



# Fast growing Georgian economy

Macroeconomic overview: 3Q18 trading update

# Forward looking statements



## Disclaimer

This presentation contains forward-looking statements, including, but not limited to, statements concerning expectations, projections, objectives, targets, goals, strategies, future events, future revenues or performance, capital expenditures, financing needs, plans or intentions relating to acquisitions, competitive strengths and weaknesses, plans or goals relating to financial position and future operations and development. Although Georgia Capital PLC believes that the expectations and opinions reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, no assurance can be given that such expectations and opinions will prove to have been correct. By their nature, these forward-looking statements are subject to a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and contingencies, and actual results and events could differ materially from those currently being anticipated as reflected in such statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in forward-looking statements, certain of which are beyond our control, include, among other things: currency fluctuations, including depreciation of the Georgian Lari, and macroeconomic risk; regional tensions and instability; regulatory risk across a wide range of industries; investment strategy risk; investment risk and liquidity risk and other key factors that indicated could adversely affect our business and financial performance, which are contained elsewhere in this document and in our past and future filings and reports and also the 'Principal Risks and Uncertainties' included in Georgia Capital PLC's 1H18 results announcement and in BGEO Group PLC's Annual Report and Accounts 2017. No part of this presentation constitutes, or shall be taken to constitute, an invitation or inducement to invest in Georgia Capital PLC or any other entity, and must not be relied upon in any way in connection with any investment decision. Georgia Capital PLC and other entities undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except to the extent legally required. Nothing in this presentation should be construed as a profit forecast.

# Sovereign ratings with stable outlook and favourable macro fundamentals



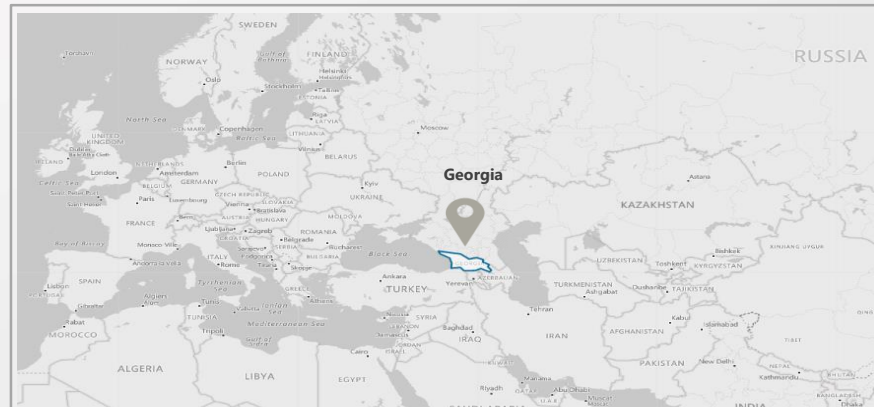
## Key Ratings Highlights

Rating Agency	Rating	Outlook	Affirmed
<b>MOODY'S</b>	Ba2	Stable	September 2018
<b>S&amp;P Global</b>	BB-	Stable	May 2018
<b>FitchRatings</b>	BB-	Positive	August 2018

## Georgia is favorably placed among peers

Country	Country Rating	Fitch Rating Outlook
Armenia	B+	Positive
Azerbaijan	BB+	Stable
Belarus	B	Stable
Czech Republic	AA-	Stable
<b>Georgia</b>	<b>BB-</b>	<b>Positive</b>
Kazakhstan	BBB	Stable
Turkey	BB	Negative
Ukraine	B-	Stable

## General Facts



- Area: 69,700 sq km
- Population (2017): 3.7 million
- Capital: Tbilisi;
- Life expectancy: 77 years
- Official language: Georgian
- Literacy: 100%
- Currency (code): Lari (GEL)

## Economy

- Nominal GDP (Geostat, preliminary) 2017: GEL 38.0 bln (US\$15.2 bln)
- Real GDP growth rate 2013-2017: 3.4%, 4.6%, 2.9%, 2.8%, 5.0%
- Real GDP 2007-17 annual average growth rate: 4.5%
- GDP per capita 2017 (PPP) per IMF: US\$ 10,741
- Annual inflation (e-o-p) 2017: 6.7%
- External public debt to GDP 2017: 35.0%

