



Parliament of Georgia

Monthly Macroeconomic **Review**

February, 2025

Parliamentary Budget Office
of Georgia

2025

March

Main Macroeconomic indicators of February, 2025

Real GDP Growth

11.1%

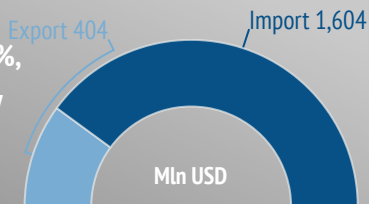


January*

In February 2025, annual CPI inflation amounted to 2.4%, while annual core inflation was observed at 2.0%.



In January* 2025, goods exports increased by 19.3%, while imports increased by 45.5% YoY.



In January* 2025, money transfers amounted to 242.4 million USD.

EU countries - 45.1%;

USA - 19.5%;

Russia - 10.5%;

Other countries - 24.9%.



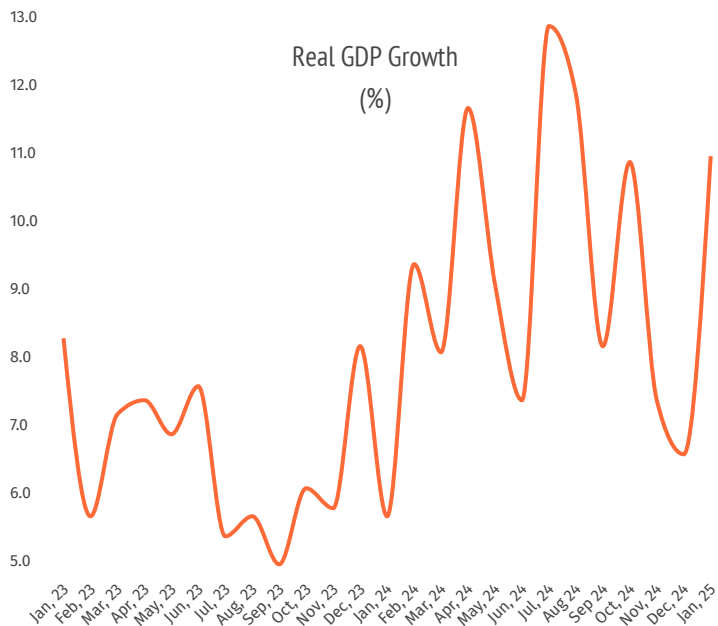
In January* 2025, the dollarization on both deposits and loans increased MoM.



In February 2025, GEL appreciated against USD (by 0.9%) and appreciated against EUR (by 0.3%) MoM.



1. Real and Fiscal Sector

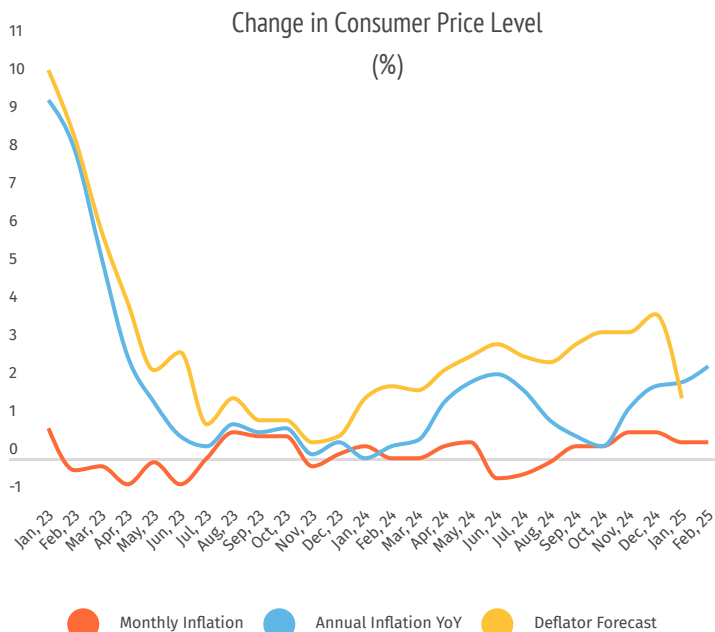
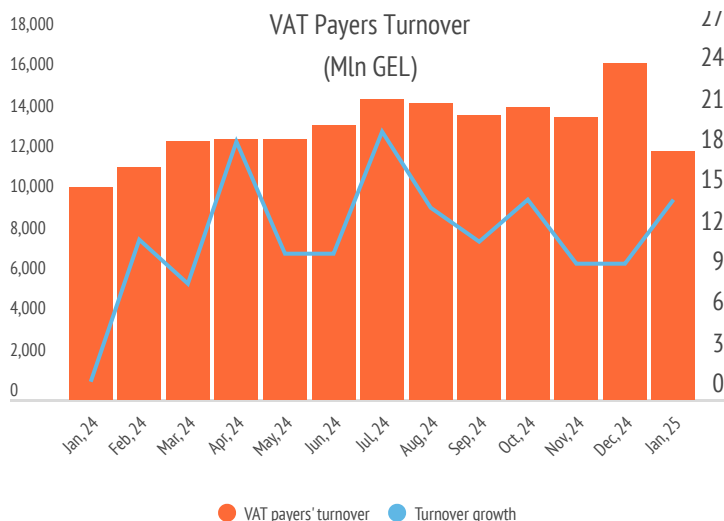


In January* 2025, positive annual economic growth was recorded at 11.1%.

In accordance with the preliminary estimates of GEOSTAT, in January*, annual real GDP growth rate amounted to 11.1% YoY.

The main positive contributors in economic growth were professional, scientific and technical activities, transportation and storage, construction, information and communication.

