EU4Business

Funded by
the European Union

Country Report

Georgia

2025







eu4business.ge

Table of Contents

About the Initiative 03

EU4Business Georgia Portfolio 2025 04

EU4Business Georgia Results 2025 13

Disbursed budget 14
Number of SMEs supported 14
Women in business 14
SME turnover 15
Exports 15
Employment and job creation 16
Article: The Cross-Regional Connectivity Agenda 18

EU4Business Georgia Results by Key Instruments 20

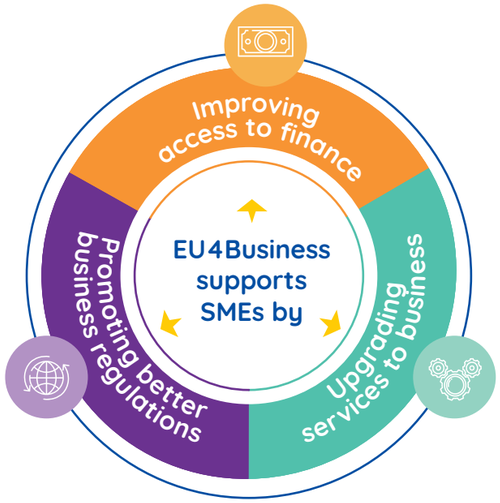
Access to Finance 21
Business Development Services 23
Business Enabling Environment 24
ANNEX: List of projects in Georgia in 2025 25

About the Initiative

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the Eastern Partnership region have the potential to create jobs and drive economic growth. Obstacles such as limited access to finance, burdensome legislation and difficulties entering new markets are hindering their progress.

The European Union's EU4Business Initiative ultimately serves SMEs as the beneficiaries of EU support in the Eastern Partnership countries —





Access to Finance (A2F):

- concessionary loans via national banks
- micro financing for household businesses
- small grants to SMEs
- training staff at national banks to better serve SMEs
- training SMEs in financial literacy

Business Development Services (BDS):

- providing direct advice and training to SMEs
- training and capacity-building among national business support organisations (BSOs)
- establishing business incubators for start-ups
- developing business clusters for mutual support and development
- supporting governments in identifying new markets
- building capacities at export support organisations

Business Enabling Environment (BEE):

- promoting regulatory reform and best practice
- building capacity amongst policy makers and regulators
- encouraging public-private dialogue
- informing business about reform processes and rules/ procedures







EU4Business Georgia Portfolio 2025



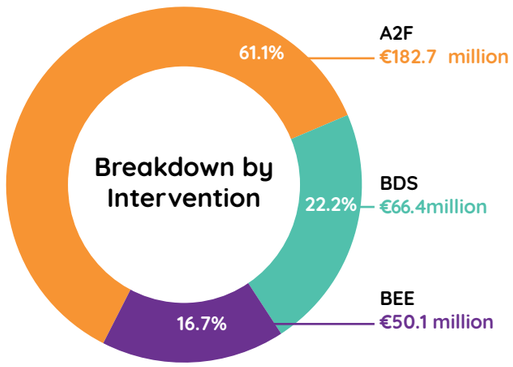
Total budget of EU support to SMEs in Georgia in 2025

€299.2 million

47 projects

provided support to SMEs in Georgia in 2025

Breakdown by intervention



Compared with 2024, when the budget stood at €311 million across 54 projects, the overall portfolio in 2025 declined to €299.2 million and 47 projects. As in previous years, Access to Finance remained the largest pillar, with its share increasing from 58.4% to 61.1%. In contrast, the share of Business Enabling Environment declined, as projects involving government institutions were curtailed.

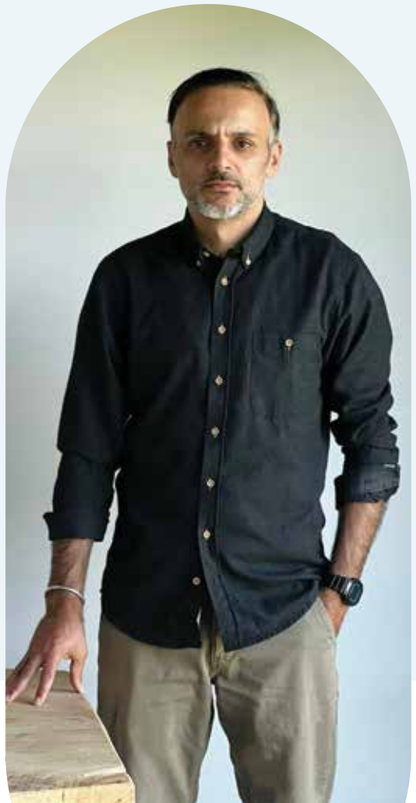
Overview by type of intervention

Access to Finance

EU support allocated to unlock access to finance in Georgia in 2025 **€182.7 million**

A1	€9.1 million	4.9%	Capped Loss Recovery
A2	€8.0 million	4.4%	Interest Subsidy
A3	€7.1 million	3.9%	TA to PFIs
A4	€25.5 million	14.0%	Capped Guarantees
A5	€2.2 million	1.2%	Currency Hedging Subsidy
A6	€35.9 million	19.6%	SME Incentive Grants
A7	€18.4 million	10.1%	Grants to SMEs
A8	€58.1 million	31.8%	Structured Funds
A9	€18.4 million	10.1%	Equity

The distribution of A2F instruments remained broadly unchanged compared with 2024. The only notable changes were a slight increase in interest subsidies, from 3.9% to 4.4%, and in technical assistance to PFIs, from 3.2% to 3.9%.



