



Parliament of Georgia

Quarterly Macroeconomic

Review

I Quarter, 2025

Parliamentary Budget Office
of Georgia

2025

May

Main Macroeconomic indicators of I quarter, 2025*

Real GDP Growth Rate

9.3%



I Quarter

In I quarter, 2025 annual CPI inflation amounted to 2.6%, while annual core inflation was observed at 2.2%.



In I quarter, 2025 goods exports increased by 5.7%, while imports increased by 20.1%.



In I Quarter, money transfers amounted to 786.6 million USD.

EU countries - 44.7%;

USA-19.0%;

Russia - 11.9%;

Other countries - 24.4%.



In I quarter 2025, dollarization coefficient increased on deposits, while decreased on loans YoY.

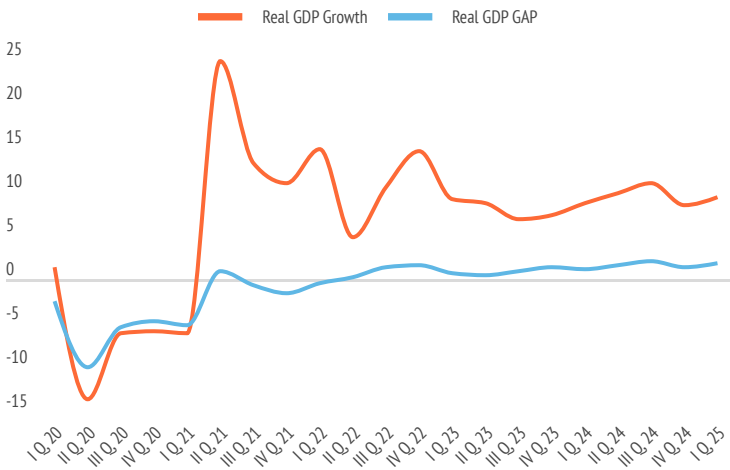


GEL depreciated against USD by 2.0% QoQ, while depreciated by 5.1% YoY.



1. Real Sector

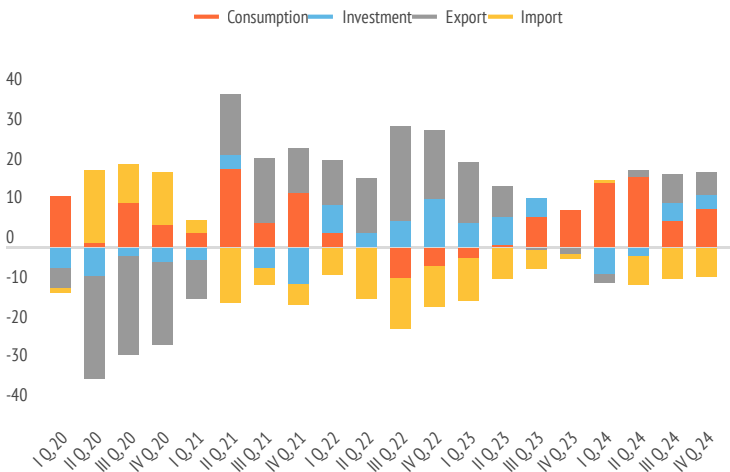
GDP Dynamics (%)



In Q1 2025, according to the GEOSTAT preliminary estimate average growth rate of the real GDP amounted to 9.3%.

The economic growth estimate for Q1 2025 made by the Parliamentary Budget Office in February 2025 was 4.8%^[1], which took into account existing low rates of inflation as well as the expected impact of the Russian-Ukraine war on the Georgian economy. According to the PBO evaluation, in Q1 2025, potential GDP was lower than the statistical measurement, hence the positive output gap equaled to 1.9%, while the output gap for the previous quarter was positive 1.4%.

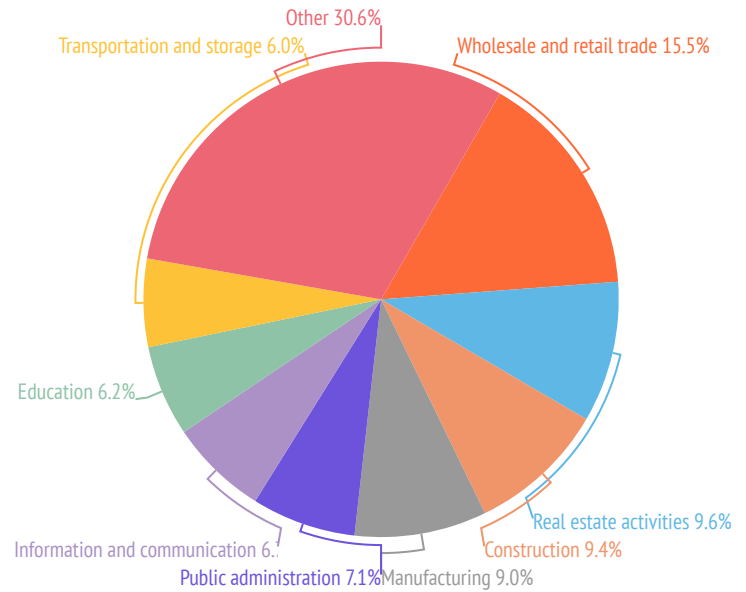
GDP Components (Contribution, %)



In Q4* 2024, as per PBO estimates, increase in consumption and export played major role in GDP growth.

Based on the analysis of the GDP components, in Q4* 2024, real GDP increase was primarily driven by consumption (9.71 pp), export (5.57 pp) and investment (3.54 pp). In the reporting period, import (-6.85 pp) had a negative impact on GDP.

GDP Structure (I Quarter)



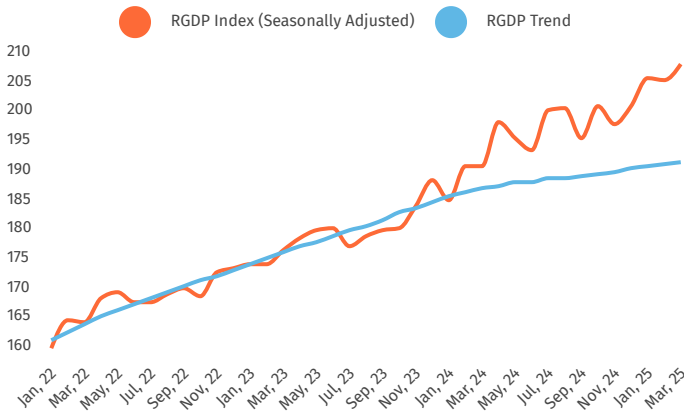
In Q4* 2024, wholesale and retail trade had the highest share in GDP structure.