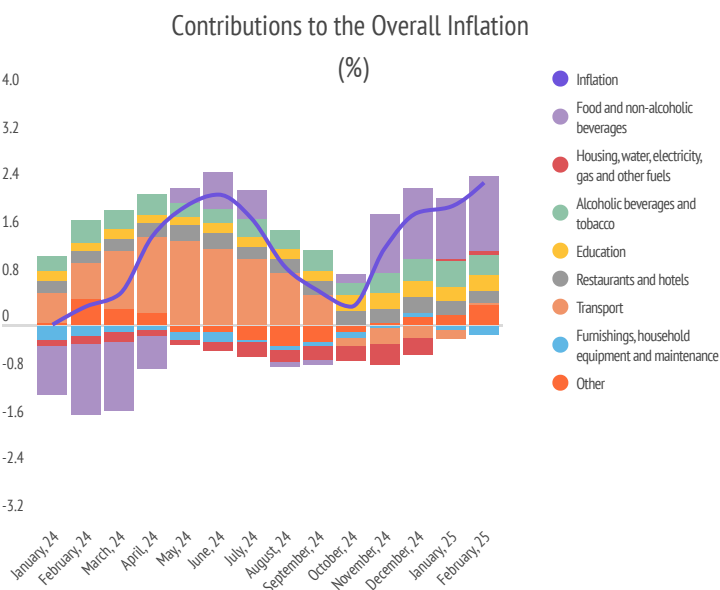
In January* 2025, the rate of VAT turnover of enterprises amounted to 12,196.5 million GEL, which is 14.7% higher YoY.

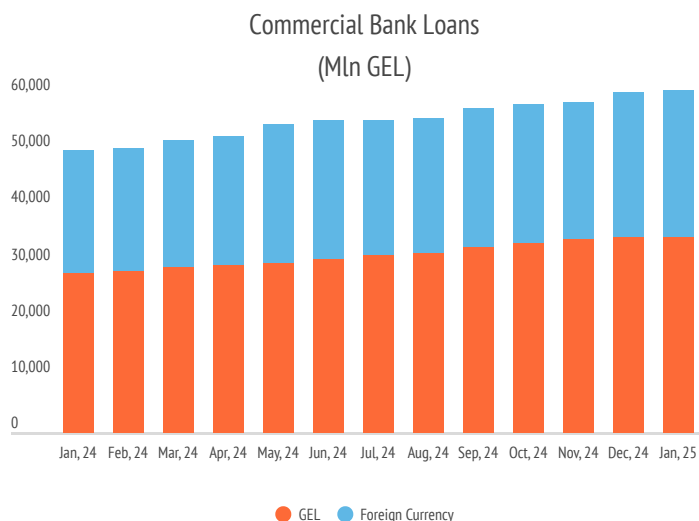
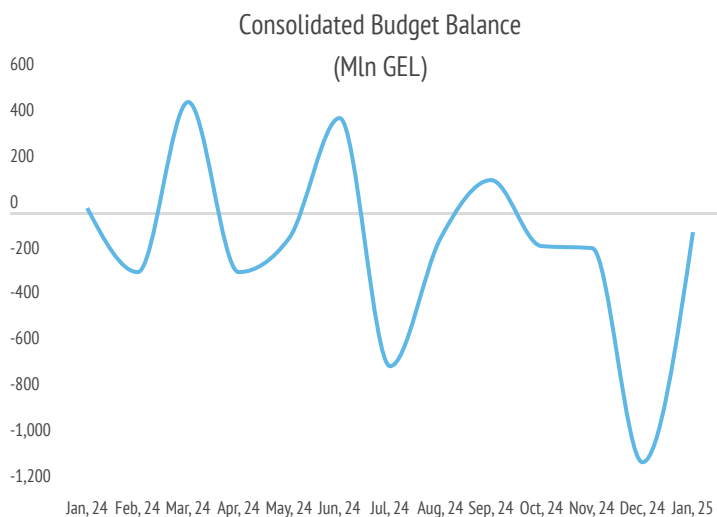


In February 2025, annual CPI inflation amounted to 2.4% YoY.

In February, the inflation rate amounted to 2.4% YoY, lower than the inflation target of 3.0%. Annual inflation was predominantly driven by the dynamics of prices on food and non-alcoholic beverages, health, alcoholic beverages and tobacco, education, restaurants and hotels. With regard to the annual core inflation in February (excluded food and non-alcoholic beverages, energy, tobacco, regulated tariffs, transport (specific tariffs), the prices increased by 2.0% YoY.

In January* 2025, the annual forecasted GDP deflator amounted to 1.6%.





In January* 2025, the general government net lending/borrowing was negative.

In January* 2025, general government revenues increased by 4.6% YoY, while expenses increased by 12.6% YoY. In the analyzing period, the general government positive net operating balance amounted to 281.2 million GEL, while negative net lending/borrowing was defined at 90.8 million GEL.

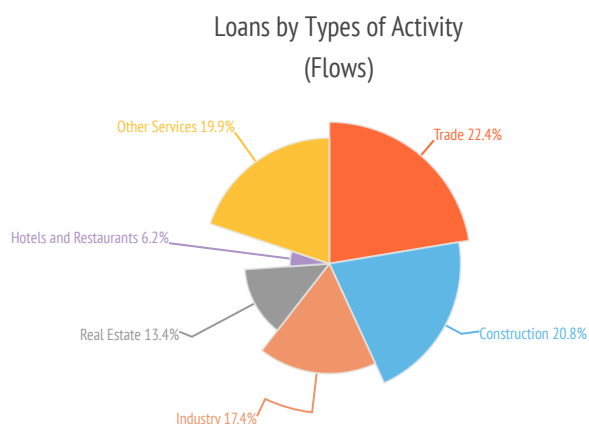
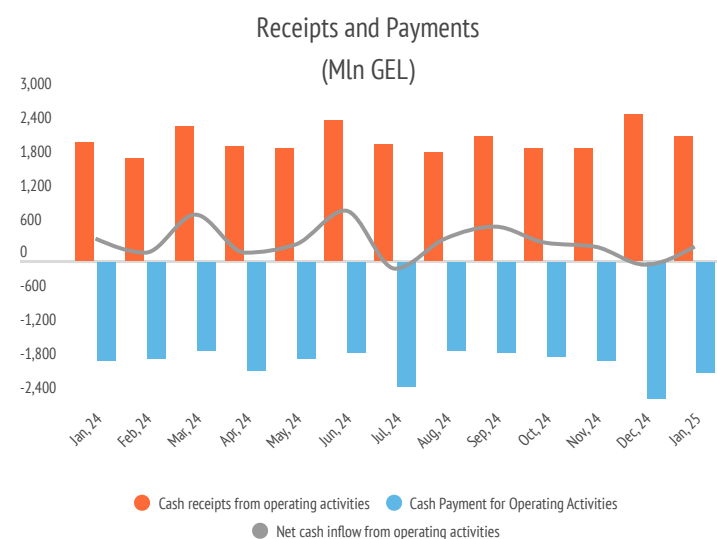
Worth noting, that in January* 2025, tax revenues amounted to 2,059.1 million GEL, which is 10.7% higher YoY. Significant increase was observed in profit tax (17.1%) and income tax (16.7%). While decrease was observed in excise tax (-38.3%), custom duties (-21.6%), property tax (-1.8%), VAT tax (-0.9%). Direct taxes comprised 55.1% of total taxes, while indirect taxes are 44.9%.

