



MONTHLY MACRO UPDATE – GEORGIA

LARIZATION TREND RESUMING

5 November 2025

TBC Chief Economist Office

CONTENT

Chart of the Month	6
Monthly Snapshot	7
Latest Publications	8
Growth Drivers	9
GEL Drivers	22

September economic growth came in at 6.4%, according to Geostat. Subsequently, growth averaged 6.5% in the third quarter and 7.7% in the nine months of 2025. Earlier in the year, growth estimates had [consistently been higher than implied by our normalization projections](#), though the recent moderation is in line with our expectations. We forecast real GDP growth at 7.3% in 2025.

On the domestic side, **credit growth**, though still elevated, keeps moderating, now down to 13.4% in September. With annual inflation picking up, the deceleration in real credit growth has become more pronounced, back to single digits at 8.2%. Meanwhile, the seasonally adjusted cumulative **consolidated budget deficit** stood at 0.5% of GDP as of September, compared to an average of 2.3% in 2022-2024, indicating a recent contractionary fiscal stance. **General government debt** continued to decline, reaching 35.2% of GDP, including 24.1% in external debt. **Coincident indicators** also moderated slightly in September. That said, total real non-cash spending through TBC channels point to relative uptick in October, as durables and non-discretionary spending categories have strengthened. At the same time, discretionary spending has broadly flattened, similar to migrant expenses.

On the external side, **money transfers** accelerated in September, rising by 13.7% annually. Growth was again largely driven by inflows from the European Union and the United States, which together accounted for 66% of overall remittances as of September. **Tourism revenues** were up by 6.6% in the third quarter, and by 5.1% in the nine months of 2025. Notably, growth has mostly been driven by receipts from non-traditional markets, contributing 3.8 and 3.3 percentage points in 3Q25 and 9M25, respectively. This is in line with the growing number of visitors from Asian markets such as China, India and Uzbekistan, which emerged as leading contributors in growth of tourist arrivals this year, according to the data published by GNTA. Meanwhile, revenues from traditional markets display mixed trends. Receipts increased from the EU, Azerbaijan and, most of all, Israel, while remaining broadly flat across other countries except for Russia, which posted a decline despite a higher number of visitors. Based on coincident indicators, non-cash spending of non-residents through TBC channels, our proxy for tourism revenues, continues improving, with only slight moderation in October annual growth compared to that of September.

As for merchandise trade, **exports** expanded by 14.2% in September, while **imports** remained subdued, essentially unchanged at -0.3% YoY. Over the nine months of 2025, exports have risen by 7.7% and imports by 4.3%. Car re-exports have contributed 5 percentage points – or 65% – to overall export growth, though have relatively moderated in recent months, while exports of precious metals, ferro-alloys and wine have increased. This trend was evident in September as well, with export growth entirely driven by a broad-based 43.8% annual surge in domestic exports (major contributors were precious metals, paintings, live animals, nuts, ferro-alloys, wine and aircraft parts), while motor car re-exports slightly decreased. On the import side, a 30.9% drop in car imports drove the weakening in September, while other categories mostly expanded, with imports excluding cars posting a 9.2% annual increase. This print is also in line with recent dynamics as car imports have been decreasing in recent months, though, in terms of broader categories, lower investment imports, especially in the first half of the year, drove the slowdown, while consumption and intermediate imports posted positive growth despite decelerating. Consequently, the nine-month **trade deficit** has narrowed to 28.7% of GDP, per our estimates, standing at its lowest level in a decade.

The **terms of trade (ToT)** index – corresponding to the dynamics of export prices over import prices – inched up in September after a prolonged period of flattening throughout the past year, supported by higher gold prices. We will be elaborating on the drivers behind the global gold price surge and its implications for the GEL [and the UZS](#), as well as the [GEL/EUR/USD strategy](#), in our forthcoming publication. Although ToT volatility has relatively increased since 2020, due to significant swings in global commodity prices, [the longer-term trend has remained broadly stable](#). From a macroeconomic perspective, stable ToT – a rather rare feature – serve as an important source of resilience. A deterioration in ToT typically implies real income losses and a passthrough to the exchange rate and inflation through the trade balance channel. That said, given that imports in Georgia significantly exceed exports, stable ToT still imply a higher deficit in USD terms. However, although a net commodity importer, Georgia receives even more inflows from commodity exporters, leading to a broadly balanced net exposure to oil and, in general, commodity prices. Overall, naturally, ToT are only one component of the external position and a wide range of other factors shape the dynamics of [foreign currency inflows and outflows](#) at large.

Taken together, our composite measure of **net foreign currency inflows** – combining money transfers, tourism revenues and merchandise trade – remained elevated in September, easing only slightly from the previous month, when it [nearly tipped into positive territory](#). Since net inflows serve as a reliable leading indicator for the current account balance, which is published with a quarter's lag, real-time estimates suggest that, [after recording a surplus in seasonally adjusted terms in 2Q25](#), the underlying current account is likely to stay in surplus in 3Q25.

As our readers are aware, net foreign currency inflows make up one of the [major GEL-supportive drivers in 2025](#). The other one, **deposit larization** – the so-called “[good time buffer](#)” – continued to send mixed signals in September. Larization began to plateau since mid-July, effectively bringing prior [appreciation pressures on the GEL to a standstill](#). At the same time, while net foreign currency demand by households and legal entities eased in August and September compared to July, the deceleration was uneven, as net FX purchases by legal entities persisted at elevated levels. These developments suggested a degree of caution, hinting at a [somewhat shift in sentiments](#), albeit on a much smaller scale [compared to last year](#). Most recently, however, the trend has again shifted, as latest October data indicate a sizeable pickup in deposit larization in the second half of the month.

With larization losing momentum, so did **NBG’s USD-buying interventions**. Purchases softened to c. USD 100 million in September, [in line with our expectations](#). Per our estimates, activity from the NBG was front-loaded, largely concentrated in the first half of the month. Subsequently, the renewed acceleration in larization in the second half of October appears to have prompted the NBG to resume interventions, with total purchases standing at c. USD 150 million according to our estimates, bringing March-October purchases up to USD 1.8 billion. **Gross reserve assets** reached USD 5.4 billion by the end of September, up by USD 224 million on a monthly basis.

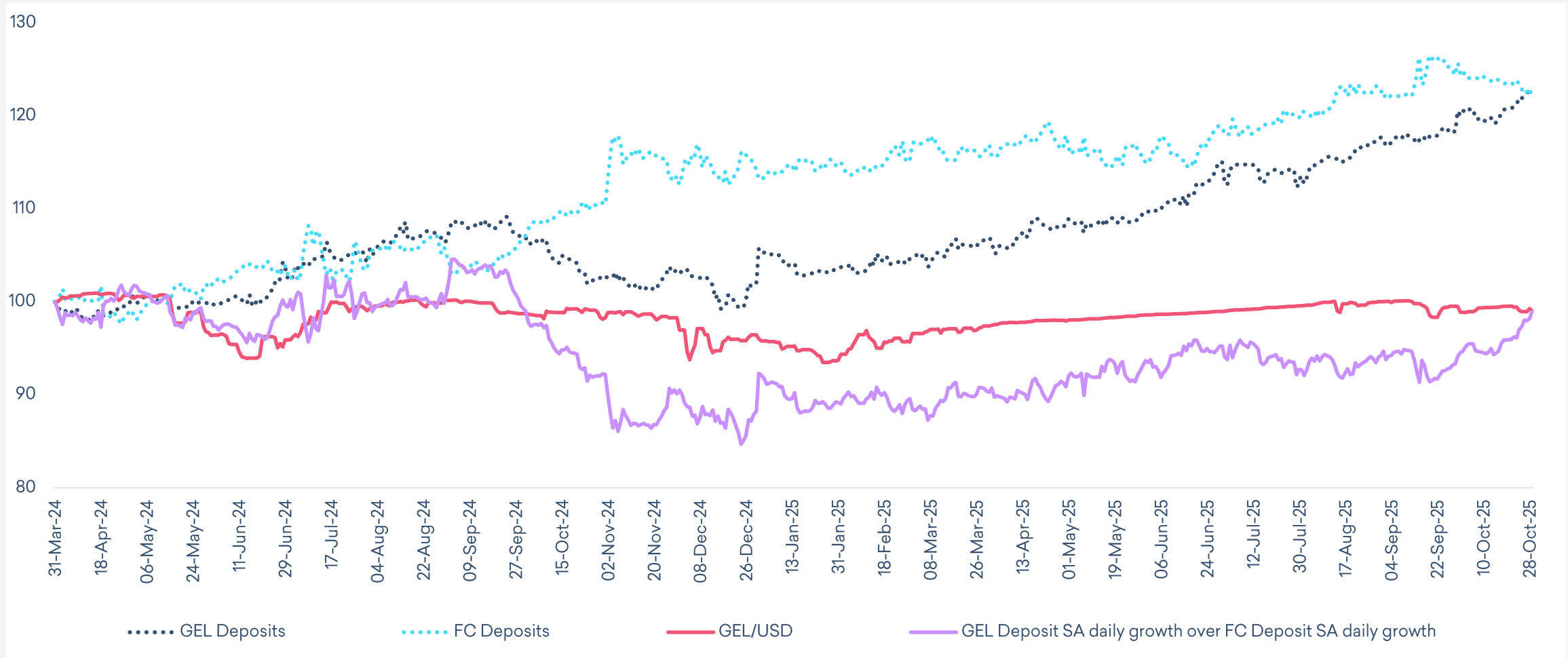
Combining the short-run drivers, our **equilibrium USD/GEL estimate** remained at 2.63 as of September, as opposed to the spot rate of 2.71, implying continued mild undervaluation. This conclusion is also supported by longer-term metrics, as the real effective exchange rate (REER) remains below its estimated long-run trend in 2025. Overall, we [maintain a broadly neutral stance on the GEL](#), reflecting the macro backdrop and the NBG likely moving to smooth volatility in both directions.

Elsewhere, annual **inflation** continued to accelerate in September and October, reaching 4.8% and 5.2% respectively. Inflation dynamics in 2025 [have been closely aligned with our forecasts thus far](#). Notably, seasonally adjusted annualized monthly inflation has been lower than the headline figure for four consecutive months now, averaging 3.4%, close to the target. In light of this and owing to last year’s base effects, we expect annual inflation to decelerate over the remainder of the year, reaching 4.5% in December.

[One-offs continue to play a significant role in inflation dynamics](#), with the internet fee declining again (-15.6% m/m) in September. Simultaneously, bread prices, already adding 0.6 percentage points to annual inflation, increased again in October, bringing the overall contribution up to 0.8 percentage points, which will expire next year. Inflation remains driven by local and mixed products. [As we have detailed previously](#), the upswing in domestic inflation in 2025 is rather broad-based, though dominated by food prices, albeit with the important caveat that many inputs for domestic production are themselves imported. Food prices have been driving the acceleration in mixed product inflation as well. As for imported prices, deflation in 2025 has been caused by plunging fuel prices, without which imported inflation would have been slightly but still positive.

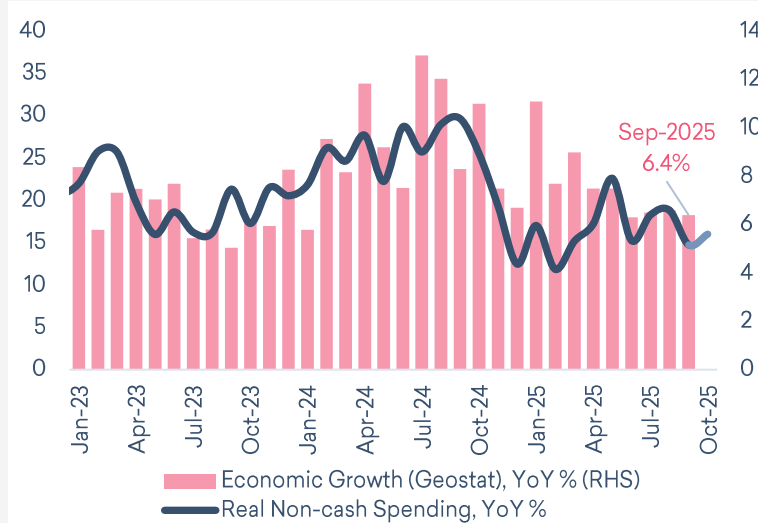
CHART OF THE MONTH – LARIZATING TREND RESUMING

DAILY DEPOSIT CONVERSION ESTIMATES INDICATE A PICKUP IN LARIZATION IN THE SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER (Index, 31-Mar-24 = 100, as of 29-Oct-2025)

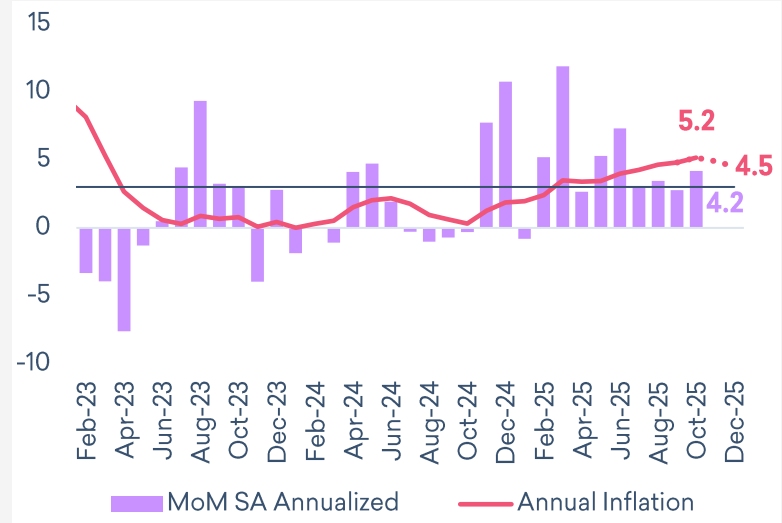


MONTHLY SNAPSHOT

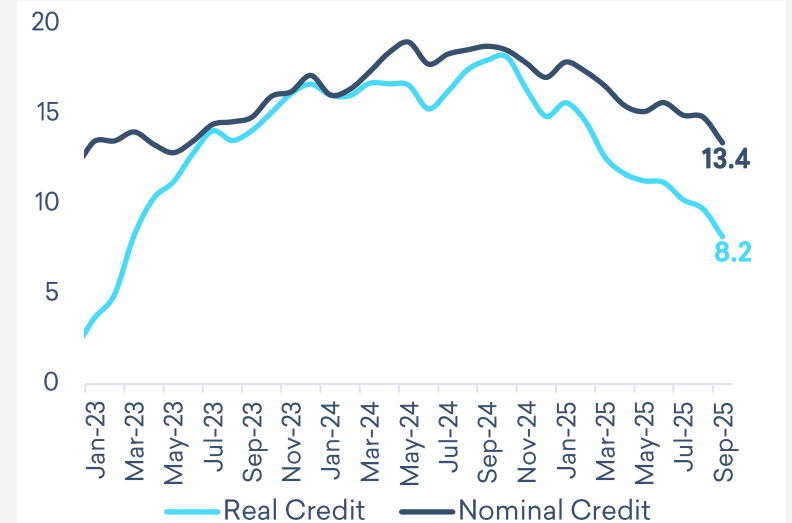
GROWTH OF REAL NON-CASH SPENDING THROUGH TBC CHANNELS SLIGHTLY INCREASED IN OCTOBER AFTER RELATIVE SLOWDOWN IN SEPTEMBER (As of 31-Oct, YoY, %)



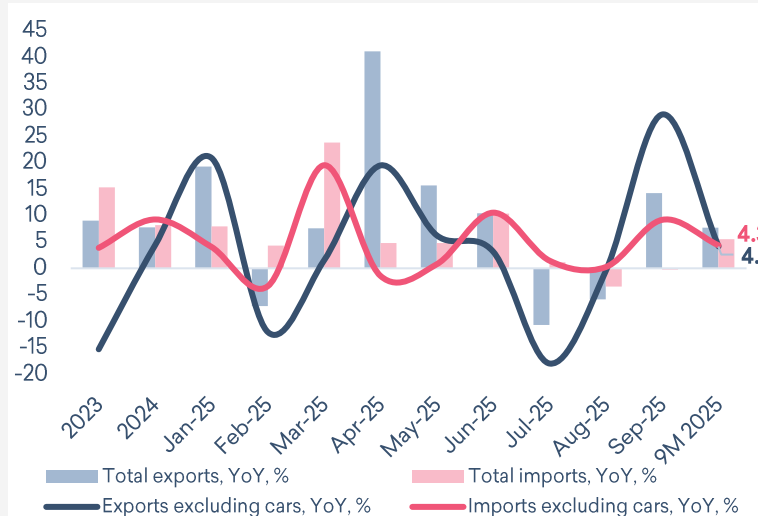
WE EXPECT INFLATION TO BEGIN DECELERATING AND MODERATE TO C. 4.5% BY DEC-25 (%)



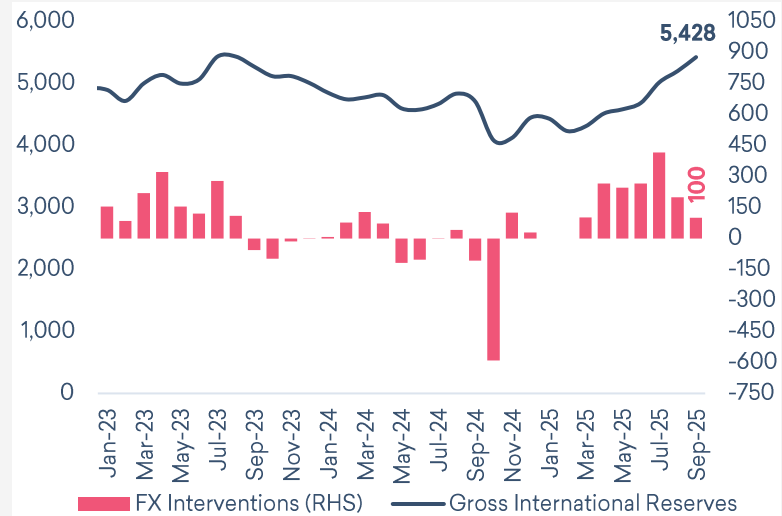
CREDIT GROWTH CONTINUES MODERATING (YoY, FX-adjusted, %)



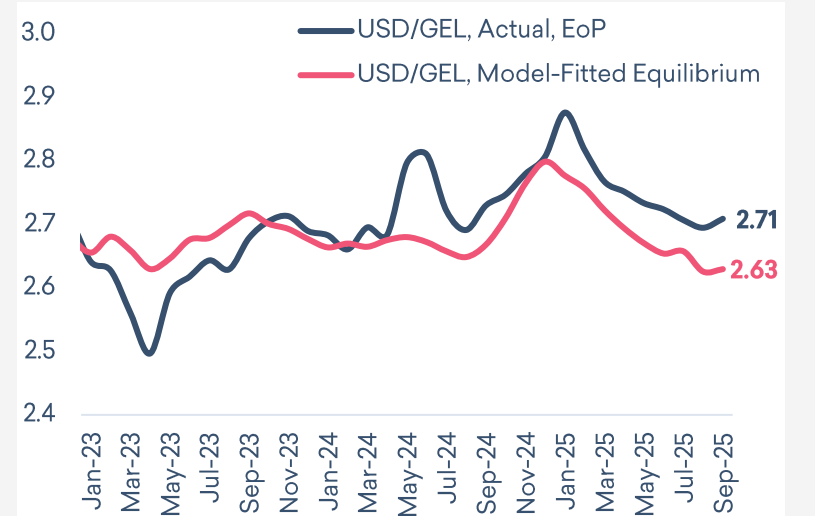
EXPORTS REMAIN STRONGER THAN IMPORTS THIS YEAR LARGELY DUE TO CARS



THE NBG HAS BOUGHT ALMOST USD 1.8 BILLION TO REPLENISH RESERVES IN MARCH-SEPTEMBER (USD mln)



THE GEL EQUILIBRIUM ESTIMATE* HAS STRENGTHENED IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER ON THE BACK OF STRONG NET FX INFLOWS



LATEST TBC CAPITAL MACRO PUBLICATIONS



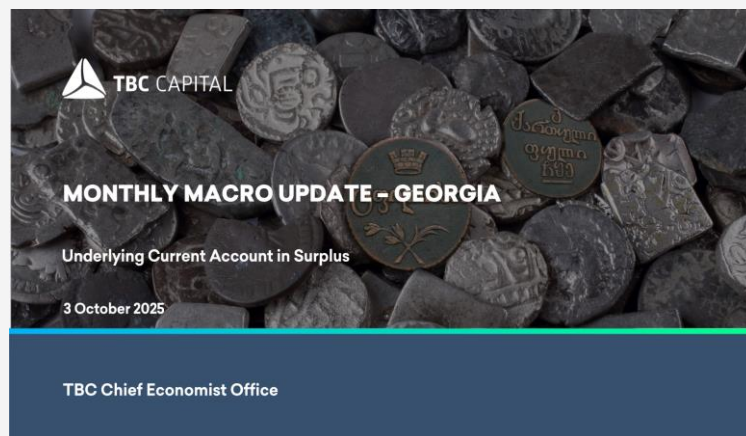
16 SEPTEMBER:
LARIZATION AND RESERVE ACCUMULATION STILL UNDERWAY



25 SEPTEMBER:
THE GEL - STILL TAILWINDS THOUGH SOFTER



1 OCTOBER:
HEDGED EXPOSURE IN MULTICURRENCY ECONOMIES - COMBINING MACRO WITH BUSINESS PRACTICES



3 OCTOBER:
UNDERLYING CURRENT ACCOUNT IN SURPLUS



17 OCTOBER:
GEL DRIVERS AT STANDSTILL



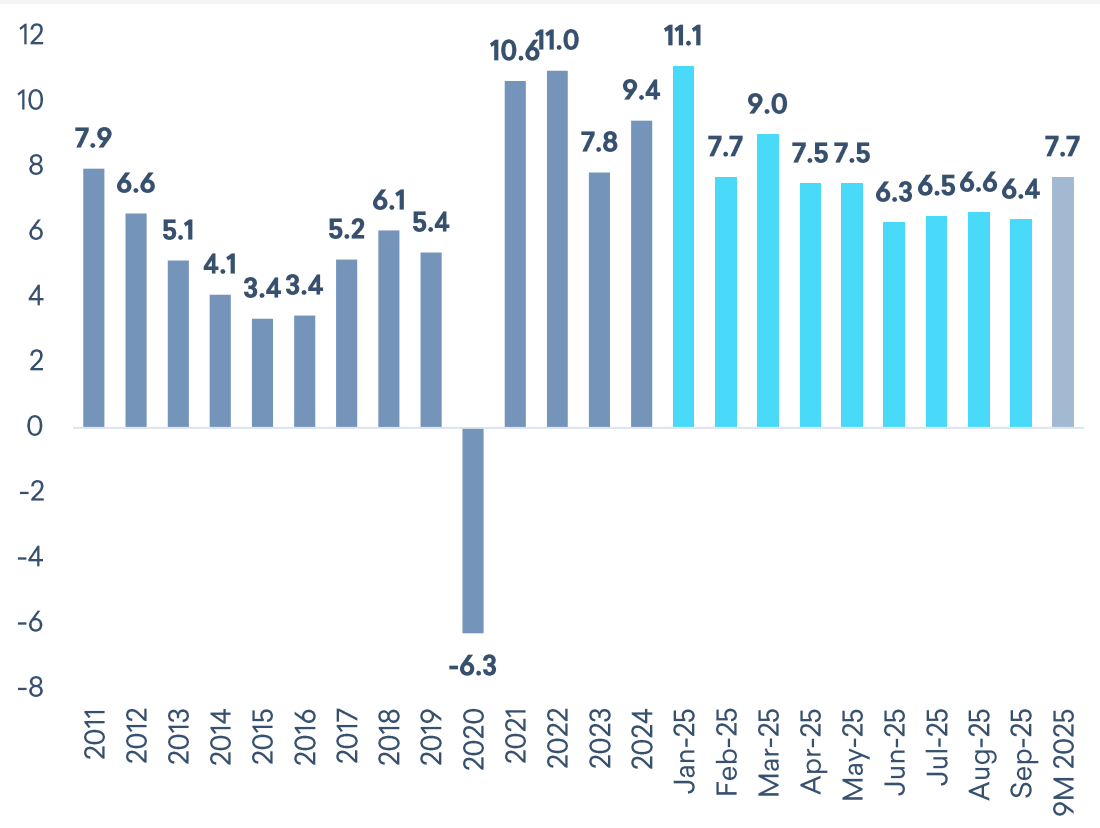
31 OCTOBER:
WHY STABLE TERMS OF TRADE MATTER



