



WORK PLAN

IC GEORGIA FOR 2026

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1. ADVANCING ACCESS TO FINANCE

1.1 Covered Bonds

The Law of Georgia on Covered Bonds (2022) establishes the core legal framework for the issuance of covered bonds by banks. It specifies which assets may be included in the cover pool—primarily mortgage loans supplemented by certain high-quality liquid assets—and requires over-collateralization as well as a 180-day liquidity buffer. The law grants bondholders a preferential claim on a segregated pool of cover assets and introduces clear procedures for issuer authorization, program approval, maintenance of a cover-asset register, regular investor reporting, and the appointment of an independent cover-pool monitor. In addition, the law outlines measures to be taken in cases of stress or issuer failure, including separation of the covered bond program from the issuer's estate, the appointment of an administrator, and the potential sale or liquidation of assets. These provisions are designed to safeguard creditor rights and ensure orderly resolution. The National Bank of Georgia is responsible for issuing detailed regulations (adopted in 2023), monitoring compliance, and applying supervisory measures or sanctions where necessary.

The Investors Council Secretariat facilitated the participation of IC members in the working group led by the MoESD and NBG and supported the adoption of the law. It became evident throughout the process that both the policymaker and regulator opted for a conservative approach to introducing covered bonds as a new instrument in the Georgian financial market. However, despite the law entering into force, implementation has not advanced: no covered bond programs have been established, and no issuances have taken place to date.

Output:

Structured engagement conducted with commercial banks, MoESD, and the National Bank of Georgia to identify barriers and potential solutions.
Support the development of an action plan outlining necessary regulatory and market-development measures to facilitate inaugural issuance, if pursued by the Government.

Outcome:

A functioning covered bond market is established in Georgia; Framework supports diversification of capital market instruments, encourages mortgage market development, and contributes to sustainable growth in the financial system.

1.2 Enhancing Agricultural Finance through Crop and Warehouse Receipts in Georgia

Enabling secured lending against stored crops through enforceable warehouse receipts—supported by a reliable registry, clear priority rules, and standardized documentation—has strong potential to improve post-harvest storage, reduce losses, and unlock new sources of agricultural finance. By improving access to working capital and incentivizing better post-harvest management, crop and warehouse receipts (CWRs) can significantly narrow Georgia’s agricultural finance gap and attract greater private investment. In doing so, they contribute to building more resilient, competitive, and investment-ready agri-food systems.

Agriculture remains a cornerstone of rural livelihoods and economic activity in Georgia; however, the sector continues to face chronic underfinancing. Adoption of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices remains low, largely due to farmers’ limited access to credit, insufficient collateral, and constrained financial literacy. The feasibility of introducing CWRs is strengthened by current reform momentum, with a draft law already under parliamentary review. Nonetheless, successful implementation requires coordinated stakeholder engagement and targeted regulatory design to ensure clarity, legal certainty, and investor confidence.

The Investors Council Secretariat is actively supporting IFC in advancing this reform by facilitating stakeholder engagement and strengthening the evidence base for policy design. ICS has coordinated stakeholder mapping, organized technical workshops to identify needs and validate challenges, and convened discussions to review analytical findings and ensure alignment with national priorities. These efforts are building stakeholder commitment and supporting the development of a robust, implementable reform solution.

ICS will coordinate engagement among IFC, government authorities, financial institutions, and agribusiness stakeholders, support drafting of the legal framework and regulations, and facilitate agreement on registry and lien rules. These efforts will align with broader agricultural, climate, and financial reforms and enable a market-ready introduction of Crop and Warehouse Receipts.

Outputs:

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- Stakeholder engagement supported through workshops, working group meetings, and technical consultations;
 - Legal and regulatory advice provided to inform drafting, implementation design, and supervisory frameworks.

Outcome:

The introduction and effective implementation of Crop and Warehouse Receipts will enhance access to finance for agricultural producers in Georgia, support increased agricultural productivity, and catalyze private sector investment in modern post-harvest and storage systems.

1.3 Insurance Market Development (Study)

A comprehensive insurance market study will provide evidence-based insights to improve sector performance, support innovation, and guide future reform efforts. Georgia's insurance market faces ongoing challenges, including limited product diversification and regulatory constraints. Stakeholder consultations confirmed the need for objective analysis to inform decision-making and identify development opportunities.