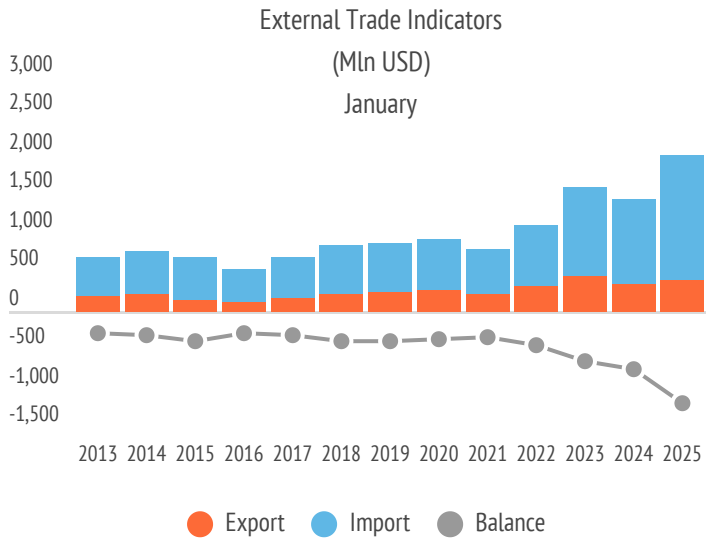
In January*, purchasing of non-financial assets decreased by 2.6% YoY (GEL 10.5 million less).

In January* 2025, compared to the same period of the previous year, commercial bank loans to the national economy increased in both national and foreign currencies.

In January*, commercial bank loans to the national economy increased by 21.1% YoY and amounted to 60.7 billion GEL. National currency loans increased by 23.3%, while foreign currency loans increased by 18.4%. As a result, dollarization of whole commercial bank loans made up to 43.6%. It is worth mentioning, that more than half of total loans (52.6%) was distributed to households (85.6% of household loans were granted to individuals, and 14.4% to entrepreneurs). 37.3% of the issued loans are consumer loans, and 62.7% are secured by real estate.

As for loans issued by types of activity, the highest 22.4% was issued in trade, 20.8% in construction, 17.4% in industry, 13.4% in real estate and 6.2% in the field of hotels and restaurants.



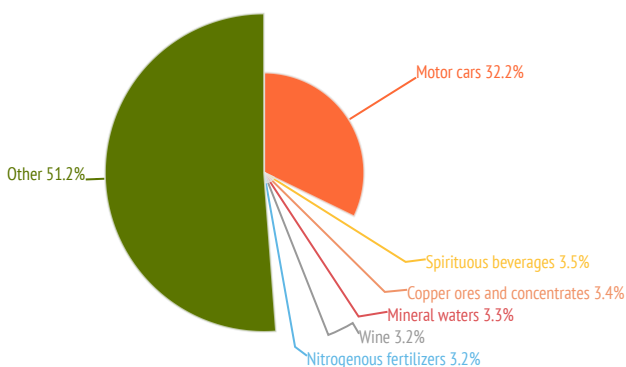


In January* 2025, compared to the same period of the previous year, export of goods as well as imports increased.

In January*, export of goods increased by 19.3%, while imports increased by 45.5% YoY. As a result, trade turnover amounted to 2,008.1 million USD (39.3% increase YoY). During this period, the share of exports in external trade amounted to 20.1%. Export growth was substantial in the following countries: Bulgaria (1,211%), Kyrgyzstan (62%), Switzerland (44%), Uzbekistan (43%), Kazakhstan (25%), Azerbaijan (13%), Armenia (0.3%) etc. In addition, exports decreased in Turkey (20%), Russia (18%), China (10%) etc.

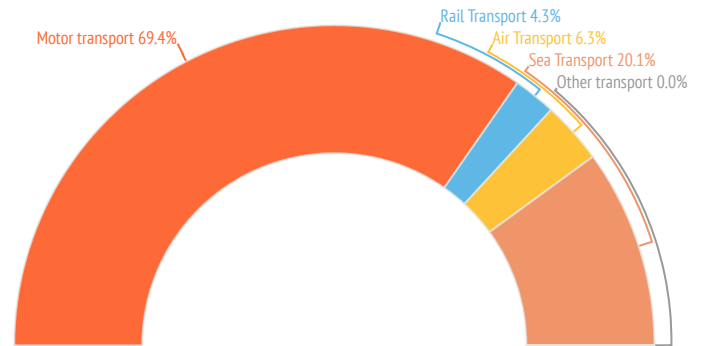
High growth was recorded in several export commodity groups: Nitrogen fertilizers (55%), petroleum and petroleum oils (52%), mineral and aerated waters without sugar (47%), Gold (47%), Medicaments put up in measured doses (40%), motor cars (16%) and spirituous beverages (10%). Deterioration was recorded in precious metal ores (32%) and natural wine (28%).

Major Commodity Groups by Exports (January)



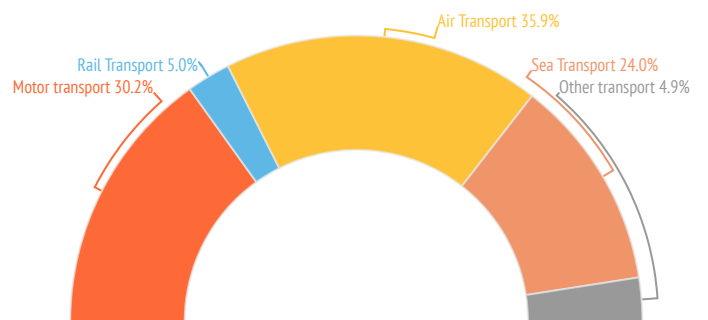
In January* 2025, according to the modes of transport, the largest part of exports, 69.4% was carried out by motor transport, 20.1% - by sea, 6.3% - by air, and 4.3% by rail transport. The share of other types of transport (Pipelines, cables and other mode of transports) was 0.01%.