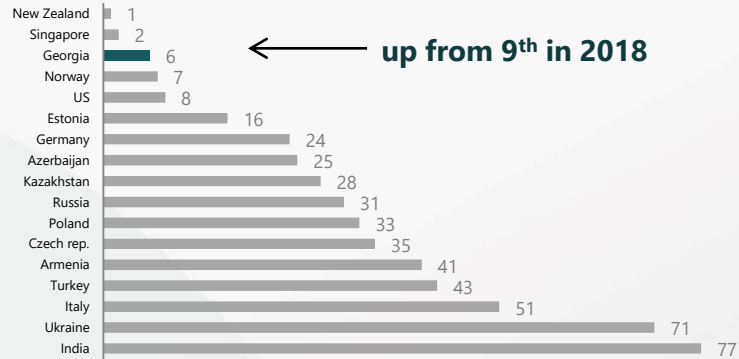
# Georgia's key economic drivers



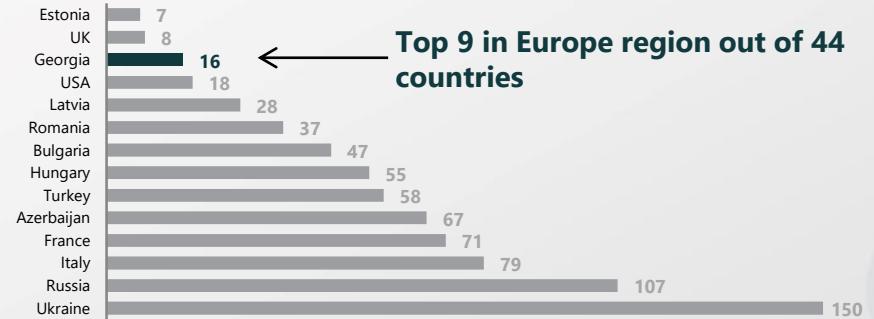
<b>Liberal economic policy</b>	<p><b>Top performer globally in WB Doing Business over the past 12 years</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Liberty Act (effective January 2014) ensures a credible fiscal and monetary framework:</li><li>▪ Public expenditure/GDP capped at 30%; Fiscal deficit/GDP capped at 3%; Public debt/GDP capped at 60%</li><li>▪ Business friendly environment and low tax regime (attested by favourable international rankings)</li></ul>
<b>Regional logistics and tourism hub</b>	<p><b>A natural transport and logistics hub, connecting land-locked energy rich countries in the east and European markets in the west</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Access to a market of 2.8bn customers without customs duties: Free trade agreements with EU, China, CIS and Turkey and GSP with USA, Canada, Japan, Norway and Switzerland; FTA with Hong Kong was signed in June 2018. FTA with India under consideration.</li><li>▪ Tourism revenues on the rise: tourism inflows stood at 18.1% of GDP in 2017 and arrivals reached 7.9 million visitors in 2017 (up 18% y-o-y), out of which tourist arrivals were up 23% y-o-y to 4.1 million visitors.</li><li>▪ Regional energy transit corridor accounting for 1.6% of the world's oil and gas transit volumes</li></ul>
<b>Strong FDI</b>	<p><b>An influx of foreign investors on the back of the economic reforms have boosted productivity and accelerated growth</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ FDI stood at US\$ 1.9bln (12.5% of GDP) in 2017, up 21% y-o-y</li><li>▪ FDI averaged 10.0% of GDP in 2007-2017</li></ul>
<b>Support from international community</b>	<p><b>Georgia and the EU signed an Association Agreement and DCFTA in June 2014</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ 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</li><li>▪ Discussions commenced with the USA to drive inward investments and exports</li><li>▪ Strong political support from NATO, EU, US, UN and member of WTO since 2000; Substantial support from DFIs, the US and EU</li></ul>
<b>Electricity transit hub potential</b>	<p><b>Developed, stable and competitively priced energy sector</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Only 20% of hydropower capacity utilized; 145 renewable (HPPs/WPPs/SPPs) energy power plants are in various stages of construction or development</li><li>▪ Georgia imports natural gas mainly from Azerbaijan</li><li>▪ 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</li><li>▪ Additional 2,000 MW transmission capacity development in the pipeline, facilitating cross-border electricity trade and energy swaps to Eastern Europe</li></ul>
<b>Political environment stabilised</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ 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</li><li>▪ New constitution amendments passed in 2013 to enhance governing responsibility of Parliament and reduce the powers of the Presidency</li><li>▪ Continued economic relationship with Russia, although economic dependence is relatively low</li><li>▪ Russia began issuing visas to Georgians in March 2009; Georgia abolished visa requirements for Russians – Russia announced the easing of visa procedures for Georgians citizens effective December 23, 2015</li><li>▪ Direct flights between the two countries resumed in January 2010</li><li>▪ Member of WTO since 2000, allowed Russia's access to WTO; In 2013 trade restored with Russia</li><li>▪ In 2017, Russia accounted for 14.5% of Georgia's exports and 10.0% of imports; just 3.5% of cumulative FDI over 2003-2017</li></ul>

# Institutional oriented reforms

## Ease of Doing Business | 2019 (WB Doing Business Report)

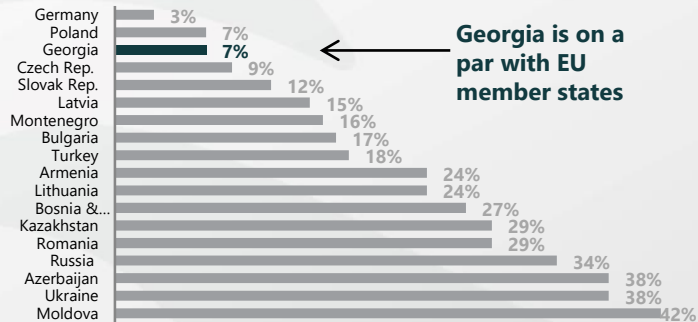


## Economic Freedom Index | 2018 (Heritage Foundation)

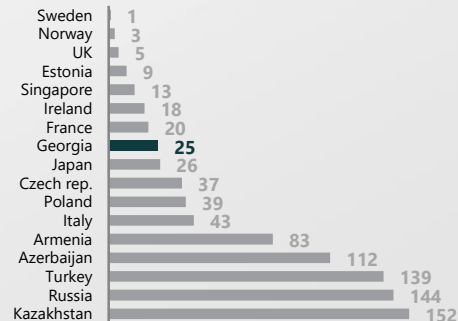


## Global Corruption Barometer | TI 2017

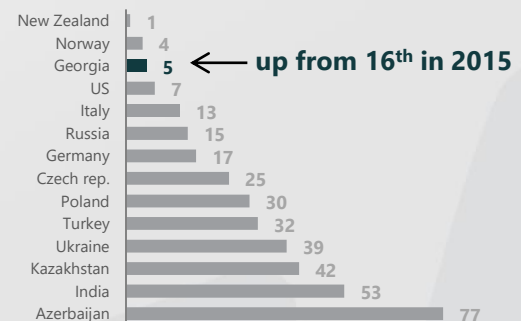
*% admitting having paid a bribe last year*



## Business Bribery Risk, 2017 | Trace International



## Open Budget Index, 2017 | International Budget Partnership

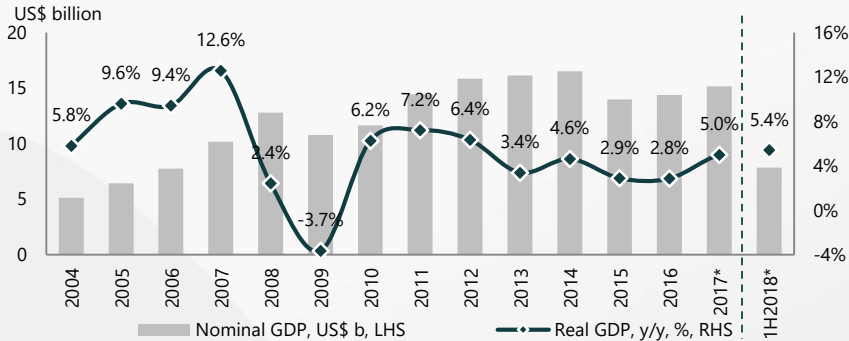


Sources: Transparency International, Heritage Foundation, World Bank, Trace International

