



# Country Report

GEORGIA

2023



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# Executive Summary for Georgia: 2022 At a Glance

In 2022, Georgia remained the main recipient of support under EU4Business after Ukraine. The number of SMEs receiving EU support in Georgia was 30,628 in 2022 or 14.9% of all active SMEs in the country including sole proprietors. EU-assisted SMEs showed an increase in earnings/turnover of 16,35% in 2022, and there was a 55.24% increase in the number of new jobs created by those businesses. However, many jobs were not sustained, with a 39% drop: exports also declined. The latter may be attributed in large part to the impact of disruptions in trade patterns caused by Russia's invasion of Ukraine and conflict elsewhere in the Caucasus.

## 2022 vs 2021



### Total budget of support

The budgets available to support SMEs in Georgia rose by

↑ **23%**

Representing an increase of

↑ **€64.65**  
million

The total budget of support in Georgia

**€341.44 million**



### Disbursed budgets

The disbursed budgets in Georgia dropped by

↓ **-33%**

Representing a decrease of

↓ **€18.74**  
million

The total disbursed budget

**€37.55 million**



### SMEs supported

The number of SMEs supported in Georgia dropped by

↓ **-12%**

Representing a decrease of

↓ **4,006**

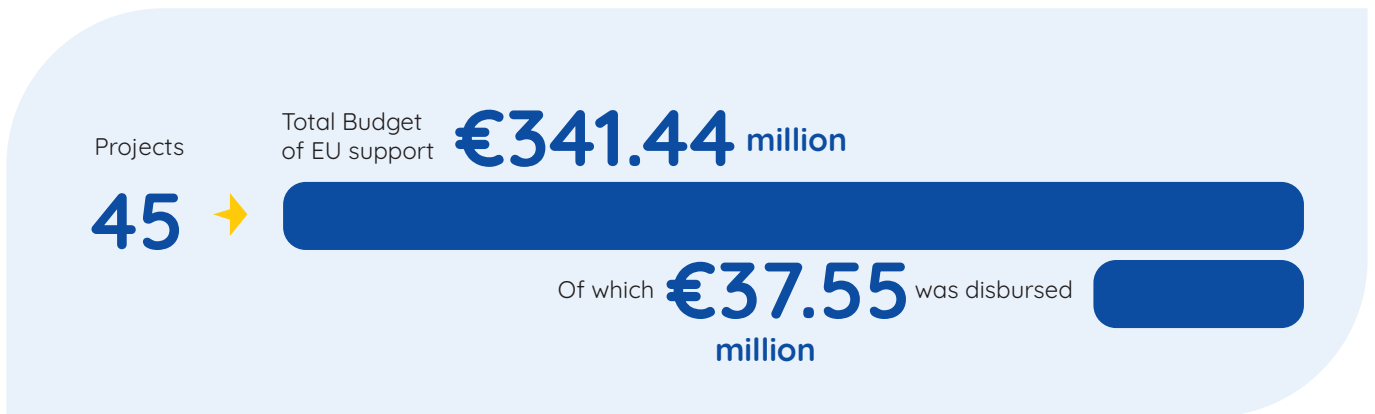
SMEs supported

**30,628**



# Portfolio\*

\* total budget of active projects in Georgia, 2022

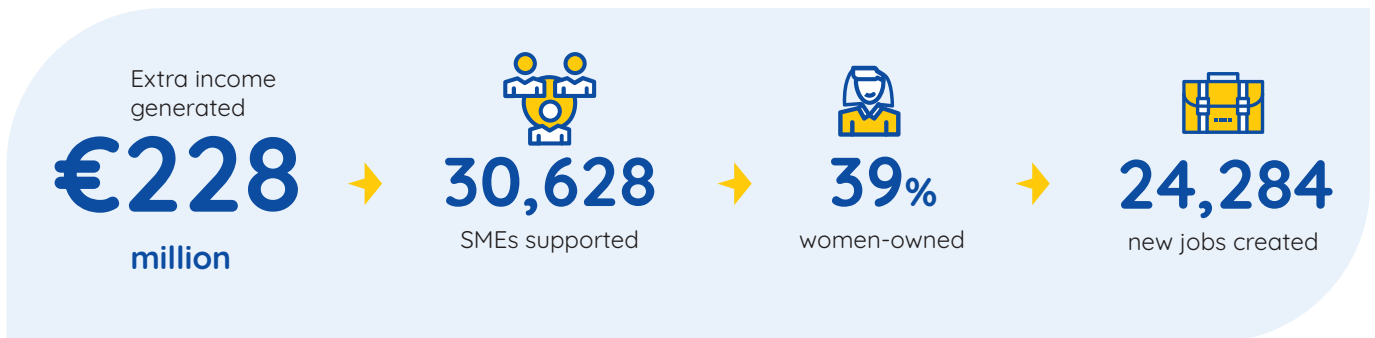


## Breakdown by intervention



## Results in Figures\*\*

\*\* data for Georgia, 2022



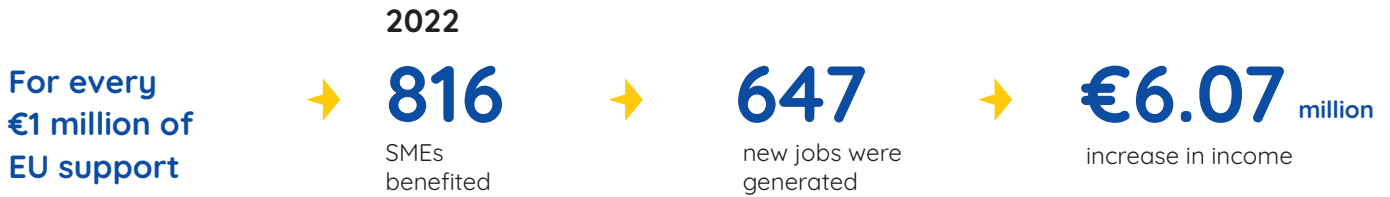
↑ **+20%** increase in staff among EU-supported SMEs