Export by Mode of Transport (January)



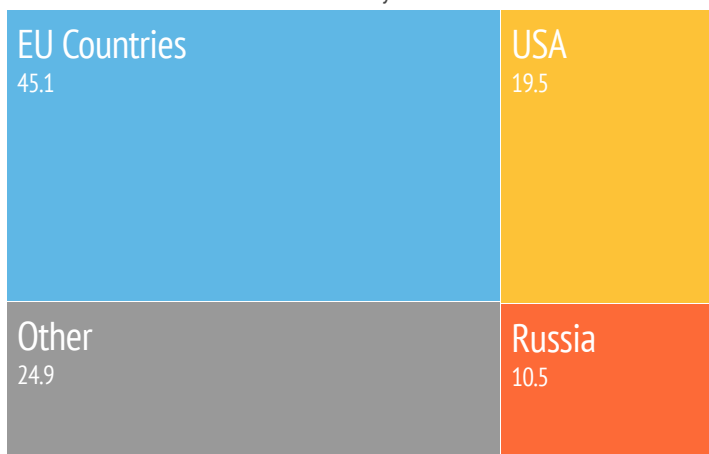
In January*, according to the modes of transport, the largest part of imports, 35.9% was carried out by air transport, 30.2% - by motor, 24.0% - by sea, and 5.0% by rail transport. The share of other types of transportation amounted to 4.9%.

Import by Mode of Transport (January)



In January*, domestic export from Georgia amounted 186.3 million USD, which is 11.6% higher YoY. Ten largest countries by domestic export from Georgia were the followings: Russia (17% of total domestic export), Turkey (11%), China (9%), Bulgaria (6%), Armenia (6%), Azerbaijan (5%), Switzerland (5%), Italy (4%), Ukraine (3%), Germany (3%).

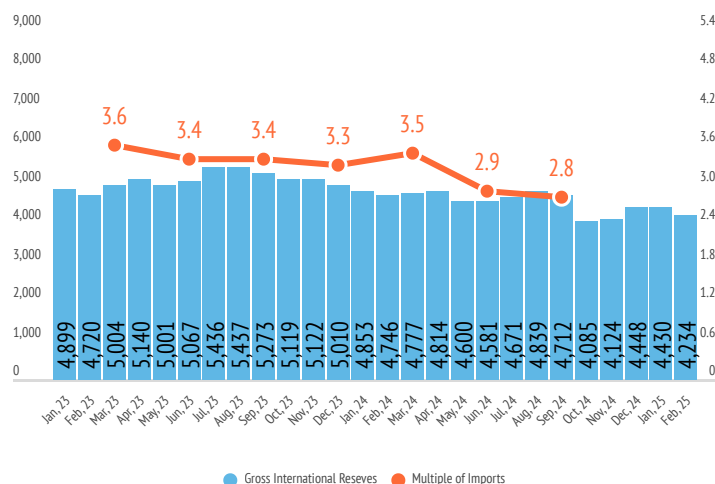
Remittance (%)
Inflows
January



In January 2025*, remittances decreased.

In January*, remittances in Georgia decreased by 8.5% YoY and amounted to 242.4 million USD. The main source of money transfers were EU countries (109.3 mln USD, 45.1% of total) and the USA (47.3 mln USD, 19.5% of total). Remittances from Russia decreased by 62.4% and equaled 25.5 mln USD (10.5% of total). In terms of individual countries, remittances were significant from Italy (46.2 mln USD, 19.0% of total), Israel (21.3 mln USD), Germany (19.4 mln USD), Greece (19.0 mln USD), Turkey (7.6 mln USD), Kyrgyzstan (6.2 mln USD), Spain (5.3 mln USD) etc.

Gross International Reserves
(Mln USD)



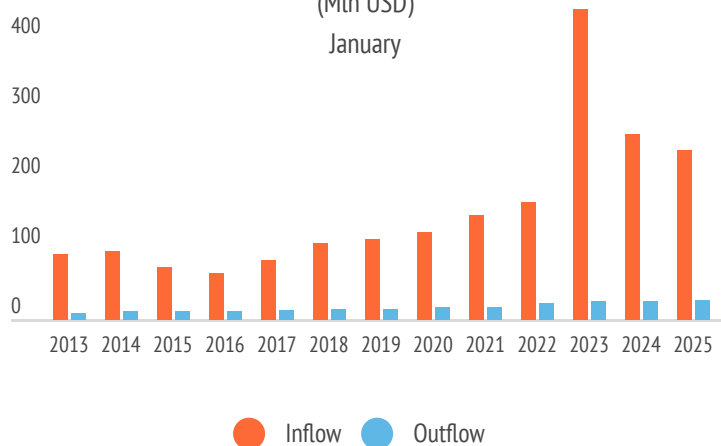
In February 2025, international reserves reached 4,234 million USD.

In February, international reserves amounted to 4,234 million USD, which is a 10.8% decrease YoY and 4.4% decrease MoM.

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

*To assess reserve adequacy it is usually used 3 months multiple of import. Additional information can be found on a [link](#).

Remittance
(Mln USD)
January

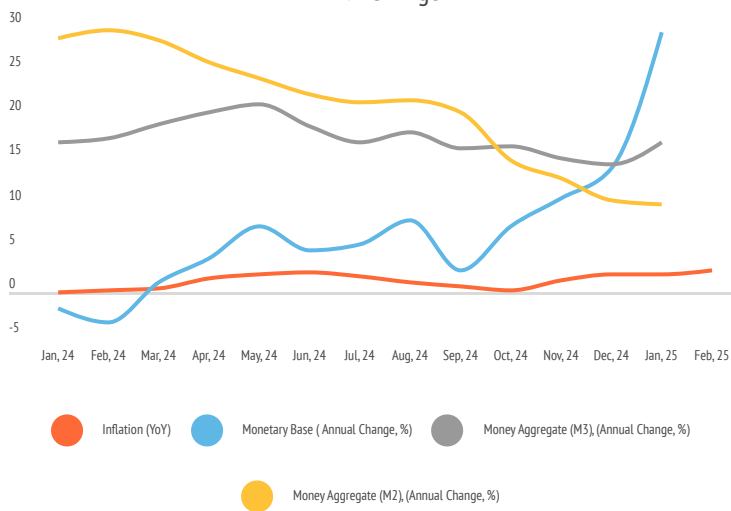


In January* 2025, compared to the same period of the previous year, monetary base increased.

