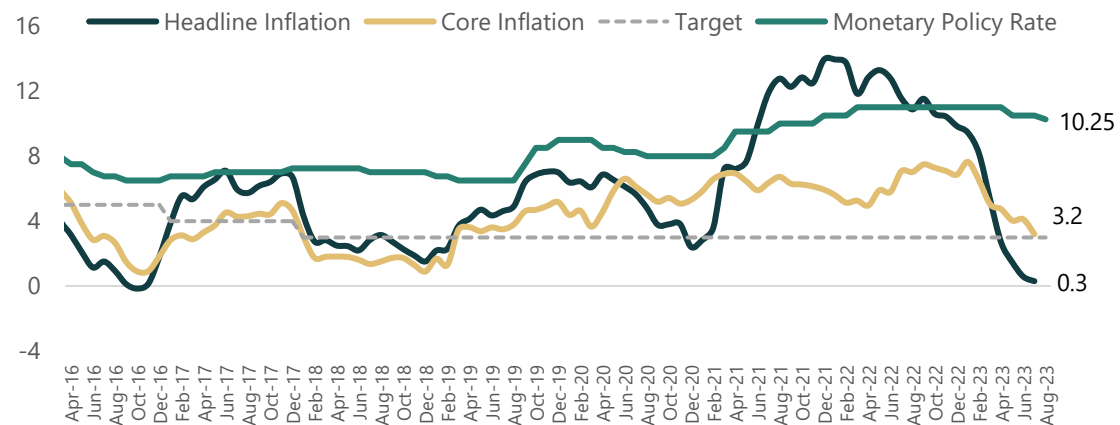


GEL HAS APPRECIATED AGAINST USD, DESPITE USD STRENGTHENING GLOBALLY

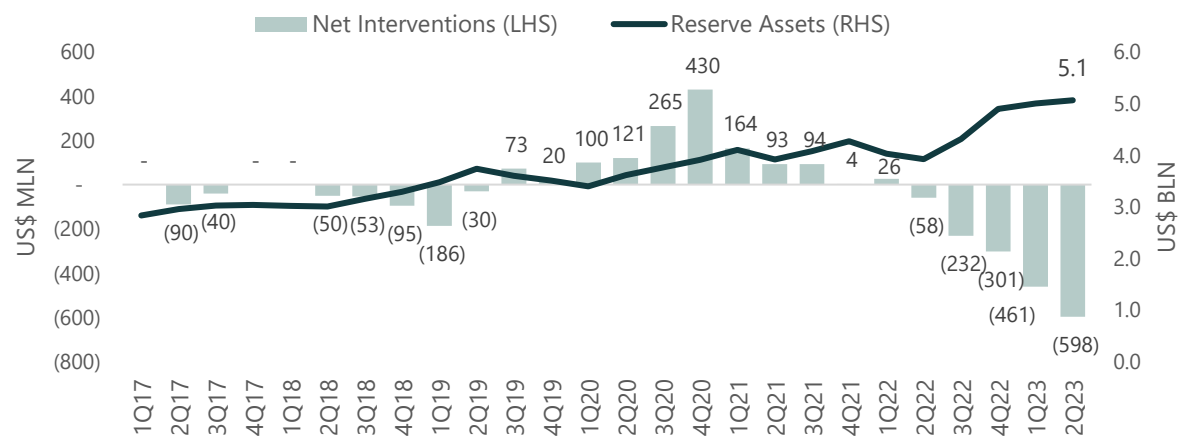


APPROPRIATE MACRO POLICY STANCE

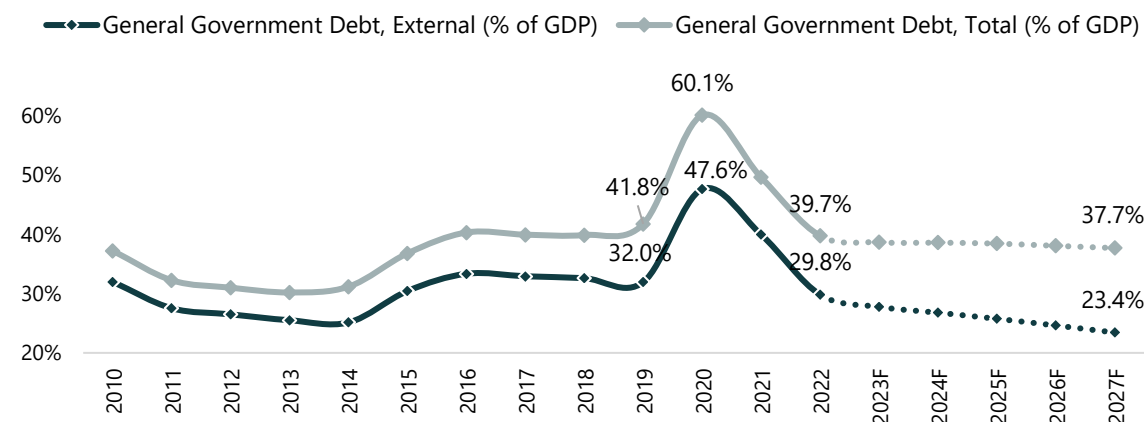
INFLATION Y-O-Y VS. INFLATION TARGET



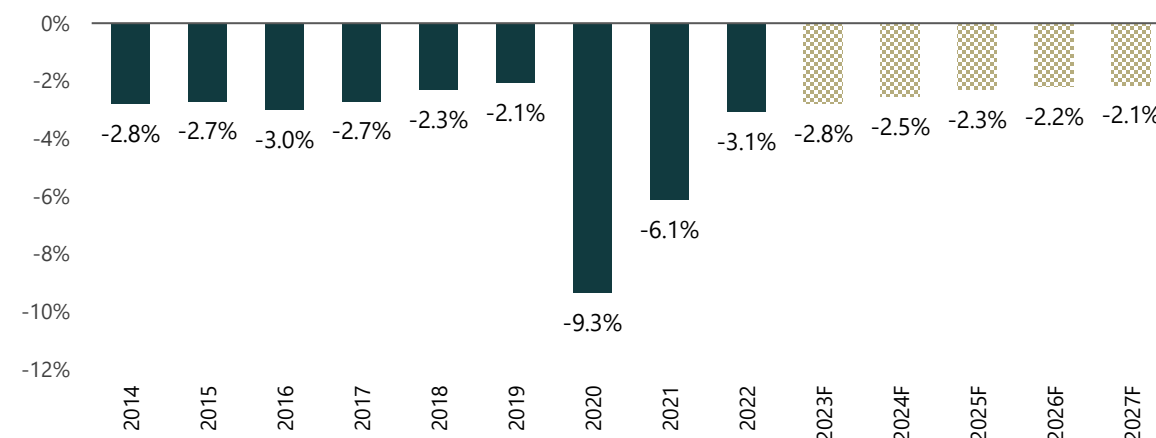
NET NBG INTERVENTIONS ON THE FX MARKET AND OFFICIAL RESERVE ASSETS



GENERAL GOVERNMENT DEBT (% OF GDP)



OVERALL BALANCE (IMF MODIFIED), % OF GDP





MACROECONOMIC WRAP-UP



STRONG GDP PERFORMANCE



BELOW - TARGET INFLATION



ROBUST EXTERNAL BALANCE SHEET



GEL/US\$ ABOVE THE PRE-PANDEMIC LEVELS



SOUND MACROECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

SOVEREIGN RATINGS WITH FAVOURABLE MACRO FUNDAMENTALS



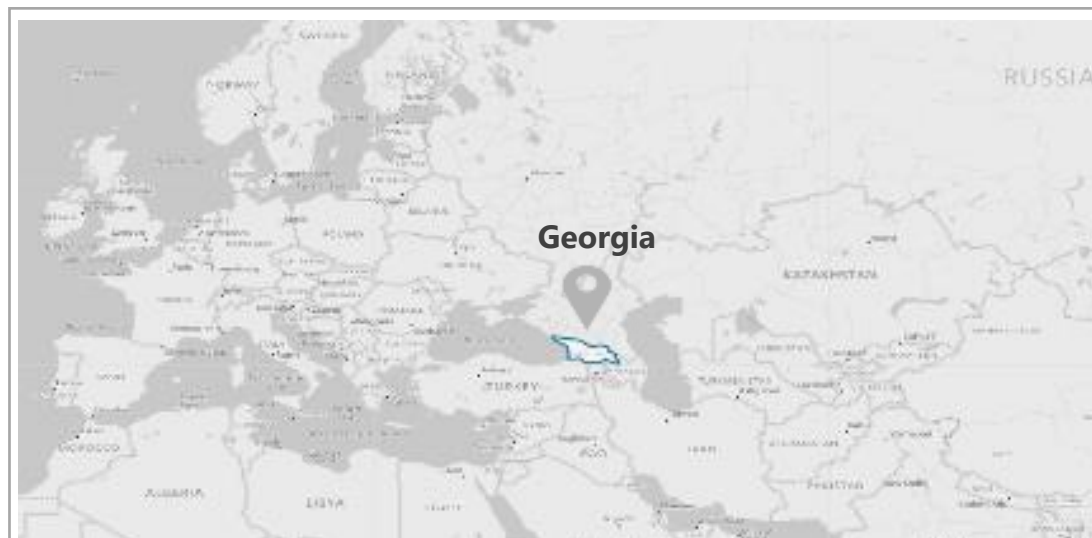
Key Ratings Highlights

| Rating Agency | Rating | Outlook | Affirmed |
|-----------------------|--------|----------|---------------|
| MOODY'S | Ba2 | Negative | April 2022 |
| S&P Global | BB | Stable | February 2022 |
| FitchRatings | BB | Positive | July 2023 |

Georgia is favorably placed among peers

| Country | Country Rating | Fitch Rating Outlook |
|----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Armenia | B+ | Positive |
| Azerbaijan | BB+ | Positive |
| Czech Republic | AA- | Negative |
| Georgia | BB | Positive |
| Kazakhstan | BBB | Stable |
| Turkey | B | Negative |
| Uzbekistan | BB- | Stable |

General Facts



- Area: 69,700 sq. km
- Population (2022): 3.7 million
- Capital: Tbilisi;
- Life expectancy: 73.5 years
- Official language: Georgian
- Literacy: 100%
- Currency (code): Lari (GEL)

Economy

- Nominal GDP (Geostat) 2022: GEL 71.8 billion (US\$24.6 billion)
- Real GDP growth rate 2022: 10.1%
- Real GDP ten-year annual average growth rate: 4.2%
- GDP per capita 2022 (PPP, international dollar) IMF: 20,244
- Annual inflation 2022: 11.9%
- External public debt to GDP 2022: 29.8%

GEORGIA'S KEY ECONOMIC DRIVERS



Liberal economic policy

Top performer compared to peers across a wide range of international rankings

- Liberty Act (effective January 2014) ensures a credible fiscal framework; Fiscal deficit/GDP capped at 3%; Public debt/GDP capped at 60%.
- Following the emergency clause activation after the COVID-19 shock, the fiscal framework will return within the rule bounds in three years, as specified in the Liberty Act.
- Business friendly environment and low tax regime (attested by favorable international rankings).

Regional logistics and tourism hub

A natural transport and logistics hub, connecting land-locked energy rich countries in the east and European markets in the west

- Access to a market of 2.8 billion customers without customs duties: Free trade agreements with EU, China, Hong Kong, CIS and Turkey and GSP with USA, Canada, Japan, Norway and Switzerland; FTA with Israel and India under consideration. Georgia's preferential trading regimes support the country's resilience to regional external shocks.
- The importance of Georgia's strategic location has grown further as a reliable logistics hub following Russia's war in Ukraine.
- Tourism inflows fell sharply to US\$ 542 million in 2020 from US\$ 3.2 billion in 2019 due to COVID-19 but have bounced back to US\$ 3.5 billion in 2022.