The Investors Council Secretariat initiated the report *Navigating the Growth: An Analysis of Georgia's Insurance Market and Future Development Pathways*. ICS drafted terms of reference for international experts and engaged donor partners to support research design and stakeholder consultation. ICS will continue working with international donors to obtain funding, oversee development of the study, facilitate stakeholder validation, and support dissemination of findings to inform policy and market development.

Output:

Report *Navigating the Growth: An Analysis of Georgia's Insurance Market and Future Development Pathways*.

Outcome:

Licensed insurers and potential investors will gain actionable market intelligence and targeted recommendations to support sustainable sector growth.

Preliminary project pipeline aimed at improving access to finance: The Investors Council Secretariat will also continue advancing additional access-to-finance initiatives, including Third Party Liability (TPL), factoring reform, payment systems and payment services, and Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) legislation. These initiatives will be closely monitored, stakeholder engagement will be facilitated where appropriate, and new activities will be initiated as needed to improve access to finance and support a more competitive and resilient financial environment

2. BUSINESS-FRIENDLY AND EU-ALIGNED LEGAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Company Law & Corporate Governance Reform

Georgia's company law, adopted in 2021, reflects modern corporate governance principles and is broadly aligned with EU standards. However, implementation monitoring during 2022–2024 identified remaining gaps related to cross-border restructuring, shareholder rights, capital maintenance, and digitalization of company registers. These issues affect legal certainty, investor protection, and full compatibility with the EU Company Law Acquis. The reform is expected to benefit approximately 281,000 active companies and improve corporate dispute resolution (around 5,000 cases annually) by introducing clearer, more predictable legal standards.

The Investors Council Secretariat, in cooperation with AmCham, launched a follow-up reform process in 2024 to address these outstanding issues. Draft legislative amendments were prepared and shared with the Ministry of Justice and the EU Delegation. IC Company Law Working Group and AmCham CLTC consolidated feedback, and the Company Law Editing Group reviewed the 2024 European Commission Opinion, agreeing on an action plan focused on digital tools, cross-border reorganizations, and strengthened shareholder rights. Concept papers were developed on digitalization, shareholder protection, and cross-border corporate operations, and technical cooperation with the Ministry of Justice has been agreed.

Next steps include consolidating the concept papers and aligning them with Directive (EU) 2017/1132 and the Shareholder Rights framework (2007/36/EC as amended by 2017/828). Targeted consultations will be conducted on digital tools and shareholder rights, followed by finalisation of draft amendments and circulation for review by IC members, the Ministry of Justice and NAPR.

Outputs:

- Four consolidated concept papers aligned with Directive (EU) 2017/1132 and the Shareholder Rights framework.

- Draft amendment text to the Law on Entrepreneurs, with explanatory notes, circulated for IC member and government review.

- Continued work on remaining harmonisation priorities identified in the European

- Commission's Georgia Report 2024, including:

- Awareness-raising on the Non-Financial Reporting Directive (2014/95/EU), supporting equal economic participation, including gender-based disclosure relevance.

Outcome:

A more modern, predictable, and EU-aligned corporate legal framework that enhances investor confidence, supports cross-border reorganizations, strengthens shareholder protection, and improves corporate dispute resolution efficiency.

2.2 Modernization of the Investment Framework

To establish a general legal framework for investors in Georgia, two so-called "framework investment laws" are in place: the Law of Georgia on State Support for Investments (published on 13/07/2006) and the Law of Georgia on Promotion and Guarantees of Investment Activity (published on 11/12/1996). The primary goal of these framework investment laws is to introduce investors to the country's legal system and investment environment at a fundamental level. However, the current framework legislation is outdated and provides misleading information to prospective investors.

The IC Secretariat has provided recommendations on both the initial and revised drafts of the law, and this advisory role will continue.

Outputs:

Secretariat to engage in discussions with IC members and other business sector representatives.

Law approved by Government and adopted by Parliament of Georgia is more inclusive and better aligned with international best practices.

Outcome:

Domestic and foreign investors benefit from the consolidated framework investment law that offers legal predictability and equal treatment.

2.3 Labor Legislation & Labor Migration – Business Climate Safeguards

The Investors Council is committed to fostering a legal and business environment that supports economic development while upholding labor standards. A clear, business-friendly legislative framework with defined categories, eligibility pathways, and rights and obligations for labor immigration is essential to maintaining a stable, predictable business climate. As labor legislation evolves, Georgian companies continue to face challenges in interpreting and applying legal norms, increasing compliance risks and the likelihood of workplace disputes.