# Diversified resilient economy

## Gross domestic product

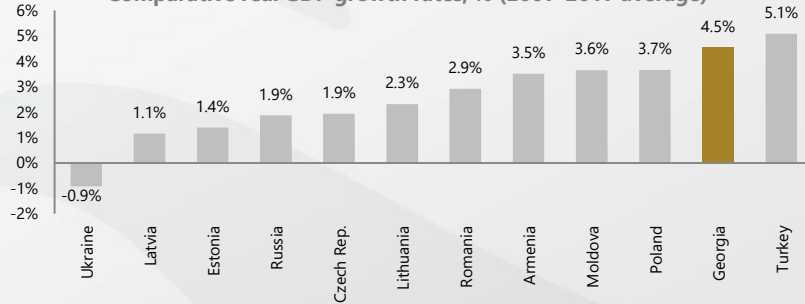
Source: Geostat



## One of the Fastest Developing Economies in the Region (2007-2017 average)

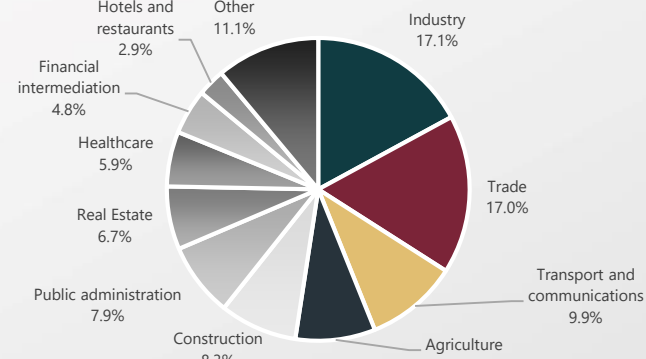
Sources: IMF

### Comparative real GDP growth rates, % (2007-2017 average)



## Diversified nominal GDP structure, 2018 Q2

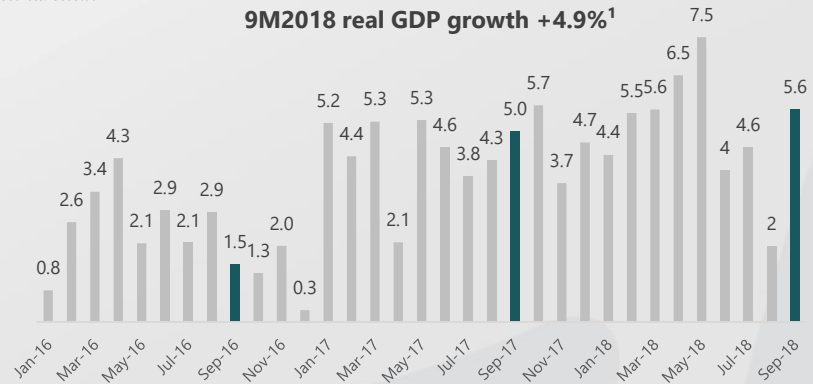
Source: Geostat



## Monthly Economic Activity Estimate, y/y growth

Sources: GeoStat

### 9M2018 real GDP growth +4.9%<sup>1</sup>

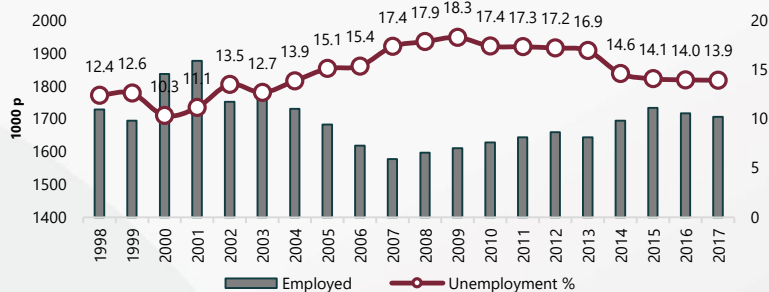


<sup>1</sup> preliminary data

# Room for further job creation

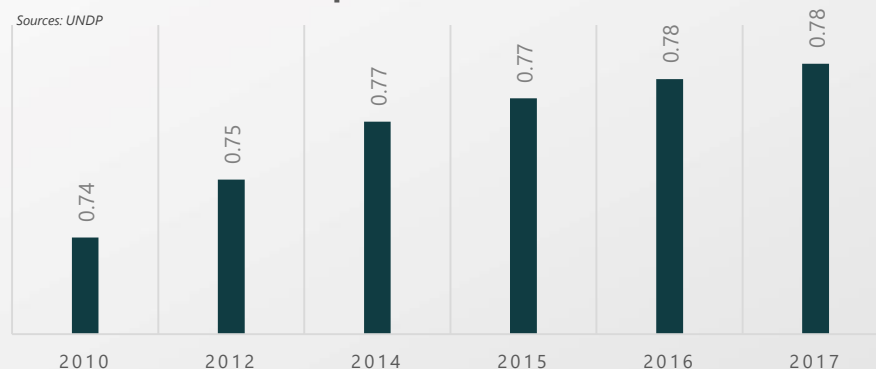
## Unemployment rate down 0.1ppts y/y to 13.9% in 2017