Strong FDI

An influx of foreign investors on the back of the economic reforms have boosted productivity and accelerated growth

- FDI stood at US\$ 2.0 billion (8.1% of GDP) in 2022, highest ever in nominal terms.
- FDI has averaged 8.2% of GDP since 2010.

Support from international community

Georgia and the EU signed an Association Agreement and DCFTA in June 2014, and Georgia was granted a European perspective in June 2022

- Visa-free travel to the EU is another major success in Georgian foreign policy. Georgian passport holders were granted free visa entrance to the EU countries from 28 March 2017.
- Georgia applied for EU membership together with Ukraine and Moldova in March 2022, and was granted a conditional European perspective, set to receive candidate status once specified conditions are satisfied.
- Strong political support from NATO, EU, US, UN and member of WTO since 2000; Substantial support from DFIs, the US and EU.
- Enhancing linkages with the EU market will be further supported by EU's 2021 Economic and Investment plan, pledging to mobilize €2.3 bn in support of Eastern Partnership countries.

Energy transit hub potential

Developed, stable and competitively priced energy sector

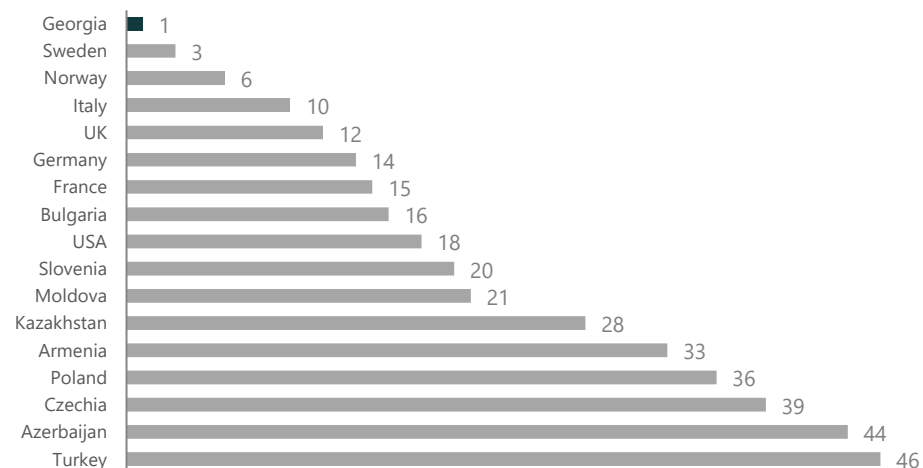
- Only 20% of hydropower capacity utilized; 155 renewable (HPPs/WPPs/SPPs) energy power plants are in various stages of construction or development.
- Georgia imports natural gas mainly from Azerbaijan.
- Significantly boosted transmission capacity in recent years, a new 400 kV line to Turkey and 500 kV line to Azerbaijan built, other transmission lines to Armenia and Russia upgraded.
- Additional 2,000 MW transmission capacity development in the pipeline, facilitating cross-border electricity trade and energy swaps to Eastern Europe.
- Georgia's energy transit hub role has become particularly crucial in light of energy diversification efforts from Western countries since the beginning of Russia's war in Ukraine.
- Significant recent projects include the Trans-Anatolian Pipeline (TANAP), inaugurated in November 2019, and the Black Sea underwater electric cable project, signed in December 2022, linking Azerbaijani energy resources with Europe through Georgia and Turkey.

Stable political environment

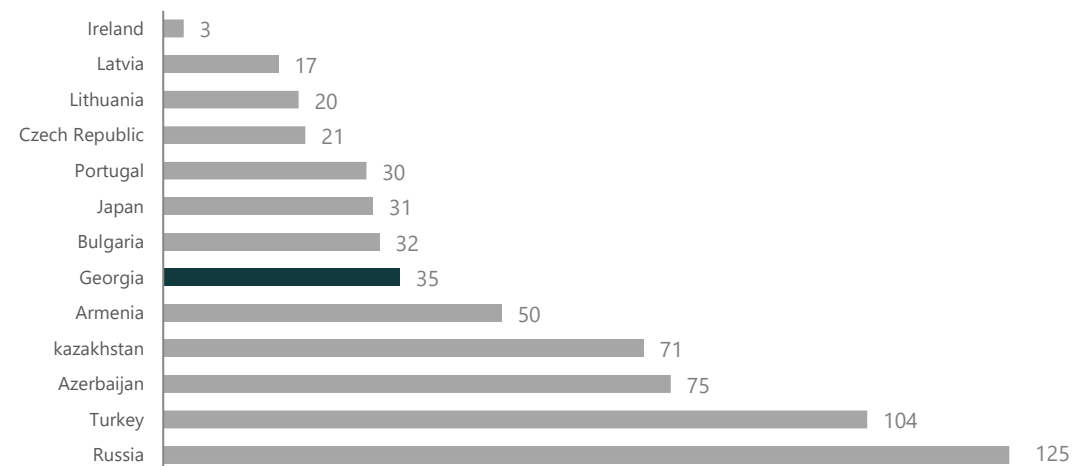
- Georgia underscored its commitment to European values by securing a democratic transfer of political power in successive parliamentary, presidential, and local elections and by signing an Association Agreement and free trade agreement with the EU.
- New constitution amendments passed in 2013 to enhance governing responsibility of Parliament and reduce the powers of the Presidency.
- Russia began issuing visas to Georgians in March 2009; Georgia abolished visa requirements for Russians – Russia announced the easing of visa procedures for Georgian's citizens effective December 23, 2015.
- Starting from May 15, 2023, visa requirements eliminated as per a decree issued by Vladimir Putin. In addition, direct flight ban (introduced in July 2019 unilaterally) was lifted.
- Member of WTO since 2000, allowed Russia's access to WTO; In 2013 trade restored with Russia.
- In 2022, Russia accounted for 12% of Georgia's exports and 14% of imports, as economic dependence has declined over the years.

INSTITUTIONAL ORIENTED REFORMS

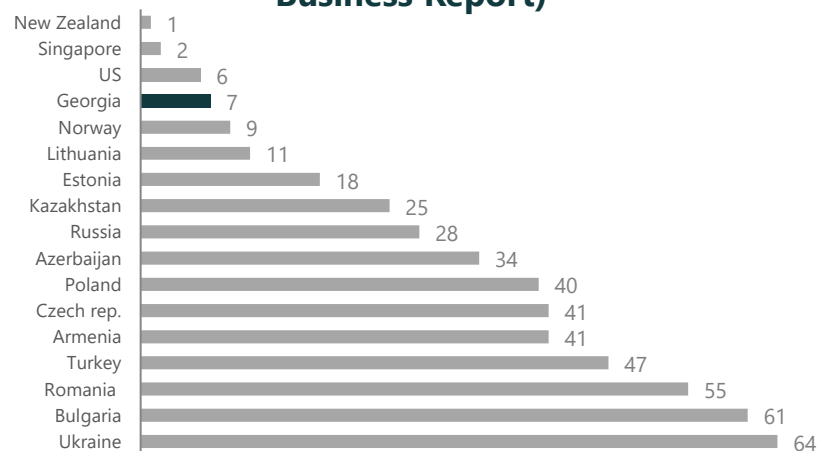
**Open Budget Index, 2021 | International Budget Partnership
(Budget Transparency)**



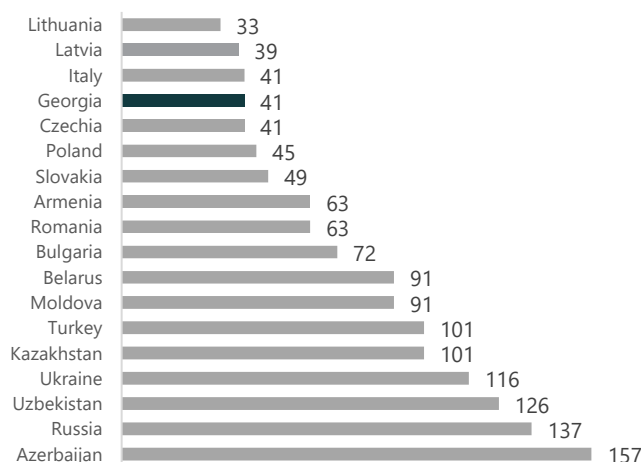
Economic Freedom Index | 2023 (Heritage Foundation)



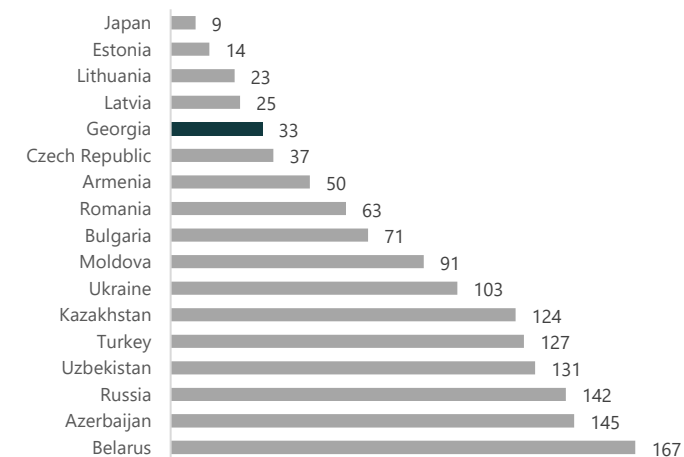
**Ease of Doing Business | 2020 (WB Doing
Business Report)**



Corruption Perception Index | 2022 (TI)