Success stories

EU Helps Georgian Tea Brand Connect History, Health, and Hospitality

Taba's story began in the early twentieth century, when Arkadi Shetsiruli helped shape Georgia's tea industry and spent 50 years teaching tea processing and technology. Today, his descendants, including Alex Shetsiruli, are reviving the family's nearly century-old tea plantation in Guria.

Combining tradition with modern techniques, Taba produces premium Georgian tea exported to 26 countries and welcomes visitors for tea tours through its historic plantations and production facilities.

With €19,300 in EU support, the family built a dedicated tea hall for tastings and "tea rituals", adding a new dimension to the visitor experience.

Building on Alex's medical background, Taba is also expanding into wellness, developing organic tea-based products such as soap and essential oils.

Read full story

Types of Support Included in Access to Finance

A1 Capped Loss Recovery
This is a risk-sharing instrument in the form of a grant that the EU provides to an IFI. This grant is used by the IFI to partially cover the loss that any PFI, such as a local bank, would carry as a result of an SME not repaying part or all of its loan. This means that if an SME does not pay back the loan to the local bank, the EU grant for capped loss recovery can actually cover half of the loss of the bank. In this way, the local banks are more willing to disburse loans to SMEs, which are generally perceived as high-risk borrowers.

A2 Interest Subsidy
This instrument is a grant given by the EU to IFIs in order to lower the cost of their loans to SMEs in the EaP. The grant provides interest subsidies of up to 10%, which is applied to the regular interest rate at which the IFI lends to PFIs and further on to SMEs. The purpose of this instrument is to lower the final cost of finance for SMEs in the EaP.

A3 Targeted Assistance (TA) to PFIs
This instrument consists of consultancy services, mentoring, and specialised training provided to the local banks. It helps the local banks better understand the policies and procedures of the IFIs and improves the capacity of the local banks in their work with the SMEs.

A4 Capped Guarantees
This instrument consists of a guarantee given to IFIs in order to lower the risk of lending to SMEs via local PFIs. The guarantees reduce the need of SMEs to provide extensive collateral for loans from the local banks. These guarantees are generally capped at up to 25% of the total portfolio of the local bank and generally 70%-80% of each individual subloan.

A5 Currency Hedging Subsidy
This instrument is given to IFIs to enable them to disburse loans to PFIs (and ultimately to SMEs) in local currency as there is a risk from fluctuations in exchange rates. Due to the EU grant, the IFIs and subsequently the PFIs can offer loans in local currency to SMEs at a more competitive price, as the banks will not need to add the costs of protecting themselves from adverse changes in the exchange rates to the charges that they levy from the SMEs.

A6 SME Incentive Grants
SMEs sign a loan contract from one of the credit lines of the IFIs via the PFIs. After the loan is disbursed, there is a verification process to check if the loan was used for the purpose listed in the business plan. Once the verification report confirms compliance, a part of the loan is transformed into a grant, so that the total "cost" of financing is lowered. The most common incentive grants are between 10% and 15% of the loan value.

A7 Grants to SMEs
These grants are non-reimbursable and generally modest in value in order to support as many SMEs as possible. In general, SME grants are disbursed to target specific economic development goals such as development in rural areas, poor communities, or a response to various types of crises. These grants are usually disbursed through Non-governmental Agencies (NGOs) with links to targeted communities.

A8 Structured Funds
Typically, this involves direct loans or equity investment in a financial instrument or fund by the EU, rather than working in partnership with IFIs and PFIs. As the EU does not have the capacity to disburse direct loans to SMEs, this function is assigned to an intermediary. The most important EU investment in Direct Finance is shares in the European Fund for Southeastern Europe (EFSE).

A9 Equity
Equity is a direct investment instrument for funding SMEs by buying participation (shares) in the respective business, when it is in the form of a company. This type of support instrument involves more risk.

Success stories

EU Helps Georgian Bread Baker

Revive Community Near Administrative Boundary Line with South Ossetia

In the Georgian village of Perevi, located near Administrative Boundary Line with South Ossetia, Nana Kapanadze turned a personal struggle into a business supporting her entire community.

For 46-year-old village doctor Nana Kapanadze, baking bread was once simply a way to feed her family in Perevi, a village in Georgia's Imereti region, just two kilometres from occupied territory. When fresh bread became scarce, however, she began baking for her neighbours too.



Perevi has lived with the consequences of conflict for years. During the 2008 war between Russia and Georgia, Russian troops took control of the village and remained there until 2010. The conflict disrupted livelihoods and accelerated migration from the area.

"The village began to empty, especially after the war in 2008," Nana says. "Our forests and pastures have been occupied by Russians, and people can no longer access these areas."

Agriculture had long been a major source of income, but restricted access to land and pastures made farming increasingly difficult. Like many local families, Nana saw her own children leave in search of better opportunities.

Nana chose to stay. Three years ago, she received EU-funded support that enabled her to purchase professional equipment and turn her home baking into a small business.