↑ **160** EU-supported SMEs engaged in exporting

↑ **+18%** growth in SMEs' turnover recorded

↑ **+16%** increase in exports among EU-supported SMEs

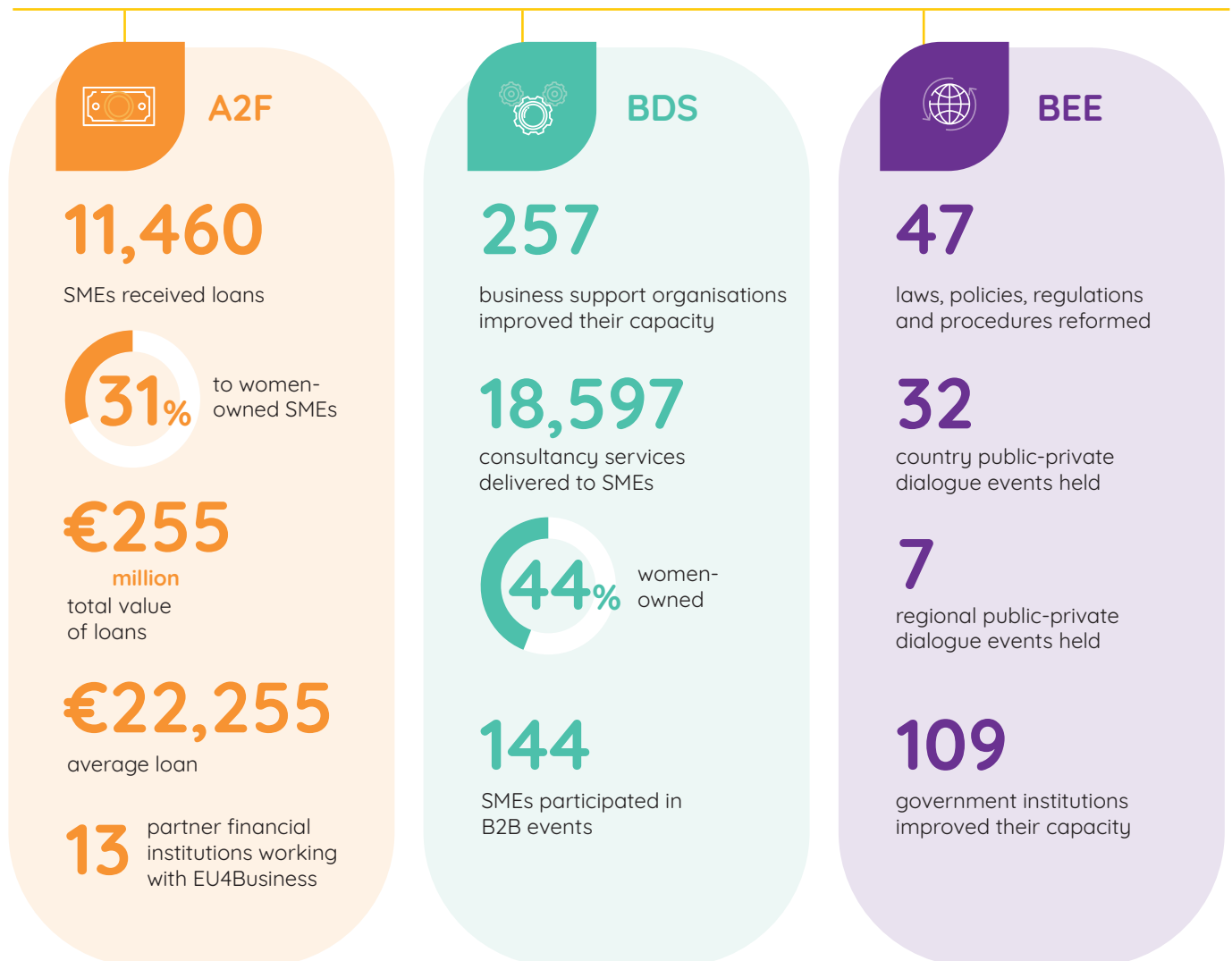
# Impact of EU Support in Georgia



## Compared with 2021



## Results per Pillar



**Stephen Tupper**

Team Leader, EU4Business Facility

All EU4Business instruments contributed to the general sustainability and growth of Georgian business in 2022: of particular note was the A2F direction, where Georgia has almost 40% of EU4Business A2F in the region, made particularly accessible to SMEs through a broad coalition of local financial institutions. EU4Business support was also gender mainstreamed with 44% of businesses owned or managed by women, one of the highest ratios in the EaP. Much of what was achieved in 2022 built upon the results of the previous years and the momentum attained as a result of COVID recovery: regardless of conflict-generated instability, it seems likely that the general growth pattern will continue in 2023.