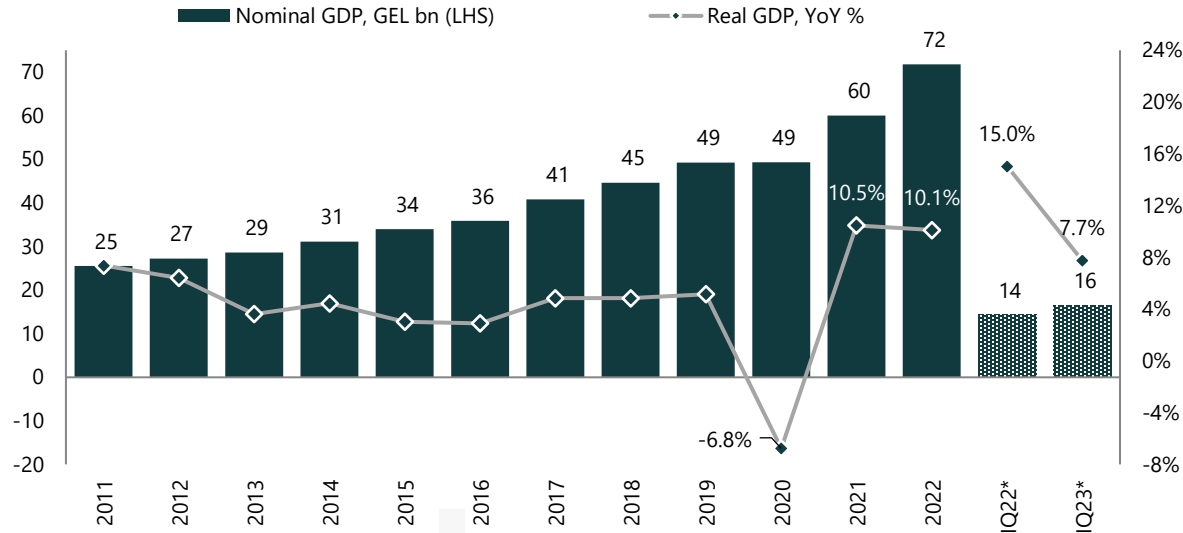


Business Bribery Risk, 2022 | Trace International

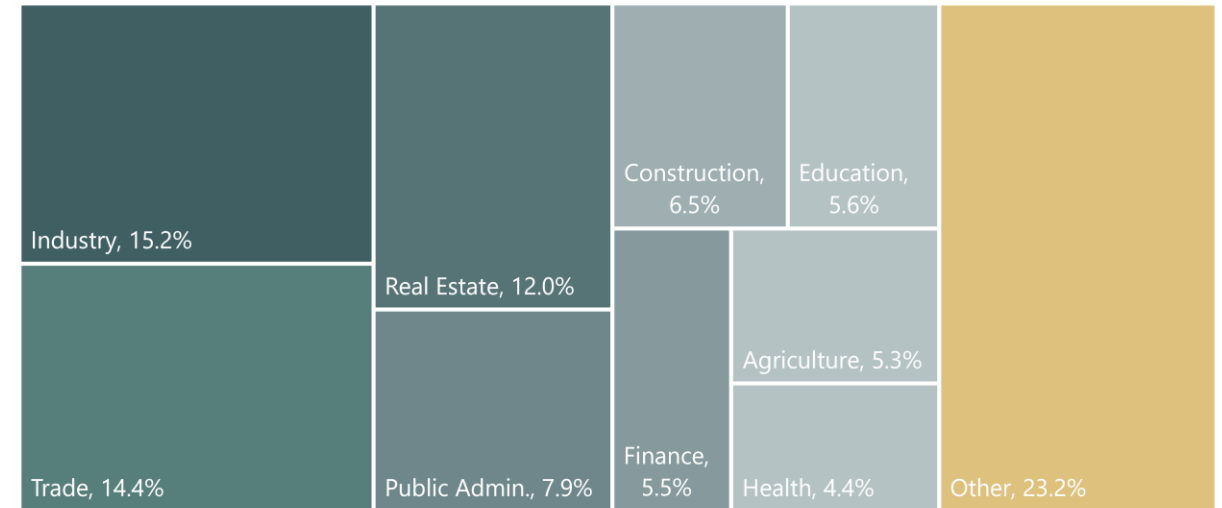


ECONOMIC GROWTH CONTINUING AT PACE

Gross domestic product

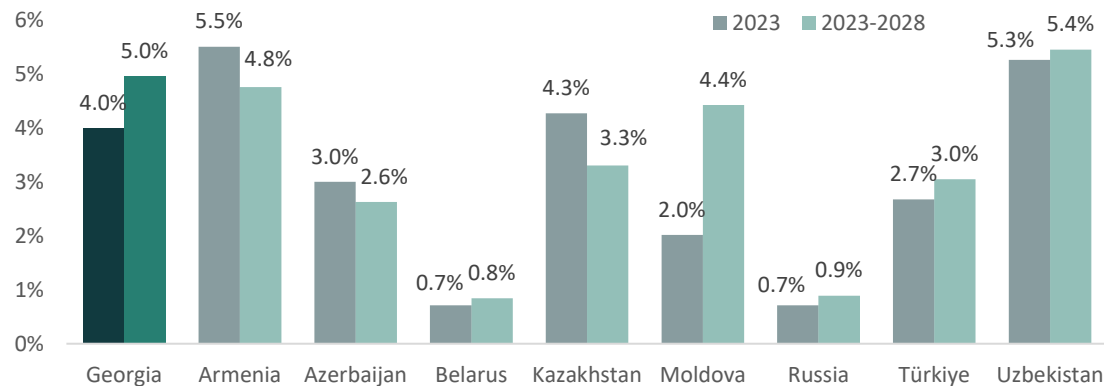


Nominal GDP structure, 1Q23



Georgia's medium-term growth rate projected to be one of the highest among peers by IMF (April 2023)

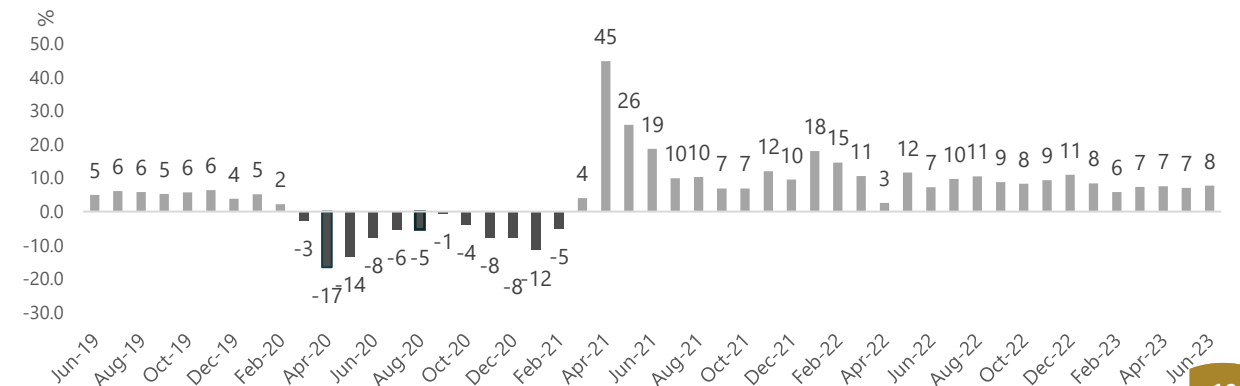
Projected real GDP growth rates, % | IMF



Georgia Capital PLC | Source: Geostat, IMF, WEO (April 2023)

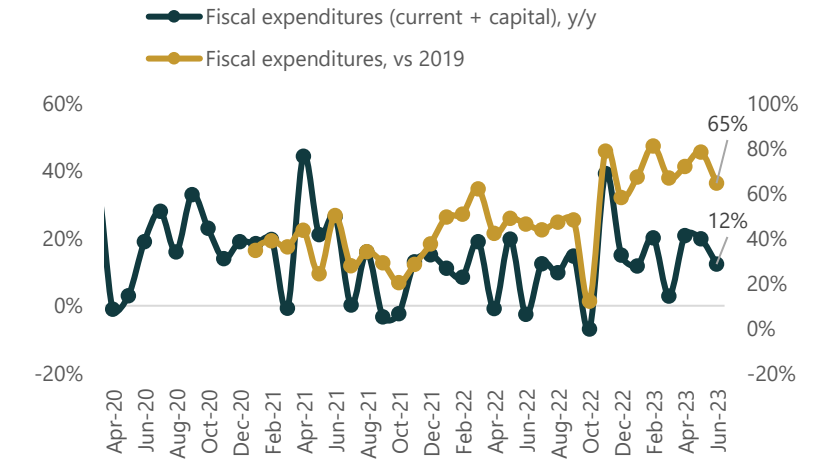
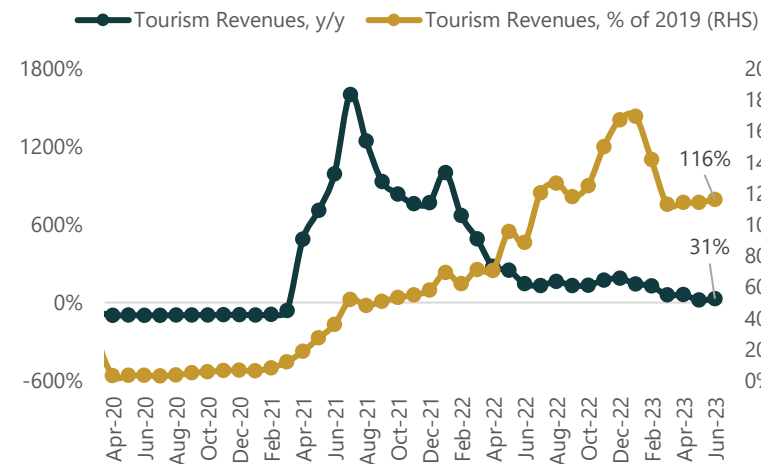
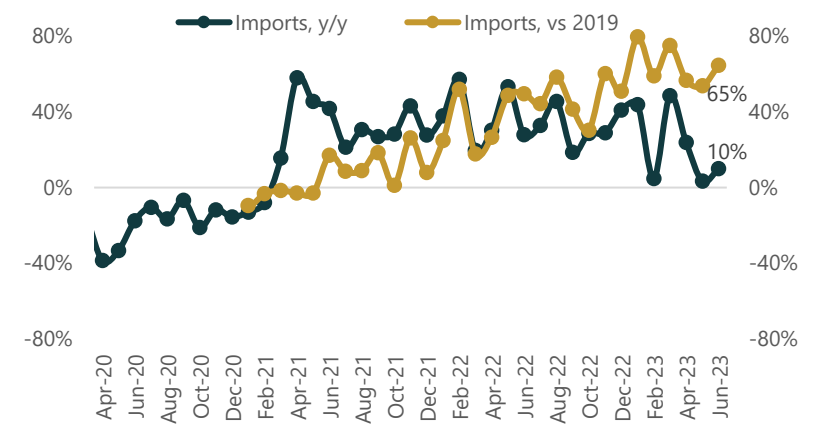
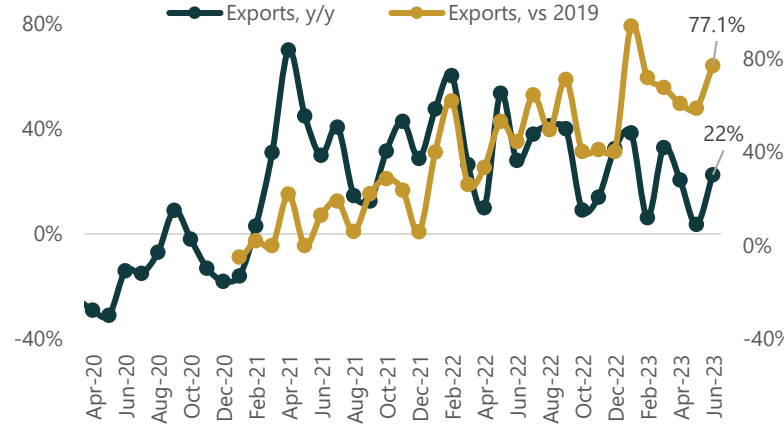
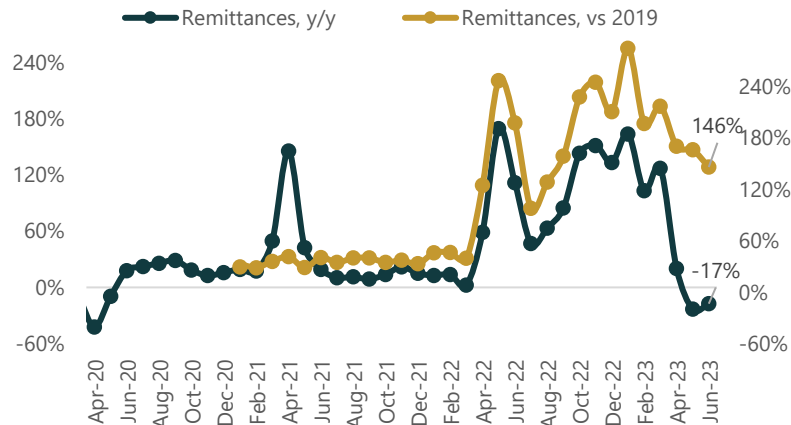
Monthly Economic Activity Estimate, Y-o-Y growth

Flash estimates show the economy growing by 7.6 y-o-y % in 1H23



Source: Geostat

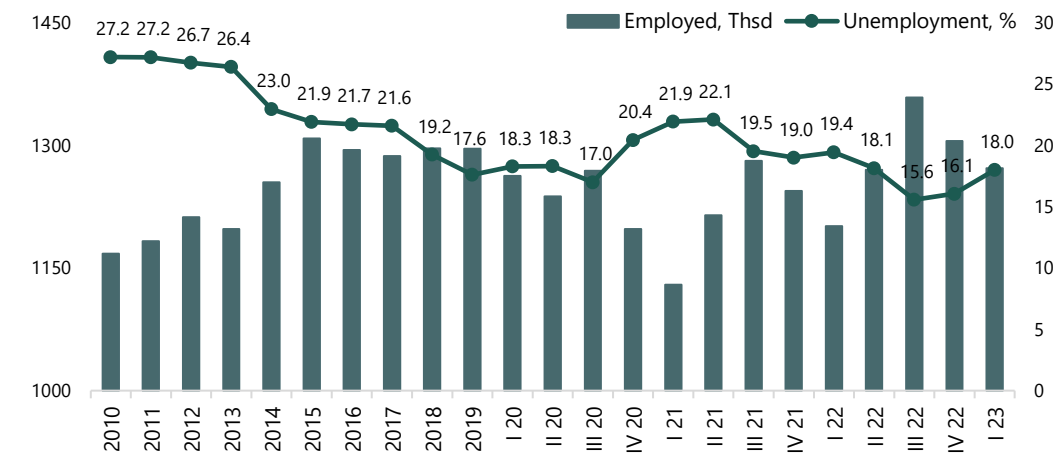
STRONG EXTERNAL DEMAND EVIDENT IN ACCELERATING FX INFLOWS, WHILE DOMESTIC DEMAND ALSO REMAINS ROBUST DESPITE FISCAL SUPPORT MODERATING