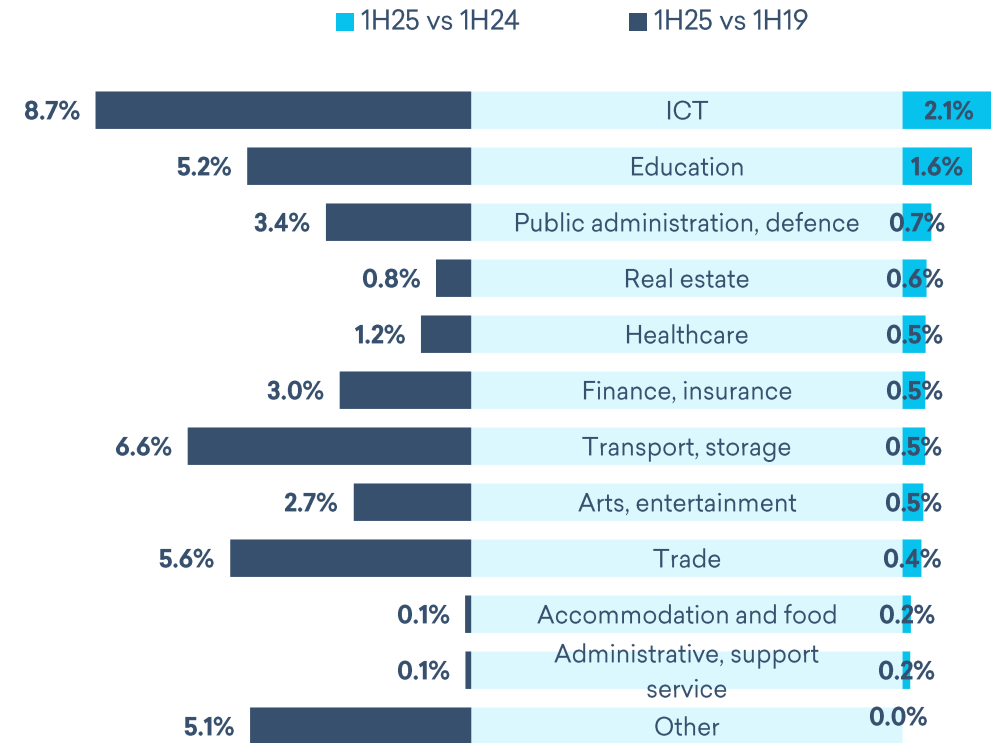
GROWTH DRIVERS

GROWTH ESTIMATES MODERATING BUT ABOVE THE C. 5.2% TREND

GEOSTAT REAL GDP GROWTH ESTIMATES (YoY, %)

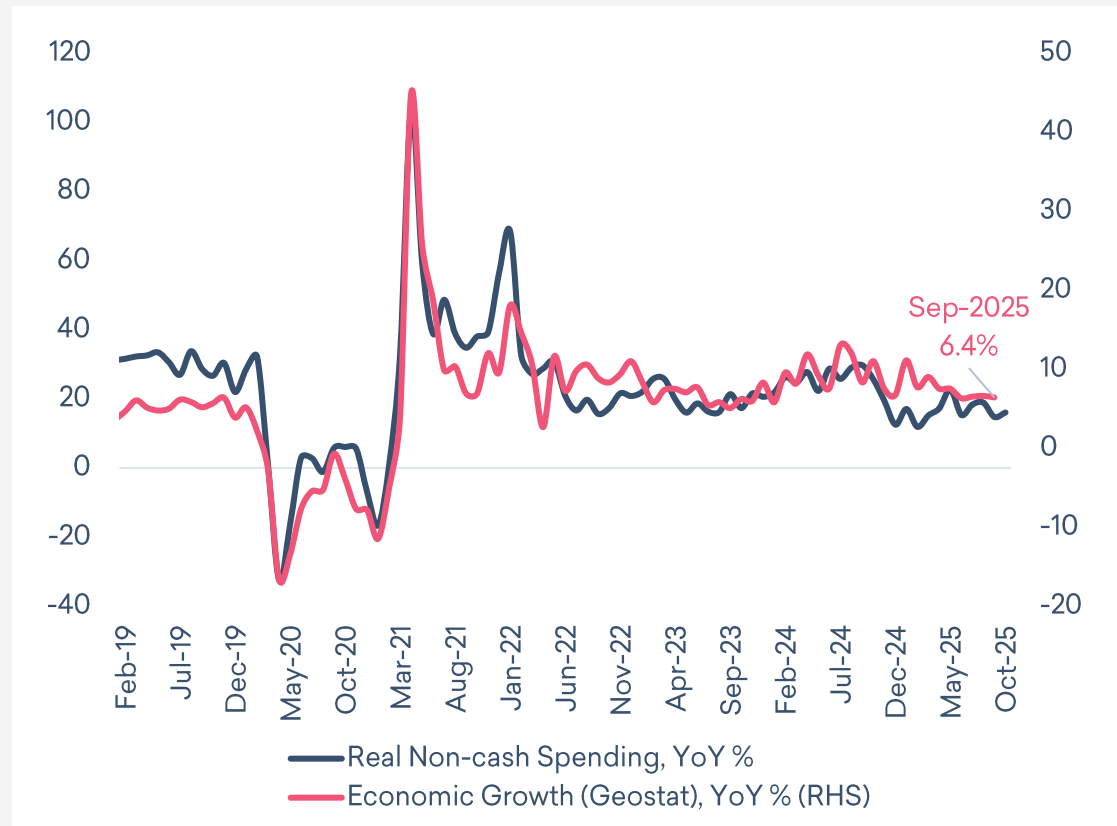


INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION REMAINS THE LARGEST DRIVER OF REAL GDP GROWTH, BOTH IN SHORT- AND LONG-RUN TERMS



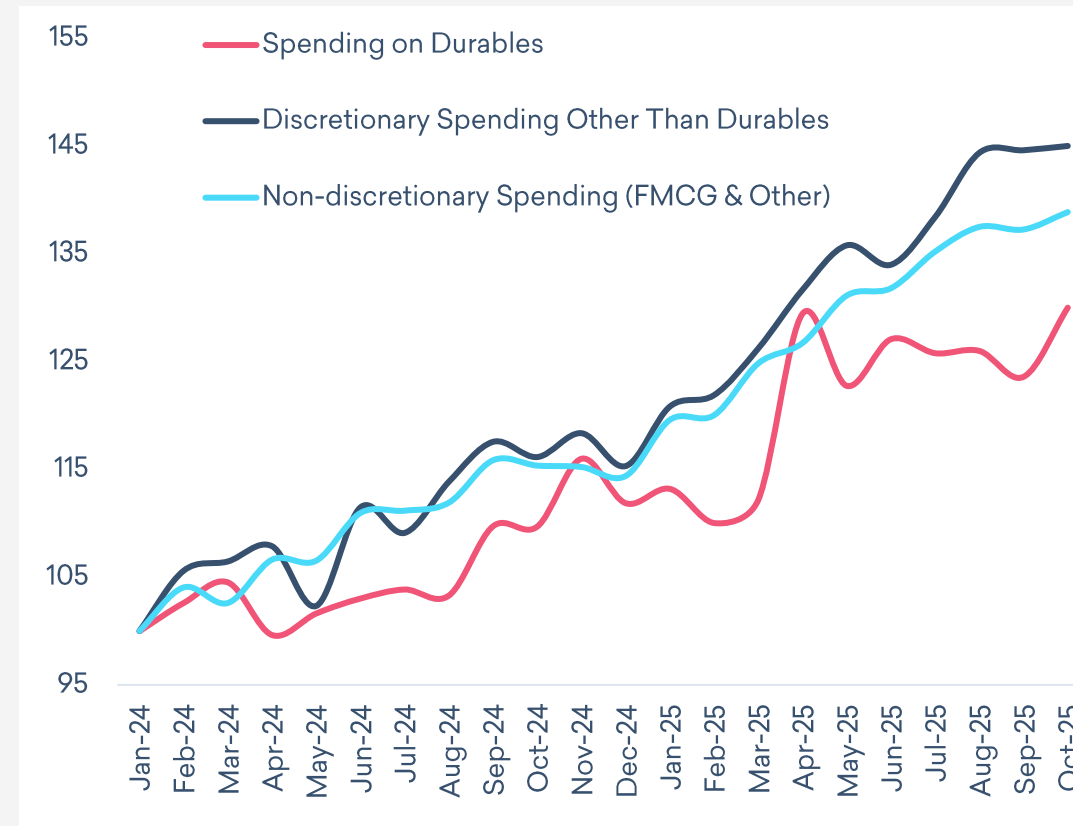
SPENDING SLIGHTLY HIGHER IN OCTOBER

GROWTH OF REAL NON-CASH SPENDING THROUGH TBC CHANNELS SLIGHTLY INCREASED IN OCTOBER AFTER RELATIVE SLOWDOWN IN SEPTEMBER (As of 31-Oct, YoY, %)



Note: Non-cash spending dynamics partially reflect the expenditure switching trend to digital channels as well as the growing number of available digital payment platforms.

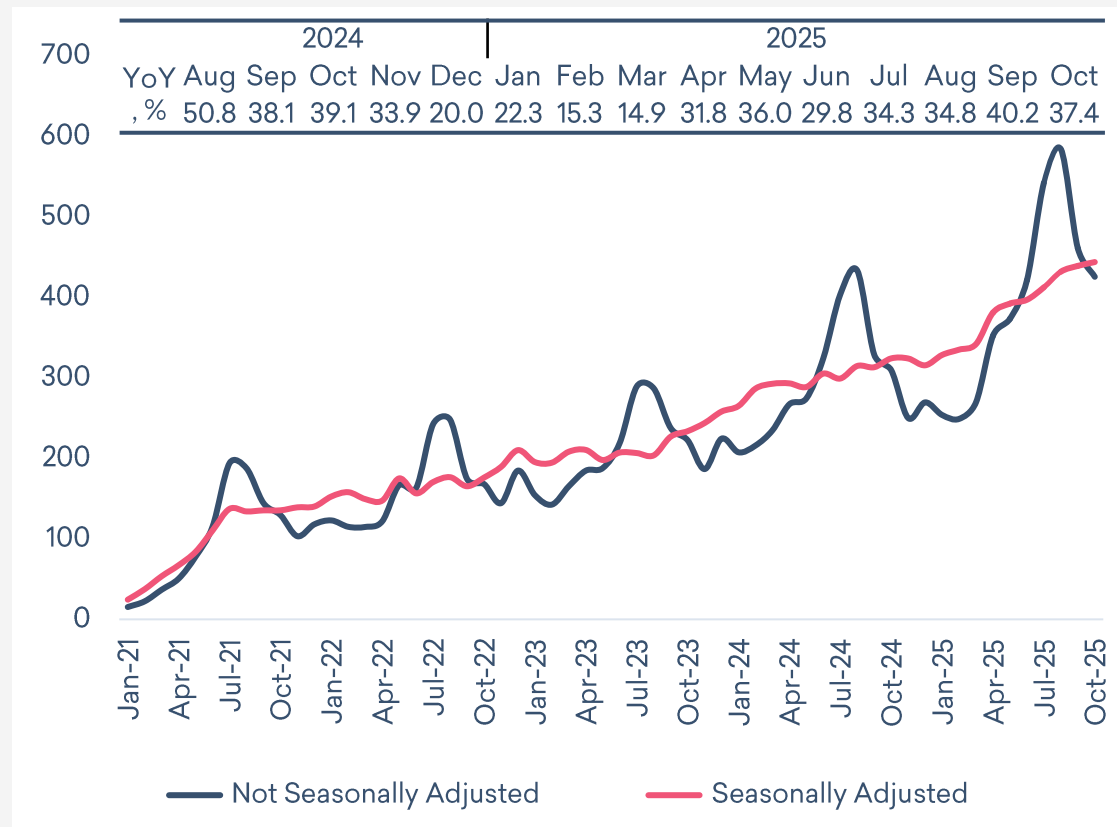
THE INCREASE WAS EVIDENT IN DURABLES AND NON-DISCRETIONARY SPENDING, WHILE DISCRETIONARY CATEGORY FLATTENED (Index, seasonally adjusted, Jan-24 = 100, as of 31-Oct)



Note: Non-cash spending dynamics partially reflect the expenditure switching trend to digital channels as well as the growing number of available digital payment platforms.

TOURISM REVENUES CONTINUE GROWTH, WHILE MIGRANT EXPENSES BROADLY FLAT

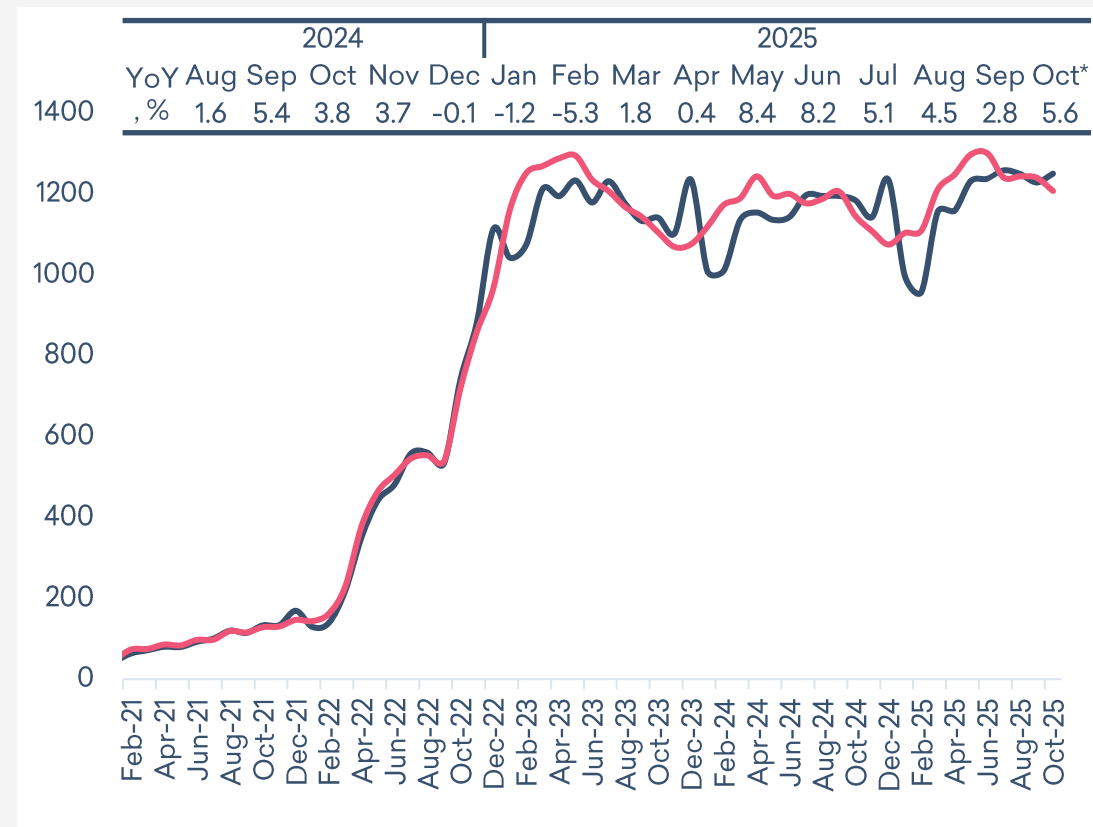
NON-CASH EXPENSES OF NON-RESIDENTS THROUGH TBC CHANNELS CONTINUE GROWTH (Index in USD, 2021 = 100, As of 31-Oct)



Note: Non-cash spending dynamics partially reflect the expenditure switching trend to digital channels as well as the growing number of available digital payment platforms. At the same time, TBC dynamics is partially distorted due to the bank's higher market share recently. Namely, while TBC growth accumulated to 25.9% in the first half of 2025, the NBS tourism revenue estimates have posted only 3.8% annual growth

Source: TBC Capital

NON-CASH EXPENSES OF RUSSIANS, BELARUSSIANS AND UKRAINIANS THROUGH TBC CHANNELS REMAIN BROADLY FLAT (As of 29-Oct, Index in USD, 2021 Daily Average = 100)

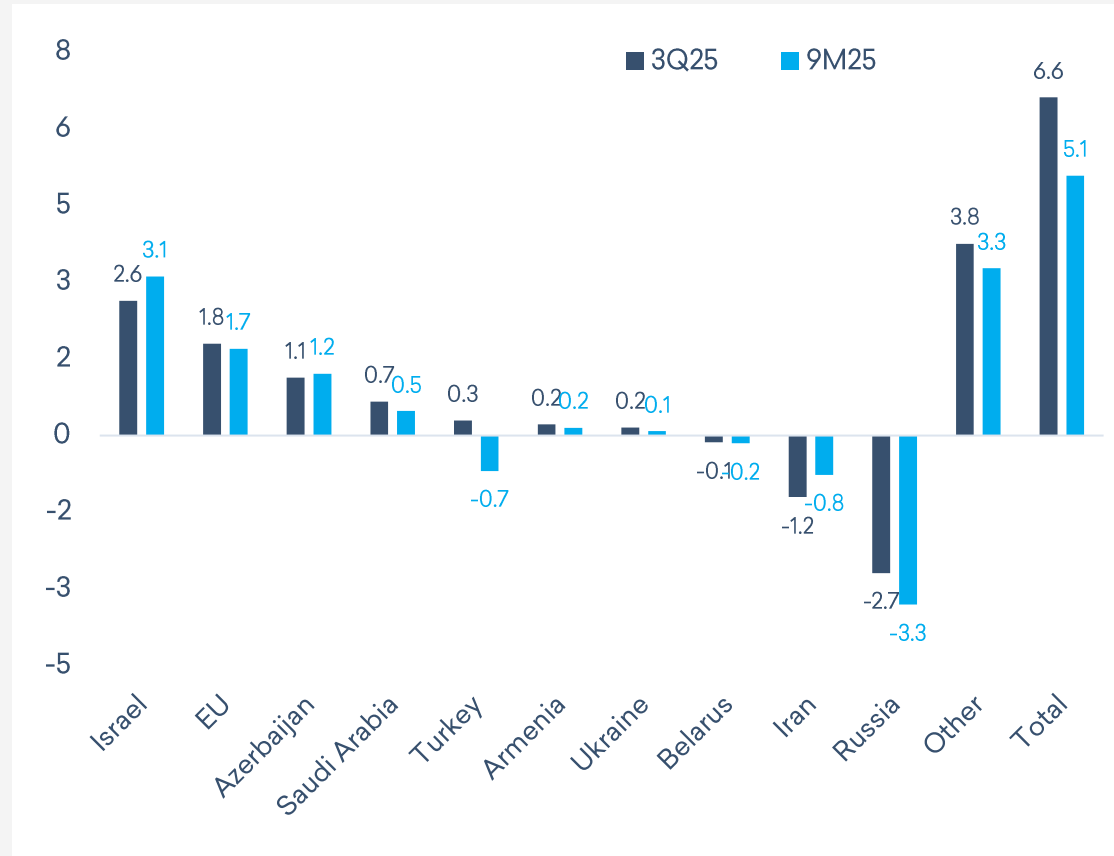


Note: Non-cash spending dynamics partially reflect the expenditure switching trend to digital channels as well as the growing number of available digital payment platforms.

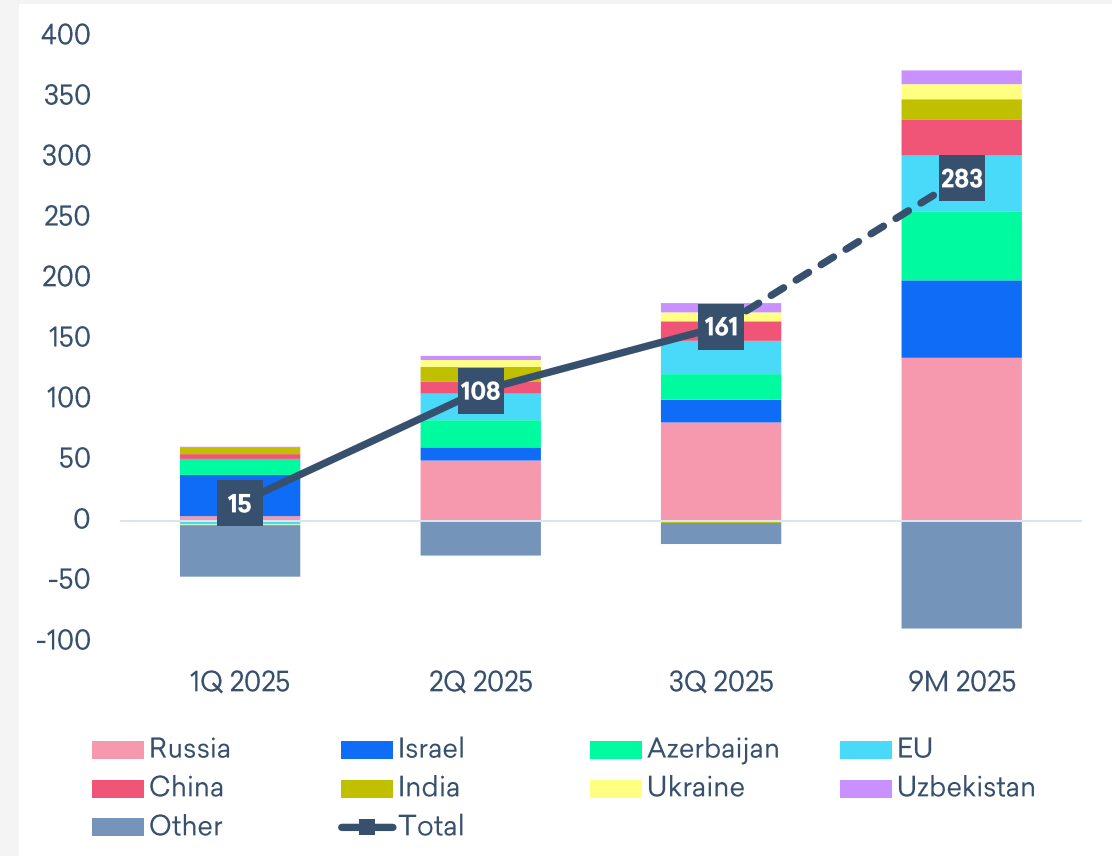
*Includes spending of Russians, Belarussians and Ukrainians through TBC cards.