Recent political turbulence has heightened concerns around business climate stability and potential strain in employer–employee relations. To address these challenges, the Investors Council Secretariat is planning a series of practical information sessions to help businesses understand existing labor legislation and judicial practice. The target audience will include business owners, HR professionals, and in-house legal teams within Georgian SMEs. Expert-led discussions will cover core topics such as employment contracts, termination procedures, anti-discrimination rules, alternative dispute resolution (ADR) tools, and workplace safety compliance. Practical materials—including templates, real case studies, and compliance checklists—will be provided to support risk mitigation, reduce disputes, and promote productive labor relations.

Progress to date includes receipt of detailed overviews of the new Labor Migration Law changes from EBA and AmCham; two working group discussions to agree on a unified approach and messaging; and preparation of a consolidated IC Secretariat position, which has been communicated to the Government Administration.

Outputs:

- Follow-up discussions facilitated by ICS with the MoESD, and the Parliament.

- Delivery of three training and discussion sessions, including presentations, case studies, and short guidance materials on core labor laws, judicial practice, ADR tools, and workplace compliance.

Outcome:

- At least 60 Georgian businesses will be equipped with practical knowledge to navigate labor legislation, apply effective communication strategies with employees, and prevent or resolve disputes through conciliatory ADR mechanisms, supporting a more stable and productive business environment.

2.4 Addressing Inconsistencies in Tax Procedures

Georgia's current tax procedures contain inconsistencies that create unpredictability and compliance challenges for taxpayers. These include differing time limits for appeals, limited opportunities to participate effectively in complex disputes, uncertainty in enforcement against related parties, and restricted access for shareholders to relevant tax information. Such gaps reduce transparency and hinder early detection of compliance risks.

To address these issues, the Investors Council Secretariat initiated discussions within the Tax Law Working Group, engaging IC members and relevant private sector stakeholders. The Group has developed draft legislative changes addressing appeal deadlines, taxpayer participation in complex cases, and enforcement rules concerning related persons. Additional legislative concepts are being prepared by EBA and AmCham for further refinement.

Outputs:

- Exchange of views facilitated among IC members, followed by technical-level engagement with the Ministry of Finance and Revenue Service.
- Preparation of written comments and proposals aimed at improving procedural consistency, administrative transparency, and fair access to tax-related information.
- Support in developing or reviewing draft legislative amendments to promote equal treatment and legal certainty.

Outcome:

A more transparent, predictable, and fair tax procedure framework that strengthens legal safeguards for taxpayers and contributes to a more reliable business and investment environment.

Preliminary pipeline of initiatives to advance a business-friendly and EU-aligned legal framework:

In addition to the priority legal reforms underway, the Investors Council Secretariat will continue to support the modernization of Georgia's investment framework. This effort will focus on ensuring that the forthcoming consolidated Investment Law incorporates international best practices, provides legal predictability, and guarantees equal treatment for domestic and foreign investors. ICS will monitor reform progress, facilitate stakeholder engagement with IC members and business representatives where necessary, and initiate new activities to strengthen inclusiveness, transparency, and alignment with global investment standards.

3. FOSTERING A POLICY ENVIRONMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENTS

3.1 Gender Lens Investing (GLI) - Mainstreaming the Framework

Following the successful establishment of the initial GLI framework and sector-specific metrics in the region, the 2026 focus will shift to mainstreaming its application and leveraging it for tangible policy and investment changes. The initiative, in partnership with UN Women, will move from development and awareness to active promotion and implementation of GLI in the financial and private sectors. The established Georgia Gender Inclusive Reporting Framework (GGIRF) will be actively promoted as the national standard for gender-smart investment.

Outputs:

Sector-Specific Pilot Program Launch: Launch a pilot program to apply the developed sector-specific GLI metrics and tools (from 2025) in partnership with a minimum of three leading financial institutions or private sector companies in Georgia.

Regional GLI Tool Customization Workshops: Host a series of follow-up workshops with other Investors' Councils (Armenia, Moldova, etc.) focusing on the practical adaptation and technical implementation of the ICS-developed GLI tool/methodology within their local contexts.

Policy Dialogue on GLI Integration: Conduct high-level policy dialogues and present the findings of the ICS report on the gendered aspects of the investment climate to the Government, advocating for the integration of GLI principles into national investment strategies or regulatory frameworks.

Outcomes:

Increased GLI Deal Flow & Adoption: Evidence of the pilot program institutions beginning to utilize the GLI metrics to design and launch new, gender-smart financial products or adjust their procurement/lending policies.