In Q4* 2024, wholesale and retail trade had the highest share^[2] in GDP structure (15.5%). The important share was observed for several sectors, namely, real estate activities (9.6%), construction (9.4%), manufacturing (9.0%), public administration, defense, social security (7.1%), information and communication (6.7%), education (6.2%) and transportation and storage (6.0%).

[1] www.pbo.parliament.ge

[2] The share is calculated according by GDP in current prices

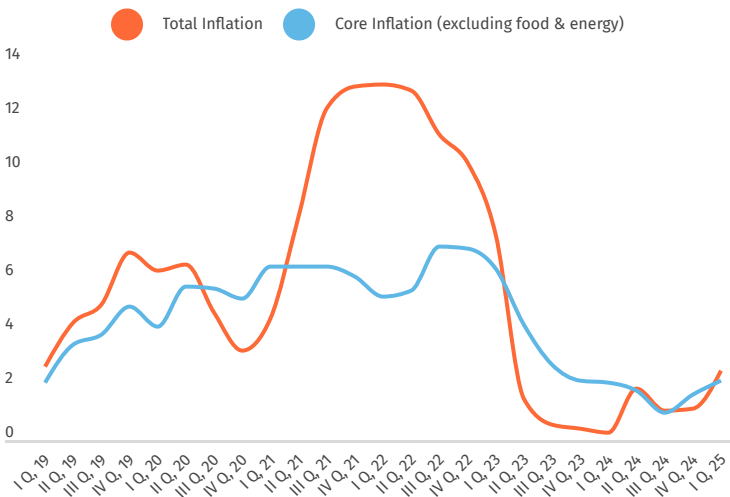
Real GDP Trend



Observing monthly data reveals that the economic growth trend is not linear.

According to the PBO estimate, based on preliminary data, in Q1 2025, YoY growth of the real GDP trend^[3] was 2.6%, compared to 6.3% growth rate in the respective period of 2024.

Consumer Price Inflation (YoY, %)



[3] The trend represents monthly economic growth estimate with removed seasonality and random shocks

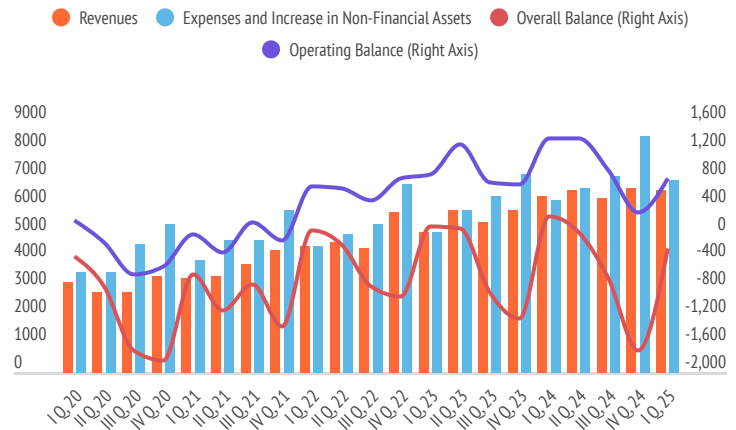
In Q1 2025, consumer price inflation has increased YoY.

In Q1 2025, average annual inflation rate amounted to 2.6%, lower than the inflation target of 3.0%. Main sectors, increasing prices of which made positive contributions to the inflation rate, were food and non-alcoholic beverages, health, alcoholic beverages and tobacco, communication and other groups.

In Q1 2025, average annual core inflation rate (excluding groups of food and non-alcoholic beverages and energy prices) amounted to 2.2%.

2. Fiscal Sector

Consolidated Budget Balance (Million GEL)

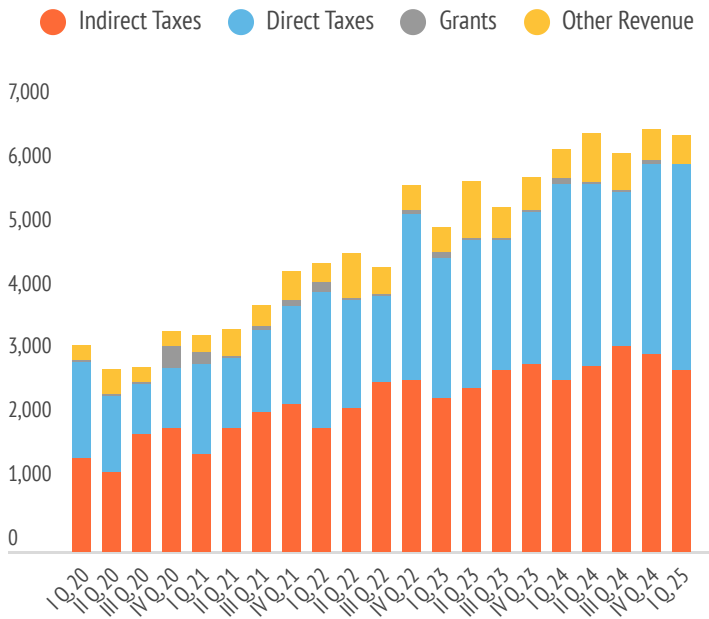


In Q1 2025, a negative consolidated budget balance was observed.