Sources: GeoStat



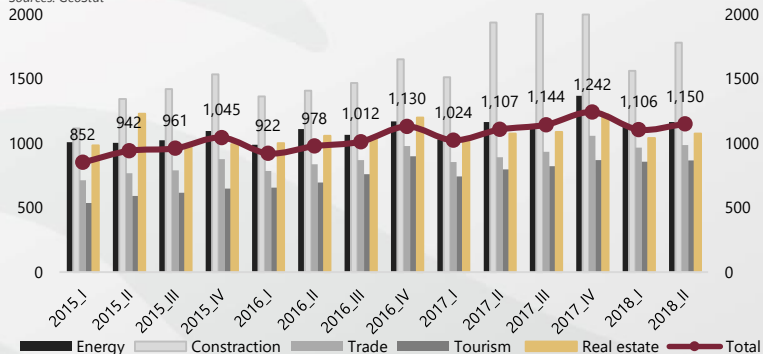
## UNDP Human Development Index

Sources: UNDP



## Average monthly nominal earnings in business sector

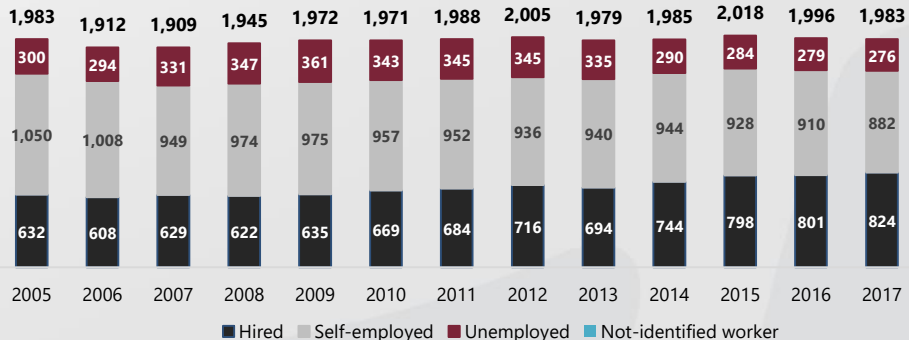
Sources: GeoStat



## Labor force decomposition 2017

Sources: GeoStat

### Hired workers accounted 48% in total employment in 2017



# Inflation targeting since 2009

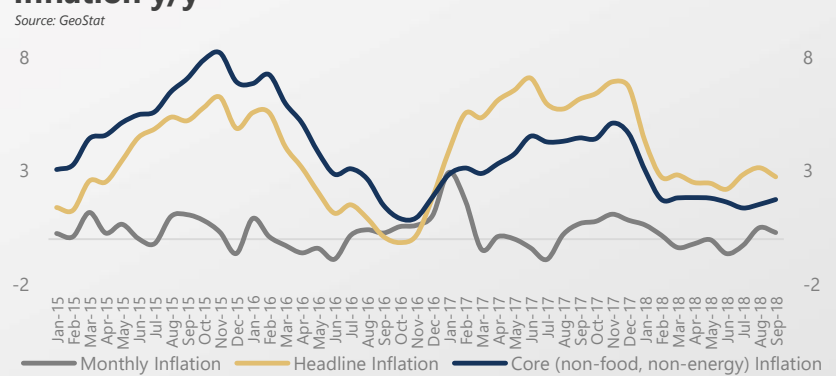
## Inflation y/y vs. inflation target

Sources: NBG, GeoStat



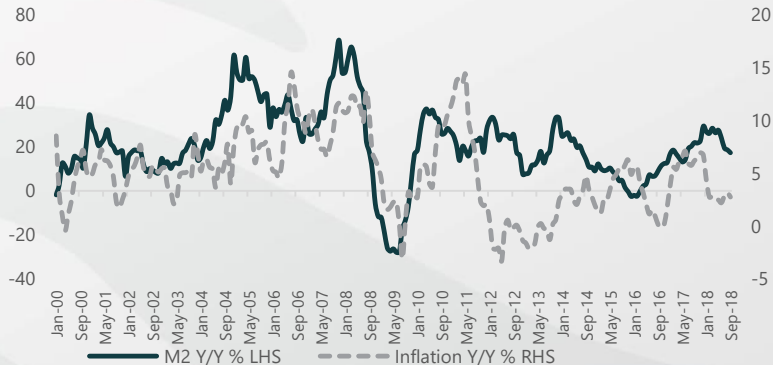
## Inflation y/y

Source: GeoStat



## M2 vs. inflation, y-o-y, %

Sources: Geostat, NBG



## Average monthly nominal earnings

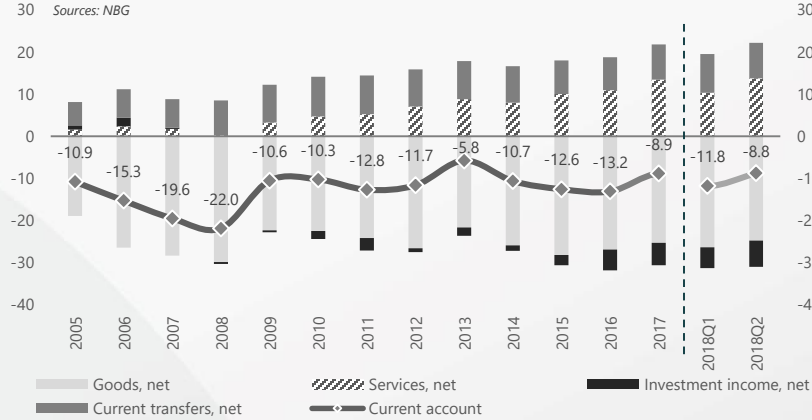
Source: Geostat





# Current account deficit supported by FDI

## Current account balance (% of nominal GDP)



## Exports and Re-exports, US\$ bln



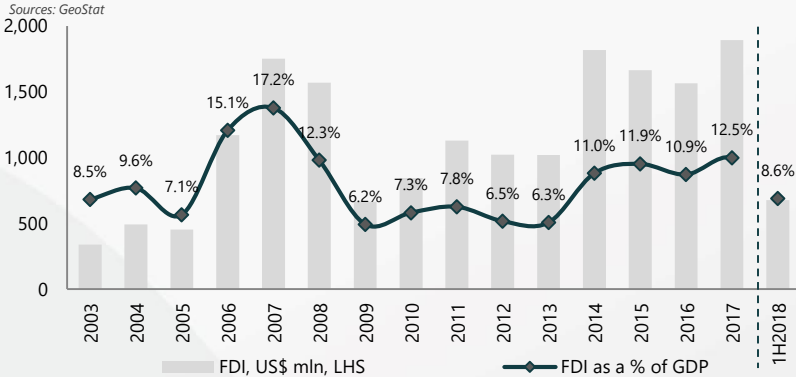
## FDI and capital goods import

Source: GeoStat

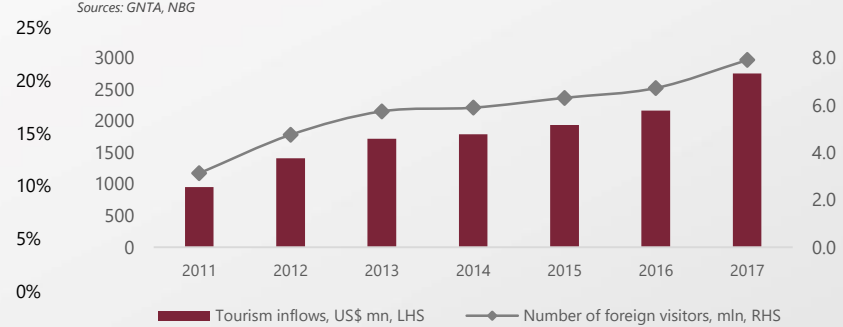


# Diversified sources of capital

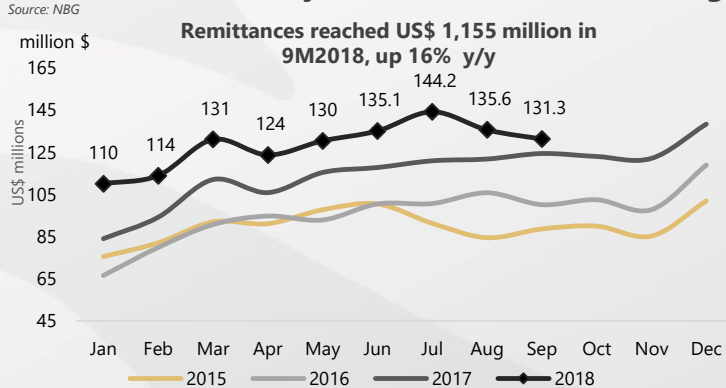
## Strong foreign investor interest



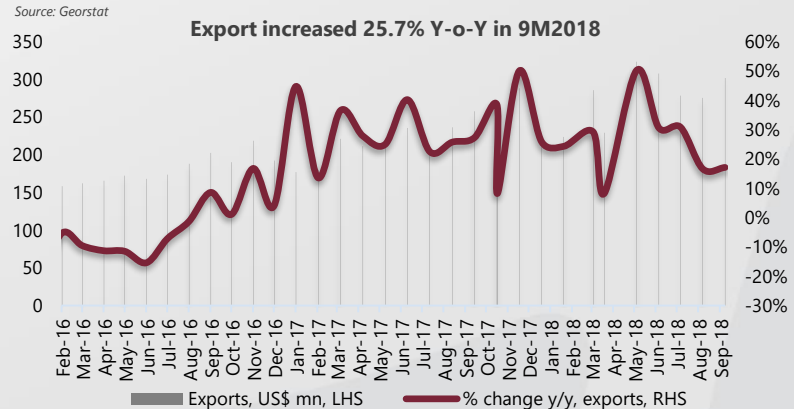
## Visitors and tourism revenues on the rise