In January*, monetary base increased by 29.3% YoY, including increased national currency in circulation by 13.8% and liabilities to other depository corporations by 45.5%.

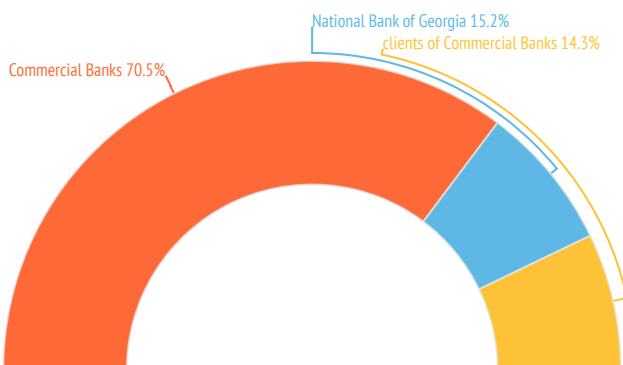
Money aggregate M2 increased by 10.0%, while money aggregate M3 increased by 16.9%. In February 2025, consumer price inflation amounted to 2.4% YoY.

Money Aggregates and Consumer Prices
% Change



As of the end of February 2025, the nominal value of treasury securities issued by government was 10,035.4 million GEL. Among them, 70.5% is owned by commercial banks, 15.2% by the National Bank, and 14.3% by other resident and non-resident clients (resident – 12.8%, non-resident - 1.5%).

Treasury Securities
(February)

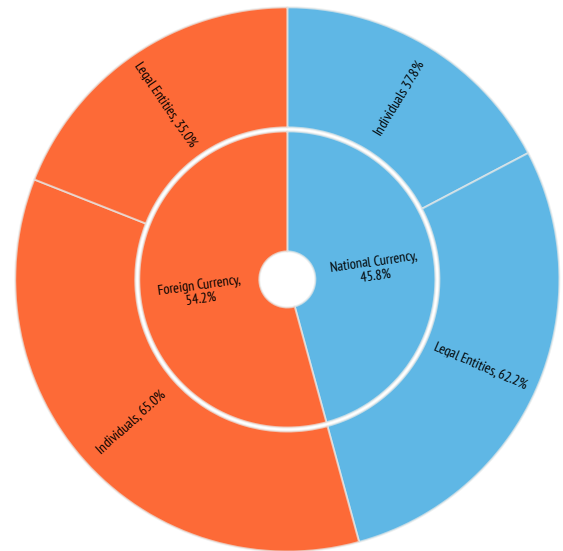


In January* 2025, the total volume of deposits amounted to 60,387.7 million GEL, which is 15.9% higher YoY. Among them, deposits in national currency made up 45.8%, while deposits in foreign currency made up 54.2% respectively.

According to the data available by the end of January* 2025, 62.2% of deposits denominated in national currency belong to legal entities, and 37.8% to individuals.

Herewith, 65.0% of foreign currency deposits were owned by individuals, and 35.0% - by legal entities.

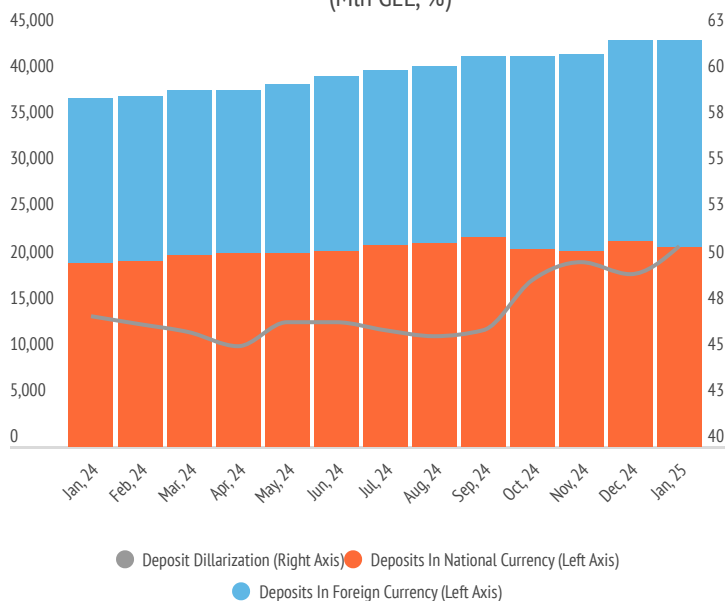
Deposits
(January)



In addition, 52.5% of deposits denominated in national currency were time deposits, 24.9% - demand deposits and 22.6% - current accounts.

In the case of foreign currency, time deposits still hold the largest share (42.2%), followed by demand deposits (31.8%) and current accounts (26.0%).

Deposits and Dollarization
(Mln GEL, %)

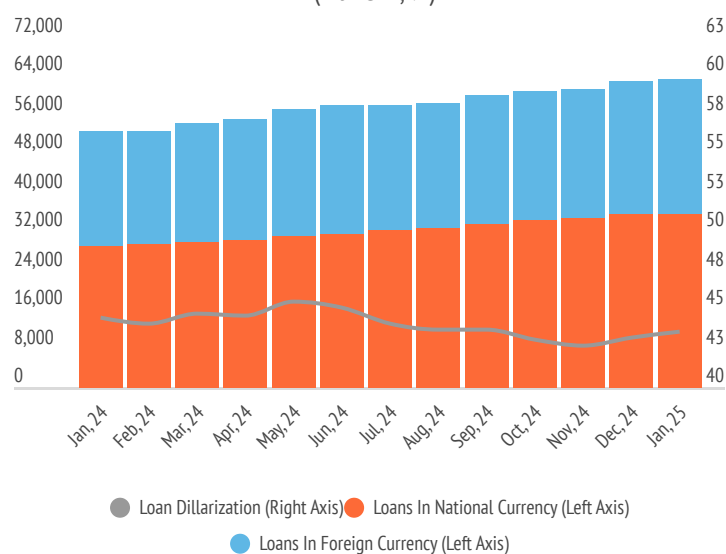


In January* 2025, the dollarization on both deposits and loans increased MoM.