Today, Nana's bakery produces around 200-300 loaves of bread every day, providing an important service for local residents.

Now she wants to go further. Together with her family, Nana plans to open a small restaurant serving traditional Georgian khinkali, fresh bread and pastries. She hopes the expansion could create seven or eight jobs for local residents.

"When people have work here, they're less likely to leave the village," Nana says. "But without income, there isn't much choice."

For Nana, the support has created not only a business, but an opportunity to show other women what is possible. "My wish is to teach others how to bake great bread," she says. "The grant support I received is an inspiration for other women."

Read full story



The grant support I received is an inspiration for other women.

Nana Kapanadze,
Founder of a local bakery in Perevi

Business Development Services

EU support allocated to improving business development services in Georgia in 2025 **€66.4 million**

B1	€45.1 million	68.0%	Consultancy Services for SMEs
B2	€14.6 million	22.0%	Capacity Building of BSOs
B3	€2.2 million	3.3%	Incubators
B4	€0.1 million	0.2%	Clusters
B5	€2.4 million	3.7%	Trade Information
B6	€0.8 million	1.1%	B2B Activities
B7	€1.2 million	1.7%	Export Strategies

Compared with 2024, when the BDS budget stood at €73.3 million, the overall allocation declined by almost €7 million. Despite this reduction, consultancy services for SMEs remained the largest instrument, accounting for 68.0% of the portfolio (70.1% in 2024), followed by capacity building for BSOs at 22.0% (21.4% in 2024). These two instruments remain closely linked, as stronger BSOs provide an important delivery mechanism for business advisory services to SMEs.

Success stories



EU Helps Georgian Farmer

Turn Small Plot into Thriving Blueberry Business

Two years ago, Thea Tskhomelidze saw an opportunity to turn her small plot of land in Georgia's Guria region into an innovative blueberry business.

She created an intensive orchard, growing plants in pots to maximise space and produce fruit faster. With a €23,000 loan, Thea planted her first 1,500 saplings, but without an irrigation system, she had to water each plant by hand.

With EU support, Thea installed automated irrigation and smart monitoring tools connected to an app and added another 1,500 saplings.

"The new technology not only eased my physical work – it also made my blueberries even better," she says.

Now Thea plans to build a greenhouse to protect her crop from extreme weather, with the ambition of eventually exporting her blueberries to the EU.

Read full story

Types of Support Included in Business Development Services

B1 Consultancy Services for SMEs

The EU4Business Initiative aims to increase directly the knowledge and skills of SMEs in the EaP countries through the direct provision (fully or partly paid) of non-financial business services. These can range from basic start-up and registration, accounting, marketing, input supply to technology and product development, training and technical assistance, infrastructure support, and advocacy. These services can be delivered through both international and/or local consultants, in both private firms/individuals, and/or business support organisations.

B2 Capacity Building of BSOs

This instrument aims at increasing the capacity of Business Support Organisations (such as chambers of commerce, SME associations, professional bodies, sector trade associations, training institutes, etc.) to deliver BDS services to SMEs. The capacity building is achieved through mentoring, training of trainers, advisory services, and study tours that enhance existing services, create new ones, or improve organisational structures.

B3 Incubators

A business incubator is an organisation designed to accelerate the growth and success of entrepreneurial companies through an array of business support resources and services that could include physical space, capital, coaching, common services, and networking connections.

B4 Clusters

This instrument involves group support to SMEs involved in the same field of activity but at different positions in the value chain or with common interests. The basis of the cluster approach is the synergy of creating a more effective value chain within the cluster.

B5 Trade Information

This instrument provides SMEs already exporting, exporting infrequently, or those interested in exporting with the range of information needed to move closer to exports. This instrument can include producing brochures, guides, market report or developing tools for accessing online resources and intelligent searches. It covers market information, marketing guides, and market access requirements.

B6 Business to Business (B2B) Activities

The instrument helps SMEs to make specific contact with potential buyers in the target export markets. This can include participation in online buyer auctions, trade fairs, inward and outward trade missions, buyer meetings, etc. EU support can range from organisation, logistics, preparation and advice, as well as covering the costs of travel and/or stand and event costs.

B7 Export Strategies

This instrument is typically based on studies, analysis, and stakeholder consultation that assesses national production, market requirements, and export constraints. Working with government and stakeholders, it builds a common sector or national approach to develop the exports of competitive products in the target markets. In addition, this instrument can also include support in coordination with implementation of the strategy itself as well as national visibility and branding, support programmes, and stakeholder dialogue.

Business Enabling Environment

EU support allocated to improving the business enabling environment in Georgia in 2025 **€50.1 million**

C1	€19.5 million	39.0%	Capacity Building of Policymakers / Regulators
C2	€7.0 million	14.0%	Public-Private Dialogue
C3	€18.9 million	37.7%	Regulatory Reform
C4	€4.7 million	9.3%	Information and Communication to SMEs

Compared with 2024, the BEE budget declined by around €6 million. The reduction was largely due to the halting of direct support to the authorities and the de facto halt of the accession process, which in 2025 led to a considerable reduction in activities aimed at strengthening the capacity of policymakers and regulators.