# EU SUPPORT TO SMES IN GEORGIA IN 2022





# Portfolio Overview in Georgia

The total value of EU support in Georgia in 2022

**€341.44**  
million

The budget available to support SMEs in Georgia rose up by **€64.65 million** representing an increase of

**+23%**

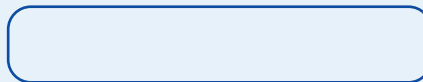
Disbursed budget in Georgia

**€37.55** million

2022



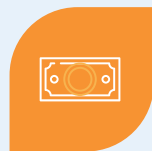
2021



**€56.29** million

EU support is focusing on three types of interventions:

Business Development Services (BDS)



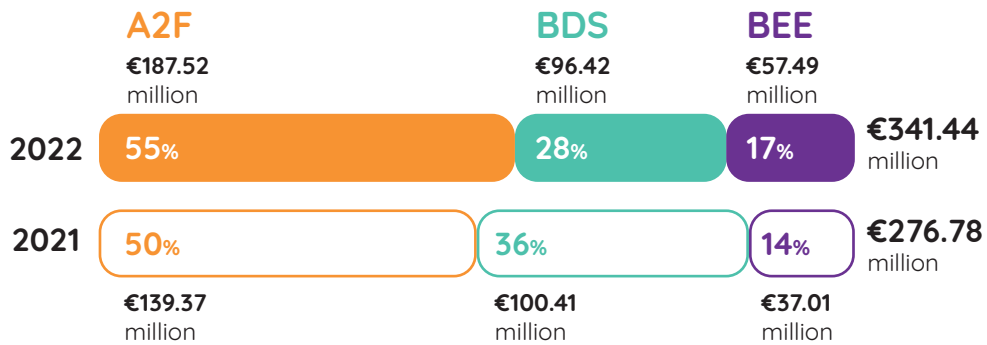
Access to Finance (A2F)



Business Enabling Environment (BEE)

**45**  
projects  
in Georgia

# Breakdown by intervention



Breakdown of Active Bilateral Projects in Georgia by Intervention in 2022

**48%**  
of total budget

Breakdown of Regional Projects in Georgia by Intervention in 2022

**52%**  
of total budget

with a total budget\*  
**€341.44**  
million

**€163.22**  
million

**26%** A2F  
€42.75 million

**45%** BDS  
€72.72 million

**29%** BEE  
€47.75 million

**€178.21**  
million

**81%** A2F  
€144.77 million

**13%** BDS  
€23.70 million

**5%** BEE  
€9.74 million



# Overview by type of intervention

## Access to Finance (A2F)



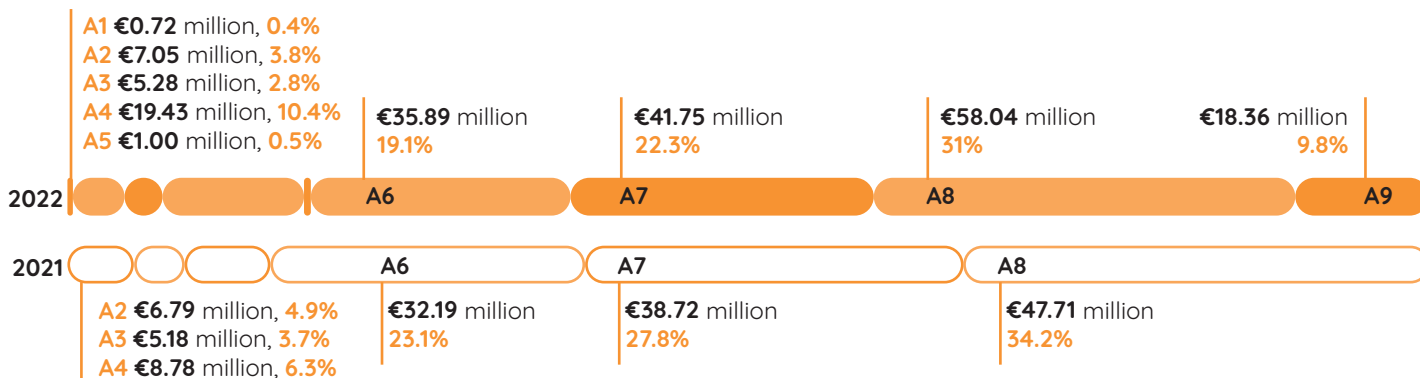
A2F is the largest area of support in Georgia representing **55%** of budgets in 2022

A total of **€187.52 million** **+34.6%** compared with 2021

9 specific support instruments are used in Georgia

A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	A8	A9
Capped Loss Recovery	Interest Subsidy	Targeted Assistance (TA) to PFIs	Capped Guarantees	Currency Hedging Subsidy	SME Incentive Grants (linked to loans)	Grants to SMEs	Structured Funds	Equity

### Allocation of A2F Budgets in Georgia by Instrument



### Allocation of A2F Budgets by Regional and Bilateral Instruments



	Regional	Bilateral
A1	€0.72 million	
A2	€7.05 million	
A3	€5.28 million	
A4	€19.43 million	
A5		€1.00 million
A6	€35.89 million	
A7		€41.75 million
A8	€58.04 million	
A9	€18.36 million	

## 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 SMEs not repaying part or all of its loan. In this way, the PFIs feel more comfortable and are willing to use the credit lines from IFIs to lend to SMEs. However, the EU grant only partially covers the potential loss that PFIs could suffer. The recovery of loss covered by this EU risk sharing instrument is generally up to 10% of the total loan portfolio of the respective PFI (total value of the loans disbursed by the PFI from the respective credit line of the IFI) and generally up to 50% of each individual sub-loan. This actually 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 technical assistance to PFIs in the form of consultancy services, mentoring, and specialised training. The main effect of this instrument is that the PFIs (local banks and microfinance institutions) become more familiar with the modus operandi of the big IFIs, the characteristics of their credit lines, their reporting requirements, as well as the standards regarding financial and risk analysis of the potential borrowers.

### 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 through guarantees to reduce collateral requirements for SMEs. This is a guarantee that enables improved access to finance through the reimbursement of a portion of the loss caused by the SME portfolio. These guarantees are generally capped at up to 25% of the total portfolio of the respective partner financial institution and generally 70%-80% of each individual sub-loan. In the case of the DCFTA facility phase 1 EIB/ EIF, the guarantee is 25%/70%, for EIF COSME support the guarantee is 50%/70%, for DCFTA facility phase 2 the guarantee is 25%/80%.