In January*, the deposit dollarization indicator increased by 1.49 pp and amounted to 50.8% MoM, while loan dollarization increased by 0.35 pp and made up to 43.6% MoM.

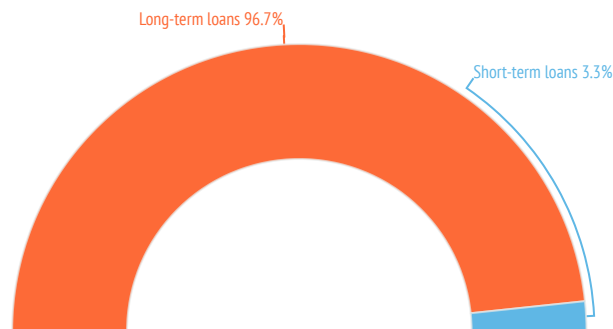
In January*, national currency deposits decreased by 3.0% MoM, while foreign currency deposits increased by 3.0%.

Loans and Dollarization
(Mln GEL, %)



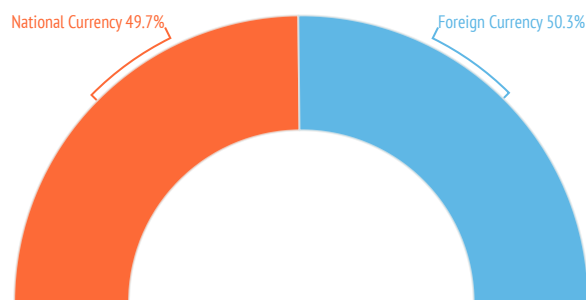
In January* 2025, the volume of consumer loans amounted to 12,160.8 million GEL, which is 24.6% increase YoY. Among them, the share of long-term loans were 96.7%, while short-term loans comprised only 3.3%.

Consumer Loans
(January)



During the same period, the volume of loans secured by real estate amounted to 40,301.0 million GEL, which is 18.9% higher YoY. Among them, the share of loans issued in national currency were 49.7%, while loans denominated in foreign currency were 50.3%.

Loans Secured by Real Estate
(January)



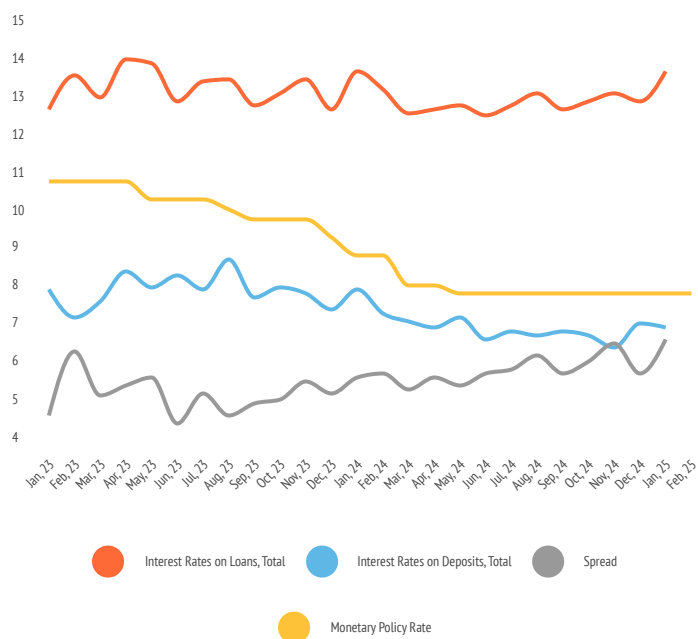
According to the data available by the end of January* 2025, in terms of regions, 63.7% of loans issued by commercial banks denominated in national currency were granted in Tbilisi, 7.8% in Imereti, 7.4% in the Autonomous Republic of Adjara, 5.0% in Kakheti, 4.7% in Kvemo Kartli, 4.1% in Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti. The share of loans issued in other regions is relatively small.

In January* 2025, interest rates on loans increased by 0.8 pp, while remained unchanged on deposits MoM.

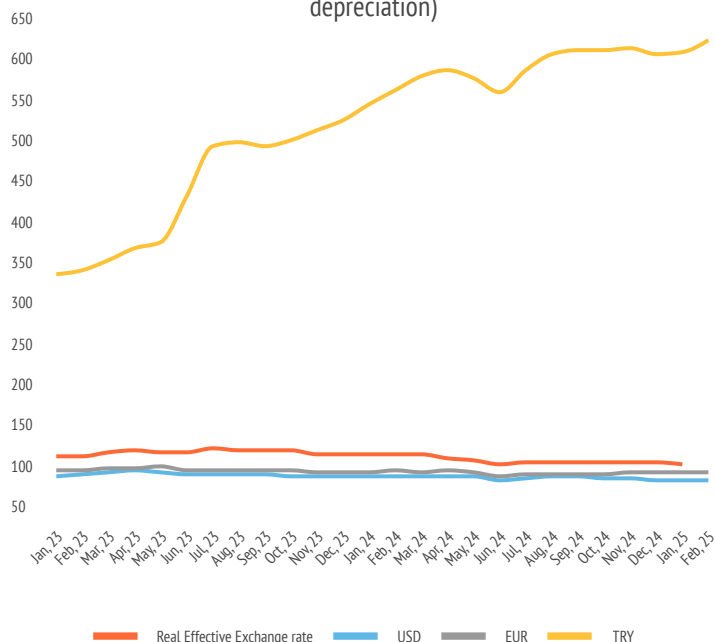
In January* market interest rates on loans amounted to 13.9%, while interest rates on deposits were defined at 7.1%. The interest rate spread (difference between loan and deposit rates) amounted to 6.8% as of January* 2025, 0.97 pp higher compared to the same indicator of January 2024.

On January 29, 2025, the monetary policy committee of the National Bank of Georgia decided to maintain the monetary policy rate at 8.0%.