Types of Support Included in Business Enabling Environment

C1 — Capacity Building of Policymakers and Regulators

EU4Business interventions aim at strengthening the capacity of staff of various government agencies to ensure better, more transparent, and open policies and regulations that affect business, whilst ensuring appropriate controls in the five EaP countries. This can include making and amending policies, laws, and administrative procedures based on need and risk assessment. EU4Business interventions deliver direct advisory, mentoring services, and study tours to the relevant staff involved in policymaking.

C2 — Public-Private Dialogue (PPD)

PPD is an instrument for more inclusive and targeted policymaking. Specifically, it involves effective consultation and collaboration between government and the private sector and/or its representatives, in order to achieve effective reform and administration of regulations that affect SMEs.

C3 — Regulatory Reform

Through this instrument, EU4Business interventions support the EaP countries to improve the regulatory environment based on the best practices and to align their SME related legislation, rules, and regulations with those of the EU. Approximation occurs in all five EaP countries, but it is more intensely applied in Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine, as they are future member states of the EU.

C4 — Information and Communication to SMEs

EU4Business interventions support governments to inform SMEs on reforms and implications for their business and steps to comply with regulatory reform.



EU4Business Georgia Results 2025

Disbursed budget

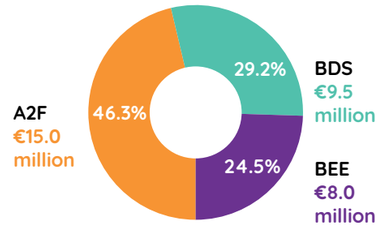
€32.5 million

disbursed to support SME growth in Georgia in 2025

24.0%

out of total budget disbursed in the EaP

Disbursed budget per pillar in 2025



Disbursements in 2025 were €12 million lower than in 2024, mainly because several projects were completed during the year and support for government-focused interventions was halted.

Number of SMEs supported

39,255

SMEs supported by the EU in Georgia in 2025

51.4%

out of total EU-supported SMEs in the EaP

Supported SMEs by pillar:



A2F 20,459 SMEs

42.6%

of the EaP total

BDS 18,796 SMEs

66.2%

of the EaP total

The total number of SMEs supported declined only slightly compared with 2024 (40,801). However, there was a substantial shift in the distribution of support. The number of SMEs benefiting from A2F interventions fell from 32,944 to 20,459, while the number receiving BDS support increased from 7,857 to 18,796. This reflects lower A2F disbursements and a stronger focus on consultancy and other business support services.

Women in business

Share of women-owned/managed enterprises in Georgia in 2025 **35.8%**

The share of women-owned or managed enterprises increased from 32.3% in 2024 to 35.8% in 2025. However, this result remains broadly in line with the historical trend, which has generally fluctuated between 30% and 35%.







SME turnover

Turnover of EU-supported SMEs in Georgia in 2025

€3.0 billion

33.6%

out of total income generated by EU-supported SMEs in the EaP

Increase in SMEs' turnover

9.8%

Average growth of EU-supported SMEs in Georgia in 2025

Increase in turnover by pillar

A2F **8.5%**

BDS **10.9%**

Average income per SME supported

€69,839

SME turnover increased significantly in 2025, reaching €3.0 billion compared with €2.3 billion in 2024. Although both A2F and BDS recorded lower growth rates than in the previous year, this should be viewed in the context of the exceptionally strong performance achieved in 2024, when turnover growth approached 25%.

Exports

Value of exports for supported SMEs

€344.2 million

20.7%

out of total EU exports in the EaP

Increase in volume of export

8.0%

Increase in volume of exports by pillar

A2F **5.4%**

BDS **9.1%**

EU-supported SMEs that started exporting activities in Georgia

1,403

57.7%

out of total EU new exporters in the EaP

Increase in new exporters by pillar

A2F **2.4%**

BDS **5.2%**

Despite disruptions to international trade caused by Russia's aggression against Ukraine and ongoing instability in the Middle East, the value of exports generated by EU-supported SMEs increased by 83% compared with 2024. This growth was accompanied by a sharp rise in the number of new exporters, which increased from 453 in 2024 to more than 1,400 in 2025. Business development services, particularly export advisory support, played an important role in this expansion, while access to finance also continued to contribute to export growth.

Employment and job creation

Number of new jobs created in supported SMEs

37,134 new jobs created by EU-supported SMEs in Georgia

41.5%

out of total new jobs created in the EaP

Increase in staff

25.5%

Breakdown of job creation by pillar

A2F

25,569

36.1%

out of total new jobs created in the EaP

BDS

11,565

62.0%

out of total new jobs created in the EaP

Fewer new jobs were created in 2025 than in 2024 (37,134 compared with 51,976). As in previous years, access to finance remained the main driver of job creation, although lower A2F disbursements led to a substantial reduction in the number of jobs generated through this pillar, from 49,365 in 2024 to 25,569 in 2025. At the same time, jobs generated through BDS interventions increased significantly.

Number of sustained jobs

182,856 Proxy number of employees in EU-supported SMEs in Georgia

38.6%

out of total sustained jobs in the EaP

Average jobs per SME supported

3.7

The number of sustained jobs declined slightly, from 189,377 in 2024 to 182,856 in 2025. However, the average number of employees per supported SME increased from 3.4 to 3.7, suggesting that supported businesses remained relatively stable in terms of employment.