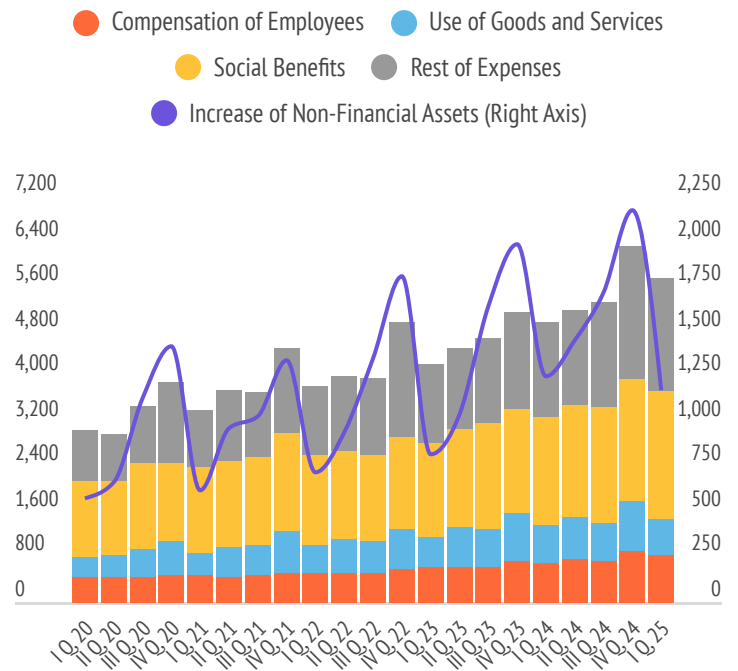
In Q1 2025, consolidated budget revenues increased by 3.4% YoY and amounted to GEL 6,541.1 million while expenses and acquisition of non-financial assets increased by 11.5% and totaled GEL 6,916.1 million.

In Q1 2025, compared to Q1 2024, the positive operating balance decreased by GEL 572.3 million and amounted to GEL 802.8 million, while the overall negative balance totaled GEL 213.3 million. It is worth mentioning, that in the first quarter of 2024, the overall consolidated budget balance was positive and amounted to GEL 233.3 million.

Consolidated Budget Revenues
(Million GEL)



Consolidated Budget Expenditures and Increase of Non-financial Assets
(Million GEL)



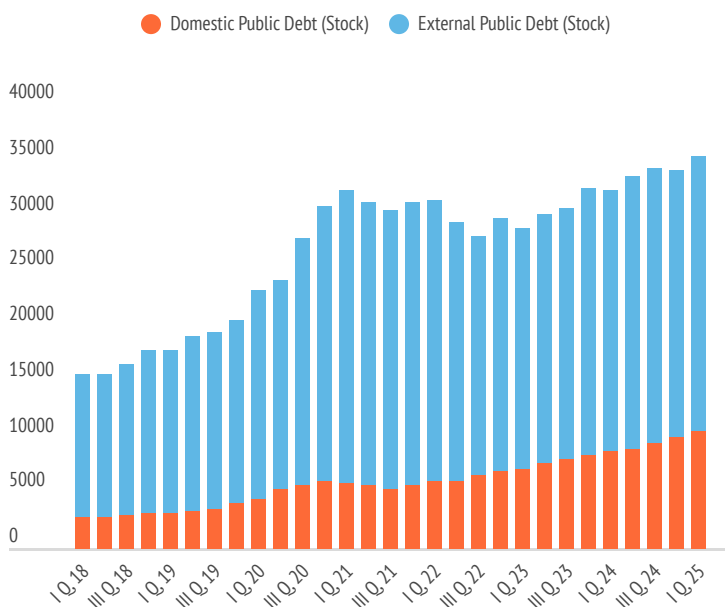
In Q1 2025, tax revenues of consolidated budget increased by 5.3% YoY and amounted to GEL 6,077.4 million.

In Q1 2025, direct taxes of consolidated budget increased by 4.4% YoY and totaled GEL 3,214.5 million, while indirect taxes increased by 6.2% and reached GEL 2,862.8 million. It is noteworthy that during the period, the grant component decreased by 69.9% and amounted to GEL 24.7 million, while other revenues decreased by 6.3% and amounted to GEL 439.0 million.

In Q1 2025, recurrent expenditures increased, while capital expenditures decreased YoY.

In Q1 2025, consolidated budget recurrent expenses increased by 16.0% YoY and amounted to GEL 5,738.3 million. Expenses in non-financial assets (i.e. capital expenditure) decreased by 6.0% YoY and reached GEL 1,177.8million. During the mentioned period, expenditures on goods and services increased by 1.0% and amounted to GEL 661.7 million. Expenditures on compensation of employees increased by 16.0% and on social benefits increased by 16.7%, while in nominal terms they amounted to GEL 836.4 million and GEL 2,245.7 million. Other expenses (interest, subsidies, grants, other expenses) increased by 21.0% and amounted to GEL 1,994.5 million.

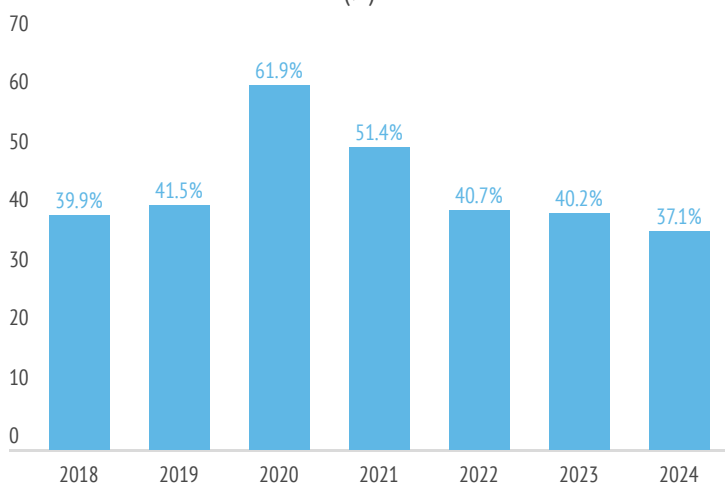
Public Debt
(Million GEL)



As of 31 March 2025, public debt in nominal terms reached GEL 35,275 million, 9.3% increase YoY.

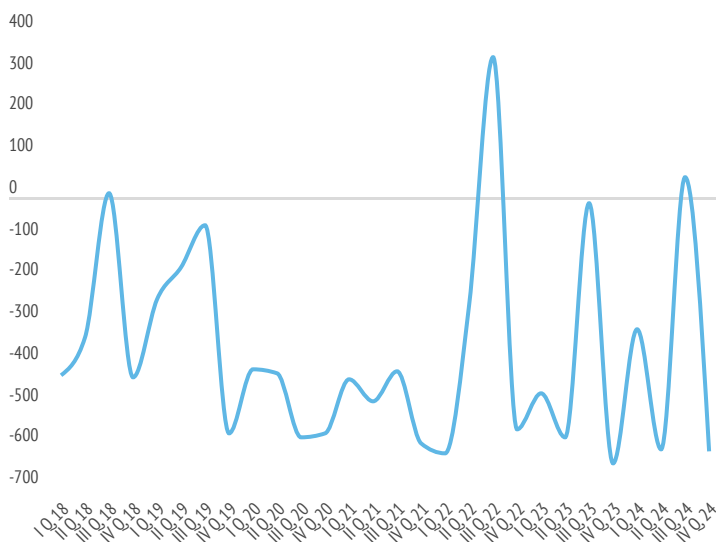
The external debt share made up 69.9% in Q1 2025 (72.8% at the end of Q1 2024), while the domestic debt share reached 30.1% (27.2% at the end of Q1 2024).