## Remittances - steady source of external funding



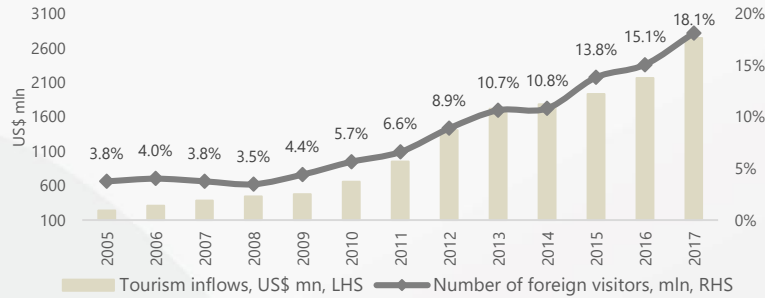
## Export continues to support economic growth



# Tourism sector on the rise

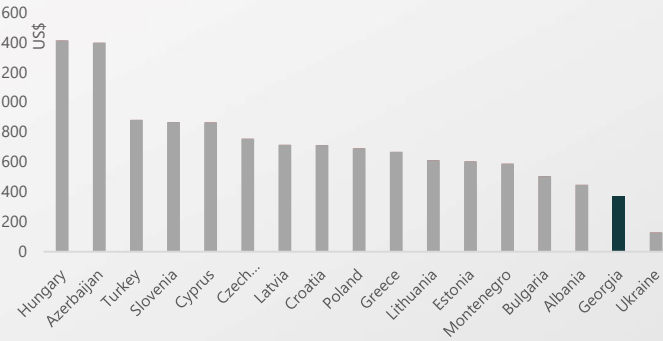
## Tourism revenues to GDP

Sources: NBG



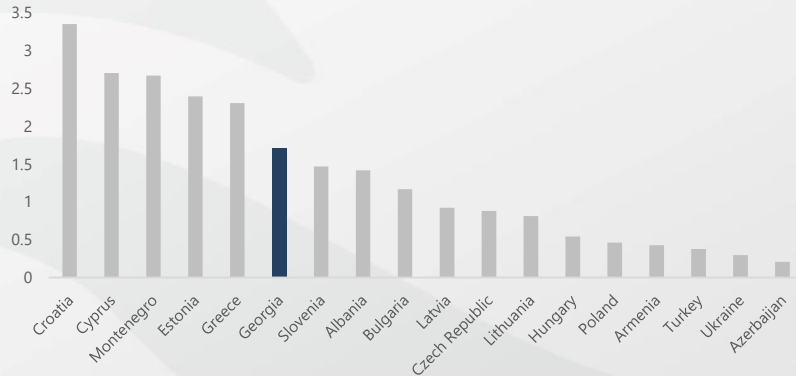
## Spending per arrival, 2016

Source: WDI



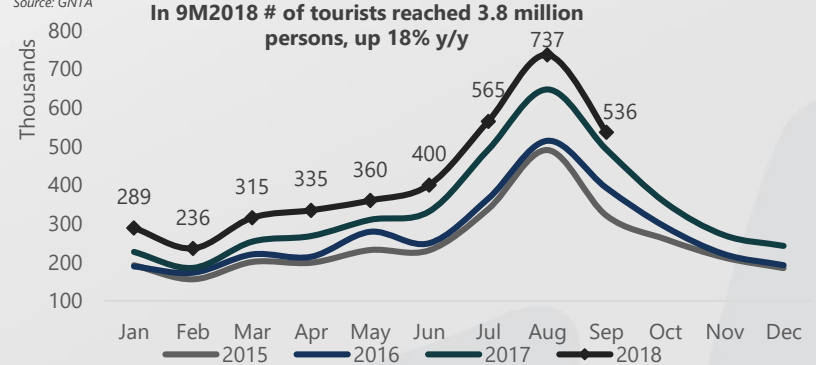
## Arrivals to country's population, 2016