Success stories

Bringing Father's Vineyard Dream to Life with EU Support

Akido, an eco-friendly vineyard cottage in Kvareli, was launched by Mariam Iashvili with EU4Business support. Using an EU grant, she built a modern A-frame guest house in her family's Kakheti vineyard, creating a unique agrotourism experience. The project boosted visitors, complemented her organic dried fruit business, and is now paving the way toward international markets.

Read full story

Success stories

EU Fuels Growth of Lavender Candle Business

Nino Gigauri, an elementary school teacher from Gori in eastern Georgia, has always felt a strong connection to nature and creativity. A passionate painter and lover of handmade crafts, she eventually found an unexpected way to combine these interests – by starting her own lavender plantation.

"It was a way for me to do what I love and express myself through art," Nino says.

Her idea emerged when she discovered that, despite growing demand for lavender products, essential oils are produced only in limited quantities in Georgia and are largely imported.

With EU support, Nino planted 300 lavender bushes and began producing environmentally friendly candles and soaps using essential oils. She now sells her handmade products online.

Beyond financial assistance, EU-funded training provided Nino with opportunities to meet other women entrepreneurs, exchange experiences and gain confidence to develop her business further.

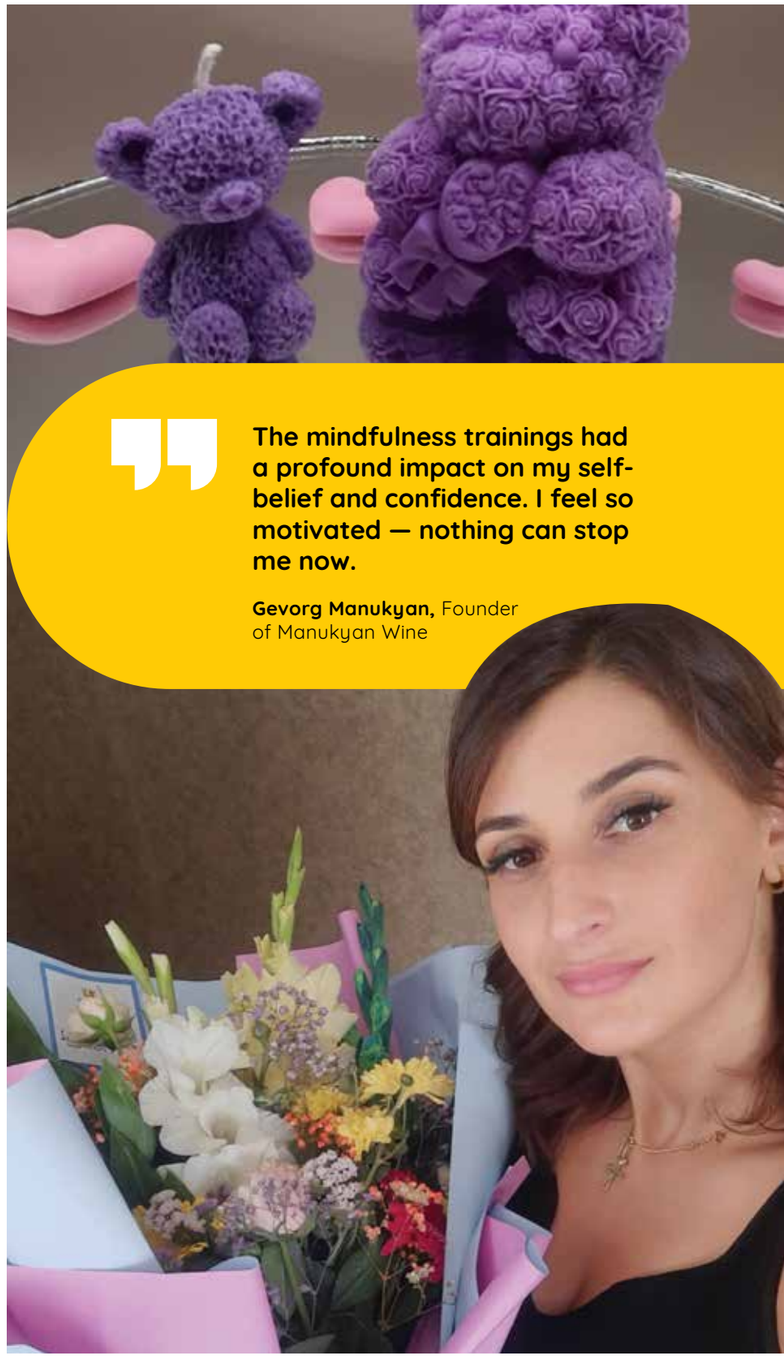
"The mindfulness trainings had a profound impact on my self-belief and confidence," she says. "I feel so motivated – nothing can stop me now."

Nino's plantation is located in the historic village of Lamiskana in Kaspi district, close to territory occupied by Russia since the 2008 war. Despite the challenges facing the area, its cultural heritage also creates opportunities for tourism.

Nino now plans to make full use of her one-hectare plot by expanding the lavender plantation. Her ambitions also extend beyond production: she dreams of building a small eco-friendly wooden cottage where visitors could experience the lavender fields and take part in candle-making masterclasses.