Total public debt to GDP (Annual)
(%)



3. External Sector

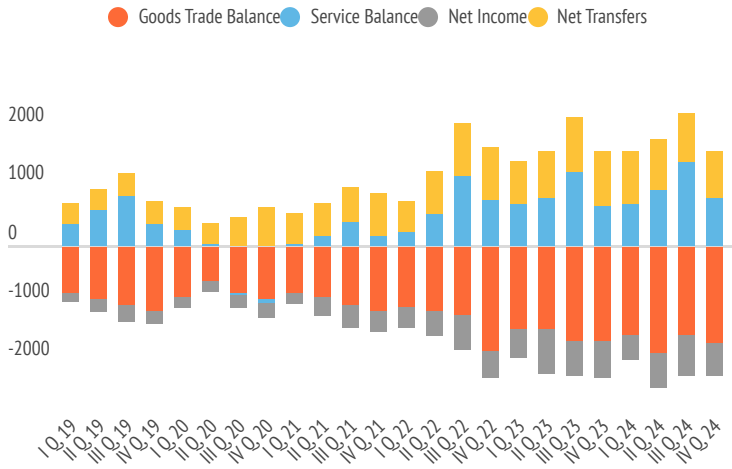
Current Account
(Million USD)



In Q4* 2024, the BOP current account balance was negative.

In Q4* 2024, the negative current account balance reached USD 613.6 million (-6.7% of GDP). Based on the analysis of current account components, the trade balance of goods and net income deficit were partially compensated by the surplus in transfers and positive service balance, where income from foreign travel made a significant positive contribution. In particular, Q4* 2024, the indicator increased by 10.3% YoY and totaled USD 963.7 million.

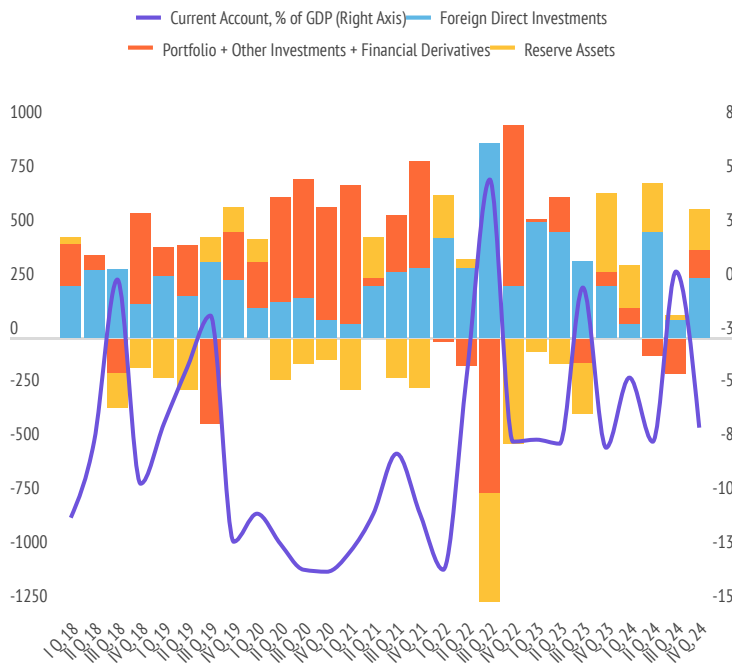
Current Account Components
(Million USD)



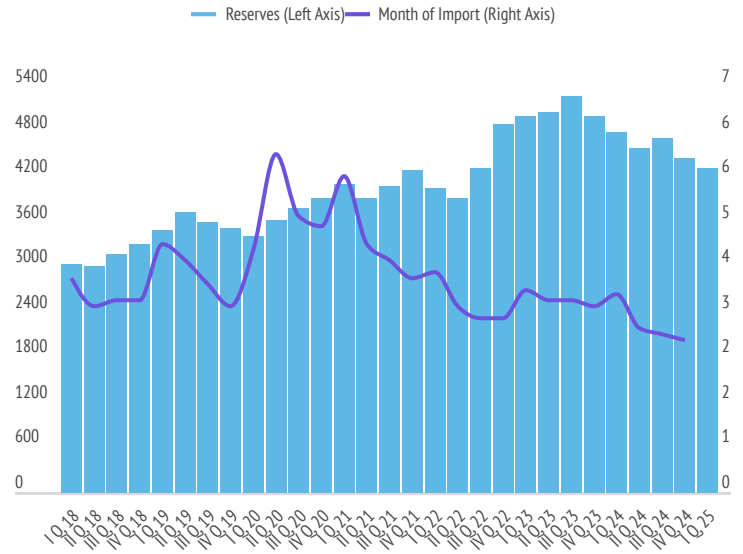
In Q4* 2024, the primary financing source of the current account deficit were foreign direct and other investments.

During this period, net direct investments totaled USD 278.1 million (3.0% of GDP), a 15.9% increase in comparison with the same period of the previous year.