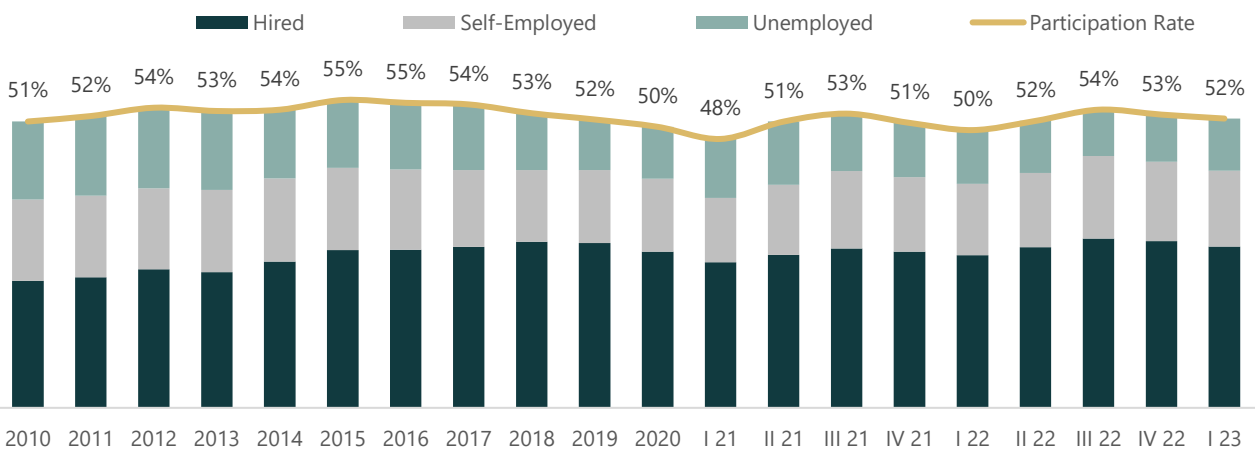
UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN AT HISTORIC LOWS



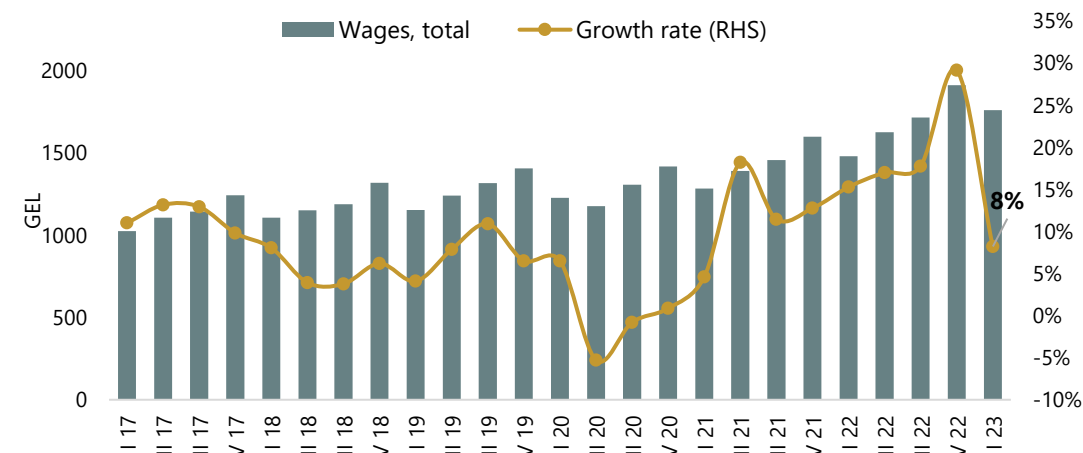
Unemployment rate at historical lows



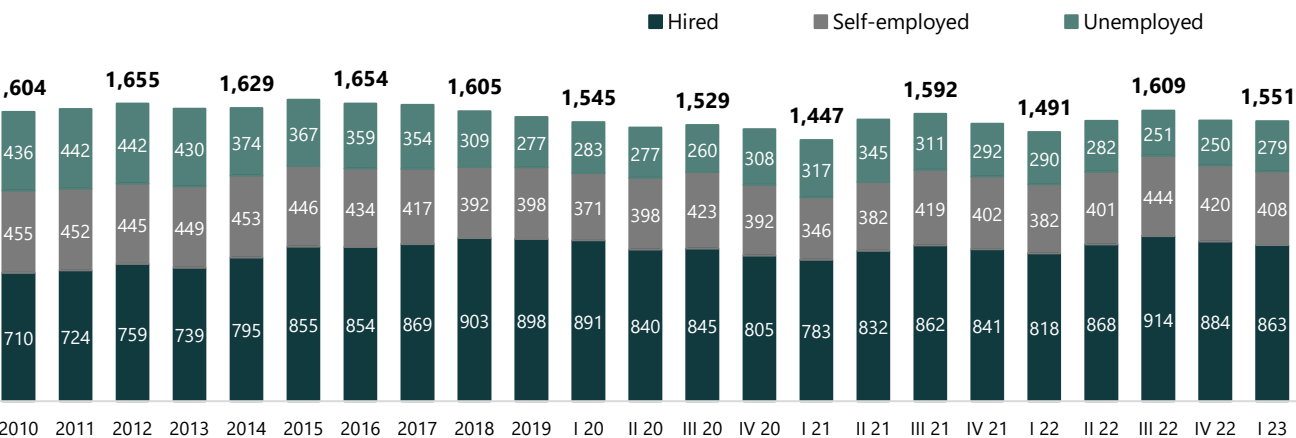
Participation rate in total 15+ population



Average monthly nominal earnings in the business sector



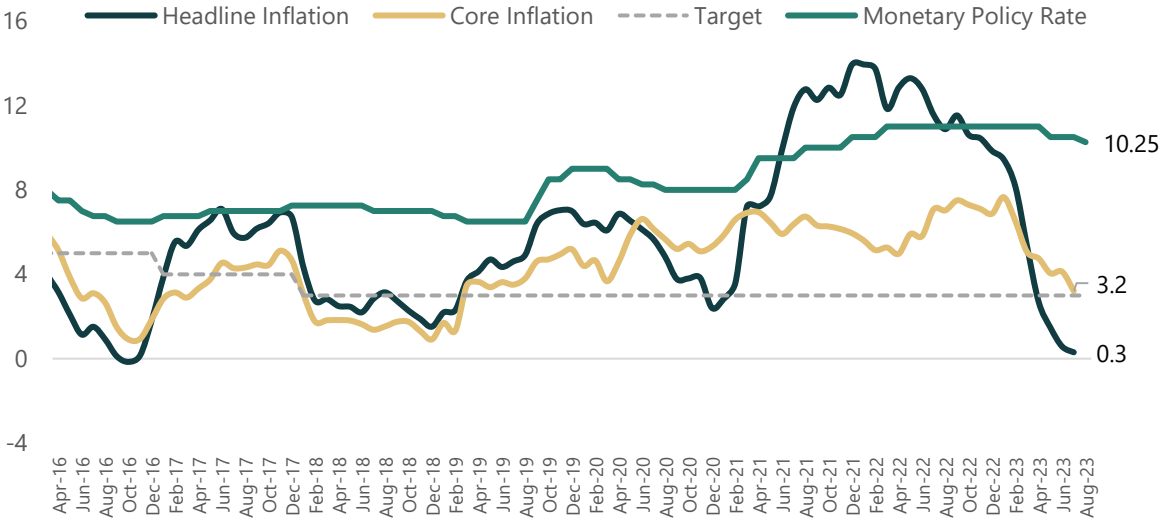
Labour force decomposition



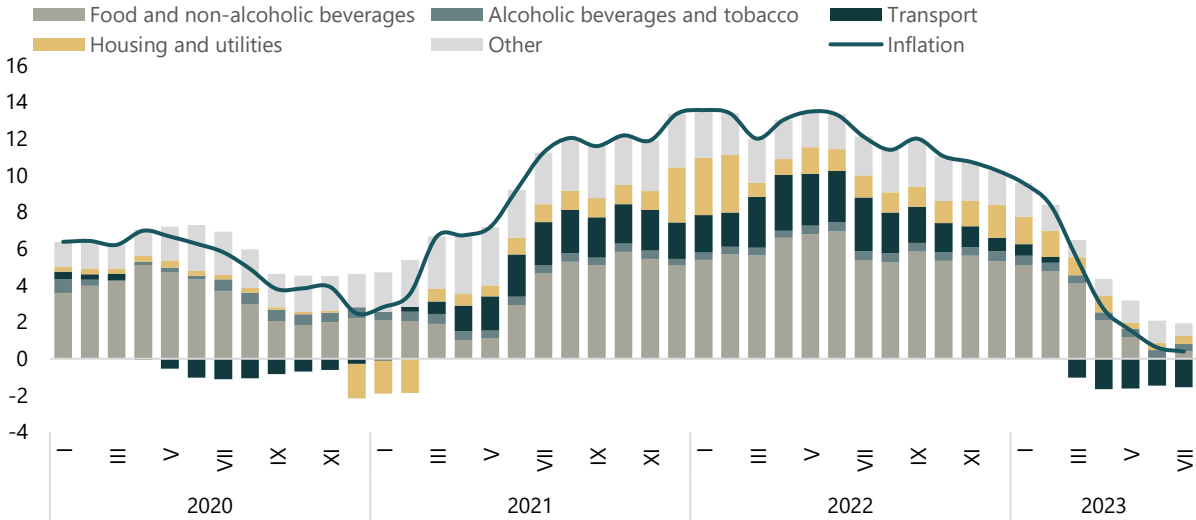
INFLATION BELOW THE TARGET LEVEL SINCE APRIL 2023