Regional Adoption of GLI Tool: Formal adoption or commitment to pilot the adapted GLI assessment methodology by at least one additional Investors' Council in the region, establishing the ICS as a regional leader in GLI.

Policy Impact: Official commitment or drafting of a policy/legislative amendment by a governmental body (e.g., Ministry of Economy or Parliament) to promote or incentivize gender-inclusive investing, referencing the ICS's GLI report and GGIRF.

3.2 Institutionalizing WOB Data & Non-Financial Reporting- Monitoring and Scaling

Building on the successful institutionalization of the "women-owned business" (WOB) definition and the establishment of the National Bank of Georgia (NBG) reporting template in 2025, the 2026 phase will focus on utilizing this new data infrastructure to monitor impact, drive lending growth, and expand the WOB concept beyond the financial sector.

Outputs:

Design and deliver an awareness-raising campaign (including workshops and informational materials) for all commercial banks on the importance and standardization of non-financial reporting (NFR) related to WOBs. This will include developing a Best Standards Guideline for banks on how the new WOB lending data and associated NFR information can be collected, standardized, and utilized.

Conduct targeted technical consultations with commercial banks to demonstrate how the standardized WOB data and NFR can be leveraged to develop more targeted and advantageous financial products for women borrowers (e.g., lower interest rates, flexible collateral, or tailored business services).

Organize outreach and information sessions for women business owners across Georgia to inform them about:

- The newly adopted WOB definition and how to ensure their business qualifies.
- The specialized financial products and services being developed by commercial banks in response to the new reporting mechanism.
- Financial literacy and preparedness for accessing bank financing.

Produce the first comprehensive internal analysis of the disaggregated bank lending data to women-owned businesses, based on the NBG's new reporting template, to establish key national trends and inform policy advocacy.

Outcomes:

Improved Financial Product Design & Availability: Commercial banks begin the design or piloting of at least one new or adapted financial product/service that is demonstrably better suited for women borrowers, based on the insights gained from the standardized WOB data and NFR analysis.

Enhanced Data Utilization: Demonstrated understanding among commercial bank management of the connection between standardized WOB data/NFR and reduced risk/increased profitability in lending to women.

Increased WOB Financial Readiness: A measurable increase in the number of women business owners who are aware of the WOB definition and are better prepared to access formal financing through the new products and services.

Strengthened WOB Access to Finance: Initial evidence of a positive shift in bank culture and lending practices towards WOBs, setting the stage for the projected increase in lending and economic empowerment of women business owners.

3.3 Green Economy Transition (GET)

ICS supports Georgia's Green Economy Transition (GET) to promote a resilient, low-carbon economy. Since 2022, ICS has been leading a multi-stakeholder working group to develop practical solutions for the private sector and identify new opportunities in green growth and sustainable development. The working group has expanded significantly and continues to identify private-sector needs, review GET-related initiatives, and provide input on key legislation, including Georgia's Draft Climate Law and MRV requirements. Its work focuses on addressing challenges, identifying new opportunities, and ensuring that private-sector perspectives are reflected in green economy reforms and regulatory changes.

To promote knowledge sharing and capacity development on Green Economy Transition (GET) topics, ICS, through the GET Working Group, organizes awareness-raising events and technical discussions that foster information exchange and collaboration. Analysis conducted by the working group indicates that the primary barrier to adopting sustainable practices is a limited understanding of their commercial benefits and viability. To address this, ICS will design and implement a modular training programme for Georgian businesses, with a focus on MSMEs, delivered in partnership with ICS member associations and other relevant stakeholders.

Output:

Series of regional trainings conducted with participation of local MSMEs in at least 5 municipalities with at least 150 participants.

Outcome:

Strengthens long-term GET readiness of the private sector, especially outside Tbilisi. Support "just transition" by educating vulnerable SMEs and regional businesses.

3.4 Carbon Pricing Framework for Georgia

To limit the impacts of climate change, Georgia is taking active steps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and transition to a low-carbon economy in a cost-effective way. The country's aspirations have been clearly reflected in the national strategies adopted in recent years. One option that can support national climate goals while addressing private sector needs is the introduction of carbon pricing. International experience shows that this mechanism can both reduce the drivers of climate change and incentivize businesses to invest in cleaner, more sustainable solutions.

ICS successfully initiated discussions on carbon pricing with the goal of elevating the issue to the higher-level policy agenda, established a multistakeholder interagency working group to explore the topic in greater depth, and developed comprehensive Terms of Reference (ToR) to guide the process.