TOURISM GROWTH THIS YEAR SUPPORTED BY RELATIVELY NEW MARKETS

NON-TRADITIONAL MARKETS HAVE CONTRIBUTED THE MOST TO TOURISM REVENUE GROWTH IN 9M25 (%)

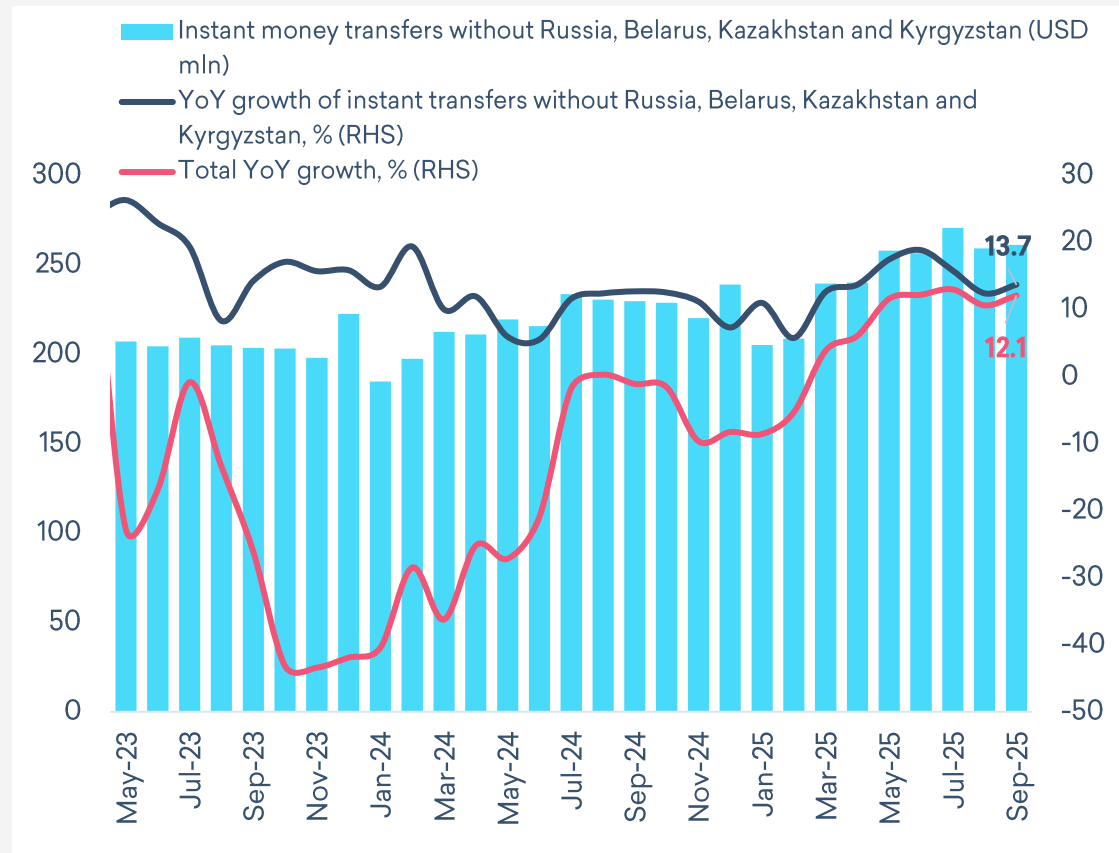


ANNUAL GROWTH IN TOURIST ARRIVALS IS LARGELY DRIVEN BY ASIAN COUNTRIES (Thousand visitor)

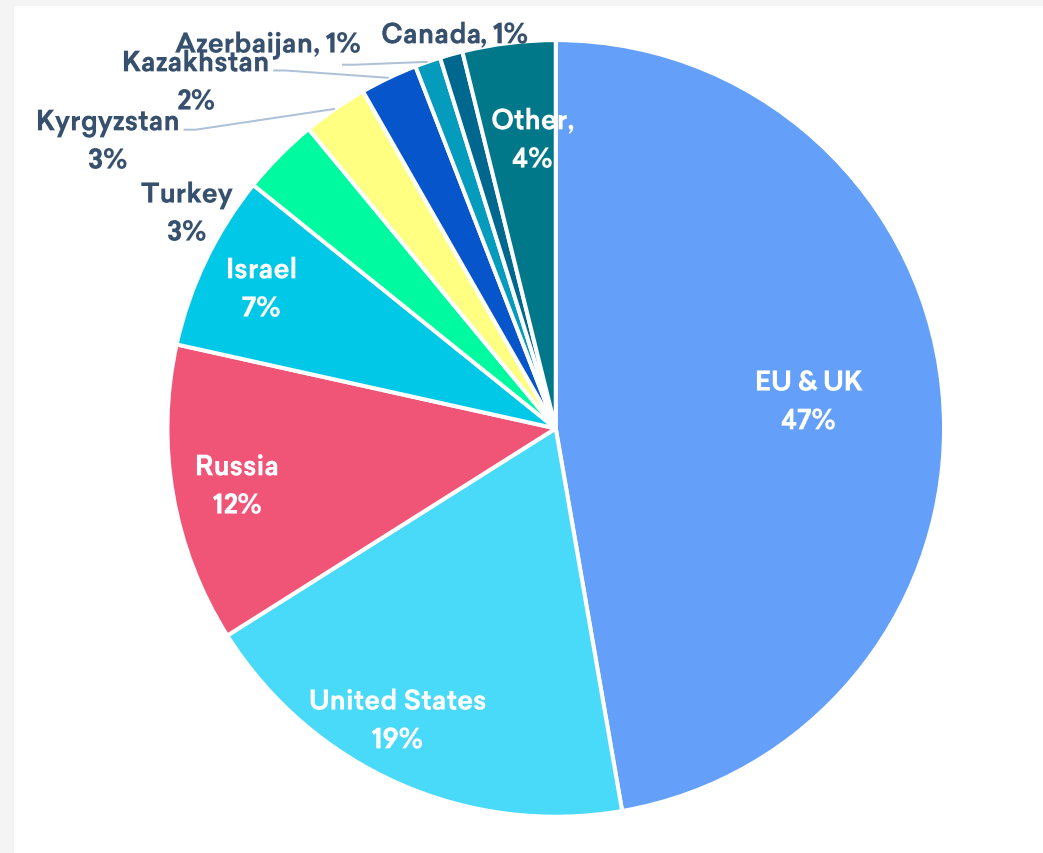


MONEY TRANSFERS HAVE ACCELERATED, DOMINATED BY THE EU AND THE US

INSTANT MONEY TRANSFERS HAVE ACCELERATED, STILL LARGELY DRIVEN BY TRADITIONAL SOURCES

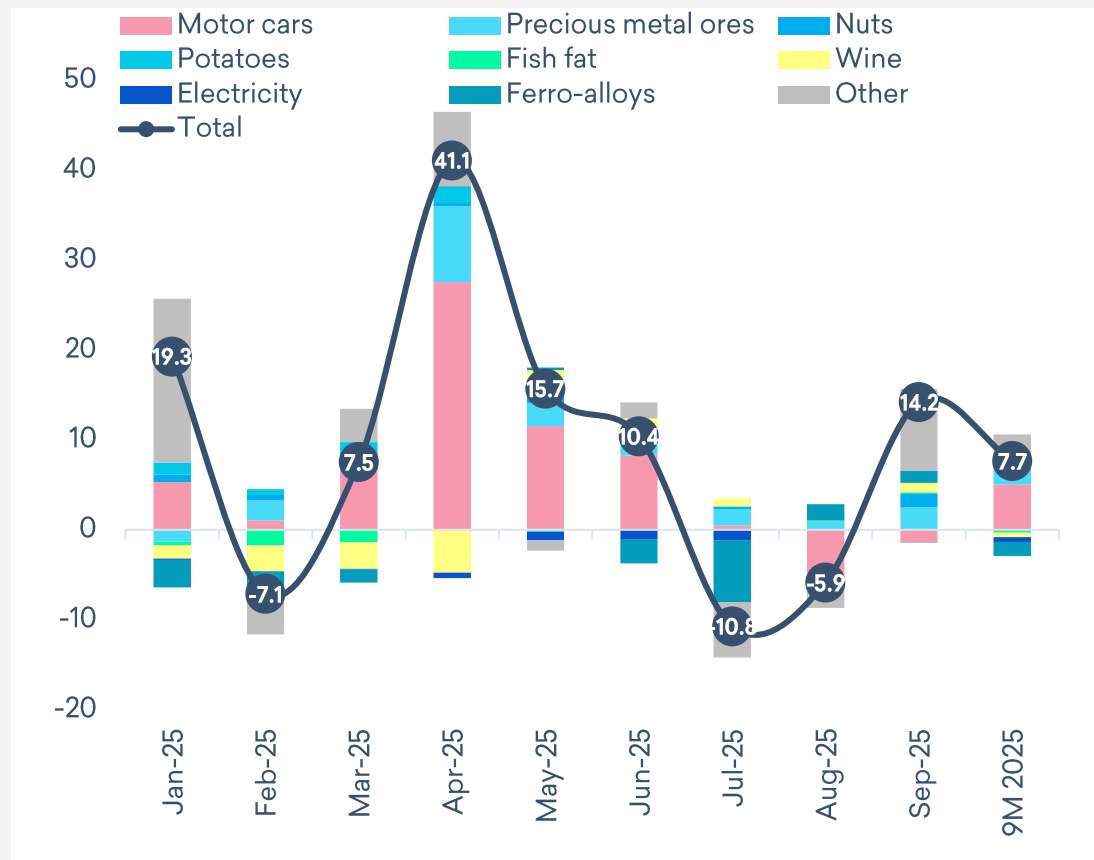


THE EU AND THE US ACCOUNT FOR ALMOST 2/3 OF TOTAL MONEY TRANSFERS (% share, September 2025)

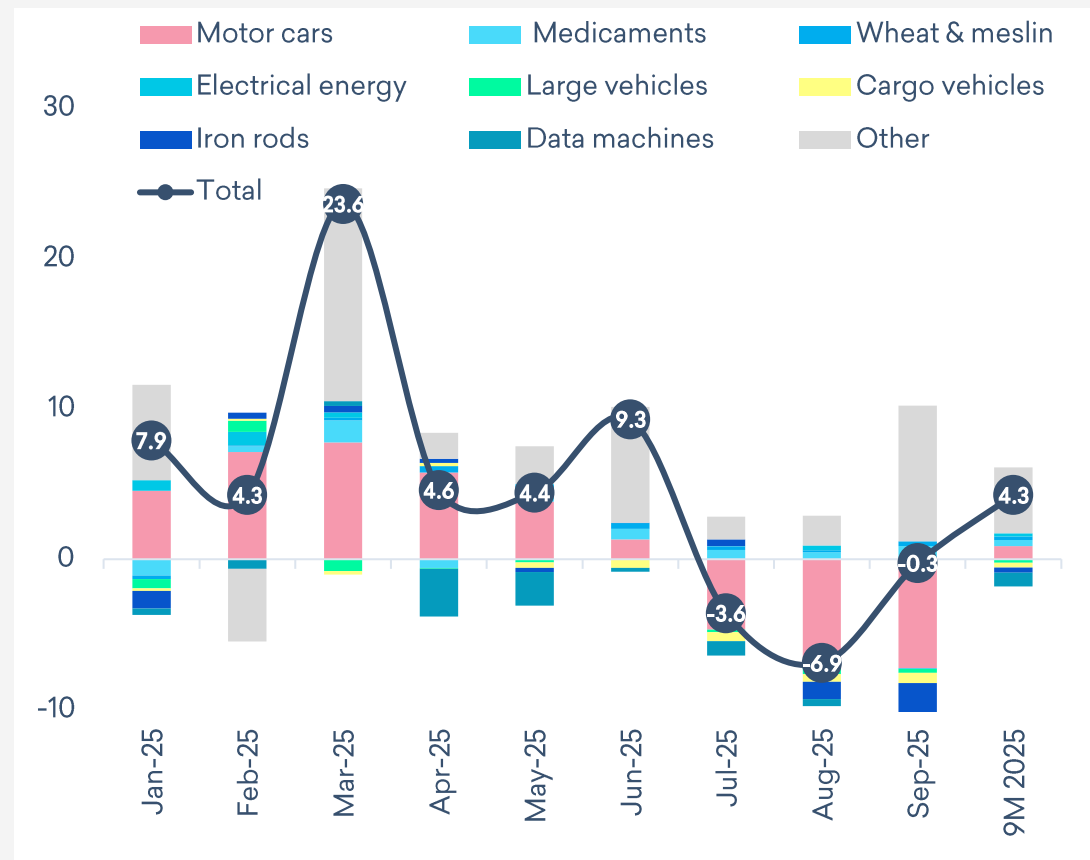


EXPORTS UP IN SEPTEMBER WHILE IMPORTS REMAIN WEAK DUE TO LOWER IMPORTS OF CARS

EXPORT GROWTH THIS YEAR REMAINS LARGELY CAR-DRIVEN, WITH INCREASING CONTRIBUTION OF PRECIOUS METALS DUE TO RECORD HIGH GOLD PRICES (YoY, %)

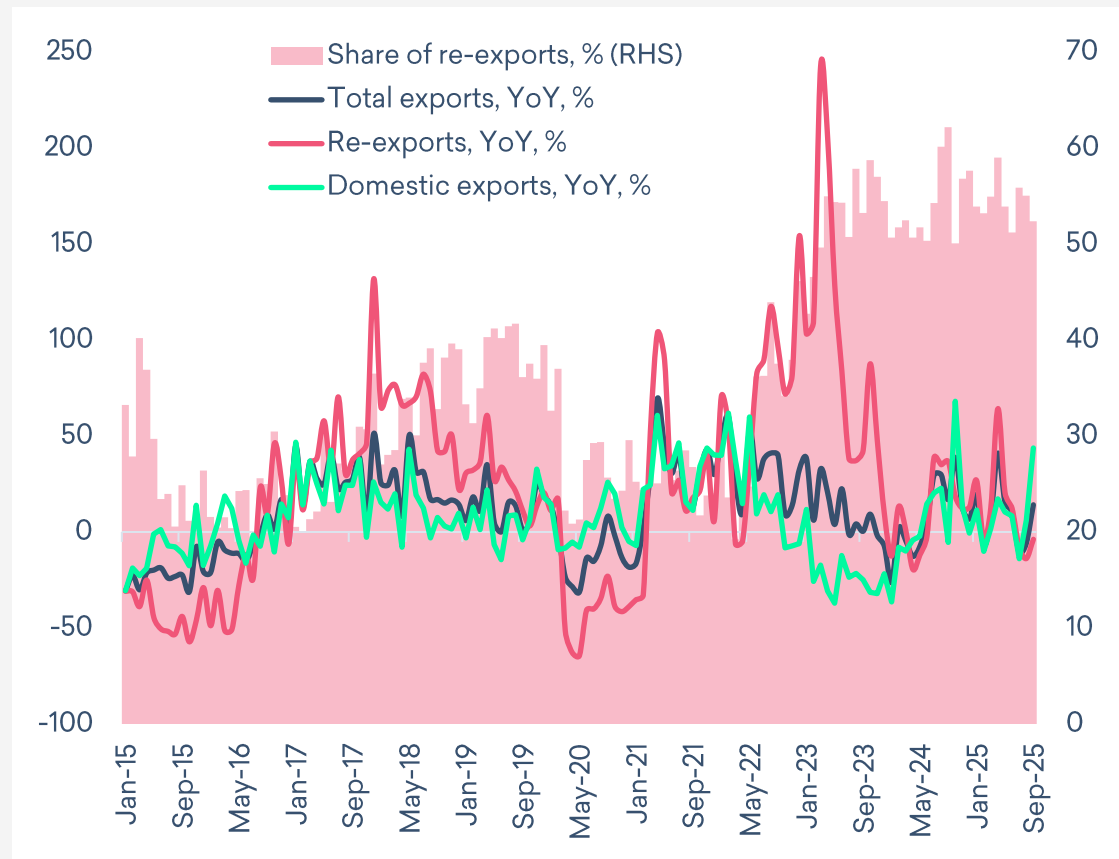


IMPORT REMAINS SUBDUED WITH NEGATIVE CONTRIBUTION OF CARS RECENTLY (YoY, %)

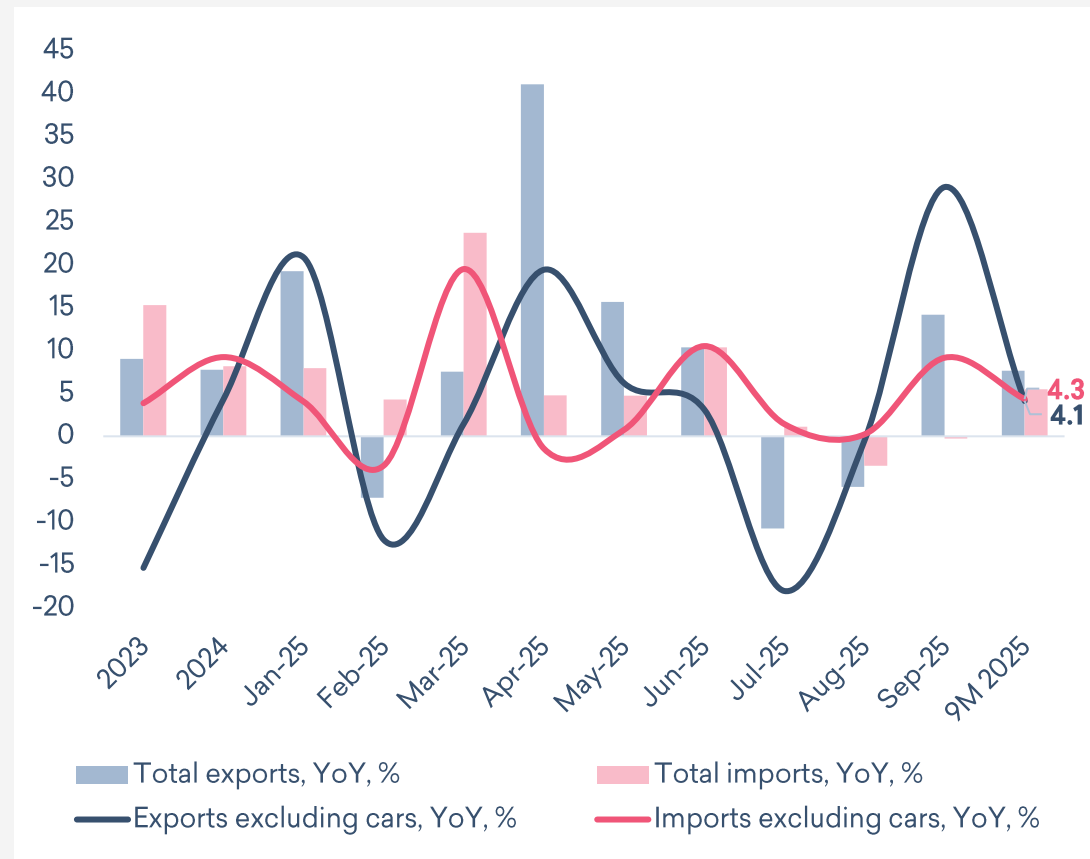


DOMESTIC EXPORTS SURGE IN SEPTEMBER, WHILE RE-EXPORTS SLIGHTLY DECREASE DUE TO CARS

EXPORT GROWTH THIS YEAR REMAINS LARGELY CAR-DRIVEN, WITH THE SHARE OF RE-EXPORTS STILL OVER HALF (YoY, %)

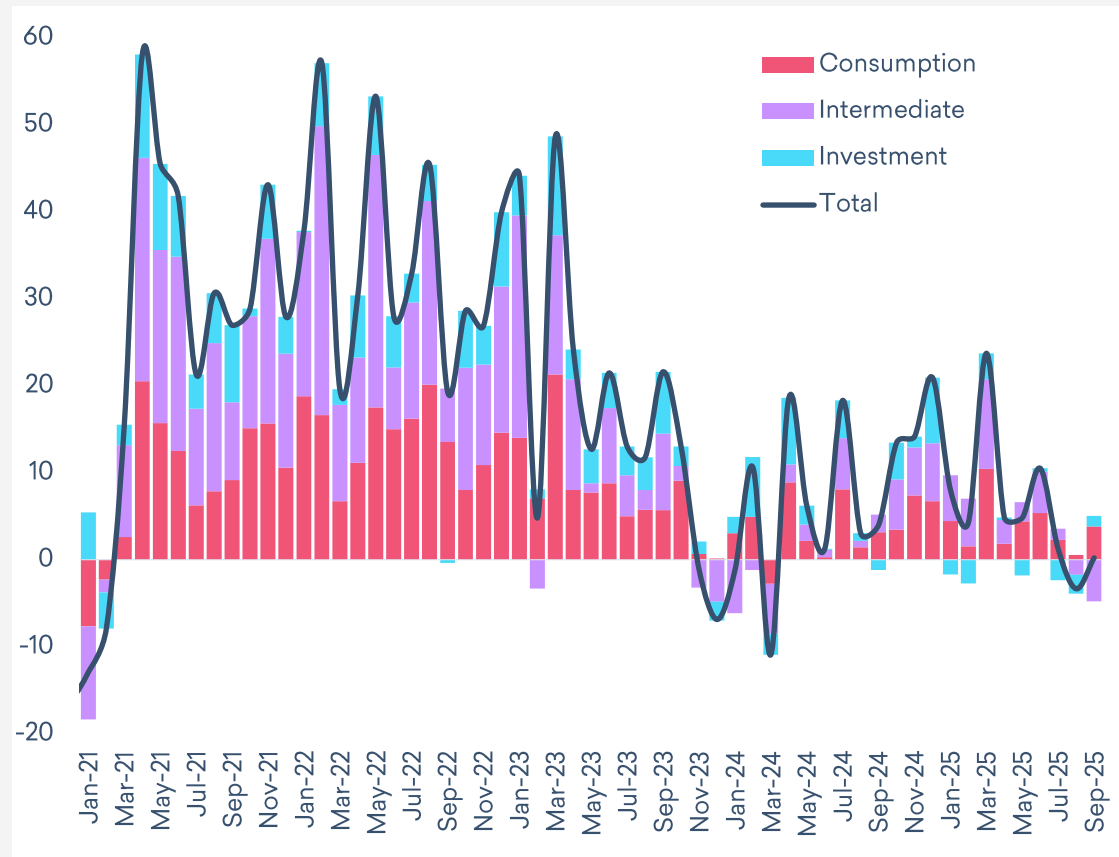


EXCLUDING CARS FROM BOTH EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, EXPORT GROWTH ENDS UP STILL LOWER THAN THAT OF IMPORTS

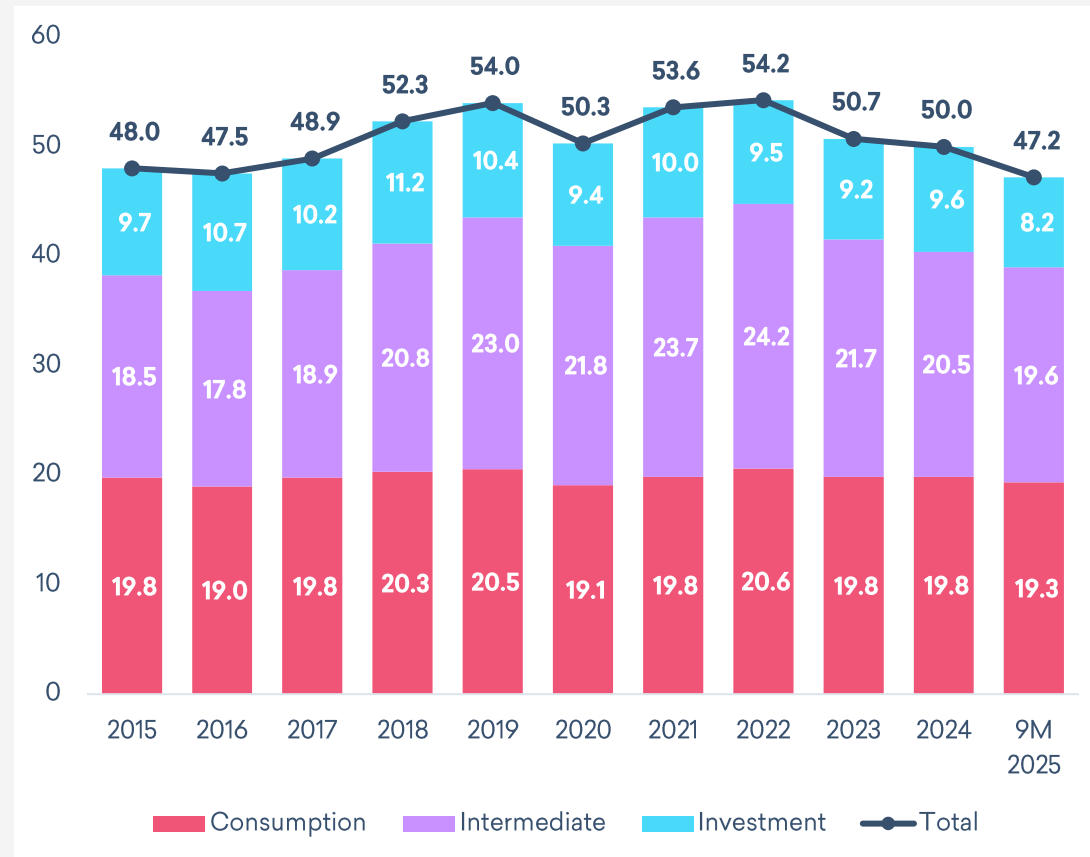


IMPORT GROWTH WEAKENING THIS YEAR IS BROAD-BASED, THOUGH STILL LED BY INVESTMENT IMPORTS

IMPORT GROWTH THIS YEAR IS PRIMARILY DRIVEN BY THE CONSUMPTION CATEGORY, FOLLOWED BY INTERMEDIATE, WHILE INVESTMENT IMPORT IS DOWN (YoY, PP)