### A5 Currency Hedging Subsidy

This instrument is given to IFIs in order to enable them to disburse loans to PFIs (and ultimately to SMEs) in local currency. Traditionally, the IFIs only provide credit lines in euros or dollars. In order to sign credit contracts in national currency, the IFIs need to protect their investment through "currency hedging". This is a currency risk coverage facility provided by specialised agencies. This covers the foreign exchange losses of the IFIs, but such coverage is subject to payment of costs/fees. Without the EU grant to cover the cost of "currency hedging", the IFIs would add this additional cost in the lending contract with PFIs and the loans for SMEs in local currency would naturally become more expensive. Due to the EU grant, the IFIs and subsequently the PFIs can offer loans in local currency to SMEs at a more competitive price.

### A6 SME Incentive Grants (linked to loans)

This instrument is different from regular grant schemes as the incentive grants are not given directly to SMEs as a "pure grant". The SME signs 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 or feasibility study and of compliance with the other pre-conditions for the loan disbursement. 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 as is the case for the EBRD DCFTA facility 1 and 2.

### 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 in order 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

This instrument is implemented directly by EU participation as opposed to risk-sharing with IFIs. Typically, this involves direct loans or equity investment in a financial instrument or fund. 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 company. This type of support instrument involves more risk and is for now it is only active in Armenia, where the EU provides a first loss guarantee for the Amber Equity Fund that invests equity in SMEs of Armenia.



Human story

[Read full story](#)

# Boosting export potential: EU and Eurochambres join efforts to support Georgian eco-friendly design companies

At Funduki, a word often heard is “eco-comfortable,” a term rarely used in the Georgian language. The significance behind it lies in the fact that over 90% of the textiles used by Funduki are either repurposed from leftover pieces or sourced from sustainable materials designed to endure without damage for extended periods. Fashion waste is a major issue in today’s world: out of the annual production of 100 billion garments, approximately 92 million tonnes ultimately end up in landfills.

The nationwide closure of businesses served as a wake-up call for Funduki founders and their partners, compelling them to explore alternative avenues for the growth. Luckily, in 2021 Funduki got into the project **Enhancing Export Capacities for Georgian and Estonian SMEs – Export Design**, supported by the **EU4Business:Connecting Companies** project. The company got assistance in export activities, participated in study visits, had a number of B2B meetings, and placed their productions in the leading concept store in Tallinn.

“High quality is our signature and something we don’t ever want to lose. It’s also what others love about Funduki and what makes us think that we might have a successful future in export.”

Aleksandre Tsvitsivadze and Thea Chakhrakia, co-founders of Funduki



# Business Development Services (BDS)



BDS is the second largest area of support in Georgia representing **28%** of budgets in 2022

A total of

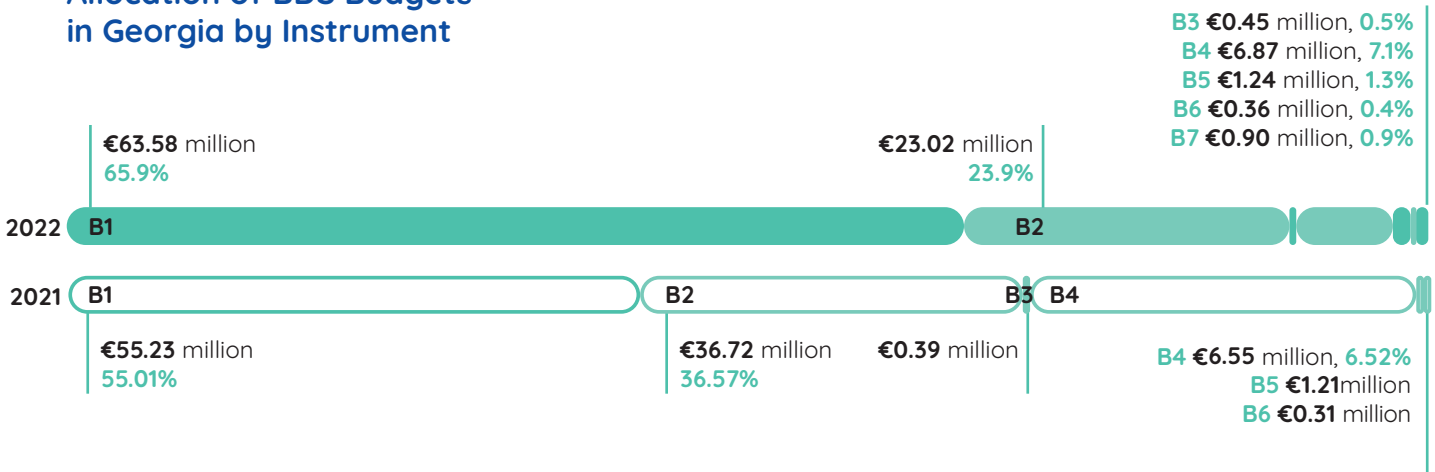
**€96.42**  
million

**-4%**  
compared with 2021

## 7 support instruments used in Georgia

B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7
Consultancy Services for SMEs	Capacity Building of BSOs	Incubators	Clusters	Trade Information	B2B Activities	Export Strategies

## Allocation of BDS Budgets in Georgia by Instrument



## Allocation of BDS Budgets by Regional and Bilateral Instruments



	Regional	Bilateral
B1	€21.19 million	€42.39 million
B2	€1.62 million	€21.40 million
B3	€0.45 million	
B4		€6.87 million
B5	€0.12 million	€1.13 million
B6	€0.32 million	€0.04 million
B7		€0.90 million





## BDS Instruments by Type

### B1 Consultancy Services for SMEs

Through this instrument, the EU4Business Initiative aims to increase directly the knowledge and skills of SMEs in 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, 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, the Sector Trade Association, training institutes, etc) to deliver BDS services to SMEs (whether members or not). The capacity building is achieved through mentoring, training trainers, advisory services, and study tours to either 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.