Current Account Balance and Financing Sources
(Million USD)



Total International Reserves
(Million USD, Month)

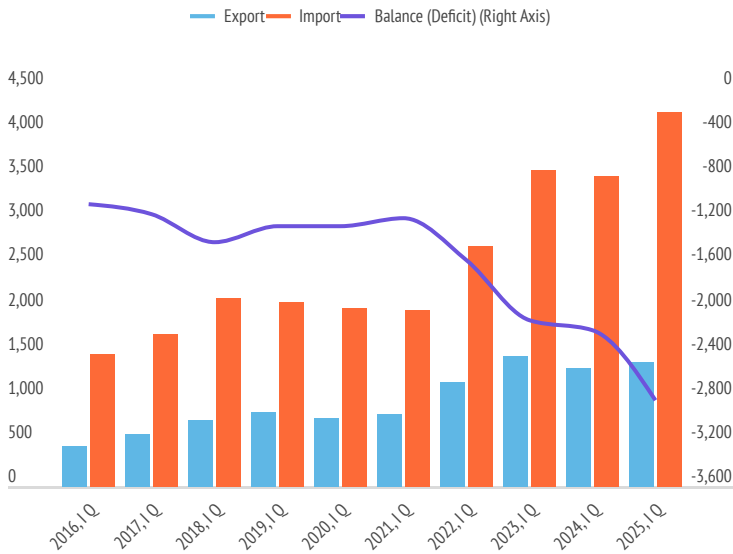


In Q1 2025, total international reserves amounted to USD 4,310.8 million.

At the end of Q1 2025, total international reserves made up USD 4,310.8 million, which is 9.8% decrease YoY.

In Q1 2025, the National Bank of Georgia did not conduct foreign exchange operations at the foreign exchange auction.

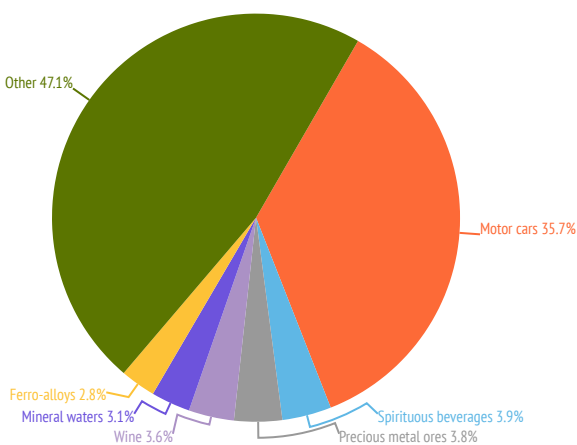
External Trade of Goods (Million USD)



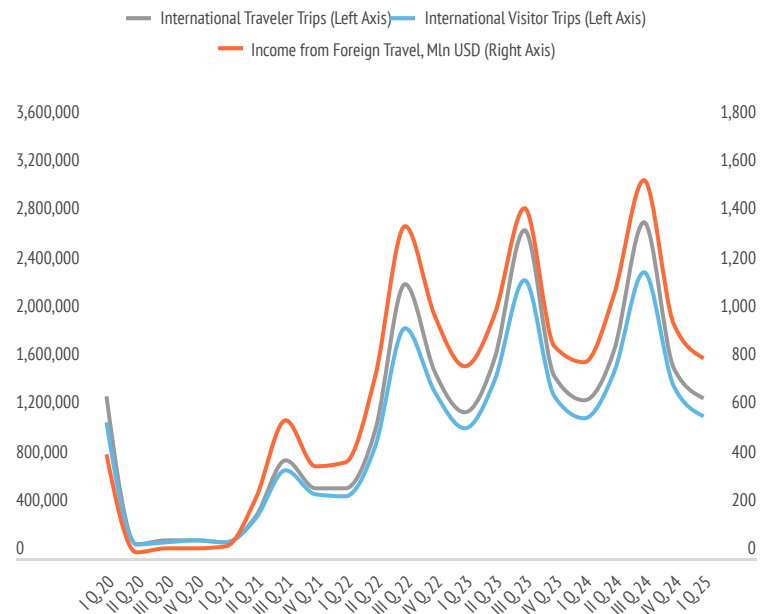
In Q1 2025, export, as well as import of goods increased.

In Q1 2025, compared to the same period of the previous year, export of goods increased by 5.7 % and amounted to USD 1,401.2 million, while import of goods increased by 20.1% and totaled USD 4,217.4 million. In the reporting period share of the export in external trade decreased from 27.4% to 24.9%. In I quarter of 2025, the largest export commodities were exports of motor cars (35.7%), spirituous beverages (3.9%), precious metal ores (3.8%), wine (3.6%), mineral and aerated waters (3.1%), ferro-alloys (2.8%), and others.

Major Commodity Groups by Exports (I Quarter)



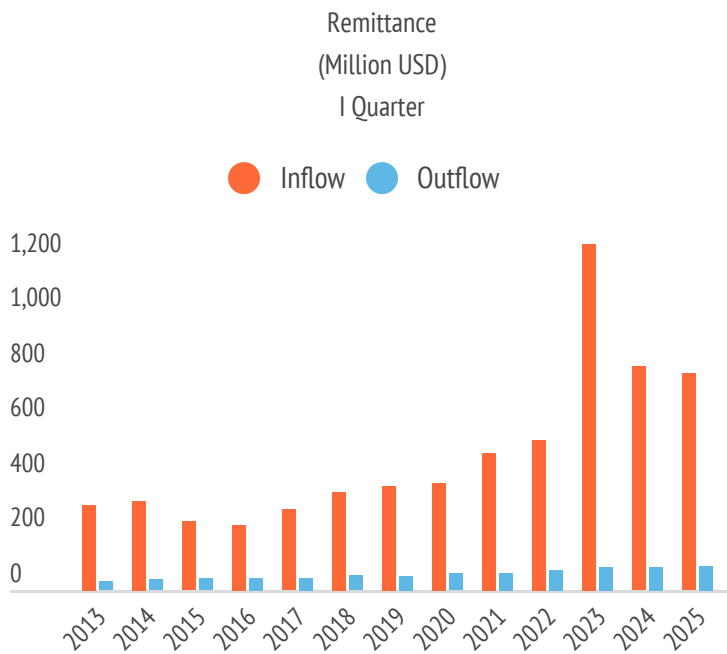
International Traveler Trips and Income from Foreign Travel



In Q1 2025, both international traveler trips and international visitor trips have increased.

In Q1 2025, the number of international travelers increased by 1.1% YoY and amounted to 1,314,828. International traveler trips also include trips made by international visitors. In Q1 2025, International visitor trips reached 1,172,336 (1.3% higher compared to the same indicator of Q1, 2024). The majority of international visitors' trips were from Turkey (225,265, decrease by 11.5% YoY), Russia (219,264, increase by 1.8% YoY) and Armenia (180,805, decrease by 5.7% YoY).

In Q1 2025, income from foreign travel amounted to 826.0 mln USD, 2.3% increase YoY.