"My goal is to establish a memorable, unique and affordable brand," she says.

Read full story



The mindfulness trainings had a profound impact on my self-belief and confidence. I feel so motivated — nothing can stop me now.

Gevorg Manukyan, Founder of Manukyan Wine

The Cross-Regional Connectivity Agenda

Strengthening resilience and driving sustainable economic growth across the Eastern Partnership region

On June 23rd 2026, the European Commission, represented by the Commissioner for Enlargement Marta Kos and Jozef Síkela, Commissioner for International Partnerships, held the high-level launch for the Connectivity Agenda Platform[1].

This follows the Cross-regional Security and Connectivity Ministerial Meeting in October 2025 that presented the ambitious Cross-Regional Connectivity Agenda, which aims to strengthen transport, energy and digital links between the European Union and Central Asia through the South Caucasus and the Black Sea region by coordinating strategic investments and regulatory cooperation. The Connectivity Agenda is a key part of the European Union's Global Gateway strategy, whose purpose is to boost smart, clean and secure connections in digital, energy and transport sectors, and to strengthen health, education and research systems across the world.

The Global Gateway approach feeds into the Cross-Regional Connectivity Agenda that aims to improve links between the EU and Central Asia through Türkiye and the South Caucasus by coordinating strategic investments and regulations. The objective is to boost trade and socio-economic development through resilient and efficient transport, energy, and digital networks. Businesses, including SMEs, will benefit from enhanced opportunities for better transport links, digital business and better energy supply.



Marta Kos,
Commissioner for Enlargement

At a time of growing conflict, it is great to see so many countries come together around a shared project. We need reliable trade routes, and the Trans-Caspian Transport Corridor has emerged as exactly that. Trade along the route could increase fivefold over the next 15 years. To make this happen, we need to bring our efforts together. Many projects and initiatives are already under way. The Platform will connect them, fill the remaining infrastructure gaps and link the route from end to end."

[1] European Commission, "EU launches Connectivity Agenda Platform to strengthen links between Europe and Central Asia", 2026.

Key Priorities of the Connectivity Agenda

The focus of the Connectivity Agenda is on sustainable and resilient connections in four priority areas[2]:

Transport: strengthening the cross-regional Trans-Caspian Transport Corridor (TCTC) and the extension of our transport connections.

Digital: developing high-speed internet access to drive innovation, digital trade, and secure critical infrastructure.

Energy: improving energy links and accelerating renewable energy deployment to enhance energy security and diversification.

Trade: harmonising and digitalising customs procedures to simplify cross-border trade and deepen market integration.

Building on existing initiatives, the Connectivity Agenda will be central to resilience and future economic growth across the wider region. **For SMEs in the Eastern Neighbourhood and Central Asia, the benefits of implementing the Agenda are clear. It offers:**

Wider Markets: Faster transport and improved digital infrastructure will enable SMEs to reach customers and suppliers well beyond their immediate local markets.

Lower Costs: More efficient logistics, streamlined customs procedures and reduced transit times will help SMEs lower transport costs and minimise inventory and working-capital requirements.

Greater Digital Adoption: Reliable, high-speed connectivity will facilitate the uptake of cloud computing, digital payments and other digital tools, helping small businesses reduce IT costs and operate more efficiently. Better Integration into global value chains: Improved transport and digital corridors will make it easier for SMEs to connect with larger international value chains, multinational networks and foreign direct investment (FDI) hubs.



Jozef Síkela,
Commissioner for International Partnerships

The Trans-Caspian Transport Corridor is becoming a vital bridge between Europe and Asia. With these new investment agreements, we are upgrading infrastructure, improving border crossings and helping create a route that is quicker, more reliable and better connected. This is not only about transport. It is about competitiveness, energy security and giving citizens and companies the confidence that trade and mobility can continue even in times of geopolitical pressure."

From Strategy to Action

To support these objectives, the Connectivity Agenda Platform will provide a framework for participating countries, international financial institutions and other stakeholders to coordinate investments and policy action across transport, energy, digital connectivity and trade. As part of efforts to further strengthen cooperation with the region, participants also agreed to improve the operational performance of the Trans-Caspian Transport Corridor. They invited the Commission to assess the corridor's functioning and identify priority actions to enhance its competitiveness.

To support the implementation of the Connectivity Agenda, the Commission has concluded statements of intent with international financial institutions expected to mobilise up to €2 billion for investments in transport infrastructure, border crossing points and trade facilitation across the Black Sea region and the South Caucasus. These investments will strengthen cross-border connectivity, reduce barriers to trade and support the development of more efficient and resilient transport links along the corridor.

[2] European Commission, "EU strengthens cross-regional cooperation with Black Sea countries, the South Caucasus and Central Asia", 2025.



Apostolos Tzitzikostas,
Commissioner for Sustainable Transport and Tourism

Competitive economies depend on strong transport networks and connectivity. By mobilising up to €2 billion in strategic investments, we are modernising transport infrastructure, strengthening border crossings and facilitating trade. This will unlock economic opportunities for Europe and its partners in Central Asia, the South Caucasus and the Black Sea region, boost resilience and deliver tangible benefits for businesses and citizens alike."



