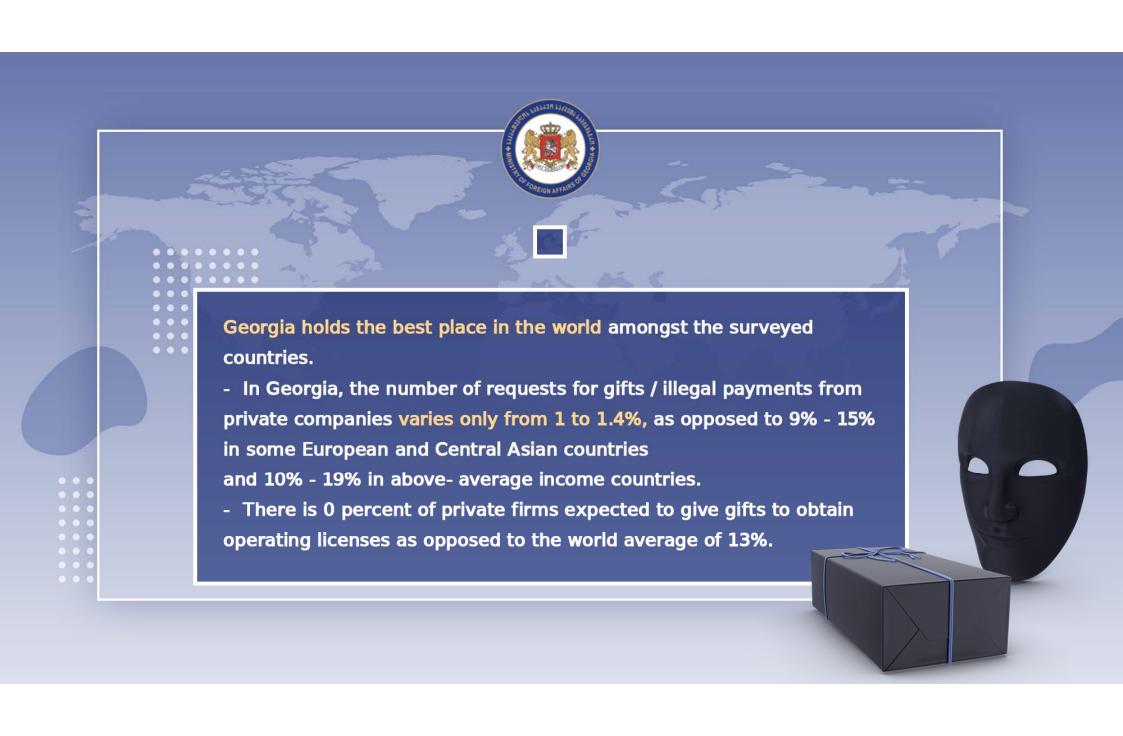


Welcome to the World Bank Enterprise Surveys

World Bank Enterprise Surveys









To compare with the same World Bank 2012 survey

- Bribery Incidence indicator for Georgia stood at 9.84%, while the Bribery Depth indicator at 8.72%
- These two indicators in 2012 were 8-16 times unfavorable compared to the same indicators in 2019.
- The essential improvements have started since 2013, Bribery Incidence (1.43%) and Bribery Depth (0.94%) indicators drastically improved

Note:

Bribery Incidence Indicator - percent of firms experiencing at least one bribe payment request

Bribery Depth Indicator - percent of public transactions where a gift or informal payment



Georgia's Economic policy is oriented on free, fair, inclusive and sustainable development, resulting in:

- Effective public services;
- Open and fair competition on the market;
- Proper protection of property and intellectual rights;
- Freedom of access to free judiciary.



Nevertheless the impact of the Covid - 19 pandemic to Georgian economy, positive trend of international institutions ratings continues.

Recently Fitch Ratings left the sovereign credit rating for Georgia unchanged at "BB". Agency has positive assessment of:

- Economic policy;
- Business environment;
- Institutional strength and quality of governance;
- Resilience of the Georgian economy to shocks;
- Maintenance of macroeconomic stability/reduced risks of the current account deficit;
- Stability of the financial sector: with limited foreign exchange interventions/softened exchange rate fluctuations.





Established Liberal, Stable, Secure and Corruption free business environment, reflected in the international institutions ratings:

- World Bank's "Doing Business 2020" 7th place in "EASE OF DOING BUSINESS" (out of 190 countries);
- Fitch Ratings Fitch Ratings affirmed the IDR at 'BB';
- Moody's Investors Service affirmed Georgia's Ba2 rating with stable outlook;
- Standard and Poor's -rating is BB "stable";
- Heritage Foundation 12th place in "Index of Economic Freedom 2020" (out of 180 countries, 6th in the Europe);
- World Economic Forum 74th place in "The Global Competitiveness Index 2019" among 141 countries.
- Forbes 44th place in 2018 ranking of "Best Countries for Business " among 161 countries;



Further trade liberalization and deeper integration into the world's leading markets is top priority.

- Free Trade Agreements with UK, Turkey, CIS countries, EFTA countries, China (including Special Administrative Region - Hong Kong), DCFTA with the EU, all together covering about 2.3 billion consumer market;
- Enjoying GSP regimes with the US, Canada and Japan additional 490 million-consumer market.



Liberal tax policy with simple and service oriented procedures:

- Customs clearance in 20 minutes;
- 80% of goods are free from import tariffs with no quantitative restrictions.
- Just 6 flat taxes are in force:
- Corporate Profit Tax 0% or 15%;
- Personal Income Tax 20%;
- Value Added Tax 18%;
- Property Tax up to 1%;
- Customs/Import Tax 0%, 5% or 12%;
- Excise Tax (depends on goods).





State Incentives and Funds stimulating economy:

- Partnership fund with a budget of 1.4 billion USD, 100% State owned;
- Georgian Energy Development Fund 100% State owned.
- Georgian Co-Investment Fund with a budget of US\$ 6bn, only private equity.
- Program "Produce in Georgia" stimulating the establishment of new enterprises and supporting the expansion of existing ones;
- Start-up Support Program GITA providing Access to Finance for innovative projects, as well as supports R&D commercialization and technology transfer;
- Agricultural and Rural Development Agency (ARDA) promoting rural development in Georgia;
- Free Industrial Zones (FIZs) in Tbilisi, Kutaisi and Poti (seaport);
- Free Tourism Zones in Anaklia, Kobuleti, Ganmukhuri.



- The World Bank interviewed 581 firms from March, 2019 through January 2020 in Georgia.
- The survey covers important factors for business environment and national economy such as:
- Infrastructure:
- Foreign trade;
- Finances;
- Regulations;
- Taxes and business licensing;
- Corruption;
- The ES study is carried out by the World Bank every four years together with its partners such as EBRD, EIB, DFID.

- Crime and informal economy;
- Accessibility to finances;
- Innovations;
- Workforce and Obstacles for businesses.