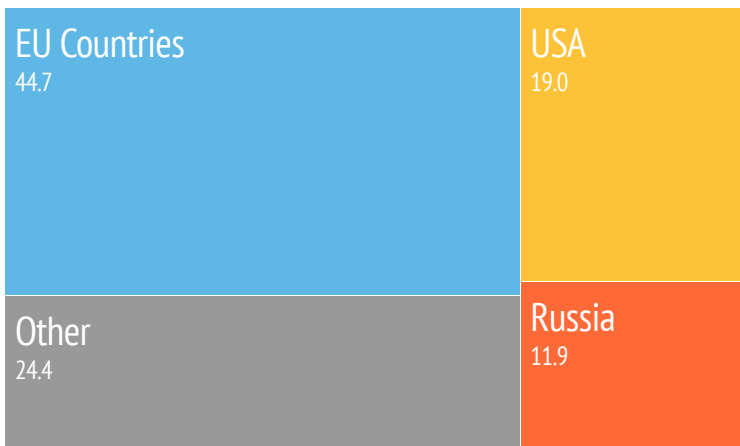


In Q1, 2025 remittances to Georgia decreased.

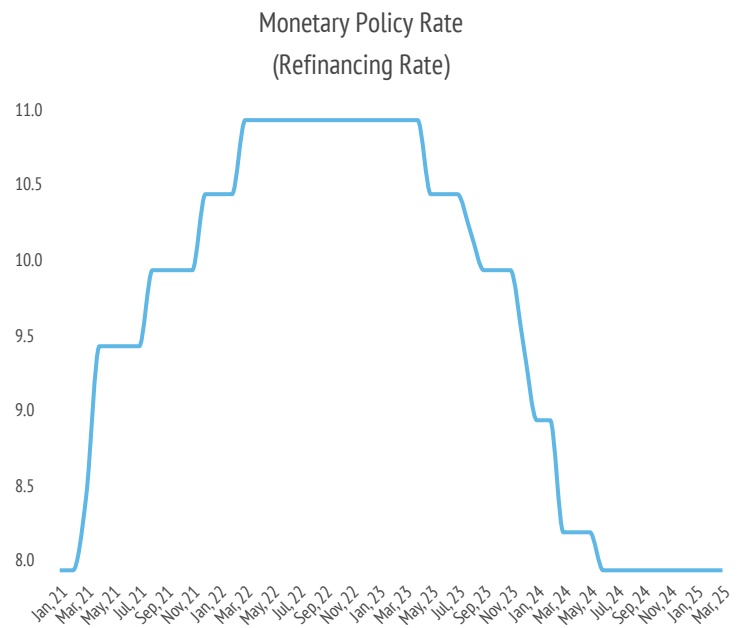
In Q1 2025, remittances decreased by 3.2% YoY and amounted to USD 786.6 million. During this period the main source of money transfers are EU countries (44.7% of total) and USA (19.0%). In the analyzing period, remittances increased significantly from the following countries: Kirgizstan (122.6%), UK (21.4%), USA (19.6%), Spain (18.5%), Germany (15.5%), Ireland (14.0%), United Arab Emirates (10.4%) and France (8.6%), etc.

In the analyzing period, remittances decreased significantly from Russia (46.8%), Kazakhstan (44.8%), Azerbaijan (5.8%) etc.

Remittances (%)
I Quarter



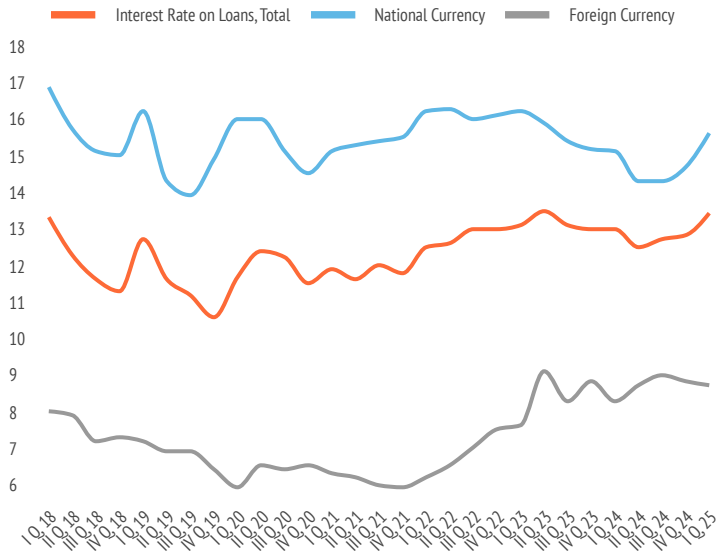
4. Monetary Sector



In Q1 2025, the monetary policy (refinancing) rate was 8.0%.

In response to the low inflation rate in the first quarter of 2024 in Georgia, National Bank of Georgia started to ease the monetary policy. On January 31, 2024, the monetary policy committee of the National Bank of Georgia decided to decrease the monetary policy rate by 0.5 pp up to 9.0%. On March 13, 2024, the monetary policy committee of the National Bank of Georgia decided to decrease the monetary policy rate by 0.75 pp. The monetary policy rate amounted to 8.25%. On May 22, 2024, the monetary policy committee again decided to decrease the monetary policy rate by 0.25 pp up to 8.0%, which remained unchanged by the Committee on June 19, July 30, September 11, October 23 and December 18 in 2024 and January 29 and March 12 in 2025.

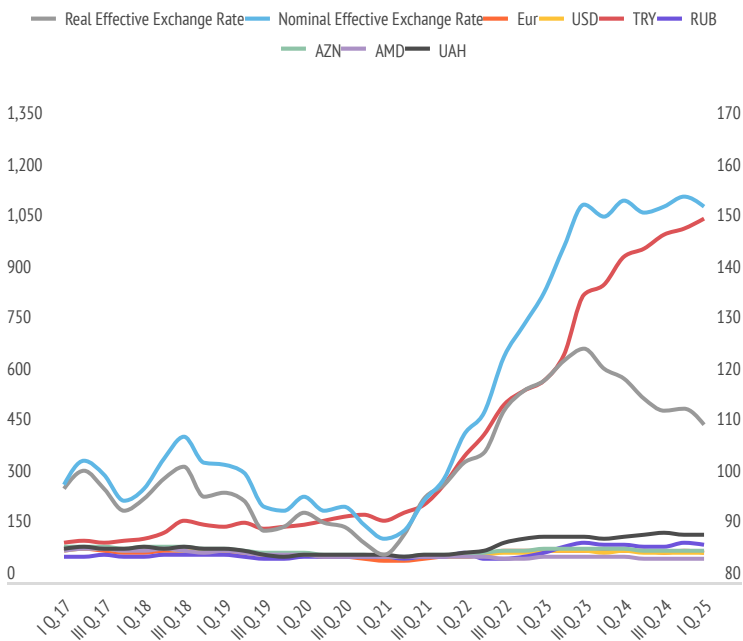
Market Interest Rates on Loans (%)



In Q1 2025, the market interest rate on loans reached 13.7%.