The primary objective of ICS is to lead a strategic initiative to explore feasible carbon pricing mechanisms (e.g., a carbon tax or an ETS). The initiative will assess readiness conditions, legal frameworks, potential impacts on the private sector, and alignment with Georgia's NDCs and EU-oriented pathways, ultimately resulting in comprehensive recommendations on the most suitable carbon pricing scheme for the country.

Outputs:

As a result, a comprehensive feasibility study will be developed, laying the foundation for a well-functioning carbon pricing scheme that not only supports the country's climate targets but also reflects the needs and expectations of the private sector.

Outcome:

The feasibility study will lay the foundation for a carbon pricing roadmap that is grounded in business realities and enhances private sector competitiveness. It will also propose practical solutions, open access to alternative global financing opportunities, and help mitigate potential challenges associated with the CBAM mechanism for exporters to the EU.

3.5 Advance the existing Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) framework:

Georgia adopted four technical regulations in 2020 to introduce Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) across key waste streams, including batteries, tires, electronic equipment, and waste oils. However, consultations with business associations have highlighted ongoing challenges such as regulatory loopholes, weak control mechanisms for hazardous waste, and tariff-related concerns, all of which limit the effectiveness of the current system and impede the development of a fair, investment-friendly waste management environment.

ICS aims at advocating for and supporting the implementation of relevant projects focused on strengthening Georgia's Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) system.

Outputs:

Comprehensive assessment and gap analysis in the existing EPR framework with a primary focus on private sector needs will be conducted.
Development of f the practical solutions to advance the current system.

Outcome:

The expected outcome is a well-functioning EPR framework that effectively addresses business waste management requirements and creates a more attractive environment for investment in the sector.

Preliminary project pipeline to foster a policy environment for sustainable investments:

In addition, the Investors Council Secretariat will continue advancing regulatory modernization efforts related to MRV reporting and environmental permitting, including the development of an Electronic Reporting System to address business concerns over compliance costs and data challenges, as well as the digitalization of environmental permits to streamline lengthy, paperwork intensive procedures. These initiatives will be closely monitored, stakeholder engagement will be facilitated where appropriate, and subsequent phases of system development will be initiated as needed to simplify compliance, enhance transparency, and support a more efficient and modern environmental governance framework.

4. EVIDENCE- BASED POLICY ANALYSIS SUPPORT

4.1 AI Framework Development

Georgia is at an early stage in developing its national framework for Artificial Intelligence. The country is still building a coherent AI governance system and currently lacks a comprehensive policy, dedicated legislation, or institutional mechanism for AI regulation and oversight. The Government of Georgia has designated the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development (MoESD) as the lead authority responsible for preparing the National AI Strategy. This process remains ongoing, and the specific arrangements for implementation, accountability, and interagency coordination have not yet been fully defined.

The Investors Council Secretariat has joined the Steering Committee for the preparation of the AI Readiness Country Report – Georgia, carried out under the UNESCO Readiness Assessment Methodology (RAM). The assessment will provide a structured overview of Georgia’s current AI landscape, institutional maturity, and overall policy preparedness.

Outputs:

- Active participation of ICS in the AI Readiness Report elaboration process.

- Regular information-sharing with IC members to ensure awareness of key findings and emerging recommendations.

- Contribution to stakeholder mobilization and support in the development of relevant AI policy measures.

Outcome:

- A more informed and coordinated national approach to AI policy development, contributing to a transparent, inclusive, and well-prepared foundation for AI regulation and governance in Georgia.

4.2 Export Promotion Strategy

Enterprise Georgia has developed a new export promotion strategy to strengthen sector focus, diversify products and markets, and ensure that state support is better aligned with business needs. Enterprise Georgia currently implements several programmes to boost export capacity; however, practice shows that a more tailored approach is required to maximize impact and improve the quality of support provided to existing and potential beneficiaries.

With UNDP support and EY as the implementing partner, the export promotion strategy was developed in 2025. Priority sectors were identified, international best practices were reviewed, and a preliminary pool of potentially relevant programmes was created. The Investors Council Secretariat held multiple consultations with EY, provided data inputs, and supported stakeholder mapping and outreach. Enterprise Georgia now needs to determine the most suitable programmes to advance export promotion based on the strategic recommendations.

Outputs:

ICS will work closely with EG once specific programmes are identified.

Continued engagement with Enterprise Georgia to support the identification and design of the most relevant export promotion programmes.

Outcome:

A more targeted and responsive export promotion strategy that enhances programme effectiveness, expands market opportunities for Georgian enterprises, and strengthens national export competitiveness.