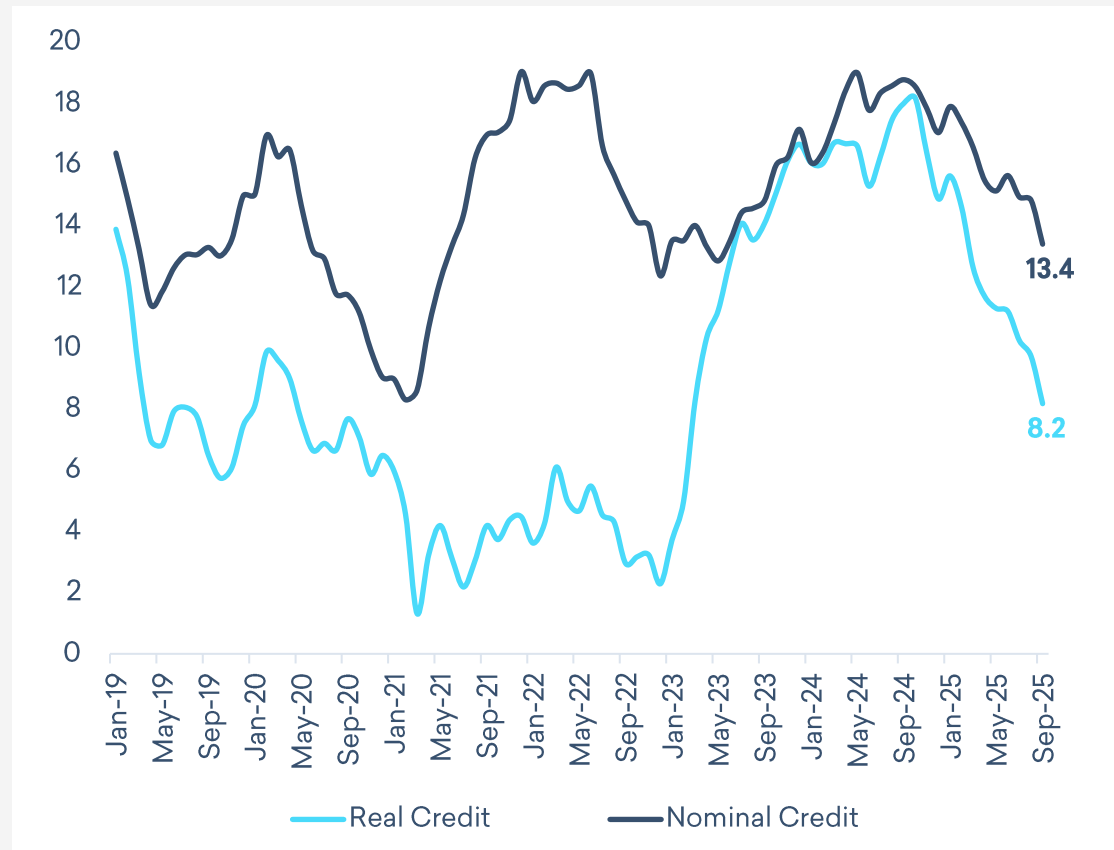


WHILE ALL CATEGORIES HAVE MODERATE AS % OF GDP, THE DECREASE IN INVESTMENT IMPORT APPEARS THE MOST NOTABLE (% of GDP)

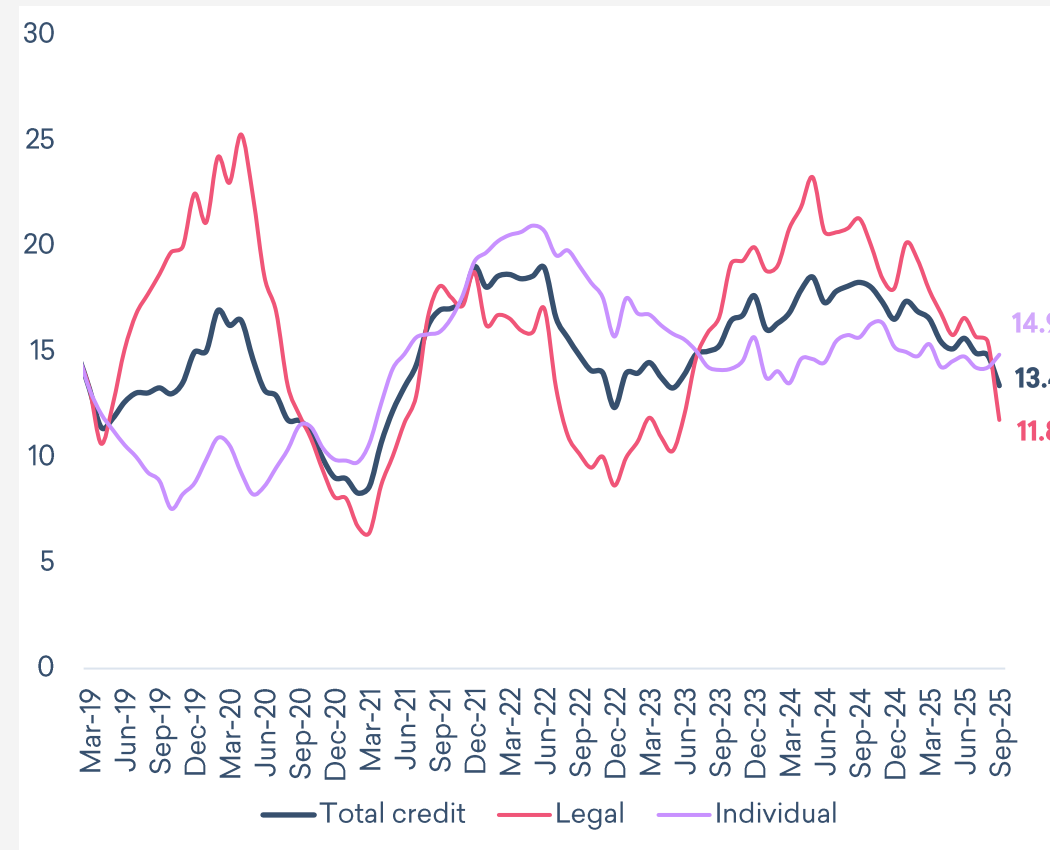


CREDIT GROWTH MAINTAINS THE MODERATION TRACK AS OF SEPTEMBER

NOMINAL CREDIT GROWTH CONTINUES MODERATING, WHILE DECREASE IN REAL CREDIT GROWTH IS EVEN MORE PRONOUNCED DUE TO RISING INFLATION (YoY, FX-adjusted, %)

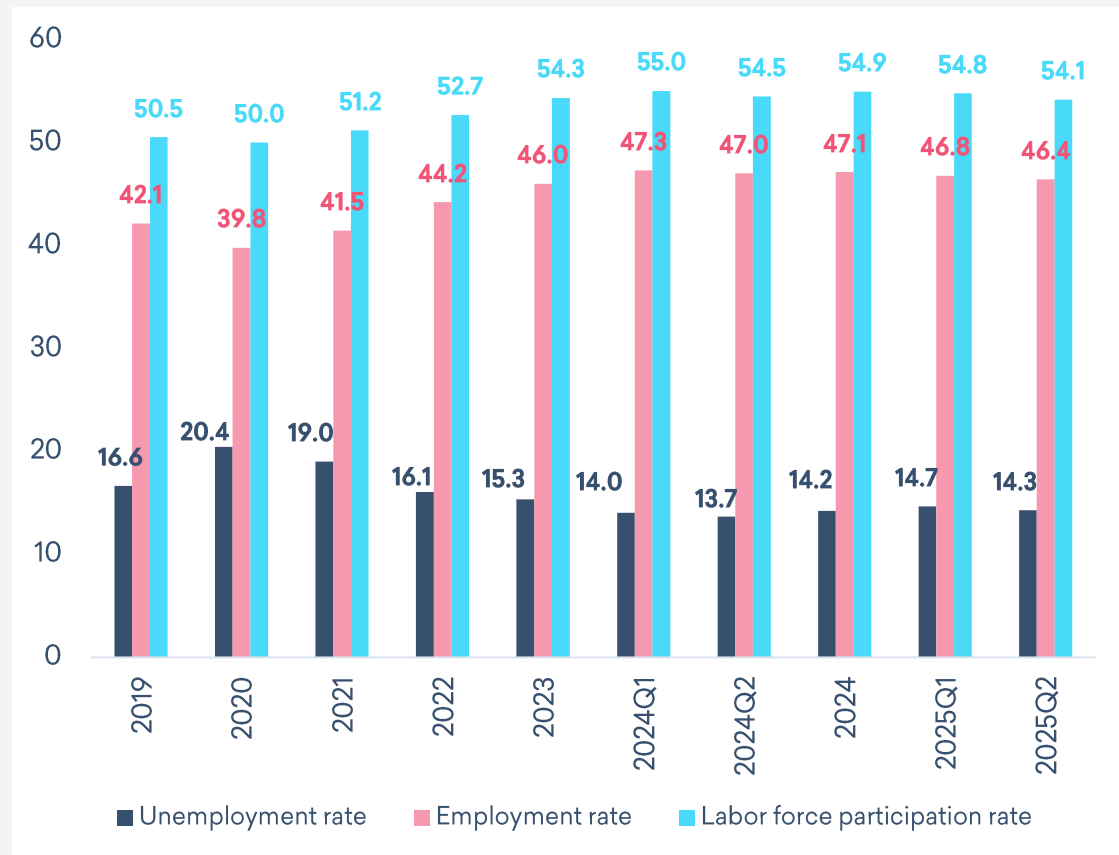


CREDIT MODERATION IS NOW LARGELY DRIVEN BY LEGAL SEGMENT, WHILE RETAIL CREDIT SLIGHTLY STRENGTHENS (YoY, FX-adjusted, %)



LABOR MARKET LOOKS WEAKER IN 2025

UNEMPLOYMENT INCREASES AND EMPLOYMENT DECREASES COMPARED TO LAST YEAR DUE TO A HIGHER NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED ALONG WITH LOWER LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION (%)



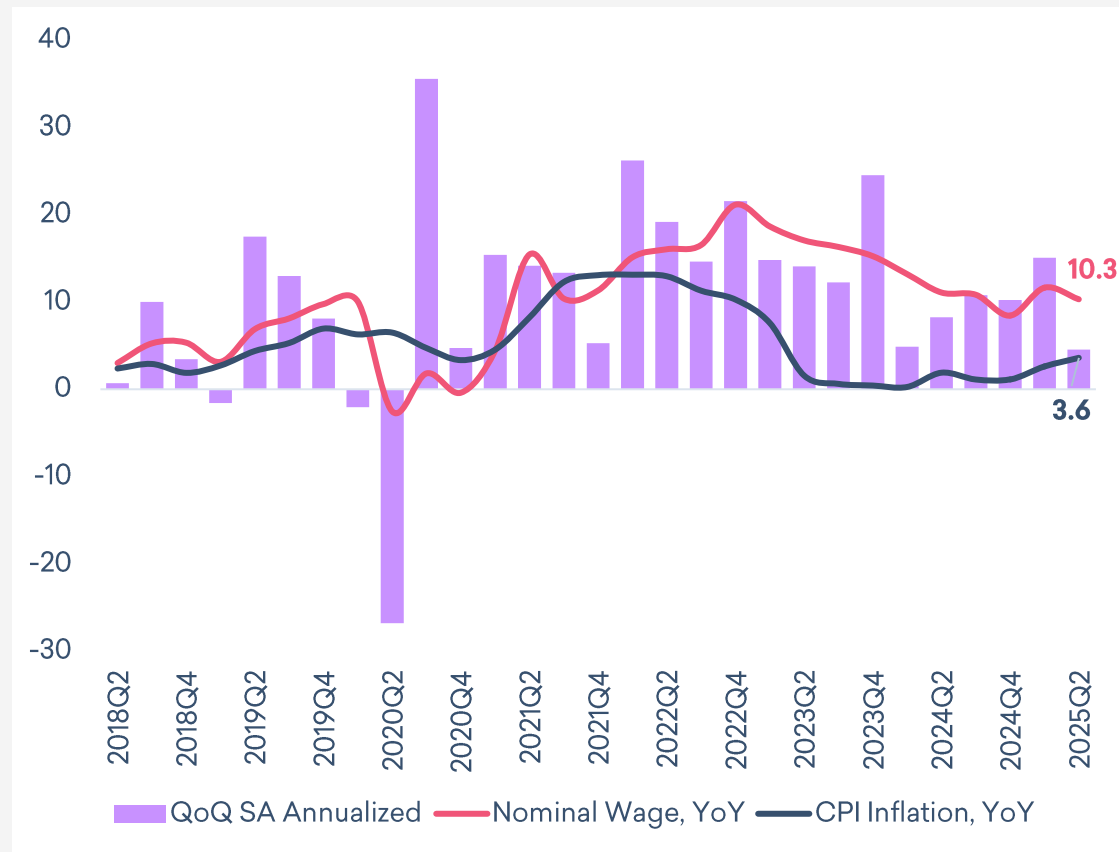
Note: employment data only partially includes migration effect

NUMBER OF EMPLOYED DECREASES IN SEASONALLY ADJUSTED TERMS AS WELL (Index, 2019Q4 = 100)

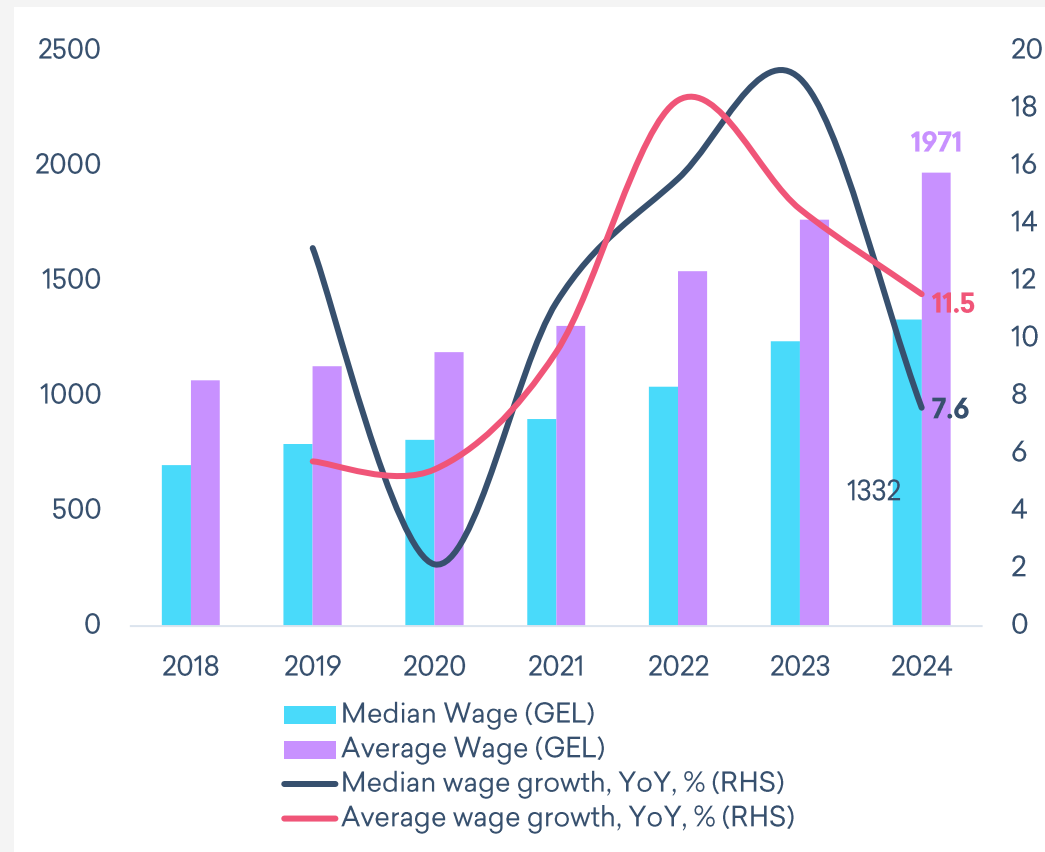


WAGE GROWTH MODERATES AFTER STRENGTHENING IN Q1

WAGE GROWTH MODERATED IN 2Q25 AFTER STRENGTHENING PREVIOUSLY (%)



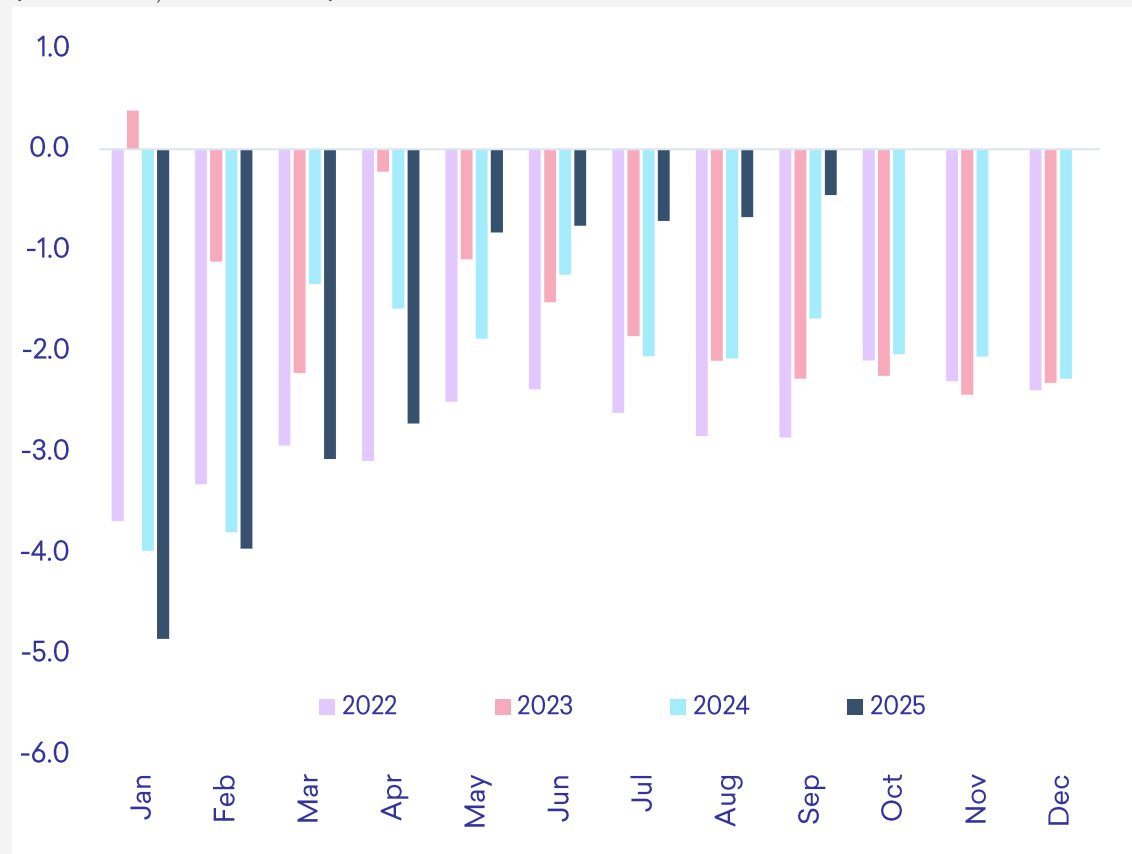
MEDIAN WAGE GROWTH LAGS BEHIND THE AVERAGE IN 2024 (%)



FISCAL IMPULSE CONTRACTIONARY

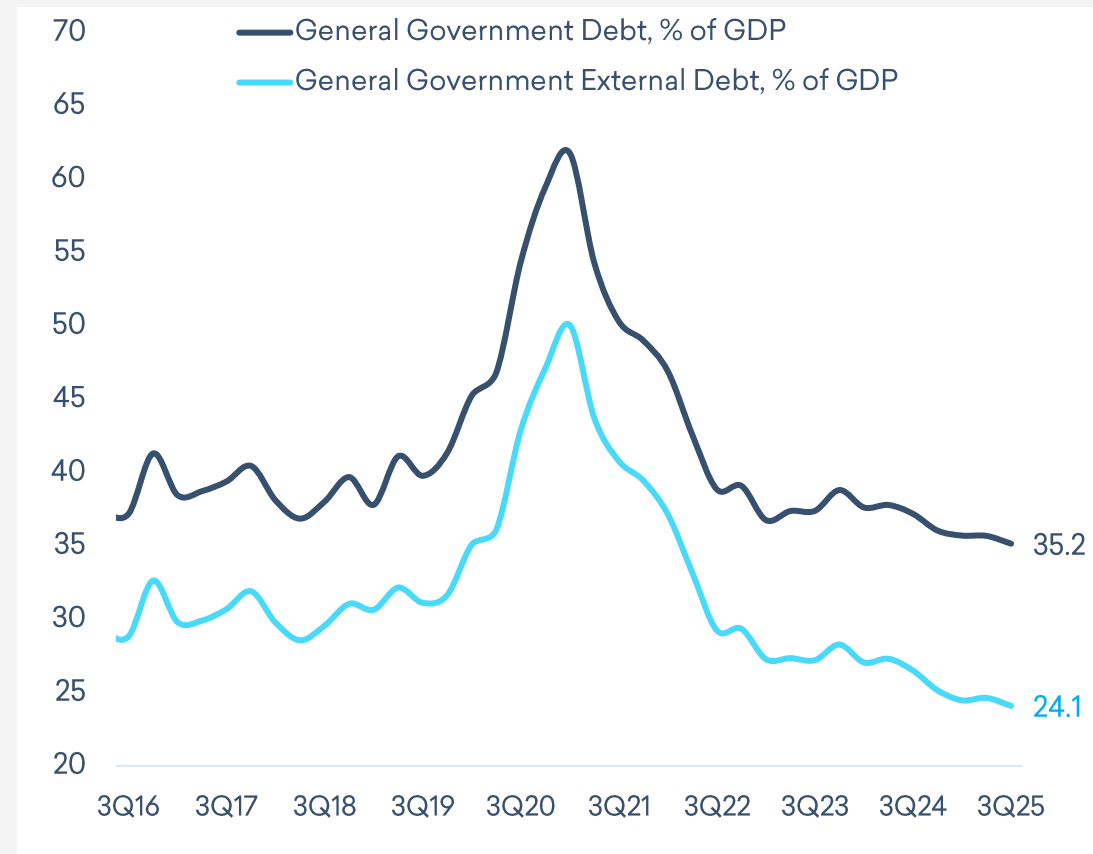
AS OF SEPTEMBER, THE SEASONALLY ADJUSTED CONSOLIDATED BUDGET DEFICIT REMAINS AT THE LOWEST LEVEL IN RECENT YEARS

(% of GDP, Cumulative)



GENERAL GOVERNMENT DEBT HAS BEEN DECLINING LATELY

(% of GDP, Last Four Quarters)