Results by Key Instruments

Results in Access to Finance

Disbursed budget in A2F

€15.0 million EU funds disbursed for improving access to finance for SMEs in Georgia

18.6%

of the total disbursed A2F budget in 2025

As noted earlier, A2F disbursements fell from €28.6 million in 2024 to €15.0 million in 2025, which had a direct impact on the results achieved through this pillar.

Overall results in A2F

20,459
SMEs supported with A2F interventions

43.6%
were owned or managed by women

42.6%
our of total A2F supported in the EaP

12
PFIs supported

25,569
new jobs generated at A2F-supported SMEs

8.5%
increase in income of A2F-supported SMEs



Success stories

Georgian Beekeeper Doubles Production with EU-Backed Modernisation

In Chokhatauri, Giorgi Mamaladze has turned a 20-year family beekeeping tradition into a modern business. With EU4Business support, he introduced advanced machinery and international safety standards, doubling output to 20 tonnes. Today, his farm is a regional model for high-quality, export-ready honey.

Read full story

Grants and loans received

Loans

19,559
SMEs received loans

41.9%
women

€426.1 million
total value of loans triggered in Georgia

35.8%
of the EaP total

€21,784
average size of loan

Grants

900
SMEs received grants

79.6%
women

€3.5 million
total value of grants triggered in Georgia

38.3%
of the EaP total

€3,881
average per grant

Compared with 2024, the number of SMEs supported through A2F interventions declined from 32,944 to 20,459. The number of new jobs also fell substantially, from 49,365 to 25,569, while the average increase in SME turnover declined from 11.4% to 8.5%. These changes are closely linked to the lower level of A2F disbursements in 2025. However, the average loan size increased, suggesting that support became more concentrated. At the same time, the share of women-owned or women-managed businesses continued to increase.



Success stories

From Classroom to Greenhouse: Tomato Farmer Triples Production with EU Support

In Zestafoni, retired art teacher Luarsab Giorgadze turned his passion for tomato gardening into a successful greenhouse business. With an EU4Business grant, he built a second greenhouse, tripled his income, and now produces over five tons of tomatoes a year. His story shows how the right support can turn retirement into a new beginning.

Read full story

Results in Business Development Services

Disbursed budget in BDS

€9.5 million
EU support disbursed to improve the skills of SMEs in Georgia

29.2%
of the total BDS disbursed budget in 2025

Overall results in A2F

18,796
SMEs supported with BDS interventions

27.4%
of women

66.2%
out of total BDS supported in the EaP

146
BSOs capacitated

50.3%
out of total in the EaP

11,565
new jobs generated at BDS-supported SMEs

10.9%
increase in income of BDS-supported SMEs

The number of SMEs supported through BDS interventions increased substantially, rising from 7,857 in 2024 to 18,796 in 2025. The share of women-owned or women-managed businesses also increased, from 22.3% to 27.4%. Although the number of supported BSOs declined, the significant increase in the number of SMEs receiving support suggests that business support services were delivered more widely and efficiently. Support to BSOs therefore continued to provide an important institutional foundation for service delivery.

Results in Business Enabling Environment

Disbursed budget in BEE

€8.0 million EU support disbursed to improve the business environment in Georgia

36.2%

of the total BEE disbursed budget in 2025

Regulators/governments capacitated

14 government institutions, including policy-makers, regulators and enforcement agencies had their capacities improved

2.7%

out of total in the EaP

Normative acts changed

44 normative acts changed

24.7%

out of total in the EaP

This number does not necessarily reflect the significance or potential impact of the reforms adopted. Reforms introduced in previous years continue to have a long term impact and often require lengthy implementation before their full effects become apparent. These reforms aim to ensure that the overall legislative and regulatory environment remains conducive to business.

Public-private dialogue events held

69 public-private dialogue events were supported

39.0%

out of total in the EaP

BEE activity declined significantly compared with 2024 across all three key indicators. The number of regulators and government institutions capacitated decreased from 44 to 14, normative acts changed from 142 to 44, and public-private dialogue events from 187 to 69. This reflects a lower level of BEE activity during the year and the timing and implementation cycles of relevant programmes.