Market Interest Rates on Loans and Deposits (%)



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



In February 2025, compared to the previous month, the GEL appreciated towards USD and appreciated towards EUR.

In February, GEL appreciated against USD by 0.9% MoM, appreciated against EUR by 0.3% MoM, and appreciated against TRY by 2.7% MoM. In the analyzing period, the nominal effective exchange rate depreciated. In February, the GEL exchange rate depreciated by 5.8% YoY towards USD and by 2.3% YoY towards EUR, while appreciated by 10.7% YoY towards TRY.

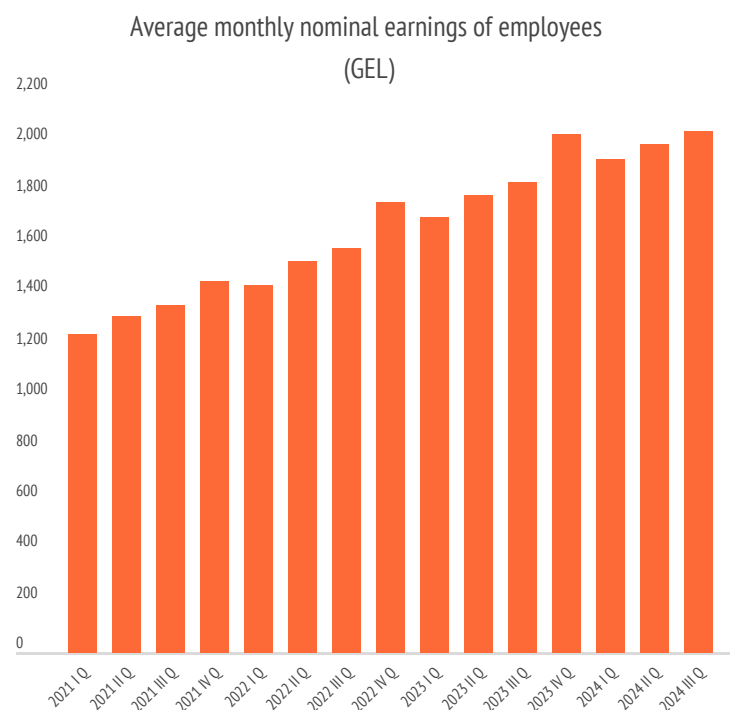
In particular, in February, the average exchange rate of the GEL against USD was 2.82, while it was 2.94 against EUR and 0.08 against TRY.

4. Social Sector

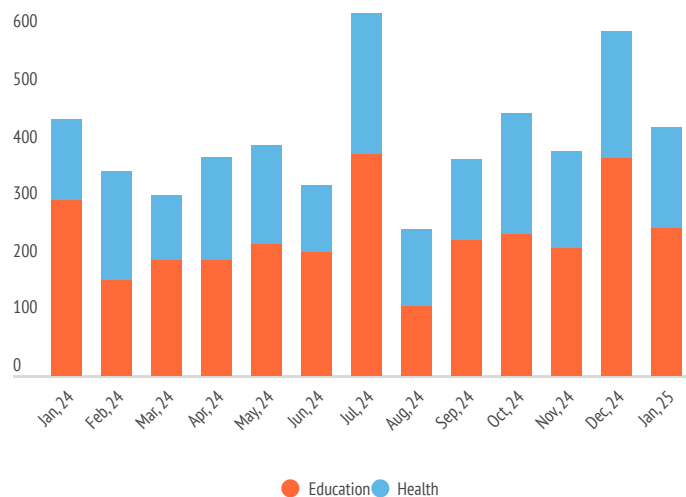
In Q3 2024, average monthly nominal earnings of employees increased YoY.

In Q3 2024, the average monthly nominal earnings of employees amounted to 2,056.7 GEL, which is 10.9% increase YoY (201.3 GEL more). Compared to the previous quarter the indicator increased by 2.6%, which is 51.8 GEL more.

As for the change in the average monthly nominal earnings of employees by sector, in the III quarter of 2024, the highest average monthly salary was recorded in the field of information and communication (3,976.9 GEL; 0.5% increase YoY), as well as construction (3,198.2 GEL; 5.4% increase YoY), financial and insurance activities (3,186.6 GEL; 13.5% increase YoY) and in the field of Professional, scientific and technical activities (3,062.9 GEL; 17.1% increase YoY).



Public Expenditure on Education and Healthcare (GEL Million)



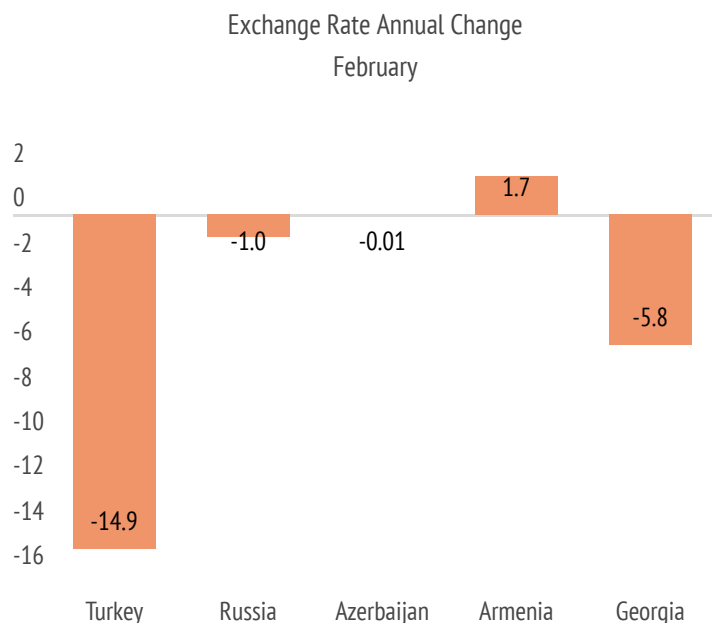
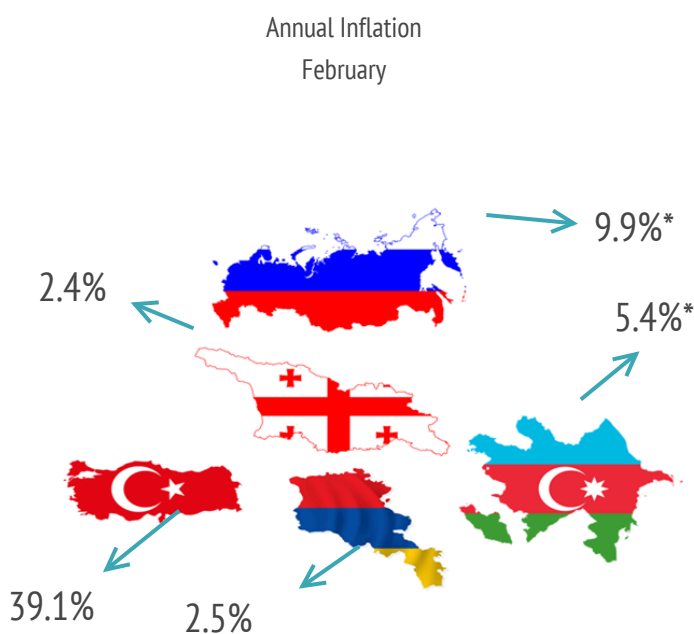
In January* 2025, public expenditures decreased on education YoY and increased on healthcare YoY.