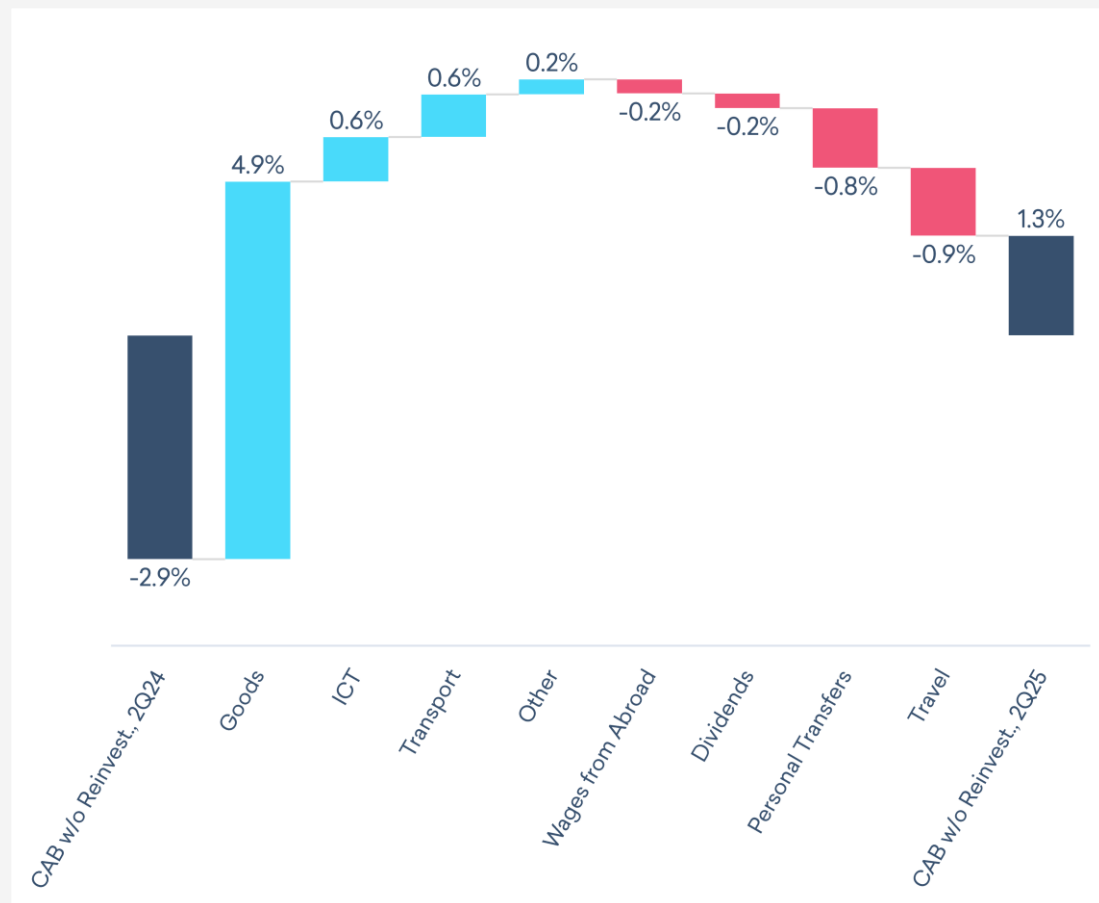




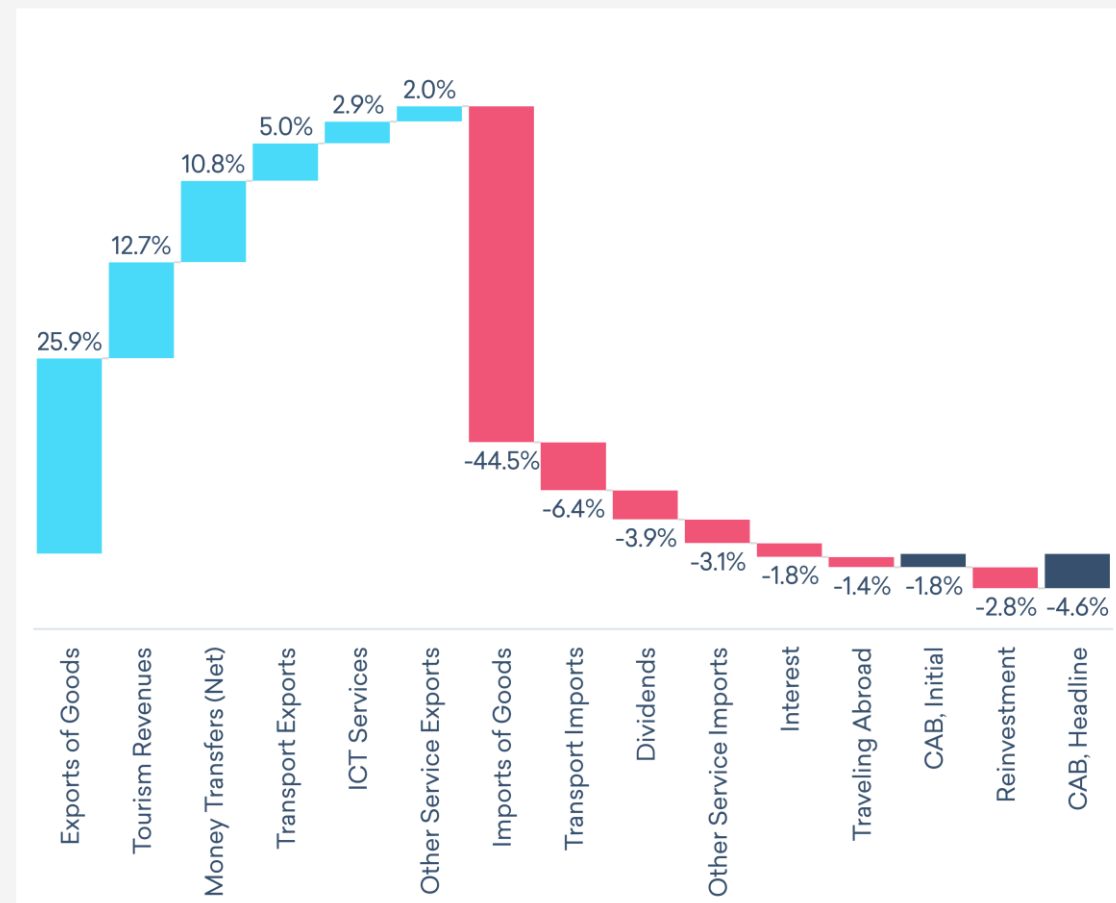
GEL DRIVERS

THE CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE RECORDED A SURPLUS IN 2Q25 AND IS SET TO REMAIN POSITIVE IN 3Q25

THE SHARE OF GOODS EXPORTS IN GDP INCREASED BY 1.6 PERCENTAGE POINTS (PP) COMPARED TO 2Q24, WHILE THE SHARE OF GOODS IMPORTS WENT DOWN BY 3.2 PP, DRIVING THE IMPROVEMENT IN THE CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE (% of GDP)

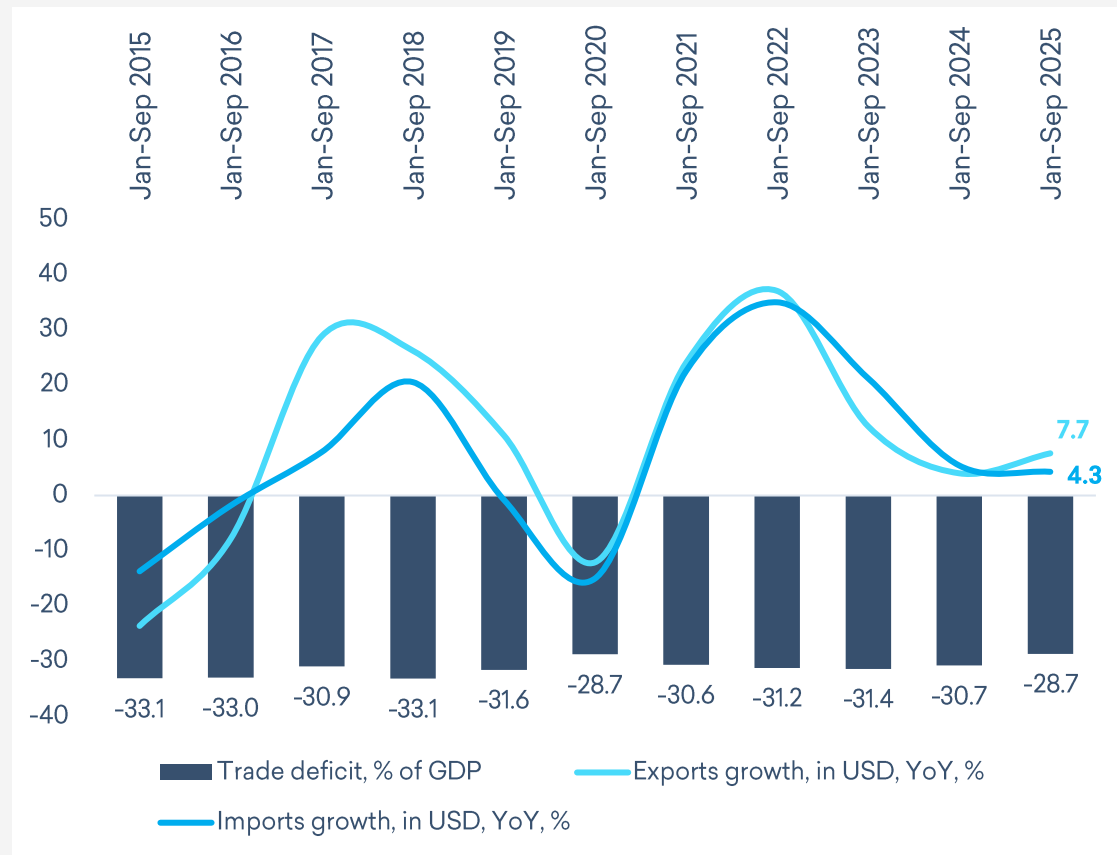


THE UNDERLYING CURRENT ACCOUNT DEFICIT IN THE LAST FOUR QUARTERS REMAINS WELL BELOW THE HISTORICAL AVERAGE (% of GDP, Last Four Quarters – 2Q24-1Q25)



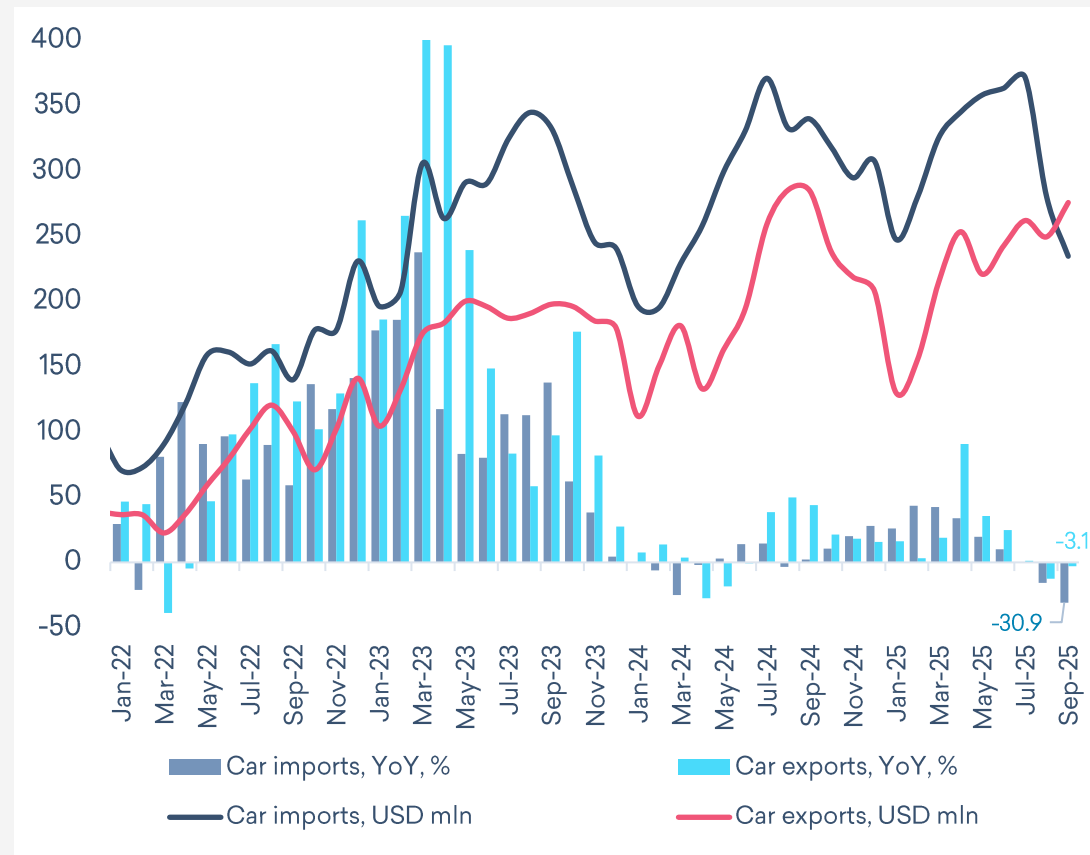
TRADE DEFICIT REMAINS AT RECORD LOWS, AIDED BY CAR NET EXPORTS

SUBDUED GROWTH IN IMPORTS AND STRONGER EXPORTS HAVE NARROWED THE GOODS TRADE DEFICIT IN 2025



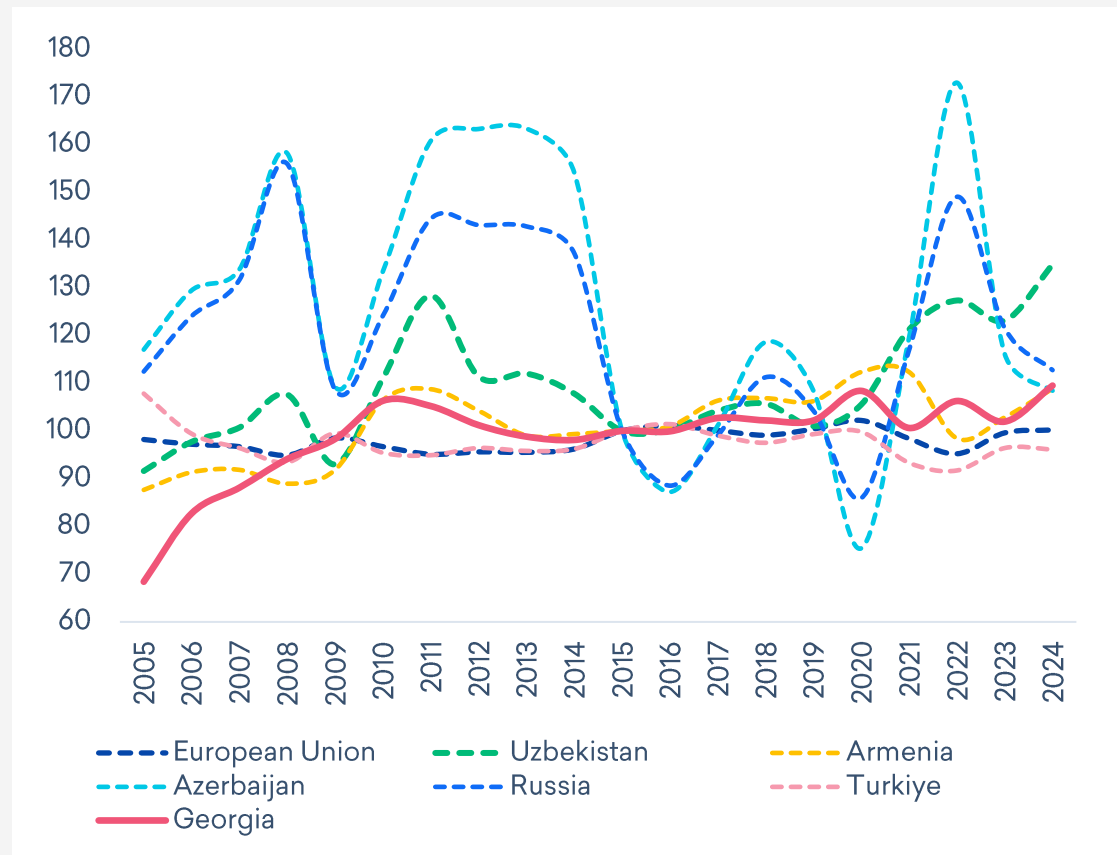
Note: Imports adjusted for a one-off in January

CAR NET EXPORTS INCREASE IN SEPTEMBER AS IMPORTS FALL BY ALMOST 31% Y/Y

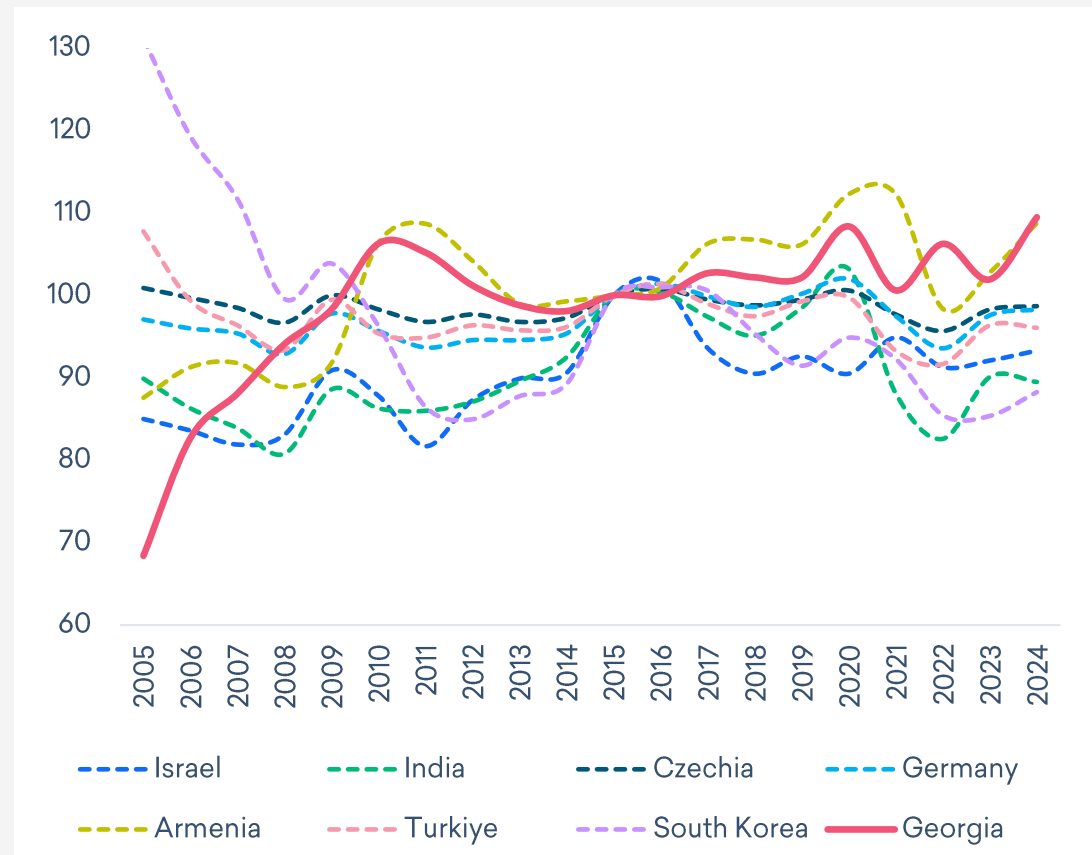


GEORGIA'S TERMS OF TRADE HAS BEEN BROADLY STABLE SINCE 2010

TOT DYNAMICS VARY BY COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROFILES...
(Index in USD, 2015 = 100)



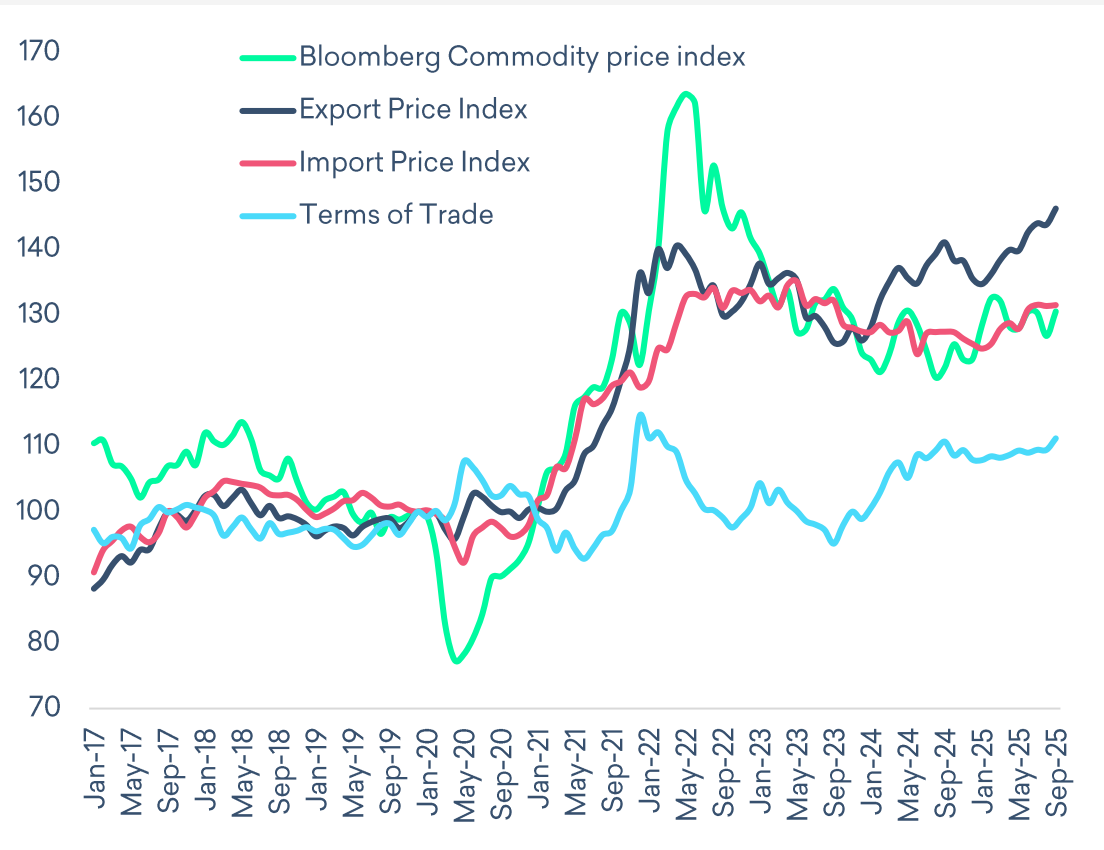
...THOUGH THERE IS DISCREPANCY AMONG COMMODITY IMPORTERS TOO (Index in USD, 2015 = 100)



VOLATILITY IN TOT RELATIVELY INCREASED SINCE 2020, DRIVEN BY SIGNIFICANT SWINGS IN GLOBAL COMMODITY PRICES

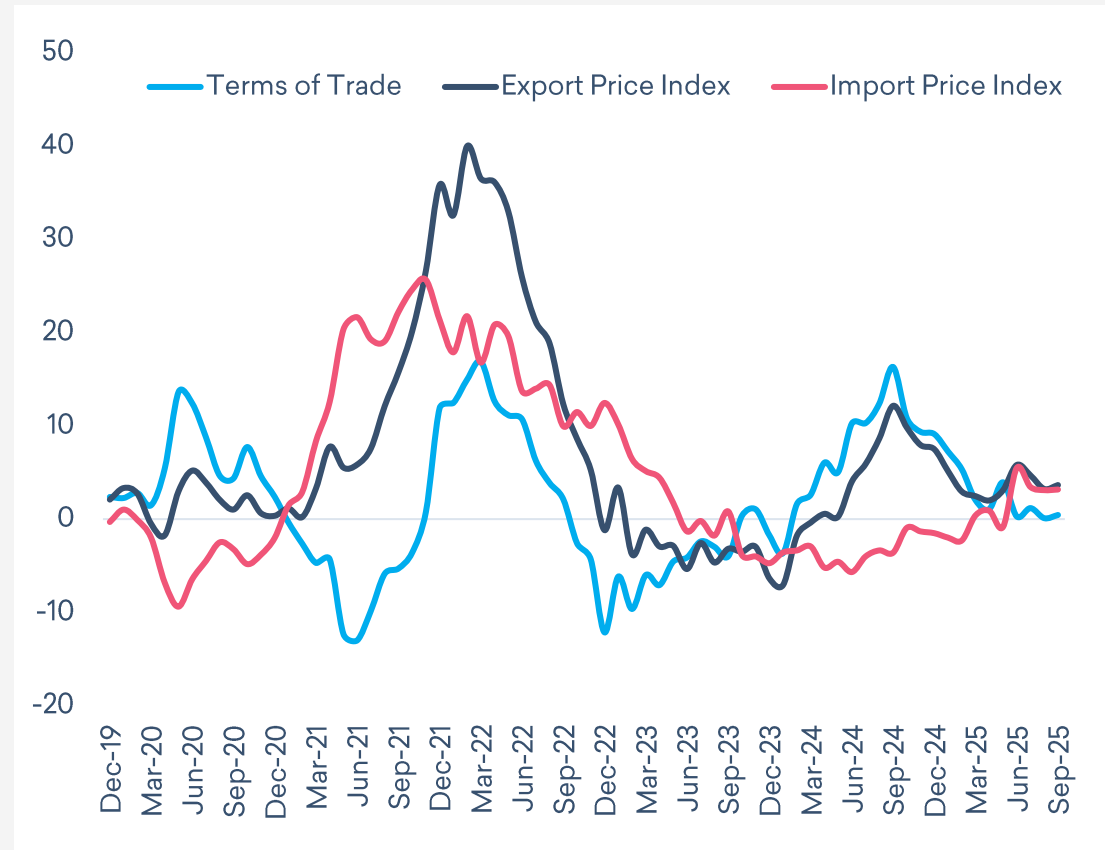
TERMS OF TRADE HAVE REMAINED BROADLY STABLE

(Index in USD, Dec-19 = 100)