Source: WDI



## Number of Tourists (overnight visitors)

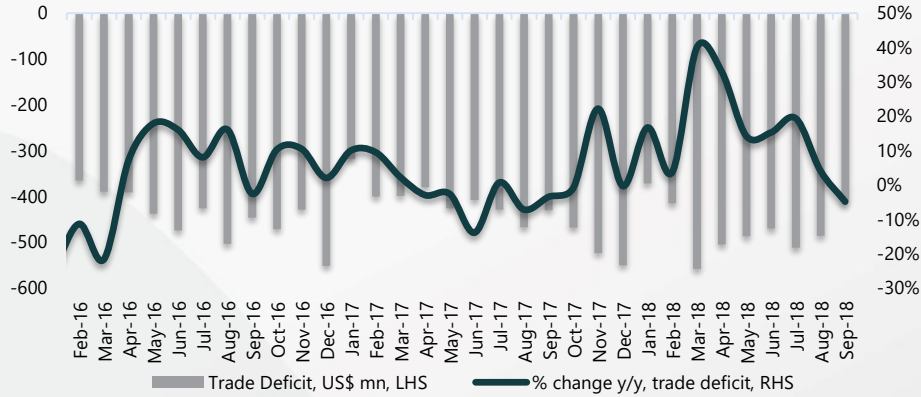
Source: GNTA



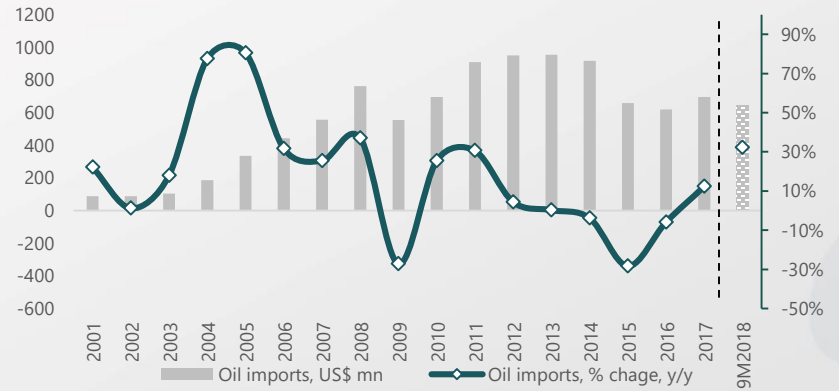
# Diversified foreign trade

## Goods' Trade Deficit

Source: GeoStat

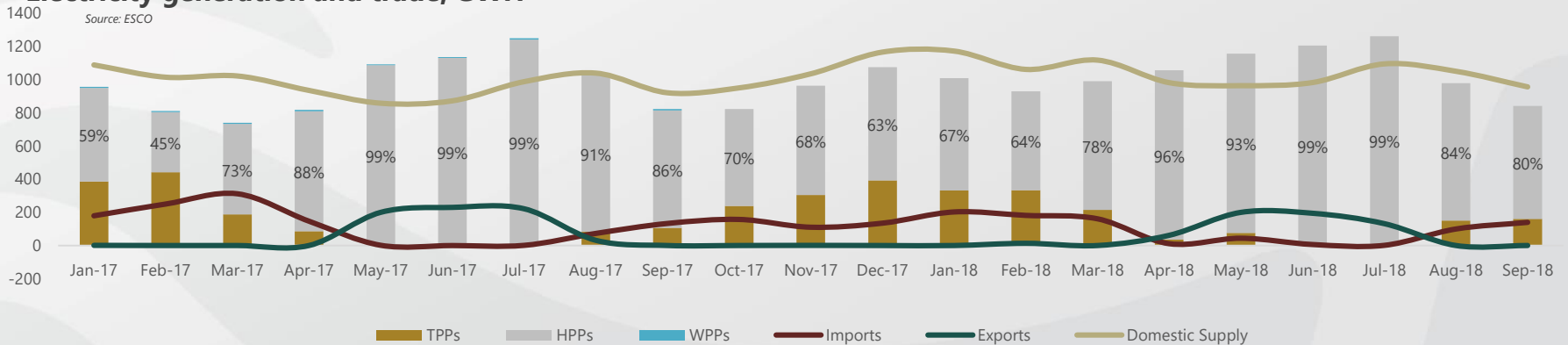


## Oil imports



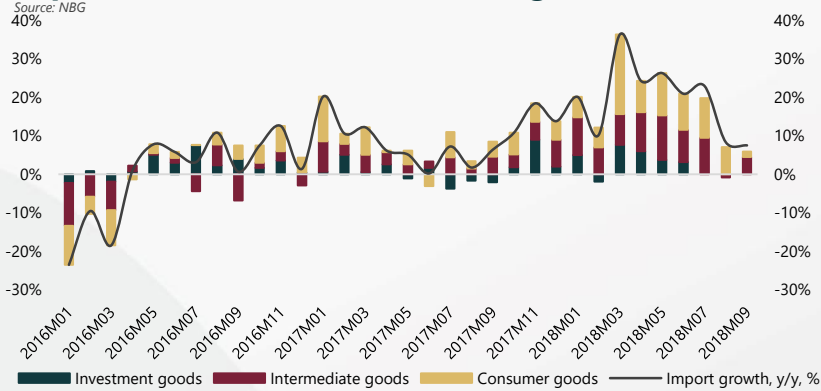
## Electricity generation and trade, GWH