In January*, expenditure on education (as per functional classification) amounted to GEL 257.8 million, which is 16.6% decrease YoY. Meanwhile, expenditures on healthcare amounted to GEL 176.8 million, 27.7% increased YoY.

5. Regional Review

In February 2025, consumer price inflation stands out with similar dynamic trends in the region countries, except Turkey.

Namely, in February 2025, annual inflation amounted to 39.1% in Turkey and 2.5% in Armenia. As for Azerbaijan and Russia, in January* 2025, consumer prices increased by 5.4% YoY and by 9.9% YoY, respectively.



In February 2025, the currencies of the region countries stand out with a tendency of depreciation towards USD, except AMD.

Particularly, in February, GEL depreciated by 5.8% YoY towards USD. In the analyzing period TRY depreciated by 14.9% YoY toward USD, RUB by 1.0% YoY toward USD, AZN by 0.01% YoY toward USD, while AMD appreciated by 1.7% YoY toward USD.

Summary Tables of Main Economic Indicators

	Feb 24	Mar 24	Apr 24	May 24	Jun 24	Jul 24	Aug 24	Sep 24	Oct 24	Nov 24	Dec 24	Jan 25	Feb 25
GDP Growth Rate (%)	9.5	8.2	11.8	9.2	7.5	13.0	12.0	8.3	11.0	7.5	6.7	11.1	
VAT Turnover Growth Rate (%)	11.8	8.5	19.1	10.7	10.7	19.8	14.2	11.6	14.7	10.1	10.1	14.7	
Inflation (%)	0.3	0.5	1.5	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.0	0.6	0.3	1.3	1.9	2.0	2.4
Monetary Policy Rate (%)	9.00	8.25	8.25	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Deposit Dollarization (%)	0.47	0.47	0.46	0.45	0.47	0.47	0.46	0.46	0.47	0.49	0.50	0.49	
Loan Dollarization (%)	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.46	0.45	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.44	
Exchange Rate (GEL)	2.66	2.68	2.68	2.72	2.83	2.73	2.70	2.71	2.73	2.74	2.81	2.84	2.82
Remittances (Thousand USD)	266,386	280,934	278,515	284,309	281,091	298,118	290,567	283,385	281,060	266,696	285,395	242,440	
Export (USD Million)	465	523	437	501	581	684	642	616	682	543	549	404	
Import (USD Million)	1,182	1,227	1,452	1,413	1,360	1,567	1,455	1,440	1,548	1,505	1,672	1,604	
Trade Balance (USD Million)	-716.9	-704.8	-1,014.9	-911.8	-779.1	-883.4	-813.4	-824.6	-866.5	-962.0	-1,122.8	-1,200.4	
International Reserves (USD Million)	4,746	4,777	4,814	4,600	4,581	4,671	4,839	4,712	4,085	4,124	4,448	4,430	4,234
Revenues (GEL Million)	1,823	2,384	2,050	2,010	2,495	2,066	1,951	2,216	2,011	2,003	2,597	2,213	
Recurrent Expenditure (GEL Million)	1,676	1,558	1,904	1,697	1,587	2,193	1,531	1,599	1,661	1,721	2,647	1,932	
Capital Expenditure (GEL Million)	420	430	424	459	567	570	555	594	567	456	1,147	392	



Increase



Decrease



Change < 1%

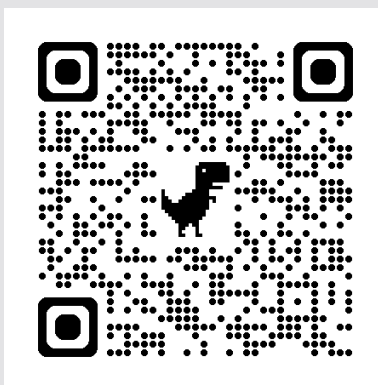
Comparison of key economic indicators with similar data for the corresponding month of last year

		02.2024	03.2024	04.2024	05.2024	06.2024	07.2024	08.2024	09.2024	10.2024	11.2024	12.2024	01.2025	02.2025
Real Sector	GDP Growth Rate													
	VAT Turnover Growth Rate													
Monetary Sector	Inflation													
	Monetary Policy Rate													
	Deposit Dollarization													
	Loan Dollarization													
External Sector	Exchange Rate													
	Remittances													
	Export													
	Import													
	Trade Balance													
Fiscal Sector	International Reserves													
	Revenues													
	Recurrent Expenditure													
	Capital Expenditure													

Comparison of key economic indicators with similar data of the previous month

		2.2024	03.2024	04.2024	05.2024	06.2024	07.2024	8.2024	09.2024	10.2024	11.2024	12.2024	01.2025	02.2025
Real Sector	GDP Growth Rate													
	VAT Turnover Growth Rate													
Monetary Sector	Inflation													
	Monetary Policy Rate													
	Deposit Dollarization													
	Loan Dollarization													
External Sector	Exchange Rate													
	Remittances													
	Export													
	Import													
	Trade Balance													
Fiscal Sector	International Reserves													
	Revenues													
	Recurrent Expenditure													
	Capital Expenditure													

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