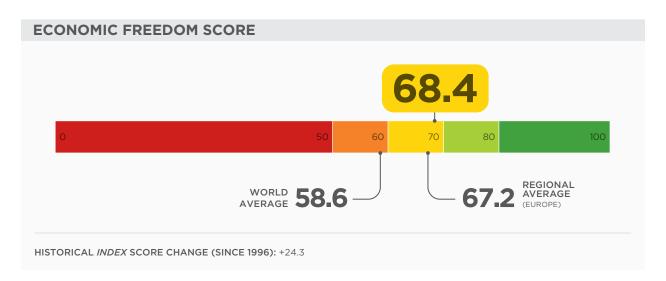
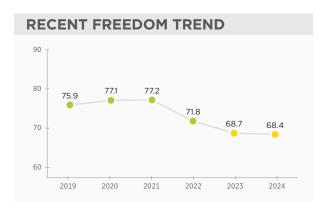


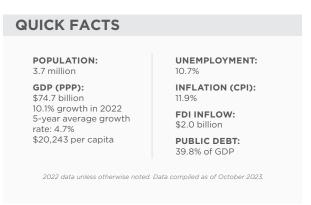
GEORGIA

eorgia's economic freedom score is 68.4, making its economy the 32nd freest in the 2024 *Index of Economic Freedom*. Its rating has decreased by 0.3 point from last year, and Georgia is ranked 19th out of 44 countries in the Europe region. The country's economic freedom score is higher than the world and regional averages. Georgia's economy is considered "moderately free" according to the 2024 *Index*.

Despite a challenging external and political environment, Georgia's economy performs quite well in key policy areas. Reforms to enhance regulatory efficiency have been implemented, and open-market policies are maintained along with low tax rates. The economy has demonstrated a high level of resilience. However, institutional weaknesses still require much more committed reforms because marginal reforms have not generated much improvement. Public spending has been growing as a share of GDP, and the budget balance has been negative. Inflation has been relatively high.

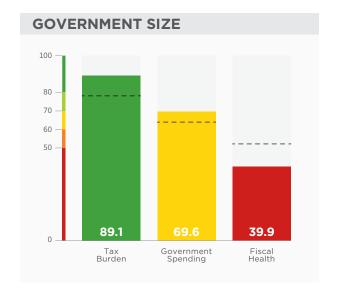




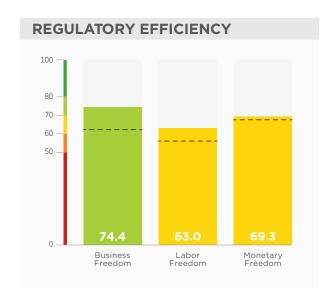


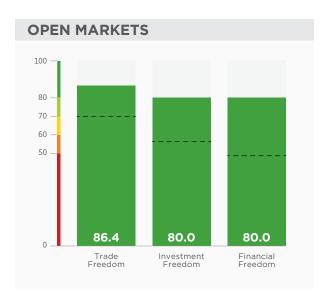
12 ECONOMIC FREEDOMS | GEORGIA





The overall rule of law is relatively well respected in Georgia. The country's property rights score is below the world average; its judicial effectiveness score is above the world average; and its government integrity score is above the world average. The top individual income tax rate is 20 percent, and the top corporate tax rate is 15 percent. The tax burden equals 22.6 percent of GDP. Three-year government spending and budget balance averages are, respectively, 31.8 percent and –6.0 percent of GDP. Public debt amounts to 39.8 percent of GDP.





Georgia's overall regulatory environment is relatively well institutionalized but lacks efficiency. The country's business freedom score is above the world average; its labor freedom score is above the world average; and its monetary freedom score is above the world average.

The trade-weighted average tariff rate is 1.8 percent, and more than 60 nontariff measures are in force. Foreign ownership of agricultural land faces some restrictions. Access to financing has improved in the growing banking sector. Capital markets continue to evolve, but the stock exchange remains small.