GLOBAL SHOCKS AND UNCERTAINTY DROVE HIKES IN PRICES

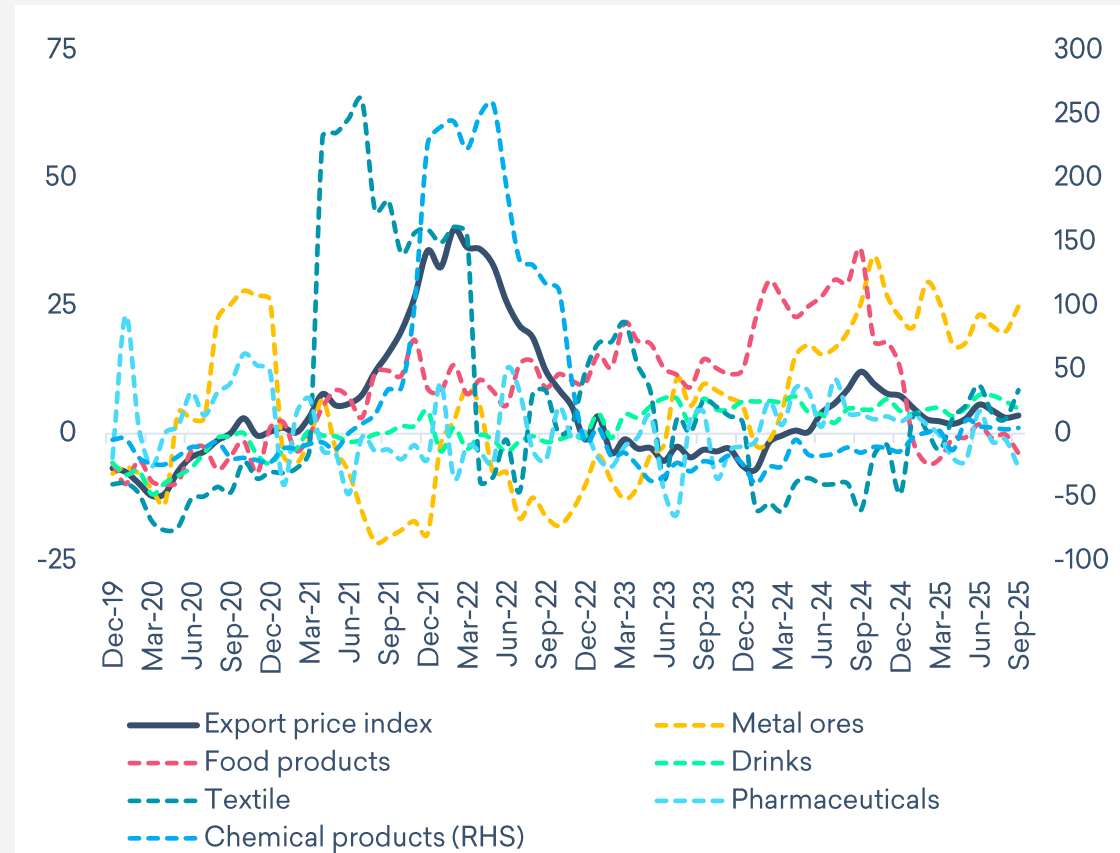
(in USD, YoY, %)



EXPORT AND IMPORT PRICES ARE HIGHLY INFLUENCED BY COMMODITIES SUCH AS METALS, OIL AND FOOD

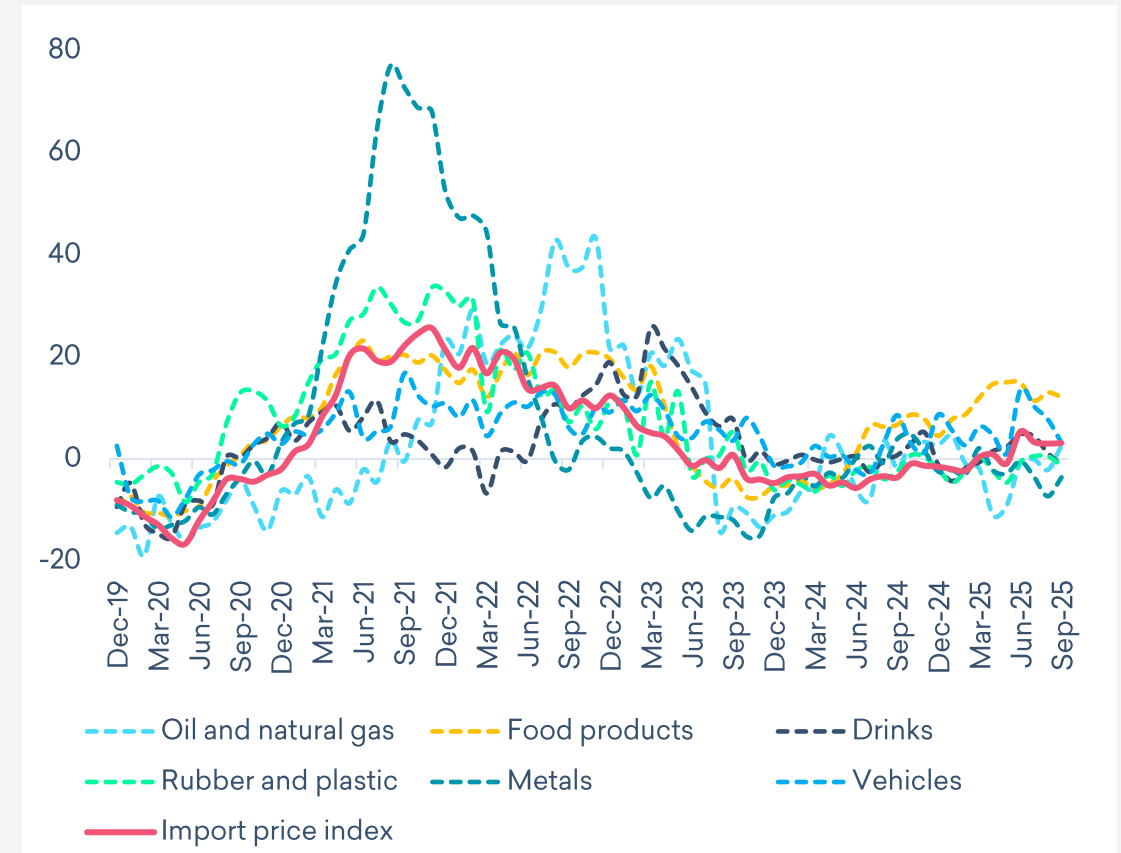
EXPORT PRICES LARGELY DRIVEN BY METALS AND COMMODITIES

(in USD, YoY, %)



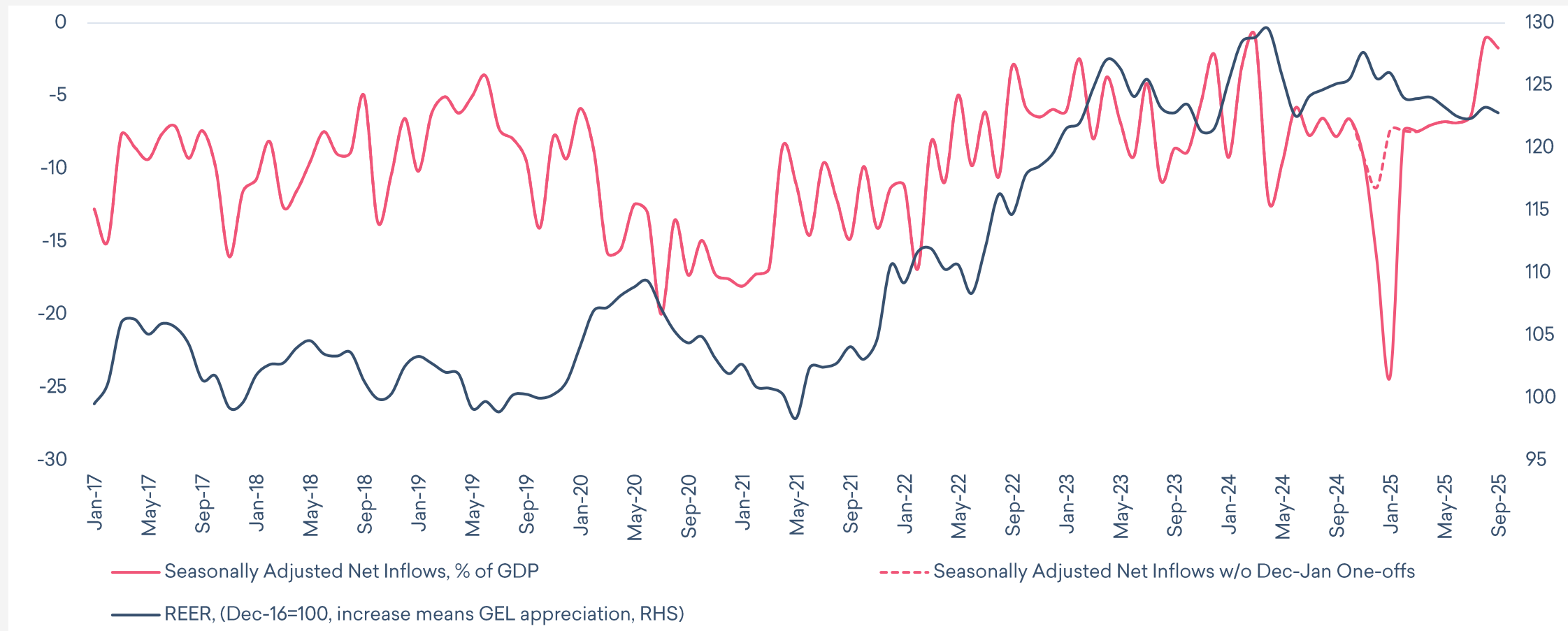
IMPORT PRICES ARE PRIMARILY INFLUENCED BY OIL

(in USD, YoY, %)



NET FOREIGN CURRENCY INFLOWS CONTINUE IMPROVING, SUPPORTING THE GEL

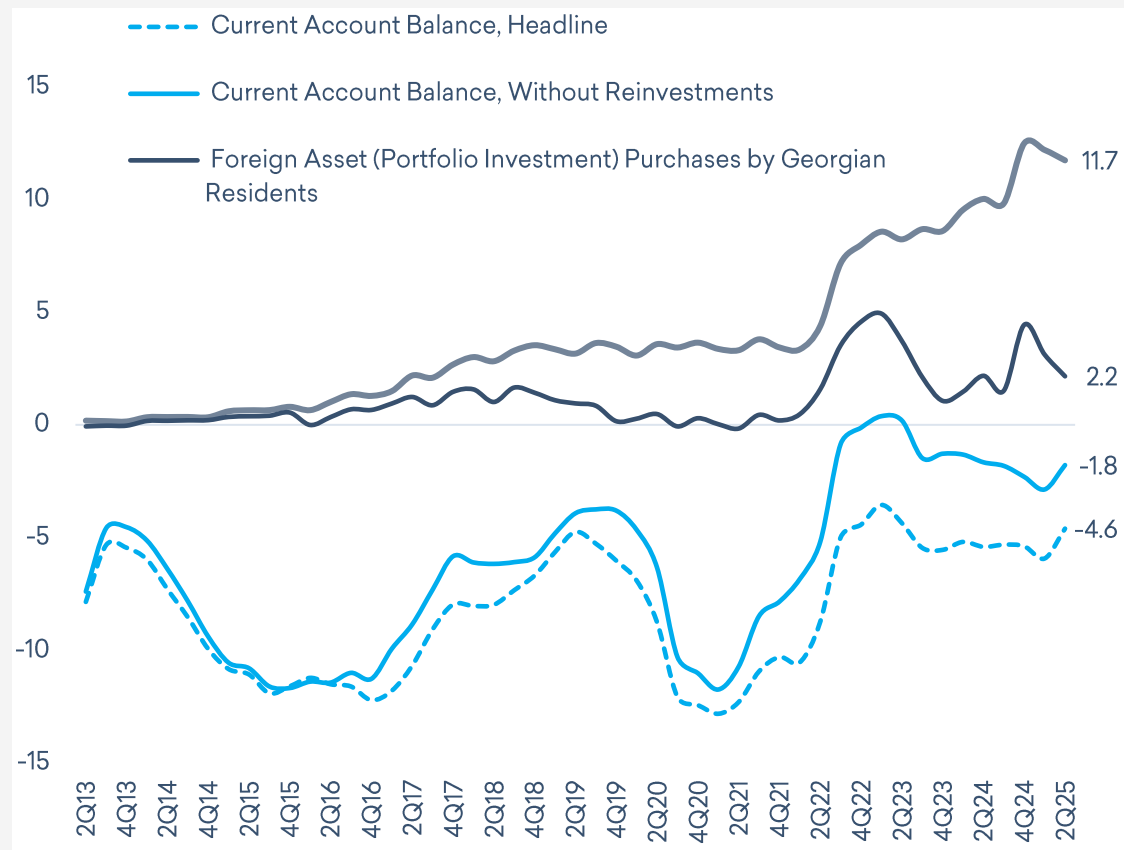
NET FOREIGN CURRENCY INFLOWS MODERATED ONLY SLIGHTLY IN SEPTEMBER AFTER A MARKED IMPROVEMENT IN AUG-25, DRIVEN BY ROBUST INFLOWS AS WELL AS A DECELERATION IN IMPORTS



Note: Net inflows is a sum of net export of goods, gross tourism and remittances. Remittances from Russia are adjusted for double counting with tourism inflows and other issues; TBC Capital monthly tourism estimates based on assumptions of share of migrants counted as residents according to NBG and the estimate that migrants receiving international revenues based on TBC Bank client survey

CURIOUS DUO: CURRENT ACCOUNT DEFICIT & FOREIGN ASSET PURCHASE SURPLUS

DESPITE THE - SHRINKING BUT STILL NEGATIVE - CURRENT ACCOUNT DEFICIT, GEORGIA HAS BECOME A NET CREDITOR WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN ASSET PURCHASES (4Q moving sum, % of GDP)

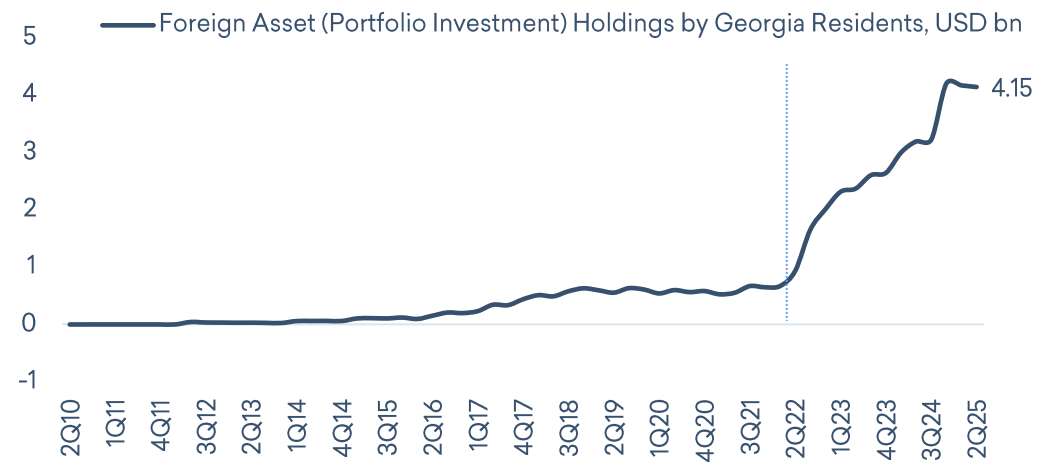


* Migrant deposits include deposits of Russians, Belarussians and Ukrainians. Estimates are based on the NBG BoP and banking system data.

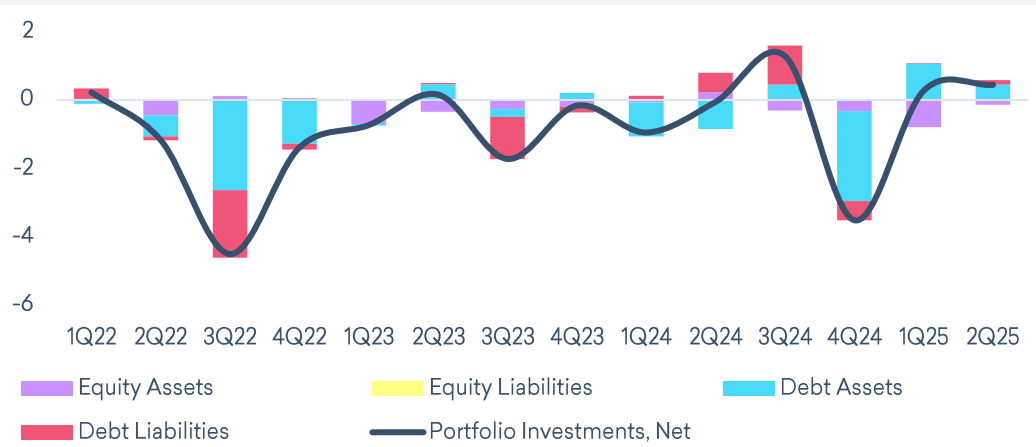
** With respect to foreign asset holdings, we illustrate only portfolio investments, as the dynamics of commercial banks' and other private sector's currency and deposits are in line with the historical trend.

Source: NBG, TBC Capital

FOREIGN ASSET HOLDINGS BY GEORGIAN RESIDENTS HAVE SKYROCKETED SINCE 1Q22



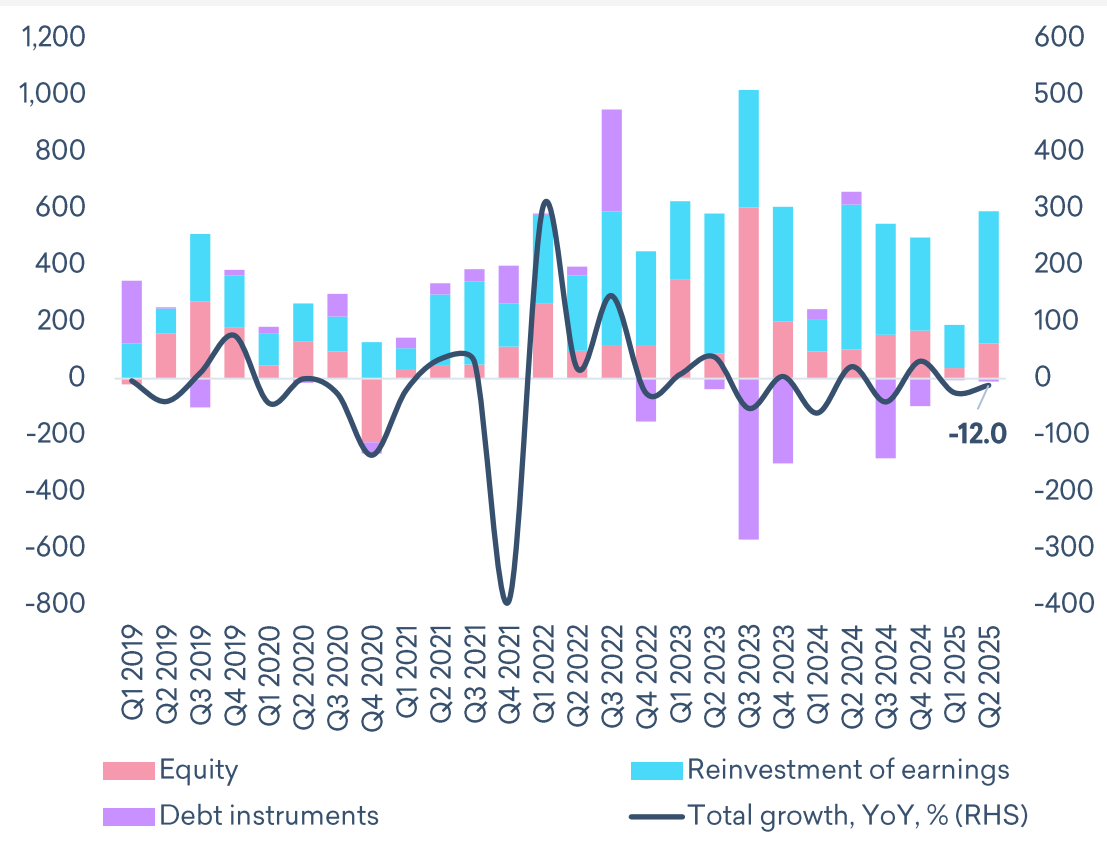
APART FROM ASSET PURCHASES, BOND BUYBACKS HAVE ACCELERATED AS WELL (Flows, % of GDP)



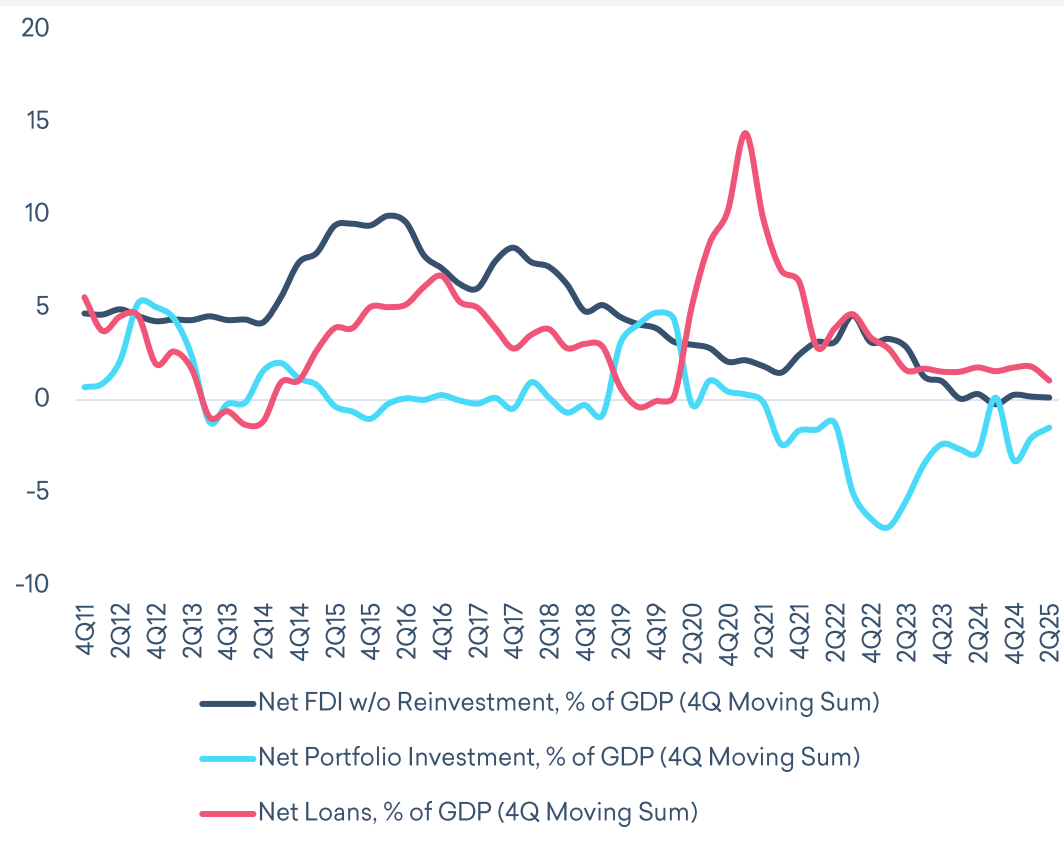
Note: A negative sign in assets means purchase of assets. A negative sign in liabilities means a reduction of liabilities.