Annex 1: List of projects in Georgia in 2025

Title	Total Budget	Start date	End date	Type of the Project	Areas of Intervention		
					A2F	BDS	BEE
Sustainable and Inclusive Irrigated Agriculture Development Programme in Georgia	€18,107,000	2024	2030	Bilateral	•	•	•
Inclusive Access to Markets	€5,000,000	2023	2027	Bilateral	•	•	•
Creative Compass Georgia	€4,650,000	2023	2027	Bilateral	•	•	•
GREEN – Global Resilience and Environmental Empowerment Nurturing	€719,841	2024	2027	Bilateral	•	•	•
QUIS – Better Goods and Services	€11,525,000	2024	2027	Bilateral	•	•	•
Administration Agreement between the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development concerning the Part II Europe 22 Programmatic Single-Donor Trust Fund (No. 7461)	€3,000,000	2023	2026	Bilateral		•	•
Inclusive Growth through Sustainable and Green Business Practices in Georgia	€879,100	2024	2026	Bilateral	•	•	•
Promoting Green Skills for Sustainability (PROGRESS)	€776,700	2024	2026	Bilateral	•	•	•
Accelerated Rural Development in Imereti & Kakheti	€2,976,868	2022	2026	Bilateral	•	•	•
Support to the Food Safety and Sanitary & Phytosanitary (SPS) Sector in Georgia under ENPARD IV (European Neighbourhood Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development in Georgia Phase IV)	€9,000,000	2021	2026	Bilateral	•	•	•
Green Guria: Supporting Local Democracy and Rural Development for Inclusive and Resilient Green Growth	€2,000,000	2022	2026	Bilateral	•	•	•
Capacitated Agricultural Practices and Consumer Awareness (CAPCA)	€1,762,266	2023	2026	Bilateral	•	•	•
European Neighbourhood Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development in Georgia (Phase IV) Budget Support Contract	€22,750,000	2020	2025	Bilateral		•	•
Catalysing Economic and Social Life in EU Focal Regions of Georgia	€4,500,000	2022	2025	Bilateral	•	•	
Strengthening the Capacity of the Market Surveillance Agency of Georgia	€1,200,000	2023	2025	Bilateral			•
Joint EU-UN Programme for Rural Development in Abkhazia, Phase III (ENPARD IV)	€1,750,000	2022	2025	Bilateral	•	•	
Green for Growth Fund – Technical Assistance Contribution for the East	€3,900,000	2024	2045	Regional	•	•	•
EFSE – EU4Business: Local Currency Lending to MSEs in the Eastern Partnership	€39,921,000	2020	2041	Regional	•		
Promoting Green Lending in the Eastern Partnership	€32,855,000	2020	2040	Regional	•		
GGF L Shares for Georgia: Promoting Green Local Currency Lending	€10,355,000	2019	2040	Regional	•		

Title	Total Budget	Start date	End date	Type of the Project	Areas of Intervention		
					A2F	BDS	BEE
EU4Business – The EU Local Currency Partnership Initiative: the European Fund for Southeast Europe (EFSE)	€50,320,000	2018	2039	Regional	•		
218 NIP decision share – Green for Growth – Extension to Neighbourhood East II	€5,162,849	2018	2039	Regional	•		
Green for Growth – Extension to Neighbourhood East II	€6,157,151	2018	2039	Regional	•		
"EU4Business Guarantee Facility" financed from the general budget of the European Union under the Neighbourhood Investment Platform	€41,495,000	2020	2035	Regional	•		
Youth in Business Programme in Moldova and in South Caucasus	€9,300,000	2025	2032	Regional	•		
EBRD Advice for Small Businesses, Team Europe EaP window	€17,064,714	2020	2031	Regional		•	
EIB-4 SME Finance Facility – EIB window	€5,100,000	2010	2030	Regional	•		
EFSD – FMO Guarantee for Georgia	€1,230,000	2023	2030	Regional	•		
EU EBRD Local Currency Initiative	€6,216,000	2021	2030	Regional	•		
DCFTA SME Direct Finance Facility	€10,220,000	2014	2029	Regional	•	•	
EU4Business Empowering Trade and Competitiveness in EaP Countries	€13,000,000	2025	2029	Regional		•	•
Mayors for Economic Growth – Phase 3	€10,000,000	2025	2028	Regional	•	•	•
DCFTA Initiative East (EIB) (can also be referred to as DCFTA Facility by EIB)	€62,746,000	2016	2028	Regional	•	•	
Strengthening Intellectual Propriety Rights in Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine	€5,600,000	2024	2028	Regional			•
EU4Business EBRD Credit line (SME Competitiveness Programme in Eastern Partnership – 219 funds)	€42,675,049	2019	2028	Regional	•		
"EU4Innovation East" Support to Digital innovation in the Eastern Partnership region	€20,000,000	2024	2028	Regional		•	•
EFSD+EBRD Guarantee for Georgia	€1,770,000	2023	2028	Regional	•		
EFSD Proparco Guarantee Georgia	€3,100,000	2023	2028	Regional	•		
FINANCE AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER CENTRE FOR CLIMATE CHANGE (FINTECC) – EU4CLIMATE window	€15,400,000	2020	2027	Regional	•		
Women in Business Phase II	€8,440,000	2021	2027	Regional	•	•	
EU4Business EBRD Credit line (EU Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) Facility, EBRD DCFTA Programme)	€38,900,000	2017	2027	Regional	•	•	
PROPARCO Guarantee Program	€10,650,000	2022	2027	Regional	•		
EU4Business EBRD Credit line (SME Competitiveness Programme in Eastern Partnership – 218 funds)	€52,908,951	2019	2026	Regional	•		
EU4DIGITAL Facility – phase 2	€16,000,000	2022	2026	Regional		•	•
EU4Business EBRD Credit line (EU Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) Facility, EBRD DCFTA Programme)	€19,430,000	2016	2026	Regional		•	•
Mayors for Economic Growth 2 TA	€11,800,000	2021	2026	Regional		•	•
EU-EBRD Country-specific Investment Climate Reviews and Action Plans for Eastern partnership (EaP) countries Phase II	€1,200,000	2022	2025	Regional			•











Read the EU4Business Annual Report 2025 on our website

eu4business.eu

EU4Business

eu4business.ge



Funded by
the European Union