The EU4Business Incubators Instrument generally shares the cost with the local authorities where the EU bears the cost of refurbishment and cost-sharing arrangements for the running costs and/or service provision. One of the most important aspects related to this instrument is sustainability. As operating costs are high, the initial financial set-up is crucial for keeping the incubators viable after the EU intervention ends.

### 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. The success of the SME cluster is closely related to the level of value added in the respective field of activity.

### 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 generating the necessary information (brochures, guides, market reports) or developing tools for accessing online resources and intelligent searches. It covers market information, marketing guides, and market access requirements.

### B6 B2B Activities

Business to Business (B2B) Activities support SMEs to make specific contact with nominally interested buyers (company decision makers in target export markets who regularly buy the product or service). These can include participation in online buyer auctions, trade fair participation, 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 used at a national or sector level to develop a policy to increase a country's exports. 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 (and action plan) to develop the exports of competitive products in 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.



# EU4Business-supported fashion entrepreneur revives old, environmentally friendly dyeing tradition

The fabric-dyeing house in Kiketi, just over 30 kilometres away from the Georgian capital of Tbilisi, is a place where the magic happens.

The wooden walls of this well-lit, modern cottage are covered with colourful samples of fabric, with vibrant colours ranging from deep purple to warm orange and light pink. The finished fabrics are draped from the branches of a small tree, which forms part of the cottage interior.

This is the first fabric-dyeing house of an environmentally and socially conscious eco-textile startup called Colors of Caucasus, which is run by Nino Ioseliani, a well-known entrepreneur in the Georgian fashion industry. The company is a member of the Georgian Apparel and Fashion Association (GAFA), which was established with the support of the Clusters4Development project, funded by the EU and the German Government, being implemented by GIZ under the EU4Business Initiative. With the support of EU4Business, industry clusters help SMEs team up with other businesses to become more competitive.

**“With support from GAFA and EU4Business, we’re introducing our collections to the European market.”**

**Nino Ioseliani,**  
founder of Colors  
of Caucasus



# Business Enabling Environment (BEE)



BEE is the third largest of area of support in Georgia representing **17%** of budgets in 2022

A total of

**€57.49**  
million

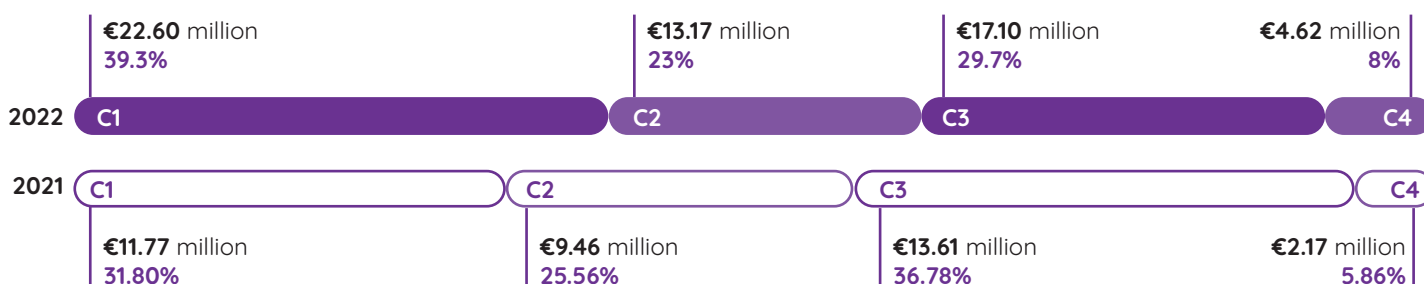
**+55%**

compared with 2021

## 4 support instruments used in Georgia

C1	C2	C3	C4
<b>Capacity Building among Policymakers and Regulators</b> <p>Through this instrument, 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 six Eastern Partnership countries. This can include making and amending policies, laws, and administrative procedures based on need and risk assessment. Through this instrument, EU4Business interventions deliver direct advisory, mentoring services, and study tours to the relevant staff involved in policymaking.</p>	<b>PPD (Public Private Dialogue)</b> <p>Public Private Dialogue 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.</p>	<b>Regulatory Reform</b> <p>Through this instrument, EU4Business interventions support the EaP countries to improve the regulatory environment based on best practices and most often approximation (to align their SME related legislations, rules, and regulations with those of the EU). Approximation occurs in all six Eastern Partnership countries, but it is more intensely applied in the three DCFTA countries, which are committed to widespread adoption of EU business acquis under the Association Agreement (AA).</p>	<b>Information and Communication to SMEs</b> <p>Through this instrument, EU4Business interventions support government to inform SMEs on reforms and implications for their business and steps to compliance with regulatory reform.</p>

## Allocation of BEE Budgets in Georgia by Instrument



## Allocation of BEE Budgets in Georgia by Instrument



	Regional	Bilateral
C1	€0.44 million	€22.16 million
C2	€1.05 million	€12.12 million
C3	€8.25 million	€8.85 million
C4		€4.62 million