FDIS HAVE BEEN LOWER RECENTLY WHILE MORE OUTBOUND PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS ARE EVIDENT

DESPITE SLIGHTLY HIGHER EQUITY INVESTMENT, FDI AGAIN DECLINED IN 2Q25 (USD million)

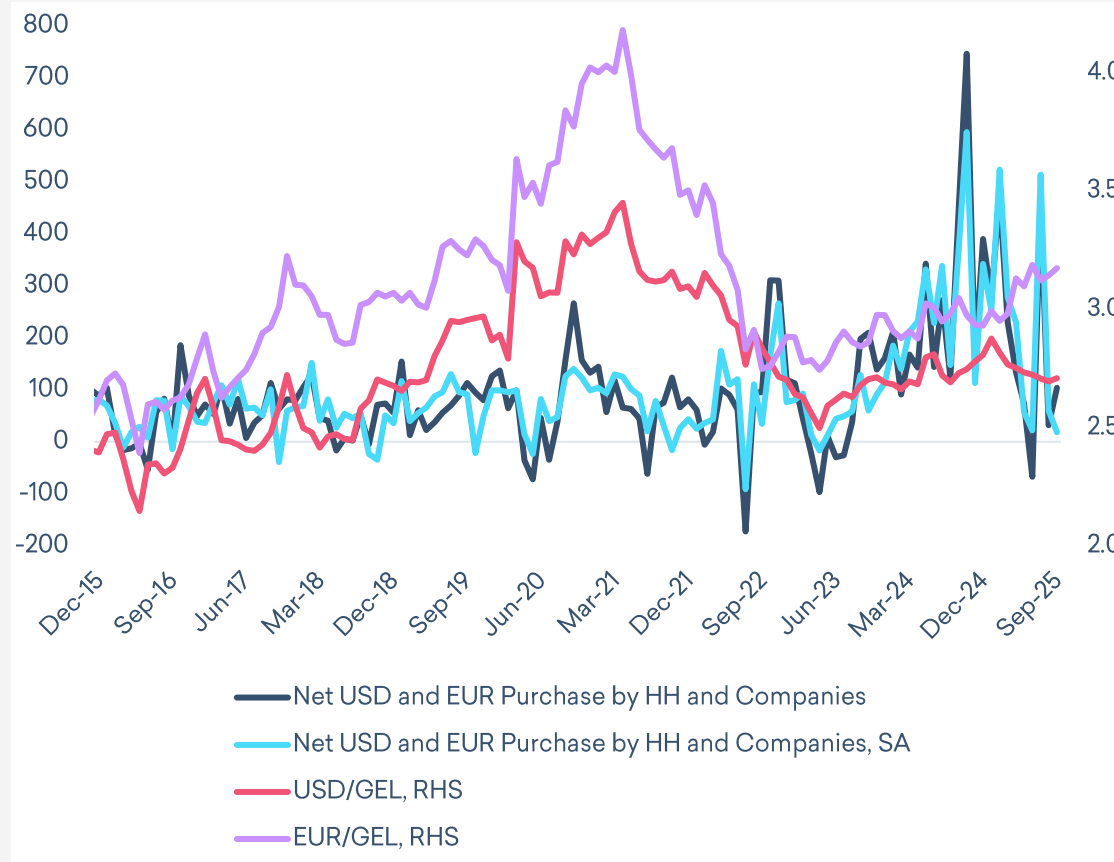


FDI WITHOUT REINVESTED EARNINGS HAS DECLINED ACROSS THE PAST FEW YEARS, WHILE OUTBOUND PORTFOLIO INVESTMENT HAS ACCELERATED

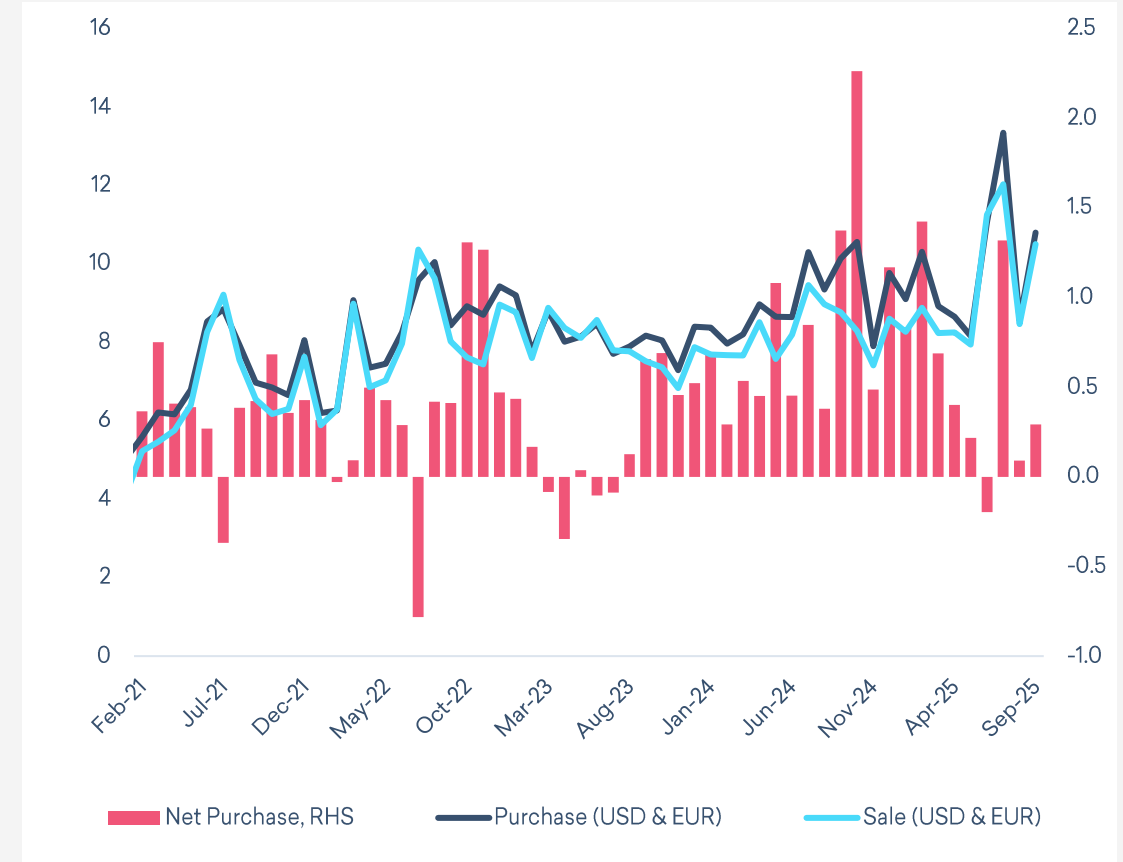


DEMAND ON FX ASSETS HAVE MODERATED AFTER SPIKING IN JULY

NET FOREIGN CURRENCY PURCHASE BY HOUSEHOLDS AND LEGAL ENTITIES HAS DECELERATED AFTER SPIKING IN JULY... (USD mn)

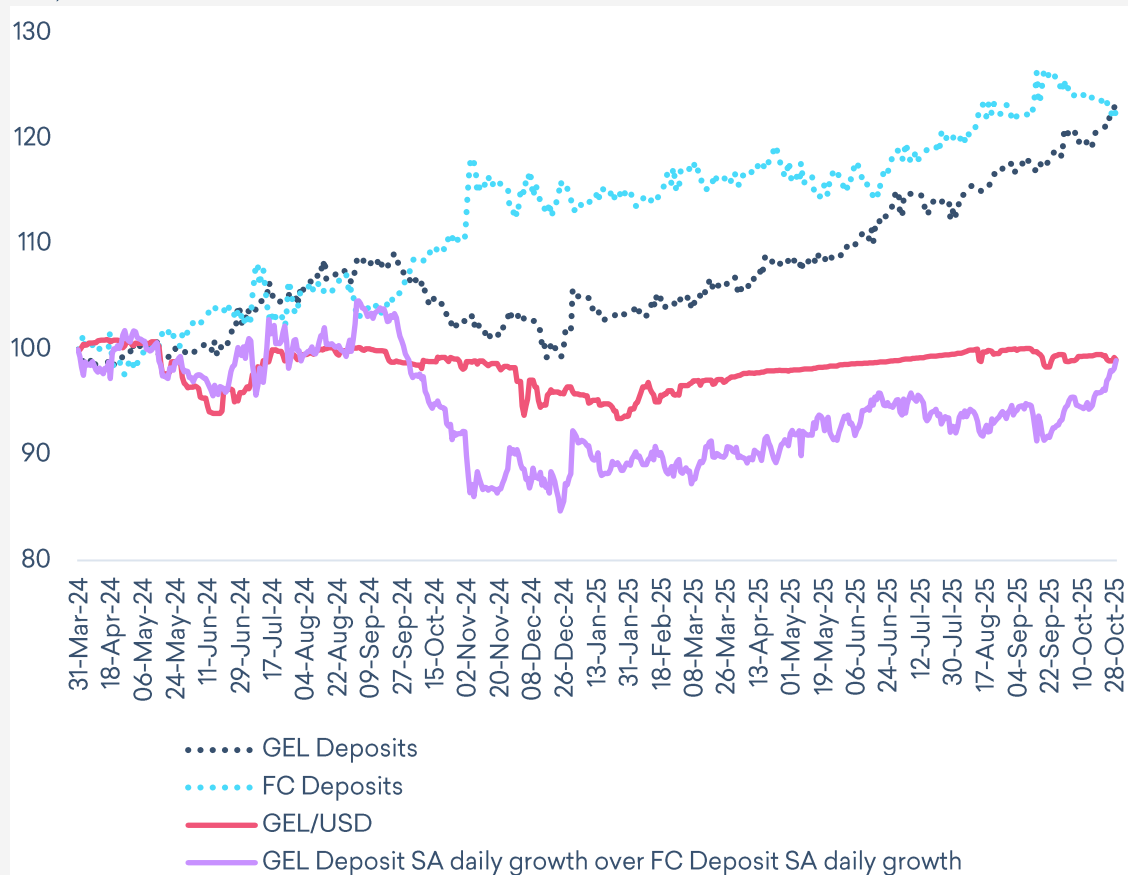


...SO HAS THE TURNOVER AS WELL (% of GDP)

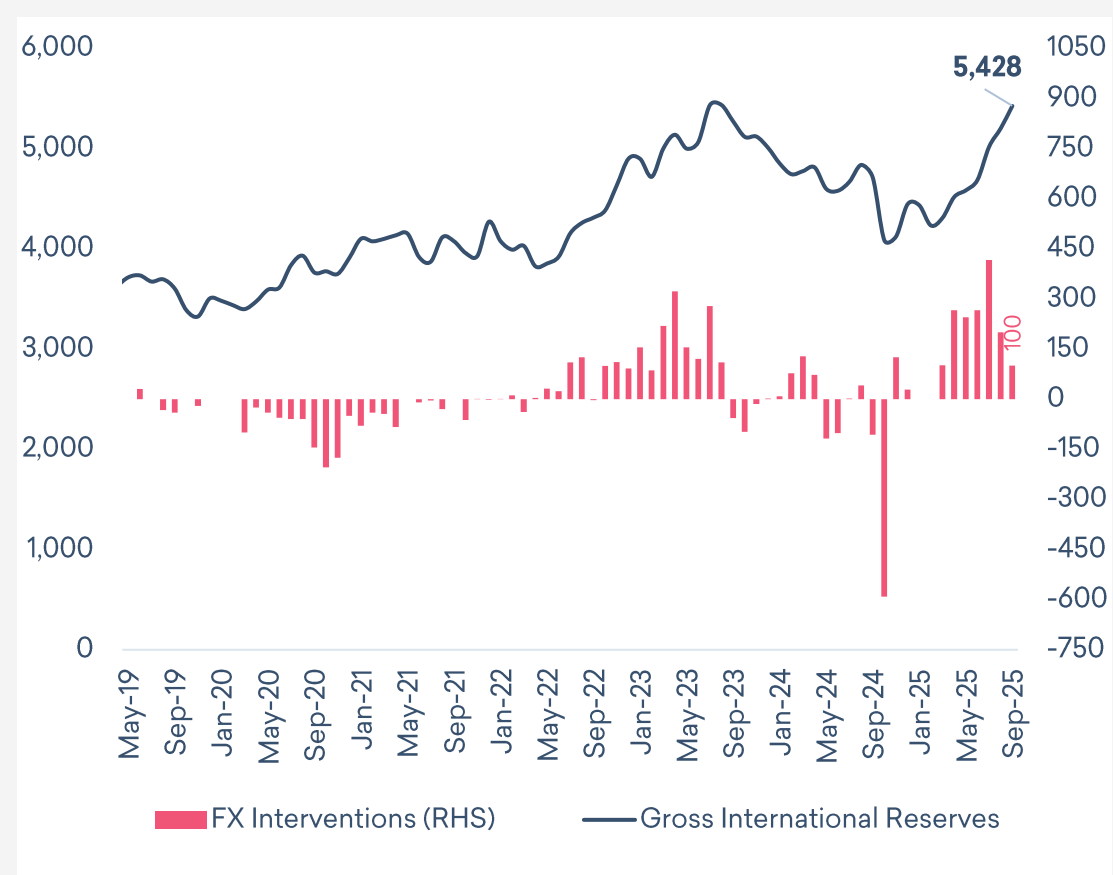


NET FX SUPPLY HAS BEEN SUPPORTED BY SOME REVERSAL IN DEPOSIT CONVERSIONS, ACCELERATING AGAIN IN THE SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER

DEPOSIT CONVERSION ESTIMATES INDICATE A PICKUP IN LARIZATION IN THE SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER (Index, 31-Mar-24 = 100, as of 29-Oct-2025)



THE NBG HAS BOUGHT C. USD 1.8 BILLION TO REPLENISH RESERVES IN MARCH-OCTOBER PER OUR ESTIMATES (USD mln)

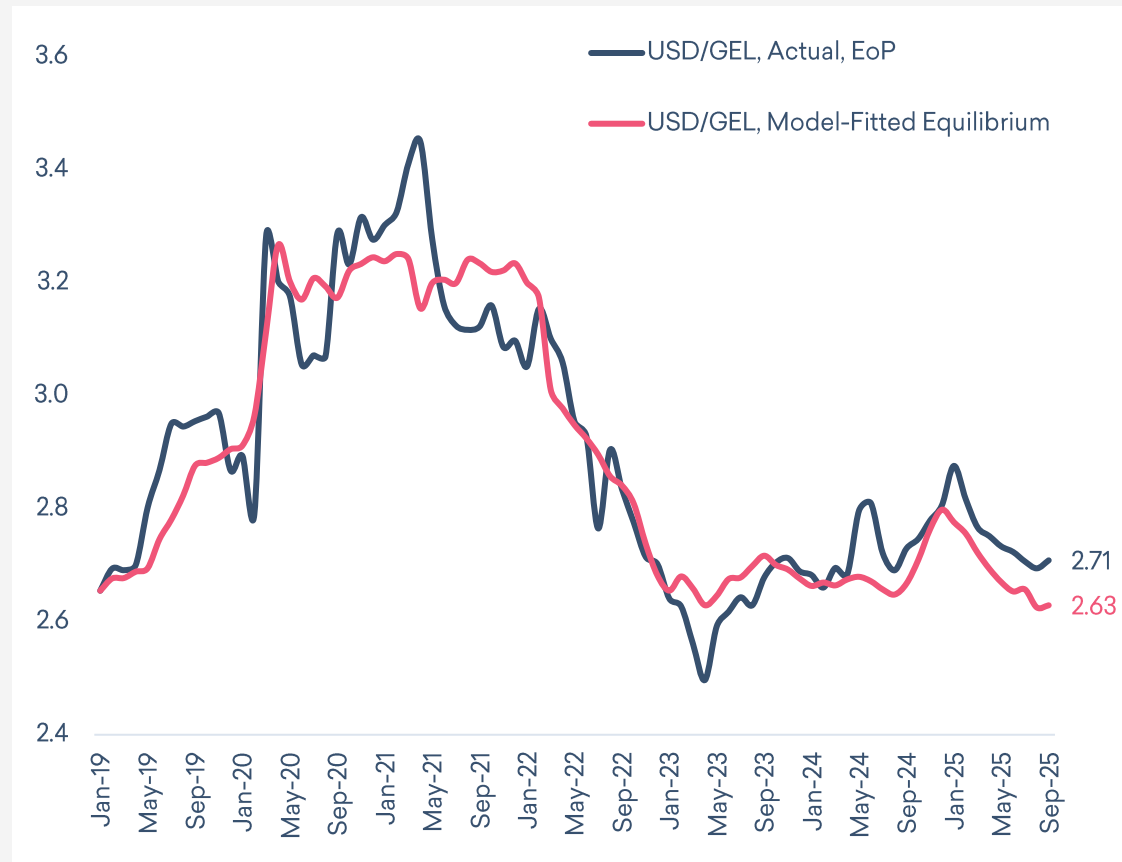


* Estimates are based on daily data. Conversely, recently released monthly data indicates no fall in GEL deposits by the end of July as opposed to end of June.

Source: NBG, TBC Capital

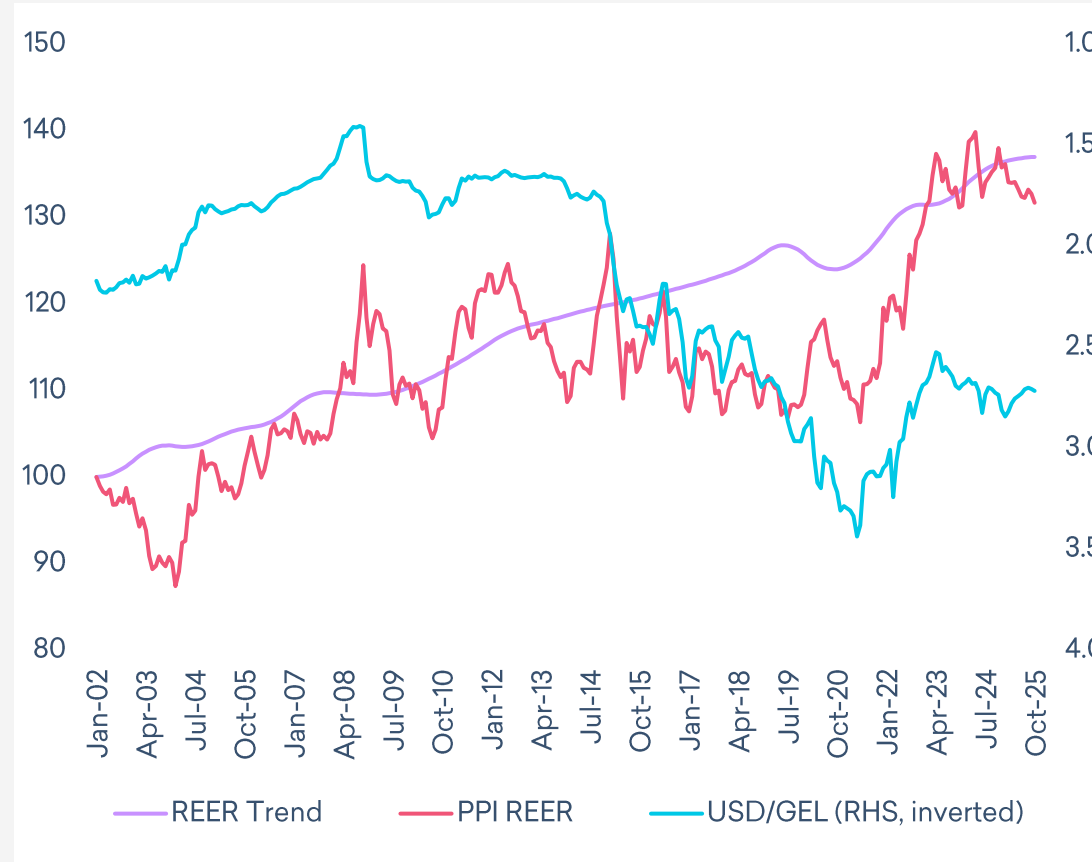
THE SHORT AND LONG-TERM INDICATORS POINT TO GROWING GEL UNDERVALUATION

THE GEL EQUILIBRIUM ESTIMATE* HAS STRENGTHENED IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER ON THE BACK OF STRONG NET FX INFLOWS



***Note:** We estimate the USD/GEL exchange rate as a function of GEL and FX deposits and loans, foreign currency inflows (sum of merchandise exports, tourism revenues and remittances) and global USD dynamics (proxied by the DXY index, measuring the value of USD against a basket of global currencies). The model is estimated in log form by the seemingly unrelated regression (SUR) method, allowing error terms to be correlated across the equations.

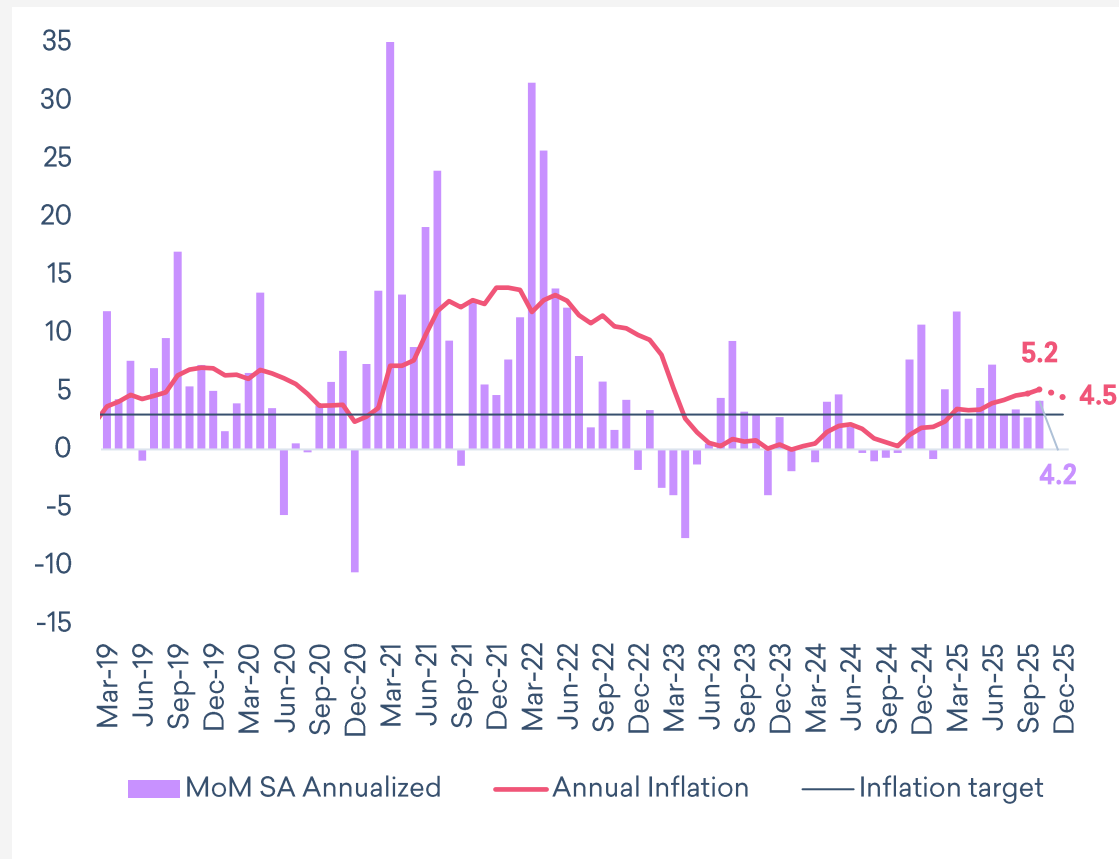
THE GEL REER REMAINS BELOW ITS LONG-RUN TREND (as of 31-Oct-25, increase means GEL appreciation)



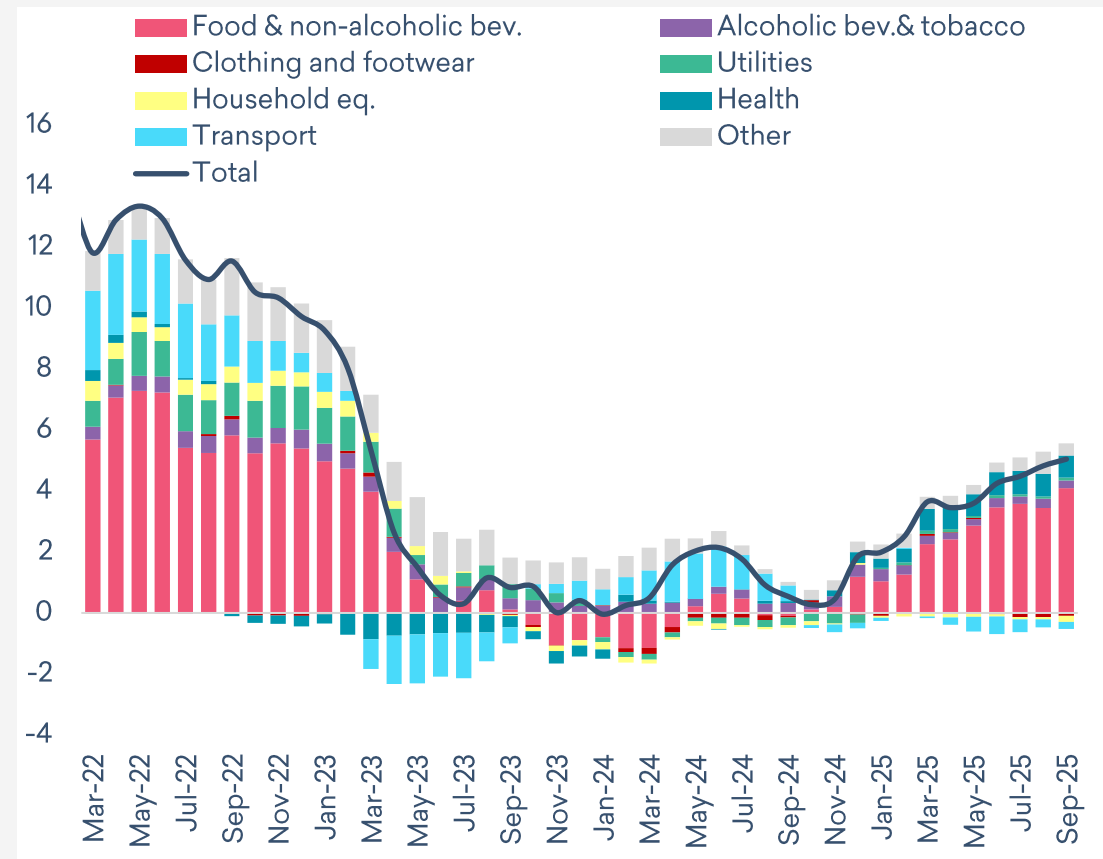
Note: The REER Trend is estimated based on GDP per capita growth differential between Georgia and its main trading partners using relative trade weights and adjusted for the share of non-tradable sector