In Q1 2025, market interest rate on loans increased by 0.60 pp QoQ and reached 13.7%. The interest rate on national currency loans increased by 0.85 pp QoQ (15.9%), while on foreign currency loans decreased by 0.07 pp QoQ (9.0%).

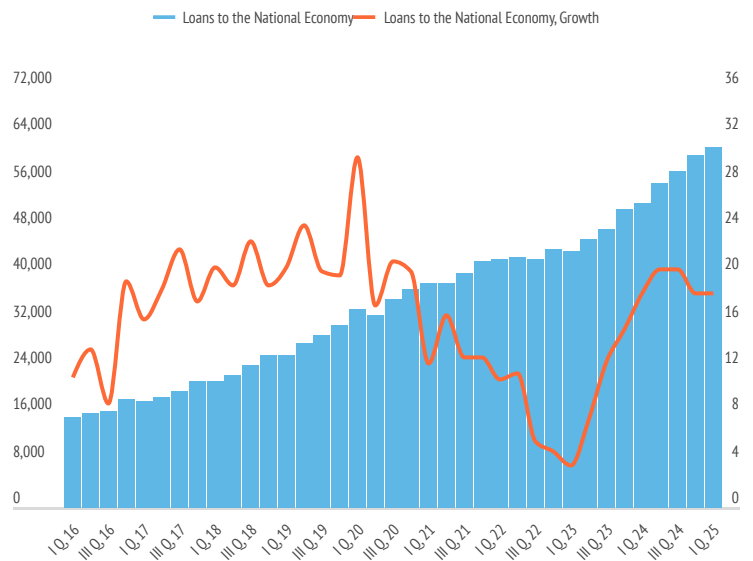
GEL Exchange Rate Indices (Increase of index means appreciation, decrease - depreciation)



In Q1 2025, the exchange rate of GEL appreciated QoQ against TRY, depreciated all other primary currencies.

In Q1 2025, the exchange rate of GEL (period average) against USD depreciated by 2.0% QoQ and depreciated by 5.1% YoY. Compared to the Q1 2024, GEL depreciated against EUR (2.0%), AZN (5.1%), RUB (2.5%) and ADM (6.7%), while appreciated against TRY (11.3%) and UAH (3.8%).

Commercial Bank Loans to the National Economy (End of Period, Million GEL)

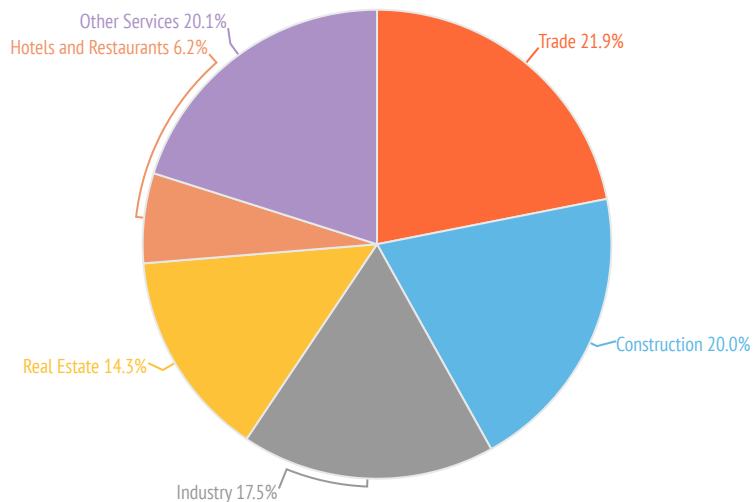


In Q1 2025, loans to the national economy (end of period) increased.

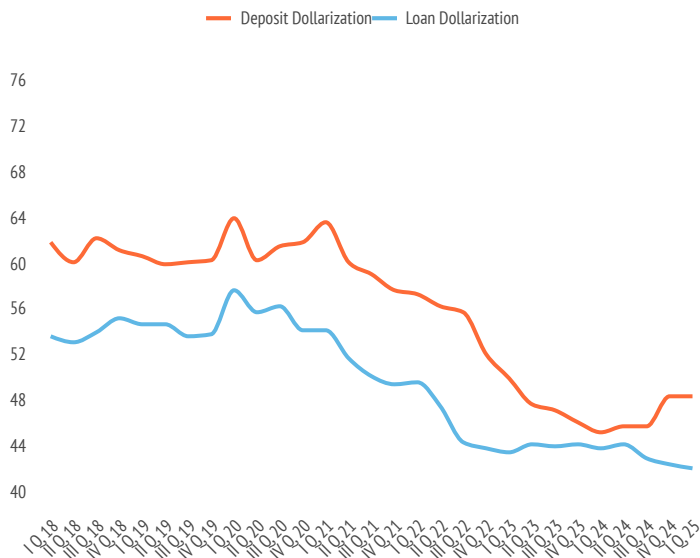
In Q1 2025, loans to the national economy increased by 18.4% YoY and amounted to GEL 61,582 million. More than half of total loans (52.7%) was distributed to households.

As for loans issued by types of activity, the highest 21.9% were issued in in trade, 20.0% construction, 17.5% in industry, 14.3% in real estate and 6.2% in hotels and restaurants.

Loans by Types of Activity
(Stocks)



Dollarization
(%)



In Q1 2025, the dollarization coefficient increased on deposits, while decreased on loans YoY.

In Q1 2025, the dollarization on deposits amounted to 49.3%, which is 0.08 pp upper QoQ and 3.2 pp upper YoY. Meanwhile, dollarization on loans was observed at 43.0%, which is 0.25 pp decrease quarterly and 1.7 pp decrease annually.