Source: ESCO



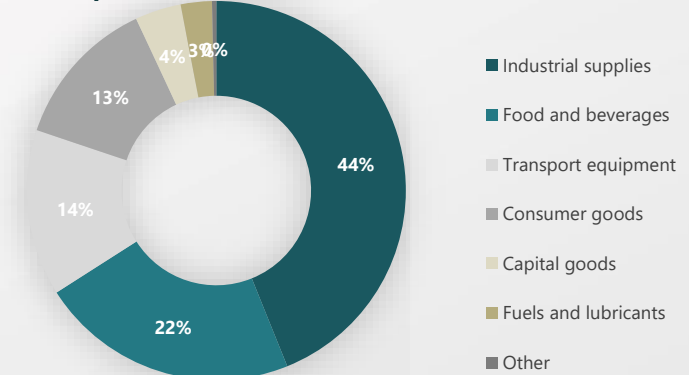
# Diversified foreign trade

## Imports of Goods, contribution to growth



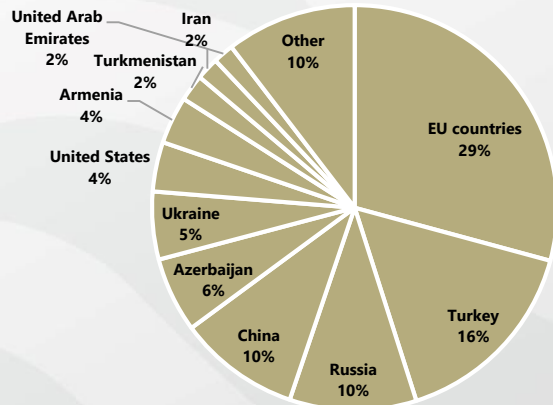
## Foreign Demand, 9M2018

Source: Geostat



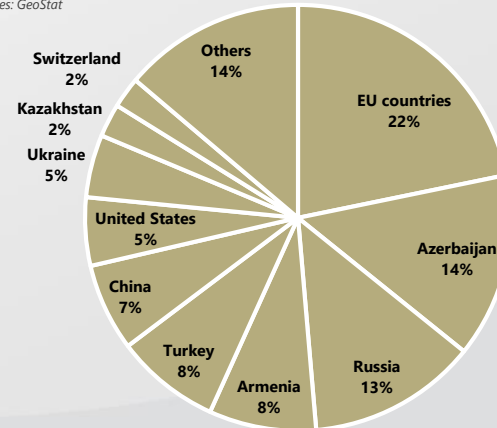
## Importing countries, 9M2018

Sources: GeoStat



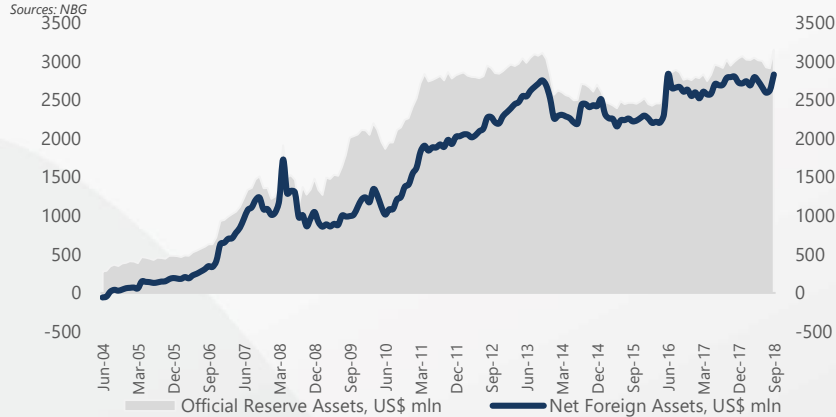
## Exporting countries, 9M2018

Sources: GeoStat

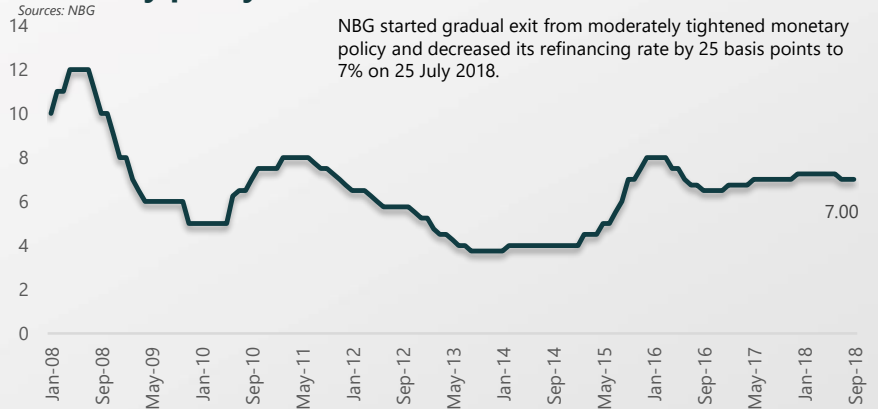


# Prudent monetary policy ensures macro-financial stability

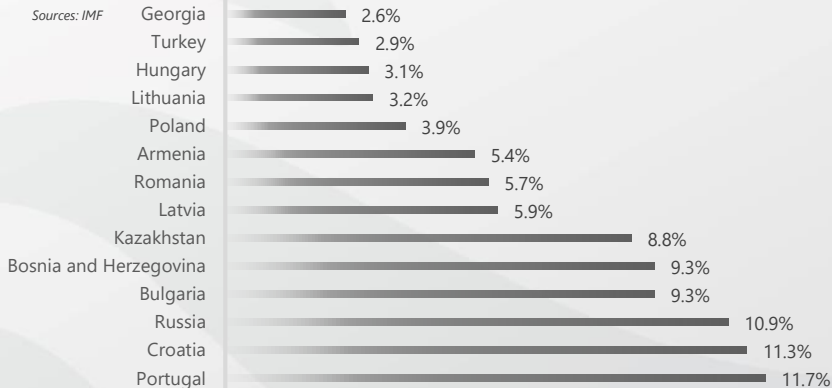
## International reserves



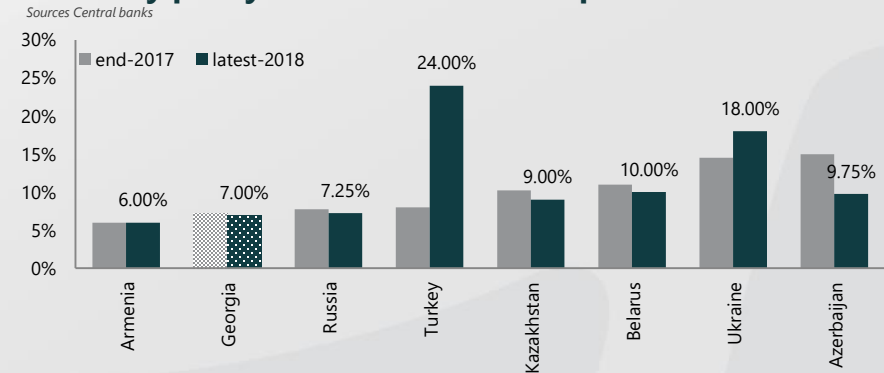
## Monetary policy rate



## Nonperforming loans to total gross loans, latest 2018

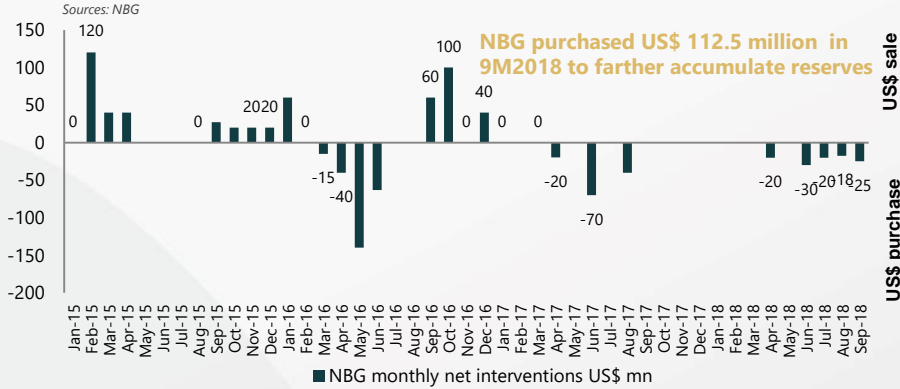


## Monetary policy rate remains low vs. peers

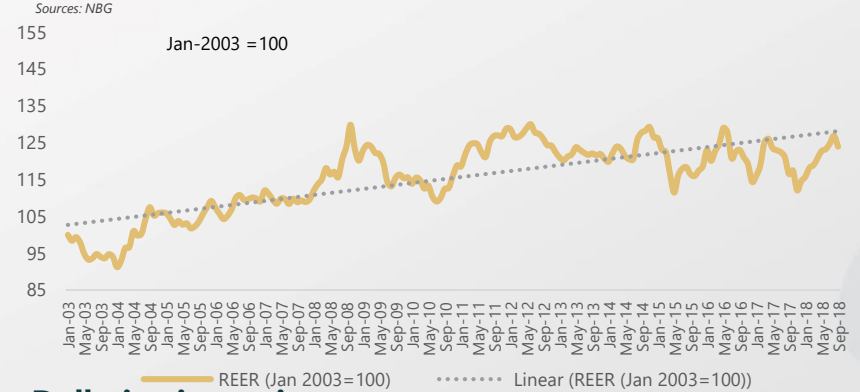


# Floating exchange rate - policy priority

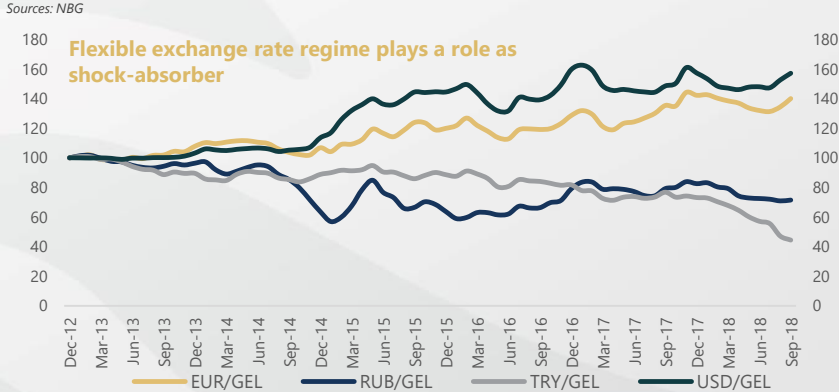
## Central Bank's interventions



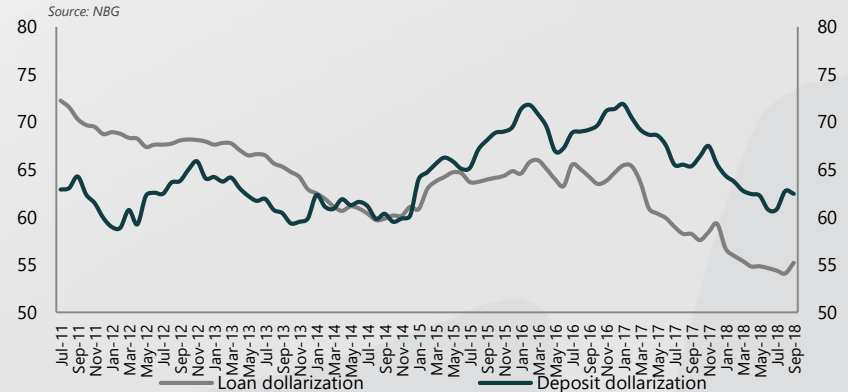
## Real effective exchange rate (REER)



## Bilateral exchange rate indices (Dec2012=100)



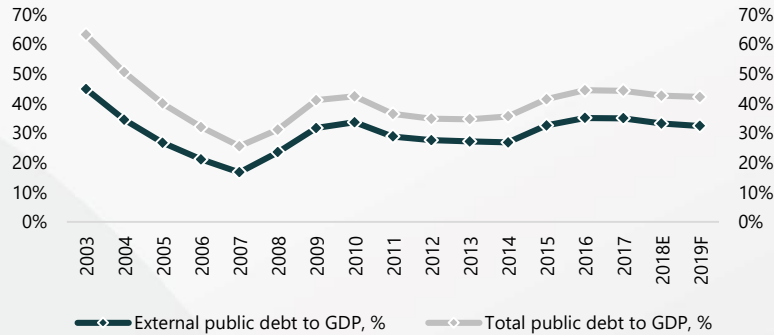
## Dollarization ratios



# Low public debt

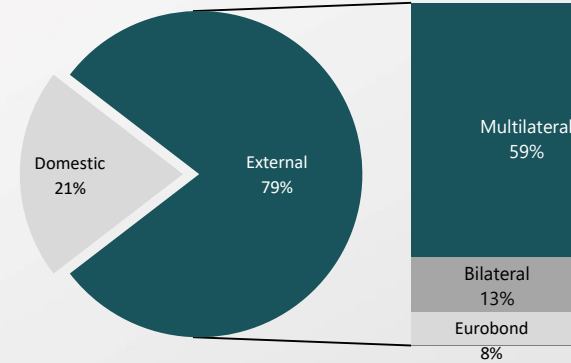
## Public debt as % of GDP is capped at 60%

Sources: MOF



## Breakdown of public debt

Source: MOF, as of 31 December 2017



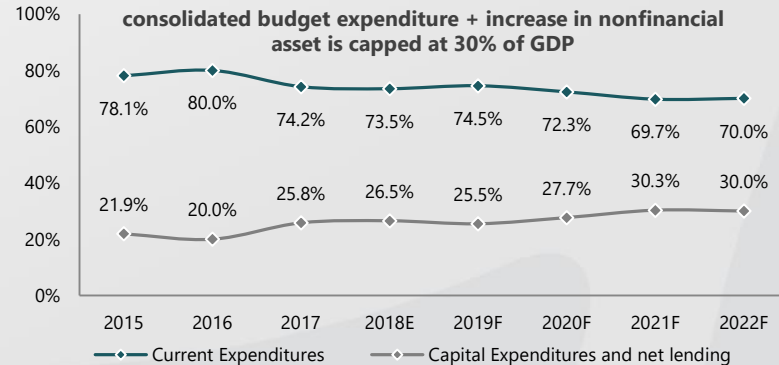
## Fiscal deficit

Source: MOF  
Note: Modified deficit (IMF programme)



## Current vs Capital Expenditure

Source: MOF





# Growth-oriented government reforms (2018-2020)

## 1 Structural Reforms

- **Small government concept**
  - Optimization of government units and decrease bureaucracy expenses to get small, efficient and flexible government