INFLATION CONTINUES INCREASING, THOUGH EXPECTED TO MODERATE

WE EXPECT INFLATION TO BEGIN DECELERATING AND MODERATE TO C. 4.5% BY DEC-25 (%)



ACCELERATION IN CPI INFLATION REMAINS LARGELY DRIVEN BY FOOD PRODUCTS, WITH INCREASING CONTRIBUTION OF SERVICES AND DECELERATING IMPACT OF LOWER TRANSPORTATION COSTS (PP, YoY)



SELECTED UNDERLYING MEASURES BROADLY IN LINE WITH HEADLINE INFLATION

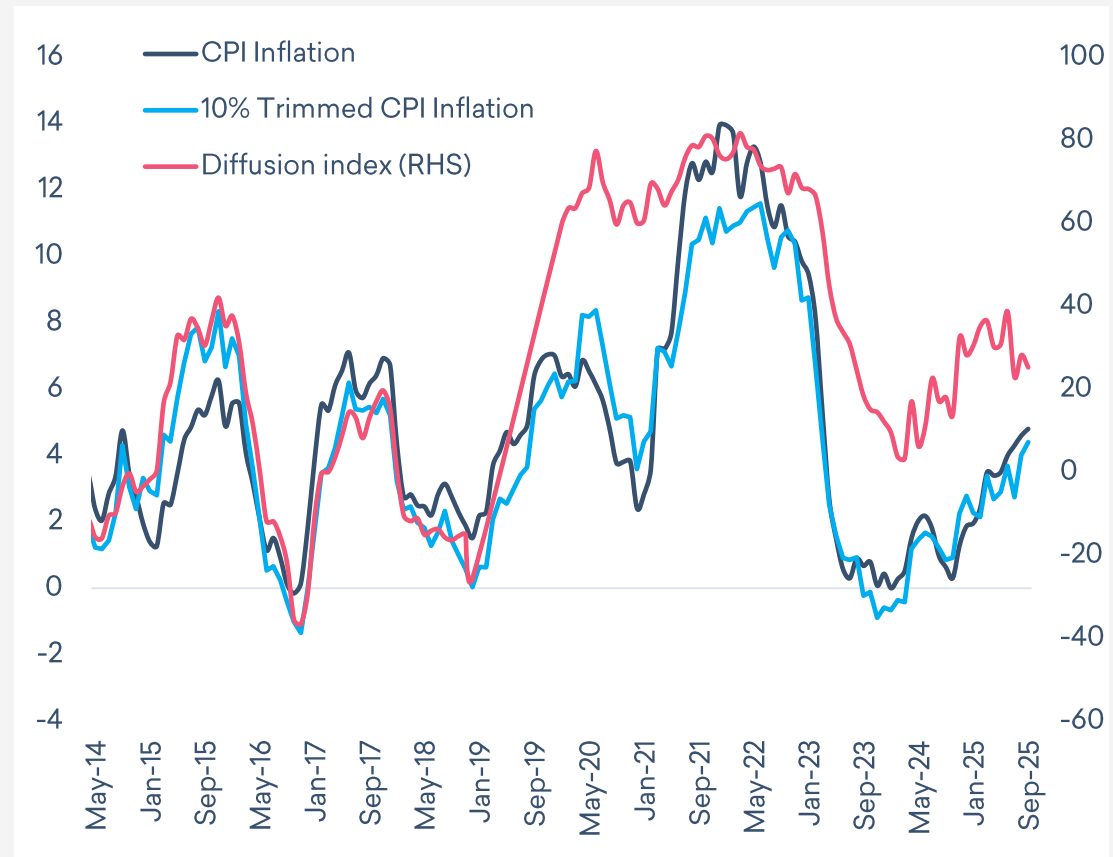
TRIMMING REVEALS THAT SOME PARTICULAR CHEAPER PRODUCTS BROUGHT DOWN THE INFLATION IN SEPTEMBER

(YoY, %)



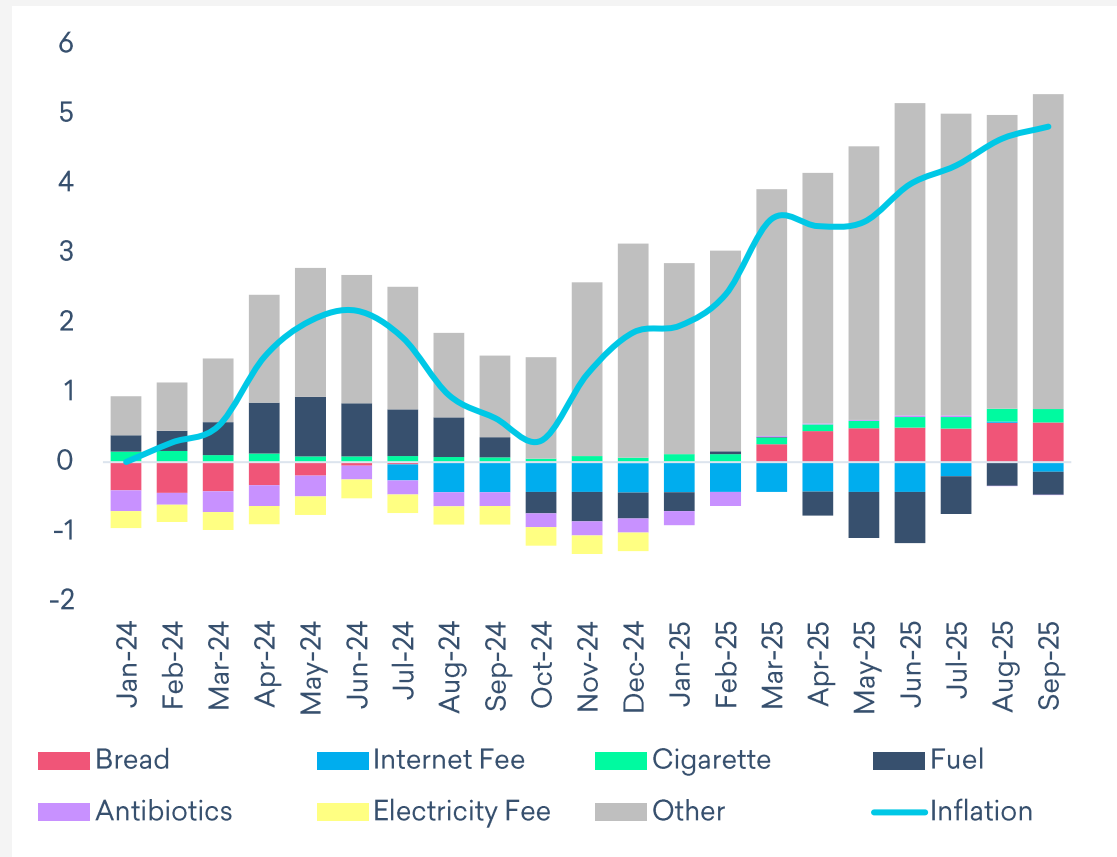
DIFFUSION INDEX LOWERS IN SEPTEMBER AS LESS GOODS GOT MORE EXPENSIVE THAN CHEAPER COMPARED TO AUGUST

(YoY, %)

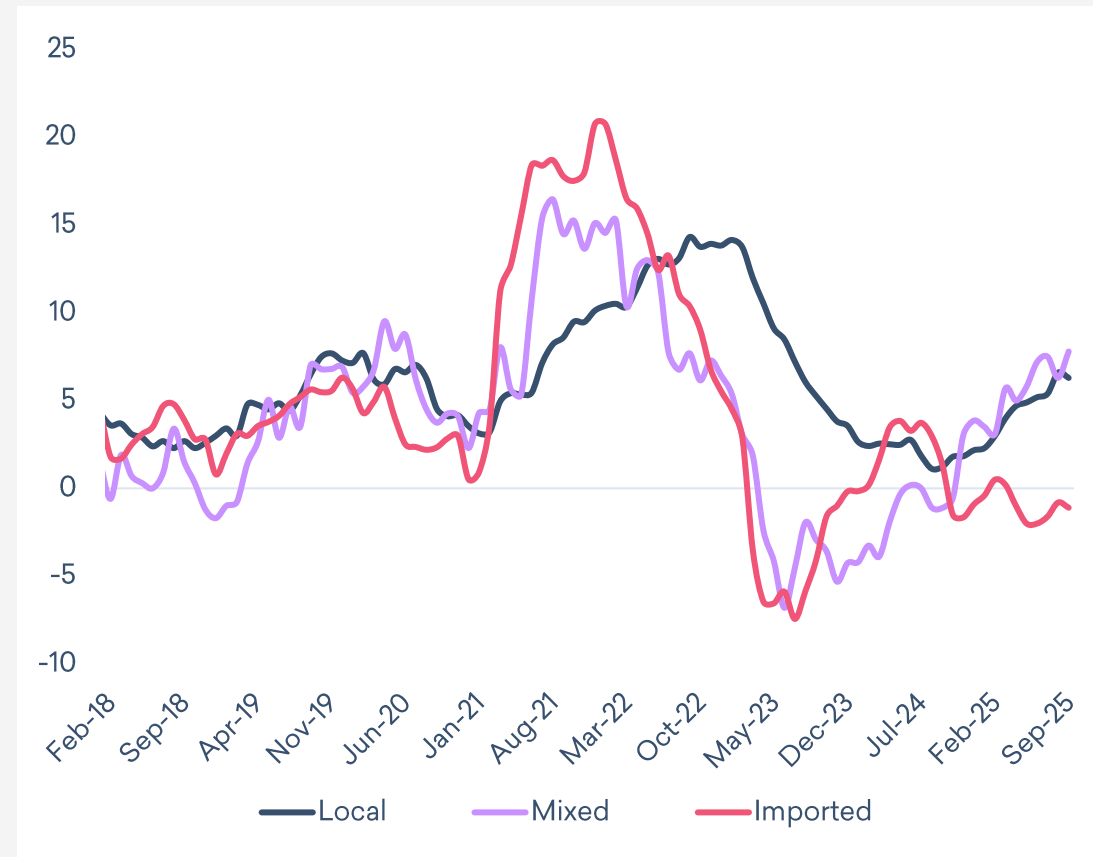


DOMESTIC AND MIXED PRODUCTS CONTINUE TO LEAD INFLATION

ONE-OFFS HAVE BEEN PLAYING A MAJOR ROLE IN INFLATION IN THE PAST COUPLE OF YEARS (PP, YoY)

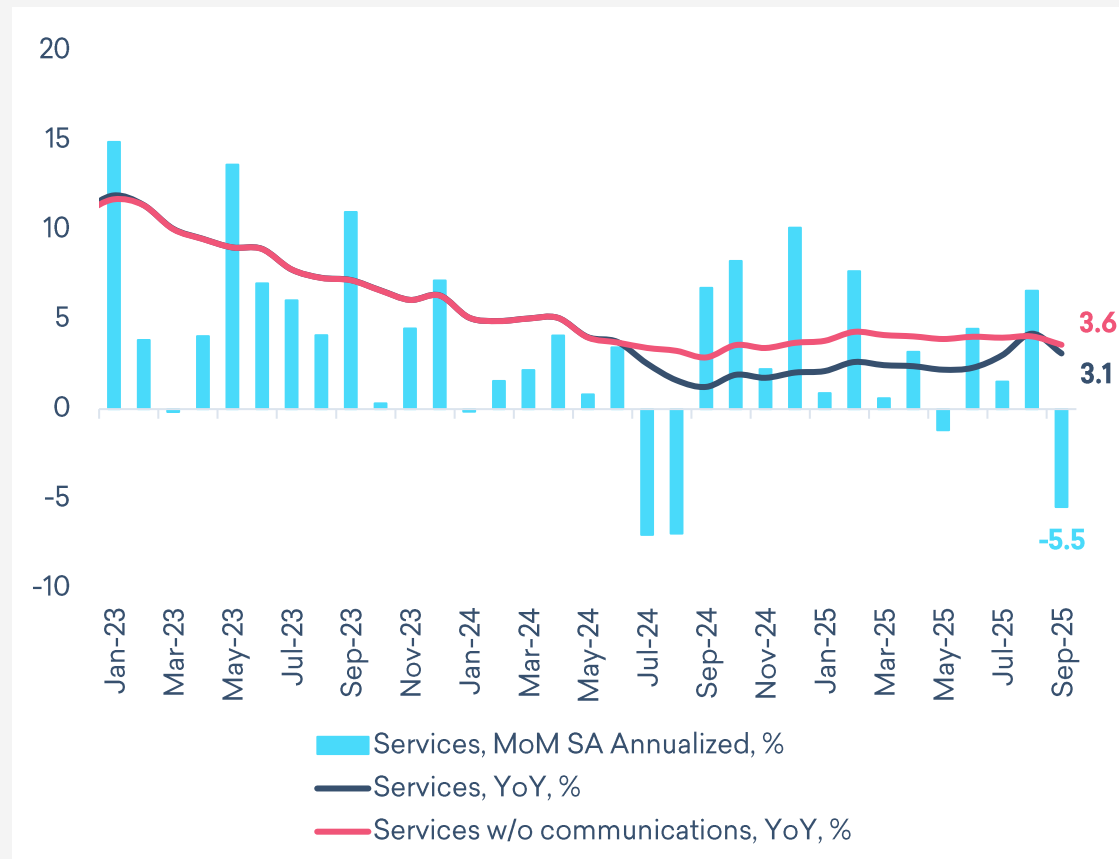


DOMESTIC AND MIXED PRODUCTS CONTINUE TO LEAD INFLATION (%)

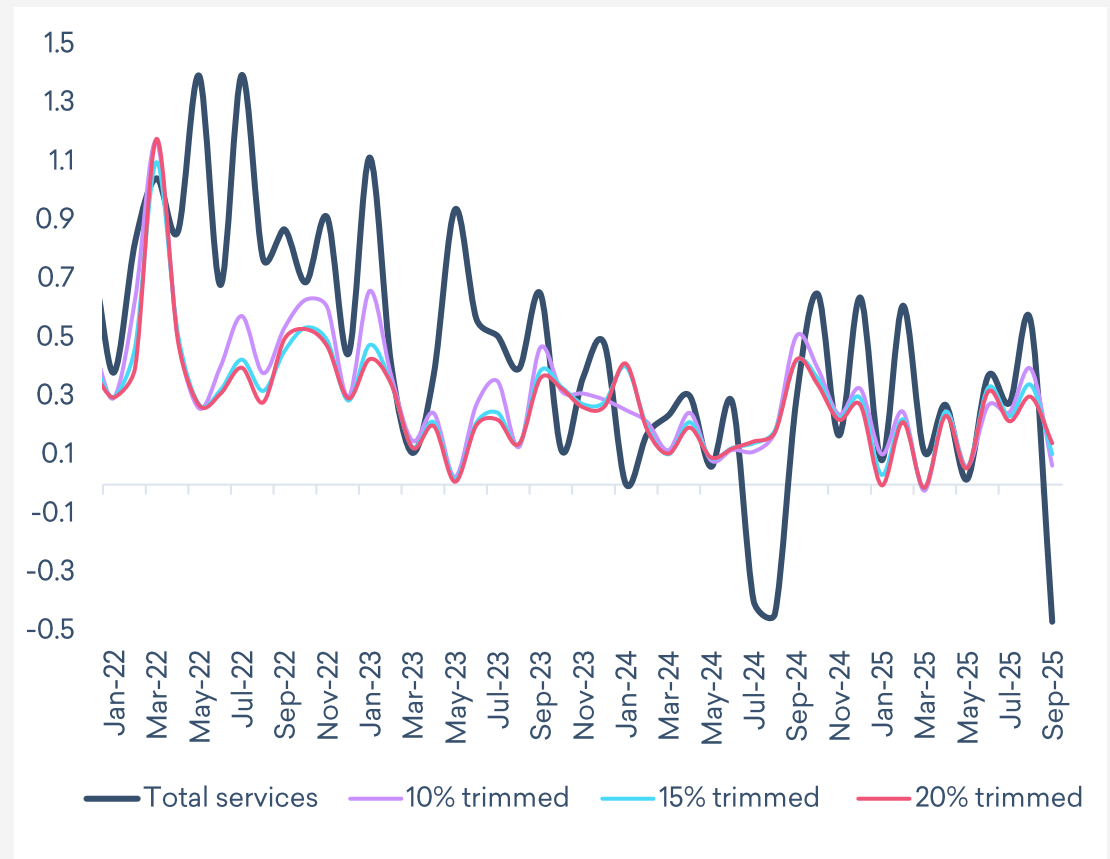


SERVICE INFLATION FALLS IN SEPTEMBER, THOUGH ONLY DUE TO ONE-OFFS

SERVICE INFLATION FALLS IN SEPTEMBER DUE TO ONE-OFFS
(%)

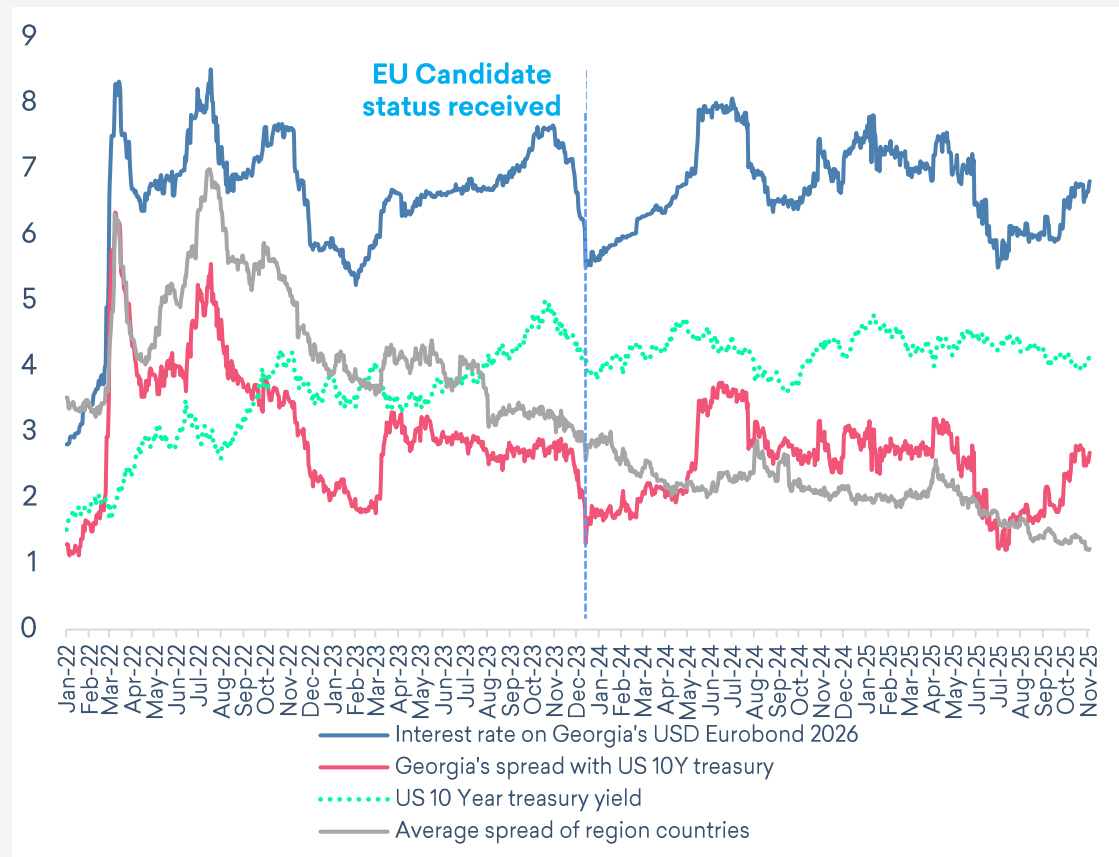


TRIMMED MEASURES INDICATE THAT SERVICE INFLATION WOULD HAVE INCREASED IN SEPTEMBER W/O ONE-OFFS
(MoM, %)



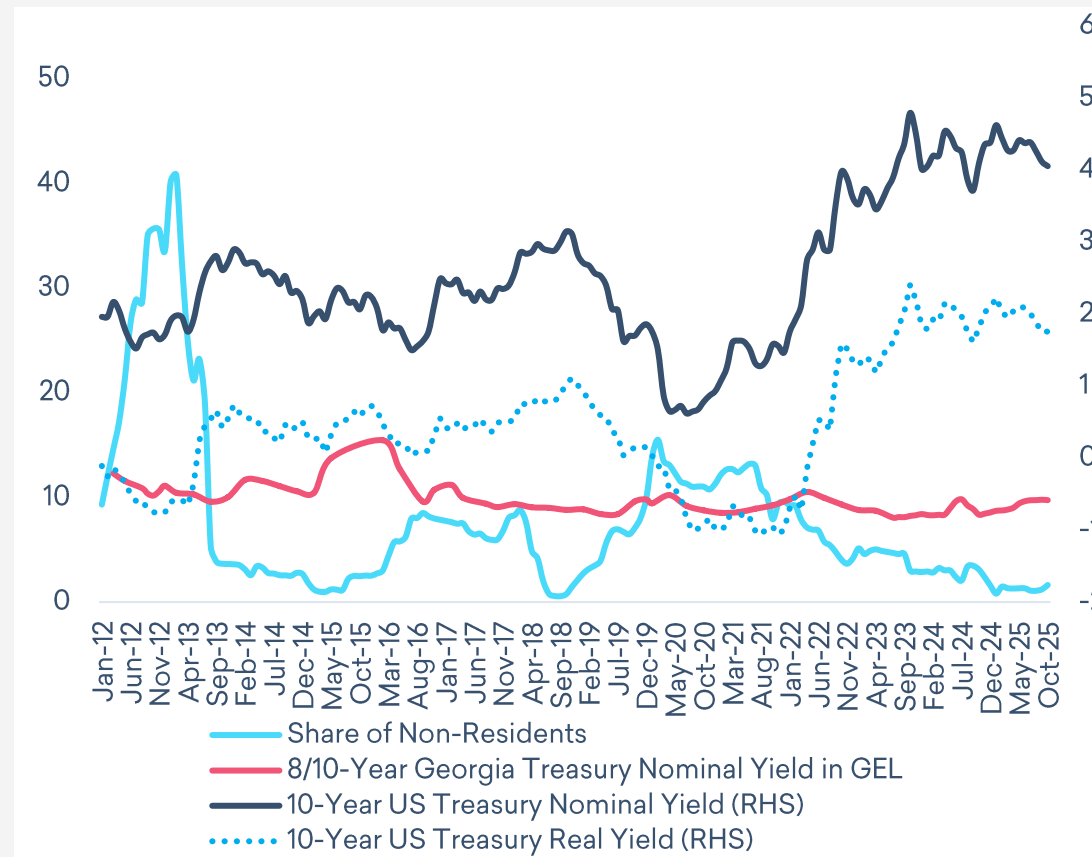
GEORGIA'S RISK PREMIUM SWINGS UPWARD AFTER NORMALIZATION, WHILE THE SHARE OF NON-RESIDENTS IN TREASURY HOLDINGS INCREASES IN OCTOBER

GEORGIA'S ESTIMATED RISK PREMIUM SWINGS UPWARD FOLLOWING NORMALIZATION (% , as of 4-Nov-2025)



Note: Region countries include Türkiye, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan

SHARE OF TREASURY SECURITIES HELD BY NON-RESIDENTS INCREASES IN OCTOBER, POTENTIALLY SUPPORTED BY INCREASED DIFFERENTIAL BETWEEN GEL AND OFF-SHORE RATES (%)



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