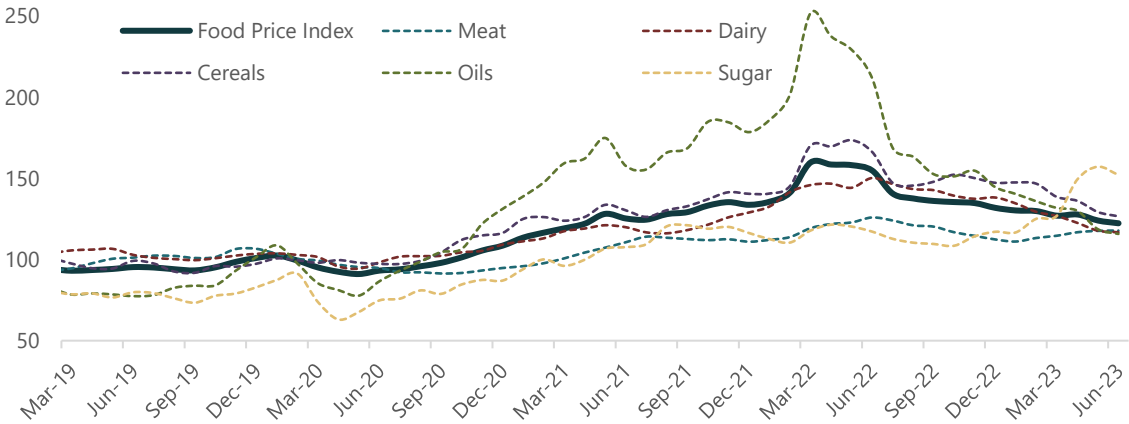
Inflation Y-o-Y vs. inflation target



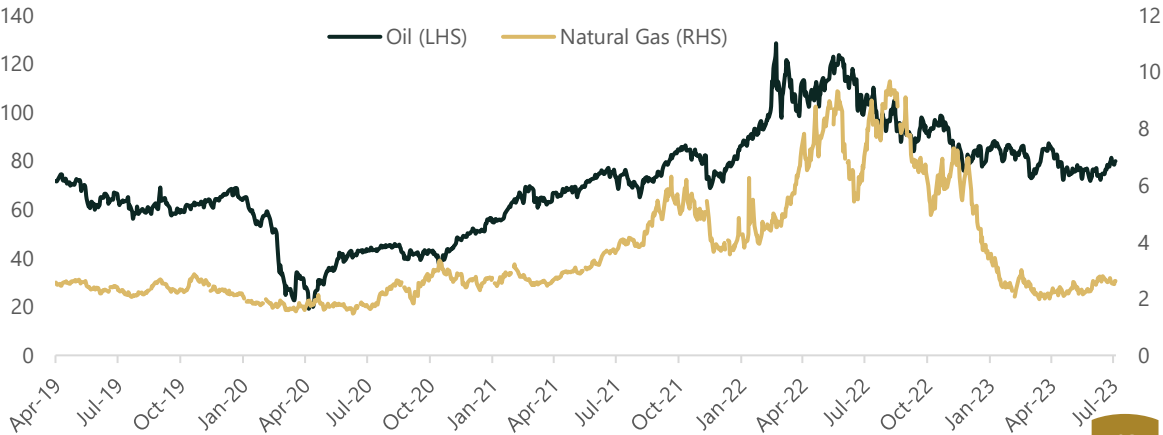
Inflation components



FAO food price index



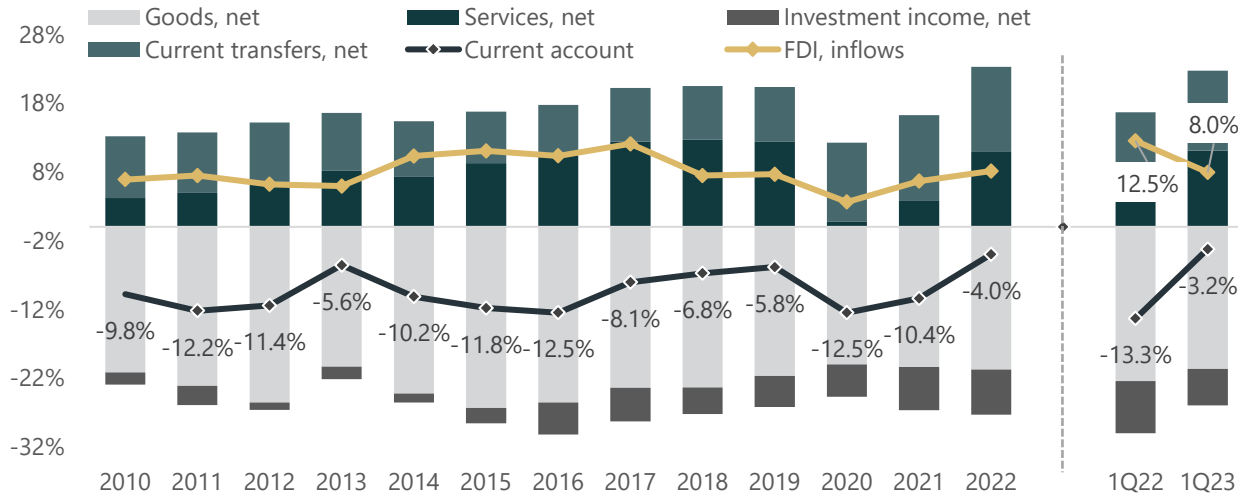
Brent crude oil and natural gas prices



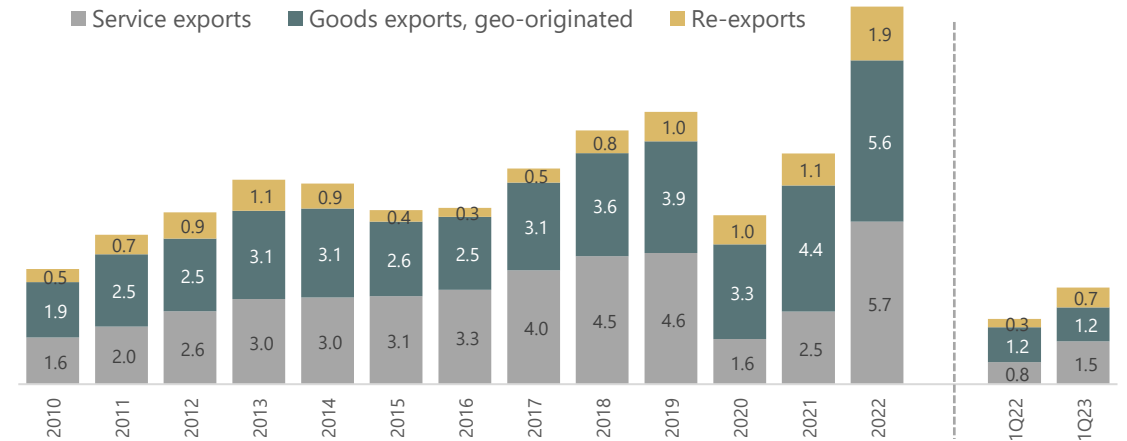
CURRENT ACCOUNT DEFICIT REMAINING LOW AT 3.2% OF GDP IN 1Q23



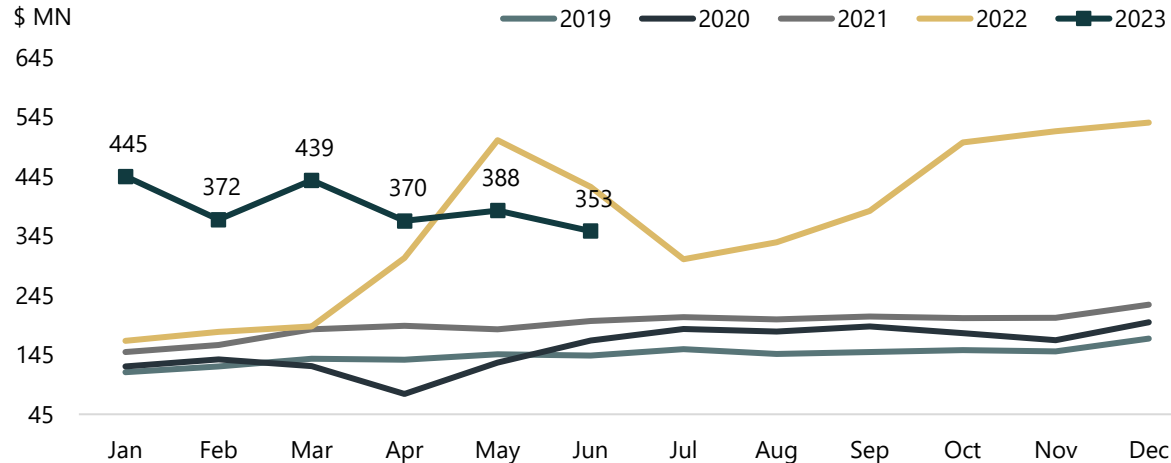
Current account balance (% of nominal GDP)



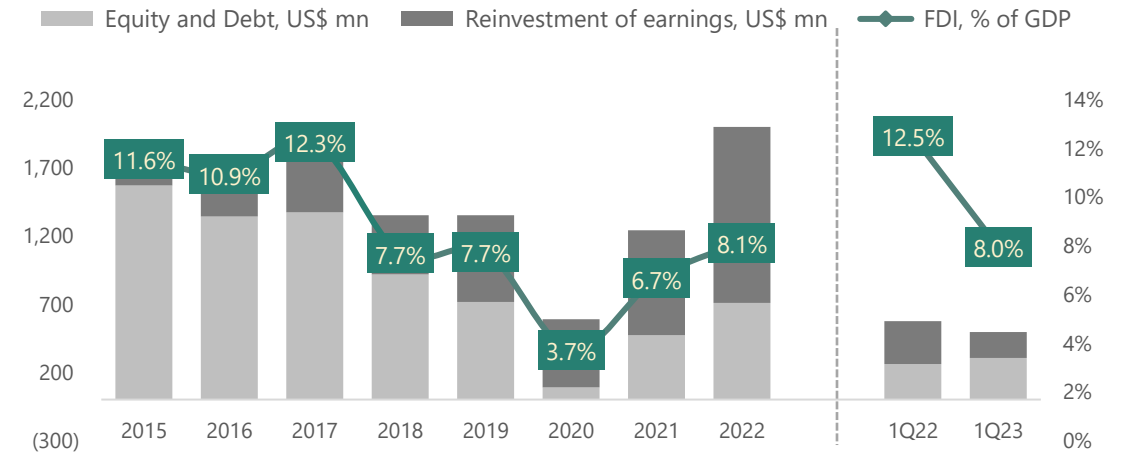
Exports and Re-exports, US\$ billion



Remittances at record high levels

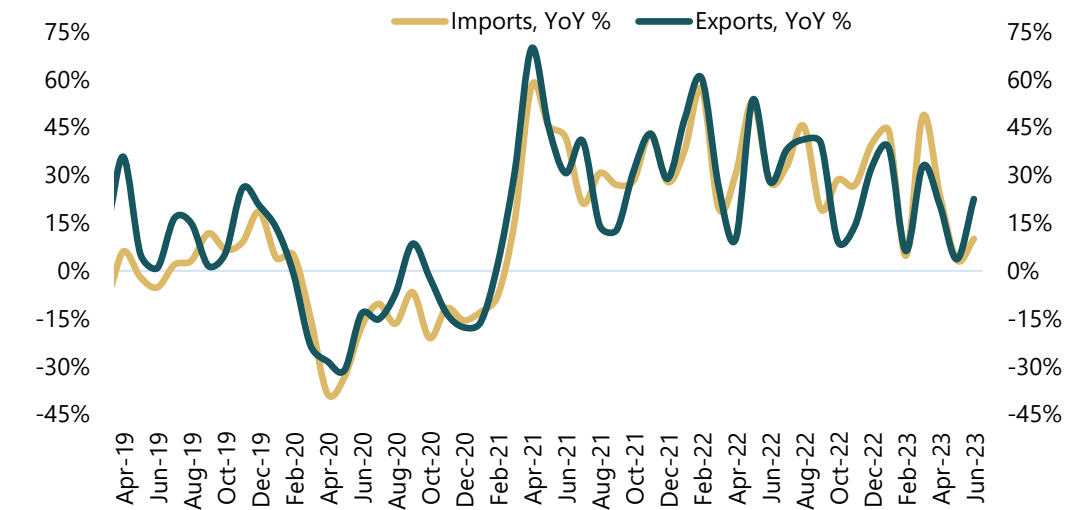


FDI (components and % of nominal GDP)