  - Compensation of employees as a% of GDP will decrease and remain close to 3.9% of GDP
- **Tax Reform**
  - Favorable tax rates for SME development
  - Special tax regimes for regional offices of multinational companies
  - Enhancing easiness of tax compliance
- **Capital Market Reform**
  - Boosting stock exchange activities
  - Developing of local bond market
- **Pension Reform**
  - Introduction of private pension system
- **PPP Reform**
  - Introduction of transparent and efficient PPP framework
- **Public Investment Management Framework**
  - Improved efficiency of state projects
- **Law of Georgia on Entrepreneurs**
  - New law will be drafted reflecting requirements of Association Agreement between EU and Georgia
- **Responsible Lending**
  - Regulatory actions to support responsible lending
  - Decrease household over indebtedness
- **Association Agreement Agenda**

## 2 Promoting Transit & Tourism Hub

- **Roads**
  - Plan to finish all spinal projects by 2020 – East-West Highway, other supporting infrastructure
- **Rail**
  - Baku – Tbilisi Kars new railroad line
  - Railway modernization and integration in international transport systems
- **Maritime**
  - Anaklia deep water Black Sea port
    - Strategic location
    - Capable of accommodating Panamax type cargo vessels
    - High capacity – up to 100 million tons turnover annually
  - **Up to USD 2.5 bln** for the project completion;

## 3 Education

- **General Education Reform**
  - Maximising quality of teaching in secondary schools
- **Fundamental Reform of Higher Education**
  - Based on the comprehensive research of the labour market needs
- **Improvement of Vocational Education**
  - Increase involvement of the private sector in the professional education