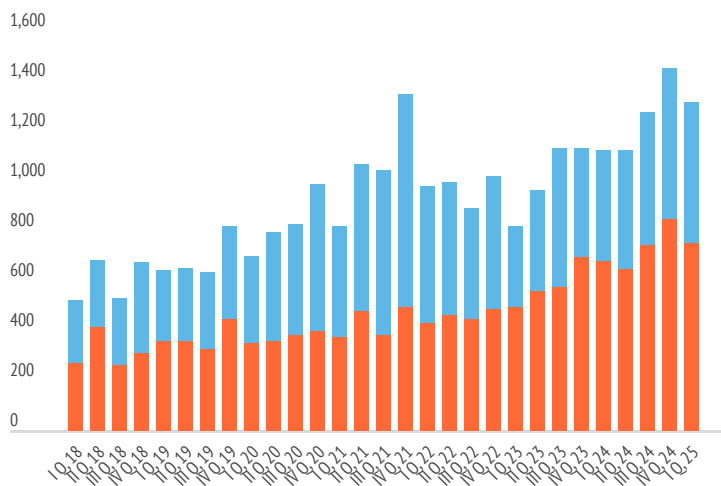
In Q1 2024, the dollarization coefficient on deposits and loans amounted to 46.2% and 44.7% YoY, respectively. In Q2 2024, dollarization on deposits amounted to 46.7%, while dollarization on loans was observed at 45.1%. In Q3 2024, the dollarization coefficient decreased on both deposits and loans YoY, amounted to 46.6% and 43.8%, respectively. In Q4 2024, the dollarization coefficient increased on deposits, while decreased on loans YoY, amounted to 49.3% and 43.3%, respectively.

5. Social Sector

In Q1 2025, compared to the same period of the previous year, increased public expenditures on both, education and healthcare.

In Q1 2025, expenditure on education (as per functional classification) amounted to GEL 755.8 million, 11.1% increase compared to the same period of the last year. Meanwhile expenditures on healthcare amounted to GEL 558.6 million, 27.6% increase YoY.

Public Expenditure on Education and Healthcare (Million GEL)



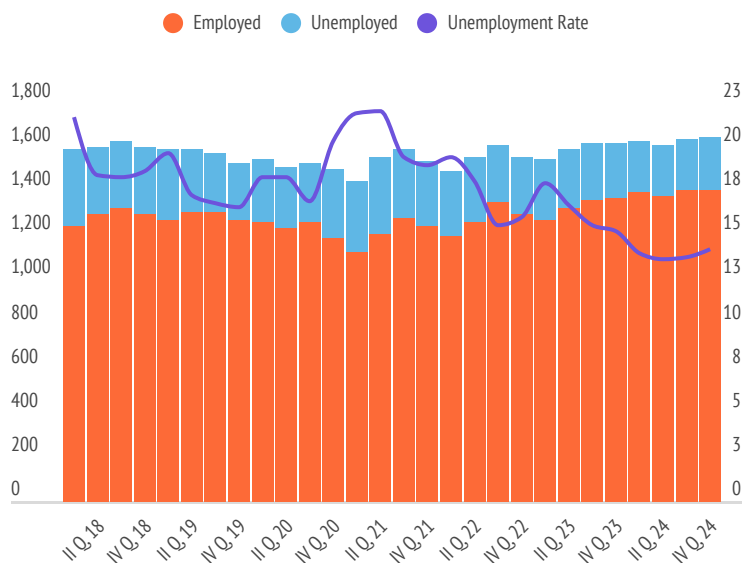
In Q4* 2024, the total number of employed persons increased, while the total number of unemployed persons decreased YoY.

In Q4* 2024, labor force increased by 1.5% YoY and amounted to 1,646.4 thousand persons. The number of employed persons increased by 2.9% YoY and amounted to 1,412.5 thousand (share of hired employees in total employed persons amounted 69.3%, while the share of self-employed persons was 30.7%). At the same time, the number of unemployed persons decreased by 5.9% YoY and amounted 233.9 thousand.

In addition, in the fourth quarter of 2024, average monthly nominal earnings of employees amounted to 2,217.5 GEL, which is 8.5% increase YoY.

During the analyzing period, unemployment rate was observed at 14.2% (1.1 pp lower compared to Q1 2024).

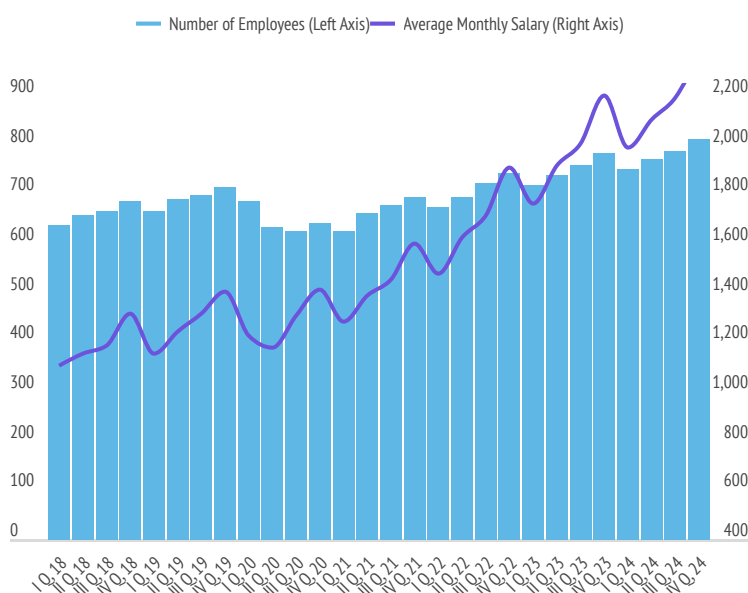
Labor Force Indicators (Thousand Persons)



In Q4* 2024, the total number of employees and salary in business sector increased YoY.

In Q4* 2024, the number of employees in business sector increased by 3.8% YoY and amounted to 811.8 thousand (among which hired employees amounted to 764.2 thousand). Average monthly salary of hired employees increased by 7.8% (GEL 170.8 higher) YoY and amounted to GEL 2,367.0.

Employment (Thousand Employees) and Wages (GEL)



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