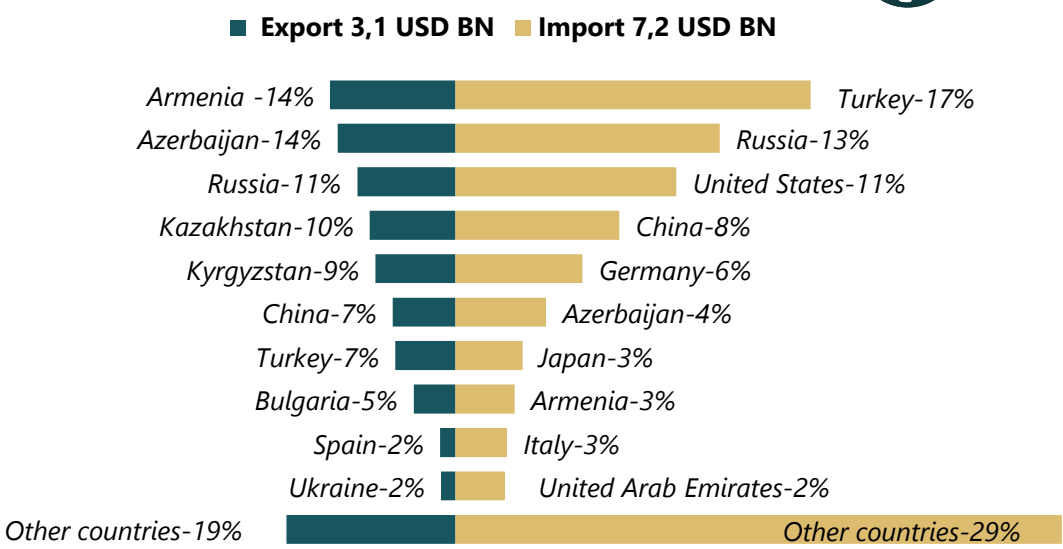


DIVERSIFIED FOREIGN TRADE

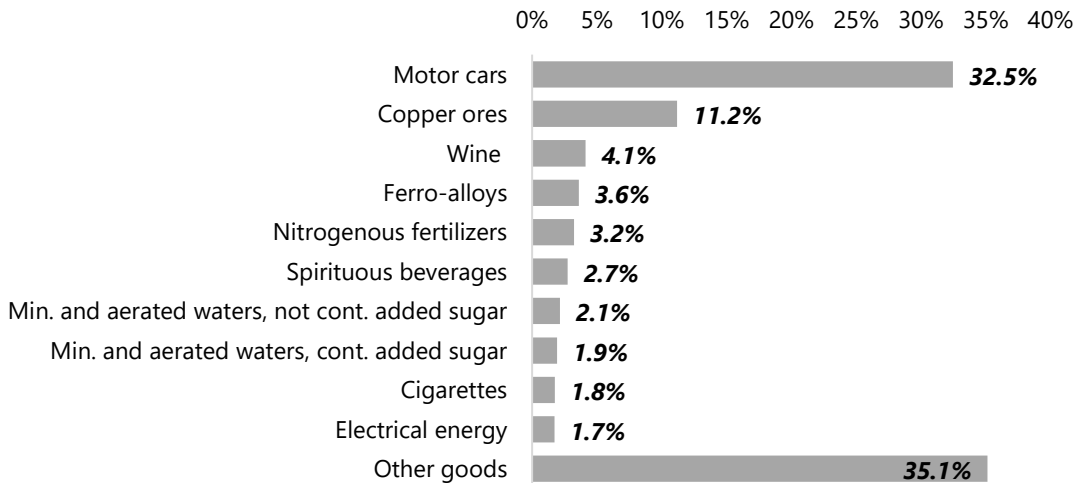
Exports and imports of goods, Y-o-Y %



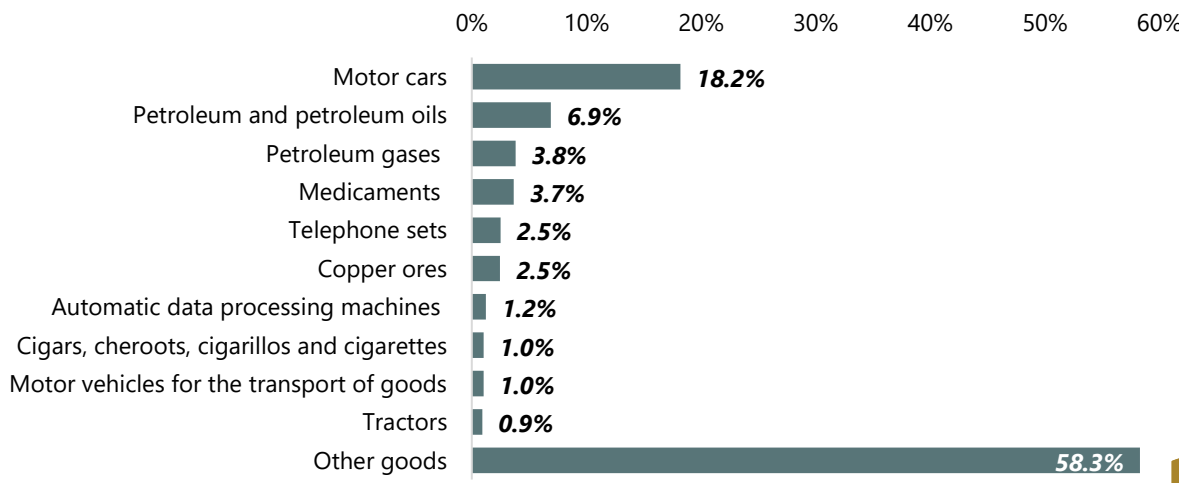
External trade by countries, 1H23, share in total