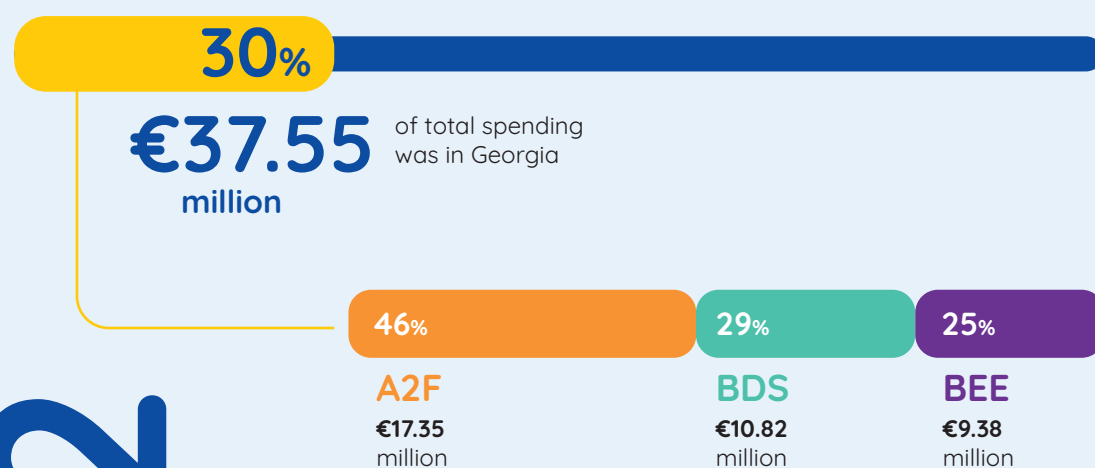


# ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2022

## Aggregated Results in Georgia in 2022

In spite of regional issues of conflict, SMEs generally performed well in 2022, backed up by substantial disbursements through the EU4Business Initiative. A2F remains the dominant instrument overall, with substantial allocations to BDS and BEE. The last of these is likely to become increasingly prominent given the status of Georgia vis-a-vis EU membership and the need for legislative alignment.

In 2022, the EU disbursed **€125.37 million** to support SME growth in EaP



# Number of SMEs supported



## Number of SMEs supported

Overall, the EU supported

**30,628**

SMEs in Georgia in 2022

Compared with

**34,634** → **-12%**

in 2021



## Supported SMEs in Georgia

had a combined turnover of

**€1,527.82**  
million



## Employed

**118,954**



## Average annual income and employees

2022 saw an increase of 23% in average annual income per employee of the SMEs benefitting from EU4Business assistance. At the same time, the average number of employees fell by 40%. The number of women employed was static, but this must be remembered in parallel with the high level of SMEs owned or managed by women.



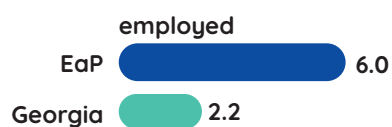
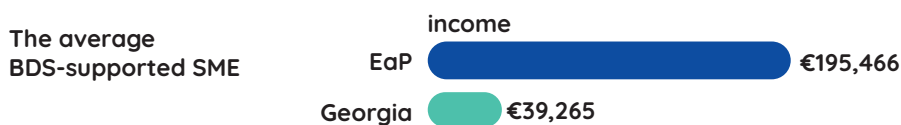
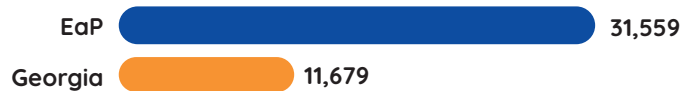
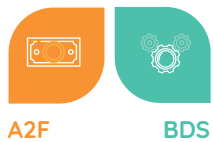
## Support to SMEs in Georgia Relative to EaP

In Georgia, SMEs tend to be smaller than the EaP average: micro enterprises and sole proprietorships account for 91% of SMEs. This is reflected in lower turnover, smaller workforces and less average income generated per employee.



## The number of SMEs supported by area of intervention in Georgia

SMEs supported per pillar



# Job creation amongst supported SMEs in Georgia

In 2022, SMEs supported by the EU in Georgia generated

# 24,284 jobs

increased staff by

# 26%



compared with

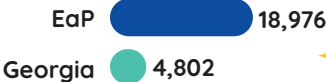
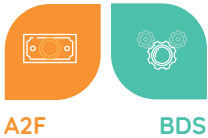
# 9%

in 2021



# Breakdown of job creation by type of intervention in Georgia and EaP

Jobs Created per Pillar

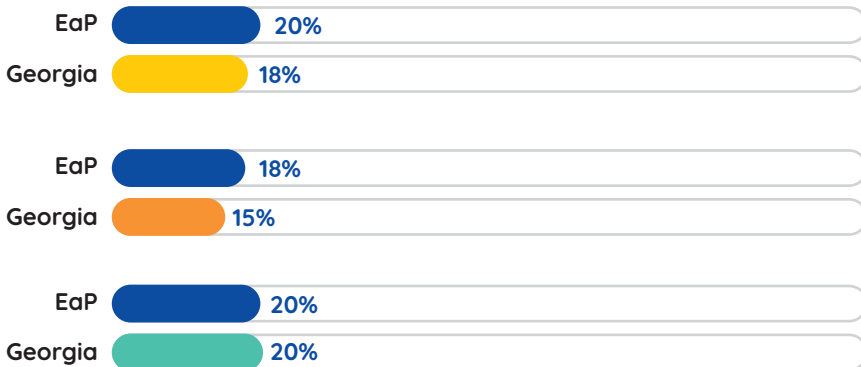


# Impact of EU support in Georgia

## Increase in turnover

Average increase in turnover of EU Supported SMEs in 2022

A2F BDS



In terms of increase in turnover, Georgia was broadly in line with the EaP average, regardless of the instrument of support used. Only A2F was slightly below, but then financial support is often multi-annual, so an annual figure may not fully reflect results.