4.3 Tourism Development Strategy

Georgia's tourism sector has demonstrated a strong rebound and steady growth since the pandemic, with rising numbers of international visitors and overnight stays indicating increasing demand and improving sector resilience. The current Tourism Development Strategy is valid until 2025, and the Georgian National Tourism Administration has announced a call for expressions of interest as it begins work on the next cycle of the national tourism strategy. The Investors Council Secretariat (ICS) will remain actively engaged in this process and ensure that IC members — including private sector representatives and international partners — participate meaningfully from the outset.

Output:

ICS participates in the initial consultation process, ensures timely access to key information, and facilitates active engagement of IC members throughout strategy elaboration.

Outcome:

The new Tourism Development Strategy incorporates private sector priorities, international best practices, and sustainable development considerations, resulting in a more competitive, resilient, and diversified tourism economy in Georgia.

4.4 Trade Flow and Regional Connectivity

ICS became the co-chair of the Georgian National Trade Facilitation Committee (GNTFC) following Government Resolution No. 339, issued on October 7, 2024. In this role, ICS supports efforts to enhance Georgia's trade environment, with particular focus on opportunities arising from the growing strategic importance of the Middle Corridor, including priorities such as digitalization, permitting, and infrastructure development. The Middle Corridor has gained substantial significance in recent years as global supply chains undergo major shifts. The COVID-19 pandemic and Russia's ongoing conflict with Ukraine have highlighted the need to diversify transport routes, reinforcing the corridor's importance and positioning Georgia as a key transit hub in the regional coordination landscape. As Georgia becomes increasingly involved in regional programmes to advance Middle Corridor development, ICS will continue to monitor ongoing initiatives, ensure effective stakeholder engagement, and facilitate dialogue where necessary to support coordinated progress.

Output:

ICS ensures that Business Associations are represented and actively involved in trade development-related issues and enhancement opportunities within the Middle Corridor. ICS is successfully participating and facilitating the GNTFC meetings, including the development of committee action plans, agendas, and follow-up activities.

Outcome:

Strengthen the Middle Corridor as a critical logistical route, improving trade flow, increasing regional connectivity, and positioning Georgia as a key transit country in global supply chains.

4.5 IC Georgia's Regional Workshop Series

Workshop Overview:

The Investors Council Secretariat (ICS) is launching a Regional Workshop Series aimed at strengthening the capacity of regional businesses in Georgia to attract investment and drive sustainable growth.

Overall training objectives:

Enhance the capacity of regional businesses to attract investment and promote sustainable growth by increasing awareness of the importance of strategic planning, including key issues such as labor rights, family-friendly workplace practices, and environmental and social responsibility.

Foster a more inclusive and investor-friendly environment throughout Georgia by facilitating dialogue and collaboration between regional stakeholders, including businesses and government officials, on critical reform areas.

Workshop Series Topics:

Labor Rights – Key labor laws, fair workplace policies, and employee rights.

Corporate Responsibilities: Environmental & Social Aspects – Sustainable business practices, social responsibility, and ethical governance.

Investment Opportunities & Access to Finance - Funding options, financing, and strategies for attracting investment.

Outcomes:

The workshops will aim to raise general awareness among MSMEs outside of Tbilisi about the benefits of green business practices, strategic business planning, labor regulations, corporate social and environmental responsibilities, and financial opportunities to support sustainable growth. The workshop will foster a commitment to ethical business conduct, inclusivity, and responsible corporate leadership, reinforcing the importance of sustainability and long-term economic progress.

ICS, with collaboration of the member business associations will expand its outreach to regional stakeholders through more frequent and structured meetings, ensuring their voices are heard and their needs are incorporated into ICS's reform agenda.

Preliminary project pipeline to provide evidence-based policy analysis support:

In addition to the sector-specific activities outlined above, the Investors Council Secretariat will continue to monitor implementation of key national strategic documents, including the FDI Promotion Strategy, Transport and Logistics Strategy, and Capital Markets Development Strategy, ensuring that IC members remain informed and engaged throughout their rollout. ICS will also participate in the finalization of the Green Growth Strategy, contributing private sector perspectives to support alignment with international sustainability standards. Furthermore, ICS will advocate for the elaboration of an SME Development Strategy to strengthen competitiveness, improve access to finance, and foster innovation within Georgia's small and medium-sized enterprise ecosystem. Through these efforts, ICS will promote coordinated reform implementation, stakeholder participation, and evidence-based policymaking across multiple areas essential to Georgia's economic development.