Export by major goods, 1H23, share in total

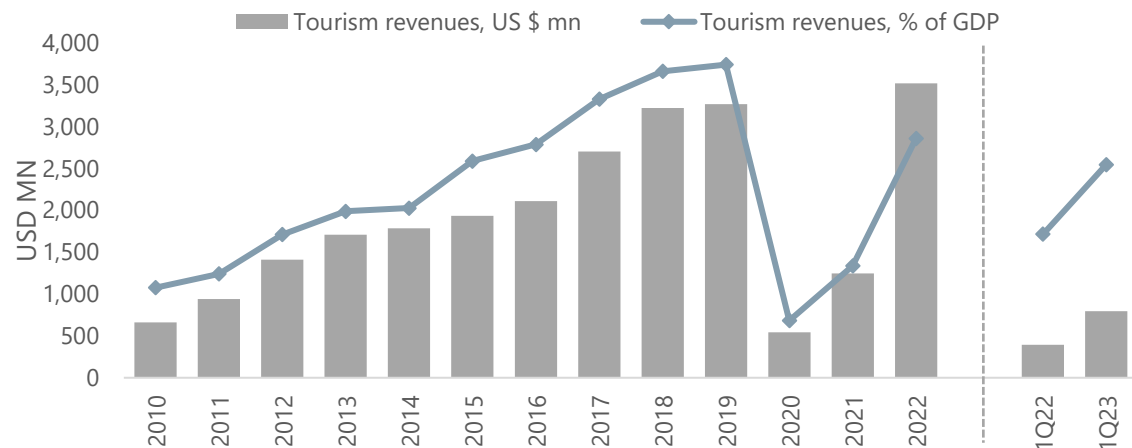


Import by major goods, 1H23, share in total

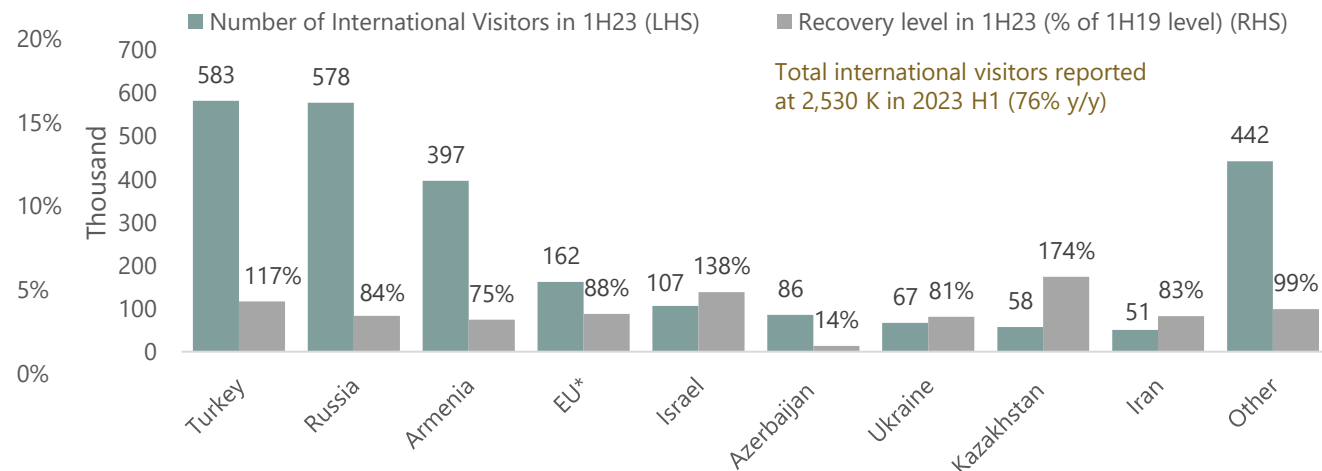


TOURISM REVENUES BOUNCE BACK

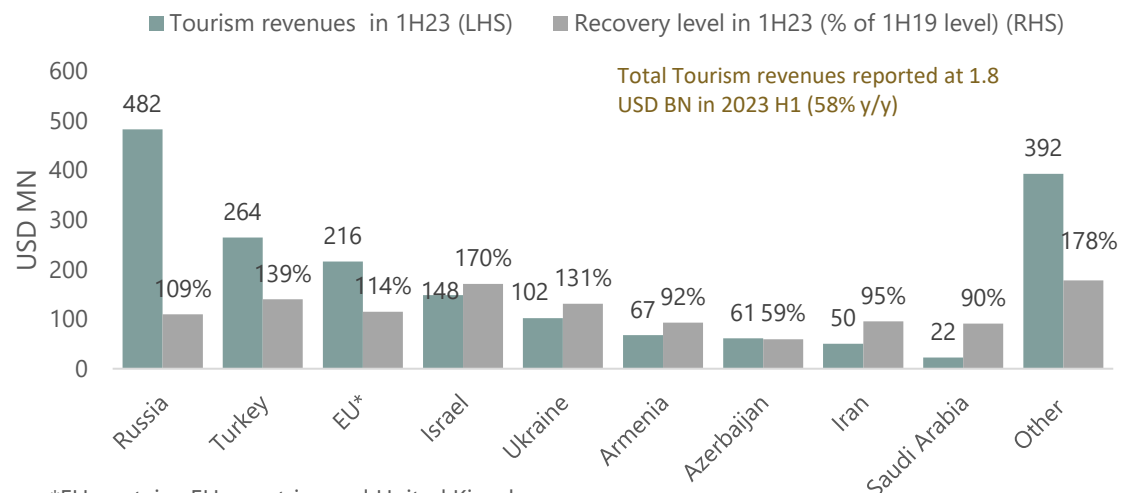
Tourism revenues to GDP



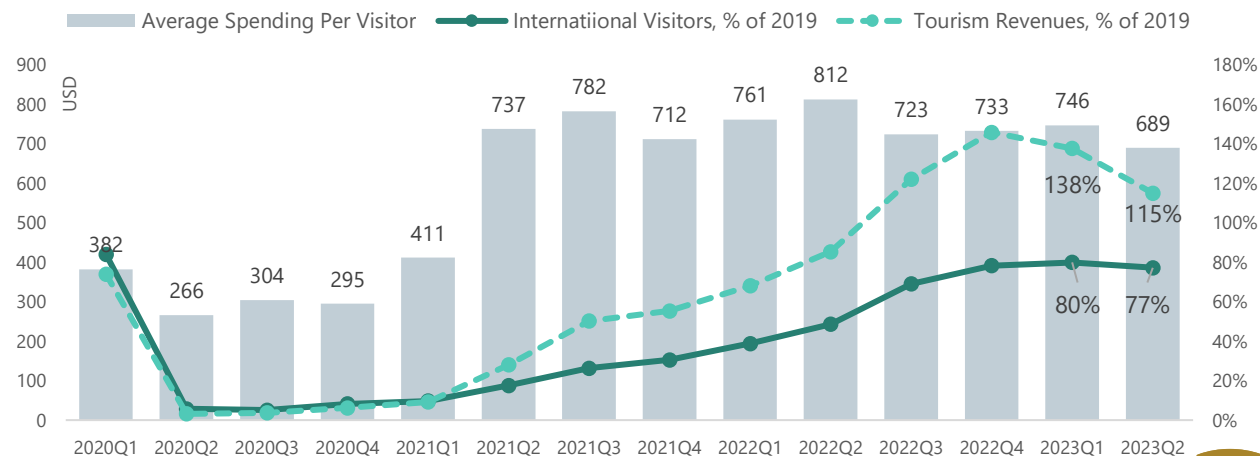
International Visitors by country



Tourism revenues by country



Tourism Statistics



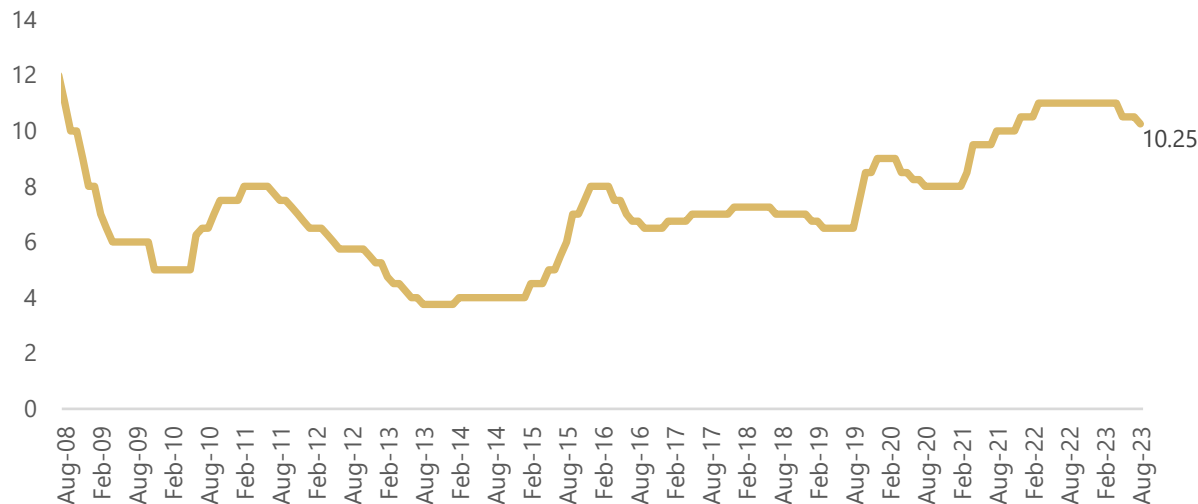
*EU contains EU countries and United Kingdom.

Georgia Capital PLC | Source: NBG, Geostat, GNTA

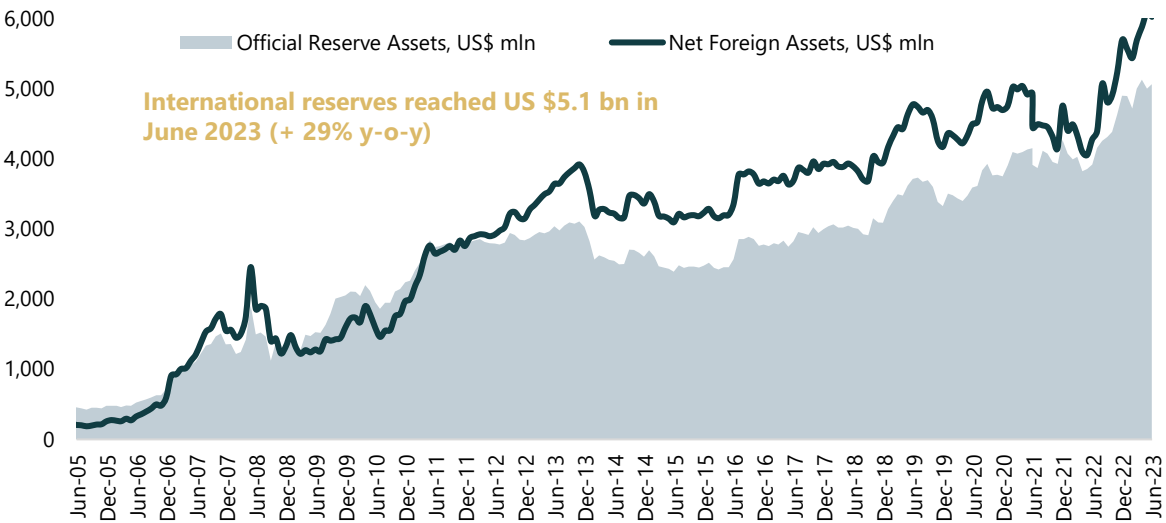
APPROPRIATE MONETARY POLICY STANCE ENSURING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY



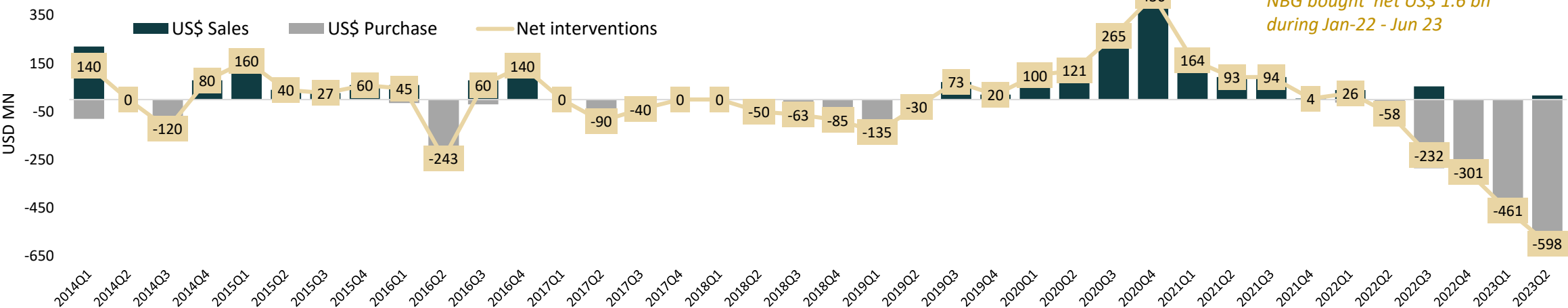
Monetary policy rate



International Reserves



Foreign exchange market interventions, \$US million

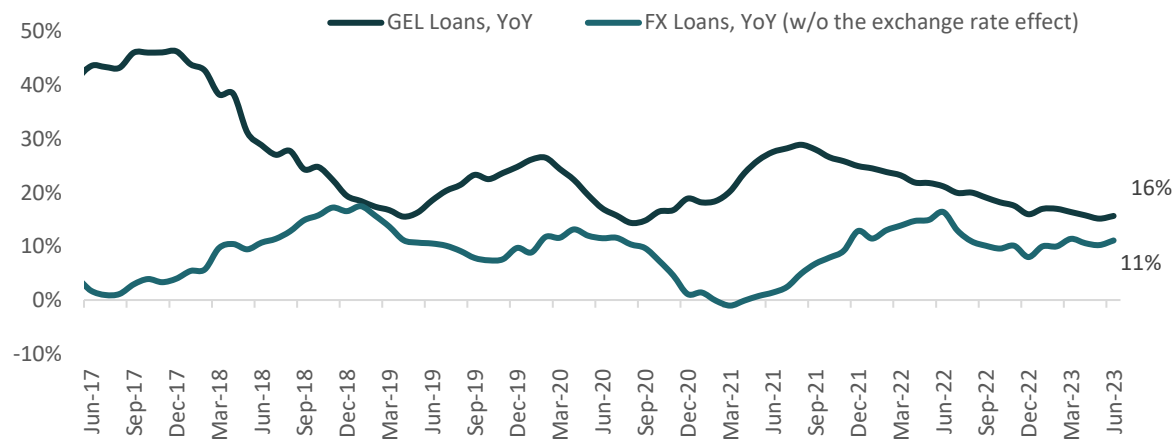


*Data from 2020Q2 contains information about Bmatch platform interventions

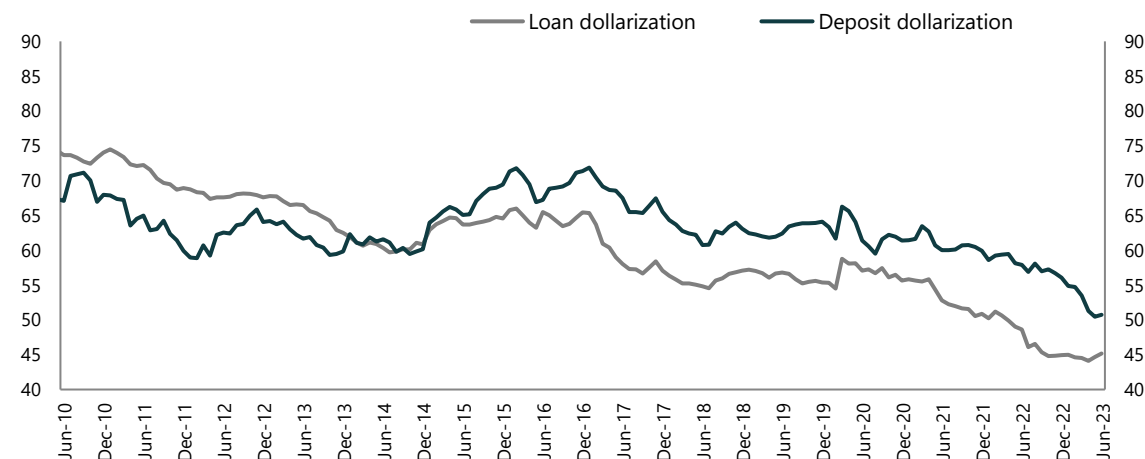
GEL APPRECIATING SINCE MID-2021 AND NOW ABOVE PRE-PANDEMIC LEVELS



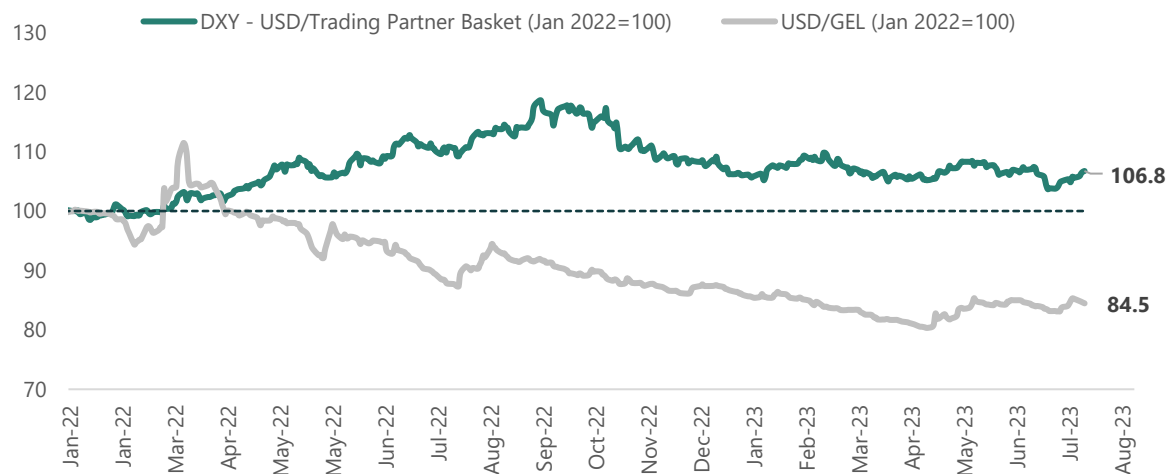
Loans by currencies



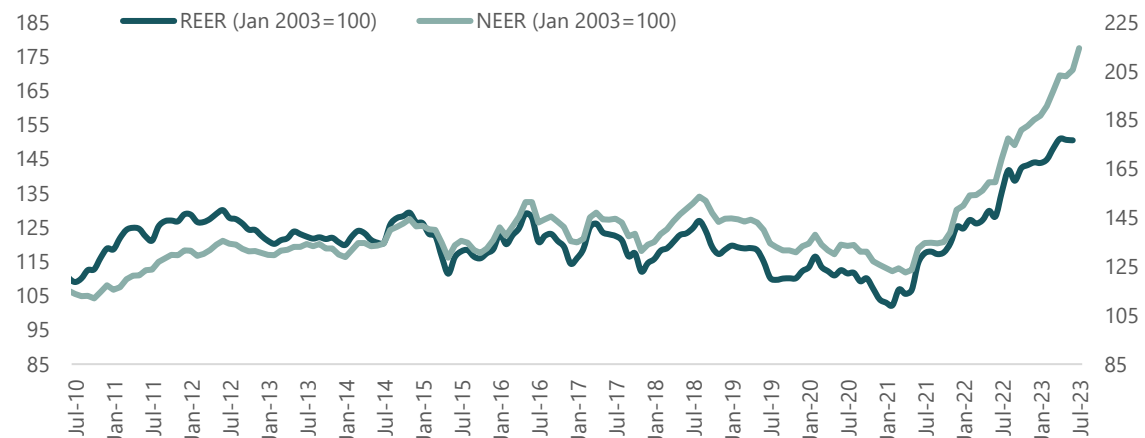
Dollarization ratios



Exchange rate indices



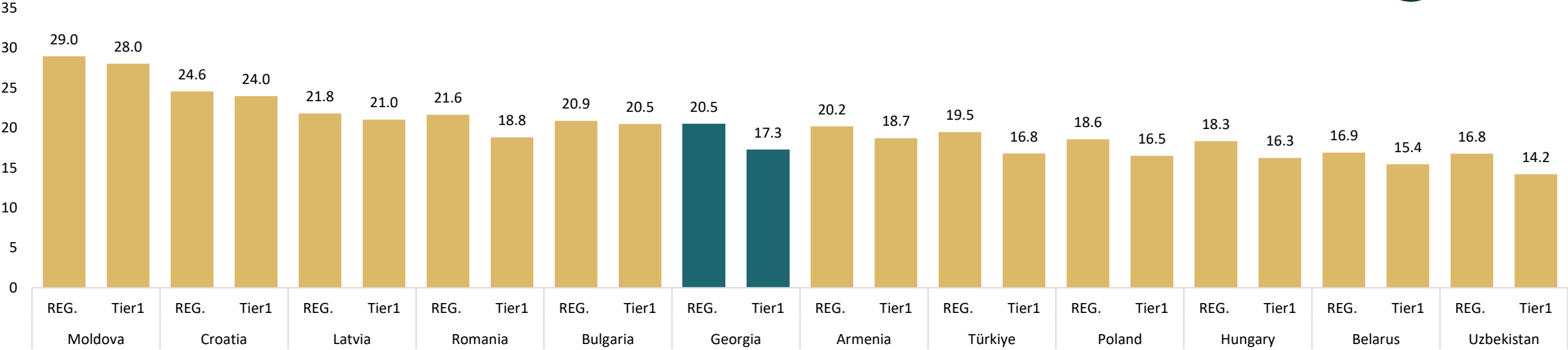
Real (REER) and nominal (NEER) effective exchange rates



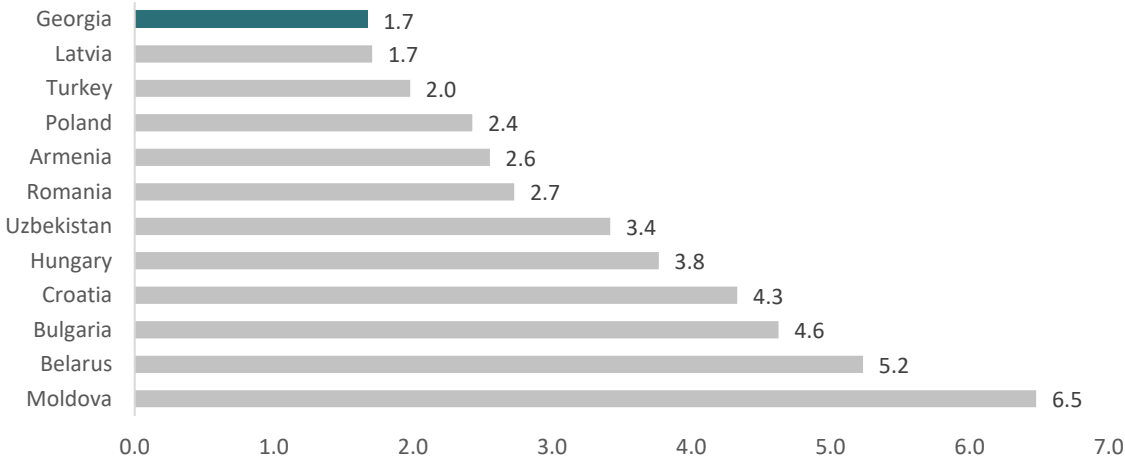
GEORGIAN BANKING SYSTEM REMAINS LIQUID AND WELL-CAPITALIZED



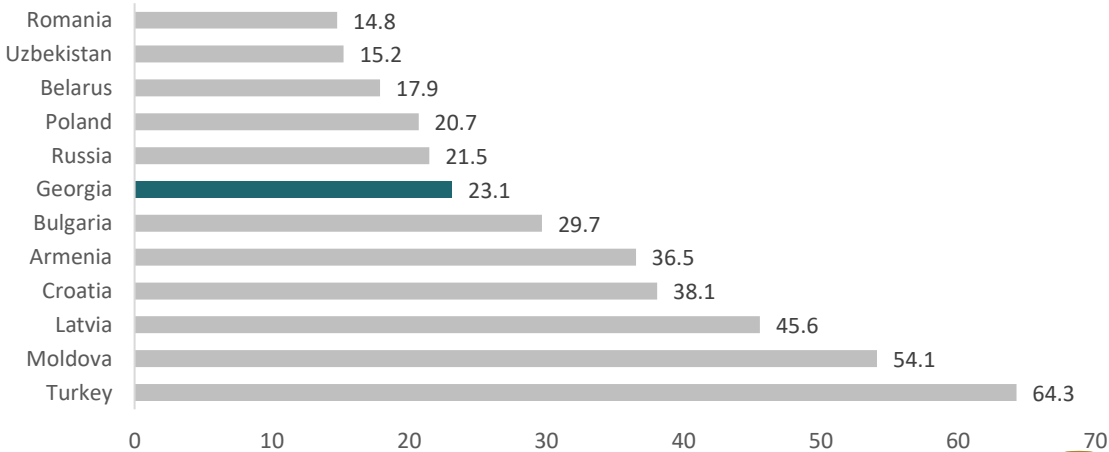
Regulatory /Tier1 capital to risk-weighted assets, % (latest 2023)



Nonperforming loans to total gross loans, % (latest 2023)



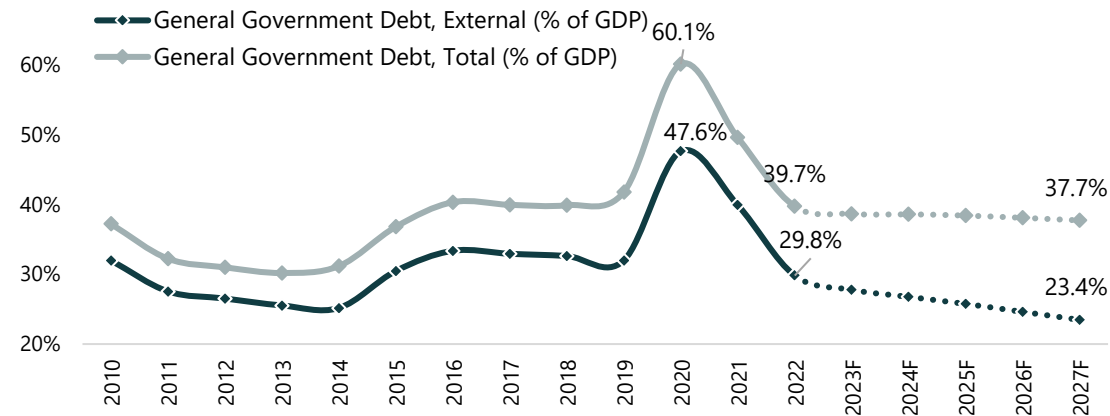
Liquid assets to total assets, % (latest 2023)



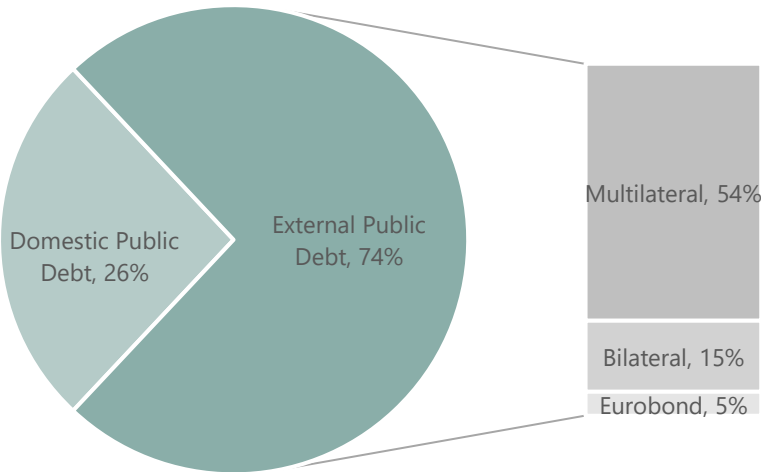
PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES SHOW PUBLIC DEBT SHRINKING BELOW PRE-COVID LEVELS AND THE FISCAL DEFICIT FALLING TO 3.1% OF GDP IN 2022



Public debt at pre-pandemic levels

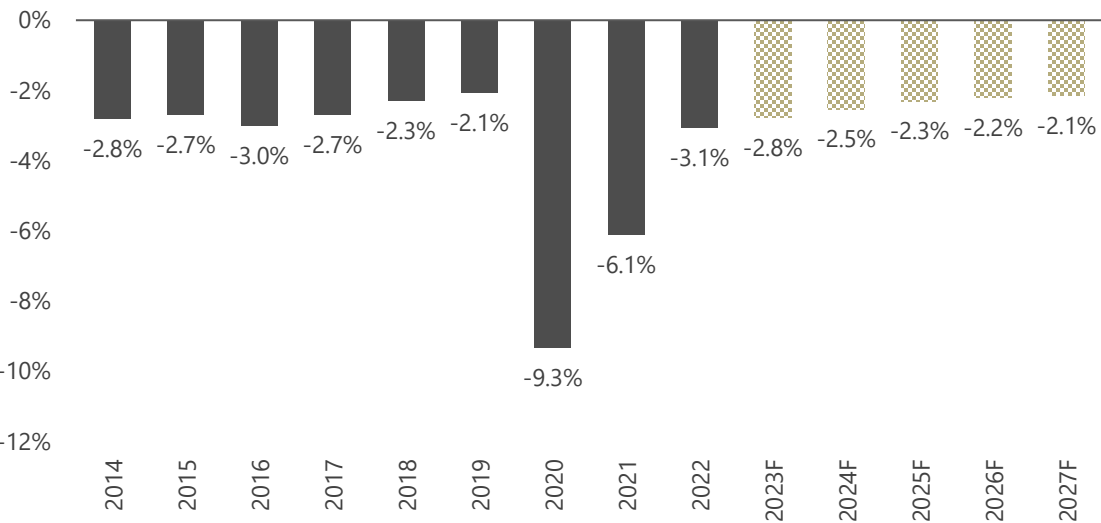


Public debt structure



Average weighted interest rate was 2.71%, while remaining maturity totaled 9.9 years as of 31 March 2023

Overall Balance (IMF Modified), % of GDP



Operating balance has switched to a surplus again