## Increase in exporting SMEs

EU-supported SMEs that started to export in 2022

A2F BDS

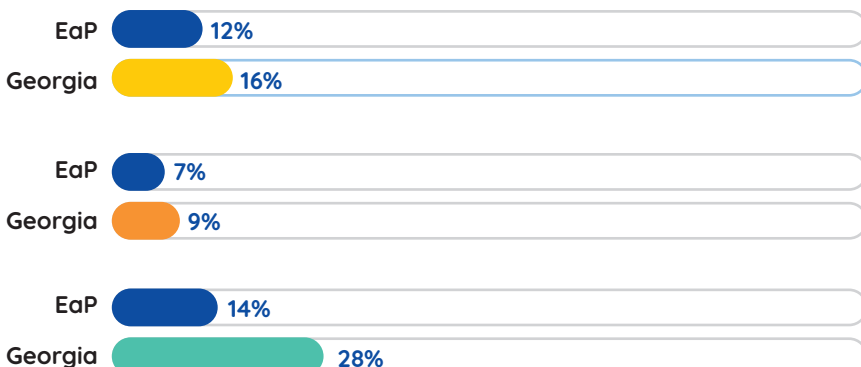


Georgia performed poorly against the EaP average on SMEs that started to export in 2022, but this reflects BDS concentration also upon domestic markets, so the result may be atypical.

## Increase in export

The increase in exports amongst EU-supported SMEs

A2F BDS



Of more importance is the fact that Georgia outstripped the EaP in the increase in exports. Here, BDS clearly had a long-term impact, as those receiving export advice in prior years continued to expand their activities.

# Access to Finance in Georgia

## Overall Results of A2F interventions in Georgia in 2022 were:

	2022	2021
SMEs supported with A2F interventions	11,679	12,696
in loans disbursed	€255.05 million	€71.35 million
in grants given	€2.95 million	€4.25 million
new jobs generated at SMEs supported through A2F	19,482	8,474
increase in income of supported SMEs	15%	6%

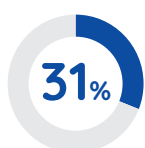
in 2022, the EU disbursed **€65.26 million** for A2F in the EaP

27%

€17.35 million of total spending for A2F was in Georgia

Number of SMEs supported

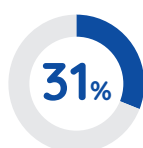
11,679



women-owned

average size of loans

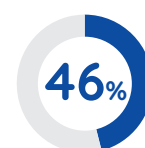
€22,244



women-owned

average size of grants

€13,454



women-owned



## Breakdown of SMEs supported per A2F instrument

	Number of SMEs supported	% of total	Average loans/grants/equity
<b>A4 Capped Guarantees</b>	2,290	19%	€93,735
<b>A5 Currency Hedging Subsidy</b>	435	4%	€15,764
<b>A6 SME Incentive grants</b>	60	1%	€381,690
<b>A7 Grants to SMEs</b>	219	2%	€13,454
<b>A8 Structured Funds</b>	8,675	74%	€1,226

## Overall Impact of A2F in Georgia

	2022	2021
Total Value of loans triggered in Georgia	€255.05 million	€71.35 million
Average total loans triggered across EaP	€107.37 million	€43.22 million
SMEs receiving loans in Georgia	11,460	12,095
Average size of loans in Georgia	€22,244	€5,248
PfIs supported	13	9
Total value of Grants disbursed in Georgia	€2.95 million	€4.25 million
Average total value of grants disbursed across EaP	€2.97 million	€1.81 million
SMEs receiving grants in Georgia	219	601
Average amount of grant given in Georgia	€13,454	€7,066

## Results per A2F instrument

	Number of SMEs supported	Income of SMEs	Jobs in SMEs	Jobs generated	Increase in turnover	% of increase in turnover
<b>Total</b>	11,679	€637,569,288	73,348	19,482	€81,795,924	15%
<b>A4 Capped Guarantees</b>	2,290	€343,444,440	51,517	8,586	€31,222,219	10%
<b>A5 Currency Hedging Subsidy</b>	435	€23,999,990	5,143	309	€2,181,817	10%
<b>A6 SME Incentive grants</b>	60	€41,056,032	4,414	983	€6,842,672	20%
<b>A7 Grants to SMEs</b>	219	€171,545,002	2,936	791	€34,963,435	26%
<b>A8 Structured Funds</b>	8,675	€57,523,824	9,338	8,813	€6,585,781	13%



# Business Development Services in Georgia

Overall Results of BDS interventions in Georgia in 2022 were:

	2022	2021
SMEs supported through BDS interventions	18,949	21,938
New jobs generated at SMEs supported through BDS	4,802	7,169
Increase in income at supported SMEs	20%	18%
BSOs capacitated	257	126

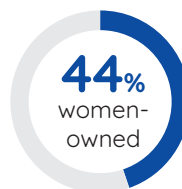
In 2022, the EU disbursed **€33.68 million** for BDS in the EaP

32.12%

**€10.82 million** of total spending for down BDS was in Georgia from

18,949

SMEs benefited in 2022



## SMEs supported by BDS instrument

B1 Consultancy services for SMEs  
18,597 98.14%

B4 Clusters  
208 1.10%

B6 B2B activities  
144 0.76%

## Results by BDS instruments

	Sustained jobs in supported SMEs	New jobs created in Supported SMEs	Total incomes of supported SMEs	Income growth	% increase in turnover
<b>Total</b>	45,606	4,802	€890,251,012	€146,226,842	20%
<b>B1</b> Consultancy services for SMEs	38,986	4,149	€656,248,303	€115,729,733	21%
<b>B4</b> Clusters	5,609	411	€211,664,853	€25,981,073	14%
<b>B6</b> B2B activities	1,011	242	€22,337,856	€4,516,036	25%

# Business Enabling Environment in Georgia

## Overall Results of BEE interventions in Georgia in 2022 were:

	2022	2021
Laws changes	47	52
Public Private Dialogue Events	39	10
Regulators/policy makers strengthened capacity	333	83

In 2022, the EU disbursed **€26.43 million** for BEE in the EaP

**35.5%**

**€9.38 million** of total spending for BEE was in Georgia;

# Results of BEE instruments in Georgia

BEE Support instruments used in Georgia in 2022 are:



Changing / improving laws and regulations



Public-private dialogue events



Capacity building among government agencies / regulators

## Number of laws / regulations changed



## Number of public private dialogue events



## Number of regulators/government benefiting from capacity building



# Annex: List of projects in Georgia as of 2022

Title	Total Budget	Start date	End date	Type of the Project	Areas of Intervention		
					A2F	BDS	BEE
Strengthening of institutional as well as human capacities of Georgian National Agency for Standards and Metrology (GEOSTM) according to the international/EU best practices	€1,400,000	2021	2024	Bilateral			•
Ensuring further progress of SPS and food safety system in Georgia	€1,450,000	2020	2024	Bilateral			•
Economic and Business Development in Georgia -Budget Support contract	€21,250,000	2018	2023	Bilateral	•	•	•
Clusters 4 Development – Better Business Sophistication in Georgia	€5,300,000	2019	2023	Bilateral		•	
Green Economy: Sustainable Mountain Tourism and Organic Agriculture (GRETA)	€3,000,000	2018	2023	Bilateral		•	•
EU innovative action for private sector competitiveness in Georgia	€5,000,000	2019	2023	Bilateral		•	•
Increasing Institutional Capacity for Innovation Project	€2,700,000	2019	2022	Bilateral	•		•
Improving Rural Development in Georgia (ENPARD III)	€10,000,000	2018	2022	Bilateral		•	•
Improving the Agriculture Sector in Georgia (ENPARD III)	€12,000,000	2018	2022	Bilateral	•	•	•
Promoting European business and economic interests in Georgia	€119,701	2021	2022	Bilateral		•	•
The DIGITAL RE4M Programme to foster COVID-19 recovery of SMEs	€1,850,000	2020	2023	Bilateral	•	•	•
European Neighbourhood Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development in Georgia, phase III (ENPARD Georgia III)	€44,500,000	2018	2022	Bilateral	•	•	
Economic Development of Oni Municipality via Business Clusters Creation and Investment Attraction	€315,262	2022	2024	Bilateral		•	
Strengthening Capacity of the Competition Agency of Georgia	€1,200,000	2022	2024	Bilateral			•
Green Guria: Supporting Local Democracy and Rural Development for Inclusive and Resilient Green Growth	€2,000,000	2022	2025	Bilateral	•	•	•
Capacitated Agricultural Practices and Consumer Awareness (CAPCA)	€1,762,266	2023	2025	Bilateral	•	•	•
Accelerated Rural Development in Imereti & Kakheti	€2,976,868	2022	2025	Bilateral	•	•	•
Catalysing Economic and Social Life in EU Focal Regions of Georgia	€4,500,000	2022	2025	Bilateral	•	•	
Joint EU-UN Programme for Rural Development in Abkhazia, Phase III (ENPARD IV)	€1,750,000	2022	2024	Bilateral	•	•	

Title	Total Budget	Start date	End date	Type of the Project	Areas of Intervention		
					A2F	BDS	BEE
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	2025	Bilateral	•	•	•
Bolnisi Business Model-Expanding Success and Inspiring Local Governments for Economic Development	€150,000	2022	2024	Bilateral		•	•
European Neighbourhood Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development in Georgia (Phase IV) Budget Support Contract	€31,000,000	2020	2025	Bilateral		•	•
DCFTA Initiative East (EIB) (can also be referred to as DCFTA Facility by EIB)	€62,746,000	2016	2028	Regional	•	•	
EU4Business EBRD Credit line (EU Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) Facility, EBRD DCFTA Programme)	€38,900,000	2017	2027	Regional	•	•	
EU4Business EBRD Credit line (SME Competitiveness Programme in Eastern Partnership – 2018 funds)	€52,908,951	2019	2026	Regional	•		
EU4Business EBRD Credit line (SME Competitiveness Programme in Eastern Partnership – 2019 funds)	€42,675,049	2019	2028	Regional	•		
EU4Business EBRD Credit line (EU Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) Facility, EBRD DCFTA Programme)	€19,430,000	2016	2026	Regional		•	•
DCFTA SME Direct Finance Facility	€10,220,000	2014	2029	Regional	•	•	
Green for Growth – Extension to Neighbourhood East II	€6,157,151	2018	2039	Regional	•		
2018 NIP decision share – Green for Growth – Extension to Neighbourhood East II	€5,162,849	2018	2039	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	•		
EU4Business – The EU Local Currency Partnership Initiative: the European Fund for Southeast Europe (EFSE)	€50,320,000	2018	2039	Regional	•		
EIB-04 SME Finance Facility – EIB window	€5,100,000	2010	2030	Regional	•		
FINANCE AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER CENTRE FOR CLIMATE CHANGE (FINTECC) – EU4CLIMATE window	€15,400,000	2020	2027	Regional	•		
EBRD Advice for Small Businesses, Team Europe EaP window	€14,976,000	2020	2026	Regional		•	
Mayors for Economic Growth 2 TA	€10,000,000	2021	2024	Regional		•	•
Eastern Partnership Trade Helpdesk	€3,700,000	2019	2024	Regional		•	
Structural Reform Facility: World Bank component	€1,500,000	2018	2024	Regional			•
EU4BUSINESS: Connecting Companies	€6,498,205	2019	2023	Regional		•	
EFSE – EU4Business: Local Currency Lending to MSEs in the Eastern Partnership	€39,921,000	2020	2041	Regional	•		
Women in Business Phase II	€8,000,000	2023	2029	Regional	•	•	
EU4Business: From Policies to Action Phase II	€2,900,000	2020	2024	Regional			•
EU-EBRD Country-specific Investment Climate Reviews and Action Plans for Eastern partnership (EaP) countries Phase II	€1,200,000	2022	2025	Regional			•
PROPARCO Guarantee Program	€10,650,000	2022	2027	Regional	•		

